**GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, ADITYAPURAM**

**OUR MOTTO-DEVELOPMENT WITH DELIGHT**

**CLASS-VIII SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**TERM-2 SYLLABUS**

 **Civics**

**CHAPTER-4**

**JUDICIARY**

**Difficult Words:**

* Dispute resolution
* Judicial review
* Separation of powers
* Binding
* PIL
* Legislature
* Fundamental
* Prosecutor

**Key terms:**

**Acquit:** This refers to the court declaring that a person is not guilty of the crime which

He/she was tried for by the court.

**To Appeal**: In the context of this chapter this refers to a petition filed before a higher

Court to hear a case that has already been decided by a lower court.

**Compensation**: In the context of this chapter this refers to money given to make

Amends for an injury or a loss.

**Eviction:** In the context of this chapter this refers to the removal of persons from land

Homes that they are currently living in.

**Violation**: In the context of this chapter it refers both to the act of breaking a law as

well as to the breach or infringement of Fundamental Rights**.**

**Very Short Answer Questions**

**Q.1 What do you understand by the word ‘law’?**Ans. Law is a system of rules, usually imposed through a Government or Institution and is applied to govern a group of people. It shapes politics, economics and society in numerous ways.

**Q.2 Who appoints the judges of the Supreme court?**

Ans.The Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by the President.

**Q.3 Where is the Supreme court of India located?**

Ans. The Supreme Court of India is located in New Delhi.

**Short Answer Questions**

**Q1. Why it is important to have an independent judiciary?**

Ans. The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf. The courts ensure that there is no misuse of power of the legislature and the executive. Anyone can approach the courts if they find that their Fundamental Rights have been violated. Thus, the courts are not influenced by anyone, not even by the rich and powerful people.

**Q2. Explain the importance of judicial review in a democracy?**

Ans.Judicial review ensures that laws made by the government are valid and constitutional. It gives power to judiciary to check the authoritative nature of government and balance the powerful nature of legislature.

**Q.3 Describe the structure of courts in India through the diagram.**

Ans. The structure of the judiciary in India is pyramidal with the Supreme Court at the top, High Courts below them and district and subordinate courts are at the lowest level . The lower courts function under the direct superintendence of the higher courts. Its decisions are binding on all courts.



**Q.4 What is the civil law?**

Ans. Civil law deals with harm or injury to rights of individuals such as disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, marriage, rent matters.

**Q.5 What are the components of criminal justice system?**

Ans. Four key players in the criminal justice system are the police, the Public Prosecutor, the defence lawyer and the judge.

 **Long answer Questions**

**Q.1How does the Indian constitution ensure independence of the Indian judiciary?**

Ans. The Indian Constitution has adopted single and integrated judiciary but has also made several provisions to ensure the independence of the judiciary.

**Fixed Service Conditions** - The salaries, allowances, privileges, pension of the Judges are determined by Parliament and cannot be changed to their disadvantage except under the circumstances especially provided by the Constitution.

**Security of Tenure** - Judges are appointed by the President and they can be removed following the strict grounds. They don't hold office during the pleasure of the President.

**Ban on Practice after retirement** - The judges are prohibited to plead or act in any court within India after their retirement. This ensures that they don't have to favour anyone during their job for future benefit.

**Q.2What are the two branches of law? Differentiate between the two.**

Ans. Civil law deals with matters like money, property, marriage disputes, etc. while criminal law deals with theft, murder, etc. Here are the significant differences between civil law and criminal law.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Criminal law** | **Civil law** |
| (a) | Criminal law deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. Example- theft, robbery, cheating, physical injury and murder. | (a) | Civil law deals with harm or injury to rights of individuals such as disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, marriage, rent matters. |
| (b) | Criminal cases usually begin with the lodging of an FIR with the police who afterwards investigate the crime afterwhich a case is filed in the court. | (b) | Civil cases begin with a petition that is filed before the relevant court by the affected party only. |
| (c) | If guilt is established against a person, then he can be sent to jail and also fined. | (c) | The court gives the specific relief asked for. |

 **CHAPTER -5**

 **MARGINALISATION**

**Difficult words:**

* **Inequality**
* **Social justice**
* **Reservation**
* **Discrimination**
* **Ostracize**
* **Atrocities**
* **Scheduled**
* **Stringent**
* **Scavenging**

**Key terms:**

**Dalit**: The term Dalit, which means ‘broken’ is used deliberately and actively by groups to highlight the centuries of discrimination they have experienced within the caste system.

**Policy**: A stated course of action that provides direction for the future sets goals to be achieved or lays out principles or guidelines to be followed and acted upon.

**Morally reprehensible**: This refers to an act that violates all norms of decency and dignity that a society believes in. It usually refers to a hideous and repugnant act that goes against all the values that a society has accepted.

**Confront**: To come face to face or to challenge someone or something. In the context of this chapter, this refers to groups challenging their marginalization.

**Very Short Answer Questions**

**Q.1 What is ‘Untouchability’?**

Ans.Untouchability is the individual discrimination against certain classes of persons.

**Q.2 Which community has been mainly employed in manual scavenging?**

Ans.  Dalit community has been mainly employed in manual scavenging.

