

QB365

Important Questions - Working of Institutions

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

**Section-A**

- 1) The dispute regarding the reservations of SEBC was resolved by : 1  
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) President (d) Supreme Court
- 2) Which of the following has more powers in money matters? 1  
(a) Lok sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Permanent Executives (d) Council of Ministers
- 3) Who holds the most important and powerful position in the government? 1  
(a) President (b) Vice president (c) Prime Minister (d) Speaker
- 4) President of India is : 1  
(a) Head of the Government (b) Head of the state (c) Head of the Parliament  
(d) Head of the Lok sabha
- 5) How much reservation is given in OBS 's in government jobs? 1  
(a) 25% (b) 30% (c) 27% (d) 40%
- 6) The Prime Minister who implemented the recommendation of Mandal Commission : 1  
(a) Chandra sekhar (b) A.B.Vajpaye (c) V.P.Singh (d) Dr.Manamohan Singh
- 7) SEBC stands for 1  
(a) Socially and Economically Beneficial Classes (b) Socially and Elegant Backward Classes  
(c) Socially and Economically Blocked Classes (d) Socially and Economically Backward Classes
- 8) What is a 'Parliament'? 1  
(a) Assembly of elected representatives at the National level. (b) A body consisting of appointed ministers  
(c) Democratic body (d) Assembly of Lok Sabha.
- 9) The elected assembly at the state level is called as : 1  
(a) Assembly of elected representatives at the state level (b) State Legislative Assembly  
(c) Rajya Sabha (d) Assembly of Lok Sabha
- 10) What do the Civil Servants do ? 1  
(a) They represents ministers in parliament decisions (b) They participate in political debates  
(c) They settle the disputes (d) They implement the ministers decisions

**Section-B**

- 11) 'Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya sabha' . Analyse the statement . 2
- 12) Distinguish between political executive and permanent executive . 2

- 13) Define a 'Bill' 2
- 14) How does Lok Sabha exercise supreme power? 2
- 15) Write any three constraints on the powers of the Prime Minister of a coalition government 2
- 16) Why is Indian Judiciary considered one of the most powerful in the world? Give any three reasons. 2
- 17) What is the relation between the Council of Ministers and the Prime minister? 2
- 18) Mention any three legislative powers of the President of India. 2
- 19) What is the difference between a 'bill' and a 'law'? 2
- 20) What is a Coalition government? What constraints has it imposed on the Powers of the Prime Minister? 2

### Section-C

- 21) Define a law. 5
- 22) Discuss the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. 5
- 23) What is Mandal Commission ? 5
- 24) Why do we need a Parliament? 5

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### Section-A

- 1) (d) Socially and Economically Backward Classes 1
- 2) (c) 27% 1
- 3) (c) V.P.Singh 1
- 4) (b) Head of the state 1
- 5) (d) Supreme Court 1
- 6) (a) Assembly of elected representatives at the National level. 1
- 7) (b) State Legislative Assembly 1
- 8) (c) Prime Minister 1
- 9) (a) Lok sabha 1
- 10) (d) They implement the ministers decisions 1

### Section-B

- 11) 2

Lok Sabha exercises supreme power in the following ways

- (i) Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the houses but in the case of conflict, view of Lok Sabha prevails because it has a large number of members.
- (ii) Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget or any other money related law, Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can delay it for a maximum of 14 days or suggest changes in it which may or may not be accepted by the Lok Sabha.
- (iii) Most importantly, the Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say that they have no confidence in the Council of Ministers, then all the ministers including the Prime Minister have to resign.

Thus, it can be concluded that Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha.

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13) The points tabulated below distinguish Political and Permanent executive

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<b>Political Executive</b>	<b>Permanent executive</b>
Elected by the people (voters) for specific period	Appointed on a long-term basis.
Political leaders are political executives	Civil servants are the permanent executives
Answerable to the people.	Answerable to the government.

