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FOUNDATION
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Institutions
Subject : SST
Class : CBSE -IX

Time : 00:00
Marks: 79

1 What do you mean by Office Memorandum? **1**

Ans :

An Office Memorandum explains the policy or decision of the government issued by an appropriate authority.

2 Explain SEBC. **1**

Ans :

SEBC stands for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, another name for all those who belong to castes that are considered backward by the government.

3 Who were eligible for the benefit of job reservation before the order of August 13, 1990? **1**

Ans :

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were eligible for the benefit of job reservation.

4 Who is considered as the head of the state and who is head of the government? **1**

Ans :

The President is the head of the state whereas the Prime Minister is the head of the government.

5 What major bodies constitute the Parliament? **1**

Ans :

The Parliament consists of the President and the two houses: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

6 Who was the head of the Second Backward Classes Commission? **1**

Ans :

In 1979; it was headed by BP Mandal, hence called the Mandal Commission.

7 Which party promised to implement the Mandal Commission recommendations formally announced by the government? **1**

Ans :

The Janata Dal came to power in the 1989 elections. VP Singh became the Prime Minister. His government implemented the recommendations.

8 Give one modification made by the Supreme Court. **1**

Ans :

It said well-to-do persons among the backward classes should be excluded from getting the benefits of reservation.

9 Mention a responsibility of civil servant. **1**

Ans :

Civil Servants are responsible for implementing the minister's decision.

10 How institution decisions lead to delays and complications? **1**

Ans :

(a) Rules and regulation of institutions.

(b) Decision-making process includes meetings, committees and routines.

These factors lead to delays and complications. (any one)

11 Why do democratic governments stress on institutions? **1**

Ans :

Democratic government stress on institutions because the institutions may make it difficult to have a good decision taken very quickly. But they make it difficult to rush through a bad decision.

12 Who has the final authority for making laws in any country? **1**

Or

Which institution can make changes to an existing law of the country.

Ans :

Parliament has the final authority for making laws in any country. It can make new laws, change or abolish the existing laws and make new ones in their place.

13 How does the Rajya Sabha seem more powerful than the Lok Sabha? 1

Ans :

Rajya Sabha named as 'Upper Chamber' and Lok Sabha as 'Lower Chamber' so the Rajya Sabha seems more powerful than Lok Sabha.

14 Which house of Parliament is more powerful in reality? 1

Ans :The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.

15 Which two houses form the Parliament in our country? 1

Ans :

The two houses are known as Council of States or the Rajya Sabha and the Houses of the People or the Lok Sabha.

16 What is the length of the term of a government in India? 1

Ans :It is 5 years.

17 Can the houses be dissolved or are they permanent? 1

Ans :

The Lok Sabha can be dissolved if a no confidence motion is passed against the government, but the Rajya Sabha is a permanent house.

18 Why are government functionaries called executives? 1

Ans :

They are called executives because they implement the policies of the government.

19 What do you understand by "Political Executive"? 1

Ans :

Political Executives are the executives who are elected by the people for a time period. They take major decisions.

20 Who are called "Permanent Executives"? 1

Ans :

Permanent executives are appointed for a long term. They are also called civil servants. They remain in office even when the ruling party changes. They advice the political executives in their day-to-day work.

21 How is the Prime Minister appointed? 1

Ans :

The President appoints the leader of the majority party or the coalition of parties that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha, as the Prime Minister.

22 To whom the President appoint the Prime Minister in case no single party or alliance gets a majority? 1

Ans :

In such a case the President appoints as Prime Minister the person most likely to secure a majority support in the house.

23 How are other ministers appointed? 1

Ans :

The other ministers are appointed by the President on advice of the Prime Minister.

24 What do you mean by the Council of Ministers? 1

Ans :

The Council of Ministers is the official name of the body that includes all the ministers. It usually has 60 to 80 ministers of different ranks.

25 Who are ministers of state with independent charge? 1

Ans :

The ministers of state with independent charge are usually incharge of smaller ministries. They attend cabinet meetings only when specially invited.

26 Who are the Ministers of State? 1

Ans :

These ministers are attached to and are required to assist cabinet ministers.

27 Every ministry has secretaries. What job do these secretaries perform? 1

Ans :

The secretaries provide the necessary background information to the ministers to take decisions.

28 Who Chairs the Cabinet meetings? Who is the most powerful within the cabinet? 1

Ans :

The Prime Minister chairs the cabinet meetings and is the most powerful within the Cabinet.

29 Mention one limitation of the Prime Minister of a coalition government. 1

Ans :

The limitation of the Prime Minister of a coalition is that he has to heed the views of the coalition partners and other parties, on whose support the survival of the ruling party depends.

30 Which type of government system is followed in our country? 1

Ans :In our country, we have a Parliamentary system of government.

