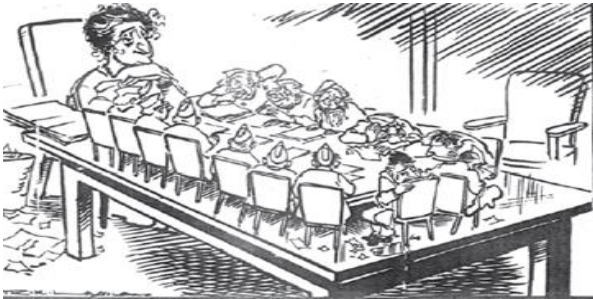




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Sub: Democratic politics
Chapter: 4	TOPIC: WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS	Year: 2023 -24
Work sheet No: 4		

I.	CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:
1.	<p>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer:</p> <p>Statement I: Parliament all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.</p> <p>Statement II: Any parliament make decisions regarding international warfare.</p> <p>A. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect B. Statement I is incorrect and II is correct C. Both I and II are incorrect D. Both I and II are correct</p>
2	<p>Which of the following statements about the judiciary is true?</p> <p>i) Every law passed by the Parliament needs approval of the Supreme Court. ii) Judiciary can strike down a law if it goes against the spirit of the Constitution. iii) Judiciary is independent of the Executive iv) Any citizen can approach the courts if her rights are violated</p> <p>Options: A. i), ii), iii) B. ii), iii) and iv) C. i) and ii) D. Only ii)</p>
3	<p>Observe the following picture and choose the correct option:</p>  <p>A. The President chairs the cabinet meeting. B. The Opposition leader chairs the cabinet meeting. C. A cabinet meeting is chaired by the Prime Minister. D. The Speaker chairs the cabinet meeting.</p>

4	<p>What is an Executive?</p> <p>A. An assembly of people’s representatives with the power to enact laws for a country. B. A set of procedures for regulating the conduct of government and political life in the country C. A body of persons having authority to initiate major policies, make decisions and implement them on the basis of the Constitution and laws of the country D. A set of institutions that have the power to make, implement and interpret laws so as to ensure an orderly life.</p>
5	<p>Who among the following is the part of the political executive?</p> <p>A. The District Collector B. The Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs C. The Home Minister D. The Director General of Police</p>
6	<p>President is the head of the</p> <p>A. Parliament B. State C. Government D. None of the above.</p>
7	<p>In What ways Lok Sabha exercises Supreme power over Rajya Sabha</p> <p>i) Lok Sabha exercises more power on money matter ii) Lok Sabha controls the President of India. iii) During the joint session, decision is taken by the Lok Sabha because of its larger number of members. iv) Its guides the functioning of Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>Options: A. i) and iii) B. i) and iv) C. ii) and iv) D. All the above</p>
8	<p>Which of the following institutions can make changes to an existing law of the country?</p> <p>A. The Supreme Court B. The President C. The Prime Minister D. The Parliament</p>

9.	<p>The chief justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the</p> <p>A. President B. Prime minister C. Auditor General D. Law minister</p>
10.	<p>Who is the guardian of the fundamental rights?</p> <p>A. President B. Parliament C. Council of Ministers D. Judiciary</p>
B.	<p>Assertion and Reasoning: In the questions given below, there are statements marked as assertion (A) and reasons(R). Read the statements and choose the correct options:</p>
1	<p>Assertion(A) In India Judiciary is independent to Executive. Reason(R): Judiciary favours the governments and helps in the implementation of its plan. Options: 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 and R is false. D.A is false and R is true Ans: C. A is true and R is false.</p>
2.	<p>Assertion (A): The Constitution of India has made the President as the Supreme Commander of the armed force. Reason (R): Democracy maintains civilians’ supremacy over the military force. Options: 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 Ans. A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p>
3.	<p>Assertion(A): Any ordinary law needs to be passed in both the houses of the parliament. Reason(R): Lok Sabha exercises more power over the money matters. Options: 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 and R is false. D. A is false and R is true Ans: A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).</p>
4.	<p>Assertion(A): The Judiciary in India is independent. Reason(R): India is a secular country. Options: 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 and R is false. D. A is false and R is true Ans: Both (A) and (R) are true and R is not the correct explanation of A</p>

5. **Assertion(A):** The Rajya Sabha is called, the Upper House.
Reason(R): The Rajya Sabha is more powerful than the Lok Sabha.
Options:
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 and R is false.
D.A is false and R is true
Ans: C. (A) is true and (R) is false.

III. **CASE-BASED QUESTIONS:**

Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions:

The powers and the independence of the Indian judiciary allow it to act as the guardian of the Fundamental Rights. Citizens have a right to approach the courts to seek remedy in case of any violation of their rights. In recent years the Courts have given several judgments and directives to protect public interest and human rights. Anyone can approach the courts if public interest is hurt by the actions of government. This is called public interest litigation. The courts intervene to prevent the misuse of the government's power to make decisions.

Q.1. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme court and the High Courts?

Ans: The chief justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President in consulting with the Prime Minister.
The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the President in Consulting with the Chief Justice of the Supreme court of India

Q.2. How can a Chief Justice be removed from his position?

Ans: A Judge can be removed only by impeachment motion passed separately by two third majority in both two houses of the Parliament.

Q.3. What are the powers of the judiciary in India?

Ans: i) The Supreme Courts and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution.
ii) They can declare invalid any laws of the legislature or the actions of the executive if they are against the Constitution. This called the Judicial Review.