

5. The Judiciary and the Role of Police

Worksheet 1

(A) State whether the following sentences are True or False:

1. An appeal against a judgement of a High Court lies with the President of India.
2. The Supreme Court settles issues between the Union Government and States on one hand and one or more states on the other hand.
3. A public prosecutor defends an accused person.
4. The First Information Report (FIR) can be filed at any police station.
5. The Lok Adalats are held in metros for assisting pending cases of industrialists.
6. The judiciary is the custodian of the Constitution.
7. The police can arrest any citizen and punish him/her on their own.
8. The Constitution says the fundamental rights of the accused must be protected.
9. The President of India can obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on a matter of law or fact which is of public importance.
10. The High Courts are not courts of record.

(A) Fill in the blanks to complete the following sentences:

1. The judiciary protects the _____ and _____ of citizens and administers _____ and settles _____ in accordance with the laws of the _____.
2. _____ means that the Supreme Court has some cases that come directly to it.
3. _____ are sent to the Supreme Court if a _____ certifies that it is fit for an appeal in the Supreme Court.
4. The High Court has the power under Original Jurisdiction to issue orders called _____ to any person for violation of _____ of citizens.
5. Judicial functions at the village level are performed by _____, _____ and _____.
6. The judiciary safeguards the _____ nature of the government by resolving _____ between the _____ and the _____.
7. The police _____ crime, _____ it and maintains _____.
8. In a metropolitan city, we have _____, _____ and _____ of Police.
9. If an accused person is poor, a court appoints a _____ to defend him/her.

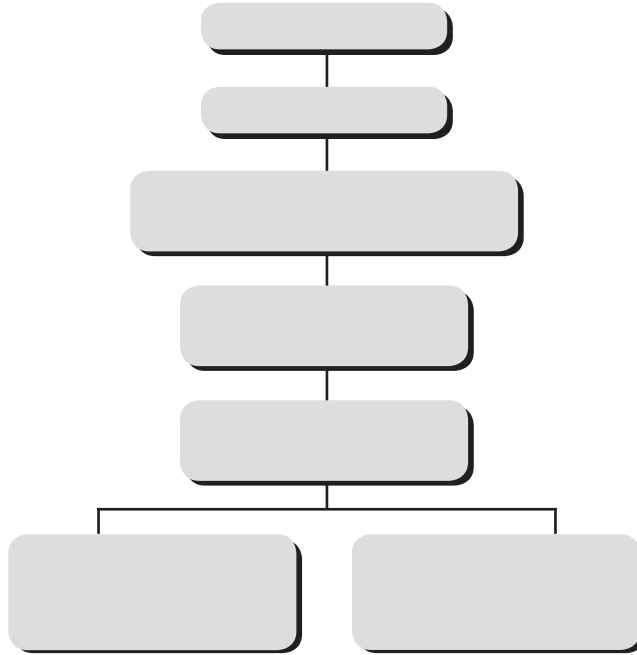
10. An FIR has to be given by a person who has _____ the _____ or was _____ in the area.

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET I

- A. 1. (X) 2. (✓) 3. (X) 4. (✓) 5. (X) 6. (✓) 7. (X) 8. (✓) 9. (✓) 10. (X)
- B. 1. rights; freedom; justice; disputes; Constitution
2. Original Jurisdiction
3. Civil cases; High Court
4. writs; fundamental rights
5. Nyaya Panchayats; Lok Adalats; Public Interest Litigations
6. federal; disputes; Union; States
7. prevents; investigates; public order
8. Commissioners; Assistant Commissioners; Deputy Commissioners
9. defence lawyer
10. seen; crime; present

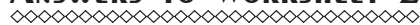
Worksheet 2

A Make a chart of the judicial system in India.

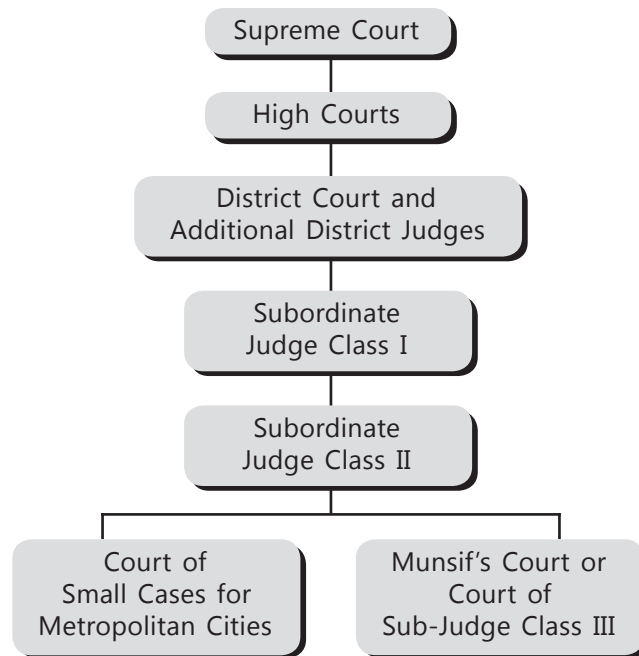


B Make a chart of the police structure in a district.

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 2



A. Refer to the chart on page 195 of Srijan Social Sciences 8 and make it.



B. Superintendent of Police

Deputy Superintendent of Police

Assistant Superintendent of Police

Inspector of Police [at a police station – also called an Station House Officer or SHO]

Sub-Inspector of Police

Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police

Head Constable

Constables