31 What kind of judiciary do we have in India? 1

Ans :

In India, we have integrated judiciary where the decision of 'supreme court is binding on all the subordinate courts.'

32 India has an integrated judiciary. Explain. 1

Ans :

Integrated judiciary means that the Supreme Court controls the judicial administration in the country. Its decisions are binding on all the courts of the country.

33 How are the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court appointed? 1

Ans :

The judges of Supreme Court and High Court are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

34 How can a judge be removed? 1

Ans :

A judge can be removed only through impeachment motion passed by two-third members of the two houses of Parliament. This has never happened in the history of India.

35 How does the judiciary act as guardian of the fundamental rights? **1**

Ans :

The citizens have the right to approach the Supreme Court to seek remedy in case of violation of their rights.

36 How is the President of India elected? **1**

Ans :

The President of India is not directly elected by the people. He is elected by the members of the Parliament and the members of the legislative assemblies. A candidate standing for President's post has to get a majority of votes polled to win the election.

37 Which one of the following institution exercises greater power over the Union budget? **1**

- (a) The Reserve Bank of India
- (b) The Rajya Sabha
- (c) The Lok Sabha
- (d) The Supreme Court of India

Ans :(c) The Lok Sabha

38 The President of India is elected by **1**

- (a) Direct election by citizens who are 18 years or above.
- (b) Indirect election by the electoral college
- (c) Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
- (d) None of these

Ans :(b) Indirect election by the electoral college

39 Judiciary (court) can take up any dispute like **1**

- (i) Between citizens and the judiciary
- (ii) Between citizens and the government
- (iii) Between two or more state governments
- (iv) Between government at the Union and governments of the other countries.

Observe the statements and select the best options

- (a) (i)

- (b) (ii)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (d) (iv)

Ans :(c) (i), (ii) and (iii)

40 Which of the following statements is very much correct regarding Office Memorandum? 1

- (a) A policy that declares some reserved position in government employment and educational institution.
- (b) A Communication issued by an appropriate authority stating the policy or decision of the government.
- (c) A set of institution that have the power to make, implement and interpret laws.
- (d) A body of persons having authority to initiate major policies.

Ans :

(b) A Communication issued by an appropriate authority stating the policy or decision of the government.

41 Can the Houses of Parliament be dissolved? 1

Select the correct option.

- (a) Lok Sabha cannot be dissolved because it is a permanent house whereas Rajya Sabha can be dissolved.
- (b) Both the Houses of Parliament cannot be dissolved.
- (c) Rajya Sabha is a permanent house so it cannot be dissolved whereas, Lok Sabha can be dissolved.
- (d) Both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can be dissolved.

Ans :

(c) Rajya Sabha is a permanent house so it cannot be dissolved whereas, Lok Sabha can be dissolved.

42 Why do democratic governments insist on Institutions? 1

- (i) Institutions make it difficult to have a good decision taken very quickly
 - (ii) Make it easy to rush through a bad decision
 - (iii) Institutions provide an opportunity for a wider set of people to be consulted in any decision
 - (iv) In order to have delayed and complicated decision.
- (a) (i)

- (b) (iv)
- (c) (i) and (iii)
- (d) (i) and (iv)

Ans :(c) (i) and (iii)

- 43 Who among the following is not part of the permanent executive? 1
- (a) District Collector
 - (b) Superintendent of Police
 - (c) Minister of State for Home Affairs
 - (d) Accountant General

Ans :(c) Minister of State for Home Affairs

- 44 Which of the following statements is true regarding the President of India? 1
- (a) Head of the government
 - (b) Head of the state
 - (c) Head of the Parliament
 - (d) None of these

Ans :(b) Head of the state

- 45 An assembly of people's representatives with the power to enact laws for a country is called a/an 1
- (a) Executive
 - (b) Legislature
 - (c) State
 - (d) Assembly

Ans :(b) Legislature

- 46 The cabinet as a team is assisted by_____. 1
Complete the statement by selecting correct option.
- (a) Chief Ministers and Governor
 - (b) Ministers of State
 - (c) A team of Civil Servants of Cabinet Secretariat
 - (d) President and Speaker

Ans :(c) A team of Civil Servants of Cabinet Secretariat

- 47 Who among the following is a part of the Political Executive? 1
- (a) District Collector
 - (b) Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs

- (c) Home Minister
- (d) Director General of Police

Ans :(c) Home Minister

48 _____ is the Presiding Officer of Rajya Sabha. 1

Ans :Vice President

49 The _____ is responsible for implementing the law made by the Parliament. 1

Ans :Union Executive

50 Parliament decides legal disputes between two state governments. (True/False) 1

Ans :0

51 An assembly of people's representatives with the power to enact laws for a country is called a/an Legislature. (True/False) 1

Ans :1

52 The courts which function under the supervision and orders of the High Court are known as Subordinate Courts. (True/False) 1

