



**GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, ADITYAPURAM**  
**OUR MOTTO-DEVELOPMENT WITH DELIGHT**



**CLASS-IX**

**SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**TERM 2 SYLLABUS**

**CHAPTER-4**

**WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS**

**IMPORTANT TERMS:**

1. **Coalition government**: A government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties, usually when no single party enjoys majority support of the members in a legislature.
2. **Executive**: A body of persons having authority to initiate major policies, make decisions and implement them on the basis of the Constitution and laws of the country.
3. **Government**: A set of institutions that have the power to make, implement and interpret laws so as to ensure an orderly life. In its broad sense, government administers and supervises over citizens and resources of a country.
4. **Judiciary**: An institution empowered to administer justice and provide a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes. All the courts in the country are collectively referred to as judiciary.
5. **Legislature**: An assembly of people's representatives with the power to enact laws for a country. In addition to enacting laws, legislatures have authority to raise taxes and adopt the budget and other money bills.

### **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:-**

**Q1.** What is impeachment?

Ans: Official removal process of a government official who is at higher post. In India chief justice, judges of high court and president can be removed only by this process.

**Q2:** Explain No Confidence Motion.

Ans: 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.

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:-**

**Q1:** Distinguish between political executive and permanent executive.

Political Executive	Permanent Executive
(i) They are elected by the people and so they are answerable to the people. (ii) They are makers of law and policies.  (iii) They are elected by the people and can be changed in the next elections.  (iv) They change with the change in government.	(i) They are appointed by the government so they work under the political executives. (ii) They are incharge of execution of the policies of the government. (iii) They are permanent and remain in office even when the ruling party changes.  (iv) They do not change with the change in government.

**Q2.** What was Mandal Commission? Why was it appointed? State its major recommendations.

Ans: (i) The Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1979 named as the Second Backward Classes Commission And headed by B.P. Mandal was called theMandal Commission.

(ii) It was appointed to determine the criteria to identify the socially and educationally backward classes in India and to recommend steps to be taken for their advancement

(iii) The major recommendation was that 27% of government jobs be reserved for the socially and educationally backward classes.

**Q3:** Examine the role of the judiciary in India's Parliamentary system.

Ans.

- The Supreme Court acts as a guardian of the Constitution.
- The Supreme Court keeps an eye on the working and powers of both the state and the centre.
- The Supreme Court has the power to settle disputes between the state, and the centre, and between the two states.
- The Constitution of India has also given responsibility for the protection of fundamental rights to the Supreme Court. If the government passes any law or issues any order which is unconstitutional, the Supreme Court can declare the law as against the Constitution.

**Q4:-** What is public interest litigation? What is its importance?

Ans: Any one 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.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q1:** Explain the judgement of Indira Sawhney and others Vs. Union of India case.

Ans: The government's decision to implement the recommendations of the Mandal commission led to widespread protests and counter protests. (i) Many persons and associations opposed to this filed a number of cases in the courts as the Supreme Court and the High Courts in India settle disputes arising out of governmental decisions and appealed to the courts to declare the order invalid and stop its implementation.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Eleven judges of the Supreme Court heard 29 arguments of both sides. By a majority, the Supreme Court judges in 1992 declared that this order of the Government of India was valid.

(iv) 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.

(v) 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.

**Q2:** What is coalition government? Why the Prime Minister of a coalition government cannot take decisions as he likes?

Ans. After election results, when there is no single party which enjoys the majority support of the members in the legislature, two or more parties come together to form and run government. Such a government is called coalition government.

Limitation:

(i) The Prime Minister has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as his alliance partners.

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

(iii) 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.

**Q3:** Compare both the Houses of Parliament.

Ans.

	<b>Lok Sabha</b>	<b>Rajya Sabha</b>
<b>TENURE:-</b>	Five years but it can be dissolved before the expiry of its term.	It is a permanent house. A member stays for 6 years.
<b>ELECTION:-</b>	Members are directly elected.	Members are indirectly elected
<b>POWER:-</b>	It is more powerful as it has more members.	It is less powerful as it has fewer members.
<b>MONEY BILLS:-</b>	Money Bill can originate only in the Lok Sabha.	Money Bill cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha
<b>NO CONFIDENCE MOTION :-</b>	Lok Sabha has the power to pass No Confidence Motion,	Rajya Sabha does not enjoy this power.

