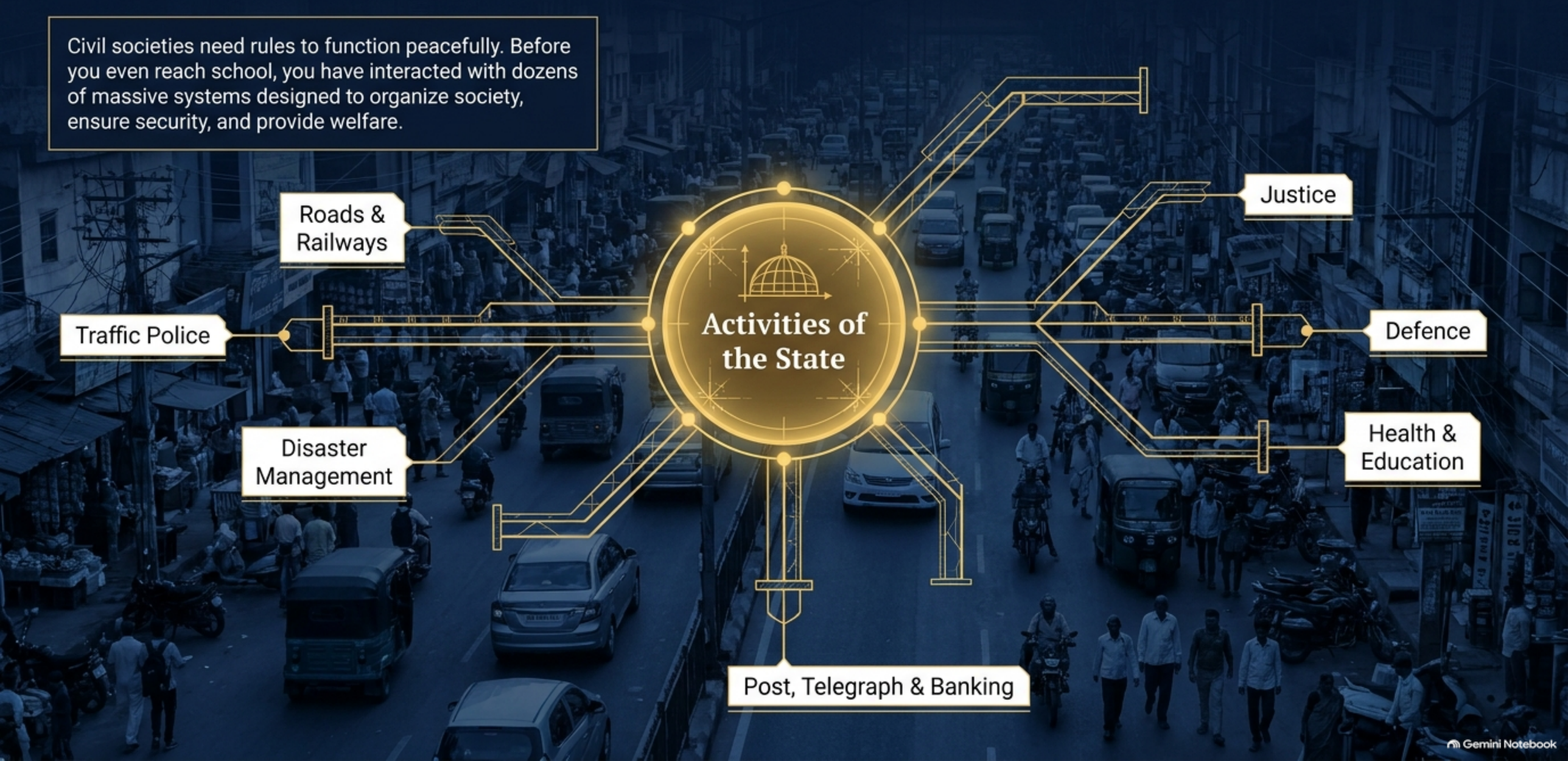


Gemini Notebook

Governance is the invisible architecture of your daily life.

Civil societies need rules to function peacefully. Before you even reach school, you have interacted with dozens of massive systems designed to organize society, ensure security, and provide welfare.

