



CLASS VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE JULY-AUGUST MONTH MATERIAL

HIS – 4, 5 AND 6 GEO – 2 AND 3, SOC. & POL. LIFE – 4 AND 5

History Lesson-4 (Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age)

*** Keywords:-**

1. Fallow
2. Mahua
3. Pastoralists
4. Baigas
5. Bewar
6. Jhum Cultivation
7. Sleepers
8. Birsaraj

*** Define the terms:-**

1. **Dikus:** - Outsiders or foreigners.
2. **Fallow:** - A field left uncultivated for a while so that the soil recovers fertility.
3. **Mahua:** - A flower that is eaten or used to make alcohol.
4. **Bewar:** - It is a term used in Madhya Pradesh for shifting cultivation.
5. **Akhara:** - Wrestling ground.
6. **Sirdars:** - Leaders.
7. **Satyug:** - The age of truth.

*** Points to be remember:-**

- 1831-32 ----- The Kols rebelled against the colonial forest laws.
- 1855 ----- Santhals revolted against the British
- Mid-1870s ----- Birsa was born
- 1971 ----- The British passed the criminal Tribes Act

- 1900 ----- Birsa died
- 1910 ----- The Bastar Rebellion in central provinces

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. In which year Birsa Munda arrested?

Ans. In 1895

Q2. To which place Nishi tribes belong?

Ans. North-East

Q3. On what charge was Birsa convicted?

Ans. Rioting

Q4. Where Kusum and Palash flowers were were used?

Ans. Colour clothes and Leather

Q5. When did Birsa die and how?

Ans. He died of Cholera in 1900.

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. Why did the British introduce land settlements?

Ans. They did so in order to get a regular revenue sources for the state.

Q2. When and where was the forest Satyagraha staged?

Ans. The forest Satyagraha occurred in 1930s in the central provinces.

Q3. Who was Birsa?

Ans. Birsa belonged to a family of Mundas, a tribal group that lived in Chottnagpur.

Q3. How did the tribal groups view the market and the traders?

Ans. They viewed them as their main enemies.

Q4. Why did the forest department establish forest villages?

Ans. It did so in order to ensure a regular supply of cheap labour.

Q5. Why were some forests classified as Reserved Forests?

Ans. These forests produced timber which the British wanted.

***Answer in Brief:-**

Q1. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?

Ans: For administrative and economic reasons, the British government tried settling the jhum or shifting cultivators. However, settled plough cultivation did not prove to be helpful to these jhum cultivators. They often suffered because their fields did not produce good yields. The new forest laws also affected the lives of the shifting cultivators. Shifting or jhum cultivation is usually done on small patches of forest land. Under the forest laws, the British extended their control over all forests and declared that forests were state property. Thus, the jhum cultivators were prevented from practicing jhum cultivation freely. Many were forced to move to other areas in search of work and livelihood.

Q2. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?

Ans: Under the colonial rule the functions and powers of the tribal chiefs changed considerably. Before the arrival of the British these tribal chiefs enjoyed a certain amount of economic power and used to administer and control their territories. They lost much of their administrative power. They were forced to follow the laws made by the British. They had to pay tribute to the British. They were expected to discipline their people on behalf of the British government. Hence, under the colonial rule they lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed among their people and were unable to fulfill their traditional functions.

