

## **Chapter-5**

### **Working of Institution**

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#### **1 marks Questions**

**1. Which is lower house of Indian Parliament?**

**Ans.** Lok Sabha.

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**2. Which is the upper house of Indian Parliament?**

**Ans.** Rajya Sabha.

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**3. How many members can the President nominate in Rajya Sabha?**

**Ans.** 12 Members.

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**4. How many members can the President nominate in Lok Sabha?**

**Ans.** Two members.

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**5. What is SEBC?**

**Ans.** SEBC is initially and Economically Backward Classes. SEBC is another name for all those people who belong to castes that are considered backward by the government.

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**6. What is the length of the term of a government in India?**

**Ans.** 5 years.

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**7. Name two houses of Parliament of India.**

**Ans.** Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

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**8. What is the minimum age required to contest Lok Sabha elections?**

**Ans.** 25 years.

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**9. What is the maximum number of members of Rajya Sabha?**

**Ans.** 250 members.

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**10. What is the tenure of the member of Rajya Sabha?**

**Ans.** 6 years.

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**11. Who is the presiding officer of Rajya Sabha?**

**Ans.** Vice-President.

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**12. Name the institution that is responsible for implementing the law made by the Parliament.**

**Ans.** Executive.

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**13. Who is the supreme commander of the Armed Forces?**

**Ans.** The President.

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**14. Who is first President of India?**

**Ans.** Dr Rajendra Prasad.

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**15. Who is the first Prime Minister of India?**

**Ans.** Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru

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**16. What is the assembly of elected representatives called in India?**

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**Ans.** India such a national assembly of elected representatives is called Parliament.

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**17. Who are the Cabinet Ministers?**

**Ans.** Cabinet Ministers are the top level leaders of the ruling party, who are in-charge of the major ministries.

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**18. How does Judiciary act as guardian of the Fundamental Rights?**

**Ans.** Judiciary acts as a guardian of the constitution. People have right to approach the courts to seek remedy in case of any violation of their rights.

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**19. What is Appellate Jurisdiction?**

**Ans.** It is an appeal can be made in Supreme Court regarding any judgment of a high court, if it is certified by the court. The Supreme Court may grant a special leave of appeal in case a high court refuses to give such certificate.

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**20 .What is the special feature of Money Bill?**

**Ans.** Bill deals with money only. A money bill is introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

### 3 marks Questions

#### 1. Write down the structure of Lok Sabha?

**Ans.** Lok Sabha is called the House of the People.

It is the lower house of Parliament.

There can be 545 members.

Lok Sabha is directly elected body.

It is more powerful than Rajya Sabha.

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#### 2. Write down the structure of Rajya Sabha?

**Ans.** Rajya Sabha is called the Council of the States.

It is the Upper house of Parliament.

There can be 250 members.

Rajya Sabha is indirectly elected body.

It is less powerful than Lok Sabha

It is the permanent house of Indian Parliament.

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#### 3. How the members of Lok Sabha are elected?

**Ans.** The members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people.

The entire country is divided in to constituencies.

Candidates of different political parties contest elections from these constituencies.

The candidate getting maximum votes is declared a winner from each constituency.

The winner candidate becomes a member of the Lok Sabha.

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#### 4. How can you say that the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha?

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**Ans.** Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in money matter.  
Money bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha.  
Once the money bill is passed by the Lok Sabha the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it.  
The party or group which attains the majority in Lok Sabha forms the Government.  
Lok Sabha controls the council of Ministers.

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### **5. How are the members of the Rajya Sabha Elected?**

**Ans.** The members of Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly.  
There are 250 members of Rajya Sabha.  
238 members are elected by the State Assemblies of all states.  
All states have been allocated a fixed number of seats for Rajya Sabha.  
The Assembly members of all states elect members for Rajya Sabha.  
12 Members of Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President of India.

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### **6. What are the qualifications to become a member of Lok Sabha?**

**Ans.** Person must be a citizen of India.  
He must be over the age of 25 years.  
He must not hold any office of profit under the Union or State government.  
He should not be of unsound mind or bankrupt.  
He should not have been disqualified under any law of Parliament.

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### **7. How the rise of coalition politics has imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister? Explain.**

**Ans.** In recent years 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.

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### **8. How the president of United States of America gets elected and what is his position in his country?**

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**Ans.** In many countries of the world, the President is both the head of the states and the head of the government. The President of US 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 the Ministers. The law making is still done by the legislature 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 he is answerable to them. He has affixed tenure of four years.

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**9. Can you explain why parliamentary democracy in most countries is often known as the cabinet form of government?**

**Ans.** A council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the ministers. All the major decisions of the government are taken the cabinet Ministers. It is not practical for all the ministers to meet regularly and discuss everything; the decisions are taken in Cabinet meetings. 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 criticize any decision of the cabinet. So we can say that parliamentary democracy in most countries is often known as the cabinet form of government.

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**10. What is government order?**

**Ans.** The order issued by the government is termed as a government order. It is also known as office memorandum.

By office memorandum decision of the Government is communicated by the competent authority.

