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CLASS – 9

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Democratic Politics - I

Chapter - 4
Working of Institutions

Part – 3

Political Executive

Rashi Sharma

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OVERVIEW

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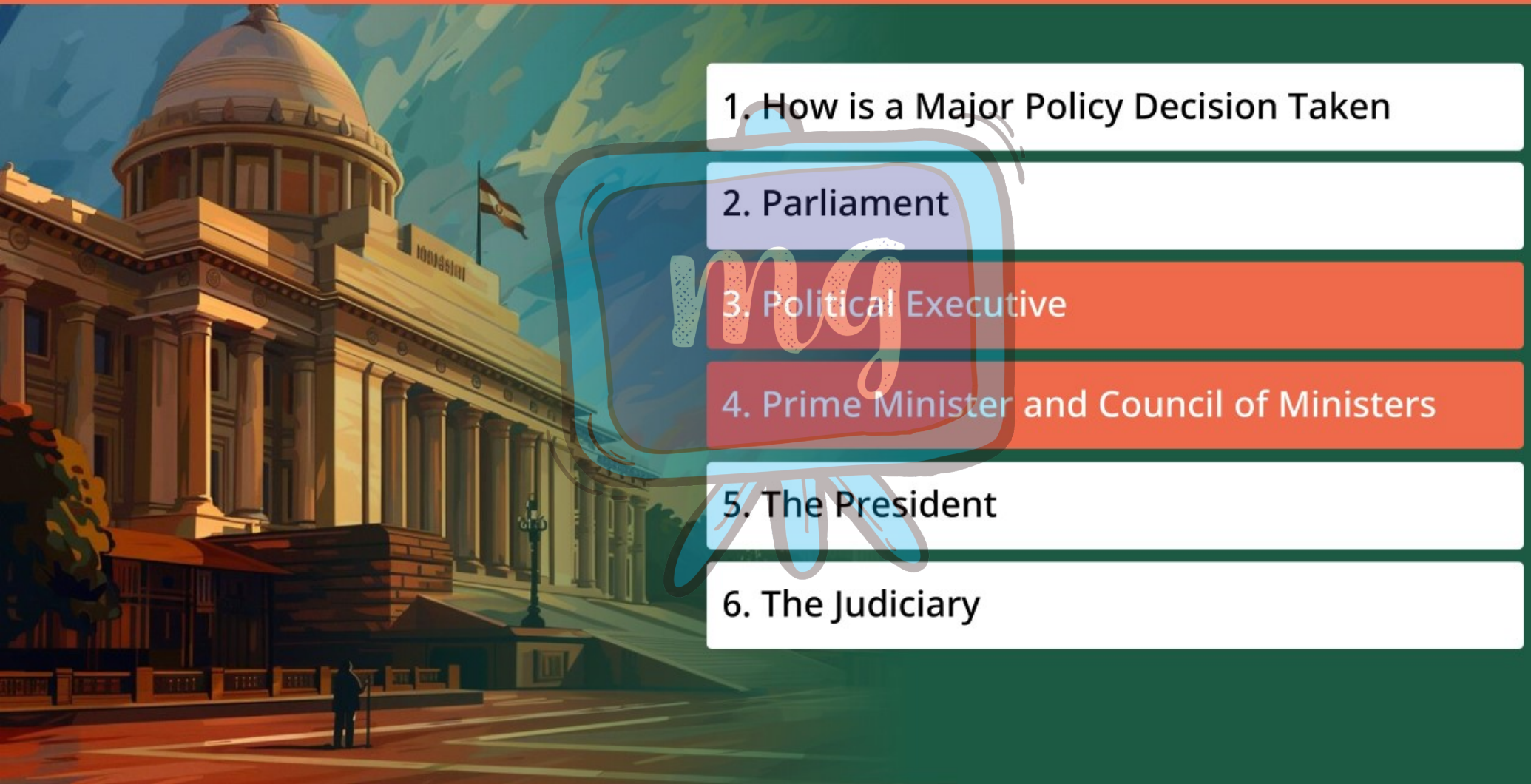

1. How is a Major Policy Decision Taken
2. Parliament
3. Political Executive
4. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
5. The President
6. The Judiciary

