

SAINIK SCHOOL GOPALGANJ

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: IX

ASSIGNMENT

Lesson-4: Working of Institutions

Q1: Multiple Choice Questions: Question no 1.1 to 1.20 are multiple choice questions. Given below are four options against each question. Choose the option which you consider the most appropriate as your answer.

1.1. Who exercises all governmental powers?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- (d) Chief Election Commission

1.2. The Second Backward Classes Commission was appointed by the government of India in

- (a) 1979
- (b) 1981
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1999

1.3. Which one of the following statements about the President of India is wrong?

- (a) He is the head of the state.
- (b) He is the highest formal authority in the country.
- (c) He exercises only nominal powers.
- (d) He is elected directly by the people.

1.4. The strength of the Council of Ministers ranges from

- (a) 60 to 80
- (b) 60 to 100
- (c) 70 to 85
- (d) 80 to 100

1.5. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money related bill, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by

- (a) 14 days
- (b) 15 days
- (c) 16 days
- (d) 17 days

1.6. What do the Civil Servants do?

- (a) They take important policy decisions
- (b) They implement the ministers' decisions
- (c) They settle the disputes
- (d) None of the above

1.7. What is 'Parliament'?

- (a) Assembly of elected representatives at the national level
- (b) A body consisting of appointed ministers
- (c) Body comprising judges
- (d) Assembly of only appointed members

1.8. Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) Governor
- (d) President

1.9. Who is the supreme commander of the Defence Forces of India?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Prime Minister

- (c) Chief of the Defence Staff
- (d) Council of ministers

1.10. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts?

- (a) President, according to his own wishes
- (b) President, on the advice of the PM
- (c) President on the advice of the PM in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- (d) None of the above

1.11. Two features of Indian judicial system are

- (a) Independent Judiciary
- (b) Integrated Judiciary
- (c) Dependent Judiciary
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

1.12. Which of the following institutions can make changes to the existing law of the country?

- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The President
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) The Parliament

1.13. Which body acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) District Courts
- (b) Supreme Court

- (c) Election Commission
- (d) Legislature

1.14. Why do political executives have more powers than permanent executives?

- (a) Because hardly any expertise is required in taking policy decisions
- (b) Because political executive consists of the direct representatives of the people
- (c) Political leaders are more educated
- (d) None of the above

1.15. Whom does the President appoint as the Prime Minister?

- (a) Anyone he likes
- (b) Leader of the majority party
- (c) MP who has secured the largest number of votes
- (d) None of the above

1.16. What is the government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties called?

- (a) Cooperation government
- (b) Coalition government
- (c) Consensus government
- (d) Cooperative government

1.17. Which of these options is/are correct regarding the powers of the Prime Minister?

- (a) He chairs the Cabinet meetings
- (b) He distributes work to the different departments
- (c) He can dismiss ministers
- (d) All the above

1.18. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) The Judiciary safeguards the laws
- (b) The Legislature implements the laws
- (c) The political executives are more powerful than the permanent executives
- (d) The permanent executive comprises the civil servants

1.19. The President of India is elected by

- (a) Direct Election by citizens of 18 years of age
- (b) Indirect Election by the Electoral College
- (c) The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
- (d) None of the above

1.20. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Chief Justice
- (d) Law Minister

Q.2. Short Answer Type Questions Question no 2.1 to 2.5 are short answer type questions. Answer these questions in about 80 words each.

2.1. Why was there so much of protest over the Mandal Commission Report?

2.2. 'The Prime Minister of a coalition government faces certain constraints.' Explain.

2.3. Why is the independence of the judiciary important in a democracy?

2.4. How is the Council of Ministers constituted?

2.5. What do you mean by a Unified Judiciary? Explain.

Q.3. Long Answer Type Questions: Question no 3.1 to 3.5 are long answer type questions. Answer these questions in about 120 words each.

3.1. What is the position of the President of India in the Government? What are his/her powers and functions?

3.2. Explain the position of the Prime Minister in the Government of India? What are his/her powers and functions?

3.3. Distinguish between political and permanent executive.

3.4. Differentiate between the Presidential System and the Parliamentary System of Government.

3.5. "Today the Indian judiciary is one of the most powerful judiciary in the world." Justify this statement with reasonable arguments.
