

BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Class : 9

Subject - SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)

Chapter - 4 WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

Office memorandum:- is basically a communication issued by an appropriate authority stating the policy or decision of the Government.

Need for Political Institutions:- Political institutions are needed in democracies to take and implement decision and to determine what is right and what is wrong, and to keep these activities taking place even if the persons on key position change.

Parliament is a national assembly of directly and indirectly elected representatives.

Need of Parliament because:-

1. Parliament is the final authority for make change and abolish laws in the country.
2. In India, Parliament has direct and full control over the Government.
3. Parliaments control all the money that governments have. In most countries any the public money can be spent only when the Parliament sanctions it.
4. Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policies in any country.

Two Houses of Parliament:-

Lok Sabha:- It is also known as House of People or Lower Chamber or Lower House. It is the House of representatives, directly elected by the people and exercises the real powers.

Rajya Sabha:- It is also known as Council of States or Upper Chamber or Upper House. It is the House of indirectly elected representatives and performs special functions such as interest of various states, regions or federal units.

Executive:- The functionaries who take day-to-day decisions but do not exercise supreme power on behalf of the people. All these people collectively known as Executive. As they are in charge of the execution of the policies of the government, they are called executive.

There are two types of executive:-

1. Political executive:- Political executives are elected by the people for a fixed period of five years. Political leaders who take the big decisions fall in this category.
2. Permanent executive:- Permanent executives are appointed on a long-term basis. This is called Permanent executive or civil services.

1. What is Lok Sabha?

Ans. Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Indian Parliament which is directly elected by the people and exercises the real powers on behalf of the people.

2. How are members of Rajya Sabha elected?

Ans. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly by the Legislative Assemblies of the various states and Territorial Legislatures in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

3. Mention any three legislative powers of the President of India.

Ans. Three legislative powers of the President of India are:-

1. The President is not a member of any house of the Parliament but government activities take place in the name of President.
2. The President has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha and can summon joint session of both houses of Parliament.
3. All laws and major decisions of the government are issued in her name.

4. 'Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha.' Analyse the statement

Ans. Lok Sabha exercises more power than Rajya Sabha in following ways:-

1. Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the houses but in case of conflicts, view of Lok Sabha prevails because it has large number of members.
2. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget or any other money related law, Rajya Sabha can not reject it.
3. The Lok Sabha controls the council of ministers. If the majority of the Lok Sabha say they have 'no confidence' in the council of ministers, then all the ministers including the Prime Minister have to resign.

5. Differentiate between Political executives and Permanent executives.

Ans. Political executives:-

- i. Elected by people for a fixed period.
- ii. Political leaders are Political executives.
- iii. Answerable to the people.

Permanent executives:-

- i. Appointed on a long term basis.
- ii. Civil servants are the Permanent executives.
- iii. Answerable to the government.

6. "Indian judiciary considered one of the most powerful in the world." Give any three reasons.

Ans. Indian judiciary considered one of the most powerful in the world because:-

- i. The way the Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts appoint and remove makes Indian judiciary powerful.
- ii. The qualifications for the appointment of judges laid down by our Constitution are very high and specific.
- iii. Our judiciary is free to take its decisions independently. It is not under the control of legislative or executive.

7. Why are people allowed to go to courts against the government decisions?

Ans. In a democracy, all political institutions are formed for the welfare of the people. But sometimes, the actions of the government or a law passed by the government might hurt the public interest or might be against the spirit of the Constitution. In such cases, citizens have the right to go to court to get justice. Such cases are called Public Interest Litigations. In case of violation of Fundamental Rights by the government, the citizen can go to courts for justice. Then the courts intervene to prevent the misuse of power by the government.

8. Why there is a need for political institutions?

Ans. Political institutions are need to work democracy well and to perform functions assigned to them. Like:-

- a. To take decisions:- For the welfare of the people, Political institutions formulate various policies and welfare schemes.
- b. To implement the decisions:- The decisions which have been formulated for the welfare of the people are to be implemented. So, we need to political institutions to implement the decisions.
- c. To solve the disputes:- We also need institutions to solve disputes between various institutions.

9. Explain the major powers and functions of the Parliament.

Ans. The major powers and functions of the Parliament are:-

- i. Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country.
- ii. Parliament controls all the money that government has.
- iii. Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate issues and national policy.
- iv. The parliament can bring no confidence in the house against any ministry.
- iv. The Parliament can seek information and ask questions to the government and its ministers on any matter.