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POLITICAL EXECUTIVE

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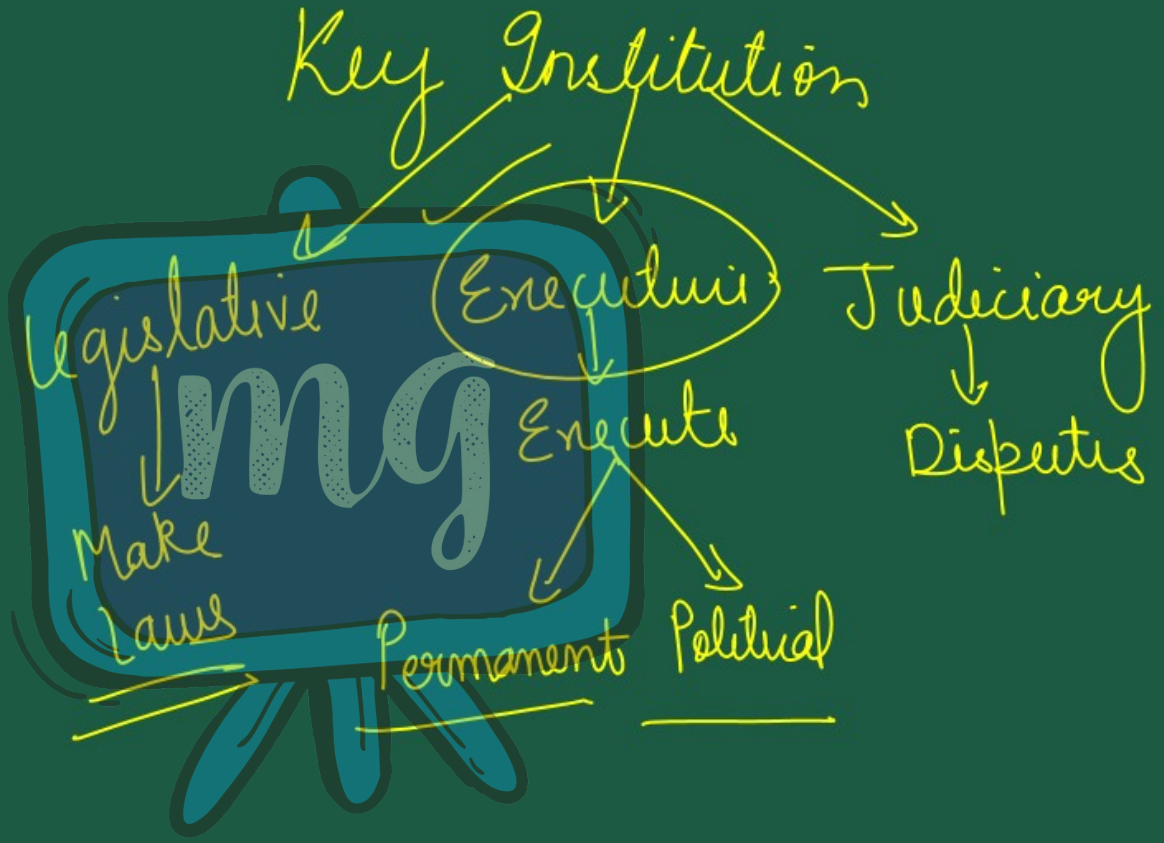

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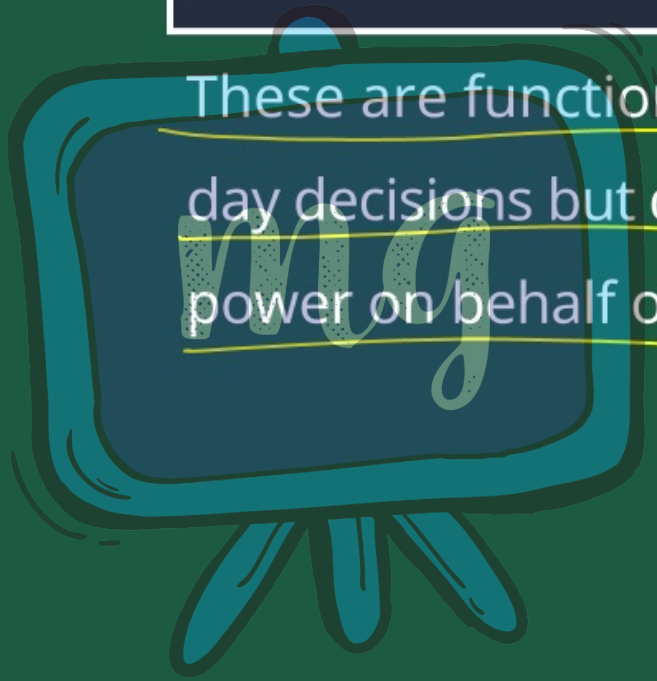
EXECUTIVE



These are functionaries who take day-to-day decisions but do not exercise supreme power on behalf of the people.