**Q3. What is Article 15 of the Constitution?**

Ans. Article 15 of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination of Indians on basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

**Short Answer Questions**

**Q1. Who are Adivasis?**

**Ans.**Tribals are also referred to as Adivasis. Adivasis–literally means ‘original inhabitants’, communities who lived and continued to live, in close association with forests. About 8% of India’s population is Adivasi. There are over 500 various Adivasi groups in India.

**Q2. What is marginalization? List any three marginalized sections of society**.

**Ans**. When a particular social group is forced to live on the fringes rather than in the mainstream; it is called marginalization. A marginalized section of the society does not get proper opportunity of socio-economic development.

Most vulnerable marginalized groups in almost every society can be summarized as below:

* Women
* Schedule Castes (Dalits)
* Scheduled Tribes

**Q3. Who are minorities? List the minorities in India.**

**Ans.**The minority refers to communities that are numerically small in relation to the rest of the population. This concept goes well beyond numbers encompassing issues of power, access to resources with social and cultural dimensions.

 The minority religious communities in [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), include [Muslims](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslims), [Sikhs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikhs), [Christians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christians), [Buddhists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhist), [Zoroastrians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoroastrian) ([Parsis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parsis)) and [Jains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jainism)

**Q4.Why is manual scavenging a violation of human rights?**

**Ans**. Manual scavenger” refers to “a person engaged or employed . . . by an individual or a local authority or an agency or a contractor, for manually cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manner, human excreta in an insanitary latrine or in an open drain or pit.”Doing such menial work shows the distressed position of that class facing stigma, disease and discrimination. These are violation of basic human rights and dignity.

**Long answer Questions**

**Q.1 Write a brief note on Adivasis.**

**Ans:** The Adivasis are indigenous people and are believed to be the first inhabitants of India. Adivasis have distinct languages, religions and forms of self-government, together with a deep bond to their land and respect for nature. 8 per cent of India’s population is Adivasis. There are over 500 different Adivasi groups in India.

Adivasi communities do not have any hierarchy among them. They are totally different from communities organised around principles of the caste system.

The religion of Adivasis is different from Islam, Hinduism or Christianity. The Adivasis worship their ancestral, village or nature spirits.

During the nineteenth century, substantial numbers of Adivasis converted to Christianity, which has emerged as a very important religion in modern Adivasi history.

Adivasis have their own languages which may be as old as Sanskrit. The Adivasi language has influenced the formation of Indian languages, like Bengal**i.**

 **CHAPTER-6**

 **PUBLIC FACILITIES AND REGULATING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

**Difficult Words:**

* **Shortage**
* **Tragedy**
* **Affordable**
* **Revenue**
* **Metropolitan**
* **Urbanization**
* **Municipal**
* **Infant**
* **Vocational**

**Key terms**

1. **Sanitation-**the development and application of sanitary measures for the sake of cleanliness, protecting health, etc. the disposal of sewage and solid waste.
2. **Universal access**- This usually means that everyone in a population has access to public facilities.
3. **Budget-**A budget is an estimation of revenue and expenses over a specified period of time and is usually compiled and re-evaluated on a periodic basis.
4. **Taxation-**Taxation is the means by which a government or the taxing authority imposes or levies a tax on its citizens and business entities.

**Very Short Answer Questions**

**Q.1 Under which article of the constitution, universal access to water is recognized.**

Ans. The Constitution of India recognizes the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Article 21

**Q.2 Where does the government get money for public facilities?**

Ans. The main source of revenue for the government is the taxes collected from the people

**Q.3 What does UN say regarding Rights to water?**

Ans. According to UN “Right to water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use”

**Short Answer Questions**

**Q.1 Name some of the public facilities.**

Ans. Things like electricity, public transport, schools, and colleges, etc.which are necessary for survival are known as public facilities. Public facilities are provided so that its benefits can be shared by many people.

**Q.2 What is the role of the government in democracy?**

Ans. Democratic government, is elected by people and is accountable to its citizens. It protects individual rights so that citizens in a democracy can undertake their civic obligations and responsibilities, thereby strengthening the society as a whole.

**Q.3 What was the Bhopal gas Tragedy?**

 Ans. The Bhopal disaster, also referred to as the Bhopal gas tragedy, was a gas leak incident on the night of 2–3 December 1984 at the Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) pesticide plant in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India. It is considered among the world's worst industrial disasters. Over 500,000 people were exposed to methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas. The highly toxic substance made its way into and around the small towns located near the plant.

**Long Answer Questions**

**Q.1 Do you think the distribution of public facilities in our country is adequate and fair? Give an example of your own to explain.**

**Ans.** No, the distribution of public facilities in our country is neither adequate nor fair. For example, the people in metro cities like Delhi avail all public facilities like healthcare and sanitation, water, electricity, schools, colleges and public transport. But in the smaller towns and rural areas, people have to face grave crisis for these facilities. People in such areas have to suffer from severe water shortages and electricity cut-offs. They do not have a well developed public transport system.

**Q2.Why should the government provide public facilities?**

**Ans.** Those facilities which are not possible for any individual to access at economic cost are mainly termed as facilities provided by the state. Hence, the government provides such facilities to the public to ensure the quality of life. There are many public facilities, the government provides in day-to-day life like Schools , Hospitals , Public Park etc.