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CLASS – 9

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Democratic Politics - I

Chapter - 4
Working of Institutions

Part – 1
How is a Major Policy Decision Taken

Rashi Sharma

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OVERVIEW

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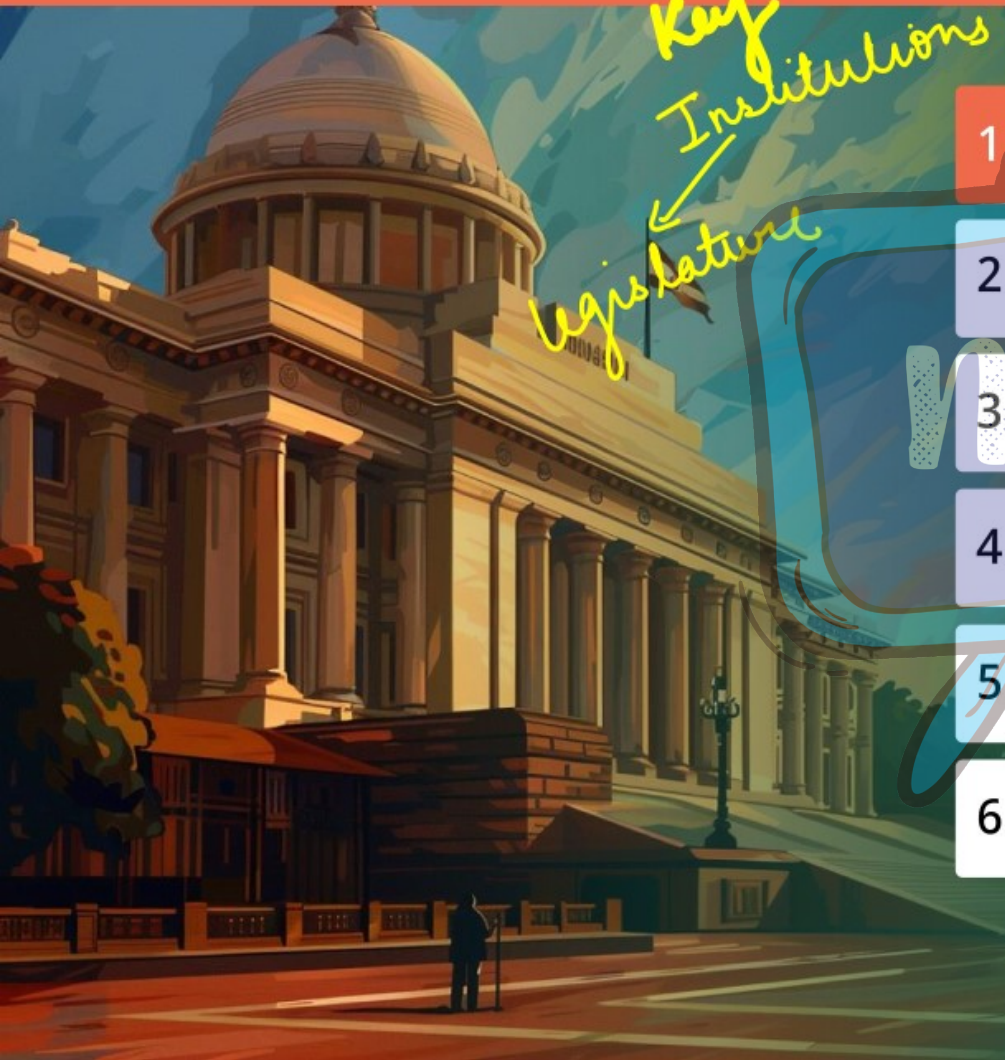

1. How is a Major Policy Decision Taken
2. Parliament
3. Political Executive
4. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
5. The President
6. The Judiciary