The government issues many orders everyday on various subjects.

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**11. Write a short note on Mandal Commission?**

**Ans.** The Mandal Commission was appointed by the government of India in 1979.

It was set up as the second backward class commission in 1979.

Mr. B. P. Mandal was the chairman of the commission.

This Mandal Commission was given the task to determine the criteria to find out the socially and educationally backward section in India.

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This commission recommended the reservation of 27% government jobs for backward sections of the society.

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## **12. Why do we need a Parliament?**

**Ans.** Parliament makes laws and is the final authority for making laws.

Parliament exercise control over the executive.

Parliament passes the income and expenditure of the government.

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## **13. What are the qualifications to become a member of Rajya Sabha?**

**Ans.** He must be a Citizen of India.

He must above the age of 30 years.

He must not hold any office of profit under the Union or State government.

He should not be of unsound mind or bankrupt.

He should not have been disqualified under any law of Parliament.

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## **14. What is Zero Hour?**

**Ans.** It is very important part of Parliament's schedule.

In Lok Sabha after the question hour and before the beginning of regular proceeding of the house, the time is called Zero Hour.

During this time, the members can raise any important matter without giving any prior information.

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## **15. Explain No-Confidence motion.**

**Ans.** It introduced to express non confidence in council of Ministers.

The prior information for the introduction of the motion is given to the Presiding officer and it must be signed by at least 50 members of the house.

During the discussion on No-Confidence motion the opposition parties tend to highlight and criticize the government policies.

If the motion is passed in the house, the Council of Ministers has to resign and the government is dissolved.

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**16. How is a bill passed in the Parliament?**

**Ans.** The bill is introduced in either house of Parliament by any member. There are three readings of the bill and later is put to vote. After it is passed by one house it is sent to the other house. The bill, passed by the parliament is sent for the approval of the President. The bill becomes a law after the signature of the President.

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**17. What do you know about Speaker?**

**Ans.** The presiding officer of Lok Sabha is called speaker. Article-93 of Indian constitution gives power for speaker for Lok Sabha to conduct its proceedings. The Speaker is chosen by the Lok Sabha Members. Generally the Speaker is unanimously. Sometimes elections are also held to select the Lok Sabha Speaker.

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**18. What are the functions of Parliament?**

**Ans.** The Parliament can make law on any subject of Union List and Concurrent List. The Parliament has complete control over the finance of the country. The Parliament has the authority to amend the constitution.

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**19. How the Prime Minister is appointed?**

**Ans.** The Prime Minister is the real head of the Government. Article 75 of the Constitution provides that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President. The President appoints the leader of the majority party as the Prime Minister of India.

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**20. Write any three powers and functions of Prime Minister?**

**Ans.** The Prime Minister decides the members of the council of Minister. Prime Minister distributes the portfolios among the ministers according to his choice. Prime Minister presides over the meetings of Council of Minister.



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Prime Minister is the leader and the head of the Government.

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**21. Who are Cabinet Ministers?**

**Ans.** Cabinet Ministers are usually top level leaders of the Ruling Party or parties who are in the charge of the major ministers.

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.

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**22. Who are Minister of states and Minister of States with independent charge?**

**Ans.** Ministers of States: Ministers of States are attached to and required to assist Cabinet Ministers.

Ministers of States with Independent Charge: Ministers of States with Independent Charge are usually in-charge of smaller Ministers. They participate in the Cabinet meetings only when specially invited.

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**23. How the President of India is Elected?**

**Ans.** The President of India is indirectly elected. The President is elected by an electoral college.

The Electoral College consists of elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the assemblies.

The elections of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representations.

The elections are conducted by the Election Commission. On the date of election, the M.P's and M.L.A's cast their votes. The candidate with maximum votes is declared winner.

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**24. Write any three executive powers of The President?**

**Ans.** The President appoints the leader of the majority party as the Prime Minister of India. President is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Air Forces.

The President appoints the UPSC members and Election Commissioners.

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**25. What are the Legislative powers of President?**

**Ans.** The first session of the parliament is always addressed by the President.

The President can call a joint session of both the houses.

The President can issue the ordinances, when the parliament is not in the session.

The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha.

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**26. What are the financial powers of President?**

**Ans.** No money bill can be introduced without the recommendations of the President.

The President appoints the members of the Finance Commission.

The President controls the Contingency fund.

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**27. What are the powers of Prime Minister?**

**Ans.** He is the leader of the nation.

All ministers work under his leadership.

He allocates departments to the ministers.

He has the power to dismiss the ministers.

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**28. What are the limitations of a coalition Government?**

**Ans.** The Prime Ministers has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as alliance partners.

He also has to pay heed to the views and positions of coalition's partners and other parties, on whose support the survival of the government depends.

The agenda and the policies of the government are usually decided as a common minimum programmes. This includes only those policies which are common to all coalition partners.

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**29. What is meant by Independence Judiciary?**

**Ans.** Independence of the judiciary means that it is not under the control of the legislative or the executive.

The judges do not act on the direction of the government or according to the wishes of the party in the power.

