

# WORKING OF INSTITUTION

Chapter: 4 Political Science Class: 9

## How is a Major Policy Decision Taken?

### ↳ A Government Order

<Real>  
<Example>

- An office memorandum was issued by the government of India on 'August 13, 1990'. Having a serial no. : O.M. No. 36012/31/90-Fst (SCT)



- According to this order, other than SC and ST, the 27% Job Reservation benefit will be given to a New Third Category called Socially and Educationally Backward classes (SEBC)

### ↳ Manda Commission

- It was the second backward class commission appointed in 1979, under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal

### ↳ The Decision Makers

- President is the head of the state and is the highest formal authority in the country
- Prime Minister is the head of the state government and actually exercises all

governmental powers. He takes most of the decisions in the cabinet meetings.

- Parliament consists of the president and two Houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.



\* The Mandal commission : gave its Report in 1980



Recommendation : 27% of government Job be reserved for the socially and educationally backward classes.



6<sup>th</sup> August, 1990 : Lok Sabha election ⇒ Janta Dal



Janta dal came on power, V.P. Singh became the prime minister and an office memorandum regarding reservation was brought.



⇐ Promise to implement the mandal commission report, if they came in power.



• Now?

: The prime minister informed both the houses of the parliament about the decision. The decision of the cabinet was sent to the department of Personnel and Training.



- Impact : It led to widespread protests and counter protests, some of which were violent. People reacted strongly because this decision affected thousands of Job opportunities.
- Normal People    
SPBC

Indira Sawhney  
and others

vs  
11 Judges

The Union of  
the India

Supreme Court and  
High Court

This order of the government of India was valid and government was asked to modify the original order.  $\Rightarrow$  Thus, the issue was and a modified office Memorandum was issued

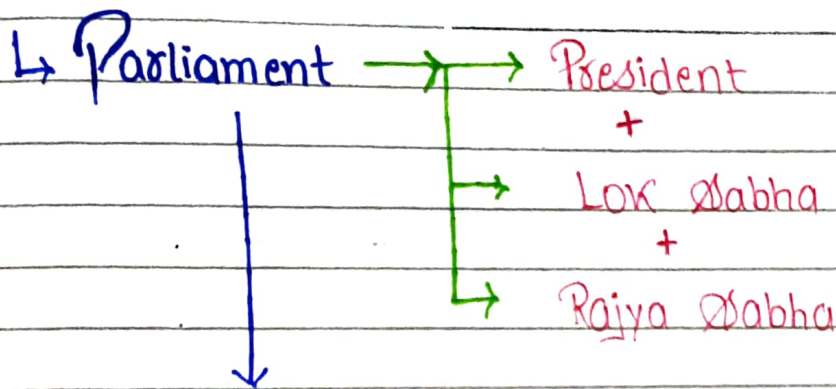
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8 Sep. 1993

### Need of Political Institution

- A Democracy works well when Political Institutions perform functions assigned to them.
- The prime Minister and the cabinet are institutions that take all important policy decisions
- The civil servants, working together, are responsible for taking steps to implement the ministers' decisions.

- Supreme Court is an institution where disputes between citizens and the government are finally settled.
- Institution provide an opportunity for consultation and discussion.



### Need of Parliament

- Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country.
- Parliament control those who run the government. The government can take decisions so long as they enjoy support of the parliament.
- Parliament control all the money that government has.
- Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issue and national policies in any country.



