

CLASS : 5

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER NUMBER: 21

CHAPTER NAME : OUR GOVERNMENT

**SUBTOPIC : INTRODUCTION, THE THREE LEVELS OF
GOVERNMENT, RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CENTRE AND THE
STATES , THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT – THE LOK SABHA,
CONT.....**

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Enable the learner to know about:

- **The meaning of government.**
- **The three levels of government.**
- **The relationship between the centre and state government.**
- **The Central Government – The Lok Sabha**



What is Government?

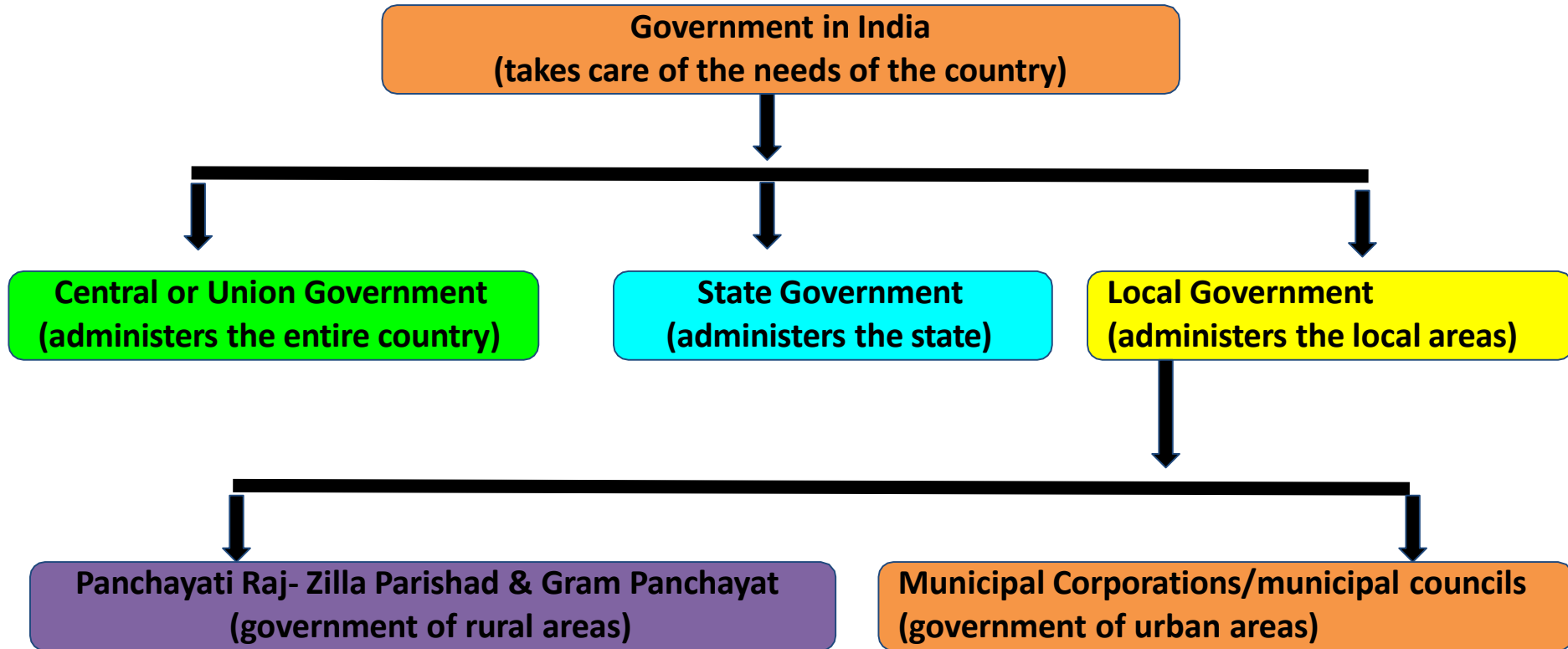
A government is a body that takes care of the needs of the people. It makes laws and ensures that people follow the rules of the land.

- **The elected body which governs or rules a country or a state is called government.**
- **It also takes care of the needs of the people.**
- **It makes laws and ensures that people follow the rules of the land.**



