



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
JUDICIARY & UNDERSTANDING OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM

NAME: _____ CLASS & SEC: VIII _____ ROLL NO: _____ DATE: ___/08/2017

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

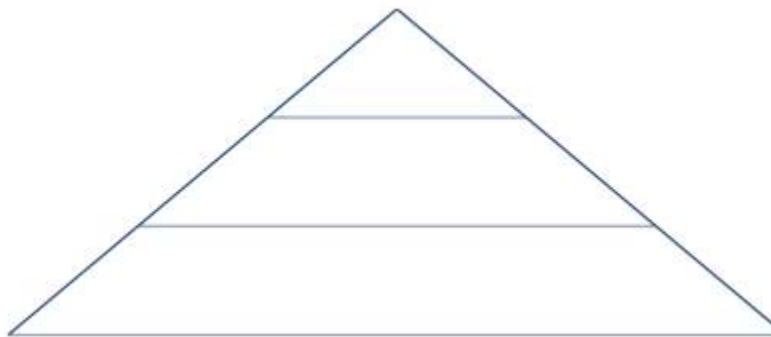
1. Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if they believe that their _____ Rights have been violated.
2. The _____ Court was established on 26 January 1950, the day India became a Republic.
3. One aspect of independent judiciary is the ‘ _____ of powers’.
4. The highest court in the country is the _____ that is located in New Delhi and is presided over by the _____ of India.
5. Legal procedures involve a lot of _____ and paperwork as well as take up a lot of _____.
6. For the common person, access to courts is access to _____.
7. The Judiciary has played a crucial role in democratic India, serving as a check on the powers of _____ and the _____ as well as in protecting the _____ of citizens.
8. Currently there are _____ High courts in India.
9. According to the Constitution, every individual charged of a crime has to be given a _____ trial.
10. It is with the registration of an _____ that the police can begin their investigations into a crime.
11. In a trial the _____ is defended by the defence lawyer while public prosecutor cross examines the _____.
12. 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 _____.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The final interpreter of the Constitution. _____
2. The three different levels of courts in our country. _____
3. The highest court in a state. _____

4. This law deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. _____
5. The common High Court for the seven North east states. _____
6. The Supreme Court of India in the early 1980s devised this mechanism to increase access to justice. _____
7. A person who is tried by a court for a crime. _____
8. A person who is called upon in court to provide first- hand account of what he/ she has seen, heard or knows. _____
9. Questioning of a witness who has already been examined by the opposing side to determine the veracity of his/ her testimony. _____
10. The act of being kept in illegal custody by the police. _____

III. FILL IN THE STRUCTURE OF INDIAN JUDICIARY FROM THE LOWER TO THE HIGHEST LEVEL:



IV. ANSWER IN TWO POINTS:

1. Why do you think that an independent judiciary is essential to democracy?
2. In India, we have an integrated judicial system. Justify the statement.
3. Define the term ‘offence’. How is it different from a ‘cognizable’ offence?
4. Discuss the role of the police and the judge in the criminal justice system

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN THREE POINTS:

5. What is the role of judiciary in India?
6. List the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 22 of the Constitution & criminal law to an arrested person. (any 3 points)

VI. ANSWER IN FOUR POINTS:

7. Why was Public Interest Litigation (PIL) introduced in Indian Judiciary?
8. Write a short note on First Information Report (FIR)