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EXECUTIVE

PM, Council of Ministers

Civil Servants

Political Executive



Permanent Executive



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POLITICAL EXECUTIVE

- Elected by the people for a specific period.
- They represent the will of the people and are accountable to them.
- They have the final say on policy decisions because they are elected representatives.
- They vacate the office when Government changes.

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PERMANENT EXECUTIVE OR CIVIL SERVICES

- Appointed on a long-term basis, also known as Civil Servants.
- They have expert knowledge and education in their respective fields.
- They assist the political executive in day-to-day administration.



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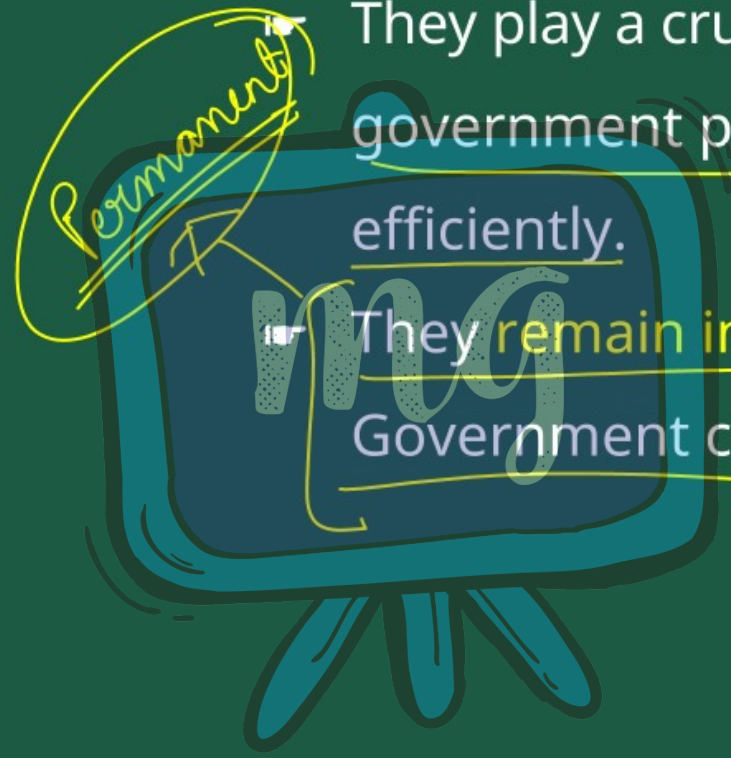

They play a crucial role in implementing government policies and programs efficiently.

They remain in office even when Government changes.