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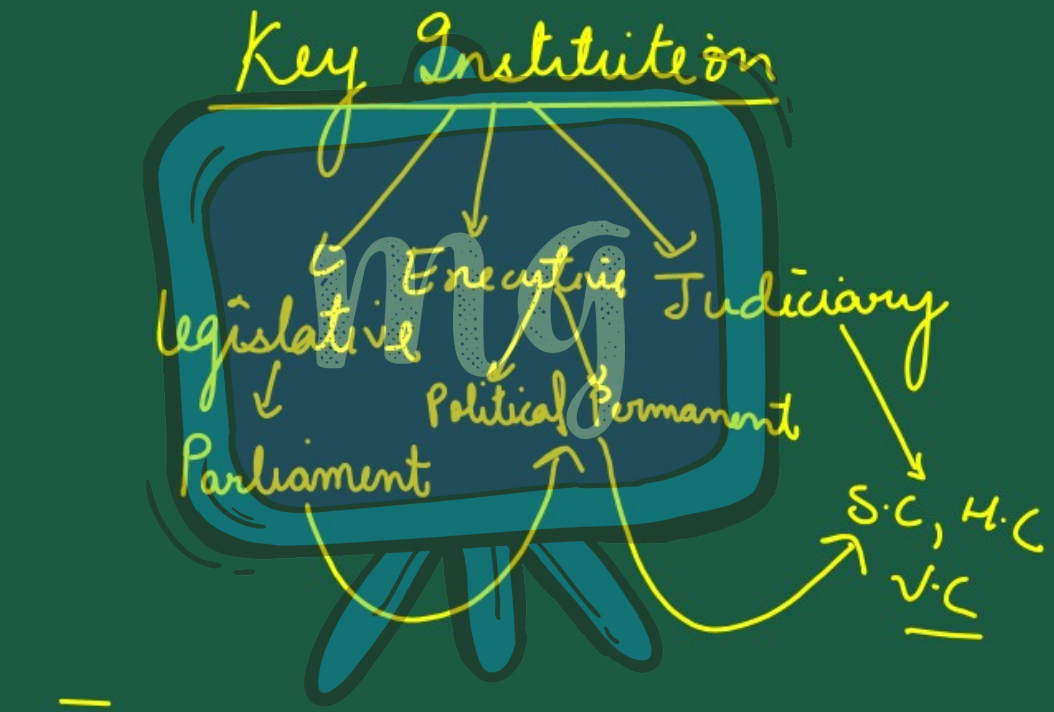

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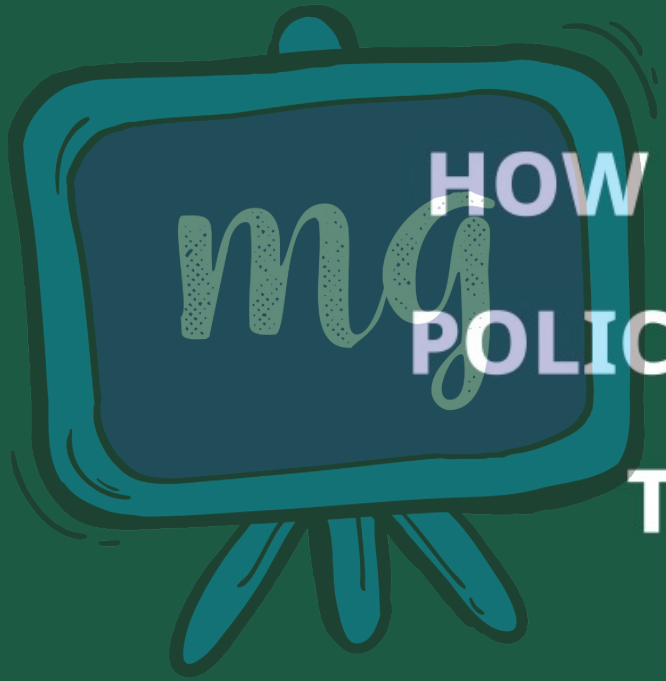

HOW IS A MAJOR POLICY DECISION TAKEN?

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- In 1979, the Government of India formed the Second Backward Classes Commission.
- It was headed by B.P. Mandal.
- So, it's popularly known as the Mandal Commission.



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- Commission mandate: -
  - Identify backward classes in India.
  - Recommend steps for their progress.
- Commission's recommendations: -
  - Reserve 27% of Government jobs for these backward classes.

