

SESSION : 19

CLASS : 5

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER NUMBER: 21

CHAPTER NAME : OUR GOVERNMENT

SUBTOPIC : THE LOK SABHA, THE RAJYA SABHA

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

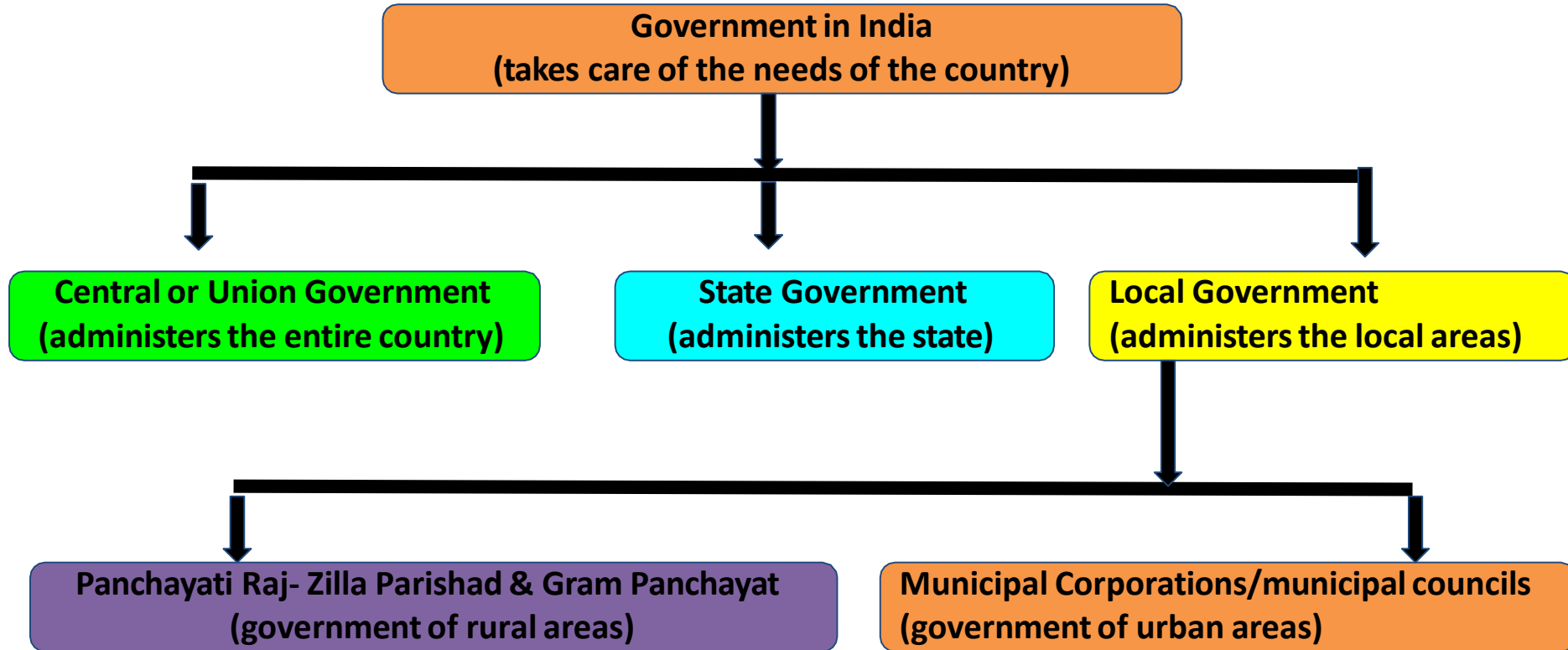
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

