



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL FIROZABAD

(UNDER THE AEGIS OF DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY EAST OF KAILASH NEWDELHI)

(A SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL)

AFFILIATED TO CBSE, AFFILIATION NO. 2133064 SCHOOL NO: 61225

Class IX

Term 2

Political science , Revision Worksheet

Name:

Roll no:

Date:

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1. The judges of Supreme Court are appointed by.....
 2. The president of India is elected by.....
 3. What is the government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties called?
 4. Whom does the President appoint as the Prime Minister?
 5. Why does the political executive have more powers than the permanent executive?
 6. Which body acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights?
 7. Which institutions can make changes to the existing law of the country?
 8. Two features of Indian judicial system are:
 9. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts?
 10. For how long can the Rajya Sabha delay a Money Bill?
 11. Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament?
 12. What is 'Parliament'?
 13. What do the Civil Servants do?
 14. When was the Second Backward Class Commission appointed?
 15. The strength of the Council of Ministers ranges from.....
 16. Who exercises all governmental powers?
 17. What are institutions?
 18. Name any three institutions responsible to run the democratic government in India.
 19. Name the institution where disputes between citizens and the government are finally settled.
 20. Which House has more power regarding the money bill? Give reason.
 21. Explain No Confidence Motion.
 22. Define Executive.
 23. What is the tenure of the Prime Minister?
 24. Who are Cabinet Ministers?
 25. What is judiciary?
 26. Which is the highest court of India?
 27. State any two powers of the Supreme Court of India.
 28. What is the composition of Indian judiciary?
 29. Name the three organs of the Government.
 30. Name the two houses of the Parliament.

31. NFWP is stand for:
32. Which social group is most vulnerable to poverty in India?
33. Poverty line in rural areas is (As per 1999 – 2000 prices)
34. In which state have the land reform measures helped to reduce poverty?
35. In which state is the public distribution system responsible for the reduction in poverty?
36. Nutritional level of food energy is expressed in the form of
37. Who advocated that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering ?
38. Which scheme was started in 1993 to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns?
39. The calorie requirement is higher in the rural areas because:
40. Which country of Southeast Asia made rapid economic growth resulting in a significant decline in poverty?
41. What are the biggest challenges before India?
42. Which states of India have seen a significant decline in poverty?
43. What is the major reason behind huge income inequalities?
44. was launched in 1999 for assisted poor families above poverty line by organising them into self-help groups.
45. Explain the principle measures taken in Punjab, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to reduce poverty.
46. Explain how the low level of education of the poor people can be held responsible for poverty in India.
47. How can poverty be reduced in future in India?