



8. Mention any two functions of the judiciary. 2
Ans. a. Dispute settlement
b. Protects fundamental rights
9. Write two differences between agro-based and mineral-based industries. 2
Ans. Agro-based: Uses agricultural products as raw material (e.g., cotton, sugar)
Mineral-based: Uses mineral ores as raw material (e.g., iron, steel)
10. State any two provisions that ensure independence of the judiciary in India. 2
Ans. Judges have fixed tenure till retirement age
Judges cannot be removed except through impeachment

SECTION C

11. Explain the importance of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Indian judiciary. 3
Ans. a. Any citizen can approach courts on behalf of disadvantaged
b. Provides speedy justice to weaker sections
c. Helps in environmental and social justice cases
12. Compare large-scale and small-scale industries with suitable examples. 3
Ans. Large-scale: Heavy investment, modern machinery, large workforce, e.g., steel plant
Small-scale: Limited investment, simple tools, few workers, e.g., handloom weaving
Comparison in brief:
- Investment: Large in large-scale, small in small-scale.
 - Workforce: Thousands in large-scale, few in small-scale.
 - Technology: Modern machinery in large-scale, simple tools in small-scale.

SECTION D

13. Explain the structure of the Indian judiciary with the help of a diagram. 5
Ans. a. Supreme Court at the top
b. High Courts in states
c. District & Subordinate Courts at the district/taluk level
d. Explanation of hierarchy and role
e. Diagram showing pyramid structure