



# POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION

POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is meant by 'Office Memorandum'?

- A. Order issued by the Government of India.
- B. Order issued by the scheduled caste officer.
- C. Order issued by the state governments.
- D. All of these.

**Answer: a**



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2. When was the Second Backward Class Commission appointed?

A. 1969

B. 1979

C. 1959

D. 1989

**Answer: b**



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**3. Who was the head of the Second Backward Classes Commission?**

A. V.P. Singh

B. B.P. Mandal

C. Renilal

D. None of these

**Answer: b**



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4. Who is the highest formed authority in the country?

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Chief Justice of India

D. Chief Election Commissioner

**Answer: b**



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5. Who is the head of the Government in our country?

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Chief Justice of India

D. Chief Election Commissioner.

**Answer: a**



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6. What is 'Parliament'?

A. Assembly of elected representatives

B. group of leaders

C. Active political parties

D. None of these

**Answer: a**



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7. Who holds the most important and powerful position in the Government?

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Supreme Court

D. None of these

**Answer: a**



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8. The Supreme Court does not have one out of these functions.

A. It settles disputes between centre and states.

B. It defends fundamental rights.

C. It dismiss the executive.

D. It performs judicial review.

**Answer: c**



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9. Which Institution settles disputes between citizens and the government.

A. Supreme Court

B. District Court

C. High Court

D. None of these

**Answer: a**



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**10.** Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament?

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Governor
- D. None

**Answer: a**



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11. Which of the two houses is more powerful?

A. Lok Sabha

B. Rajya Sabha

C. State Assembly

D. None of these

**Answer: a**



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**12.** For how long can the Rajya Sabha delay a Money Bill?

A. 14 days

B. 24 days

C. 04 days

D. None

**Answer: a**



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## Fill In The Blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest formal authority in the country.



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2. \_\_\_\_\_ Parliament \_\_\_\_\_ consists of \_\_\_\_\_ houses, \_\_\_\_\_



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3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of India is a part of the Parliament.



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4. Lok Sabha is more \_\_\_\_\_ than the Rajya Sabha.



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5. Lok Sabha exercises \_\_\_\_\_ power.



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## Match The Columns

1. Match the column A with the column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Head of the state	(a) Supreme Court
(ii) Final authority in law making of India	(b) Prime Minister
(iii) Head of the government	(c) Parliament
(iv) Settles disputes between citizens and government	(d) President



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Correct And Rewrite



1. Correct the following statements and rewrite them.

(a) SEBC is another name for all those people who belong to castes that are not considered backward by the government. (b) The

Government of India had appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1997.

(c) The Mandal Commission gave its Report in 1980 and made no recommendations. (d) The

Prime Minister and the members of Parliament are institutions that take all important policy decisions.



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## Assertion Reason Questions

1. Assertion (A) Working with institutions is easy. Reason (R) Institutions involve 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 but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: d**



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2. Assertion (A) Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country.

Reason (R ) Parliaments all over the world can

make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.

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 but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: a**





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3. Assertion (A)Parliaments control all the money that governments have. Reason (R ) In most countries, the public money cannot be spent only with Parliament sanctions it.

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 but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: c**



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4. Assertion (A) Since Parliament plays a central role in modern democracies, most large countries divide the role and powers of Parliament in two parts. Reason (R ) They are called Commission or tents.

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 but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: c**



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5. Assertion (A) Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. Reason (R ) Lok Sabha exercises more poweis 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 but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.



**Answer: b**



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## Very Short Answer Questions

**1. What is SEBC?**



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**2. What is the role of the President in India?**





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3. What are the Prime Minister's powers in India?



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4. What do you know about Mandal Commission?



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5. What is the role of government in a citizen's life?



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6. What is an assembly of elected representatives called in India?



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7. Which two houses form the parliament of our country?



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8. What is the length of the term of a government in India?



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9. Can the houses be dissolved or is it permanent?



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**10. What is an executive?**



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**11. Why are government functionaries called as the Executive?**



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**12. How is the Prime Minister appointed?**



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**13.** How are ministers chosen by the Prime Minister?



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**14.** What is a Council of Ministers?



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**15.** Who are the Cabinet Ministers?





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16. Who are Ministers of State with independent charge?



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17. Why is parliamentary democracy in most countries often known as the cabinet form of government?



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18. What is called as 'the judiciary'?



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19. Which courts are covered under Indian Judiciary?



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20. How can a judge be removed?



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21. How does judiciary act as a guardian of the fundamental rights?



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## Short Answer Questions

1. Why do democratic governments insist on political institutions?



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2. What is the role of Parliament in law making?

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3. How does Lok Sabha exercise money powers?

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4. How does Lok Sabha exercise control over the Council of Ministers?



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5. Who is called 'Permanent Executive'?



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6. How does the President act as an Executive Head?



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7. How does President give his assent to a bill?



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8. How is the senior most judge of the Supreme Court appointed?



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9. What is judicial review?



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10. Who are the major functionaries in India?



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11. Why had the Mandal Commission become a debatable issue in India?



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**12.** What is the need for political institutions?



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**13.** What are the basic powers and functions of each institution in India?



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**14.** State how working with institutions is not an easy task.



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**15.** What is the role of the Parliament?



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**16.** In what ways does the Lok Sabha exercise more powers than the Rajya Sabha?



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17. Which two categories constitute the executive in a democratic country?



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18. What is the importance of civil servants in running the government?



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**19.** How are the Council of Ministers categorised?



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**20.** What powers rest with the Prime Minister of India?



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**21.** How is the President of India elected?





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**22.** Does the President exercise his powers on the advice of the Council of Ministers?