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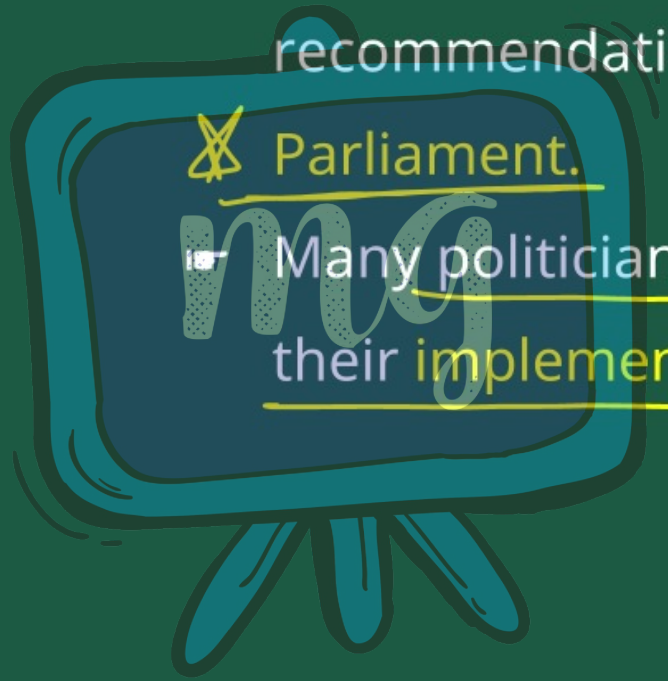
- The Mandal Commission's recommendations were discussed in Parliament.
- Many politicians and parties demanded their implementation.



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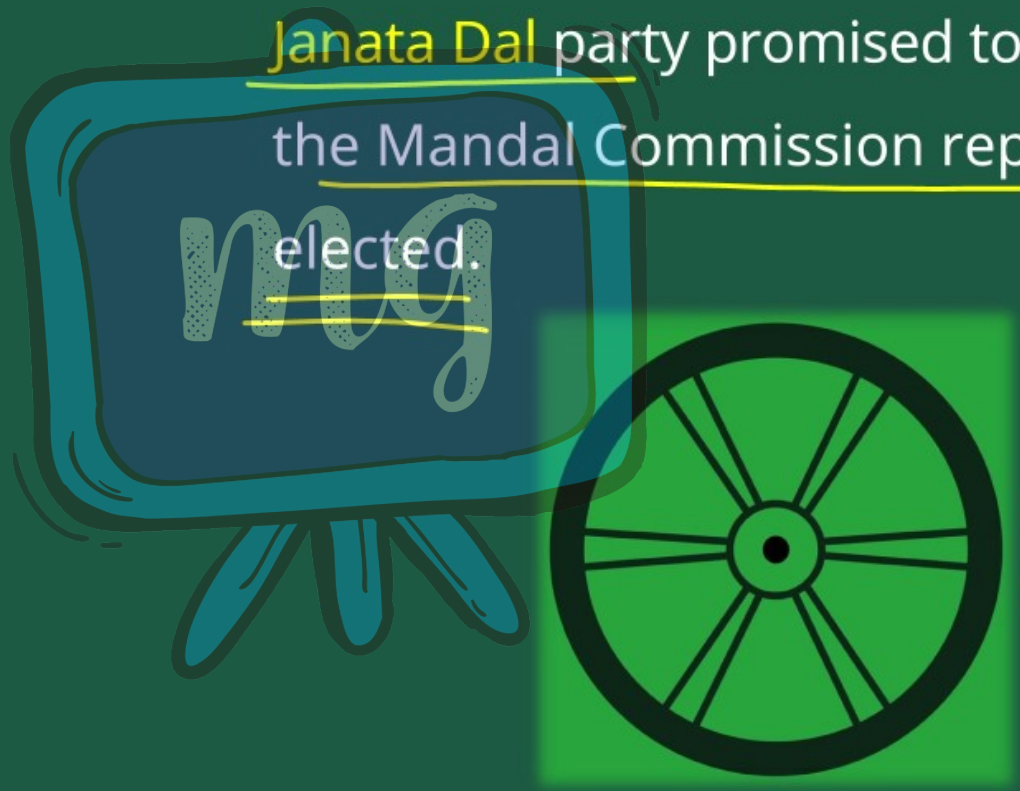
☛ In the 1989, Lok Sabha election, the Janata Dal party promised to implement the Mandal Commission report if elected.



