

**NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science Civics Chapter 4:** The NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Civics Chapter 4 help students understand how institutions function. In a democracy, leaders must follow rules and procedures and operate within institutions. This is the main lesson from this chapter. The exercise contains questions about this topic. We provide NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Civics Chapter 4 Working of Institutions, which have clear and easy-to-understand answers. Going through these answers will help you remember the chapter's topics.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science Civics Chapter 4 - Working of Institutions PDF**

The NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science Civics Chapter 4 talk about how institutions work in a democracy. It explains the rules leaders have to follow and how they work within institutions. This chapter helps students understand how government functions. The PDF link below provides detailed answers to exercises, making it easier for students to grasp the concepts.

**NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science Civics Chapter 4 - Working of Institutions PDF**

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science Civics Chapter 4**

The NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science Civics Chapter 4 help students understand how institutions operate in a democracy. These solutions provide answers to questions related to the topic discussed in the chapter. They are designed to assist students in comprehending the concepts effectively.

### **Exercises Page No. 71**

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

- 1. Select the person you like as Prime Minister.**
- 2. Dismiss a Prime Minister who has a majority in Lok Sabha.**
- 3. Ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both Houses.**
- 4. Nominate the leaders of your choice to the Council of Ministers.**

**Answer.**

c. Ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both Houses.

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

1. District Collector
2. Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs
3. Home Minister
4. Director-General of Police

**Answer.**

c. Home Minister

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

1. Every law passed by the Parliament needs the approval of the Supreme Court
2. Judiciary can strike down a law if it goes against the spirit of the Constitution
3. Judiciary is independent of the Executive
4. Any citizen can approach the courts if her rights are violated

**Answer.**

a. Every law passed by the Parliament needs the approval of the Supreme Court

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

1. The Supreme Court
2. The President
3. The Prime Minister
4. The Parliament

**Answer.**

d. The Parliament

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

**A new policy is being made to increase the jute exports from the country**

**Ministry of Defence**

**Telephone services will be made more accessible to rural areas**

**Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Public Distribution**

**The price of rice and wheat sold under the Public Distribution System will go down**

**Ministry of Health**

**A pulse polio campaign will be launched**

**Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

**The allowances of the soldiers posted at high altitudes will be increased**

**Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**

**Answer.**

A new policy is being made to increase the jute exports from the country

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Telephone services will be made more accessible to rural areas

Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

The price of rice and wheat sold under the Public Distribution System will go down

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Public Distribution

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Ministry of Health

The allowances of the soldiers posted at high altitudes will be increased

Ministry of Defence

**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.**

- 1. Decision on the allocation of money for developing infrastructure like roads, irrigation etc. and different welfare activities for the citizens**
- 2. Considers the recommendation of the committee on a law to regulate the stock exchange**
- 3. Decides on a legal dispute between two state governments**
- 4. Implements the decision to provide relief for the victims of an earthquake**

**Answer.**

- 1. Lok Sabha (Ministry of Finance)**
- 2. Parliament**
- 3. Supreme Court**
- 4. Executive**

**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.**

- 1. In a Parliamentary democracy, only the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha can become the Prime Minister.**
- 2. Lok Sabha can remove the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers even before the expiry of their term.**
- 3. Since the Prime Minister is appointed by the President, there is no need for it.**

4. **Direct election of the Prime Minister will involve a lot of expenditure on the election.**

**Answer.**

1. In a Parliamentary democracy, only the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha can become the Prime Minister. This provision is made so that the leader of a party has a majority before he becomes the PM.

**8. Three friends went to watch a 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?**

**Answer.**

There is no such provision where a man can become a CM for a day. A proper institution is needed for any state to run. Similarly, as a CM, he needs his council to make decisions and administer. One day is not enough to pass laws, as all laws are implemented following a certain procedure.

**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 would you choose and why?**

**Answer.**

Students should choose on their own. A suggestion would be to write for both. However, the majority in Lok Sabha is more powerful, as members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people. Hence, to have a majority in the Lok Sabha means that the Prime Minister will be from your party, and that is a powerful position.

**10. After reading the example of the reservation order, three students had different reactions to the role of the judiciary. Which view, according to you, is a correct reading of the role of the judiciary?**

1. Srinivas argues that since the Supreme Court agreed with the government, it is not independent.
2. Anjaiah says that the judiciary is independent because it could have given a verdict against the government order. The Supreme Court did direct the government to modify it.
3. 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.

**Answer.**

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

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science Civics**

### **Chapter 4 Summary**

Topics covered in this chapter include:

#### **How Is a Major Policy Decision Taken?**

- The process of making significant policy decisions.
- Understanding the roles of decision-makers and the necessity of political institutions.

#### **Parliament**

- Discussing the significance of Parliament.
- Explaining the composition and functions of the two houses of Parliament.

#### **Political Executive**

- Distinguishing between the political and permanent executive.
- Examining the roles and powers of the Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, and President.

#### **The Judiciary**

- Providing insights into the role and functions of the judiciary within the democratic framework.