The Role of the Judiciary in Our Society

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The highest court in India is the:
   (a) District Court **(b)** Lok Adalat **(c)** High Court **(d)** Supreme Court

2. What does Consumer Fora decide?
   (a) consumer complaints
   (b) company disputes, insolvency and bankruptcy
   (c) electricity disputes
   (d) service matters of government employees

3. Which describes mediation?
   (a) the highest court of appeal
   (b) a body that makes new laws
   (c) the arbitrator's decision is final and binding
   (d) a mediator helps the sides agree but cannot decide

4. What is meant by "litigant"?
   (a) a person who sues or is sued **(b)** a fair outcome
   (c) giving an opinion to the President **(d)** hearing appeals from lower courts

5. The Lok Adalat law was passed in 1987; the workplace harassment law was passed in 2013. How many years apart were these?
   (a) 26 years **(b)** 23 years **(c)** 27 years **(d)** 36 years

6. A judge joins the Supreme Court at 58. Supreme Court judges retire at 65. For how many years can the judge serve?
   (a) 12 years **(b)** 4 years **(c)** 9 years **(d)** 7 years

7. A judge joins a High Court at 46. High Court judges retire at 62. For how many years can the judge serve?
   (a) 16 years **(b)** 14 years **(c)** 19 years **(d)** 17 years

8. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act was passed in 1996. How many years before 2026 was that?
   (a) 30 years **(b)** 29 years **(c)** 31 years **(d)** 40 years

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is the difference between substantive and procedural justice?

10. What does each decide? (a) the Central Administrative Tribunal (b) the National Green Tribunal

11. Describe each way of settling disputes: (a) a Gram Nyayalaya (b) a Lok Adalat

12. What does each provide, as the book describes it? (a) Article 233 (b) Article 226

13. Explain each term: (a) procedural justice (b) advisory jurisdiction

14. Judge A joins the Supreme Court at 58; Judge B joins a High Court at 57. How many years can each serve before retiring (Supreme Court 65, High Court 62)?

15. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) the workplace harassment law was passed (2013) (b) the Lok Adalat law was passed (1987)

16. The Supreme Court can have 34 judges. Suppose 34 are available and sit in benches of 6. How many full benches can be formed, and how many judges are left over?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe the structure of courts in India.

18. Match each with its kind of dispute: (a) the Central Administrative Tribunal (b) the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (c) the National Company Law Tribunal. Choose from: electricity disputes; company disputes, insolvency and bankruptcy; service matters of government employees.

19. (a) Put these in order, earliest first: the Indian Evidence Act was made (1872); the Vishaka guidelines were laid down (1997); the Arbitration and Conciliation Act was passed (1996). (b) How many years from the first to the last? (c) Pick one and explain how it helps people get justice.

20. Compare a Gram Nyayalaya and mediation as ways to settle a dispute between two neighbours. Which would you choose, and why?

Want another sheet on this chapter? In the Ambiful Worksheets app every sheet is new, with its answer key, and your child never gets the same question twice.

Scan the code to get the free app, or open **worksheets.ambiful.com/get**

Answer key

The Role of the Judiciary in Our Society · AW-8SS-RJS-2026-V1 · For parents — fold back or tear off before handing the sheet to your child.

Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) Supreme Court	—
2	(a) consumer complaints	—
3	(d) a mediator helps the sides agree but cannot decide	—
4	(a) a person who sues or is sued	—
5	(a) 26 years	2013 − 1987 = 26
6	(d) 7 years	65 − 58
7	(a) 16 years	62 − 46
8	(a) 30 years	2026 − 1996
9	Substantive justice is a fair outcome; procedural justice is a fair process where everyone is heard before a decision.	—
10	(a) service matters of government employees (b) environmental disputes	—
11	(a) a mobile court in villages (b) a people’s court that settles cases amicably	—
12	(a) the Governor appointing district judges (b) High Courts issuing writs	—
13	(a) a fair hearing before a decision (b) giving an opinion to the President	—
14	A: 7 years; B: 5 years	65 − 58; 62 − 57
15	The Lok Adalat law was passed, by 26 years	2013 − 1987
16	5 benches, 4 left over	34 ÷ 6
17	The Supreme Court at the top, High Courts in the states, and subordinate courts in districts, with tribunals and Lok Adalats for special or simple disputes.	—
18	(a) service matters of government employees (b) electricity disputes (c) company disputes, insolvency and bankruptcy	—
19	(a) the Indian Evidence Act was made; the Arbitration and Conciliation Act was passed; the Vishaka guidelines	—

Q	Answer	Working
	were laid down (b) 125 years (c) Answers will vary; see the chapter.	
20	a Gram Nyayalaya: a mobile court in villages. mediation: a mediator helps the sides agree but cannot decide. Any reasoned choice; both are quicker and cheaper than a long court case.	—

Ambiful Worksheets · worksheets.ambiful.com · Not affiliated with CBSE / NCERT