

# 5

# WORKING OF INSTITUTION

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Prime Minister, the Cabinet, the civil servants and the Supreme Court are all political institutions. These institutions perform functions assigned to them.

Working with institutions is not easy. Institution involves rules and regulation. This can bind the hands of leaders. Institutions involve meetings, committees and routines. This often leads to delays and complications. But some of the delays and complications introduced by institutions are useful. They provide an opportunity for a wider set of people can be consulted in any decision.

In all democratic countries an assembly of elected representatives exercises supreme political authority on behalf of the people.

In our country, the Parliament consists of two houses - the Council of State (Rajya Sabha) and the House of People (Lok Sabha). Our Constitution does give the Rajya Sabha some special power over the state. But on most matters, the Lok Sabha exercise supreme power.

### Knowledge Base Questions :

1. The President of India is the highest formal authority of the  
(A) District (B) State  
(C) The Finance Ministry (D) None of the above
2. Prime Minister is the one who actually exercises all the government powers and he is the head of the  
(A) State (B) District (C) Government (D) None of the above
3. The prime minister must have the leader of the political party that has a majority of the  
(A) Lok Sabha (B) Rajya Sabha (C) both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
4. On August 13, 1990, Government of India issued an office memorandum for 27% reservation for other backward classes of  
(A) civil posts and services under Government of India  
(B) railway seats  
(C) election seats  
(D) none of the above
5. In India, a national assembly of elected representatives is called the  
(A) Supreme Court (B) Parliament (C) Elective Assembly (D) None of the above

6. The President of India is a part of the Parliament, although he/she is not a  
(A) member of the Rajya Sabha (B) member of the Lok Sabha  
(C) member of either house (D) none of the above
7. In a democratic country like India, there are two types of Executives. They are:  
(A) Political and Permanent (Civil) Executives (B) Permanent and Government Executives  
(C) Government and Political Executives (D) None of the above
8. Council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the ministers like  
(A) Cabinet Minister (B) Minister of State (C) both (A) and (B) (D) none of the above

**IMPORTANT TERMS**

- **Affiliation** : Linking an institution to a larger organisation.
- **Bureaucracy**: A system of Government in which most decisions are taken by state officials rather than by elected representatives.
- **Civil cases**: The cases related to property, taxes, etc.
- **Criminal cases**: Cases involving violation of penal laws, e.g. murder, theft, assault, etc.
- **Coalition government**: A government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties, usually when no single political party enjoys majority support of the members in a legislature.
- **Criteria**: Principles or standards by which something may be judged or decided.
- **Dissolve**: Dismiss the Assembly or Lok Sabha.
- **Faction** : A small dissident group within a larger one (here a few persons within a political party who do not agree with the majority of its members).
- **Judicial Review** : Review by the Supreme Court of the constitutional validity of a legislative act.
- **Malpractice** : Improper, illegal or negligent professional activity or treatment by public officials.
- **Mandate** : The authority to carry out a policy or course of action, regarded as given by the electorate to a party or candidate that wins an election.
- **Militant** : Favouring the use of force or strong pressure to achieve one's aims.
- **Nominal powers**: Power existing in name only, and no real powers.
- **Procedure** : An established or official way of doing something.
- **Tenure**: A period of holding an important political position.
- **Treaty** : A formal agreement between two or more countries.
- **Vindication** : Clearing somebody of blame or suspicion.

**5.2 HOW IS A MAJOR POLICY DECISION TAKEN?****A Government Order**

- On August 13, 1990, the Government of India issued an Order. It was called an **Office Memorandum**.
- The Joint Secretary, an officer in the department of Personnel and Training in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, signed the Order.
- This Order announced a major policy decision. It said that 27 percent of the vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India are reserved for the Socially and Economically

Backward Classes (SEBC).

- SEBC is another name for all those people who belong to castes that are considered backward by the government.
- Only persons who belong to backward castes were eligible for this quota of 27 per cent jobs. Others could not compete for these jobs.

### The Decision Makers

1. President is the head of the state and is the highest formal authority in the country.
2. Prime Minister is the head of the government and actually exercises all governmental powers. He takes most of the decisions in the Cabinet meetings.
3. Parliament consists of two Houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Prime Minister must have the support of a majority of Lok Sabha members.
  - The Government of India had appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1979. It was headed by B.P. Mandal. Hence it was popularly called the **Mandal Commission**.
  - It was asked to determine the criteria to identify the socially and educationally backward classes in India and recommend steps be taken for their advancement. The Commission gave its-report-in 1980 and made many recommendations. One of these was that 27 per cent of government jobs be reserved for the socially and economically backward classes.

In the Lok Sabha election of 1989. In its election manifesto, the Janata Dal promised that if voted to power, it would implement the Mandal Commission report. The Janata Dal did form the government after this election. Its leader V. P. Singh became the Prime Minister.

1. The President of India in his address to the Parliament announced the intention of the government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.
2. On 6 August 1990, the Union Cabinet took a formal decision to implement the recommendations.
3. Next day Prime Minister V.P. Singh informed the Parliament about this decision through a statement in both the Houses of Parliament.
4. 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 minister's approval. An officer signed the order on behalf of the Union Government. This was how O.M. No. 36012 / 31/90 was born on August 13, 1990.
  - Newspapers and magazines were full of different views and opinions on this issue. It led to widespread protests and counter-protests, some of which were violent. People reacted strongly because this decision affected thousands of job opportunities.
  - Some felt that existence of inequalities among people of different castes in India necessitated job **reservations**.
  - They felt, this would give "a fair opportunity to those communities who so far had not adequately been represented in government employment.
  - Others felt that this was unfair as it would deny equality of opportunity to those who did not belong to backward communities.
  - They would be denied jobs even though they could be more qualified.
  - Some felt that this would perpetuate caste feelings among people and hamper national unity.

