

Chapter – Judiciary (Civics)

A)Assertion–Reason Questions (2×1= 2 Marks)

Q1.Assertion (A): The Indian judiciary is independent of the legislature and the executive.

Reason (R): Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed directly by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are false.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

Q2.Assertion (A): The power of judicial review allows courts to strike down laws that violate the Constitution.

Reason (R): This ensures that the Parliament can pass any law without being questioned.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

B) Fill in the blanks (2×1 = 2 Marks)

Q3. When a person is not satisfied with the decision of the lower court, can move to the higher court. This system of Judiciary is known as

- A. Dispute Resolution
- B. Appellate
- C. Advisory Jurisdiction
- D. Writ Jurisdiction

Q4. The principle that “every person, from the Prime Minister to an ordinary citizen, is subject to the law” is called the principle of _____.

- A) Equality before law
- b) Judicial activism
- c) Public interest litigation
- d) Separation of powers

C)Answer the following questions: (2×2=4)

Q5. A factory owner pollutes a river which is the only source of drinking water for a nearby village. If you were a villager, how could you seek justice through the judiciary?

Q6. The judiciary in India acts as the guardian of the Constitution. Explain one way in which the judiciary ensures that the Constitution is followed in practice.

ANSWER KEY

Q1.Assertion (A): The Indian judiciary is independent of the legislature and the executive.

Reason ®: Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed directly by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Correct Option: C. A is true, but R is false.

(Explanation: Judiciary is independent, but judges are appointed through a collegium system, not solely on advice of Council of Ministers.)

Q2. Assertion (A): The power of judicial review allows courts to strike down laws that violate the Constitution.

Reason ®: This ensures that the Parliament can pass any law without being questioned.

Correct Option: C. A is true, but R is false.

(Explanation: Judicial review restricts Parliament, not gives it free power.)

Q3.When a person approaches the court because their Fundamental Rights are violated, it is called the _____ jurisdiction of the judiciary.

Correct Answer: D.Writ jurisdiction

Q4.The principle that “every person, from the Prime Minister to an ordinary citizen, is subject to the law” is called the principle of _____.

Correct Answer: a) Equality before law

Q5. (Situation-Based, 2 Marks)

A villager can file a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in court to stop the pollution and seek clean drinking water as it is a part of the Right to Life (Article 21).

Q6. (Remembering-Based, 2 Marks)

The judiciary ensures the Constitution is followed by exercising judicial review – it can strike down unconstitutional laws or actions of the government.