***Answer in detail:-**

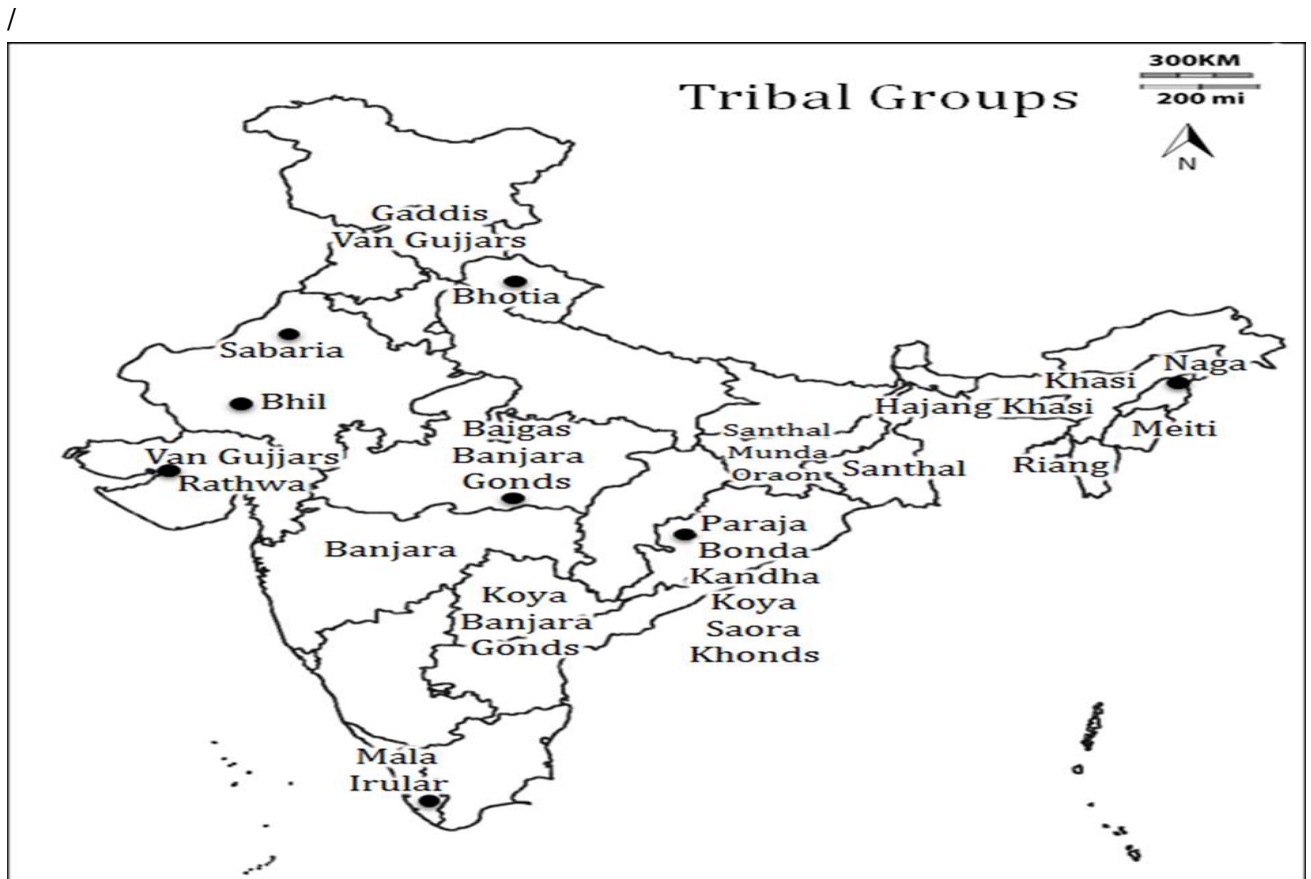
Q1. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?

Ans : Birsa talked about a golden age, a satyug, an age of truth in which like in the past, the tribal people would live a good life, construct embankments, tap natural springs, plant trees and orchards and practise cultivation to earn their living. He talked of an age in which the tribals would not kill one another and would live an honest life. His golden age consisted of a reformed tribal society in which there was no place for vices like liquor, uncleanness, witchcraft and sorcery, and outside forces like the missionaries, Hindu landlords, moneylenders, traders and the Europeans.

This vision was appealing to the tribal people as all the vices and outside forces that Birsa talked about were indeed thought of by everyone as the root causes of their misery and suffering.

***Map skills:-**

On an Outline political map of India, mark the location of those places where the tribal revolts were led by Santhals, Mundas, Kols, and Bhils.



History Lesson -5 (When people Rebel 1857 and After)

***Keywords:-**

1. Sepoys
2. Reforms
3. Rebellion
4. Zamindars
5. Paramount
6. Firangis
7. Mutiny
8. Sovereign

***Define the terms:-**

1. **Sepoys:** - An Indian soldier serving under British or other European orders.
2. **Mutiny:** - When soldiers together begin to disobey their officers in the army.
3. **Firangis:** - Foreigners. Here, the term has been used for the Englishmen.
4. **Ghazis:** - is a Arabic term originally referring to an individual who participates in military expeditions.

5. Paramount: - More important than anything else: supreme.

Points to be remember:-

- May 1857-----Sepoys mutinied in several places.
- 29 March----- Mangal Pandey, a young soldier, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.
- 10 May 1857----- Sepoys rushed to Delhi from Meerut.
- November 1862----- Bahadur Shah Zafar died in Rangoon Jail.
- September 1857-----Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. In which Year, a subsidiary alliances was imposed on Awadh?

Ans. In 1801

Q2. In which year Delhi was recaptured by British?

Ans. In 1857

Q3. Name the capital of Rangoon?

Ans. Burma (now Mymmar)

Q4. Name the Governor General under whom the Revolt of 1857 broke out.

Ans. Lord Canning

Q5. From where the Revolt of 1857 began?

Ans. Meerut

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. When and where did Bahadur Shah Zafar die?

Ans. He died in the Rangoon jail in 1862.

Q2. Who was Bakht Khan?