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PRIME MINISTER AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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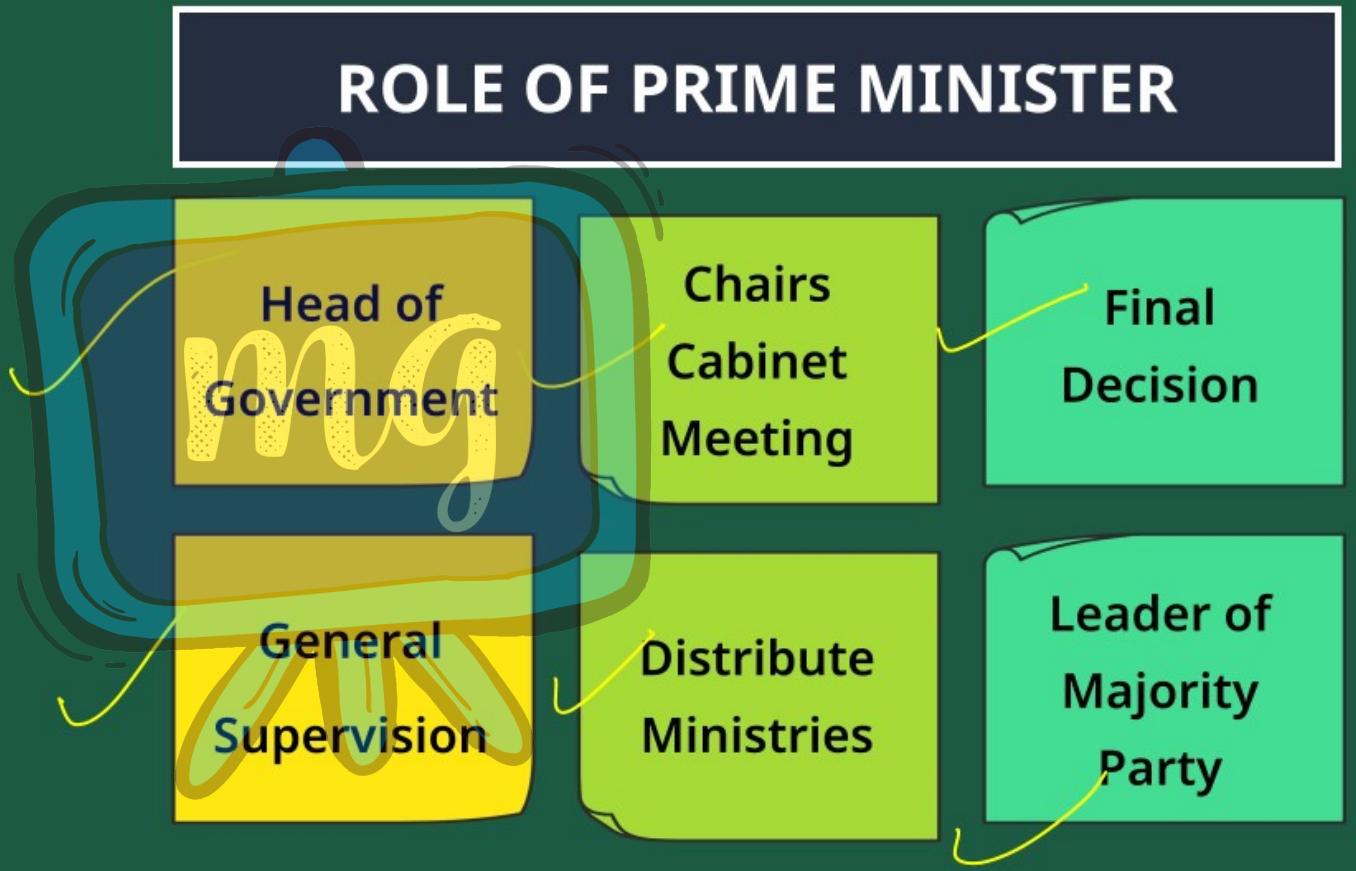

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1. The Prime Minister is the Head of the Government and Holds Significant Powers



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MCQ

- The President appoints the Prime Minister.
- Usually the leader of the majority party or coalition in Lok Sabha is appointed as PM.



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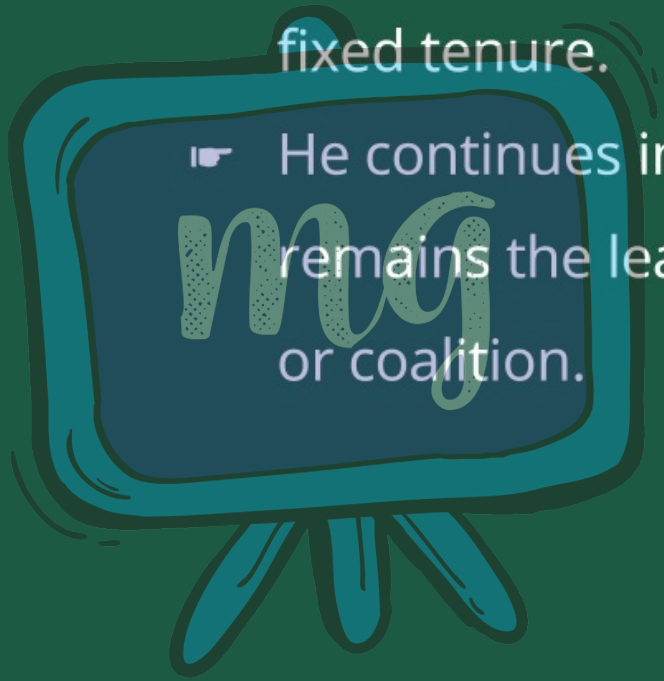
- The Prime Minister does not have a fixed tenure.
- He continues in power so long as he remains the leader of the majority party or coalition.