House of the people

Lok Sabha

Council of States

Rajya Sabha

• Lower House

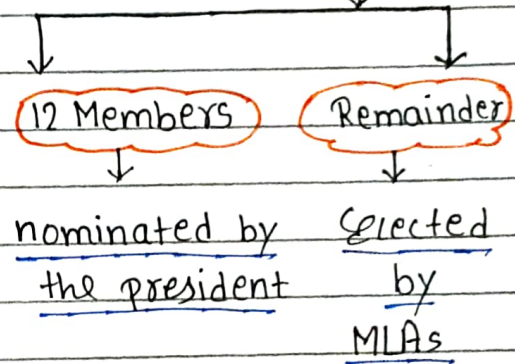
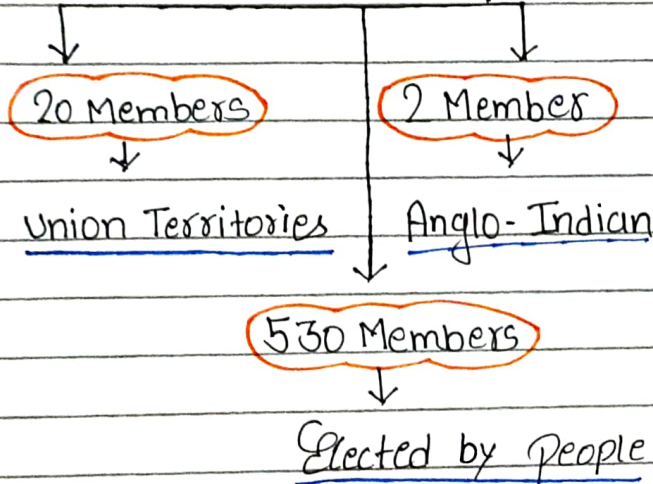
• Upper House

• Directly elected by people

• Elected by MLAs

Present: 543Present: 245• Total members: Max. 552

• Total members:

Max. 250

• exercises more powers in money matter

• Only can suggest changes in such matters.

• Controls the council of ministers and PM

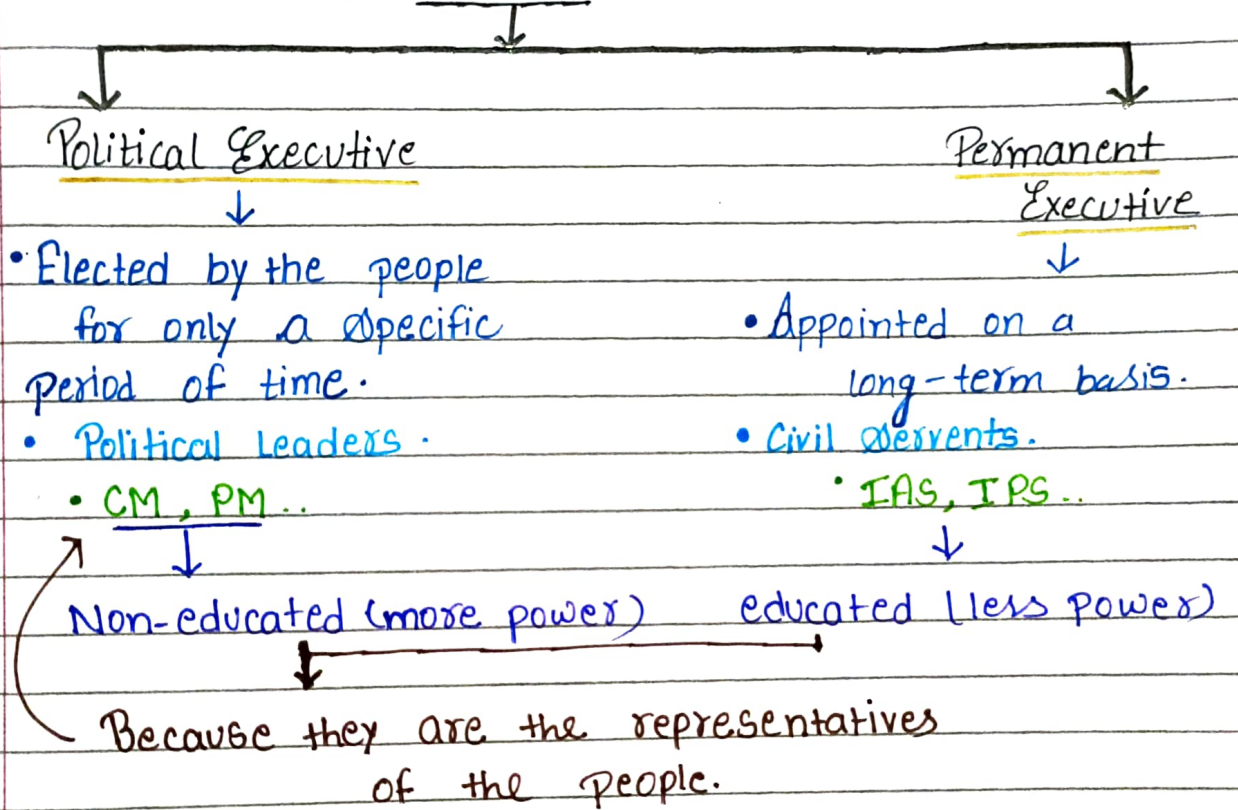
• does not have this power.