Ans. Bakht Khan was a soldier from Bareilly.

Q3. Who was Tantia tope?

Ans. He was the General of Nana Sahib.

Q4. Who was Mangal Pandey?

Ans. He was a young Indian Sepoy of the British Army.

Q5. What was the first step taken by the company towards ending the Mughal dynasty?

Ans. The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the company.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What was the demand of Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?

Ans: Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi demanded the company to recognize her adopted son as the heir of the kingdom after the death of her husband. But the British refused to accept her adopted son as the ruler of Jhansi. By 'Doctrine of Lapse' introduced by Lord Dalhousie, if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would 'lapse' and such kingdom would be annexed by the British Empire. However, the Company, confident of its superiority and military powers, turned down her pleas.

Q2. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?

Ans. After 1830, the Company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in its domain and even own land and property. In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier. This law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestors. Many Indians began to feel the British were destroying their religion, their social customs and their traditional way of life.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?

Ans. After the death of Aurangzeb, Mughal emperors held only symbolic value.

- Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Emperor of the Mughal dynasty. Although after Aurangzeb, there was no powerful Mughal ruler but Mughal Emperors continued to be symbolically important.
- In fact, when a massive rebellion against the British broke out in 1857, Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Mughal Emperor at that time, was persuaded and declared as the leader by the rebellions. The ageing emperor had to accept this demand.
- He played an important role in the revolt of 1857 against the British. Once the revolt was suppressed Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court, blinded and sentenced to life imprisonment.
- His sons were shot dead in cold blood before him.
- At last he and his wife Begum Zinat Mahal were sent to prison in Rangoon (Burma/ Myanmar) in October, 1858. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in Rangoon jail in November, 1862.

***Map kills:-**

On an outline political map of India, mark the important centres of Revolt in North India.



History Lesson-6 (Colonialism and the City The Story of an Imperial Capital)

***Keywords:-**

1. De-Urbanization
2. Urbanisation
3. Dargah
4. Khanqah
5. Idgah
6. Cul-de-sac
7. Renaissance

*** Define the terms:-**

1. **Dargah:** - A tomb of a Sufi Saint.
2. **Cul-de-Sac:-** Street with a dead end.

3. GulFarosan: -A festival flowers

4. Amir: - A nobleman during the Mughal Period.

5. Idgah: - An open prayers place of Muslims primarily meant for id prayers.

*** Point to be remember:-**

1936 ----- The Delhi Improvement Trust was setup.

1911 -----The capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.

1830-57 -----A period of Delhi renaissance

1639 ----- The most splendid capital of all Shahjahanabad was built by Shahjahan
Delhi college was established.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Which cities were recognized as presidency cities?

Ans. Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

Q2.In which Year Delhi College was built?

Ans. In 1792

Q3. Name the two industrial cities in Britain

Ans. Leeds and Manchester

Q4. What is Kingsway known now?

Ans.Rajpath

Q5. How many families lived in a havelis?

Ans. Many families

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. Where did the Indians live in the 1870s?

Ans. They lived in the Walled city.

Q2. Name the cities that were de-urbanised in the 19th century.

Ans. Surat, Machlipatnam and Seringapatam.

Q3. What jobs did the new migrants coming to Delhi take up?

Ans. They took up jobs as hawkers, vendors, carpenters and ironsmiths.

Q4. Why the main streets of ChandiniChowk and Faiz Bazaar were made broad?

Ans. They were made broad for royal processions to pass.

Q5. Who lived in the “white” areas in cities such as Madras?

Ans. The British lived in the ‘white’ areas in cities such as Madras.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. Identify three differences in the city design of New Delhi and Shahjahanabad.

Ans

	New Delhi	Shahjahanabad
1.	Unwalled city, constructed on Raisina Hill, south of Shahjahanabad or Old Delhi.	Constructed as a walled city with 14 gates, adjoining a fort-palace complex, with the river Yamuna flowing near it.
2.	There were broad and straight streets.	There were mazes of narrow and winding lanes and by lanes and quiet cul-de-sacs.
3.	Sprawling mansions set in the middle of large compounds.	Shahjahanabad was crowded with congested mohallas, and several dozen bazaars.
4.	New Delhi represented a sense of law and order.	There was chaos everywhere in Shahjahanabad

Q2. What is meant by de-Urbanisation?

Ans

- For the sake of convenience of trade, in the late eighteenth century, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras rose as Presidency cities. They became the centres of British power in the different regions of India.
- With time, these cities lost their importance. Simultaneously, many towns manufacturing specialized goods declined due to a drop in the demand for what they produced.
- Old trading centres and ports could not survive when the flow of trade moved to new centres. Similarly, earlier centres of regional power collapsed when local rulers were defeated by the British and new centres of administration emerged. This process is known as de-urbanisation.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. How did the Partition affect life in Delhi?

