

# **CHAPTER 4**

## **WORKING OF INSTITUTION**

### **2Marks Questions:**

**1.What is the role of institutions in a society?**

**Answer:**

Institutions in a society serve as the organizational structures that establish and enforce rules, norms, and procedures. They play a vital role in shaping behavior, maintaining order, and facilitating cooperation among individuals and groups.

**2.How do institutions contribute to the stability of a political system?**

**Answer:**

Institutions provide stability by creating a framework for governance and decision-making. They define the roles and responsibilities of individuals and groups, ensuring continuity and predictability in the functioning of the political system.

**3.What are the key characteristics of effective institutions?**

**Answer:**

Effective institutions are characterized by transparency, accountability, inclusivity, and the ability to adapt to changing circumstances. They should promote the rule of law, protect individual rights, and foster trust among the members of society.

**4. How do institutions contribute to economic development?**

**Answer:**

Institutions create a conducive environment for economic activities by establishing property rights, enforcing contracts, and ensuring fair competition. Well-functioning institutions are essential for attracting investments and promoting sustainable economic growth.

**5.What role do political institutions play in shaping government structure?**

**Answer:**

Political institutions determine the distribution and separation of powers within a government. They include mechanisms such as constitutions, legislatures, and electoral systems, which shape the relationships between different branches of government.

**6.How can institutions address issues of corruption?**

**Answer:**

Institutions can address corruption by implementing strong anti-corruption measures, promoting transparency in decision-making, and establishing independent oversight bodies. An effective legal framework and a culture of accountability are essential in combating corruption.

**7.Why is the independence of judiciary considered crucial for the proper functioning of institutions?**

**Answer:**

An independent judiciary is crucial for upholding the rule of law and ensuring justice. It acts as a check on the powers of the executive and legislative branches, providing a safeguard against arbitrary actions and promoting a fair and impartial legal system.

### **4MarksQuestions:**

**1.What is the role of institutions in a society, particularly in the context of governance?**

**Answer:**

Institutions serve as the backbone of a society's governance structure. They are formalized sets of rules, norms, and procedures that guide and regulate the behavior of individuals and groups. In the context of governance, institutions play a pivotal role in maintaining order, enforcing laws, and facilitating collective decision-making. Whether they are governmental bodies, legal systems, or cultural norms, institutions contribute to the stability and functionality of a society by providing a framework for interactions and resolving conflicts.

**2. How do institutions contribute to the protection of individual rights and liberties?**

**Answer:**

Institutions, especially those within the legal and judicial systems, play a crucial role in safeguarding individual rights and liberties. Constitutions, laws, and human rights frameworks are institutional mechanisms designed to protect citizens from arbitrary actions by the government or other individuals. Courts and legal institutions provide a platform for individuals to seek justice and ensure that their rights are upheld. Through the establishment and enforcement of legal and institutional frameworks, societies can create a balance between individual freedoms and the collective needs of the community.

**3. What challenges do institutions face in maintaining transparency and accountability?**

**Answer:**

Institutions often face challenges in maintaining transparency and accountability due to factors such as corruption, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and lack of public trust. Corruption within institutions can erode public confidence and hinder the fair and impartial functioning of government bodies. To address these challenges, institutions need robust mechanisms for transparency, such as open governance, freedom of information, and whistleblower protections. Strengthening accountability measures, such as independent oversight and regular audits, is essential for ensuring that institutions serve the public interest effectively.

#### **4. How do institutions contribute to economic development and stability?**

**Answer:**

Economic institutions, including financial regulatory bodies, central banks, and trade organizations, play a vital role in fostering economic development and stability. These institutions create a predictable and secure environment for businesses and investors by establishing and enforcing rules that govern economic activities. Sound economic institutions contribute to fair competition, protect property rights, and ensure the efficient functioning of markets. Additionally, social institutions, such as education and healthcare systems, are essential for human capital development, which is a key driver of long-term economic growth.

#### **5. In what ways can institutions adapt to societal changes and challenges?**

**Answer:**

Adapting to societal changes and challenges is crucial for the continued relevance and effectiveness of institutions. Regular reviews and updates of laws and regulations help institutions stay responsive to evolving societal needs. Embracing technological advancements can enhance the efficiency and accessibility of institutional processes. Furthermore, engaging in inclusive decision-making processes that involve diverse perspectives and feedback from the public can contribute to the legitimacy and acceptance of institutional changes. Institutional flexibility, combined with a commitment to core values, enables institutions to navigate and address the complexities of a dynamic society.