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2. He Chairs Cabinet Meetings and Coordinates the Work of Different Departments



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3. His Decisions are Final in Case of Disagreements Between Departments

4. The Prime Minister Exercises General Supervision Over Ministries and All Ministers Work Under His Leadership

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Write a short note on Prime Minister

5. He has the Authority to Distribute and Redistribute Work Among Ministers and can Dismiss Them if Necessary

6. The Prime Minister Controls the Cabinet and Parliament Through the Political Party and is Often Seen as the Leader of the Party

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HISTORICAL EXAMPLES

Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi were very powerful Prime Ministers.





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CONSTRAINT'S ON PRIME MINISTER'S POWER

Coalition

Politics

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- In recent years, coalition politics has imposed constraints on the power of the Prime Minister.
- In a coalition government, the Prime Minister cannot make decisions independently.
- He must accommodate different groups and factions within the party and among coalition partners.

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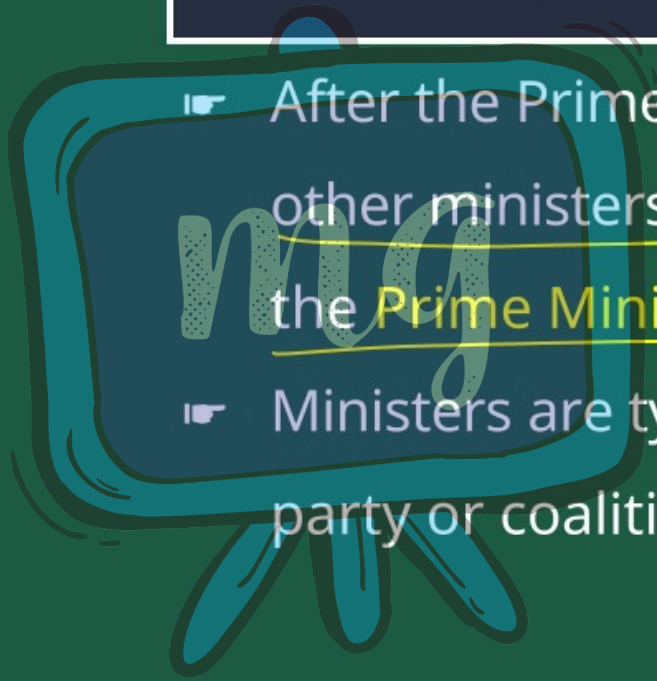
APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS



- After the Prime Minister's appointment, other ministers are appointed based on the Prime Minister's advice.
- Ministers are typically from the majority party or coalition in Lok Sabha.

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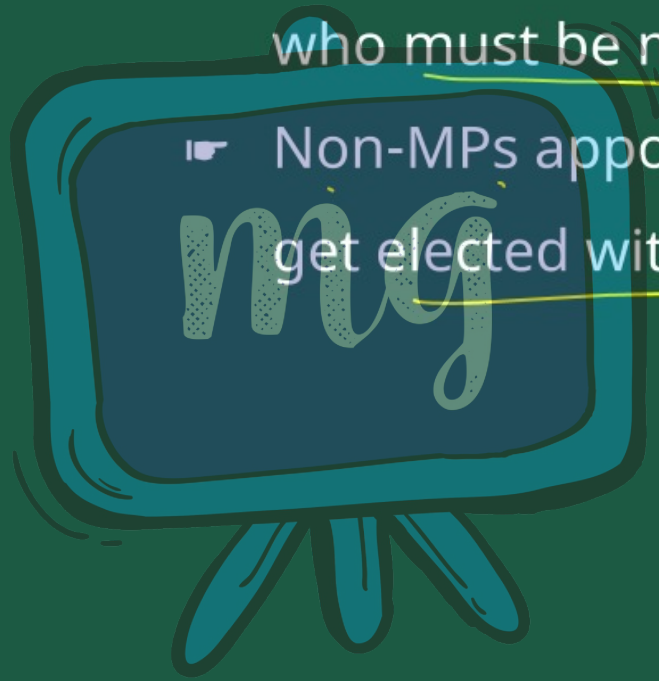
- The Prime Minister selects ministers, who must be members of Parliament.
- Non-MPs appointed as ministers must get elected within 6 months.