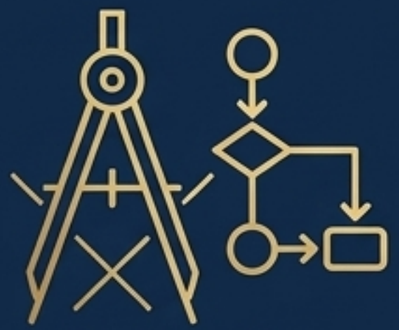


Gemini Notebook

Distinguishing the rules from the system that enforces them.

Governance

The process of taking decisions, organizing society's life with different sets of rules, and ensuring they are followed.



Government

The group of individuals or the institutions that make these rules (laws) and ensure they are followed.



Gemini Notebook

People are the foundation stone of all political power.
of all political power.

Democracy derives from two Greek words: demos (people) and kratos (rule or power).

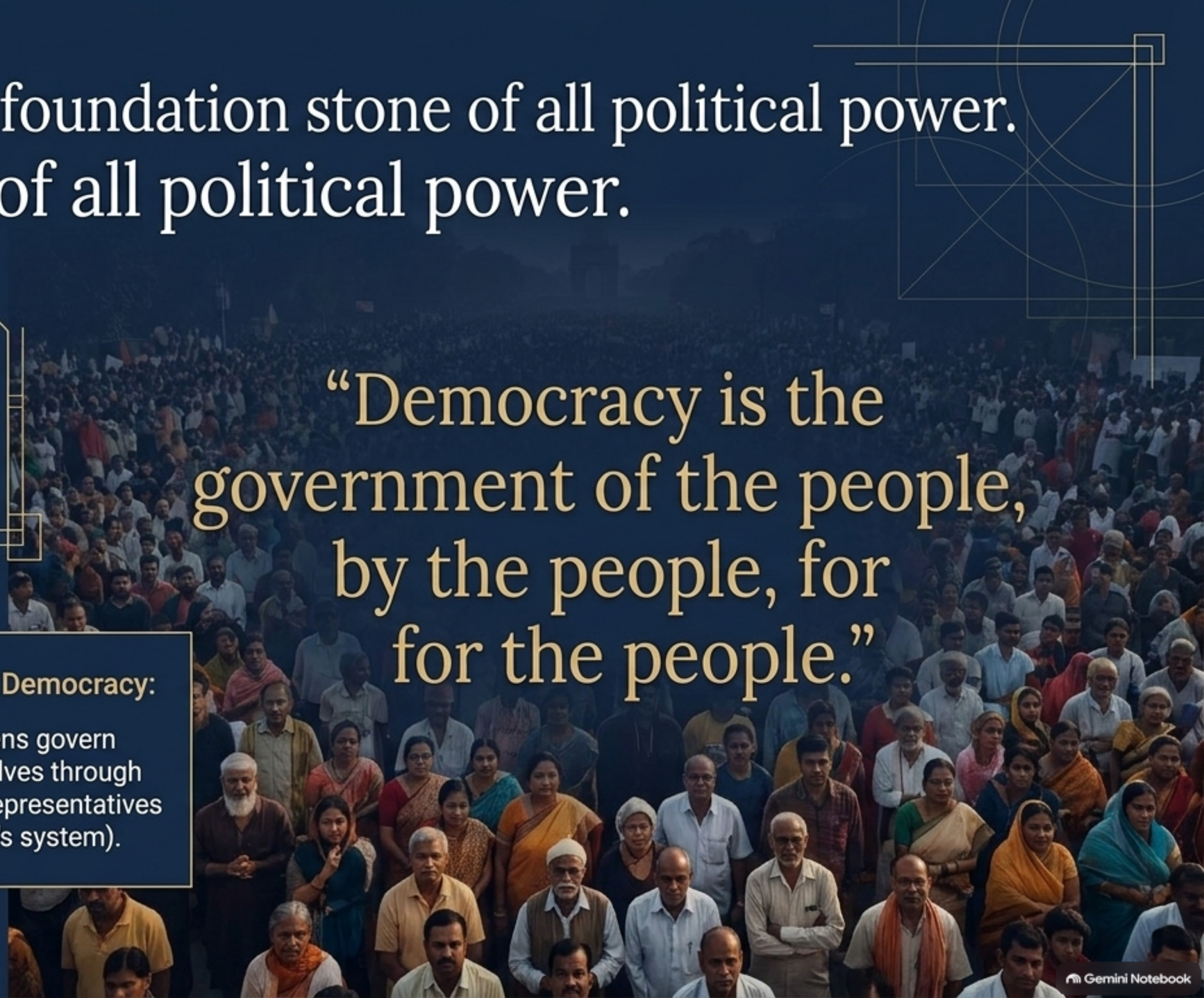
Literally: The rule of the people.

