



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: Democratic Politics
Chapter-4 Work Sheet :4	Topic: Working of Institutions	Year: 2022- 23

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1	What is meant by 'Office Memorandum'? (a) Order issued by the Government of India (b) Memoirs of the leaders of the past (c) Important defence documents (d) None of the above
2	What is 'Parliament'? (a) It is a body of elected representatives at the national level (b) A body consisting of appointed ministers (c) Body comprising judges (d) Assembly of only appointed members
3	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 executives comprises the civil servants
4	Why did people react strongly against the Mandal Commission Report? (a) It left out many backward communities (b) It affected the job opportunities of thousands of People (c) Some high castes wanted to be included in it (d) Both (a) and (c)
5	Which of these are correct so far as powers of the Parliament are concerned, apart from making laws? (a) Exercising control over the government (b) Controlling finance of the country (c) Serving as the highest forum of discussion and debate (d) All the above
6	Which organ of the government has the power to interpret the Constitution? (a) Supreme Court (b) District Court (c) High Court (d) Both (a) and (c)
7	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

8	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
9	What is the tenure of office of the Prime Minister? (a) 5 years (b) 6 years (c) 4 Years (d) 8 Yearrs
10	Why does the political executive have more powers than the permanent executive? (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
11	What does the Supreme Court say over the power of the parliament to amend the Constitution? (a) Parliament can amend the entire Constitution (b) Parliament can amend only the basic structure of the Constitution (c) Parliament cannot amend the basic structure of the Constitution (d) None of the above
12	How can a judge of the Supreme Court to be removed? (a) By the Supreme Court itself (b) By the Parliament through impeachment (c) By the President alone (d) By the Police
13	Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament? (a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) Governor (d) President
14	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
15	Which body acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights? (a) District Courts (b) Supreme Court (c) Election Commission (d) Legislature
FILL UP THE BLANKS	
1	On August 13, 1990, the Government of India issued an office memorandum for 27% reservation for socially and educationally Backward classes in _____ . Civil posts or services under Government of India
2	In India, a national assembly of elected representatives is called _____ . Parliament

3	An assembly of elected representatives at the state level is called _____ . Legislative Assembly or Legislature
4	The President of India is a part of the Parliament, although he/she is not a _____ . Member of either House
5	Our constitution gives the Rajya Sabha some special powers over _____ - The states
6	The head of the Mandal Commission _____ - B.R Mandal.
7	Who is the chief architect in the Cabinet arch _____ - The Prime Minister
8	The Supreme Commander of the Defence forces of India is _____ - The President
9	The two types of bill are _____ and _____ Ordinary and Money
10	The Supreme Court is known as _____ The Apex Court of India.
Assertion and Reasoning	
1	Assertion: (A) Working with institutions are easy Reason: (R) Institutions involves rules and regulations (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 and R is false (d) A is false and R is true
2	Assertion (A): The judiciary in India is independent. Reason (R): India is a secular country. (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 and R is false (d) A is false and R is true
3	Assertion (A) Parliaments control all the money that the governments have. Reason (R) In most countries, the public money cannot be spent only with the sanction of the Parliament (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 and R is false (d) A is false and R is true
4	Assertion (A) Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. Reason (R) Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. (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 and R is false (d) A is false and R is true
5	Assertion (A): In case of conflicts within departments, the Prime Minister's decisions are final. Reason (R): The Prime Minister is the chairperson of Cabinet meetings and coordinates work of various departments. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A(c) A is true and R is false(d) A is false and R is true |
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