



**BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034**  
**CLASS IX**

**SUBJECT: Political Science**

**CHAPTER: Working Of Institutions**

**WEEK-21<sup>st</sup> Dec to 24<sup>th</sup>Dec**

**No.of Blocks-2**

**TOPIC-- WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS**

**SUB-TOPICS**

1. Political Executive
2. Permanent Executive

**Instructional Aids-** NCERT PDF, YouTube videos, Flow charts, Concept map

**Web Link of the chapter-** <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?iess4=4-5>

**YOUTUBE LINKS** - <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=nahjxZpVIFU>  
[https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=2wFs\\_a6s1eI](https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=2wFs_a6s1eI)  
[https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=J\\_RY6BDJ6yk](https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=J_RY6BDJ6yk)

**Learning Outcomes:** Each student will be able to:

- Analyse the role of the Prime Minister in running the country
- Examine the functions of the President of India
- Differentiate between political and permanent executive

**LESSON DEVELOPMENT**

**BLOCK 1**

**Political Executive**

PRESIDENT , PRIME MINISTER AND COUNCIL OF MINISTER

Heads the Political Executive

Prime Minister-Important political institutions

Elected by Electoral College

Council of Ministers- 60-80 ministers

His major functions include appointment of Cabinet rank which are head of the department of the Prime minister, Council of Ministers, the Chief Justice etc.

All bills become law once he signs.

Addresses the session of Parliament.

## Powers of the president

- Art. 53, executive powers are vested in the president
- Head of the executive power of union
- Not answerable to any court with exercise of his powers
- Enjoy certain personal and legal immunities
- Armed with enormous power

### Executive

1. Appointment of the PM and his council of ministers, Chief Justice and the judges of SC and HC.
2. Appointment of chairman and members of Union Public Service Commission.

## Executive Powers

- Appoint PM
- With the advice of PM make other appointments, like Attorney General, Chief Justice of SC and those of HC
- Members of UPSC, Election Commissioner, Governor of State, Chief Commissioners of Union Territories etc.
- Every appointment in central govt. is in the name of President or under his authority

### LEGISLATIVE

1. No bill can become a law without his approval.
2. Nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha and 2 members to the Lok Sabha.

# Legislative Powers

- Certain bill needs **prior assent** to present before the parliament
- He may **withheld his assent** or may return the bill to the Houses for reconsideration on the lines suggested by him
- **Formation** of State, boundaries, alteration of area or names of the existing state needs recommendation of the president
- Take over the **administration** of the state
- Exercise **Veto** on the advice of Union Cabinet

## FINANCIAL

1. No financial bill can be placed in the Parliament without his recommendations
2. He permits to place the annual budget.

## Financial Powers

- Laid before the Parliament the Annual Financial Statement, Report of Auditor General of India, Relating to the Accounts of the GOI
- Recommendations made by the finance commission, annual report of the Union Public Service Commission
- Contingency Fund for unforeseen expenditure
- Expenditure must be approved by the Parliament

## JUDICIAL

1. He can grant pardon or remissions of punishment.
2. He can reduce the sentence of punishment.
3. He can consult Supreme Court on Constitutional or law related matters

## EMERGENCY POWERS

1. Proclaim emergency in consultation with Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

## BLOCK 2

## POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF PRIME MINISTER

1. Leader of the ruling party
2. Head of the Government

3. Leader of the Cabinet
4. Link between the President and the cabinet
5. Leader of the Parliament
6. Represents country in foreign affairs
7. Chairman of the Planning Commission (NITI AAYOG)
8. Chairing of Cabinet meetings
9. Distributing portfolios among ministers
10. Making important domestic and foreign policies

## **Functions of the Prime Minister**

- Chief policy maker – he has the final say on policy
- Head of government – can make and abolish committees and departments. Head of civil service. Chairs cabinet meetings. Determining who holds the posts of ministers, senior judges and arch bishops.
- Chief government spokesman – represents policy to the media
- Commander in chief of the armed forces – on behalf of monarch, committing troops declaring war and head of intelligence services
- Chief foreign policy maker – negotiating with other countries, signing treaties and chairing international meetings
- Parliamentary leader – it is the role of the prime minister to lead his party in parliament, both the House of Commons and House of Lords

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

#### MINISTER OF STATE

In- charge of major ministries  
Assist cabinet ministers  
About 20 in number

### PERMANENT EXECUTIVE

- These are executives appointed on a permanent basis.
- Also called civil servants.
- Give advice to the political executive, help in policy formation and policy implementation.

### CABINET MINISTERS

#### MINISTERS OF STATE WITH INDEPENDENT CHARGE

In- charge of smaller ministries

| <b>Political executive</b>   | <b>Permanent Executive</b>   |
|--|--|
| 1. The ministers are political executives                                    | 1. The civil servants are the permanent executives   |
| 2. They are elected by the electorate, as per the mandate of the people      | 2. They are selected on the basis of merit, as per the examinations taken by the Union Service Public Commission |
| 3. They serve for a span of five years and then again go for seeking mandate | 3. They serve till their retirement age  |
| 4. The political executives are directly accountable to the people           | 4. The permanent executives are not directly accountable to the people but to the political ministers            |

## **Why does the political executive have more power than the permanent executive?**

- 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.

ASSIGNMENT:-

Q1. Comment on the following cartoons



Q2. Why are the government functionaries known as the executive?

Q3. Differentiate between political and permanent executive.