• Any ordinary law has to be passed by both the Houses, the final decision is taken in a Joint session.

- Tenure for 5 years
- Tenure for 6 years  
(every two years  
election are held  
for  $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  seats)
- Dissolved in every  
5 years
- Permanent cannot  
be dissolved.

## ↳ Political Executive

The functionaries who take day-to-day decisions but do not exercise supreme power on behalf of the people are known as executive.



## ↳ Prime minister and Council of Ministers

- Prime Minister is the most important political institution in the country but there is no direct election to the post of the Prime Minister.
- The President appoints the Prime Minister.



But the President cannot appoint anyone he likes. The President appoints the leader of the majority Party or the coalition of Parties that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha, as PM.

- The remaining Ministers are appointed by the President based on the advice of Prime Minister.

- The ministers should be the member of Parliament. A person who is not the member of the Parliament can become the Minister, but he has to get elected to one of the houses within six months.

### The Council of Ministers

Usually has 60 to 80 ministers of different ranks

↓  
official name for the body that includes all the ministers.

#### Cabinet ministers

- About 20 - top-level ministers who are incharge of the major ministries.

#### Ministers of state with independent charge

- Incharge of small ministries

#### Ministers of state

- Attached to and required to assist cabinet ministers.





## ↳ Powers of Prime Minister

- Prime Minister is the chairperson of Cabinet meetings and coordinates work of various department.
- In case of conflicts within departments, his decisions are final.
- 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.

## Coalition Government

A government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties, usually when no single party enjoys majority support of the members in a legislature.

# The President

- ↳ The President is the ~~the~~ Head of the State and exercises nominal Ceremonial Power.
- ↳ The President is elected by all the members of Parliament (MPs) and Member of State Legislative Assemblies.

## ↳ Powers of President

- The governmental activities take place in laws, the name of the president.
- All <sup>✓</sup> major policy decisions of the government and appointments 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.
- The president appoints the Prime Ministers and other ministers on advice of the Prime minister.
- President exercise all this power only on the advice of the Council of Ministers.



# The Judiciary

Supreme Court : Entire nation

High Court : States

District Court : local or District level

\* The Supreme Court can take up any dispute between:

- Citizens of the country
- citizens and government
- Two or more State governments.
- Government at the Union and State level

\* The Judiciary is not under the control of the legislature or the executive.

\* Appointment of Judges

- 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.

\* Removal of Judges

- A Judge can be removed only by an 'impeachment' motion passed separately by two-third members of the

two houses of the Parliament. It is never happened in the history of India democracy.

### \* Powers

- The Supreme court and the high courts have the power to interpret the constitution of ~~India~~ the country.
- They can declare any law of the legislature or the action of the executive invalid, whether at the union level or state level, if they find such a law or action is against the constitution.
- They 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 of India has also ruled that the basic principle of the constitution cannot be changed by the Parliament.