



# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

## **BOOKS - MCGROW HILL SOCIAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)**

### **WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS**

#### **Elementary Questions**

**1. Which is known as the upper house?**

A. Lok Sabha

B. Rajya Sabha

C. Panchayat Sabha

D. Public Sabha

**Answer: B**



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2. What is know as the lower house?

A. Rajya Sabha

B. Public Sabha

C. Lok Sabha

D. Gyan Sabha

**Answer: C**



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**3. Who appoints the senior most judge of the supreme Court?**

A. The Governor

B. The President

C. The Prime Minister

D. The Chief Justice

**Answer: D**



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**4.** Union Council of ministers include following types of Ministers. Choose the correct option.

(i) Cabinet Ministers

(ii) Chief Ministers

(iii) Ministers of State with Independent charges

(iv) Ministers of State

A. i

B. ii

C. iii

D. i,iii and iv

**Answer: D**



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5. Which of the following is the Presiding Officer of Rajya Sabhas?

A. President

B. Vice President

C. Prime Minister

D. Chief Justice

**Answer: B**



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6. Which one of the following decisions can one take if one is elected as President of India?

A. Ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both the houses

B. Nominate the leader of one's choice to the Council of Ministers

C. Select the person one likes as Prime Minister

D. Dismiss a Prime Minister who has majority in the Lok Sabha

**Answer: A**



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7. The rise of coalition poliitics has imposed certain constraints on the power of the prime Minister.

Select the valid points.

(i) The Prime Minister of a coalition



government cannot take decision as he likes.

(ii) He has to lead to the views and positions of the coalition partners and other parties.

(iii) In a coalition government the power wielded by a Prime Minister depends on the personality of the person holding that position.

(iv) The prime Minister has to accommodate different groups and functions.

A. I and ii

B. iii

C. iv

D. Except iii all I, ii, and Iv) are correct

**Answer: D**



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

A. Every law passed by the Parliament needs approval of the Supremen 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 his/her rights are violated.

**Answer: A**



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**9. The President of India is elected by**

- A. Direct election by citizens who are 18 years or above
- B. Indirect election by the Electoral College
- C. Prime and the Council of Ministers
- D. Public of the country

**Answer: B**



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**10.** In what ways does the Lok Sabha exercise Supreme Power over Rajya Sabha? Mark the right option.

(i) Lok Sabha exercises more powers on money matter.

(ii) Lok Sabha controls the President of India

(iii) During the joint session the final decision is taken by Lok Sabha because of its larger number of members.

It guides the functioning of Rajya Sabha.

A. I and iv

B. I and iii

C. ii and iv

D. All of these

**Answer: B**



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**11.** Judiciary (courts) can take up any dispute

(i) Between citizens and the Judiciary

(ii) Between citizens and the government

(ii) Between citizens and the government

(iii) Between two or more state governments

(iv) Between government at the Union and government of the other countries

Select the best options

A. i

B. ii

C. i, ii and iii

D. iv

**Answer: C**



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12. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. The judiciary safeguards the laws.
- B. The legislature implements the laws.
- C. The political executives are more powerful than the permanent executives.
- D. The permanent executives comprise the civil servants.

**Answer: B**





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**13.** Can the Houses of Parliaments be dissolved? 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 dissolve

D. Both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can be dissolved.

**Answer: C**



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14. 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: C**



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

A. Supreme Court

B. The President

C. High Court

D. The Parliament

**Answer: D**



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## Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. When was the Second Backward Class Commission appointed?

A. 1989

B. 1979

C. 1999

D. 2001

**Answer: C**



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2. What is meant by Office Memorandum?

A. Order issued by the Government of India.

B. Memories of the leaders of the past.

C. Important defence documents.

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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3. 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 these

**Answer: D**



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4. Why did people react strongly to the Mandal Commission Report?

A. It left out many backward communities.

B. It affected thousands of job opportunities.

C. Some high castes wanted to be included in it

D. Both a and c

**Answer: B**





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

**Answer: D**



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6. Which of these is correct so far as powers of the Parliament are concerned, apart from making laws?

- A. Exercising control over the government.
- B. Controlling finance of the country.
- C. Serving as the highest forum of discussion and debate.

D. All of these

**Answer: C**



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

A. Prime Minister

B. Chief Minister

C. Governor

D. President

**Answer: B**



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8. What happens if there is a difference of opinion between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over an ordinary bill?

A. The President decides the matter.

B. The will of Raja Sabha prevails.

C. There is a joint sitting of the two Houses.

D. The bill is cancelled.

**Answer: A**



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**9. For how long can the Rajya Saha delay a Money Bill?**

**A. 15 days**

B. 1 month

C. 3 month

D. 14 days

**Answer: B**



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**10.** Which of the these disputes can the Supreme Court take?

A. Between citizens of the country.

B. Between citizens and the government.

C. Between two or more state governments.

D. All of these

**Answer: B**



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**11.** Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High courts?

A. President, according to his own wishes.

B. Presiden, on the advice of the PM.

C. President on the advice of the PM in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

D. None

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**



12. Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?

A. Speaker

B. Vice President

C. President

D. Prime Minister

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**13.** Two features of Indian judicial system are:

A. Independent Judiciary

B. Integrated Judiciary

C. Dependent Judiciary

D. Both a and b

**Answer: B**



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14. How can a judge of the Supreme Court be removed?

A. By the Supreme Court itself.

B. By the Parliament through  
impeachment.

C. By the President alone.

D. By the Police.

**Answer: B**



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

A. The Supreme Court

B. The President

C. The Prime Minister

D. The Parliament

**Answer: A**



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**16.** What does the Supreme Court say over the Parliament's power of amendment of the Constitution?

A. Parliament can amend the entire Constitution.

B. Parliament can amend only the basic structure of the Constitution.

C. Parliament cannot amend the basic structure of the Constitution.

D. None of the above

**Answer: D**



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**17.** Which body acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights?

A. District courts

B. Supreme court

C. Election Commission

D. Legislature

**Answer: D**



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**18. What is Public Interest Litigation?**

A. Filing a case in the court in the interest of the public.

B. Reviewing of Supreme Court judgements.

C. Procedure of removal of a judge.

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**19.** Why does the political executive have more powers than the permanent executive?

A. Because hardly any experience 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 these

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**20.** Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. The judiciary safeguards the laws.
- B. The legislature implements the laws.
- C. The political executives are more powerful than the permanent executives.
- D. The permanent executives comprise the civil servants.

**Answer: D**



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