Ans: The partition of India affected the livelihood, art and culture of the city of Delhi.

- Days after Indian Independence and Partition, fierce rioting began. Thousands of people in Delhi were killed and their homes looted and burned.
- Over two-thirds of Delhi Muslims migrated to Pakistan and almost 44,000 homes were abandoned. Their places were taken over by Sikh and Hindu refugees from Pakistan. These refugees were mostly rural landlords, lawyers, teachers, traders and shopkeepers.

- The partition of India in 1947 led to a massive transfer of people on both sides of the new border. As a result, the population of Delhi swelled (nearly 500,000 people were added to Delhi's population).
- Delhi became a city of refugees, with people living in camps, schools, military barracks and gardens. After Partition, their lives changed as they took up new jobs as hawkers, vendors, carpenters and iron-smiths.
- New colonies such as Lajpat Nagar and Tilak Nagar came up at the time. Shops and stalls were set up to cater to the demands of the migrants. Schools and colleges also came up.
- The large migration from Punjab changed the social and cultural milieu of Delhi. An urban culture largely based on Urdu was overshadowed by new tastes and sensibilities, in food, dress and the arts.

***Activity:-Paste the picture of Edward and Herbert Baker and write few lines about it.**



Geography Lesson-2 (Land, Soil Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources)

***Keywords:-**

1. Ecosystem
2. Afforestation
3. Deciduous Forest
4. Harvesting
5. Biosphere
6. Deforestation
7. Tundra
8. Scavenger

*** Define the terms:-**

- 1. Land:-**The Surface of the earth which is solid and covers about 30% of the total surfaces of the earth.
- 2. Ecosystem:-** The supporting and interdependent life-system that exists in the biosphere is called ecosystem.
- 3. Tundra: -** The type of vegetation found in very cold regions like the arctic.
- 4. Evergreen forests: -**The forests which never shed their leaves.
- 5. Afforestation: -** The action of planting trees.
- 6. Deforestation: -** The action of cutting down trees.

***Points to be remember:-**

- Land degradation, landslides, soil erosion, desertification are major threats to the environment.
- The nature of the parent rock and climatic factors are major factors of soil formation.
- Water covers about 75% of the surfaces of the earth.
- Natural vegetation and wildlife exists in the biosphere.
- Conservation of plants and animals is a moral duty of every human being.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. What is the majority of land in India used for?

Ans. Cultivation

Q2. Which resources cover about three-fourths of the total surfaces of earth?

Ans. Water

Q3. What are low-lying areas very susceptible to?

Ans. Flooding

Q4. Which country is mainly covered with forest land?

Ans. Brazil and USA

Q5. Which physical features are best suited for living?

Ans. Plains and river valleys

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. Define soil.

Ans. The thin layer of grainy substances covering the surfaces of the earth is called soil.

Q2. What is parent rock?

Ans. The rock from which soil is derived is called parent rock.

Q3. Give three common forms of land use.

Ans. (1) As cropland (2) Pasture (3) Forests

Q4. Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?

Ans. Temperature and Rainfall

Q5. What is required to make soil fertile?

Ans. The right mix of minerals and organic matter is needed to make soil fertile.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. Why land is considered an important resource?

Ans: Land is considered as an important resource as it provides habitation to a wide variety of flora and fauna. Also used by Human beings for various purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses and roads, and setting up industries.

Q2. Suggest three ways to conserve water.

Ans: Three ways to conserve water:-

- (i) Rainwater harvesting- It is a process of storing rainwater in vessels of a big surface area.
- (ii) Lining irrigation canals to avoid seepage of water.
- (iii) Replenishing ground water by promoting afforestation.

