

2/10 Class-8 CH-5 Judiciary

- ① Supreme court is located in New Delhi.
2. The Indian Judiciary consists of one Supreme Court with 26 Judges as on 26 Nov. 2007.
3. Dowry case falls in a crime ~~ag~~ against Society.
4. India is a democratic country.
5. On 26th Jan. 1950, India became Republic.

- ① Judiciary in India resolves the disputes between -
- (a) state and state (B) State and citizen
(c) citizen and citizen (D) All the above

- (2) Who is the final interpreter of our Constitution?
- (a) Judiciary (B) Government
(c) Executive (D) Legislative

- ① The seven north-eastern states have a common High Court.

Ans. True

- ② There are currently 27 High Courts in India.

Ans. False

- ③ There is only Supreme Court in India.

Ans. True

Question 3.

In the following illustration, fill in each tier with the judgment given by the various courts in the Sudha Goel case. Check our responses with others in the class.

Solution:

1. Lower court: The Lower Court convicted Sudha's husband, his mother and his brother-in-law and sentenced all three of them to death.
2. High Court: The High Court passed the judgment stating that Sudha's husband and the others were innocent and set them free.
3. Supreme Court: The Supreme Court passed a judgment stating that Sudha's husband and his mother were guilty and sentenced them to prison for life. The court freed the brother-in-law.

Question 5

Why do you think the introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?

Solution:

- Before the 1980s filing of litigation into the courts was very costly.
- The poor could not afford to go to courts.
- Since the 1980s, the people can file their case through a letter or a telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Courts without spending any money. The Courts take it as PIL (Public Interest Litigation).
- Thus, it is a significant step in ensuring access to justice to all the citizens.