



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

CLASS: IX	DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL SCIENCE	SUB: DEMOCRATIC POLITICS
CHAPTER: 4 Q.B. NO: 4	TOPIC: WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS	YEAR: 2025 -2026

1.	Name the three institutions responsible to run democratic government in India. Ans. The three key institutions responsible for running a democratic government in India are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The Parliament✓ The Executive✓ The Judiciary
2.	Who are Socially and educationally backward classes (SEBC)? What is the percentage of Government jobs reserved for them? Ans: A new third category called SEBC was introduced. Only persons who belong to backward castes were eligible for this quota of 27 percent jobs. Others could not compete for these jobs.
3.	What is a Parliament? Why do we need a Parliament? Ans. A national assembly of elected representatives is called Parliament. It exercises political authority on behalf of the people in many ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.➤ Parliaments all over the world exercise some control over those who run the government.➤ Parliaments control all the money that governments have.➤ Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country.
4.	Our Constitution does give the Rajya Sabha some special powers, but the Lok Sabha exercises supreme power. Ans: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a difference between the two Houses, the final decision is taken in a joint session in which members of both the Houses sit together. Because of the larger number of members, the view of the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail in such a meeting.➤ Lok Sabha exercises more powers 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. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it.➤ Most importantly, the Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. Only a person who enjoys the support of the majority of the members in the Lok Sabha is appointed the Prime Minister.

<p>5.</p>	<p>Distinguish between Political Executive and the Permanent Executive. Ans: Political Executive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ These executives are elected by the people for a specific period that is 5 years. ✓ These include Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and Council of Ministers. ✓ They are answerable to the people for their actions. ✓ They take all the final decisions and are more powerful. <p>Permanent Executives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ These are the civil servants appointed for a longer period. Their tenure in office is fixed. ✓ Persons working in civil services such as IAS, IPS, IFS etc. ✓ They are not answerable to the people. ✓ They are less powerful. They do not take decisions. They assist the political executives in day-to-day administration.
<p>6.</p>	<p>Explain the composition of the Council of Ministers. Ans: Council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the Ministers. It usually has 60 to 80 Ministers of different ranks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cabinet Ministers are the top-level leaders of the ruling party / parties who are in charge of the important ministries. They usually meet to take decisions in the name of the council of ministers. It comprises about 25 ministers ➤ Ministers of State with Independent Charge are usually in charge of smaller ministries. They participate in the cabinet meetings only when they are invited. ➤ Ministers of State are attached to and are required to assist the Cabinet ministers.
<p>7.</p>	<p>The Prime Minister has wide ranging powers. Explain. Ans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He chairs Cabinet meetings. He coordinates the work of different Departments. ➤ His decisions are final in case disagreements arise between Departments. ➤ He exercises general supervision of different ministries. All ministers work under his leadership. ➤ The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes work to the ministers. He also has the power to dismiss ministers. ➤ When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.
<p>8.</p>	<p>“In our political system the head of the State exercises only nominal powers.” Explain. Ans. In India the President is the head of the State, but her functions are to a large extent ceremonial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All governmental activities take place in the name of the President. ➤ All laws and major policy decisions of the government are issued in her name. ➤ All major appointments are made in the name of the President. These include: the appointment of the Chief Justice of India, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Governors of the states, the Election Commissioners, ambassadors, etc. ➤ All international treaties and agreements are made in the name of the President. ➤ The President is the supreme commander of the Defence forces of India.
<p>9.</p>	<p>Explain briefly the powers and functions of the Supreme Court. OR “The judiciary in India is the one of the powerful in the world.” Explain. Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ India has an integrated judiciary, that means the Supreme Court controls the judicial administration in the country.

- **It is the highest court of appeal** in civil and criminal cases. the Supreme Court has the authority to take up any dispute
 - ✓ Between citizens of the country;
 - ✓ Between citizens and government;
 - ✓ Between two or more state governments; and
 - ✓ Between governments at the union and state level.
- The Supreme Court has the power to **interpret** the Constitution and they can declare invalid any law of the legislature or the action of the executive. If the government passes any law or issues any order which is in violation of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to declare the law or order unconstitutional. This is known as the **judicial review**.
- The Supreme Court also acts as **a guardian of the fundamental rights** of the citizens. When a fundamental right of any citizen is violated by the government or any individual, he can seek the protection of the Supreme Court.
- Anyone can approach the courts if public interest is hurt by the actions of the government. This is called **Public Interest Litigation**.