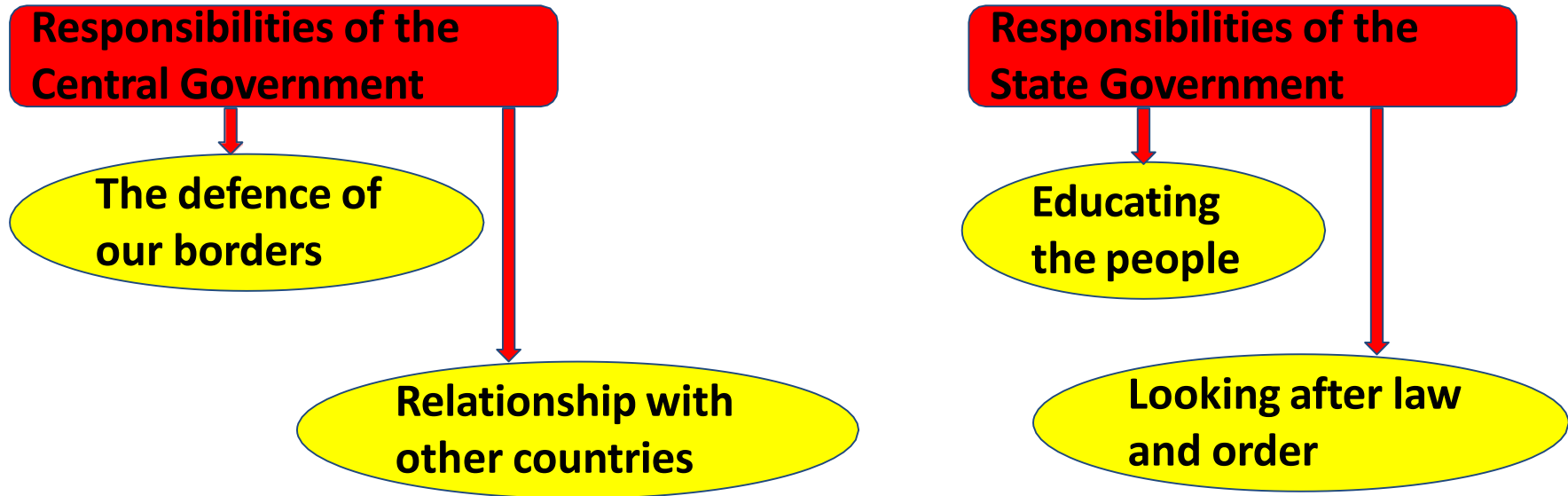
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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

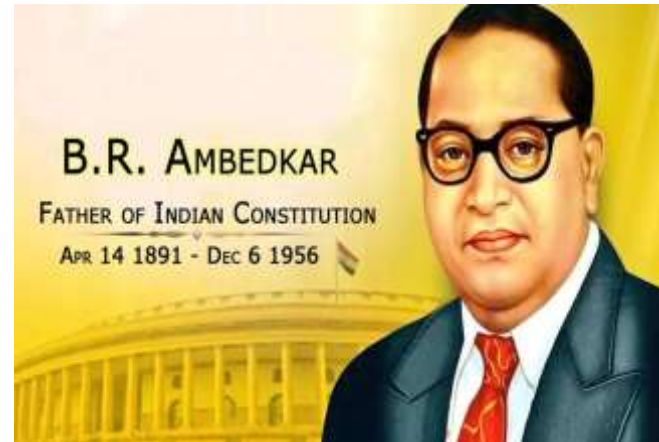
The responsibility of governing the country is divided between the Centre and the State Governments.