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☛ After winning the election, V.P. Singh from Janata Dal became the Prime Minister.



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- The President announced the Government's intention to implement the recommendations.
- On 6 August 1990, the Union Cabinet formally decided to implement the recommendations.
- Prime Minister V.P. Singh informed Parliament about this decision.
- A formal order was issued on 13 August 1990.

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- This decision leads to widespread debates and protests across the country.



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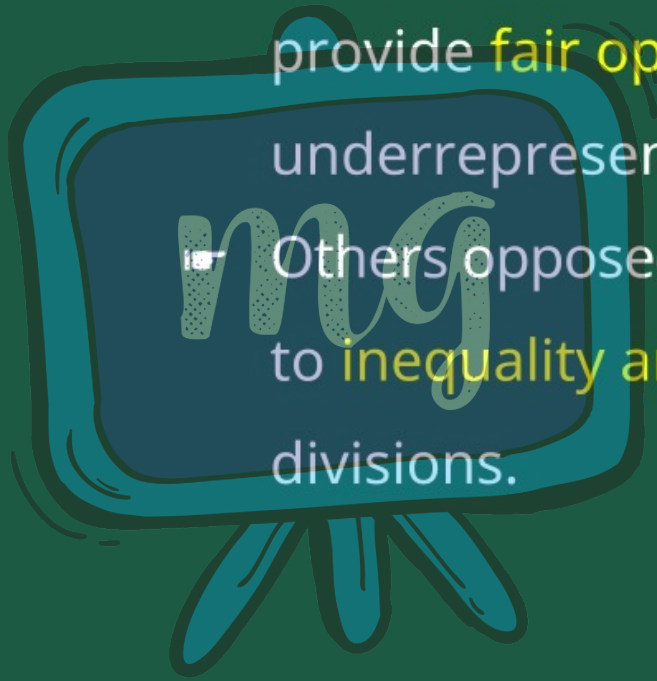

- Some supported it, believing it would provide fair opportunities to underrepresented communities.
- Others opposed it, arguing it would lead to inequality and promote caste divisions.

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- Some individuals and groups opposed to the decision filed cases in courts.



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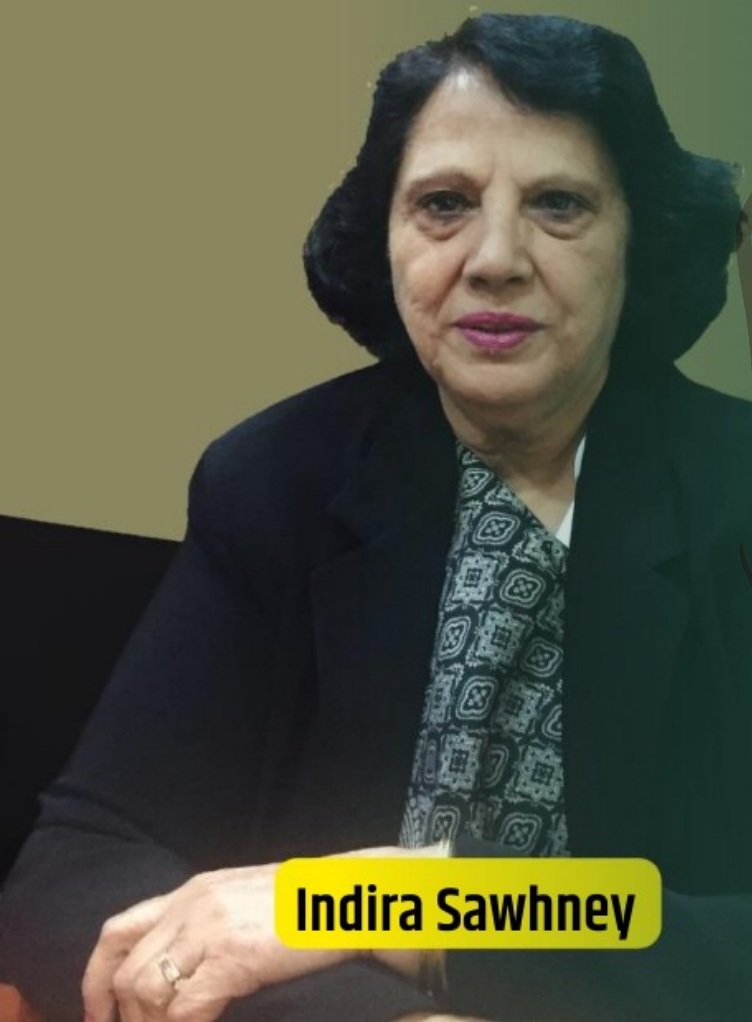

- The Supreme Court heard these cases, collectively known as the 'Indira Sawhney and others Vs Union of India Case'.
- In 1992, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Government's order but suggested modifications.