Direct Democracy:

Every citizen participates directly in decision-making.

Indirect Democracy:

Citizens govern themselves through elected representatives (India's system).



"Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, for for the people."

Gemini Notebook

Protecting democracy requires the deliberate division of power.

In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views. Everyone must have a voice in shaping public policies.

Therefore, political power must be distributed.

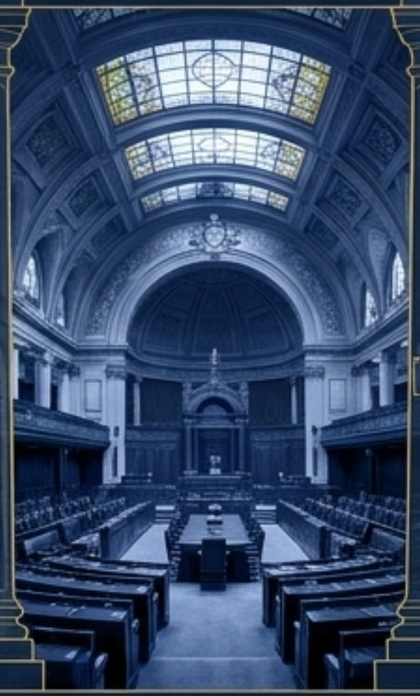
The Core Rule:
No single organ of the government can exercise unlimited powers.



Gemini Notebook

The three primary organs of the Union Government

The Legislature



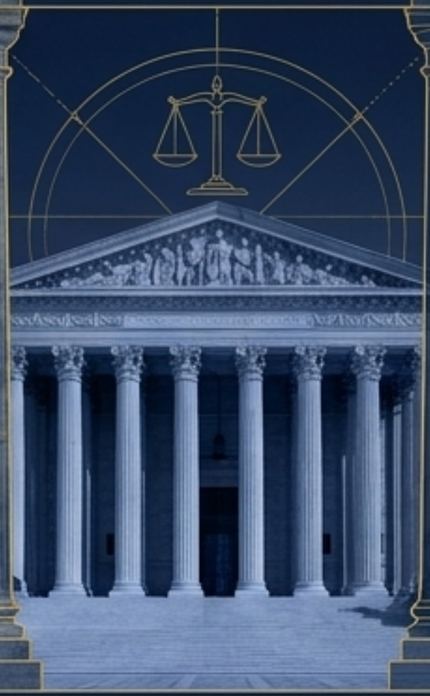
Makes new laws, updates or removes existing ones. Discusses problems through dialogue and debate.

The Executive



Implements and executes the laws. Includes the head of state, ministers, and agencies responsible for law and order.