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After election results, when there is no single party which enjoys the majority support of the members of the Legislature, two or more parties come together and form the government. Such a government is known as the coalition government. The three constraints or limitations on the powers of Prime Minister of the coalition government are

- (i) The Prime Minister has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as his alliance partners.
- (ii) He has to pay attention to the views and positions of his coalition partners for the survival of his government.
- (iii) The agenda and policies of the government are usually decided as a common minimum programme which includes all the views and demands of coalition partners.

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Three legislative powers of the President of India are

- (i) The President is not a member of either house of the Parliament. But she is an integral part of the legislative process. She plays an important role in making of laws.
- (ii) The President has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha. She can summon joint sitting of both houses of Parliament.
- (iii) The President has the power to send messages to either house of the Parliament either regarding any pending bill or any other matter.

- 16) 2  
Indian judiciary is considered one of the most powerful in the world because
- (i) Mode of appointment and removal of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts makes Indian judiciary powerful.
  - (ii) Our Constitution has laid down very high and specific qualifications for the appointment of judges like
    - (a) Well versed in the law.
    - (b) 10 to 5 years of experience as an advocate and a judge of High Court respectively.
    - (iii) Our judiciary is independent of legislative and executive control. It can take decisions independently.

- 17) 2
- (i) The Prime Minister is recognised as the leader of the cabinet.
  - (ii) The President appoints various ministers and allocates work among them on the advice of the Prime Minister.
  - (iii) The Prime Minister is the keystone of the cabinet arch.
  - (iv) He is the head of the Council of Ministers.
  - (v) His resignation means the resignation of the whole cabinet.
  - (vi) He presides over the cabinet meetings.
  - (vii) He directs the implementation of policies and coordinates the working of the various departments.
  - (viii) He is the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.

- 18) 2
- (i) Coalition government is a government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties when no single party enjoys majority support of the members in forming government .
  - (ii) The Prime Minister of a coalition government cannot take decisions as he likes.
  - (iii) He has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as among alliance partners
  - (iv) He also had to heed to the views and positions of the coalition partners and others parties on whose support the survival of the government depends.

- 19) The proposal for a law is called a bill. 2

- 20) 2  
The proposal for a law is called a bill. When a bill goes through the Parliament and receives the assent of the President it becomes a law.

### Section-C

- 21) When a bill goes through the Parliament and receives the assent of the President, it becomes a law. 5

- 22) 5
- (a) Original jurisdiction : any case which can originate or start directly in the Supreme Court. Some of the Example is violation of fundamental rights , disputes between Central Government and state government , or disputes between two different states.
  - (b) Appellate Jurisdiction: The Supreme Court acts as the highest Court of appeal against judgment of lower courts of any High court and District Courts.
  - (c) Advisory jurisdiction : The Supreme Court has the advisory jurisdiction on the matters referred to it by the President .the Supreme Court gives its advice to the President on the Constitutional matters and interpretation when latter requires.

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The Government of India appointed the second Backward Classes Commission in 1979. It was headed by B.P. Mandal, retired Supreme Court justice.

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- Parliament is an assembly of elected representatives exercising authority on behalf of the people.
  - In India, it is called as Parliament at the Central level.
  - At the state level, this is called Legislative or Legislative Assembly.
  - The following are the powers of the Indian Parliament:
    - (i) Parliament is the most important institution for making new laws, modification of existing laws, replacing old laws and abolishing of existing laws.
    - It makes laws on subjects mentioned in Union List, which is of national importance like defence, finance, railways, etc.
    - (ii) Parliament controls the government and the government remain in power so long as they enjoy the support of the Parliament (Lok Sabha).
    - (iii) In India or any democratic country, the public money can be spent only when the Parliament approves it.
    - (iv) Parliament is the place where all discussion and debate on all national issues and concern takes place.
    - (v) The Parliament keeps a check on the functioning of the Council of Ministers. If Council of Ministers do not work satisfactorily, it can put No-confidence motion.
- Election of President: Elected members of both Houses of Parliament along with the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies form the electoral college which elects the President of India.