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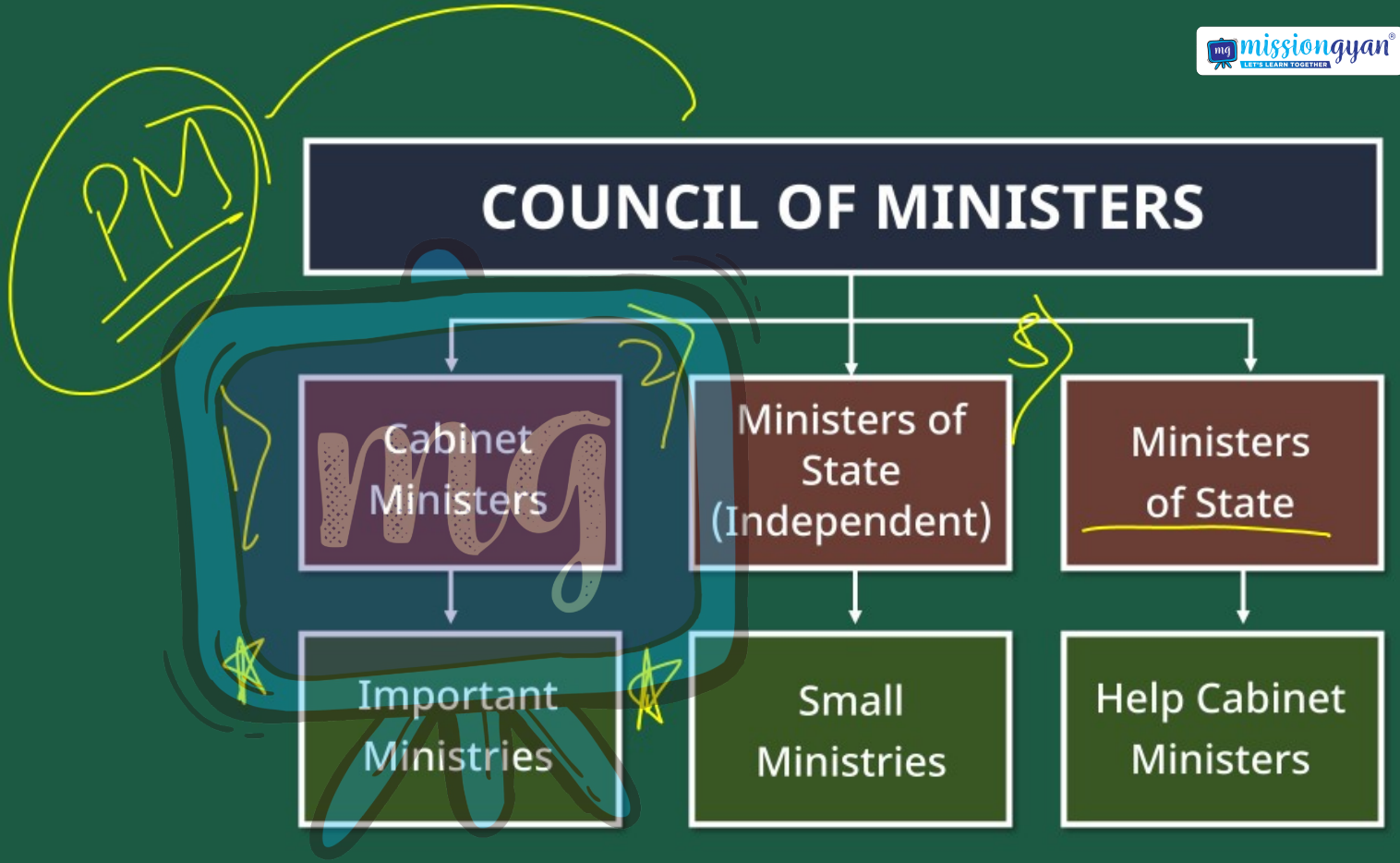

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers includes all the ministers, usually numbering 60 to 80.



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CABINET MINISTERS

- Cabinet Ministers are top-level leaders responsible for important ministries.
- They meet to make decisions on behalf of the Council.