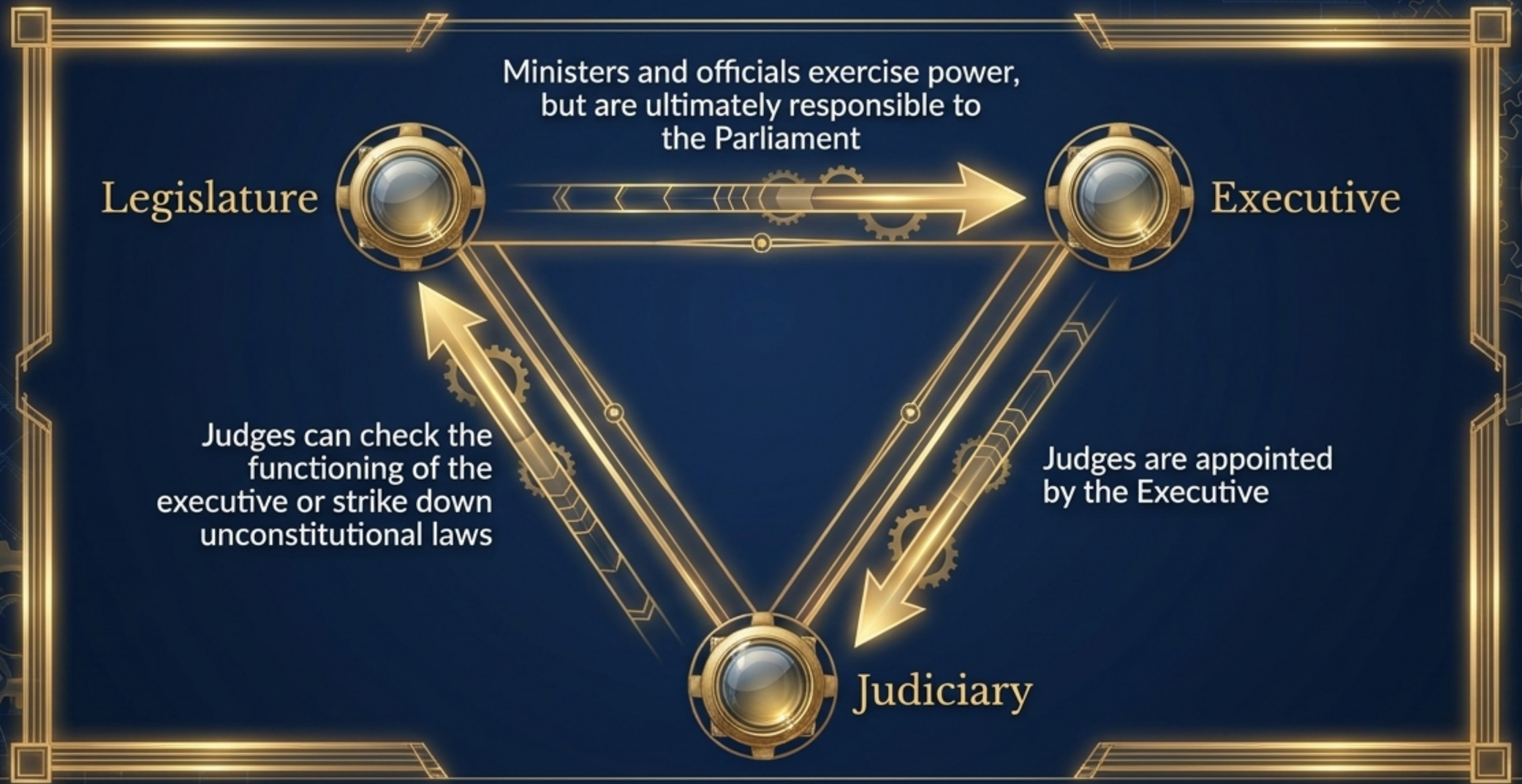
The Judiciary



The system of courts. Decides if laws are broken, determines punishments, and ensures decisions are fair to all.