- The Supreme Court and the High Courts in India settle disputes arising out of governmental decisions. Some persons and associations opposed to this order filed a number of cases in the courts. They appealed to the courts to declare the order invalid and stop its implementation. The Supreme Court of India bunched all these cases together. This case was known as the ‘Indira Sawhney and others’ Vs ‘Union of India case’.
- Eleven judges of the Supreme Court heard arguments of both sides. By a majority, the Supreme Court judges in 1992 declared that this order of the Government of India was valid. At the same time the Supreme Court asked the government to modify its original order. It said that well-to-do persons among the backward classes should be excluded from getting the benefit of reservation.
- Accordingly, the Department of Personnel and Training issued another Office Memorandum on September 8, 1993. The dispute thus came to an end and this policy has been followed since then.

### 5.3 NEED FOR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

1. The government is responsible for ensuring security to the citizens and providing facilities for education and health to all.
  2. It collects taxes and spends the money thus raised on administration, defence and development programmes.
  3. It formulates and implements several welfare schemes.
    - So, to attend to all these tasks several arrangements are made in all modern democracies- Such arrangements are called institutions.
    - The Constitution of any country lays down basic rules on the powers and functions of each institution. In the example above we saw several such institutions at work.
1. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are institutions that take all important policy decisions.
  2. The Civil Servants, working together, are responsible for taking steps to implement the ministers’ decisions.
  3. Supreme Court is an institution where disputes between citizens and the government are finally settled.
    - Institutions involve meetings, committees and routines. This often leads to delays and complications. Therefore dealing with institutions can be frustrating.
    - 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. 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. That is why democratic governments insist on institutions.

**Illustration 1**

- (a) *How did the Supreme Court enter the picture with regard to the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report?*
- (b) *Why do democratic governments insist on institutions'?*

**Solution**

- (a)
- The legal validity of the government order regarding 27 per cent of government jobs for the SEBCs challenged in the Supreme Court is what came to be known as 'Indira Sawhney and others Vs Union of India case'. The matter was heard by an 11 judges bench of the Supreme Court.
  - After a hectic debate in the apex court by a majority, the court gave its verdict in 1992 upholding the order of the Government of India.
- (b) Democratic governments insist on institutions because:
- 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.
  - Institutions make it difficult to have a good decision taken very quickly. They also make it equally difficult to rush through a bad decision.

**Try Yourself**

1. What do you know about the Mandal Commission?
2. Trace the developments that led the government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.
3. What was the reaction of the people to the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission?

## 5.4 PARLIAMENT

**Why do we need a Parliament?**

- In all democracies, an assembly of elected representatives exercises supreme political authority on behalf of the people. In India such a national assembly of elected representatives is called Parliament. At the state level this is called **Legislature** or Legislative Assembly.
- It exercises political authority on behalf of the people in many ways:
  1. Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. This task of law making or legislation 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.
  2. Parliaments all over the world exercise 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.
  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 policy in any country. Parliament can seek information about any matter.

### Two Houses of Parliament

- Most large countries divide the role and powers of the Parliament in two parts. They are called Chambers or Houses. One House is usually directly elected by the people and exercises the real power on behalf of the people. The second House is usually elected indirectly and performs some special functions. The most common work for the second House is to look after the interests of various states, regions or federal units.
- In our country, the Parliament Consists of two Houses. The two Houses are known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha}. The President of India is a part of the Parliament, although she is not a member of either House. That is why all laws made in the Houses come into force only after they receive the assent of the President.
- Our Constitution does give the Rajya Sabha some special powers over the states.
- Lok Sabha exercises supreme power. Let us see how:
  1. 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. Because of the larger number of members, the view of the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail in such a meeting.
  2. 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.
  3. 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.

## 5.5 POLITICAL EXECUTIVE

- 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. They are called executive because they are in charge of the ‘execution’ of the policies of the government.

### Political and Permanent Executive

- In a democratic country, two categories make up the executive.
  1. One that is elected by the people for a specific period, is called the political executive. Political leaders who take the big decisions fall in this category- In the second category, people are appointed on a long-term basis. This is called the permanent executive or civil services. Persons working in civil services are called civil servants.
  2. They remain in office even when the ruling party changes. These officers work under political executive and assist them in carrying out the day-to-day administration.
- The civil servant is usually more educated and has more expert knowledge of the subject. The advisors working in the Finance Ministry know more about economics than the Finance Minister.

Sometimes the ministers may know very little about the technical matters that come under their ministry. This could easily happen in ministries like Defence, Industry, Health, Science and Technology, Mining, etc.

The minister have the final say on these matters ?

The reason is very simple. In a democracy the will of the people is supreme. The minister is elected by the people and thus empowered to exercise the will of the people on their behalf.

- She is finally answerable to the people for all the consequences of her decision. That is why the minister takes all the final decisions.
- The minister decides the overall framework and objectives in which decisions on policy should be made. The minister is not, and is not expected to be, an expert in the matters of her ministry.
- The minister takes the advice of experts on all technical matters.
- But very often experts hold different opinions or place before her more than one option. Depending on what the overall objective is, the minister decides.

### Illustration 2

- (a) *What is a Parliament? Name the two houses of the Parliament.*
- (b) *Mention one difference between permanent and political executives.*
- (c) *Mention any two powers of the parliament.*
- (d) *Explain No Confidence Motion.*

### Solution

- (a) It is the supreme law making body of India. It has two Houses :  
(i) Lok Sabha                      (ii) Rajya Sabha.
- (b) Political executives are elected for a specific period of time, whereas permanent executives are appointed on a long-term basis.
- (c) (i) To make laws.              (ii) To control the Government.
- (d) Only a person who enjoys the support of the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister. If a no confidence motion is moved in the Lok Sabha, and passed then, the Government has to resign.

