



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: Democratic Politics
Chapter-4. QB.No.4	Topic: Working of Institutions	Year: 2023-24

1	<p>The Indira Sawhney and others vs Union of India Case, was filed on which concern? Explain</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Second Backward Classes Commission in India was established by the Janata Party Government and it was headed by B.P. Mandal. Hence, it was popularly known as the Mandal Commission.• The Commission was asked to determine the criteria to identify the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes in India and recommend steps for their advancement.• One of the main recommendations given in the Mandal Commission report was that 27% of government jobs be reserved for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC). The reservation issue was very strongly protested after the implementation of the Commission Report in 1990.• Some people felt that reservations were necessary to balance the inequality among people of different castes in India. Others felt that reservations were unfair and would deny equal opportunities to those who did not belong to backward communities.• Following the nation-wide outrage against the order and protest, a court case was filed against the order. These cases were grouped together by the supreme court and called the 'Indira Sawhney and others vs the Union of India Case'.
2	<p>Mention some of the major functions or responsibilities of the government</p> <p>Ans: (Only first point of the below mentioned answer)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are called Institutions?</p> <p>Ans: Government is responsible for ensuring security to the citizens and providing facilities for education and health to all. It collects taxes and spends the money on administration, defence and development programmes. It formulates and implements several welfare schemes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some persons have to take decisions on how to go about these activities and some have to implement these decisions. If disputes arise on these decisions or in their implementation, there should be someone to determine what is right and what is wrong.• It is important that everyone should know who is responsible for doing what. It is also important that these activities keep taking place even if the persons in key positions change. So, to attend to all these tasks, several arrangements are made in all modern democracies. Such arrangements are called Institutions.
3	<p>What is a Parliament? Which are the different ways through which Parliament exercises political authority on behalf of the people?</p>

Ans:

- Parliament is a national assembly of elected representatives which exercises supreme political authority on behalf of the people. At the state level this is called Legislature or Legislative Assembly.
- Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. This task is so crucial that these assemblies are called legislatures. Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.
- Parliament exercise some control over those who run the government. Government can take decisions only so long as they enjoy support of the Parliament.
- Parliament control all the money that government have. In most countries the public money can be spent only when Parliament sanctions it.
- Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country.

4

The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Explain

Ans:

- In India, Parliament has two Houses: the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. While the Rajya Sabha (called as the 'Upper Chamber') has special powers over states, the Lok Sabha (called as the 'Lower Chamber') generally holds supreme power on most matters.
- Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a difference between the two Houses, the final decision is taken in a joint session in which members of both the Houses sit together. Since the Lok Sabha has more members than the Rajya Sabha, its opinion is likely to be more influential in decision-making.
- The Lok Sabha has greater control over money matters. After the Lok Sabha approves the budget or any money-related law, the Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or propose changes. The Lok Sabha can decide whether to accept these changes or not.
- The Lok Sabha holds crucial power over the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister must have the support of the majority in the Lok Sabha, and if the Lok Sabha expresses 'no confidence,' the entire Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, must resign. The Rajya Sabha lacks this authority.

5

Who is an executive? What are the two kinds of executive? Distinguish them.

Ans:

- In the government, officials who make daily decisions but don't hold supreme power are collectively called the executive. They're responsible for the 'execution' of government policies, and when we refer to 'the government,' we're usually talking about the executive branch. In a democracy, the two categories of executive are Political and Permanent.
- The Political executive is elected by the people for a specific term and takes important decisions. The Permanent executive, or civil servants, consists of long-term appointees who works under the Political executive and assist them in carrying out the day-to-day administration.
- While the Permanent executive or the civil servants are often more educated and

	<p>knowledgeable in specific areas, the Political executive, like ministers, holds the final decision-making authority as they are the elected representatives accountable to the people.</p>
6	<p>What are the various types of ministers that constitute the Council of Ministers? Why Parliamentary democracy in most countries is often known as the Cabinet form of government?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the Ministers. It usually has 60 to 80 Ministers of different ranks. • Cabinet Ministers are usually top-level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in-charge of the major ministries. Usually, the Cabinet Ministers meet to take decisions in the name of the Council of Ministers. Cabinet is, thus, the inner ring of the Council of Ministers. It comprises about 25 Ministers. • Ministers of State with independent charge are usually in-charge of smaller Ministries. They participate in the Cabinet meetings only when they are specially invited. Ministers of State are attached to and required to assist Cabinet Ministers. • Since it is not practical for all ministers to meet regularly and discuss everything, the decisions are taken in Cabinet meetings. That is why, Parliamentary democracy in most countries is often known as the Cabinet form of government. The Cabinet works as a team. The Ministers may have different views and opinions, but everyone has to own up to every decision of the Cabinet. • Each ministry has civil servants called Secretaries who provide information for decision-making. The Cabinet is assisted by the Cabinet Secretariat, which consists of senior civil servants coordinating the work of various ministries.
7	<p>“The Prime Minister in India has wide ranging powers”. Explain</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prime Minister in India holds significant powers, including chairing Cabinet meetings, coordinating departmental work, and making final decisions in case of disagreements. • The Prime Minister supervises ministries, distributes work, and can dismiss ministers. In parliamentary democracies, the Prime Minister, often considered the most powerful within the Cabinet, controls both Cabinet and Parliament through the political party. • However, coalition politics in recent years has constrained the power of the Prime Minister, requiring accommodation of different groups in his party as well as among alliance partners for the survival of the government.
8	<p>What are the powers and functions of the President of India?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All governmental activities take place in the name of the President. All laws and major policy decisions of the government are issued in his/her name. • All major appointments are made in the name of the President. These include the appointment of the Chief Justice of India, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of the states, the Governors of the states, the Election Commissioners, ambassadors to other countries, etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All international treaties and agreements are made in the name of the President. • The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. • A bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law only after the President gives assent to it. If the President wants, he can delay this for some time and send the bill back to the Parliament for reconsideration. But, if the Parliament passes the bill again, he must sign it.
9	<p>Explain the process of appointment of a judge of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. But, once appointed, they are free to pass judgment. • In practice, the senior judges of the Supreme Court select the new judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. The senior most judge of the Supreme Court is usually appointed by the Chief Justice. • Once a person is appointed as judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court it is nearly impossible to remove him or her from that position. A judge can be removed only by an impeachment motion passed separately by two-thirds members of the two Houses of the Parliament.
10	<p>What are the functions and powers of the Supreme Court?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Supreme Court controls the judicial administration in the country • It can take up any dispute between the citizens of the country, between the citizens and government, between two or more state governments and between the governments at the Union and state level. • It can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them. This is known as the judicial review. • The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution of the country. They can declare invalid any law of the legislature or the actions of the executive, whether at the Union level or at the state level, if they find such a law or action is against the Constitution. • The powers and the independence of the Indian judiciary allow it to act as the guardian of the Fundamental Rights.