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The Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) issued another order modifying the original order.

This ended the dispute and the policy has been followed since then.

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CONCLUSION

- The implementation of the Mandal Commission involved various institutions like the Government, Parliament and Judiciary.
- It shows how major decisions are made and implemented in the country.

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NEED FOR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

What Governments Do

- Ensure safety and security.
- Provide education and health facilities.
- Collect taxes and use them for various programs.
- Create and implement welfare schemes.

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Legislature ⟵ Some people make decisions.

Executive ⟵ Others implement those decisions.

Judiciary ⟵ Some will solve disputes.

Organs of the Government







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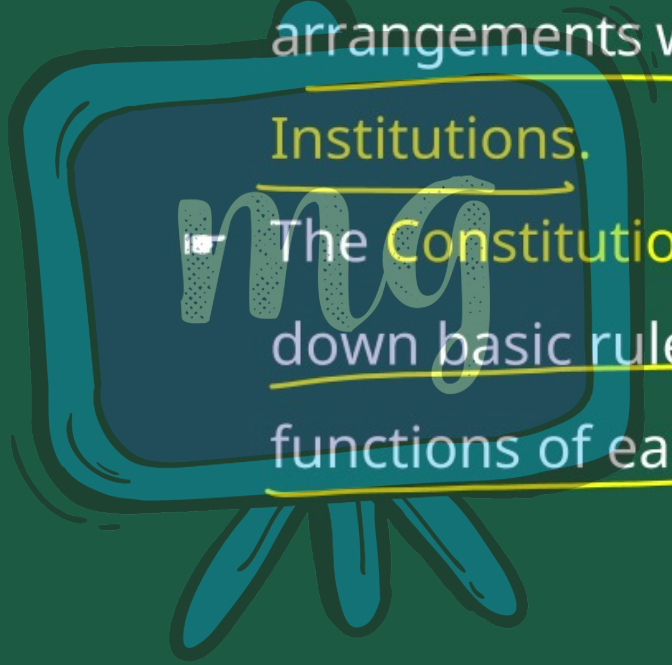
- To do all these tasks we have some arrangements which are known as Institutions.
- The Constitution of any country lays down basic rules on the powers and functions of each institution.



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EXAMPLE

- **Prime Minister and Cabinet**

  Make key policy decisions.

- **Civil Servants**

  Implement ministers' decisions.

- **Supreme Court**

  Solve disputes between citizens and government.