### Try Yourself

4. With reference to the Rajya Sabha answer the following questions:  
(i) What is its power relating to money bill ?  
(ii) Can it pass a No-Confidence Motion ?
5. Define executive. Why are they known by this name?
6. Name any three institutions responsible to run the democratic government in India.
7. What are institutions?

## 5.6 PRIME MINISTER AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

- Prime Minister is the most important ‘ political institution in the country-.’ Yet there is **no direct election**.
- President appoints the Prime Minister.
- The President appoints the leader of the majority party or the coalition of parties that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha, as Prime Minister.
- In case no single party or alliance gets a majority, the President appoints the person most likely



- to secure a majority support.
- 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.
  - The President appoints other ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.
  - The Prime Minister is free to choose ministers, as long as they are members of Parliament.
  - 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.
1. **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.
  2. **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.
  3. **Ministers of State with independent charges** are usually in-charge of smaller Ministries. They participate in the Cabinet meetings only when specially invited.
- **Ministers of State** are attached to and required to assist Cabinet Ministers.  
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.
  - No minister can openly criticise any decision of the government, even if it is about another Ministry or Departments.
  - Every ministry has secretaries, who are civil servant
  - The Cabinet as a team is assisted by the Cabinet Secretariat.
  - This includes many senior civil servants who try to coordinate the working of different ministries.

### **Powers of the Prime Minister**

- Has wide ranging powers.
  1. Chairs Cabinet meetings.
  2. Coordinates the work of different “Departments.”
  3. Decisions are final in case disagreements arise between Departments.
  4. Exercises general supervision of different ministries.
  5. Ministers work under his leadership.
  6. Distributes and redistributes work to the ministers.
  7. Prime Minister has the power to dismiss ministers.
- When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.  
The powers of the Prime Minister all parliamentary democracies of the world have increased so much in recent decades that parliamentary democracies are some times seen as Prime Ministerial form of government.



- As political parties have come to play a major role in politics, the Prime Minister controls the Cabinet and Parliament through the party.
- The media also contributes to this trend by making politics and elections as a competition between top leaders of parties.
- In India too we have seen such a tendency towards the concentration of powers in the hands of the Prime Minister. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, exercised enormous authority because he had great influence over the public. Indira Gandhi was also a very powerful leader compared to her colleagues in the Cabinet. Of course, the extent of power wielded by a Prime Minister also depends on the personality of the person holding that position.
- 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.

**Illustration 3**

- (a) *Name the three organs of the Government.*
- (b) *Who is the head of the Government?*
- (c) *Name the institutions that take all important policy decisions.*
- (d) *What is the tenure of the Prime Minister.*

**Solution**

- (a) (i) Executive (ii) Legislative (iii) Judiciary.
- (b) The Prime Minister.
- (c) The Prime Minister and the Cabinet.
- (d) The Prime Minister does not have a fixed tenure. Normally a Prime Minister is elected for 5 years, but remains in power till he enjoys the majority support.

**Try Yourself**

8. Who are Cabinet Ministers?
9. Why parliamentary democracy in most countries is often known as the Cabinet form of government ?
10. Mention two limitations of a coalition government.

## 5.7 THE PRESIDENT

- The President is the head of the state.
- Exercises only nominal powers.
- Supervises the overall functioning of all the political institutions.
- The President is not elected directly by the people. All the Members of Parliament (MPs) and Members of State Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) elect her. A candidate standing for President's post has to get a majority of votes to win the elections.

**Power of the President**

1. All governmental activities take place in the name of the President.
2. All laws and major policy decisions of the government are issued in her name.

3. All major appointments are made in the name of the President.
  4. All international treaties and agreements are made in the name, of the President.
  5. Is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India.
  6. The President exercises all these powers only on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The President can ask the Council of Ministers to reconsider its advice.
  7. But if the same advice is given again, she is bound to act according to it.
  8. A bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law only-after the President is assent.
- If the President wants, she can delay this for some time and send the bill back to the Parliament for reconsideration. But if the Parliament passes the bill again, she has to sign it.
  - So you may wonder what “does the President really do? Can she do anything on her own at all? There is one very important thing she should do on her own: appoint the Prime Minister. When a party or coalition of parties secures a clear majority in the elections, the President, has to appoint the leader of the majority party or the coalition that enjoys majority support in the Lok Sabha.

When no party or coalition gets a majority in the Lok Sabha, the President exercises her discretion. The President appoints a leader who in her opinion can muster 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.

### The Presidential System

- Presidents all over the world are not always nominal executives like the President of India. In many countries of the world, the President is both the head of the state and the head of the government. The President of the United States of America is the most well known example of this kind of President. The US President is directly elected by the people. He personally chooses and appoints all Ministers. The law making is still done by the legislature (called the Congress in the US), but the president can veto any law. Most importantly, the president does not need the support of the majority of members in the Congress and neither is he answerable to them. He has a fixed tenure of four years and completes it even If his party does not have a majority in the Congress.
- This model is followed in most of the countries of Latin America and many of the ex-Soviet Union countries. Given the centrality of the President, this system of government is called the Presidential form of government. In countries like ours that follow the British model, the parliament is supreme. Therefore our system is called the parliamentary system of government.

## 5.8 THE JUDICIARY

- An independent and powerful judiciary is considered essential for democracies.
- All the courts at different levels in a country put together are called the judiciary.
- Consists of a Supreme Court for the entire nation. High Courts, District Courts and the courts at local level.
- The Supreme Court controls the judicial administration.
- It is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. It can hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts.