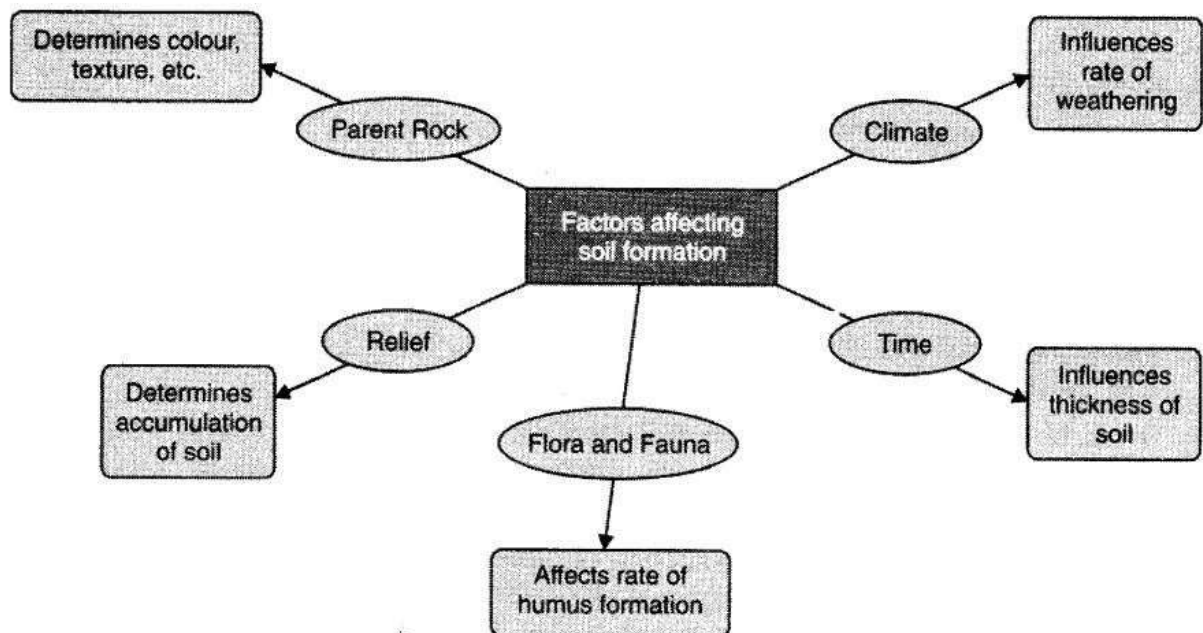
***Answer in detail:-**

Q1.Describe methods of soil conservation.

Ans. Some common methods of soil conservation are mentioned below:-

1. **Mulching:** The bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw. It helps to retain soil moisture.
2. **Rock dam:** Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water. This prevents gullies and further soil loss.
Contour barriers: Stones, grass, soil are used to build barriers along contours. Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water.
3. **Contour ploughing:** Ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope to form a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope.
4. **Terrace farming:** These are made on the steep slopes so that flat surfaces are available to grow crops. They can reduce surface run-off and soil erosion.
5. **Intercropping:** Different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash.
6. **Shelter belts:** In the coastal and dry regions, rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover.

FLOWCHART:-



Factors affecting soil formation

Geography Lesson-3 (Minerals and Power Resources)

***Keywords:-**

1. Mining
2. Conventional
3. Nuclear
4. Power
5. Silicon
6. Producers
7. Metallic
8. Plateau

*** Define the terms:-**

- 1. Ferrous minerals:-** Ferrous minerals are the ones containing iron as a constituent.
- 2. Non Ferrous Minerals:-** Non Ferrous minerals are the ones that do not contain iron as constituent.
- 3. Thermal Power:-** The electricity obtained from coal.
- 4. Solar cell:-** They are devices to convert solar energy into electricity.
- 5. Ore:-** An ore is a rock from which minerals are mined.

Points to be remember:-

- On the basis of composition, we classify minerals as metallic and non metallic.
- Metallic minerals are generally found in igneous rocks and metamorphic rocks in plateaus.
- Non- Metallic minerals are generally found in sedimentary rock formation in plains and young-fold Mountains.
- Minerals are formed in different conditions and human activities do not play any role in their formation.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Which was the first country to develop hydroelectricity?

Ans. Norway

Q2. What is the name given to the electricity produced from coal?

Ans. Thermal power

Q3. Which state is a major bauxite producing area?

Ans. Madhya Pradesh

Q4. Which continent is the leading producer of iron ore in the world?

Ans. Europe

Q5. Which continent produces more than half of the world's tin?

Ans. Asia

***Answer in One Sentences:-**

Q1. Name the leading tin producers in Asia.

Ans. China, Malaysia and Indonesia are leading tin producers in Asia.

Q2. Why petroleum and its derivatives are called "black gold"?

Ans. Petroleum and its derivatives are black in colour but as valuable as gold, so we refer to it as "black gold".

Q3. What is natural gas?

Ans. Natural gas is a fossil fuel obtained with petroleum deposits in oil fields.

Q4. Name some important hydel power stations in India?

Ans. BhakraNangal, Gandhi Sagar, Nagarjunasagar and Damodar Valley projects are important hydel power stations in India.

Q5. Name any three common minerals used by you every day.

Ans: The three common minerals used every day are Salt, Gold and Copper.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?

Ans: Rocks from which minerals are obtained are known as ores. For any material to be called ore of any mineral, it must contain a minimum adequate quantity of that mineral so that it can be extracted profitably.

The ores of metallic minerals are generally located in igneous rocks and metamorphic rocks.

Q2. How is hydroelectricity produced?

