

# 04. Working of Institutions

## 01. What is a Government Order?

A Government Order (GO) is an official directive issued by the government to implement laws, policies, or decisions. It has legal authority and is binding on citizens and officials until withdrawn or modified.

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## 02. Explain the process of Mandal Commission report in India.

The Mandal Commission was set up in 1979 under B.P. Mandal to identify socially and educationally backward classes.

- It submitted its report in 1980.
  - Recommended 27% reservation for OBCs in government jobs.
  - Implemented in 1990 by Prime Minister V.P. Singh.
  - Led to nationwide protests and debates.
  - The Supreme Court upheld it with the 50% reservation limit.
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## 03. Explain the constitutional importance of legislative, executive and judiciary organs of India.

- Legislature: Makes laws for the country.
  - Executive: Implements and enforces laws.
  - Judiciary: Interprets laws and protects the Constitution.
- Together, they ensure democracy, accountability, and balance of power.
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## 04. What do you think about the reservation provision made by Mandal Commission?

The reservation provision aimed to promote social justice by providing equal opportunities to backward classes. While it helped reduce inequality, it also created social and political debates regarding merit and fairness.

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## 05. Differentiate between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (four points).

## 04. Working of Institutions

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
• Lower House	• Upper House
• Members elected by people	• Members elected by State Assemblies
• 5-year term	• Permanent House
• Can remove Council of Ministers	• Cannot remove Council of Ministers

### 06. What do you mean by federalism?

Federalism is a system of government where powers are divided between the central government and state governments, ensuring unity with diversity.

### 07. Write down the process involved in implementing a Government Order throughout the country.

1. Decision taken by the government
2. Approval by the concerned ministry
3. Issuance of Government Order
4. Circulation to states and departments
5. Implementation by executive authorities
6. Monitoring and judicial review if required

### 08. Differentiate between political executive and permanent executive (four points).

Political Executive	Permanent Executive
• Elected by people	• Appointed officials
• Temporary	• Permanent
• Makes policies	• Implements policies
• Ministers	• Civil servants

# 04. Working of Institutions

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## 09. What do you understand by Council of Ministers?

The Council of Ministers is a group of ministers headed by the Prime Minister that aids and advises the President and runs the administration of the country.

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## 10. What is a Cabinet Ministry? Discuss the roles of cabinet ministers.

The Cabinet is the inner body of the Council of Ministers consisting of senior ministers.

Roles:

- Take major policy decisions
- Control important ministries
- Coordinate government work
- Lead the nation during crises

## 11. Differentiate between Ministers of State and Ministers of State with Independent Charge.

Minister of State	Minister of State (Independent Charge)
• Works under Cabinet Minister	• Heads a ministry independently
• Limited powers	• More authority
• Assists Cabinet Minister	• Reports directly to PM

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## 12. Write down the powers and duties of (i) President & (ii) Prime Minister

### (i) President:

- Head of the State
- Appoints Prime Minister
- Signs bills into law
- Supreme Commander of Armed Forces

### (ii) Prime Minister:

# 04. Working of Institutions

- Head of Government
  - Leads Council of Ministers
  - Frames policies
  - Coordinates administration
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## 13. What do you mean by presidential system?

A presidential system is a form of government where the President is both the head of state and head of government, elected independently of the legislature (e.g., USA).

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## 14. How judiciary is helpful in resolving disputes between state and central government?

The Supreme Court resolves disputes using constitutional interpretation. It ensures neither the Centre nor the States exceed their powers.

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## 15. What is the role of independent judiciary in Indian Constitution?

An independent judiciary:

- Protects Fundamental Rights
  - Ensures rule of law
  - Checks misuse of power
  - Upholds the Constitution
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## 16. What is impeachment?

Impeachment is the constitutional process by which the President of India can be removed from office for violation of the Constitution.

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**Sources:** Ved Prakash Pandey Sir – Political + Economics Teacher, BMSSS  
ChatGPT for answers.