- Independence of the judiciary means that it is not under the control of the legislature or the executive. The judges do not act on the direction of the government or according to the wishes of the party in power. That is why all modern democracies have courts that are independent of the legislature and the executive.
- 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.
- In practice it now means that the senior judges of the Supreme Court select the new judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. There is very little scope for interference by the political executive.
- The senior most judge of the Supreme Court is 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. It is as difficult as removing the President of India. A judge can be removed only by an impeachment motion.
- The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution of the country.
- Can declare invalid any law of the legislature or the actions of the executive.
- Can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive. This is known as the judicial review.
- The powers and the independence of the Indian judiciary allow it to act as the guardian of the Fundamental Rights. The citizens have a right to approach the courts to seek remedy in case of any violation of their rights. In recent years the Courts have given several judgments and directives to protect public interest and human rights.
- Any one can approach the courts if public interest is hurt by the actions of government. This is called public interest litigation.
- Intervene to prevent the misuse of the governments power.
- Check malpractices on the part of public officials.

**Illustration 4**

- (a) *What is judiciary?*
- (b) *Who is the highest executive authority of India ? How is he elected?*
- (c) *Which is the highest court of India?*

**Solution**

- (a) All the courts at different levels in a country are called the judiciary.
- (b) The President is the highest executive authority of India. He is elected by all the members of the Parliament, and members of State Legislative Assemblies.
- (c) The Supreme Court.

**Try Yourself**

11. Explain the limitations of the powers of the President.
12. Explain the discretionary powers of the President.
13. What is public interest litigation? What is its importance?
14. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India and the other judges?
15. What is the composition of Indian judiciary?

---

**SOLVED EXAMPLES**

---

**Example 1**

*What is a Coalition government?*

**Solution**

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.

**Example 2**

*Who form the Political executive?*

**Solution**

In a democratic country, executive that is elected by the people for a specific period is called the political executive. Example-Political leaders.

**Example 3**

*What do you understand by Independence of the judiciary?*

**Solution**

It means that it is not under the control of the legislature or the executive. The judges do not act on the direction of the government or according to the wishes of the party in power.

**Example 4**

*What is an Office Memorandum?*

**Solution**

A communication issued by an appropriate authority stating the policy or decision of the government.

**Example 5**

*What is a Judicial Review?*

**Solution**

It is the power of the Supreme Court to review the laws passed by the legislature and the orders issued by the executives. If the Court finds that a law or an order of the executive disobeys the provisions of the Constitution, it declares such law or order null and void.

**Example 6**

*India has an integrated judiciary. Justify.*

**Solution**

It means the Supreme Court controls the judicial administration in the country. It can take up any dispute

- Between citizens of the country
- Between citizens and government
- Between two or more state governments
- Between governments at the union and state level.

- It is the highest court of appeal for civil and criminal cases.

**Example 7**

*How are judge appointment of judges?*

**Solution**

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. The senior most judge of the Supreme Court is usually appointed 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.

**Example 8**

*How can a judge be removed?*

**Solution**

A judge can be removed only by an impeachment motion passed separately by two-thirds members of the two House of the Parliament. It has never happened in the history of Indian democracy.

**ASSIGNMENT - I**

**Q.1** Of all the institutions that we have studied in this chapter, name the one that exercises the powers on each of the following matters.

- (a) Decision on allocation of money for developing infrastructure like roads, irrigation etc. and different welfare activities for the citizens.
- (b) Considers the recommendation of a Committee on a law to regulate the stock exchange.
- (c) Decides on a legal dispute between two state governments.
- (d) Implements the decision to provide relief for the victims of an earthquake.

**Ans.** (a) The Political Executive  
(b) The Legislative  
(c) The Judiciary or the Supreme Court  
(d) The Civil Servants or the Permanent Executive

**Q.2** Why is the Prime Minister in India not directly elected by the people? Choose the most appropriate answer and give reasons for your choice.

- (a) In a Parliamentary democracy, only the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha can become the Prime Minister.
- (b) Lok Sabha can remove the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers even before the expiry of their term.
- (c) Since the Prime Minister is appointed by the president there is no need for it.
- (d) Direct election of the Prime Minister will involve a lot of expenditure on election.

**Ans.** (a) In a Parliamentary democracy, only the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha can become the Prime Minister.

**Reason:**

- (i) In a Parliamentary democracy, the Parliament is the supreme. So, if the Prime Minister is directly elected by the people, he/she may not care about the Parliament.
- (ii) In a Parliamentary System of democracy, the Lok Sabha is a part of the Parliament. So, for the very existence of the Prime Minister of India, he/she depends upon the support of majority of the members of the Lok Sabha.

**Q.3** Three friends went to watch a film that showed the hero becoming Chief Minister for a day and making big changes in the state. Imran said this is what the country needs. Rizwan said this kind of a personal rule without institutions is dangerous. Shankar said all this is a fantasy. No minister can do anything in one day. What would be your reaction to such a film?

**Ans.** The film is undoubtedly more idealistic than realistic. The problems shown in the film are real but their solutions given are 80 per cent based on ideals. Here, the views of all the three friends are almost real. In reality, no Chief Minister can even understand the working of state administrative mechanism in a single day. So, it is almost impossible to solve all these problems in a day that the country is really facing now.

**Q.4** A teacher was making preparations for a mock parliament. She called two students to act as leaders of two political parties. She gave them an option: Each one could choose to have a majority either in the mock Lok Sabha or in the mock Rajya Sabha. If this choice was given to you, which one would you choose and why?

