INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

WORKSHEET
CH.4.WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

Name: _____ Date:_____ Class: IX Sec: ___

1.	ASSERTION AND REASON: In each of the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1. Assertion: The President is head of the state. 2. Reason: The Prime Minister is the majority party leader and the head of the government. a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A. c. A is true but R is false. d. A is false but R is true. e. Both A and R are false.
2.	Assertion: Indian Parliament is bi-cameral in nature. Reason: It has two houses, which plays an important role in decision-making.
3.	Assertion: Judiciary is an independent institution. Reason: It always follow the conditions put forth by the legislature and executive.
4.	Assertion: Political executive is not a part of legislature. Reason: They only attend meeting if needed.
5.	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
6.	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
7.	The Second Backward Classes Commission was appointed by the government of India in (a) 1979 (b) 1981 (c) 1985 (d) 1999
8.	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.

9.	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
10.	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
11.	How can a judge of the Supreme Court be removed? (a) By the Supreme Court itself (b) By the President alone (c) By the Parliament through impeachment (d) By the Police
12.	Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts? (a) President, according to his 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
13.	What is a Public Interest Litigation? (a) Filing a case in the court in the interest of the public (b) Reviewing of Supreme Court judgments (c) Procedure of removal of a judge (d) None of the above
14.	Read the statements and choose the correct answer. A)Both 1 and 2 are false B)Both 1 and 2 are true C)Statement 1 is false but 2 is true D)Statement 1 is true but 2 is false 1) The Parliament is a national assembly of elected representatives. 2) The Parliament is an institution where disputes between citizens and the government of India are finally settled.
15.	1) The Prime Minister is the one who exercises all governmental powers and he is the head of the government. 2) The president is the nominal head of the state.