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**23.** What are the discretionary powers of the President?



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**24.** How is the Prime Minister elected?



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**25.** In one political system, the head of the state exercises only nominal powers. Evaluate the statement and mention any three situations in which President only uses his discretion.



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**26.** What does 'independence of judiciary' mean?



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**27.** What does 'integration of judiciary' mean?



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**28.** What do you understand by Public Interest Litigation?



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**29.** What does executive mean?



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**30.** How are ministers appointed?



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**31.** Who forms the cabinet?



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**32.** What is Impeachment Motion?



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**33.** Suppose you are MLA of your area. What values would you follow to become popular in your area?



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



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**35.** A teacher has to organise a mock parliament. She can either hold a mock parliament of Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha. Which one should the teacher choose and why?



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## Long Answer Questions

1. Why was the Mandal Commission appointed by the Indian government?



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2. What developments took place after the recommendations of the Mandal Commission?



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3. Who resolved the dispute of the Mandal Commission? How did it materialise later on?



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4. Describe the functions and powers of the Parliament.



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5. Why should ministers have the final say in technical matters?



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6. What is the role of the Cabinet Ministers in a democracy?



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7. The Prime Minister is the real executive head of our country.' Elucidate.



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8. State the powers of the President.



[View Text Solution](#)

9. How are the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts appointed and how can a judge be removed?



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10. Explain any five powers of the Supreme Court of India.



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## Hots Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Describe the role played by the contemporary Prime Minister of India in the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report.



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



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3. What is the role of the Prime Minister in a coalition government?



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1. If you are elected as the President of India which of the following decision can you take on your own?

A. Select the person you like as Prime Minister.

B. Dismiss a Prime Minister who has a majority in Lok Sabha.

C. Ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both the Houses.

D. Nominate the leaders of your choice to the Council of Ministers.

**Answer: c**



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2. Who among the following is a part of the political executive?

A. District Collector

B. Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs

C. Home Minister

D. Director General of Police

**Answer: a**



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**3.** Which of the following statements about the judiciary is false?



- A. Every law passed by the Parliament needs approval of the Supreme Court
- B. Judiciary can strike down a law if it goes against the spirit of the Constitution
- C. Judiciary is independent of the Executive
- D. Any citizen can approach the courts if her rights are violated

**Answer: d**



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4. Which of the following institutions can make changes to an existing law of the country?

A. The Supreme Court

B. The President

C. The Prime Minister

D. The Parliament

**Answer:**



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5. Match the ministry with the news that the ministry may have released:

(a)	A new policy is being made to increase the jute exports from the country.	(i)	Ministry of Defence
(b)	Telephone services will be made more accessible to rural areas.	(ii)	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Public Distribution
(c)	The price of rice and wheat sold under the Public Distribution System will go down.	(iii)	Ministry of Health
(d)	A pulse polio campaign will be launched.	(iv)	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(e)	The allowances of the soldiers posted on high altitudes will be increased.	(v)	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology



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6. Of all the institutions that we have studied in this chapter, name the one that exercises the powers on each of the following matters.

(a) Decision on allocation of money for

developing infrastructure like roads, irrigation, etc. and different welfare activities for the citizens

(b) Considers the recommendation of a Committee on a law to regulate the stock exchange

(c) Decides on a legal dispute between two state governments

(d) Implements the decision to provide relief for the victims of an earthquake.



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7. Why is the Prime Minister in India not directly elected by the people? Choose the most appropriate answer and give reasons for your choice.

A. In a Parliamentary democracy, only the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha can become the Prime Minister.

B. Lok Sabha can remove the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers even before the expiry of their term.

C. Since the Prime Minister is appointed by the President, there is no need for it.

D. Direct election of the Prime Minister will involve lot of expenditure on election.

**Answer: a**



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8. Three friends went to watch film that showed the hero becoming Chief Minister for a day and making big changes in the state.

Imran said this is what the country needs. Rizwan said this kind of a personal rule without institutions is dangerous. Shankar said all this is a fantasy. No minister can do anything in one day. What would be your reaction to such a film?



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**9.** A teacher was making preparations for a mock parliament. She called two students to act as leaders of two political parties. She gave

them an option: Each one could choose to have a majority either in the mock Lok Sabha or in the mock Rajya Sabha. If this choice was given to you, which one you would choose and why?



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**10.** After reading the example of the reservation order, three students had different reactions about the role of the judiciary.



Which view, according to you, is a correct reading of the role of judiciary?

A. Srinivas argues that since the Supreme Court agreed with the government, it is not independent.

B. Anjaiah says that judiciary is independent because it could have given a verdict against the government order. The Supreme Court did direct the government to modify it.

C. Vijaya thinks that the judiciary is neither independent nor conformist, but acts as a mediator between opposing parties. The court struck a good balance between those who supported and those who opposed the order.

D.

**Answer: c**



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## Source Based Question

1. Prime Minister is the most important political institution in the country. Yet there is no direct election to the post of the Prime Minister. The President appoints the Prime Minister. But the President cannot appoint anyone she likes. The President appoints the leader of the majority party or the coalition of parties that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha, as Prime Minister. In case no single party or alliance gets a majority, the President

appoints the person most likely to secure a majority support. The Prime Minister does not have a fixed tenure. He continues in power so long as he remains the leader of the majority party or coalition. After the appointment of the Prime Minister, the President appoints other ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Ministers are usually from the party or the coalition that has the majority in the Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister is free to choose ministers, as long as they are members of Parliament. Sometimes, a person who is not a 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.

(a) How is Prime Minister appointed?

(b) What is the procedure of appointing the Prime Minister?

(c) How are other ministers appointed?



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