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Once a person is appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court he/she is assured security of service and cannot be removed from their office before the expiry of his/her term except on the grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity.

The judiciary has the power to prevent the misuse of the government's power to make decision. It checks malpractices on the part of public officials.

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### **30. What are functions of the Indian Judicial System?**

**Ans.** It resolves the dispute between the citizens of the country.

It looks in to the disputed issues between citizen and government.

It resolves the dispute between two or more state governments.

It looks into the matter of dispute between the governments at the union and state levels.

## 5 marks Questions

### 1. Explain any five major power and functions of Parliament.

**Ans.** 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 legislature.

Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.

Parliaments exercise some control over those who run the government.

Government can make laws only with the support of Parliament.

Parliaments control all the money that governments have.

Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policies.

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### 2. Compare both the houses of Indian Parliament in five points.

**Ans.** The Rajya Sabha has strength of 250 members; whereas the Lok Sabha has 543 members.

The Rajya Sabha can introduce only ordinary bill, whereas Lok Sabha can introduce both ordinary and money bill.

Regarding to any bill Rajya Sabha has only recommending power. Its suggestion is not binding on the Lok Sabha

The Rajya Sabha has no control over Council of Ministers; whereas the Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers by exercising No Confidence Motion.

In case of any joint meeting of both the houses it is the Chairperson of the Lok Sabha who presides over the meeting.

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### 3. What is executive? Explain the composition of the Executive.

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**Ans.** 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 executives. They are called executive because they are in-charge of the execution of the policies of the Government.

The executive is the combination of Political executives and Non-permanent executives. Political executives are elected by the people.

They are Ministers. Political leaders who take big decisions fall in this category.

Non political executives are the civil servants appointed on the long-term basis.

Persons working in civil services are called civil servants.

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#### **4. Can you explain three political institution of the Indian Parliamentary system?**

**Ans.** Legislature: The prime minister and the cabinet are the institutions that take all important policy decisions. The law making body of the government is Legislature.

Executive: The political executives and the Civil servants, working together are responsible for taking steps to implement the ministers' decisions. Law implementing body is Executive.

Judiciary: Supreme Court is an institution where disputes between citizens and the government are finally settled. All the courts of India together known as Judiciary of India.

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#### **5. Why do we need institutions for governing a country?**

**Ans.** The institutions are responsible for ensuring security to the citizens and providing facilities for education and health to all.

It collects taxes and spends money and rose on administration, defense and development programmes.

The institutions take decision and makes rules and regulations for proper administration.

If any dispute arises on these decisions or in their implementation, there are institutions who determine what is wrong and what is right.

Institutions also impart the duties and decide the jurisdiction of different bodies of government.

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#### **6. What was Mandal Commission? Why was it appointed? What did it recommend to the government?**

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**Ans.** The government of India had appointed the Second Backward commissions 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 to be taken for their advancement.

The Commission gave its Report in 1980 and made many recommendations.

One of these was that 27% of government jobs be reserved for the socially and educationally backward classes.

The Report and recommendations were discussed in the Parliament. For several years, many parliamentarians and parties kept demanding the implementations of the Commission's recommendations.

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## **7. Give any five functions of the Government.**

**Ans.** The Government is responsible for ensuring security to the citizens and providing facilities for education and health to all.

It collects taxes and spends money and rose on administration, defense and development programmes.

The Government takes decision and makes rules and regulations for proper administration. If any dispute arises on these decisions or in their implementation, there is Government who determine what is wrong and what is right.

Government also imparts the duties and decides the jurisdiction of different institutions of the Government.

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## **8. Why do the political executives have more powers than the permanent executives?**

**Ans.** Political executives are elected by the people. Therefore, they are more empowered.

Political executives are answerable to the people.

Permanent executives work under the political executives and assist them in carrying out the day to day administration.

All policy decisions are taken by the political executives.

Permanent executives implement the decisions taken by political executives.

Permanent executives are expert in their field, they are qualified and educated.

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## **9. What is meant by Judicial Review? Who have the power to interpret the constitution**

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**of India?**

**Ans.** The judicial review refers to the power of judiciary to declare invalid any law of the legislative or the action of the executive, whether the Union level or at the state level, if they find such a law or action is against the Constitution.

Judiciary can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them.

The Supreme Court of India has also ruled that the core or basic principles of the Constitution cannot be changed by the parliament.

The Supreme Court and High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution of the country and has the power of judicial review.

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**10. Differentiate between the two types of executive political executive and permanent Executive.**

**Ans.**

Political Executive	Permanent Executive
1. In a democratic country, executives elected by the people for a specific period are called political executives.	1. The executives appointed on a long term basis are called permanent executives.
2. Political leaders who take big decisions are example of political executives.	2. Civil servants are example of permanent executives.
3. Political executives are answerable to the people.	3. Permanent Executive are answerable to the government.
4. All the policy decisions are taken by the political executives.	4. Permanent executives work under political executives and assist them in carrying out the day-to-day administration.
5. Political executives work till the House is dissolved or their five year term is over.	5. Permanent executives remain in the office even if government changes.