Ans :1

53 Every law passed by the Parliament needs approval of the Supreme Court. (True/False) 1

Ans :0

54 Executive implements the decision to provide relief to the victims of an earthquake. (True/False) 1

Ans :1

55 _____ is the Real Executive of the Indian Union. 1

Ans :The Prime Minister

56 The tenure of a member of the Rajya Sabha is _____ years. 1

Ans : 6(six)

57 Who among the following is the head of the state and is the highest formal authority in the country? (a) Home Minister 1

- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Vice President
- (d) President

Ans :(d)

58 Who among the following participates in the election of the President? **1**

- (a) The elected members of the Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states
- (b) The people who have been completed the age of 18 years
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) None of the above

Ans :(a)

59A body of persons having authority to initiate major policies, make decisions and implement them on the basis of the constitution and laws of the country is associated with term **1**

- (a) Bureaucracy
- (b) Executive
- (c) Judiciary
- (d) Legislative

Ans :(b)

60 The most common work of the Rajya Sabha is **1**

- (a) to look after the interests of various states, regions or federal units
- (b) to look after money bills
- (c) to appoint judges of Supreme Court and High Courts
- (d) All the above

Ans :(a)

61 Who among the following are elected directly? **1**

- (a) NITI Aayog members
- (b) Rajya Sabha members
- (c) Vidhan Parishad members
- (d) Lok Sabha members

Ans :(d)

62 Who among the following are usually top-level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in charge of the major ministries? **1**

- (a) Ministers of State
- (b) Deputy Ministers

(c) Cabinet Ministers

(d) None of these

Ans : (c)

63 Legislative Assembly works at the

1

(a) District Level

(b) State Level

(c) Village Level

(d) National Level

Ans : (b)

64 The permanent executives are associated with the

1

(a) High Court of state

(b) President

(c) Supreme Court of India

(d) Civil services

Ans : (d)

65 Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha is called the upper chamber.

1

Reason (R): The Rajya Sabha is more powerful than the Lok Sabha.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion

(A)

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of

Assertion (A)

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

Ans : (c)

66 Assertion (A): All modern democracies have courts that are independent of the legislature and the executive.

1

Reason (R): The judges do not act on the direction of the government.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

Ans :(a)

67 Assertion (A): The Supreme Court can declare invalid any law of the legislature.

1

Reason (R): It can determine the legal validity of the law, when it is challenged.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

Ans :(c)

68 Who among the following Prime Ministers took a formal decision to implement the recommendations mentioned in Mandal Commission?

1

- (a) Inder Kumar Gujral
- (b) VP Singh
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi
- (d) Chandra Shekhar

Ans :(b)

69 On the basis of given clues identify the position of a person.

1

- He/she distributes and redistributes work to the ministers.
- He/she has the power to dismiss ministers
- When he/she quits the entire ministry quits

- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (b) The President
- (c) The Prime Minister

(d) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Ans :(c)

70 The Prime Minister must have the support of a majority of 1

- (a) Vidhan Parishad members
- (b) Vidhan Sabha members
- (c) Lok Sabha members
- (d) Rajya Sabha members

Ans :(c)

71 The Council of Ministers is controlled by 1

- (a) The Vidhan Sabha
- (b) The NITI Aayog
- (c) The Rajya Sabha
- (d) The Lok Sabha

Ans :(d)

72 Ministers of State with independent charge are usually in-charge of 1

- (a) Election Commission
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Banking department
- (d) Smaller Ministries

Ans :(d)

73 Which among the following statements is incorrect? 1

- (a) The President of India is a part of the Parliament.
- (b) In our country, the Parliament consists of four houses.
- (c) Parliaments all over the world exercise some control over those who run the government.
- (d) The Lok Sabha controls the council of Ministers.

Ans :(b)

74 Identify the correct statement. 1

- (a) Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters
- (b) Rajya Sabha exercises more powers in money matters
- (c) The President of India is elected directly
- (d) Any ordinary law needs to be passed by only Lok Sabha

Ans :(a)

75 Independence of judiciary means that 1

- (a) it is not under the control of the Legislature or the Executive
- (b) it is not under the control of the Election Commission
- (c) it is not under the control of the Law Commission of India
- (d) All the above

Ans :(a)

76 Who among the following is appointed as the Chief Justice of India? 1

- (a) Usually the Law Minister of India
- (b) Usually the Seniormost Judge of the Supreme Court
- (c) Usually the Chief Justice of the High Court
- (d) The Attorney General of India

Ans :(b)

77 Which among the following has the power to interpret the Constitution of India? 1

- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The High Courts
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Ans :(c)

78 Assertion (A): The Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. 1

Reason (R): An ordinary law needs to be passed in both the houses.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

Ans :(b)

79 Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha is the permanent house. 1

Reason (R): 2/3 of its members retire after every two years.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

Ans :(c)