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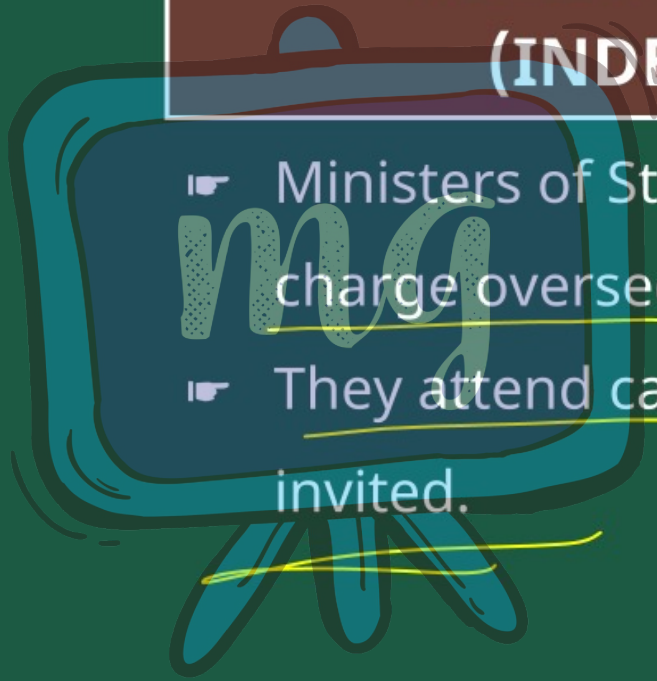
MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT)



- Ministers of State with independent charge oversee smaller ministries.
- They attend cabinet meetings as invited.

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MINISTERS OF STATE



Ministers of State assist Cabinet Ministers in their duties.

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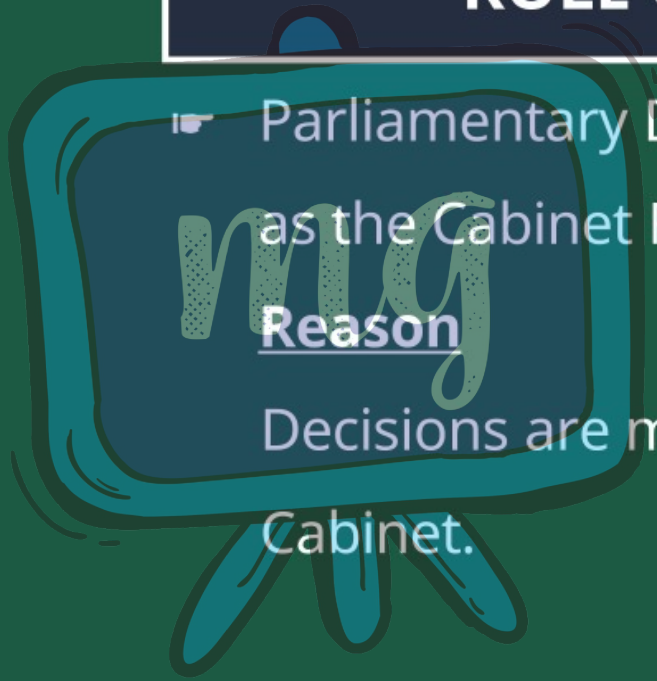
ROLE OF CABINET



- Parliamentary Democracy is often known as the Cabinet Form of Government

Reason

Decisions are made collectively by the Cabinet.

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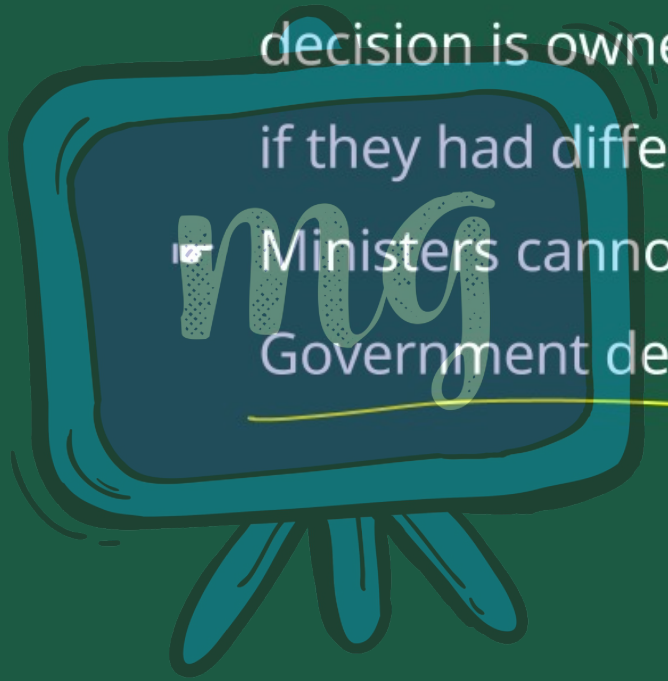
- The Cabinet works as a team and every decision is owned by all members, even if they had different views.
- Ministers cannot openly criticize Government decisions.