- Ans.**
- (a) If this choice was given to me, I would chose to have a majority in the mock Lok Sabha.
  - (b) This has the following reasons:
    - (i) The leader of the political party that has a majority in ' the Lok Sabha is appointed by the President as the Prime Minister of India.
    - (ii) The Lok Sabha is more' powerful than the Rajya Sabha.
    - (iii) Because of the larger number of members, the view of the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail in the joint parliamentary session.
    - (iv) Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters.

**Q.5** After reading the example of the reservation order, three students had different reactions about the role of the judiciary. Which view, according to you, is a correct reading of the role of judiciary?

- (a) Srinivas argues that since the Supreme Court agreed with the government, it is not independent.
- (b) Anjaiah says that judiciary is independent because it could have given a verdict against the government order. The Supreme Court did direct the government to modify it.
- (c) Vijaya thinks that the judiciary is neither independent nor conformist, but acts as a mediator between opposing parties. The court struck a good balance between those who supported and those who opposed the order.

**Ans.** The view of Anjaiah is a correct reading of the role of judiciary. Our judiciary is neither conformist nor a mediator between opposing parties. It is quite independent to give its verdict in favour of or against the government. The reservation order of the government was properly judged by the Supreme Court. It asked the government to modify the original order so that well-to-do persons among the backward classes should be excluded from getting the benefit of reservation.



**ASSIGNMENT - II**

**Q.1 “The Constitution of India has made necessary provisions for ensuring independence of judiciary.” Justify your answer by giving two reasons.**

- Ans.**
- The judges are appointed by the executive on the basis of the prescribed qualifications and according to a well-established procedure.
  - The judges cannot be removed at the whims of the executive.

**Q.2 In what ways is the Supreme Court the guardian of Fundamental Rights?**

- Ans.**
- The Supreme Court has the power to issue orders or writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
  - Any law made by the Parliament which abridges or takes away the Fundamental Rights can be declared null and void by the Supreme Court.

**Q.3 What types of disputes the Supreme Court can take up ?**

**Ans.** The Supreme Court can take up the following types of disputes:

- Between citizens of the country;
- Between citizens and government;
- Between two or more state governments; and
- Between governments at the union and state levels.

It is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. It can hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts.

**Q.4 How are other ministers appointed in a Parliamentary System of government?**

**Ans.** Other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Ministers are usually from the party or the coalition that has the majority in the Lok Sabha.

- The Prime Minister is free to choose ministers, as long as they are members of Parliament.
- 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.

**Q.5 What do you understand by "collective responsibility"? What is its significance?**

- Ans.**
- In a Parliamentary system of government, the principle and ideal of collective responsibility is of much importance. It means that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Parliament.
  - If a Parliament rejects the policy of the government or passes a censure motion against any minister, the whole Council of Ministers have to resign and not one particular minister. All the ministers swim or sink together.

**Q.6 Why is Parliamentary democracy in most countries often known as the cabinet form of government? How does cabinet work ?**

- Ans.**
- Since it is not practical for all ministers to meet regularly and discuss anything, the decisions are taken in cabinet meetings. That is why parliamentary democracy in most countries is known as the cabinet form of government.
  - **Working of the Cabinet:** The cabinet works as a team. The ministers may have different views and opinions, but everyone owns up to every decision of the cabinet. No minister can openly criticize any decision of the government, even if it is about another Ministry or Department.

**Q.7 How is the President of India elected? What does this ensure?**

**Ans.** The President is not elected directly by the people.

- All the Members of Parliament (MPs) and Members of State 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.
- At the same time, the President can never claim the kind of direct popular mandate that the Prime Minister can.

**Q.8 How is the 'Cabinet' different from the 'Council of Ministers'?**

**Ans.**

- The Council of Ministers consists of all the three categories of ministers, viz. Ministers of Cabinet Rank, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.
- Cabinet is a small part of the Council of Ministers. It consists only of the Ministers of Cabinet Rank.
- The Council of Ministers does not meet regularly as a body to transact government business, while the Ministers of the Cabinet rank meet periodically to decide and frame national policies.

**Q.9 How is the Union Council of Ministers formed?**

**Ans.** After the Lok Sabha has been constituted, the following procedure is followed to form the Union Council of Ministers:

- The President appoints the leader of the political party which has secured the majority of seats in the general elections as the Prime Minister and asks him to form the government.
- If no single party has got the majority, two or more parties may form a group, the leader of this majority party is invited by the President.
- On the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the President appoints ministers to the Council of Ministers.

**Q.10 What is the difference between the nominal and the real executive in India?**

**Ans.**

- The President is the head of the executive in India. The entire government functions in the name of the President. All the peace treaties or the declaration of war are done in the name of the President.
- Thus, the nominal Chief Executive of the Union is the President. But, in fact, the President except under certain well-defined subjects, acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister.

In other words, the real executive powers lie with the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister. More Precisely, all the powers vested in the President are exercised by the Council of Ministers.

**ASSIGNMENT - III****SECTION-A****• Fill in the Blanks**

- Q.1 \_\_\_\_\_ is the supreme commander of the defence forces in India.  
Q.2 There are \_\_\_\_\_ houses in the Parliament.  
Q.3 \_\_\_\_\_ headed the Mandal Commission.  
Q.4 \_\_\_\_\_ exercises more power in money matters.  
Q.5 After the signature of \_\_\_\_\_ a bill becomes into a law.

