



**CLASS IX**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**CHAPTER 3**  
**PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY**

**SOLUTIONS**

**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternative answers given in each case:**

**Q1. The tenure of office of the President of USA is....**

- (a) 3years
- (b) 4years
- (c) 5years
- (d) 6 years.

**Ans:** (b) 4years

**Q2. The total number of members of Lok Sabha is.... including two nominated members.**

- (a) 540
- (b) 543
- (c) 545
- (d) 550.

**Ans:** (c) 545

**Q3. The Mandal Commission recommended.....percent of government job reservation for the socially and economically backward classes with others.**

- (a) 25
- (b) 27
- (c) 29
- (d) 33.

**Ans:** (b) 27





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**B. Give very short answer of the following questions.**

- a) **Who presides over the meetings of the union cabinet?**

**Ans:** The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of the Union Cabinet.

- b) **Who are the civil servants of the country?**

**Ans:** The officials who are appointed on a long term basis are called civil servants.

- c) **What is the full form of SEBC?**

**Ans:** Socially and Economically Backward Classes.

**C. Give short answers to the following questions.**

- a) **Draw the differences between political executive and permanent executive.**

**Ans:** Political Executives consist of elected executive members of the legislatures. They are appointed for a specific period. They take major decisions. Whereas, the Permanent Executives are officials who are appointed on a long term basis. They are civil servants who work under political executives and assist them in carrying out day-to-day administration.

- b) **Write the conditions under which a democratic government works well.**

**Ans:** In a democracy, the government has to do many things like decision making, its implementation and settling disputes. These are carried out by several institutions. A democratic government works well when these institutions perform their functions assigned to them.

- c) **How is the report and recommendations of the Mandal commission unfair to some groups of educated youths?**

**Ans:** The Mandal commission recommended 27 percent government job reservations for the Socially and Economically Backward Classes (SEBC) along with others. Its report is unfair as it provides reservations for the government jobs, the educated youths belong to other groups particularly in general category have lost their opportunities in getting jobs.



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**D. Give answers of the following questions:**

- a) **When has the President of India a chance to exercise his discretionary power in the appointment of the Prime minister?**

**Ans:** The President of India exercise powers only on the advice of the council of ministers but he can exercise discretionary power in the appointment of the Prime minister when a party or a coalition of parties cannot enjoy clear majority in the election. The President has to appoint a leader who in his opinion can enjoy majority support in the Lok Sabha. The President can ask the newly appointed Prime minister to prove majority support in Lok Sabha within a specified time.

- b) **How does the position and power of the President of a parliamentary government differ from those of the counterpart in the Presidential form of government?**

**Ans:** In a parliamentary form of government, the President is a nominal head of the state. The President exercises power only on the advice of the council of ministers. On the other hand, in the Presidential form of government, the President is both the head of the state as well as the head of the government. The President personally chooses and appoints all ministers. He has power to dismiss the ministers.

**EXTRA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

- Q1. What are the powers and functions of Prime Minister?**

**Ans:** The powers and functions of Prime Minister are as follows:

- (i) He chairs Cabinet meetings and coordinates the work of different departments. His decisions are final in case disagreements arise between departments.
- (ii) He exercises general supervision of different ministries. All ministers work under his leadership.
- (iii) The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes portfolios to the ministers.
- (iv) He also has the power to dismiss ministers. When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.



**Q2. What are the powers and functions of President?**

**Ans:** The powers and functions of President are:

- (i) The President supervises the overall functioning of all the political institutions in the country.
- (ii) All governmental activities take place in the name of the President.
- (iii) All laws and major policy decisions of the government are issued in her name.
- (iv) All major appointments such as the Chief Justice of India, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Governors, the Election Commissioners, ambassadors to other countries are made in the name of the President.
- (v) All international treaties and agreements are made in the name of the President.
- (vi) The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India.
- (vii) However, President exercises all these powers only on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

**Q3. Which one, the president of India or prime minister is more powerful?**

**Ans:** The Prime Minister is more powerful than the President because Prime Minister holds the most important position. He is the head of the government and the President is the head of the state. In the parliamentary democracy the head of the state exercised only nominal powers. The real powers are exercised by the Prime minister and his cabinet.

**Q4. Name the chairman of the Second Backward Classes Commission.**

**Ans:** B.P. Mandal was the chairman of the Second Backward Classes Commission.

**Q5. How many nominated members are there in the Rajya Sabha?**

**Ans:** There are 12 nominated members in the Rajya Sabha.

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