



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject :Democratic Politics	Topic:Working of the institutions	Date of Worksheet :14/11/17
Resource Person: Mrs.Sangeeta Kumble	Date :	
Name of the Student :	Class & Division :	Roll Number :

	<p>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :</p> <p>NOTE: (QUESTION, 3, 6, 7, 12, 14, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24 TO BE WRITTEN IN THE NOTEBOOK.)</p>	
1	<p>Why was the Mandal commission appointed? What were its suggestions?</p> <p>-The government of India had appointed the second backward classes’ commission in 1789.</p> <p>-It was headed by BP Mandal. Hence it was popularly called the Mandal Commission.</p> <p>-It was asked to determine the criteria to identify the socially and educationally backward classes in India and recommend steps to be taken for their advancement.</p> <p>-The commission gave a report in 1980 and made many recommendations one of these was that 27 percent of the government jobs to be reserved for the socially and economicallybackwardclasses.</p>	3
2	<p>What developments took place after the recommendation of the Mandal commission?</p> <p>-The president of India in his address to the parliament announced the intention of the government to implement the recommendation of the Mandal commission.</p> <p>-On 6th August 1990, the Union cabinettook a formal decision to implement the recommendation.</p> <p>-Next day the then prime ministerVP Singh informed the parliament about this decision through a statement inboth the house of the parliament.</p> <p>-The decision of the cabinet was sent to the department of Personnel and Training. The senior officers of the department drafted an order in line with the cabinet decision and took the ministers approval an officer signed the order on behalf of the union government called the office memorandum.</p>	5
3	<p>What were the arguments in favour and against the reservation for OBC?</p>	3
4	<p>What is the need for political institution?</p> <p>-The government is responsible for ensuring security tothe citizens and providing facilities for education and health to all.</p> <p>- It collects taxes and spends the money thus raised on administration, defence anddevelopment programmes.</p> <p>-Itformulates and implements several welfare schemes.</p> <p>-To attend to all these tasks, several arrangements are made in all modern</p>	3



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	democracies. Such arrangements are called Political institutions.	
5	<p>State how working with institution is not an easy task.</p> <p>-Working with institutions is not easy. Institutions involve rules and regulations. This can bind the hands of leaders.</p> <p>- Institutions involve meetings, committees and routines. This often leads to delays and complications. Therefore dealing with institutions can be frustrating.</p> <p>-Some of the delays and complications introduced by institutions are very useful. They provide an opportunity for a wider set of people to be consulted in any decision making.</p> <p>-Institutions make it difficult to have a good decision taken very quickly, but they also make it equally difficult to rush through a bad decision.</p>	3
6	What is a parliament? What is its role?	5
7	In what ways does the Lok Sabha exercise more powers than Rajyasabha?	5
8	<p>What does executive mean? Which two categories constitute the executive in a democratic country?</p> <p>-At different levels of any government, we find functionaries who take day-to-day decisions but do not exercise supreme power on behalf of the people. All those functionaries are collectively known as the executive.</p> <p>-They are called executive because they are in charge of the 'execution' of the policies of the government.</p> <p>Political Executive: One that is elected by the people for a specific period is called the 'Political executive'.</p> <p>Political leaders who take the big decisions fall in this category.</p> <p>Permanent Executive: In this category, people are appointed on a long-term basis. This is called the 'permanent executive' or 'civil services'.</p> <p>-Persons working in civil services are called civil servants. They remain in office even when the ruling party changes.</p> <p>-These officers work under political executive and assist them in carrying out the day-to-day administration.</p>	3
9	<p>What is the importance of civil servants in running the government?</p> <p>-The civil servant is usually more educated and has more expert knowledge of the subject.</p> <p>-Sometimes the ministers may know very little about the technical matters that come under their ministry. But they are supported in all these matters by the civil servants.</p> <p>-This could easily happen in ministries like Defence, Industry, Health, Science and Technology, Mining, etc.</p>	3
10	<p>How is the prime minister elected?</p> <p>The President appoints the Prime Minister. When a party or coalition of parties secures a clear majority in the elections, the President has to appoint the leader</p>	3



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	<p>of the majority party or the coalition that enjoys majority support in the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>-When no party or coalition gets a majority in the Lok Sabha the president exercises his or her discretion. The President appoints the person most likely to secure a majority support in the Lok Sabha. In such a case, the president can ask the newly appointed Prime minister to prove majority support in the Lok Sabha within a specified time.</p> <p>-The Prime Minister does not have a fixed tenure. He continues in power so long as he remains the leader of the majority party or coalition.</p>	
11	<p>How are the ministers appointed?</p> <p>-The Ministers are usually from the party or the coalition that has the majority in the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>- The Prime Minister is free to choose ministers, as long as they are members of Parliament.</p> <p>-Sometimes, a person who is not a member of Parliament can also become a minister. But such a person has to get elected to one of the Houses of the Parliament within six months of appointment as minister.</p>	3
12	<p>What are the powers of the prime minister?</p>	
13	<p>How are the council of ministers categorized?</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> <p>The council of ministers are classified as follows-</p> <p>-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 20 ministers.</p> <p>-Ministers of State with independent Charge: are usually in-charge of smaller Ministries. They participate in the Cabinet meetings only when specially invited.</p> <p>-Ministers of State: are attached to and required to assist Cabinet minister.</p>	3
14	<p>What are the powers of the prime minister?</p>	5
15	<p>The prime minister is the real executive head of our country. Elucidate.</p> <p>-As political parties have come to play a major role in politics, the Prime Minister controls the Cabinet and Parliament through the party.</p> <p>-The media also contributes to this trend by making politics and elections as a competition between top leaders of parties.</p> <p>-In India, we have seen such a tendency towards the concentration of power in the hands of the Prime Minister.</p> <p>-The President, who is the executive head of India, also takes decision as per</p>	5



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	<p>the advice of the Prime Minister.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-The extent of power wielded by a PM also depends on the personality of the person holding that position. For Example, Indira Gandhi was also a very powerful leader compared to her colleagues in the Cabinet.	
16	<p>“In recent years the rise of coalition had imposed certain constraints as the powers of the prime minister.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-In recent years the rise of coalition politics has imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister.-The Prime Minister of a coalition government cannot take decisions as he likes.-He has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as among alliance partners.-He also has to heed to the views and positions of the coalition partners and other parties, on whose support the survival of the government depends.	5
17	<p>How is the president of India elected?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-The President is not elected directly by the people.-The elected Members of Parliament (MPs) and the elected Members of the Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) elect her.- A candidate standing for President’s post has to get a majority of votes to win the election.-This ensures that the President can be seen to represent the entire nation.	3
18	<p>State the powers of the president.</p>	5
19	<p>What is judiciary? What are the different levels of judiciary?</p>	3
20	<p>List the powers of supreme court.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-The supreme court can take up disputes between governments, citizens and government and governments at union and state level,-Highest court of justice and hears appeals against high court civil and criminal cases-Guardian of our constitution and fundamental rights.-It can declare any law of the legislature or executive invalid.-People can approach supreme court if their rights are violated.	5
21	<p>How are the judges of the supreme court and high court appointed? How can a judge be removed?</p>	5
22	<p>What does independence of judiciary mean?</p>	3
23	<p>What is impeachment motion?</p>	3
24	<p>What do you understand by Public Interest litigation?</p>	3