

Working of Institutions.

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⇒ Need for political Institutions:

- The Prime Minister and the cabinet are Institution that take all important policy decisions.
- The civil servants, working together, are Responsible for taking step to implement the Ministers decisions.
- Supreme court is an Institution where disputes between citizens and the government are finally settled.

⇒ Parliament (LS + RS + President)

- In democracies, an assembly of elected Representative exercises supreme political authority on behalf of the People.
- In India such a national assembly of elected representative is called Parliament.

⇒ Two house of parliament:

- In our country, the Parliament consist of two houses and President. The Two Houses are known as the Council of State (Rajya Sabha) and the House of people (Lok Sabha).
- The total number of elected member of Lok Sabha is $(\underset{S}{530} + \underset{UT}{13} + \underset{AI}{2})$, 2 Anglo Indian Nominated by President.

→ The total number of members in Rajya Sabha are $(238 + 12) = 12$ Nominated by President.

⇒ Executive :

- At different levels of any government there are various functionaries who take day to day decisions on behalf of the people.

→ All those functionaries are collectively known as the executive.

Political and Permanent Executive :

- The one which is elected by the people for only a specific period of time is called the Political Executive.

→ It signifies the government of a country.

- The one where people are appointed on a long-term basis is called the Permanent Executive or the Civil Services.

→ People working for the civil services are called civil servant.

⇒ Prime Minister :

- Prime Minister is the most important political institution in ^(the) our country.

Powers of the Prime Minister :

- He chairs cabinet meetings.

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- He coordinates the work of different departments.
 - His decisions are final in case disagreement arise between departments.
 - He exercise general supervision of different ministries. All ministers works under his leadership.
 - The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes work to the Ministers.
 - He also has the power to dismiss Ministers.
 - When the Prime Minister quits, the entire Ministry quits.

⇒ Council of Ministers.

- 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.

Type of Ministers

- Cabinet Ministers are usually top-level leader of the Ruling Party or Parties who are in charge of the major ministries.
- Ministers of State with independent charge are usually in-charge of smaller Ministries.

- Ministers of State or Deputy ministers are attached to and required to assist cabinet Minister in their work.

⇒ Coalition Government:

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

⇒ The President:

- The President is elected by all the elected members of Parliament (MPs) and members of State Legislative Assemblies. (MLAs)

Election Procedure:

Ex (a)

Number of Assembly Seat in Bihar = 243

Population of Bihar as per 1971 census = 42,12,62,36

$$\text{value of vote of each MLA} = \frac{42,12,62,36}{243 \times 1000} = 173$$

$$\text{Total value of the vote of the State MLAs} = 173 \times 243 = 42039$$

(b) value of Each vote of Members of Parliament.

$$L S + R S = 543 + 233 = 776$$

$$\text{value of Each vote} = \frac{549408}{776} = 708$$

$$\text{Total value of vote of 776 Members of parliament} = 776 \times 708 = 549408$$

(C) Total Electors for the Presidential election.
 $MLA(4120) + M.P(776) = 4896$.

(D) Total value of 4896 Electors For The Presidential Election 2012 = $549474 + 549408 = 1098882$

⇒ Powers of the President:

- The President Supervises the overall functioning of all the Political institutions in the country.
- All governmental activities take place in the name of the President.
- All Laws and major policy decisions of the government are issued in her name.
- All major appointments such as CJI, the judge of the SC and HC, The Governors, The Election Commissioners, Prime Minister, Lieutenant Governor, Ambassadors, 12 Member of Rajya Sabha and 2nd Lok Sabha, CM of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Comptroller and Auditor General, chairman and Member of UPSC, officer of All India Services.
- All international treaties and agreements are made in the name of president
- The President is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces of India.
- However president exercise all these power only on the advice of council of minister.

- Emergency power = 352 - National Emergency.
356 - President Rule
360 - Financial Emergency.

⇒ Judiciary :

- All the courts at different levels in a country put together are called the judiciary.
- The Indian judiciary consist of a Supreme court (33+1 judge) for the entire nation, High courts in the state, District courts and the courts at local level.

⇒ Independence of the judiciary :

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

