

WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

CLASS – IX
POLITICAL SCIENCE
PART -I



What do you meant by Political Institutions

- In India the political institutions are arranging and carrying all the tasks of the country. In modern democracy these arrangements are known as Institutions.
- Working with institutions are not easy, it has lot of rules and regulations.
- This can bind the hands of the leaders.
- Institutions involve meetings, committees and routines. This often leads to delay and complications
- Some of the delays and complications are very useful. They provide an opportunity for a wider set of people to be consulted in any decision.

Need For Political Institutions

- In India the political institutions are arranging and carrying all the tasks of the country. In modern democracy these arrangements are known as Institutions.
- Working with institutions are not easy, it has lot of rules and regulations. It leads to
- We need political institutions to regulate rules for the country.
- However, no work can be done in a democracy.





3 Branches of Government



Constitution

(provides a separation of powers)



Legislative
(makes laws)



Executive
(carries out laws)



Judicial
(evaluates laws)

- In India these are the three important Political Institutions
 - **Parliament/ Legislative-** The prime minister and the cabinet ministers that take all important policy decisions
 - **Executive-** The Civil Servants, working together, are responsible for taking steps to implement the minister's decision.
 - **Judiciary-** Supreme Court is an institution where disputes between citizens and the government are finally settled.

Different houses of Parliament

- Parliament plays a central role in democracies
- The 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.
- The second house , elected indirectly and perform some special functions. They were looking the interest of various states, regions and federal units.
- In India, the parliament consists of two houses- **Rajya Sabha** (Council of States) and **Lok Sabha** (House of the people)
- The president of India is a part of the parliament, although she is not a member of either houses

Lok Sabha

- The **Lok Sabha** (House of the People) is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, with the upper house being the Rajya Sabha. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by adult universal suffrage and a first-past-the-post system to represent their respective constituencies, and they hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers. The house meets in the Lok Sabha Chambers of the Sansad Bhavan in New Delhi.



Lok Sabha

Lower House: House of the People:

- Maximum strength- 552
- 530 members from states
- 20 members from Union Territories
- 2 members from Anglo-Indian community (nominated by President)
- Presided by the Speaker
- Members are elected for 5 years

Rajya Sabha

- Upper House: Council of States: Permanent House
- Maximum-250 seats
- 238 seats selected by states&Union Territories and 12 members nominated by President
- Presided by the chairman (Vice President)
- Members are elected for six years

Thank
You!