ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL

Adjacent Navniti Apartments, I.P. Extension, Patparganj
Delhi-110092

CLASS: VIII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: PART II CIVICS	CH-4 (Theme D)

2026-27

THE ROLE OF THE JUDICIARY IN OUR SOCIETY

A. Tick the correct option:

1. The highest court of law in India is the **(iii) Supreme Court.**
2. Concept of innocent until prevent guilty is a part of: **(ii) Procedural Justice.**
3. A public interest litigation (PIL) can be filled in the supreme court under **(ii) Article 32.**
4. The power of the supreme court to hear disputes between the centre and a state is called its **(iii) Original Jurisdiction.**
5. A High Court Judge retires at the age of: **(ii) 62 years.**
6. Which of the following is NOT a method of Alternative Dispute Resolution?**(iii) Filing a Writ Petition.**
7. The motto of the Supreme Court of India is: **(iii) Yato Dharmastato Jayah.**

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts in India under Article **141**.
2. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, and the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, are examples of **unjust/colonial** laws that were repealed after independence.
3. The **Mediation** Act, 2023, governs the process of mediation in India.

4. Every High Court has the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within its territorial jurisdiction under Article **227**.
5. The **Supreme Court** is the final interpreter of the Constitution of India.
6. The principle of 'Innocent until proven guilty' protects individuals from **wrong** accusations.
7. Gram Nyayalayas are established under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, **2008**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

1. The Judicial System in India is independent of the Legislature and the Executive. **True**
2. The President of India appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court. **True**
3. A District Judge is appointed by the President of India. **False**
4. The Supreme Court can only hear appeals against High Court judgments. **False**
5. A mediator has the power to impose a decision on the disputing parties. **False**
6. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) is an example of a tribunal. **True**
7. The Indian Penal Code, 1860, has been replaced by the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023. **True**

D. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. **What is the meaning of 'Substantive Justice'?**
   Substantive Justice is the fairness of the final outcome or decision in a legal case.
2. **Why is an independent judiciary essential for a democracy?**
   An independent judiciary is essential for a democracy as this independence enables courts to decide disputes impartially and prevents interference in the administration of Justice.
3. **What is a Writ Petition'? Under which articles can it be filled in the Supreme Court and High Courts?**
   Writ Petition is a formal written order issued by a court, commanding a person or authority to do or not to do a specific act.

Under article 32 and 226 writ can be filed in the Supreme Court and High Courts.

4. **What is the difference between Arbitration and Mediation?**
   Arbitration is a method of dispute resolution where parties agree to let an independent arbitrator make a binding decision but in mediation mediator assist the disputing parties in reaching mutual agreement.
5. **Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of India and what are their qualification requirements?**

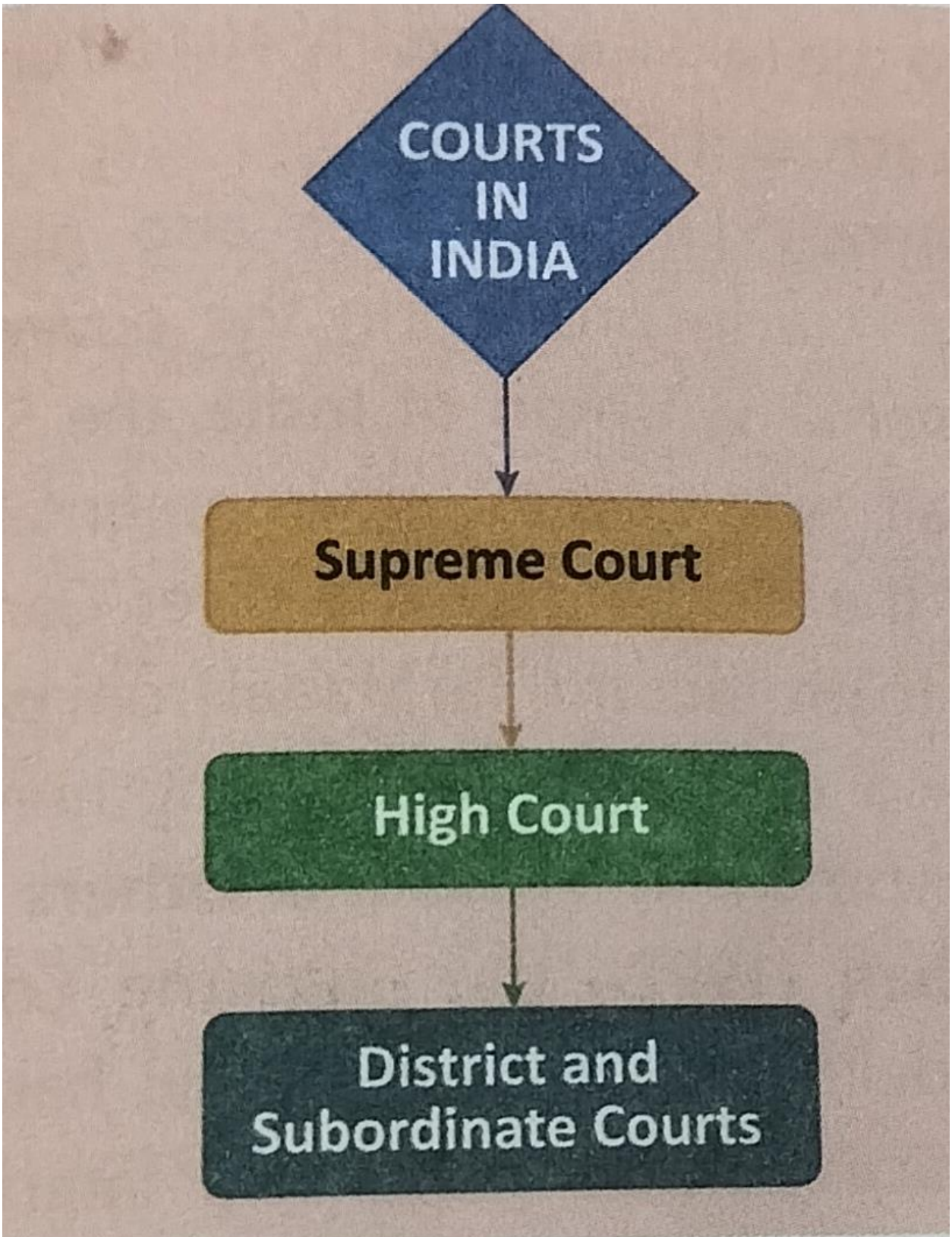
   The President of India appoints the Chief Justice of India and the other judges of the Supreme Court. The qualification for appointment of judges are :