Ans. Hydroelectricity is produced from the energy possessed by water falling from great heights. River water is stored in dams. When rain water or river water falls from heights, it flows over turbine blades placed at the bottom of the dam. The moving blades are connected to a generator which produces electricity from this energy. This electricity is called hydroelectricity. The water discharged after its production is used for irrigation.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. Name and describe some non-conventional sources of energy.

Ans. Non-conventional power resources are those power sources that have come into use recently due to the depleting conventional resources and growing awareness. Solar energy, Wind energy, geothermal energy, nuclear power, and tidal energy are example of non-conventional power sources.

1. **Solar energy:** - is the heat and light energy captured from the sun. Solar cells help to convert this energy to electricity. Solar energy is used in solar heaters, solar cookers, solar dryers, etc.

2. **Wind energy:-** is the energy possessed by moving air. Windmills are used to convert wind energy to electricity. Wind farms having clusters of windmills located in coastal regions and mountain passes.

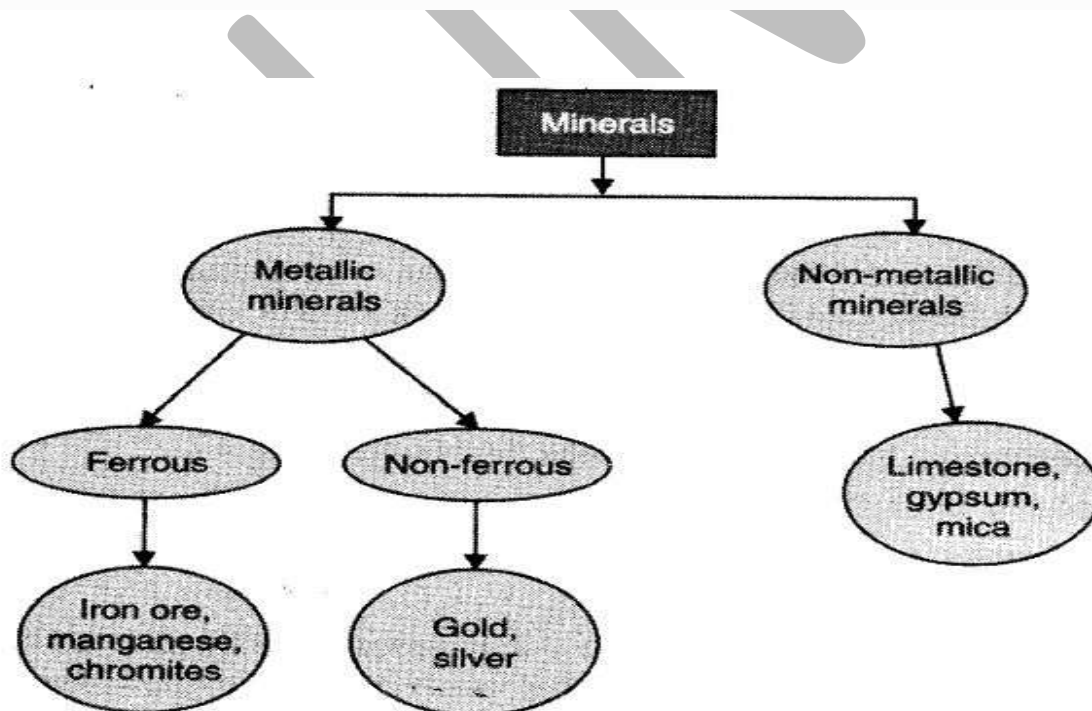
3. **Nuclear power:** - is energy possessed by the nuclei of atoms of naturally occurring radioactive elements like uranium, thorium, etc.

4. **Geothermal energy:-** is the heat energy obtained from the inside of the earth. The temperature inside the earth increases as we go deeper. This heat is used to produce electricity. It is accessed in form of hot springs.

5. **Tidal energy:-** is the energy generated from tides. It is harnessed by building dams at narrow openings of the sea.

6. **Biogas:-** is a gaseous fuel obtained from the decomposition of organic waste like dead plant and animal material or animal dung and kitchen waste. It is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting, and is environment- friendly.

Flowchart of Minerals



Civics Lesson – 4 Understanding Law

***Keywords:-**

1. Sedition
2. Violation
3. Controversial
4. Criticise
5. Repressive
6. Evolution
7. Violence
8. Protesting
9. Intension
10. Discriminate

***Define the terms:-**

1. Rule of Law: - It means that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.

2. Sedition: - This applies to anything that the government might consider as string up resistance or rebellion against it.

3. Evolution:- It refer to the way in which protecting women against domestic violence developed from an urgently-felt need to a new law that can be enforced in the entire country.

