



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: Democratic Politics
Chapter 4 QB No 4	Topic: Working of Institutions	Year: 2024-25

1	<p>‘A new category called SEBC in the caste hierarchy was created by Mandal Commission’. Explain</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>B P Mandal was the chairperson of Mandal Commission set up in 1979 to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of society and recommended the way to identify these classes. The Mandal Commission gave its recommendations in 1980:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Commission advised that backward classes be considered as backward castes since many castes other than the SCs were also treated as low in the caste hierarchy. SEBC is another name for all those people who belong to castes that are considered backward by the government.2. Reservation of 27% seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.3. Hence the Mandal Commission made recommendations in economic and occupational structures. The government of India accepted the recommendations in 1990:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. 27% jobs reservation has been made in central and state government.b. Many welfare schemes have also been launched for the socially and educationally backward classes.
2	<p>Why is there a need for political institutions?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Countries need political institutions to take decisions regarding the welfare of the people. Institutions formulate various policies and programmes.• The decisions which have been taken are to be implemented. So countries need institutions to enforce the decisions.• Institutions are also needed to solve the disputes between various institutions, such as Central Government and the State Government etc.
3	<p>“The Parliament exercises as the supreme authority on behalf of the people” Justify.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Why do we need a Parliament?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The Parliament exercises political authority on behalf of the people in many ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.• Parliament exercises some control over those who run the government. In some countries like India, this control is direct and full. Those who run the government can take decisions only so long as they enjoy support of the Parliament.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliaments control all the money that governments have. In most countries the public money can be spent only when the Parliament sanctions it. • Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country. Parliament can seek information about any matter.
4	<p>‘The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha’. Justify</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>In India, Parliament has two houses. The Lok Sabha [the lower house and house of the people] and the Rajya Sabha [Upper house and the Council of States]. Lok Sabha members are directly elected by the people. Our Constitution does give the Rajya Sabha some special powers over the states. But in most matters, the Lok Sabha exercises supreme power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. The final decision is taken in a joint session in which members of both the Houses sit together. Because of the larger number of members, the view of the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail in such a meeting. • Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes. • Most importantly, the Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. Only a person who enjoys the support of the majority of the members in the Lok Sabha is appointed the Prime Minister. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say they have ‘no confidence’ in the Council of Ministers, all ministers including the Prime Minister, have to quit. The Rajya Sabha does not have this power.
5	<p>‘The political executives have more power than the permanent executives’. Explain</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a democracy, the will of the people is supreme, and the political executive is elected by the people. • All the political executives are answerable to the people. The people can change them if they don’t work according to the wishes of the people. • The non-political executives are the experts in their field and assist the political executives in day to day administrations. • The final decision is taken by the political executives thus they are more powerful than permanent executives.
6	<p>Describe the composition of Council of Ministers.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Ministers: They are usually the top-level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in-charge of the major ministries. <u>Cabinet is thus the inner ring of the Council of Ministers.</u> It comprises of about 20 ministers. • Ministers of State with Independent charges: They are usually in-charge of smaller ministries. They participate in the Cabinet meetings when specially invited.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministers of State: They are attached to and required to assist Cabinet ministers. The cabinet of ministers is a large body. It is, therefore, not possible for all ministers to meet regularly and discuss everything
7	<p>‘Prime Minister is the most important political institution in the country. Justify.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The Prime Minister is the head of the government and has wide ranging powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prime Minister is the link between the Cabinet and the President. • He chairs Cabinet meetings. • He coordinates the work of different departments. • His decisions are final in case disagreements arise between Departments. He exercises general supervision of different ministries. • All ministers work under his leadership. • The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes work to the ministers. He also has the power to dismiss ministers. • When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits. Thus the cabinet with the Prime Minister is most powerful
8	<p>Explain the role and functions of the President in India.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The President has many powers:</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 Court of the States, the Governors of the States, the Election Commissioners, ambassadors to other countries, etc. • All international treaties and agreements are made in the name of the President. • The President is the supreme commander of the Special Forces.
9	<p>Explain briefly the powers and functions of the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Original Jurisdiction : The original jurisdiction extends to those cases which the Supreme Court has the authority to hear and decide in the first instance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between citizens of the country. • Between citizens and government. • Between two or more state governments and • Between governments at the union and state level. Appellate Jurisdiction: It is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. It can hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts. Advisory Jurisdiction : As the highest court in the country, the Supreme Court gives legal advice to the President of India on any legal or constitutional matter referred to it. However, the advice is not binding on the Supreme Court. Guardian of the Constitution: The Supreme Court acts as the guardian and final interpreter of the Constitution. If the government passes any law or issues any order which is in

	<p>violation of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to declare the law or order unconstitutional.</p> <p>v. Guardian of Fundamental Rights: The Supreme Court also acts as a guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens. When a fundamental right of any citizen is violated by the government or any individual he can seek the protection of the Supreme Court.</p>
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