### **7MarksQuestions:**

**1.A teacher was making preparations for a mock parliament. She called two students to act as leaders of two political parties. She gave them an option: Each one could choose to have a majority either in the mock Lok Sabha or in the mock Rajya Sabha. If this choice was given to you, which one would you choose and why?**

**Answer:**

I would choose to have a majority in the mock Lok Sabha. This is because of the following reasons The leader of the Lok Sabha is directly answerable to the public as they are directly elected by them.

Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the houses. However in an undecided situation the decision of Lok Sabha always prevails due to more members.

Lok Sabha exercises more power in cases related to money bills as they originate here.

The Council of Ministers is controlled by the Lok Sabha.Lok Sabha has more powers compared to the Rajya Sabha.

This is because in India only the leader of the majority party/parties in the Lok Sabha can become the Prime Minister. Moreover if the directly elected Prime Minister who does not have the support of the majority is appointed as the Prime Minister there are chances that policies or laws suggested by him would not be passed in the Lok Sabha. This would lead to the government being run ineffectively.

**2. Three friends went to watch a film that showed the hero becoming Chief Minister for a day and making big changes in the state. Imran said this is what the country needs. Rizwan said this kind of a personal rule without institutions is dangerous. Shankar said all this is a fantasy. No minister can do anything in one day. What would be your reaction to such a film?**

**Answer:**

I would choose to have a majority in the Lok Sabha as the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha because:

If any law is not passed by both the houses the final decision is taken in the joint session in which members of both the houses sit together but because of the larger number of members the view of the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail.

The Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters too. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money-related law the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it.

Most importantly the Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say they have no confidence in the Council of Ministers it has to quit whereas the Rajya Sabha does not have this power.

**Policy Consistency:** Political and administrative institutions work together to formulate and implement policies consistently. This consistency contributes to the effectiveness of governance and the achievement of societal goals.

**3. Explain the role and functioning of institutions in a democratic society. Provide examples and discuss how they contribute to the stability and effectiveness of the democratic system.**

**Answer:** In a democratic society, institutions play a pivotal role in shaping and maintaining the democratic process. These institutions can be broadly categorized into political, judicial, and administrative bodies. Each has a specific function aimed at ensuring the smooth functioning of the democratic system.

**Political Institutions:** The legislative executive and judicial branches of government. The legislative branch formulates laws the executive implements them and the judiciary ensures their adherence to the constitution. This separation of powers prevents the concentration of authority in a single entity fostering a system of checks and balances.

**Judicial Institutions:** The judiciary including the Supreme Court and lower courts. Function Judicial institutions interpret laws protect individual rights and resolve disputes. They act as a safeguard against potential abuses of power by other branches ensuring the rule of law and upholding the principles of justice.

**Administrative Institutions:** Bureaucratic agencies and regulatory bodies.

Function: Administrative institutions implement policies provide public services and regulate various sectors. They contribute to the effective and efficient operation of government functions ensuring the delivery of services and the enforcement of laws.

**Contribution to Stability and Effectiveness:** a. Rule of Law: Institutions contribute to the stability of a democratic system by upholding the rule of law. This ensures that all citizens including those in power are subject to and accountable under the law.

b. Accountability: The existence of distinct institutions fosters accountability. Each branch is accountable to the others and ultimately to the people. This accountability prevents abuse of power and corruption.

c. Protection of Rights: Judicial institutions play a vital role in protecting individual rights and civil liberties. This protection enhances the trust of citizens in the democratic system.

#### **4. What is the role of institutions in a democratic system and how do they contribute to governance?**

##### **Answer:**

Institutions in a democratic system serve as the organizational framework through which government functions. They play a vital role in shaping and implementing policies maintaining the rule of law and ensuring the protection of citizens' rights. These institutions include the executive legislative and judicial branches as well as independent bodies like electoral commissions and ombudsman offices. Through their distinct functions institutions contribute to the checks and balances necessary for effective governance in a democratic society.

interference and inadequate resources. To address these challenges robust legal frameworks effective oversight mechanisms and public awareness campaigns are essential. Additionally fostering a culture that values the independence and impartiality of institutions helps ensure their resilience in the face of external pressures.

#### **5.Explain the concept of the separation of powers and its significance in democratic governance.**

##### **Answer:**

The separation of powers is a fundamental principle in democratic governance dividing the functions of government among three branches executive legislative and judicial. This separation prevents the concentration of power in a single entity reducing the risk of abuse and tyranny. The executive branch is responsible for implementing laws the legislative branch for making laws and the judicial branch for interpreting and upholding the laws. This distribution of powers ensures a system of checks and balances promoting accountability and preventing any one branch from dominating the others.

information accessible to the public. Engaging in civic education programs can empower citizens to understand and actively participate in the democratic process. Additionally creating platforms for open dialogue between citizens and decision-makers and incorporating technology to facilitate easier communication can further promote a robust and inclusive democratic system.



### **Multiple Choice Questions:**

**1.What is the primary function of institutions in a society?**

- a) Entertainment
- b) Governance and regulation
- c) Sports and recreation
- d) Fashion and culture

**2. Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-functioning institution?**

- a) Lack of transparency
- b) Unaccountable decision-making
- c) Ineffective communication
- d) Clear rules and procedures

**3.How do institutions contribute to societal stability?**

- a) By promoting chaos and disorder
- b) By suppressing individual freedoms
- c) By enforcing consistent rules and norms
- d) By discouraging civic participation

**4.What role do institutions play in promoting social justice?**

- a) Reinforcing inequality
- b) Upholding discrimination
- c) Ensuring fair treatment and equity
- d) Ignoring human rights

**5.How can a society ensure the effectiveness of its institutions?**

- a) By avoiding transparency
- b) By resisting reforms
- c) By encouraging accountability and responsiveness
- d) By promoting isolationism

**Answer:**

- 1. b
- 2. d
- 3. c
- 4. c
- 5. c

### **Fill in the Blanks:**

1. Institutions are \_\_\_\_\_ structures or mechanisms that play a vital role in the functioning of a society.
2. One of the key functions of institutions is to establish and enforce \_\_\_\_\_ that regulate behavior within a community.
3. The separation of powers a fundamental principle in many democracies ensures that different branches of government have distinct \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used to describe the process by which individuals or groups try to shape the policies and actions of institutions to serve their interests.
5. An independent judiciary is essential for upholding the \_\_\_\_\_ and ensuring that laws are applied fairly.
6. Institutions like the media and civil society organizations contribute to \_\_\_\_\_ by providing information fostering public debate and holding the government accountable.
7. The effectiveness of institutions depends on the level of \_\_\_\_\_ they enjoy from the public and their ability to adapt to changing societal needs.

### **Answer:**

1. Organizational
2. rules
3. responsibilities
4. Lobbying
5. rule of law
6. transparency
7. legitimacy

## **Summary:**

In a political context institutions are the established structures and mechanisms that play a crucial role in the functioning of a government and society. These institutions encompass a wide range of entities including legislative bodies executive branches judiciaries and various administrative agencies. The effective working of institutions is essential for maintaining order upholding the rule of law and ensuring the proper functioning of a democratic system.

### **Legislative Institutions:**

Legislative bodies such as parliaments or congresses are responsible for making laws.

The legislative process involves the introduction debate and voting on proposed legislation.

Legislators represent the interests of their constituents and contribute to the formulation of policies.

### **Executive Institutions:**

The executive branch often headed by a president or prime minister is responsible for implementing and enforcing laws.

Executive institutions include government departments and agencies tasked with specific functions like finance defense and education.

The executive is accountable for governance and policy implementation.

### **Judicial Institutions:**

The judiciary interprets laws resolves legal disputes and ensures justice.

Courts and judges play a vital role in upholding the rule of law and protecting individual rights.

Judicial independence is crucial for maintaining a fair and impartial legal system.

**Administrative Institutions:**

Administrative agencies manage specific aspects of public policy and government functions.

Bureaucracies implement laws regulations and government programs.

Efficient administration is essential for the smooth functioning of government services.

**Challenges and Reforms:**

Institutions may face challenges such as corruption inefficiency or lack of transparency.

Reforms, including institutional strengthening, anti-corruption measures and capacity-building are crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of institutions.

Public trust in institutions is essential for their legitimacy and successful functioning.