4. Criticise:- It refer to the citizens who find fault with the functioning of government.

*** Point to be remember:-**

- The Indian Parliament makes law for the entire country.
- The role of citizens is crucial in helping Parliament frame different concerns that people might have into laws.
- When a large number of people began to raise voice against a wrong law, then the Parliament has to change it.
- By the end of the 19th century, the Indian legal profession also began emerging and demanded respect in the colonial courts.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Domestic violence refers to the -----

Ans. Injury, Harm, threat of injury and harm

Q2. The protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in the year

Ans. 2006

Q3. The Civil Right Act in 1964, which prohibited discrimination on the basis of race , religion or national , was initiated from which country?

Ans. USA

Q4. What Act shows British Arbitrariness?

Ans. The Rowlatt Act of 1919

Q5. After being passed in both houses of Parliament, new bill is then sent to the-----

Ans. Supreme Court

***Answer in one sentence:-**

Q1. Who introduced the rule of law in India –British or the Indians?

Ans. The Indians introduced the rule of law in their country.

Q2. Why do people not accept some laws passed by the Parliament?

Ans. It is because they feel that the intension behind such laws is unfair and harmful.

Q3. What is Controversial law?

Ans. The law that favours one group and disregards the other is known as controversial law.

Q4. What does the court do if it finds that laws don't adhere to the Constitution?

Ans. The court has the power to modify or cancel such laws.

Answer in brief:-

Q1. In ancient India there was no rule of law? Explain.

Ans. In ancient India there were several and often overlapping local laws. Different communities enjoyed different degrees of autonomy in administering these laws among their own people. In some cases, the punishment that the two persons received for the same crime varied judgement depending on their caste backgrounds. The lower castes in such circumstances were more harshly penalized than the upper castes.

Q2. State two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.

Ans. Historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India on several grounds, two of which are stated below:

- i. The colonial rule was arbitrary. The British passed the Sedition Act in 1870. Under this Act, any person protesting or criticising the British government could be arrested without trial.
- ii. Indian nationalists played a prominent role in the development of the legal sphere in British India. Indian lawyers began defending Indians and fighting for their rights. Indian judges also played a major role in decision-making.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. What do you know about the following laws:-

1. The sedition Act,1870
2. Maternity Benefit Act,1961
3. The Civil Rights Act,1964
4. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005
5. Right to Information Act 2005

Ans: 1. Seditious Act of 1870:- It presented an example of the arbitrariness of the British law. Under this Act, any person protesting or criticizing the British Government could be arrested without due trial.

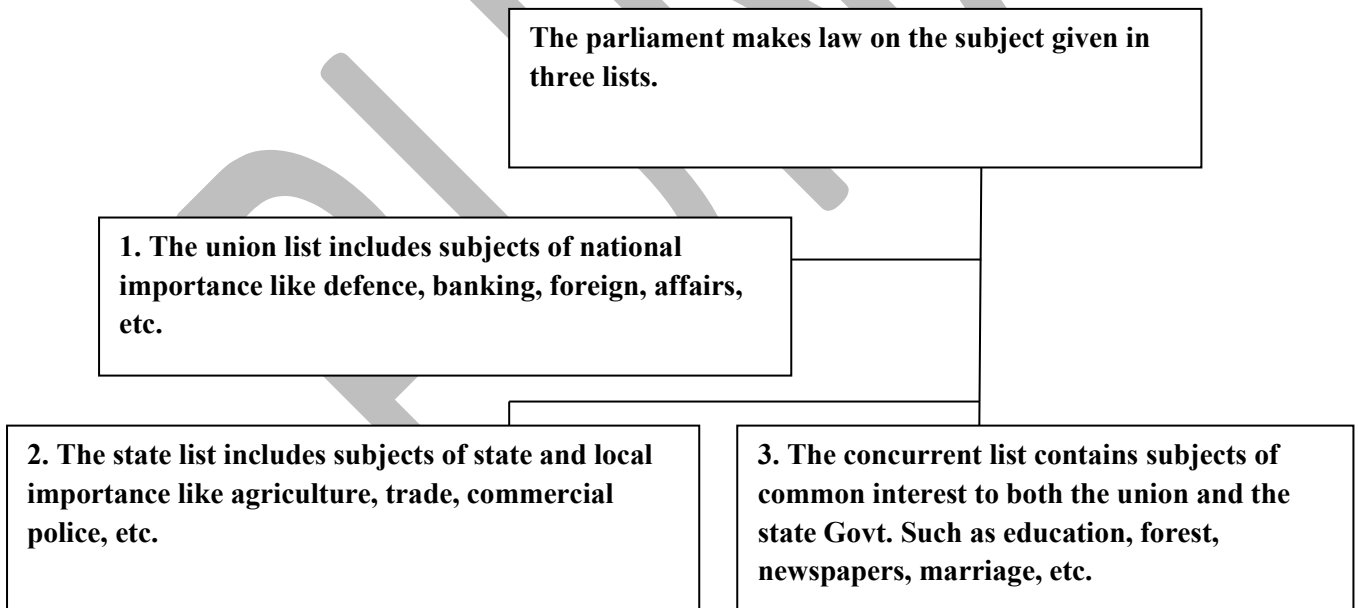
2. Maternity Benefit Act,1961:- It grants benefit to women workers employed in registered factories ONLY. It protects them from exploitation.