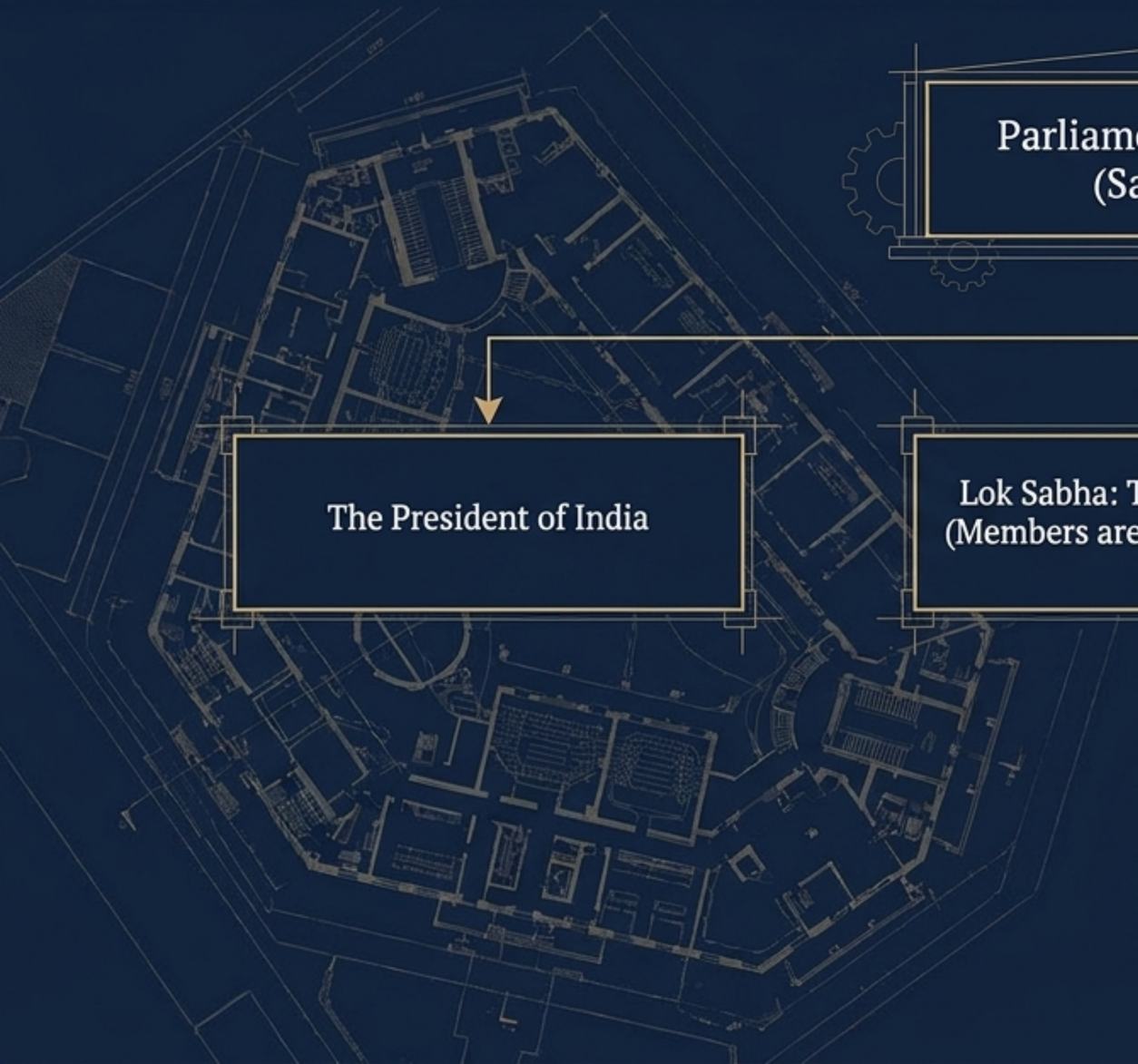
Gemini Notebook

A system of checks and balances prevents absolute authority



Gemini Notebook

The Parliament is the supreme federal legislative body.



Parliament of India
(Sansad)



The President of India

Lok Sabha: The Lower House
(Members are directly elected).

Rajya Sabha: The Upper House
(Members are indirectly elected).

House: An assembly where laws are discussed or passed.
Federal: Power divided between different levels or organs.

Gemini Notebook

The Executive branch features both nominal and functional leadership.



The Nominal Head

The President

- Elected by an Electoral College.
- Role: Head of the State and Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces.
- Key Detail: Nominal means in name only. All executive orders are issued in the President's name, but they normally do not interfere in daily government affairs.



The Executive Head

The Prime Minister & Council of Ministers

- Role: Head of the Government.
- The actual functional executives who implement laws and run the administration on a daily basis.