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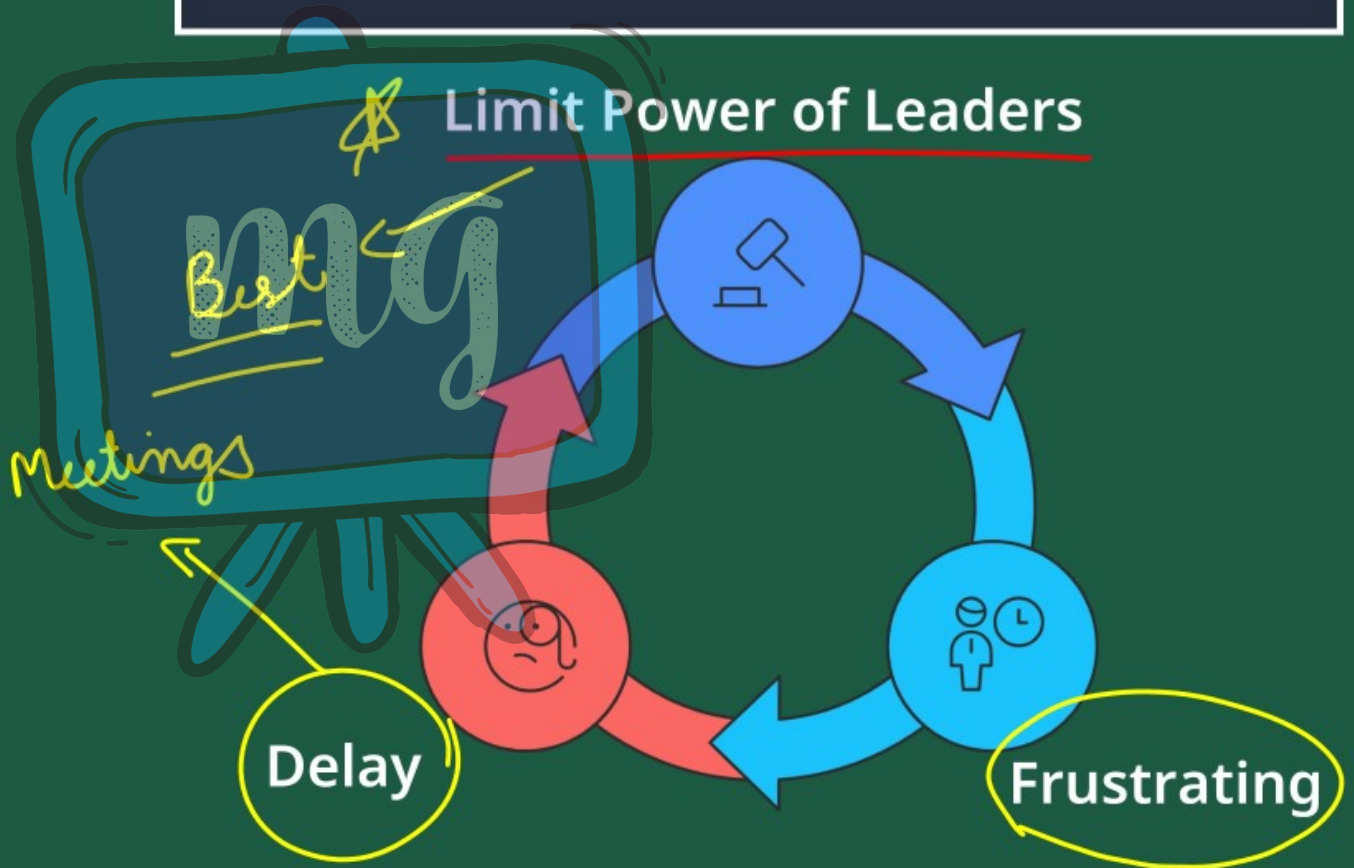
CHALLENGES OF INSTITUTIONS



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1. Institutions have Rules and Regulations that Leaders Must Follow. These Rules can Sometimes Limit what Leaders can do.

2. Institutions Involve Meetings, Committees and Routines which can Cause Delays and Complications

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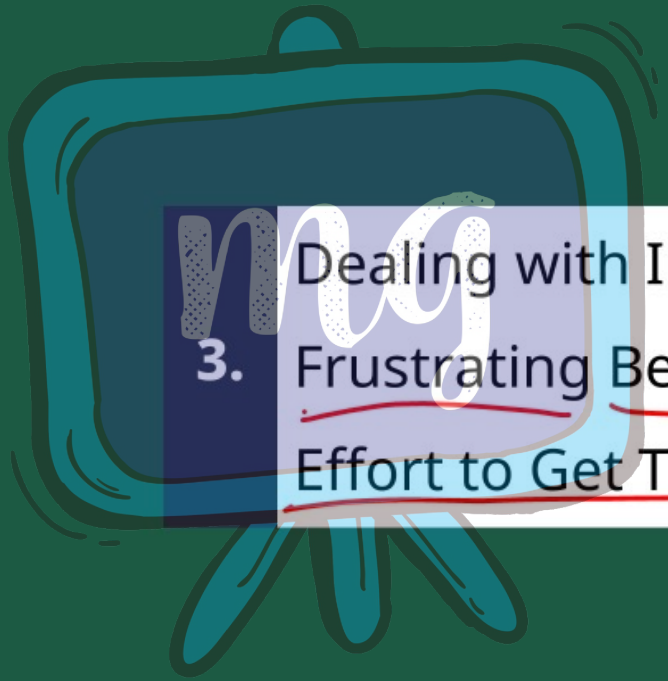

3. Dealing with Institutions can be Frustrating Because it Takes Time and Effort to Get Things Done

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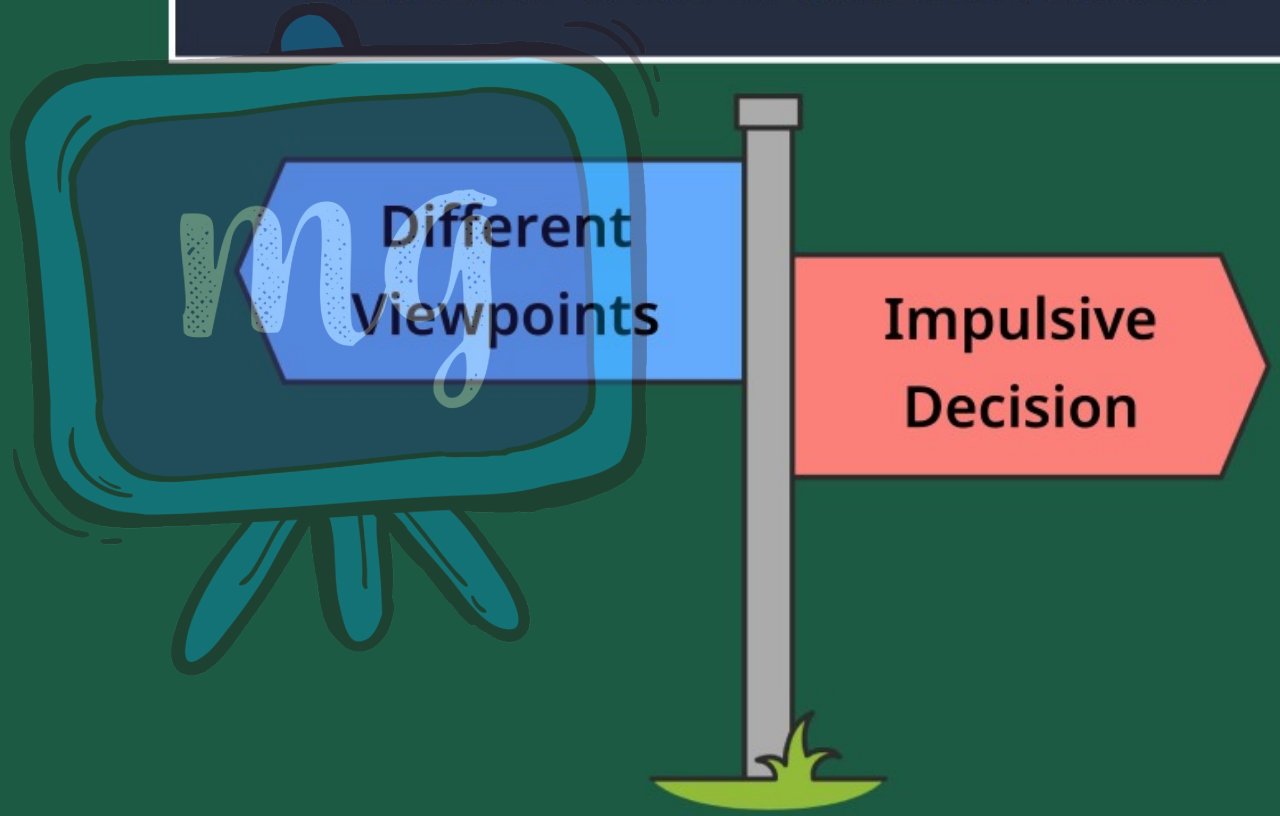
BENEFITS OF INSTITUTIONS



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1. Institutions Allow Wider Range of People to be Involved in Decision-Making

- This means decisions are not made by just one person but by considering different viewpoints.