**SECTION-B****• Multiple choice question with one correct answers**

- Q.1 What is SEBC ?  
(A) Socially and economically backward classes.  
(B) Socially and economically black classes.  
(C) Scientifically and economically backward classes.  
(D) Socially and economically best classes.
- Q.2 What is Office Memorandum ?  
(A) Important Defence Documents. (B) Memorandum given by an office.  
(C) Order issued by the Government of India. (D) None of the mentioned above.
- Q.3 Who is the head of the state in India?  
(A) Prime Minister (B) President (C) Governor (D) Chief Justice of India
- Q.4 Who is the head of the government?  
(A) Prime Minister (B) President (C) Governor (D) Chief Justice of India
- Q.5 The Mandal Commission Report was associated with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Reservation of seats for SCs and STs and OBCs in government jobs.  
(B) Reservation of Constituencies.  
(C) Reforms in the election process.  
(D) Reforms in the formation of government.
- Q.6 Who exercises all government powers ?  
(A) President (B) Leader of the majority party  
(C) Prime Minister (D) Parliament
- Q.7 Which of the following parties promised to implement the Mandal Commission report ?  
(A) Janta Dal (B) Indian National Congress  
(C) BJP (D) BSP
- Q.8 Why many people reacted strongly when the Mandal Commission report was implemented?  
(A) This decision affected thousands who were looking for job.  
(B) This created wedge in the society.  
(C) This interfered in the fundamental rights of the people.  
(D) This gave enormous power to government to arrest anyone.

- Q.9 Which of the following organisations have the power to settle disputes arising out of governmental decisions?  
(A) High Court and District Courts (B) The Supreme Court and the High Courts  
(C) The Cabinet and the Parliament (D) Indian Courts and the President
- Q.10 Which of the following take all important policy decisions ?  
(A) The Prime Minister and the Cabinet. (B) The President and the Cabinet  
(C) The Parliament and the Cabinet (D) The Prime Minister and the President.
- Q.11 What is Parliament?  
(A) A national assembly of elected representatives  
(B) A state assembly.  
(C) Government of India.  
(D) Organ of government which provides justice.
- Q.12 Which is the final authority for making laws in India ?  
(A) The Cabinet (B) The Parliament (C) The Lok Sabha (D) The Rajya Sabha
- Q.13 Which is the highest forum of discussion and debate?  
(A) Lok Sabha (B) Rajya Sabha (C) Parliament (D) Cabinet
- Q.14 Which House of the Parliament is elected indirectly?  
(A) The Lok Sabha (B) The Rajya Sabha  
(C) The State Legislature (D) None of the above
- Q.15 Which of the following is also known as the Council of States?  
(A) Lok Sabha (B) Rajya Sabha  
(C) State Legislative Assembly (D) State Legislative Council
- Q.16 All laws made in the House come into force only after they receive the assent of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Parliament (B) Rajya Sabha (C) Prime Minister (D) The President
- Q.17 What happens if both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have different opinion on an ordinary law?  
(A) The Prime Minister has the veto power.  
(B) The President has the veto power.  
(C) The will of the Lok Sabha prevails.  
(D) The President calls for a joint session of both the houses.
- Q.18 Which of the following enjoys more power in case of money bill?  
(A) Lok Sabha (B) Rajya Sabha  
(C) State Legislative Assemblies (D) The Cabinet
- Q.19 For how many days the Rajya Sabha can delay a money bill ?  
(A) 10 Days (B) 12 Days (C) 14 Days (D) 16 Days
- Q.20 Which of the following has the power to bring "No confidence motion"?  
(A) State Assemblies (B) Rajya Sabha (C) Both the Houses (D) Opposition

- Q.21 Choose the right word.  
*The functionaries who take day to-day decisions.*  
(A) Executive (B) Institutions  
(C) Government officials (D) Parliament
- Q.22 Political leaders come under  
(A) Permanent executive (B) Political executive  
(C) Temporary executive (D) Long-term executive
- Q.23 Which of the following is the most important political institution in the country ?  
(A) The President (B) Prime Minister  
(C) The Council of Ministers (D) The Cabinet
- Q.24 Who appoints the Prime Minister ?  
(A) The President (B) The Council of Ministers  
(C) The Cabinet (D) Chief Justice of India
- Q.25 What is the tenure of Prime Minister?  
(A) 5 years (B) 6 years (C) No fix tenure (D) 8 years
- Q.26 It is a body which includes all the ministers :  
(A) Council of Ministers (B) Cabinet  
(C) Government of India (D) Joint Parliamentary Committee
- Q.27 They are usually top-level leaders of the ruling party :  
(A) Council of Ministers (B) Cabinet  
(C) Civil Servants (D) None of the above
- Q.28 They are usually attached to and required to assist Cabinet Ministers:  
(A) Junior Ministers (B) Assistant Ministers (C) Civil Servants (D) Ministers of State
- Q.29 Who chairs Cabinet meetings?  
(A) President (B) Prime Minister (C) Speaker (D) Deputy Speaker
- Q.30 A government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties:  
(A) Coalition government (B) Mixed government  
(C) National government (D) Alliance government
- Q.31 Which of the following exercises only nominal powers ?  
(A) Prime Minister (B) President (C) Lok Sabha (D) Cabinet
- Q.32 Who appoints Chief Justice of India?  
(A) President (B) Prime Minister (C) Speaker (D) Deputy Speaker
- Q.33 Who is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India?  
(A) President (B) Prime Minister (C) Speaker (D) Deputy Speaker

- Q.34 Choose the appropriate term.  
*All the courts at different levels in a country put together in a country :*  
(A) The Supreme Court (B) Judiciary (C) Government (D) Memorandum
- Q.35 Which is the highest court of appeal ?  
(A) The Supreme Court of India (B) High Court  
(C) District Court (D) Parliament
- Q.36 How can a judge of the Supreme Court be removed?  
(A) By impeachment (B) By the President  
(C) By the Prime Minister (D) By the Cabinet
- Q.37 A procedure through which high court or the Supreme Court determines the Constitutional validity of any legislation :  
(A) Judicial Review (B) Impeachment (C) Judgement (D) Memorandum

