



WORKSHEET

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

CHAPTER - 4 JUDICIARY

A: Choose the correct answer

1. What is the primary role of the judiciary?
 - A) Creating laws
 - B) Enforcing laws
 - C) Interpreting laws
 - D) Ignoring laws
2. Dispute resolution refers to:
 - A) Creating conflicts
 - B) Avoiding conflicts
 - C) Resolving conflicts through legal means
 - D) Ignoring conflicts altogether
3. Judicial review is the power of the courts to:
 - A) Review judges' performance
 - B) Review laws for constitutionality
 - C) Review executive decisions
 - D) None of the above

4. Upholding the law and enforcing fundamental rights is a crucial role of the _____.

A) Legislature

B) Executive

C) Judiciary

D) None of the above

5. What are the different branches of the legal system?

A) Legislative, Executive, Judiciary

B) Civil, Criminal, Administrative

C) Trial Court, Appellate Court, Supreme Court

D) None of the above

6. Does an independent judiciary mean?

A) Judges can be influenced by external factors

B) Judges are free from external influences

C) Judges have unlimited power

D) None of the above

7. Who has access to the courts?

A) Only wealthy individuals

B) Only government officials

C) Everyone

D) None of the above

8. What is the highest court in India?

A) District Court

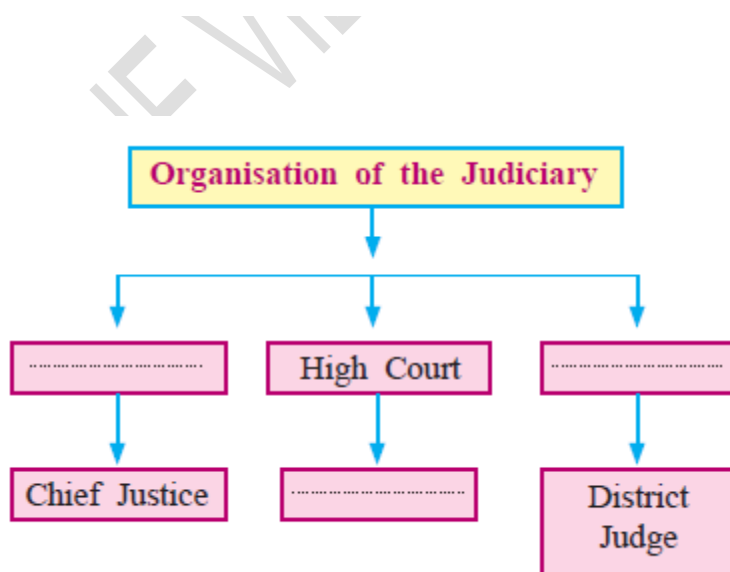
- B) High Court
- C) Supreme Court
- D) Magistrate Court

B: Write True or False

7. Everyone has equal access to the courts. (True/False)
8. The Supreme Court is the highest court in India. (True/False)
9. Judicial review allows courts to examine the constitutionality of laws. (True/False)
10. The Supreme Court has limited powers compared to High Courts. (True/False)
11. Upholding fundamental rights is not a responsibility of the judiciary. (True/False)
12. The structure of courts in India only consists of the Supreme Court and High Courts. (True/False)

C: Fill in the blanks

- 1) _____ protects the Fundamental Rights of the citizens and settles disputes.
- 2) The _____ is the highest court of India.
- 3) A Supreme Court is comprises of a _____ and _____ other judges.
- 4) The _____ is appointed by the _____ on the advice of the _____ of _____ in a Supreme Court.
- 5) The _____ judge of the Supreme Court is generally appointed to the office of the Chief Justice of India.
- 6) For being a judge of the Supreme Court one has to be a _____ judge for at least ____ years.
- 7) The judges of the Supreme Court can be removed from office on the grounds of _____ of _____, proven _____ or _____ .
- 8) The Supreme Court hears and gives ruling on both _____ and _____ cases.
- 9) _____ cases are the appeals against the judgements of the High Court.



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