

ACTIVITY NO – P.S- V

Subject	Political Science
Class	VIII
Chapter /Unit	L-5: Judiciary
Topic	Functions of Judiciary
Time	30 minutes
Nature of Activity	Team Activity

Activity Title – Creating the Judicial pyramid

What will I learn(learning outcome) ?

The student will be able to -

- examine the role of judiciary as the guardian of the constitution of India.
- create a structure for Indian judiciary and synthesize the jurisdiction of each level of judicial system .

Skills - Analysing and Creating

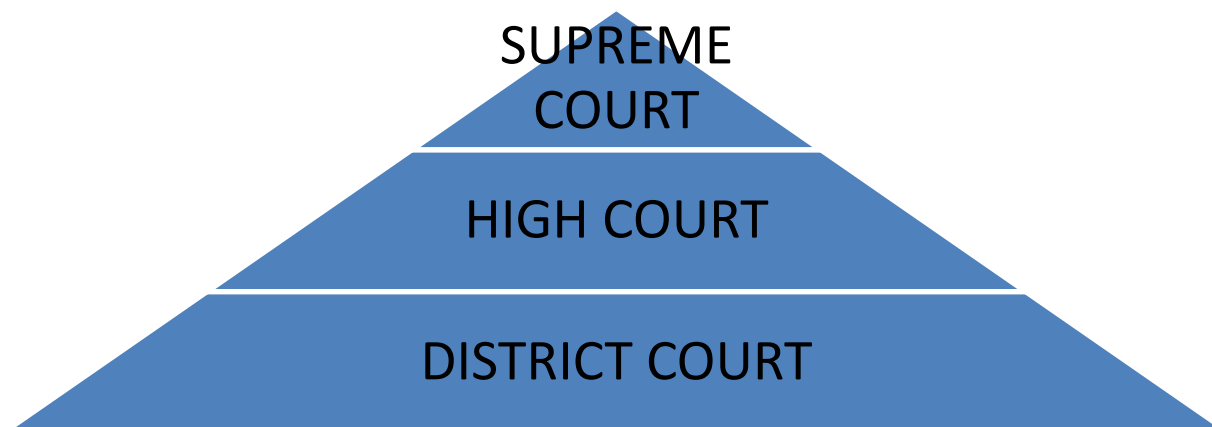
What I have to do? – To create the three tier system of Indian judiciary and highlight the jurisdiction of the each tier .

What do I require ? –Pen/Pencils , eraser, thumb/board pins and envelope of case titles (provided by the teacher)

What do I need to know?- Judicial system is the system of courts that administers justice in the name of the sovereign or state, resolve disputes and interprets the laws. Jurisdiction of each level of Judiciary i.e. role and powers of Supreme Court, High Court and District Court.

Teacher's Activity - Teacher will -

- revise the pyramidal structure of judiciary in India by creating a structure given below – Figure 5.1



- prepare ten strips , each consisting of a case title (refer to figure 5.2). Put these strips in an envelope and label it as ‘case titles’(illustrations) .

Figure 5.2

SNO	Type of Case
1	Center and State dispute
2	Dispute between two states
3	Violation of the constitution
4	Dispute related to sharing of river water between two states
5	Cases in appeal against the judgment of district court
6	PIL on women safety
7	Civil suit involving pecuilar jurisdiction of more than 2 crores
8	First filling of robbery
9	Cases in appeal against the judgment of the High court
10	First filling of dowry harassment .

- prepare four such envelopes each consisting of ten strips in each.
- guide the student to create four teams- A,B,C and D. Each team will consist of ten students (adjustable as per class requirement).
- create the structure of Indian Judiciary (refer to Figure 5.1) on an A4 size sheet and create three replicas of it.
(In total four A4 sized sheets with the structure of Indian judiciary on each of them to be prepared).
- give the case title envelope and the A4 sized sheet with the structure of Indian judiciary to each team .
- give 10 minutes to complete the activity.

Student's Activity -Students will-

- follow the instruction given by the teacher for the activity.
- divide themselves into four teams- Team A, Team B, Team C and Team D.
(Each team consisting of ten students (adjustable as per the class requirement).
- work within the teams and place the case titled strips according to the hierarchy of the Indian court .
- share the sheets with the class.

What have I observed?-

OBSERVATION TABLE- Levels of judiciary -

SNO	Type of Case	Level of Judiciary(court)
1	*Center and State dispute	Supreme Court
2	Dispute between two states	
3	Violation of the fundamental rights	
4	Dispute related to sharing of river water between two states	
5	Cases in appeal against the judgment of district court	
6	PIL on women safety	
7	Civil suit involving peculiar jurisdiction of more than 2 crores	
8	First filling of robbery	
9	Cases in appeal against the judgment of high court	
10	First filling of dowry harassment .	

***Sample filled**

What have I learnt?-

Three levels of judicial system is essential for a country as large as _____ for efficacy .

The _____ court only admits appeals or petitions.

What am I curious to learn?

The judicial system prevalent in different parts of the world .

Let me evaluate myself

Q1. Fill in the blanks -

- The final interpreter of the _____ is the judiciary .
- The right to health is an integral part of _____ under article 21 of the Indian constitution.
- Subordinate courts exist at every _____ of a state .
- The decision made by _____ are binding on all courts .

Q2. Choose the correct option from the following –

(i) The _____ is the highest judicial authority in a state.

- a. District court b. Supreme court c. Nyaya panchayat d. District court

(ii) Which of the following is not a feature of rule of law?

- a. It does not considers the social status of the offender of law.
b. It does not considers the economic status of the offender of law.
c. It applies to all the citizens of India and its neighbouring countries .
d. It highlights the eminence of law ,which is above all the citizens of India.

(iii) Supreme court is located in which of the following cities of India ?

- a. Shimla b. Delhi c. Bhopal d. Chennai

Q3. State whether the following statements are True of False .

- a. No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory.
b. 'Right to health' is included in Article 21 of the British constitution.
c. Judiciary system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between citizens & government.
d. High Courts were first established in the three presidency cities , namely -Calcutta, Bombay & Madras

Q4. Match the following -

	I		II
A	Judiciary	i	Dispute between the Center and state
B	Supreme Court	ii	Criminal law cases
C	Separation of Powers	iii	Uphold the law of the land
D	FIR	iv	Key feature of the Constitution