**SECTION-C****• True or False**

- Q.1 Choose the appropriate answer.  
A. The cabinet decided to give 27% job reservation to backward classes.  
B. Parliament upheld reservation as invalid.  
(A) A is true but B is false. (B) A is false but B is true.  
(C) Both A and B are true. (D) Both A and B are false.
- Q.2 'Democratic governments insist on institutions'. Choose the appropriate answer.  
A. Institutions make it difficult to rush through a bad decision.  
B. They provide an opportunity for a wider set of people to be consulted in any decision.  
(A) A is true but B is false. (B) A is false but B is true.  
(C) Both A and B are true. (D) Both A and B are false.
- Q.3 Which of the following is true with reference to the President of India ?  
A. The President is part of the Parliament.  
B. He/She is a member of either House.  
(A) A is true but B is false. (B) A is false but B is true.  
(C) Both A and B are true. (D) Both A and B are false.
- Q.4 Read the statement and choose the correct answer.  
A. Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.  
B. Both Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have equal powers.  
(A) A is true but B is false. (B) A is false but B is true.  
(C) Both A and B are true. (D) Both A and B are false.
- Q.5 Read the statements and choose the correct answer.  
A. A minister is more powerful than a civil servant because he is elected by the people.  
B. A civil servant is more powerful than a minister as he is more educated than the minister.  
(A) A is true but B is false. (B) A is false but B is true.  
(C) Both A and B are true. (D) Both A and B are false.

- Q.6 Read the statements and choose the correct answer.
- A. The President appoints the leader of the majority party or the coalition as the Prime Minister.  
B. If no party or alliance wins majority then he/she can appoint person of his/her choice as the Prime Minister.
- (A) A is true but B is false. (B) A is false but B is true.  
(C) Both A and B are true. (D) Both A and B are false.
- Q.7 Can Prime Minister appoint a person as a minister if he/she is not a member of House?
- A. Yes but such a person has to get elected to one of the Houses of the Parliament within six months of appointment as minister.  
B. No, Prime Minister can appoint only those members who are members of either House of the Parliament.
- (A) A is true but B is false. (B) A is false but B is true.  
(C) Both A and B are true. (D) Both A and B are false.
- Q.8 Which of the following is true with reference to the resignation of Prime Minister?
- A. If he/she resigns, the entire ministry quits.  
B. The Prime Minister gives his resignation to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- (A) A is true but B is false. (B) A is false but B is true.  
(C) Both A and B are true. (D) Both A and B are false.
- Q.9 Which of the following is true with reference to the President of India ?
- A. He is directly elected by the people.  
B. He/She is nominal executive.
- (A) A is true but B is false. (B) A is false but B is true.  
(C) Both A and B are true. (D) Both A and B are false.
- Q.10 What are the options with the President if a bill is sent to him/her for assent?
- A. He/She has to sign it.  
B. He/She can send it back to the House for reconsideration.  
C. If bill is sent to the President second time he/she has to sign it.
- (A) Only A is true. (B) Only A and B are true.  
(C) Only B and C are true. (D) Only C is true.
- Q.11 Which of the following is true with reference to the appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court?
- A. The judges are appointed by the President.  
B. The judges are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- (A) A is true but B is false. (B) A is false but B is true.  
(C) Both A and B are true. (D) Both A and B are false.



## SECTION-D

- Activities

- Q.1 Trace the origin of the Office Memorandum of September 8, 1993, concerning the implementation of Mandal Commission Report.

G.I., Dept. of Per. & Trg., O.M. No.36012/22/93-Est. (SCT) dated 8.9.1993

**Subject:** *Reservation for Other Backward Classes in Civil Post and Services under the Government of India -Regarding.*

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's O.M. No. 36012/31/90-Estt. (SCT), dated the 13 August, 1990 and 25th September, 1991, regarding reservation for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes in Civil Post and Services under the Government of India and to say that following the Supreme Court judgement in the Indira Sawhney and other v. Union of India and other case [Writ Petition (Civil)] No. 930 of 1990] the Government of India appointed an Expert Committee to recommend the criteria for exclusion of the socially advanced persons/sections from the benefits of reservations for Other Backward Classes in civil post and services under the Government of India.

## SECTION-E

- Match the following (one to one)

Match the ministry with the news that the ministry may have released:

- | Q.1 | Column I  | Column II  |
|-----|---|--|
| (A) | A new policy is being made to increase the jute exports from the country            | (i) Ministry-of Defence.                                     |
| (B) | Telephone services will be made more accessible to rural areas.                     | (ii) Ministry of Health                                      |
| (C) | The price of rice and wheat sold under the Public Distribution System will go down. | (iii) Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Public Distribution. |
| (D) | A pulse polio campaign will be launched.  | (iv) Ministry of Commerce and Industry.                      |
| (E) | The allowances of the soldiers posted on high altitudes will be increased.          | (v) Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.   |