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LEARNING OUTCOMES

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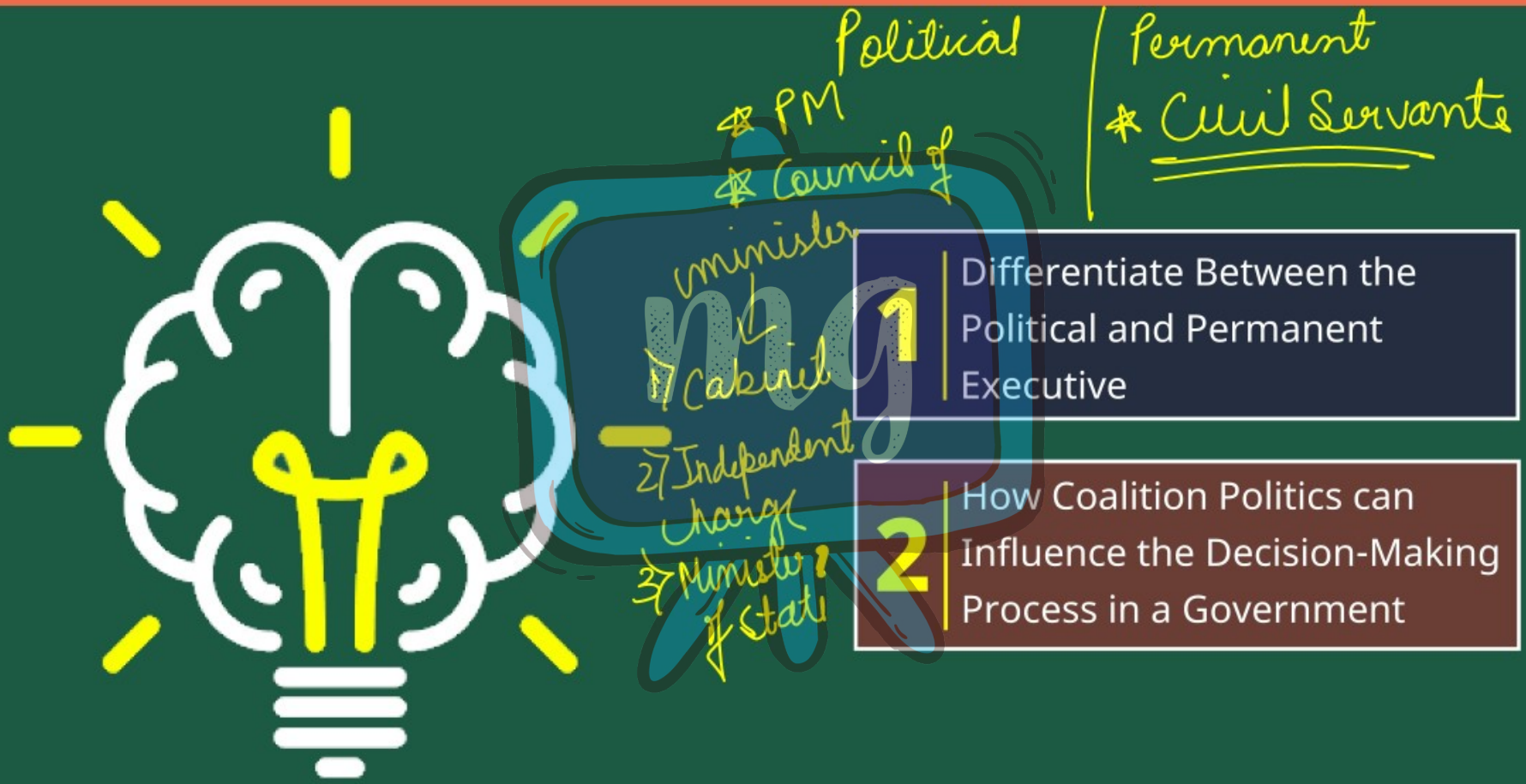

1. Differentiate Between the Political and Permanent Executive
2. How Coalition Politics can Influence the Decision-Making Process in a Government



1 What is the main role of the permanent executive or civil services?

A To make policy decisions

B To represent the will of the people

C To assist the political executive in day-to-day administration

D To supervise the Prime Minister



2 | Who appoints the Prime Minister in a Parliamentary Democracy?

A The President

B The Council of Ministers

C The Cabinet

D The Majority Party