Gemini Notebook

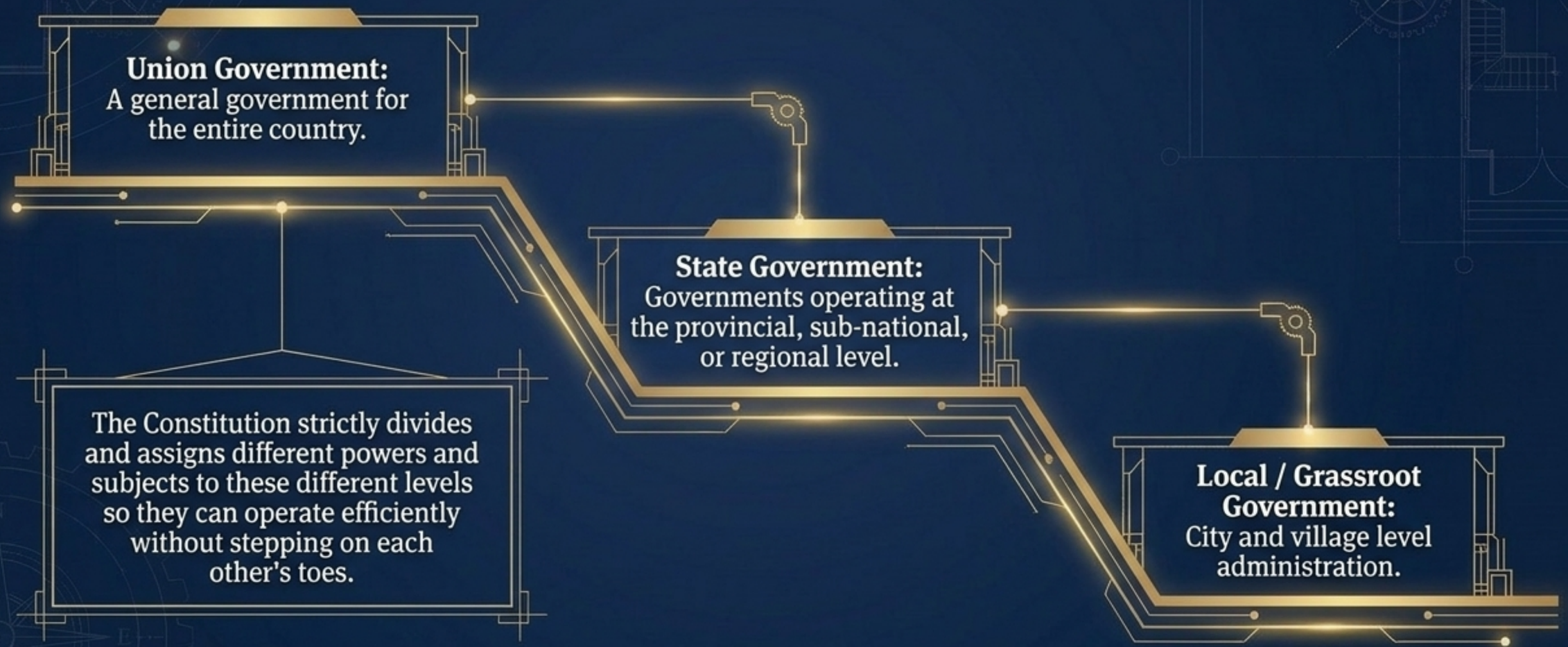
The Judiciary serves as the ultimate guardian of the Constitution.



The Judiciary operates independently to interpret the Constitution and examine whether decisions taken by the executive are legally right and fair.

Gemini Notebook

Governing a massive landscape requires vertical power sharing.