# ANSWERS

## Knowledge Based Questions

1. B    2. C    3. A    4. A    5. B    6. C    7. A  
8. C

## Try Yourself

1. The Government of India had appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1979. It was headed by B.P. Mandal. Hence, it was popularly called the Mandal Commission.
2.
  - The President of India in his address to the Parliament announced the intention of the government to implement the recommendations of the **Mandal** Commission.
  - On 6 August, 1990, the Union Cabinet took a formal decision to implement the recommendations.
  - Next day, Prime Minister VP Singh informed the Parliament about this decision through a statement in both the Houses of Parliament.
  - The decision of the Parliament 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 minister's approval. An officer signed the order on behalf of the Union Government. Thus was born the Office Memorandum of implementing the recommendations of the **Mandal** Commission.
3. For the next few months, this was the most hotly debated issue in the country. Newspapers and magazines were full of different views and opinions on this issue .
  - It led to widespread protests and counter protests, some of which were violent.
  - People reacted strongly because this decision affected thousands of job opportunities.
  - Some felt that this would perpetuate caste feelings among people and hamper national unity.
4. (i) A Money bill can originate only in the Lok Sabha. When it is sent to the Rajya Sabha, it cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can delay it for 14 days.  
(ii) No, Rajya Sabha cannot pass the No-confidence Motion.
5. At different levels of any government we find functionaries who take day-to-day decisions, but do not exercise the supreme power on behalf of the people. All those functionaries are collectively known as the executive. They are called the executive because they are in charge of the 'execution' of the policies of the government. Thus, when we talk about the government' we usually mean the executive.
6. (i) The Prime Minister and the cabinet.  
(ii) The Civil Servant.  
(iii) The Supreme Court.
7. The arrangements which are made in modern democracies to run the government.
8. They are usually the top level leaders of the ruling party or parties, who are in charge of the major ministries like Defence, Railway, Foreign Affairs etc. Normally, all the major decisions are taken by these ministers.
9. Since it is not practical for all ministers to meet regularly, and discuss everything, the decisions are taken in the Cabinet meetings.
10. (i) The Prime Minister has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as among the alliance partners.  
(ii) 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.

11. (i) The President exercises all these powers only on the advice of the Council of Ministers.  
 (ii) The President can ask the Council of Ministers to reconsider its advice. But if the same advice is given again, he/she is bound to act according to it.  
 (iii) Similarly, a bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law only after the President gives assent to it. If the President wants, he/she can delay this for some time and send the bill back to the Parliament for reconsideration.  
 (iv) But if the Parliament passes the bill again, he/she has to sign it.
12. With no single party getting a clear majority, a coalition of parties stake their claim to form the government. The President has to use his individual judgement and invite such a leader to head the government as Prime Minister, who can provide a stable government to the country. In this era of coalition politics, since 1977 A.D., the President has a distinctive role to play.
13. Anyone can approach the courts if public interest is hurt by the actions of government. This is called the public interest litigation. The courts intervene to prevent the misuse of the government's power to make decisions. They check the malpractices on the part of public officials.
14. The President of India appoints the Chief Justice of India. The President consults other judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts while making appointments of other judges.
15. (i) The Supreme Court. (ii) The High Court. (iii) The District Court.

### ASSIGNMENT - III

#### SECTION-A

Q.1 President Q.2 Two Q.3 B.P. Mandal Q.4 Lok Sabha Q.5 President

#### SECTION-B

Q.1 B	Q.2 C	Q.3 B	Q.4 A	Q.5 A	Q.6 C	Q.7 A
Q.8 A	Q.9 B	Q.10 A	Q.11 A	Q.12 B	Q.13 C	Q.14 B
Q.15 B	Q.16 D	Q.17 D	Q.18 A	Q.19 C	Q.20 A	Q.21 A
Q.22 B	Q.23 B	Q.24 A	Q.25 C	Q.26 A	Q.27 B	Q.28 D
Q.29 B	Q.30 A	Q.31 B	Q.32 A	Q.33 A	Q.34 B	Q.35 A
Q.36 A	Q.37 A					

#### SECTION-C

Q.1 A	Q.2 C	Q.3 A	Q.4 A	Q.5 A	Q.6 A	Q.7 A
Q.8 A	Q.9 B	Q.10 C	Q.11 C			

#### SECTION-D

- Q.1 The II-judge bench of the Supreme Court had upheld the government order of August 13, 1990 as valid. But at the same time the court directed the government that well-to-do persons among the backward classes should be excluded from getting the benefit of reservation.  
 As per the court's order, the office memorandum of Sept, 8, 1993 was issued.

#### SECTION-E

- Q.1 (A)-(iv), (B)-(v), (C)-(iii), (D)-(ii), (E)-(i)

**ASSIGNMENT - IV**

- Q.1 Which one of the following institutions exercises greater power over the union budget ?  
(A) The Reserve Bank of India (B) The Rajya Sabha  
(C) The Lok Sabha (D) The supreme court of India
- Q.2 Who among the following is not part of the permanent executive ?  
(A) District Collector (B) Superintendent of Police  
(C) Minister of state for Home Affairs (D) Accountant General
- Q.3 Which one of the following institution is responsible for implementing the law made by the parliament ?  
(A) The President of India (B) The Union Executive  
(C) The Supreme Court of India (D) The Speaker Lok Sabha
- Q.4 Which of the following is not correctly matched ?  
(A) Judiciary : Settles Disputes (B) Legislature : Makes Laws  
(C) Permanent Executive : Creates laws (D) Political Executive : Creates Laws
- Q.5 Which of the following statement is not true ?  
(A) The Judiciary safeguards the laws  
(B) The legislature implements the laws  
(C) The Political executives are more powerful than the permanent executives  
(D) The Permanent executives comprises the civil servants
- Q.6 Which of the following is presiding officer of Rajya Sabha ?  
(A) President (B) Vice-President (C) Prime Minister (D) Chief Justice
- Q.7 An Assembly of people's representatives with the power to enact laws for a country is called a/an  
(A) Executive (B) Legislature (C) State (D) Assembly
- Q.8 State the powers of the Prime Minister.
- Q.9 Give an account of the effect of implementing Mandal Report.
- Q.10 What are the Discretionary Powers of the President?
- Q.11 How can you say Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha?