



NOTES

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(POLITICAL SCIENCE)

WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS



**REVISION NOTES
CHAPTERWISE &
TOPICWISE**

Chapter 4: Working of Institutions

Concepts Covered:

1. **How is a Major policy decision taken**
 - A Government Order
 - Mandal Commission
 - Need for Political Institutions
2. **PARLIAMENT**
 - Meaning
 - Functions/Need of Parliament
 - Two Houses of Parliament
 - Comparison of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
3. **Political executive**
 - Political and Permanent executive
 - Prime Minister
 - Powers of the Prime Minister
 - Council of Minister
 - Types of Ministers
 - The President
 - Powers of President
4. **The Judiciary**
 - Function
 - Powerful Indian Judiciary
5. **Mind Map**
(Colourful & Interactive/ Complete All Concept Covered)
- Practice Questions (All Topics Available)**

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WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS**HOW IS A MAJOR POLICY DECISION TAKEN****HOW IS A MAJOR POLICY DECISION TAKEN****A Government Order**

An order issued by Government of India on August 13, 1990, specifically by Department of personnel and Training in the ministry of personnel, Public Grievances, and pension. This order announced 27 per cent reservation for Socially and Educationally backward classes [SEBC] in government jobs.

Mandal Commission

- It was the second backward class Commission. Appointed in 1979, under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal.
- Many points were discussed in the report about backward classes.
- One of the recommendations was to give 27 percent reservation to socially and educationally backward classes in Government Jobs.
- To identify the socially and educationally backward classes in India, and to recommend steps for their advancement.

**Need for Political Institutions**

Governing a country involves various activities.

Example: Security, Education, Health, etc. Democratic Government depends on different institution to run the Country.

- Some institutions are required to make laws. **[Parliament]**
- Some institution takes decisions and implement them. **[Prime Minister and Civil Servant]**
- Some institution works to resolve the dispute. **[Supreme Court]** This often leads to delay and complications. Then is it good to have political Institution.
- You may think that one person should take all the decision, but it is against the spirit of democracy.
- Institution provides an opportunity for consultation and discussion.

PARLIAMENT

Meaning

In India, a national assembly of elected representatives is called **Parliament**. It exercises political authority on behalf of the people. Parliament is the final authority for making laws in a country. This task of law-making or legislation is so crucial that these assemblies are called **legislatures**.



Functions/Need of Parliament

1. The parliament's main function is to make laws and rules to run the system in a transparent and peaceful way. Any law that has to be executed in the country first needs a green signal from both houses.
2. Every bill that has to get executed first undergoes trial in both houses of legislation. Only after the approval of each member from both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha does the bill get passed and then is exercised in the general public.
3. The parliament also holds the power of making laws in the worst situation, if any prevails in the country.
4. The president attains the power to make laws for the whole nation or any specific part of the country that undergoes any external aggression or war threats, or any similar distress conditions.
5. The functions of the parliament are divided into certain categories under which the specific bodies take care of a specific part of the legislation. The parliament mainly has three types of legislation that take care of the specific roles.



WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

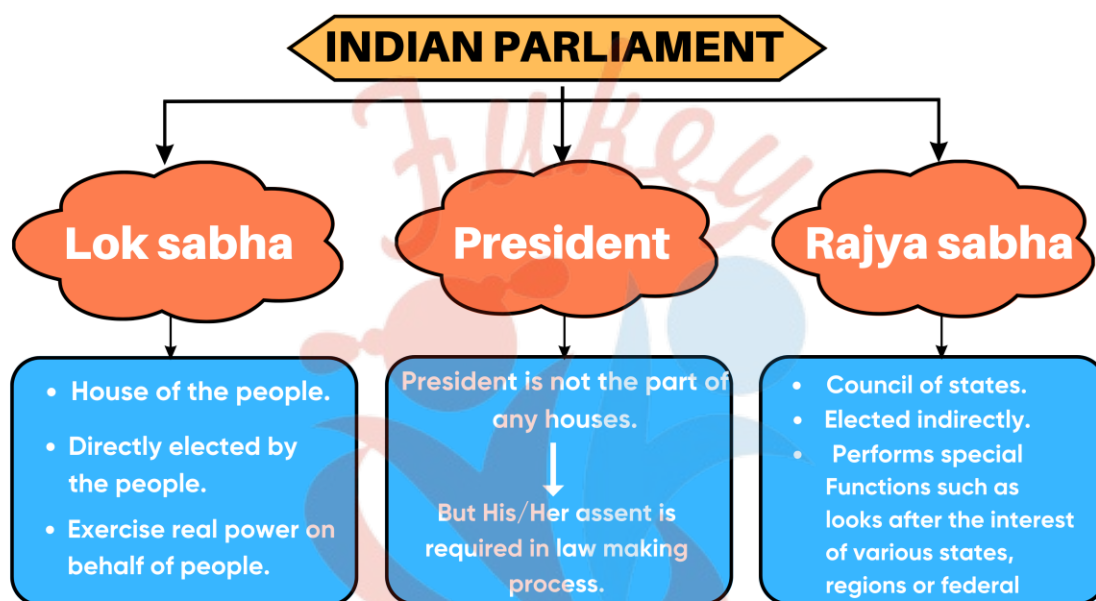
PARLIAMENT

The three types of parliamentary legislation functions are:

- Legislative functions
- Executive functions
- Financial functions

Two Houses of Parliament

Mainly parliaments are divided in two parts.



	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
Total no. of members?	543	233 + 12
Who elects the member?	Directly elected by people	Indirectly by the MLAs
What is the length of term (in years)?	5 years	6 years
Can the house be dissolved or is it permanent?	It is dissolved after every 5 years.	Permanent



Comparison of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Rajya Sabha is called 'Upper Chamber', and Lok Sabha is called 'Lower Chamber'. Our constitution does give the Rajya Sabha some special powers over the state. But on most matters the Lok Sabha exercises supreme power. Lok Sabha exercises more power than Rajya Sabha.

1. During joint session, the view of the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail.

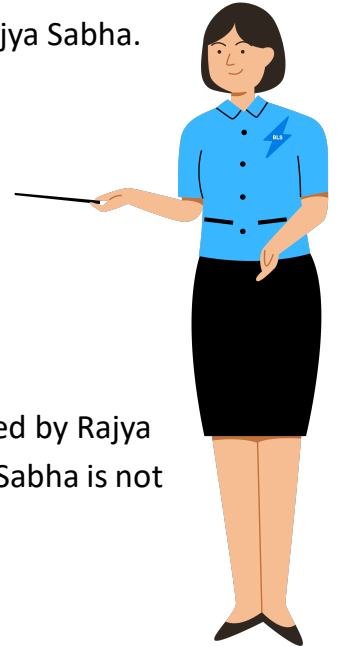
In case of difference between two houses Members of both the houses sit together in joint session. The view is Lok Sabha is likely to prevail due to large no. of members.

2. Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters.

Budget on any money related laws passed by Lok Sabha cannot be rejected by Rajya Sabha. It can only delay it by 14 days or suggest any change. Whereas Lok Sabha is not bound to follow it.

3. Lok Sabha controls the council of Ministers and Prime Minister.

Only the person who enjoys the majority support in Lok Sabha can be appointed as the Prime Minister. With "No confidence" All ministers including Prime Minister can be forced to quit.



Future's Key

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POLITICAL EXECUTIVE

Political and Permanent executive

Political Executive	Permanent Executive
Elected by the people for a specific period of time.	Elected on the basis of merit and appointed on a long-term basis.
Vacate the position with the change in government.	They remain in office even when the ruling party changes.
E.g., Political leaders [P.M., C.M.]	E.g., Civil servant [I.A.S., I.P.S. etc]

Prime Minister

Prime Minister is not only a person, he/she is also the most important Political Institution in the country. Yet there is no direct election to the post of Prime Minister. President appoints the Prime Minister. Leader of majority party or coalition parties is appointed as Prime Minister. He/ She continues to be in power so long as he remains the leader of the majority party or coalition.



Jawahar Lal Nehru
[1947-1964]



Gulzarilal Nanda
27 May 9 Jun 1964



Lal Bahadur Shastri
[1964-1966]



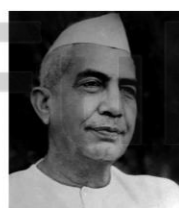
Gulzarilal Nanda
11-24 Jun 1966



Indira Gandhi
[1966-1977]



Morarji Desai
1977-1979



Charan Singh
[1979-1980]



Indira Gandhi
[1980-1984]



Rajiv Gandhi
[1984-1989]



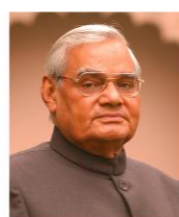
Vishwanath Pratap Singh
[1984-1989]



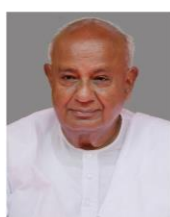
Chandra Shekhar
[1990-1991]



P. V. Narasimha Rao
[1991-1996]



Atal Vihari Vajpayee
[16 May 1 Jun 1996]



H. D. Deve Gowda
[1996-1997]



Inder Kumar Gujral
[1997-1998]



Atal Vihari Vajpayee
[1998-2004]



Manmohan Singh
[2004-2014]



Narendra Modi
[2014]

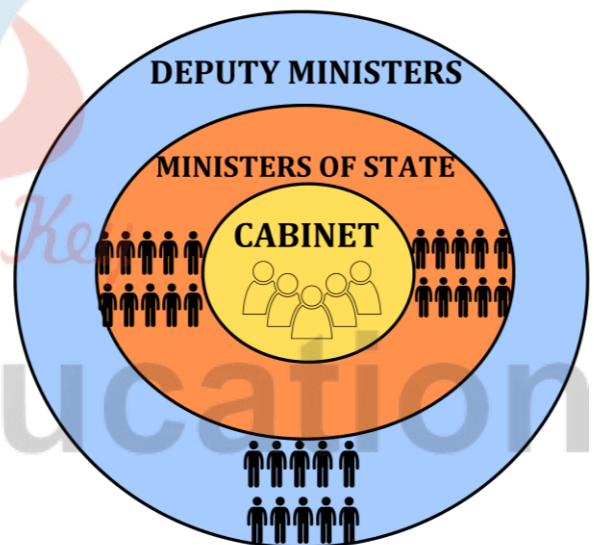
Powers of the Prime Minister

1. Prime Minister chairs the cabinet meetings [Coordinator, Takes final decision]
2. All ministers work under his leadership. [Distribute and redistributes work, can dismiss ministers]
3. Parliamentary democracies = Prime Ministerial Form of Government.
 - Role of political parties and media in influencing the power of P.M.
4. Power of the P.M. in coalition politics
 - Coalition Government = Accommodation of different group and people = Power.

He/ She is required to heed to the views and position of coalition partners because their support is essential for survival of government.

**Council of Minister**

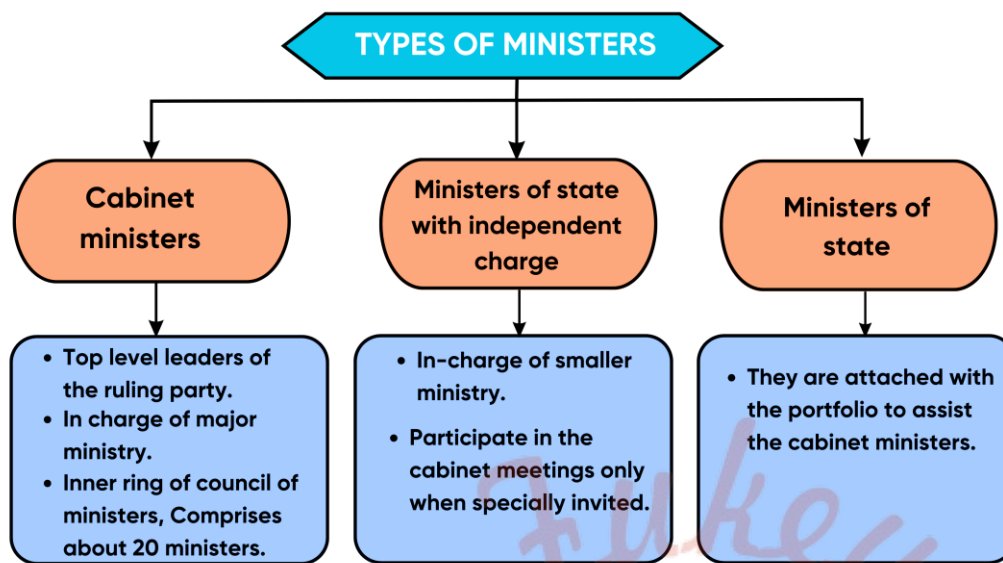
President appoints council of minister on the advice of the Prime Minister. Appointed council of minister may be a member of parliament or a person who is not a member of parliament. But he/she has to get elected in parliament within six months of appointment as minister.

**COUNCIL
OF
MINISTERS****Types of Ministers**

It is a body of 60 to 80 minister at different ranks.

WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

POLITICAL EXECUTIVE



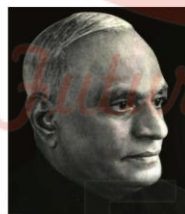
The President

Powers of President

1. All Government activities take place in the name of the President.
2. Major appointment such as Chief Justice of India, Judges, Governors, Election Commissioners, Ambassadors to other countries are done by President.
3. All international treaties and agreement are made in the name of the President.
4. President is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces of India.

Sarvepalli
Radhakrishnan

Zakir Husain



V. V. Giri

Mohammad
HidayatullahFakhruddin
Ali Ahmed

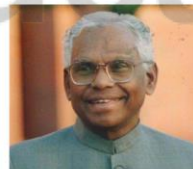
B. D. Jatti

Neelam
Sanjiva Reddy

Zail Singh

Ramaswamy
Venkataraman

S. D. Sharma



K. R. Narayanan



A. P. J. Abdul Kalam



Pratibha Patil



Pranab Mukherjee



Ram Nath Kovind

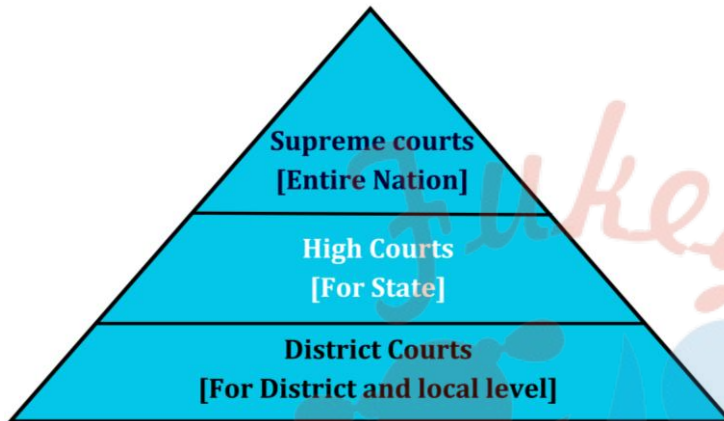
Droupadi
Murmu

THE JUDICIARY

Function

Connect it with Office Memorandum

- All the court at different level in country put together.



Judiciary resolve the disputes such as

- Disputes between citizens of the country.
- Disputes between citizen and government.
- Disputes between two or more state government.
- Disputes between government and state government.

Supreme court is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. It can hear appeals against the decision of High courts.

Powerful Indian Judiciary



WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS**THE JUDICIARY**

- The Judiciary is independent of both the Executive and the Legislature.
- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers.
- The other judges of the Supreme Court and the State High Courts are appointed in the same way but on the advice of the Chief Justice.
- Once appointed, the Judges can be removed only by impeachment.
- The Judiciary is the custodian of the Constitution, and the Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution.
- It can declare any law passed by the Legislature as invalid if it violates the Constitution.
- It safeguards the Fundamental Rights of the people of India, and checks malpractice and misuse of power by the Executive or the Legislature.



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WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

MIND MAP