3. The Civil Right Act, 1964:- It prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin in the USA.

4. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005:- According to this law, sons daughters and their mothers can get an equal share of family property.

5. Right to Information Act 2005:- Laws are based on the understanding, that they are the needs of the people, e.g. this act empowered the people to find out what is happening in the government and as watchdog of democracy.

***Flow-chart of Law:-**



Civics Lesson-5 (Judiciary)

***Keywords:-**

1. Judiciary
2. Structure
3. Authority
4. Independent
5. Integrated
6. Violation
7. Acquit
8. Appeal
9. Separation
10. Compensation

*** Define the terms:-**

- 1. Judicial System:** - It is a mechanism of courts that a citizen can approach when a law is violated.
- 2. Violation:** - It means breaking a law or encroaching someone's Fundamental Rights.
- 3. To appeal:** - To file a petition before a higher court.
- 4. Acquit:** - The court declaring that a person is not guilty of the crime which he/she was tried for by the court.
- 5. PIL:** - It stands for Public Interest litigation.

***Point to be remember:-**

- We have independent judiciary.
- There are three different levels of courts in our country.
- We have an integrated judicial system.
- In will cases, a petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only.
- The judiciary is an organ of the state.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Mention one function of the judiciary.

Ans. The judiciary settles disputes.

Q2. Who appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

Ans. The President

Q3. How many judges are there in the Supreme Court?

Ans. It consists of the Chief Justice and 30 other judges.

Q4. How many number of High Court are there in India?

Ans. 24

Q5. In which year Supreme Court of India was established?

Ans. 26 January, 1950

***Answer in One Sentence:-**

Q1. Name a few offences that are associated with criminal law.

Ans. Theft, harassing, a woman for more dowry, murder.

Q2. Give full form of FIR and PIL.

Ans. FIR: - First Information Report

PIL: - Public Interest Litigation

Q3. In which Article of the Constitution is the Fundamental Right to Life guaranteed?

Ans. The Fundamental Right to Life is guaranteed in Article 21 of the Constitution.

Q4. The seven north-east states have a common High Court . Where is this located?

Ans. It is located at Guwahati.

Q5. Where were High Courts first established and When?

Ans. High Courts were first established in the three Presidency cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1962.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1 What is the Structure of Courts in India:

Ans1. There are three different levels of courts in our country. Several courts are at the lower level while only one at the apex level.

- **District level or subordinate court:** Most people interact at this level. Each district is presided by District Judge

- **State level court:** High Court is the highest court of the state.
- **Supreme Court:** The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial authority. It is located in New Delhi and is presided over the Chief Justice of India. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India.

Q2.What are the different branches of the Legal System?

Ans:-2

Sr.no	CIVIL LAW	CRIMINAL CASES
1.	It deals with behavior that constitutes an injury to an individual or other private party, such as a corporation.	It deals with behavior that is or can be explained as an offense against the public, society, or the state—even if the immediate victim is an individual.
2.	Examples: negligence resulting in injury or death, and property damage.	Examples: murder, assault, theft, and drunken driving

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. Q1.Why do you think an independent judiciary is necessary to carry out this important function?

Ans. The independence of the judiciary allows the courts to play a central role in ‘upholding the law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights’ as

- It ensures that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive. Anyone can approach the courts if they believe that their rights have been violated.
- Only an independent judiciary are able to protect our Fundamental Rights. The judiciary should be above all prejudices.
- Politicians or other socially powerful people cannot use their power to change any judgment.
- Every citizen whether big or small has equal rights and he/she cannot be discriminated against any other considerations except his being Indian citizen.

Q2. 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?

Ans. PIL (Public Interest Litigation) is a mechanism devised to increase access to justice. The introduction of PIL in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all because:

- Before the 1980s, the filing of litigation into the courts was very costly.
- The illiterate and poor cannot afford to access the Indian legal system for justice against exploitation or violation of their basic Human and Fundamental Rights.
- It allowed any individual or organization to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated. The legal process

was greatly simplified and even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court could be treated as a PIL.

*** Flowchart of Different type of Court**