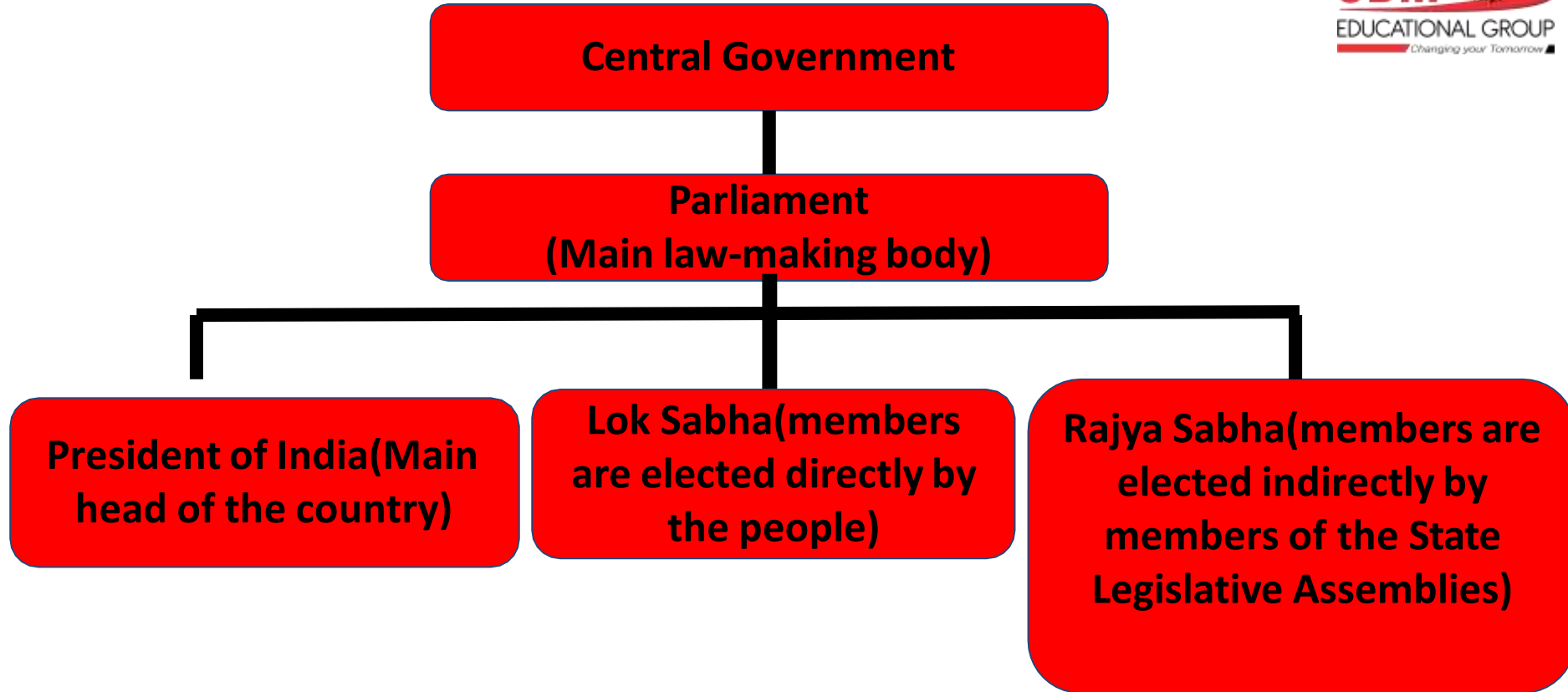
Enable the learner to know about:

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

RECAPITULATION

- **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**
- **Function of Central Government**
- **The Central Government – The Lok Sabha**
- **The Central Government – The Rajya Sabha**





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.

THE RAJYA SABHA

- **The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament**
- **It can have a maximum of 250 members (Currently 245-233 Elected+12 Nominated)**
- **The members of the Rajya Sabha are not elected but nominated by the members of the State Legislative Assemblies/Vidhan Sabha/Lower house of State for six years**
- **Every two years, one-third of the members retire. So, in a way it is a permanent house.**
- **It is also called the Council of States.**



▶ Lok Sabha

- ▶ Lower House: House of the People:
- ▶ Maximum strength- 552
- ▶ 530 members from states
- ▶ 20 members from Union Territories
- ▶ 2 members from Anglo-Indian community (nominated by President)
- ▶ Presided by the Speaker
- ▶ Members are elected for 5 years

▶ Rajya Sabha

- ▶ Upper House: Council of States: Permanent House
- ▶ Maximum-250 seats
- ▶ 238 seats selected by states & Union Territories and 12 members nominated by President
- ▶ Presided by the chairman (Vice President)
- ▶ Members are elected for six years

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**
- **Function of Central Government**
- **Structure and function of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**

Did you know?

- The member of Lok Sabha are known as MP.
- 15th Lok Sabha Election of 2009 was the largest democratic election in the world.
- Constituencies are the smaller divisions of our country made for fair elections.
- Sansad Bhawan is another name for the Parliament of India.
- Before 2002 General Elections, people used to cast their votes manually using ballot paper.
- Procedure for the amendment(the process of making changes) of the Constitution is taken from South Africa.

HOMEWORK

Draw a diagram to show the structure of the government in the notebook.

QUIZ!



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

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 and Rajya Sabha**

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP