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School : ACHIEVERS
FOUNDATION
Assessment : Working of
Institutions
Subject : SST
Class : CBSE -IX

Time : 00:00
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- 1 Mention the institutions which take major decisions and its implementation in a country. 2

Ans :

The institutions which take major decisions and its implementation in a country are:

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

- 2 What are different terms used for a national government in India? 2

Ans :

The national level government is also called Central Government, Union Government or Government of India.

- 3 Which ministry comprises the Department of Personnel and Training? 2

Ans :

The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions comprises the Department of Personnel and Training.

- 4 Mention one important policy decision issued in the Government of India Order of August 13, 1990. 2

Ans :

It said that 27 per cent of the vacancies in the civil posts and services under the government are reserved for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC).

- 5 What was the instruction given to Mandal Commission? 2

Ans :

Mandal Commission was instructed to determine the criteria to identify the socially backward classes in India and recommend steps to be taken for their advancement.

6 How does the Lok Sabha exercise its control over the Council of Ministers? 2

Ans :

The Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers i.e. if the majority of the Lok Sabha members say that they have no confidence in the Council of Ministers, all the ministers including the Prime Minister have to quit. No such power is with the Rajya Sabha.

7 What is an executive? 2

Ans :

All functionaries in the government who take day-to-day decisions but do not exercise supreme power on behalf of the people.

8 How are ministers chosen by the Prime Minister? 2

Ans :

The ministers are usually chosen from the party or the coalition that has the majority in the Lok Sabha. The Prime minister has a free hand to choose ministers as long as they are members of the Parliament.

9 Who are Cabinet Ministers? 2

Ans :

Cabinet Ministers are usually top-level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are incharge of major ministeries. The cabinet usually represents the Council of Ministers. It is the inner ring of the Council of Ministers. It has 20 ministers.

10 What is the Presidential form of government? Give an example of one country. 2

Ans :

The Presidential form of government is the system of government where President is both the head of the government and the head of the state. He has immense powers. USA is the country which has this type of government.

11 How does the President act as Executive Head? 2

Ans :

The President in India is the head of the state and exercises only nominal powers. He supervises the overall functioning of all the political institutions in the country. (any one)

12 What is the composition of the Indian Judiciary? 2

Ans :

The Indian Judiciary consists of Supreme Court at the national level, High Courts at the state level and District Courts and the courts at local level.

13 What is judicial review? 2

Ans :

The Supreme Court can declare invalid any law of the legislature. It can determine the constitutional validity of any law or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged.

14 What is a coalition government? 2

Ans :

Usually when no single party enjoys majority support of the members in a legislature and government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties.

15 What do we mean by reservations? 2

Ans :

It is a policy that declares some positions in government employment and educational institutions reserved for people and communities who have been discriminate against are disadvantaged and backward.

16 What is the role of the government in a citizen's life? 2

Ans :

The government is responsible for providing security to the citizens and also ensures facilities like education and health services to all. It spends the money collected as taxes on the development of administration, defence and other welfare programmes. (any one)

17 What is the assembly of elected representatives in India called? 2

Ans :

In India an assembly of elected representatives at the national level is called Parliament while at the state level it is called Legislature or Legislative assembly.

18 How does the Lok Sabha exercise money powers? 2

Ans :

Lok Sabha exercises more powers than the Rajya Sabha in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money-related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. It can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. These changes may or may not be accepted by the Lok Sabha.

19 Why is the minister more powerful than a civil servant? 2

Ans :

A minister is more powerful than a civil servant because he is elected by the people to take decisions on their behalf. He is also answerable to the people for all the consequences of the decision taken.

20 How does a member who is not a member of Parliament can become a minister? 2

Ans :

In this case, the person has to get elected to any house of the Parliament within six months of appointment as minister.

21 What is Cabinet Secretariat? 2

Ans :

Cabinet Secretariat is a group of senior civil servants who coordinate the working of different ministries.

22 Who is the ceremonial head or the nominal executive of India? 2

Ans :The President of India.

23 How does the President give his assent to a bill? 2

Ans :

A bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law only after the President gives his assent to it. If the President wants to delay it he/she can send the bill back to the Parliament for reconsideration. But if the Parliament passes the bill again then the President has to sign it.

24 Who are the major functionaries in India?

3

Ans :

The major functionaries in India are:

- (a) The President, who is the head of the state and the highest formal authority in the country.
- (b) The Prime Minister is the head of the governmental and one who usually exercises all the government powers.
- (c) The Parliament which consists of two houses, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The Prime Minister must have the support of a majority of the Lok Sabha members.

25 Why do we need the political institutions?

3

Or

Describe the need for political institutions in India.

Ans :

- (a) The government is responsible for ensuring security to the citizens and providing education and health facilities to all.
- (b) It collects taxes and spends money on administration, defence and developmental programmes.
- (c) It formulates and implements several welfare schemes. Political institutions are needed to attend to all these tasks.

26 How are some of the delays and complications introduced by democratic institutions very useful?

3

Ans :

Delays and complications introduced by democratic institutions are very useful because:

- (a) They provide an opportunity for a wider set of people to be consulted in any division.
- (b) Institutions make it difficult to have a good decision taken very quickly.
- (c) But they also make it equally difficult to rush through a bad decision.

27 What is the significance of Parliament in a democracy?

3

Ans :

The significance of Parliament in a democratic country are as follows.

- (a) Parliament is the final authority in making laws in any country. It can change the existing laws, abolish them or make new laws.
- (b) Parliament exercises control over those who run the government. No decision can be taken without the support of the Parliament.
- (c) Parliament also controls the money matters.
- (d) Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country. It can seek information on any matter. (Any three)

28 How is the Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha?

3

Ans :

The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in following manner.

- (a) An ordinary law needs to be passed in both the houses. But if there is a difference between the two houses, the final decision is taken in a joint session. Since the number of members of Lok Sabha is more than that of the Rajya Sabha, the views of the Lok Sabha are more likely to prevail.
- (b) The Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes a law concerning the money matters, the Rajya Sabha can not reject it. It can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. It is up to the Lok Sabha to accept the changes or not.
- (c) The Lok Sabha controls the council of ministers. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say they have no confidence in the council of ministers, all the ministers including the Prime minister, have to quit. The Rajya Sabha does not have this power.

29 Explain the three categories of the Council of Ministers.

3

Ans :

The Council of Ministers consists of three categories.

(a) Cabinet Ministers: They are the top-level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in-charge

of the major ministries. Usually the cabinet ministers meet to take decisions in the name of the Council of Ministers.

(b) Ministers of State with Independent Charge: They are in charge of smaller ministries. They participate in cabinet meetings only when they are invited.

(c) Ministers of State: These ministers are attached to and are required to assist the cabinet ministers.

30 Who forms the cabinet?

3

Ans :

(a) The cabinet is formed by the top-level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are incharge of the major ministries.

(b) Usually the cabinet meets to take decisions in the name of the Council of Ministers.

(c) Cabinet is thus the inner ring of the Council of Ministers. It has about 20 ministers.

31 Explain the role of the Prime Minister in a coalition government.

3

Or

Write any three constraints on the power of the Prime Minister of a coalition government.

Ans :

The role of the Prime Minister in a coalition government has many constraints. They are:

(a) He cannot take decisions as he likes.

(b) He has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as the coalition partners.

(c) He also has to heed to the views and positions of the coalition partners and other parties on whose support the survival of the government depends.

32 When and how does the President exercise his discretionary powers?

3

Ans :

When a party or coalition of parties gets a clear majority in the elections, the President has to appoint the Prime Minister as the leader of the majority party or the coalition that enjoys majority support in the Lok Sabha. When no party or coalition gets majority in the Lok Sabha, the President exercises his discretion. The President chooses a leader who in his opinion can muster majority support in the Lok Sabha. In such a case he can ask the newly-appointed person to prove his majority on the floor of the house within a specified time.

33 What is the difference between the powers of the President of USA and the President of India? 3

Ans :

(a) The President of USA: He is directly elected by the people for this post for four years. He personally chooses and appoints his ministers. This is called the Presidential form of government.

(b) President of India: The President of India is the head of the state. He is indirectly elected by the MPs and the MLAs. He exercises only the nominal powers. He is appointed for 5 years. This is a feature of Parliamentary form of government.