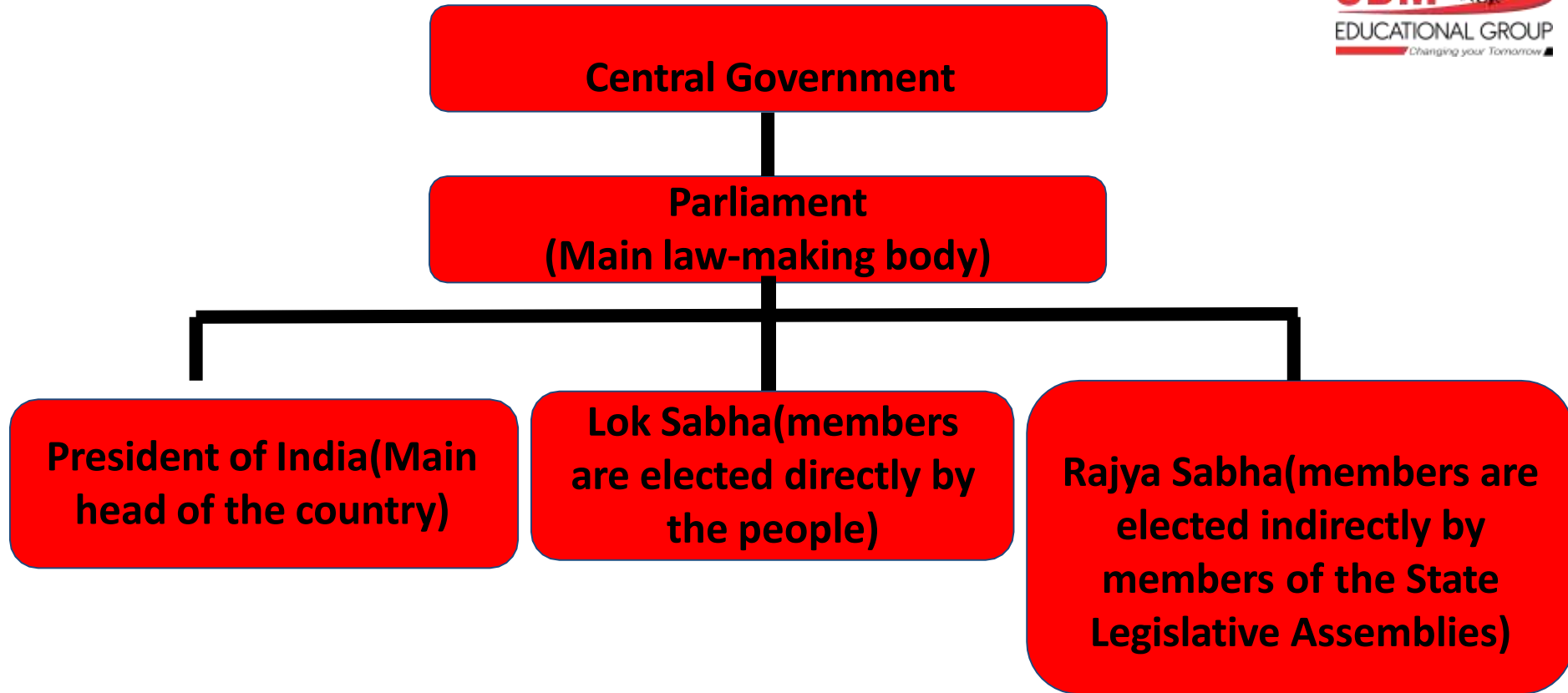


The Central Government provides help to the State Governments whenever required. The relationship between the different levels of government, and the responsibilities of each, are clearly laid out in our constitution.

What is Constitution?

- **The set of rules based on which the government runs is known as our Constitution.**





FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- **Make laws for the country**
- **Protect it from its enemies**
- **Take care of the welfare of the people**
- **Ensure law and order is maintained in the country**

The main law-making body of the Central Government is the Parliament. The parliament consists of :

- **the President of India**
- **the Lok Sabha**
- **the Rajya Sabha**

THE LOK SABHA

- The lower house of the Parliament.
- Maximum of 552 members, of which 530 members represent the states, 20 members represent the union territories, and two Anglo-Indian are nominated by the President.(Currently 543 members)
- As the members of this house are chosen directly by the people of the country, it is also called the House of Representatives or House of the people.
- Every state sends a fixed number of representatives to the Lok Sabha.(21 from Odisha)
- The members of the Lok Sabha are elected for a period of five years.
- The party which wins the most number of seats forms the new government.
- The president appoints the leader of that party as the Prime Minister.
- The Prime Minister is the head of the government.
- The Prime Minister chooses some people from their party as ministers.

- **The Prime Minister chooses some people from their party as ministers.**
- **The Prime Minister and the ministers together form the Council of Ministers.**
- **The speaker presides over the meeting. (Om Birla, BJP, since 2019)**
- **Citizen of India above 25 years of age can contest elections for the Lok Sabha.**
- **Citizens above 18 years of age can vote in the General Elections to elect the members of the Lok Sabha.**
- **There are 543 constituencies in India from which several political parties stand in election. (In Odisha 21 constituencies)**
- **During the proclamation of emergency is in operation the term of Lok Sabha may be extended at a time for a period not exceeding one year.**

President invites the party which has won most seats in the Lok Sabha to form the government.



The President appoints the leader of the winning party as the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister appoints ministers to take care of the different departments. Together, they form the Council of Ministers.

Did you know?

- **Our Constitution Day/National Law Day/Samvidhan Diwas is celebrated on 26th November.**
- **Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950.**
- **It is the longest constitution in the world.**
- **Dr. Ambedkar had studied the constitutions of about 60 countries.**
- **Full name of Dr. Ambedkar is Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar.**
- **First country to make the constitution is USA.**

SUMMING UP

- **Meaning of Government**
- **Works of Government**
- **Levels of Government**
- **Responsibilities of Central and State Government**
- **Relationship between Central and State Government**
- **Our Constitution**
- **Father of our constitution**
- **The structure and function of Central Government**
- **The Lok Sabha**

QUIZ!



<https://wordwall.net/resource/26480706>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/26428979>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/26223533>

HOMEWORK

Write difficult words and words to remember with meaning from page no.160 in the notebook.

LEARNING OUTCOME

The learner will be able to :

- **Know the meaning of government.**
- **Know the three levels of government.**
- **Know the relationship between the center and state government.**
- **Know the Central Government – The Lok Sabha**

THANKING YOU
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