   1. They are a citizen of India.
   2. They have served as a judge of one or more High Court for at least 5 years.
   3. They have practiced as an advocate of one or more high courts for at least 10 years.
   4. They are considered by the President to be a distinguished jurist.
6. **Omitted**
7. **What is the role of tribunals in Indian judicial system?**

   Tribunals are specialized bodies that provide speedy and expert justice in specific areas like tax or environment, helping reduce the workload of regular courts.

E. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. **Explain the structure of the Indian Judicial System with the help of a diagram.**
   India has a unified judicial system with a well defined hierarchy of courts. The Supreme Court of India is the highest court in the country followed by the High Courts at the State level and the Subordinate Courts at the district level. Together, these quotes administrator justice across the nation.



The Judicial System in India

2. **Discuss the various types of jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India.**
   Original Jurisdiction : The power to directly hear and settle major disputes for the first time, such as conflicts between the Central Government and State Governments, or between two or more States.
   Appellate Jurisdiction : The power to hear appeals and review decisions made by lower courts, mainly the High Courts, in civil, criminal, and constitutional cases.
   Writ Jurisdiction : The power to issue special orders (called writs) to protect and enforce the Fundamental Rights of citizens if they are violated.
   Advisory Jurisdiction : The power to give legal advice to the President of India on important public or constitutional matters whenever asked.
3. **Omitted**
4. **What are the powers and functions of the High Courts in India?**
   Original Jurisdiction : It directly hears important cases for the first time, such as disputes related to state elections, revenue matters, marriage, and divorce.
   Appellate Jurisdiction : It hears appeals and reviews decisions given by subordinate (district and lower) courts in both civil and criminal cases.
   Writ Jurisdiction : Under Article 226, it issues special orders (writs) to protect the Fundamental Rights of citizens as well as other legal rights.
   Power of Superintendence : Under Article 227, it supervises, guides, and controls the functioning of all lower courts and tribunals within its state.
5. **Omitted**
6. **How has digital technology transformed the functioning of the Indian Judicial System?**
   E-Filing of Cases : Citizens and lawyers can now file cases and submit documents online from anywhere through the e-Courts portal.
   Virtual Hearings : Video conferencing allows courts to conduct online hearings, saving travel time and speeding up trials.
   Online Case Tracking : Litigants can easily check hearing dates, case status, and download court judgments digitally.
   Digitization of Records : Storing court files electronically reduces paperwork, prevents loss of records, and improves transparency.

7. **Explain the difference between Procedural Justice and Substantive Justice with suitable examples.**

Comparison: Procedural Justice vs. Substantive Justice

Feature	Procedural Justice	Substantive Justice
Meaning	Fairness in the legal process and rules followed during a trial.	Fairness in the final decision and the actual content of the law.
Goal	Ensures transparent, unbiased, and equal legal steps for everyone.	Ensures fundamental rights are protected and the end result is morally just.
Key Question	Asks "Was the case handled through a fair and proper method?"	Asks "Is the final judgment or law itself just and fair?"
Example	Treating an accused person as "innocent until proven guilty" with a fair hearing.	Striking down an unjust/discriminary law or awarding fair compensation to a victim.