



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



**JUDICIARY & UNDERSTANDING OUR CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM**

NAME: _____ **CLASS VIII SEC:** _____ **ROLL NO:** _____ **DATE:** _____ /10//2018

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I FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- a. For the common person, access to courts is access to _____
- b. The Judiciary has played a crucial role in democratic India, serving as a check on the powers of _____ and the Executive as well as in protecting the _____ Rights of citizens.
- c. Currently there are _____ High courts in India.
- d. According to the Constitution, every individual charged of a crime has to be given a _____ trial.
- e. It is with the registration of a _____ that the police can begin their investigations into a crime.
- f. In a trial the _____ is defended by the defence lawyer while Public Prosecutor crosses examines the _____
- g. Article 39A of the Constitution places a duty upon the State to provide a lawyer to any citizen who is unable to engage one due to _____ or other _____.
- h. Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if they believe that their _____ Rights have been violated.
- i. The _____ Court was established on 26 January 1950, the day India became a Republic.
- j. One aspect of independent judiciary is the _____ of powers.
- k. The highest court in the country is the _____ that is located in New Delhi and is presided over by the _____ of India.
- l. Legal procedures involve a lot of _____ and paperwork as well as take up a lot of _____

II NAME THE FOLLOWING.

- a. The Supreme Court of India in the early 1980s devised this mechanism

- to increase access to justice. _____
- b. A person who is tried by a court for a crime. _____
- c. A person who is called upon in court to provide first- hand account of what he/ she has seen, heard or knows. _____
- d. Questioning of a witness who has already been examined by the opposing side to determine the veracity of his/ her testimony.

- e. The act of being kept in illegal custody by the police. _____
- f. The final interpreter of the Constitution. _____
- g. The three different levels of courts in our country.

- h. The highest court in a state. _____
- i. This law deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences.

- j. The common High Court for the seven Northeast states.

- k. The current Chief Justice of India/ Supreme Court.

III	<u>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.</u>	MARKS
1	Why an independent judiciary is essential to democracy?	2
2.	What is the role of the police and the judge in the criminal justice system?	2
3	What is the difference between 'offence' and 'cognizable' offence?	2
4	Indian judicial system is an integrated judicial system. Justify the statement	2
5	Which Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by Article 22 of the Constitution & criminal law to an arrested person?	3
6	Explain the role of Indian judiciary.	3
7	What is the structure of the judicial system of India?	4
8	Explain the First Information Report (FIR).	4
9	Why was PIL introduced in Indian Judiciary?	4