34 What does the 'Independence of Judiciary' mean? 3

Ans :

(a) The judiciary of India is not under the control of the legislature or the executive.

(b) The judges do not act on the directions of the government or according to the wishes of the party in power.

This is the reason why the democracies have courts that are independent of the legislature and the executives.

35 What does 'Integration of judiciary' mean? 3

Ans :

Integration of judiciary means that all the judicial courts are integrated or linked or joint into one supreme judicial body called as the supreme court. It is at the epicentre of the judicial set up and controls the judicial administration of all the subordinate courts. Above all, its decisions are binding on all subordinate courts of a country.

36 What do you understand by Public Interest Litigation? 3

Ans :

- (a) In the recent years, the courts have given several judgements and directions to protect the public interest and human rights.
- (b) Anyone, can approach the courts, if the public interest is hurt by the actions of the government. This is called Public Interest Litigation.
- (c) The courts intervene to protect the misuse of government's powers to make decisions. With this they check malpractices on the part of the public officials.

37 Why working of the institutions is the not an easy task?

3

Ans :

The working of institution is not an easy task in the following ways.

- (a) Institution involve rules and regulations. This can bind the hands of the leaders.
- (b) Institutions involve meetings, committees and routines. This often leads to delays and complications. Therefore, dealing with institutions can be frustrating.
- (c) Institutions make it difficult to take good decisions very quickly, but they also make it equally difficult to rush through a bad decision. (any three)

38 How are ministers appointed?

3

Ans :

- (a) Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The ministers are from the party or the coalition that has majority in the Lok Sabha.
- (b) The Prime minister chooses ministers as long as they are members of the Parliament.
- (c) Sometimes a person who is not the Member of Parliament can also become a minister. But such a person has to get elected to one of the houses of Parliament within six months of appointment as minister.

39 What is the election procedure of the President of India?

3

Ans :

The President of India elected in the following manner.

- (a) The President of India is not elected directly by the people.

(b) All the members of the Parliament (MPs) and the members of State Legislatures elect him.

(c) A candidate standing for the President has to get majority of votes to win the election. This shows that the President of India represents the entire nation.

40 What are the limitations on the powers of the President of India?

3

Ans :

Following are the limitations on the powers of the President of India:

(a) The President is the head of the state and not the head of the government. Therefore, he exercises only nominal powers and that too on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

(b) The President can ask the Council of Ministers to reconsider their decision. But if the same decision is taken again by them, he is bound to act according to it.

(c) A bill becomes a law only after the President gives assent to it. If the President wants he can delay it for some time and send it back to the Parliament for reconsideration. But if the bill is passed in the Parliament then the President has to sign it.

41 What is an Impeachment Motion?

3

Ans :

(a) It is a motion/process for the removal of a specific functionary.

(b) A judge can be removed only by an impeachment motion passed by two-third members of the two houses of the Parliament present and voting.

(c) Even the President of India can be removed by the impeachment motion passed by both the houses of Parliament by two-third members present and voting.

42 "Parliament is the final authority, for law making laws in any country."

3

Which must be considered by the Parliament in discharge of this function? Mention any three.

Ans :

Following values must be considered by the Parliament in discharge the function of making laws: Honesty, Integrity, coordination, impartiality, consciousness, commitment, etc.

43 You are elected as a civil servant who is a permanent executive. What values would you idolise to serve as a public servant? **3**

Ans :The values I will follow as a civil servant are as follows:

- (a) Follow integrity.
- (b) Be natural.
- (c) Make those policies which are people-oriented.
- (d) Serve the people impartially.
- (e) To implement the policies with full zeal and endeavour.

44 What values are associated with 'Parliament' in a democratic country? **3**

Ans :

Parliament in a democracy is very important. The values associated with it are:

- (a) Authority of making laws (b) Fairness in dealing with issues
- (c) Involvement in resolving a solution (d) Expressiveness of views

45 Suppose you are an MLA of your area. What values do you follow to become popular in the area? **3**

Ans :

I follow the following values as an MLA: (a) Logic and practical approach
(b) Meticulousness (c) Patience (d) Sensitivity (e) Volunteering
(f) Motivation (g) Wisdom (h) Sympathy