2. They Ensure that Decisions are Carefully Thought Out and Not Made Impulsively

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

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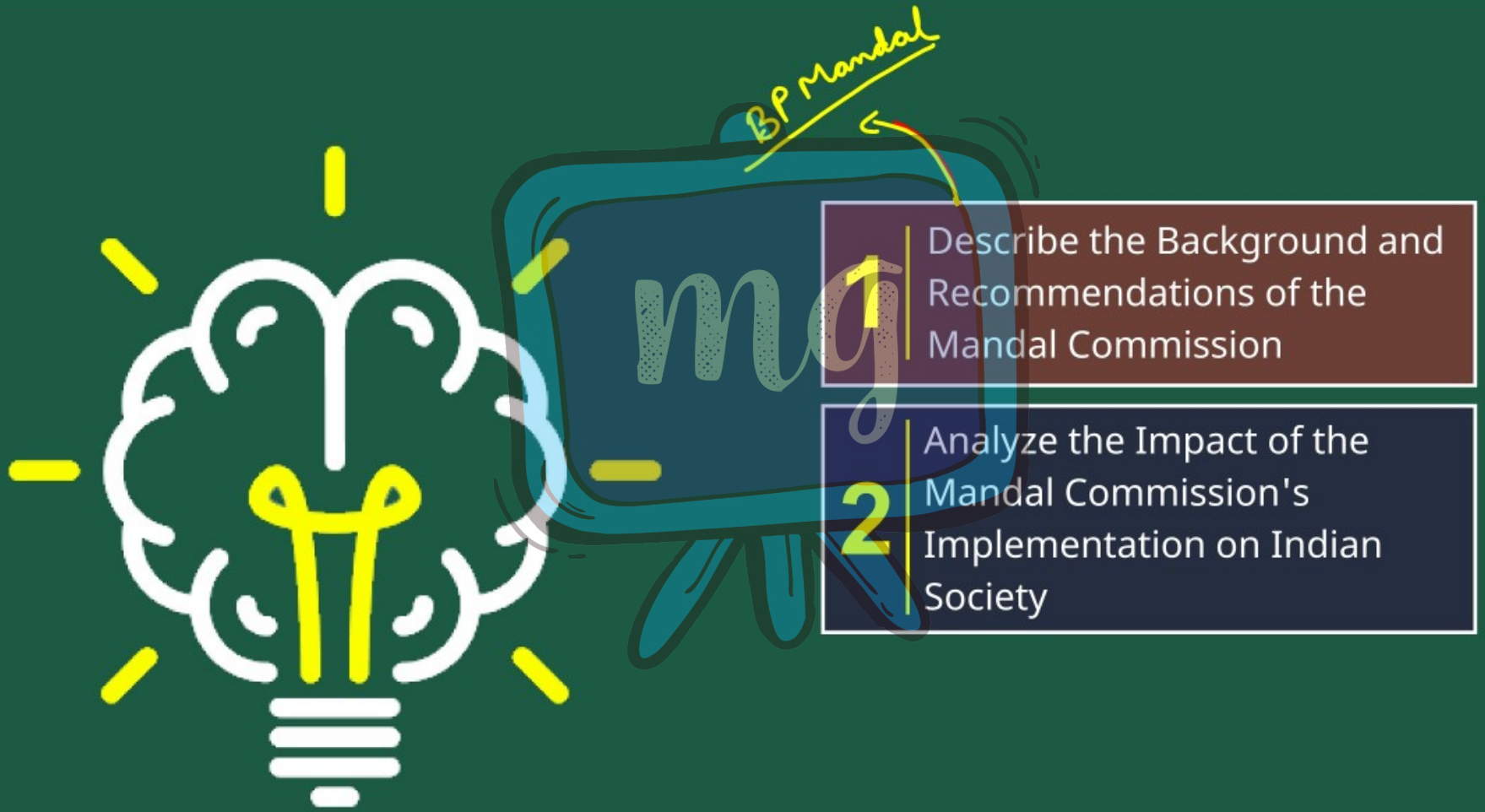

1. Describe the Background and Recommendations of the Mandal Commission
2. Analyze the Impact of the Mandal Commission's Implementation on Indian Society

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ASSESSMENT

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1 Which Indian Prime Minister announced the implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendations?

A Rajiv Gandhi

B Indira Gandhi

C V.P. Singh

D P.V. Narasimha Rao



2 What was the main objective of the Mandal Commission formed in 1979?

A To identify economically backward classes

B To identify socially and educationally backward classes

C To identify politically backward classes

D To identify geographically backward areas