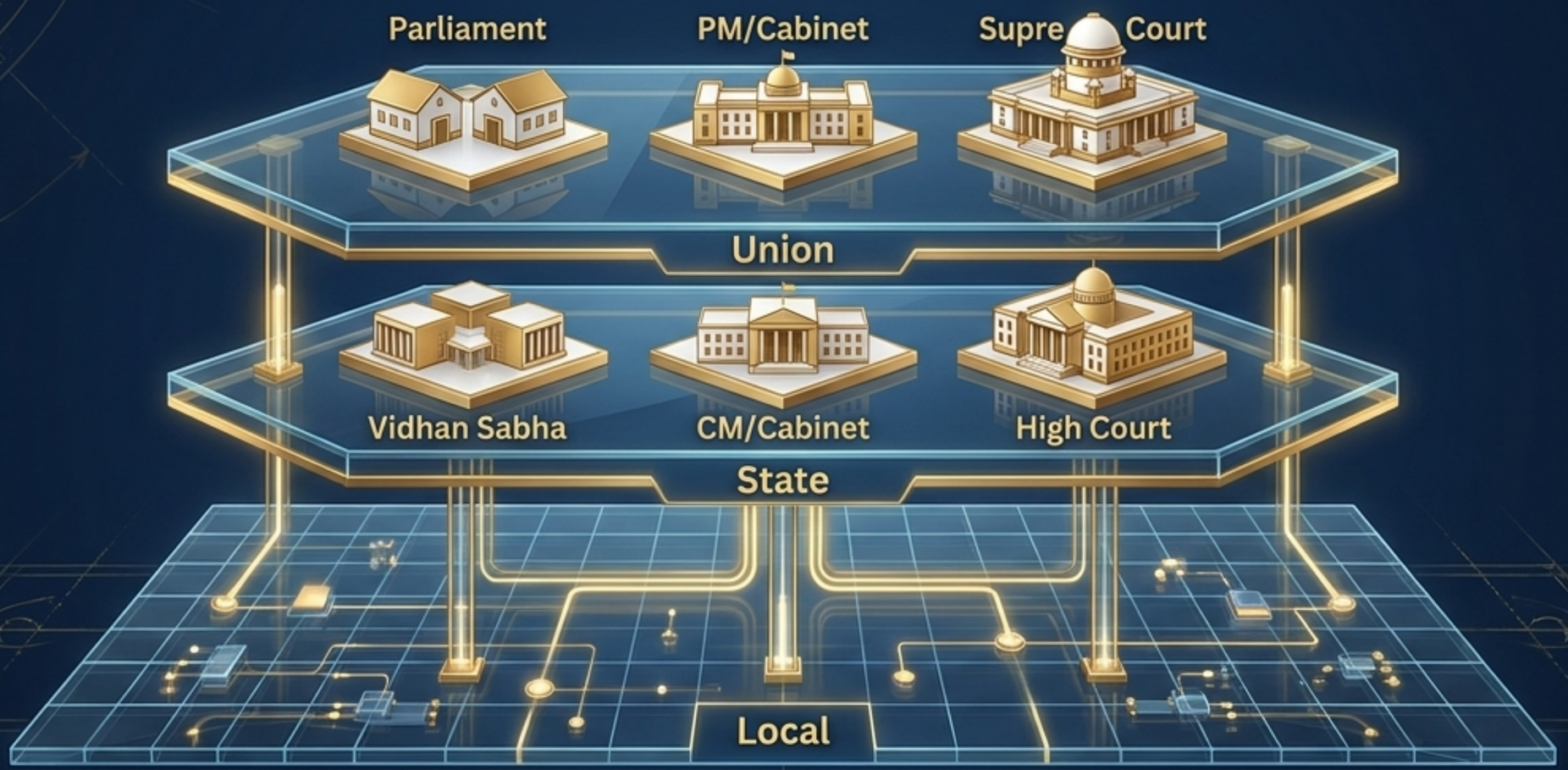
Gemini Notebook

The matrix of responsibilities: National vs. State level.

	National (Union) Level	State Level
Judiciary	The Supreme Court of India.	High Court.
Legislature	Two Houses (Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha). Makes laws on Union/Concurrent lists.	State Assembly (Vidhan Sabha). Makes laws related to state subjects.
Executive	President (Nominal), Prime Minister (Executive Head).	Governor (Nominal), Chief Minister (Executive Head).
Subjects/Functions	Defence, Foreign Affairs, Atomic Energy, Communications, Currency, Interstate Commerce.	Police, Law and Order, Public Health, Agriculture, Adaptation of Central laws.

Gemini Notebook

The complete architecture of Indian Democracy



A stable democratic structure relies on both the separation of functions (horizontal) and the decentralization of authority (vertical), operating simultaneously.

Gemini Notebook

The ultimate operators of this massive system: We the People.



- **Universal Adult Franchise:** In India, every citizen above the age of 18 has the right to vote and choose their representative (Members of Parliament at the National level, Members of Legislative Assembly at the State level).
- **The Scale:** India is the world's largest democracy, driven by 970 million voters.

Takeaway: The massive architecture of governance is designed to serve you—and ultimately, it is controlled by your vote.

Gemini Notebook