

SESSION : 21

CLASS : 5

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER NUMBER: 21

CHAPTER NAME : OUR GOVERNMENT

SUBTOPIC : STATE GOVERNMENTS, THE COURTS

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To enable the learner to know about:

- Responsibilities of Central and State Government
- Relationship between Central and State Government
- Structure and function of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- Duties of the President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers

RECAPITULATION

- **The Rajya Sabha or The Upper House**
- **The President**
- **The Vice President**
- **The Prime Minister**
- **The Council of Ministers**
- **Duties of President, Vice President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers**



▶ 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

Governor invites the party which has won most seats in the Legislative Assemblies to form the government.

The Governor appoints the leader of the winning party as the Chief Minister.

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

State Government

Chief Minister

**State Legislative
Assembly/Vidhan
Sabha/Lower House**

**Legislative Council/The
Vidhan Parishad(members
are elected directly by the
people)**

**Local Government(Panchayati Raj- Zilla Parishad & Gram
Panchayat, Municipal Corporations/municipal councils
(government of urban areas)**

THE VIDHAN SABHA

- **The Vidhan Sabha is also known as the State Legislative Assembly/Lower House or Sasana Sabha.**
- **It is the main law making body at the state level.**
- **The members of the Vidhan Sabha are directly elected by the people of the state.**
- **Election to the Vidhan Sabha are held every five years.**
- **The part which gets the most seats is called by the governor to form the new state Government.**
- **The leader of the party becomes the Chief Minister of the state.**
- **The chief Minister chooses a group of people as ministers. Together they form the Council of Ministers.**
- **The head of the state government is the Chief Minister.**

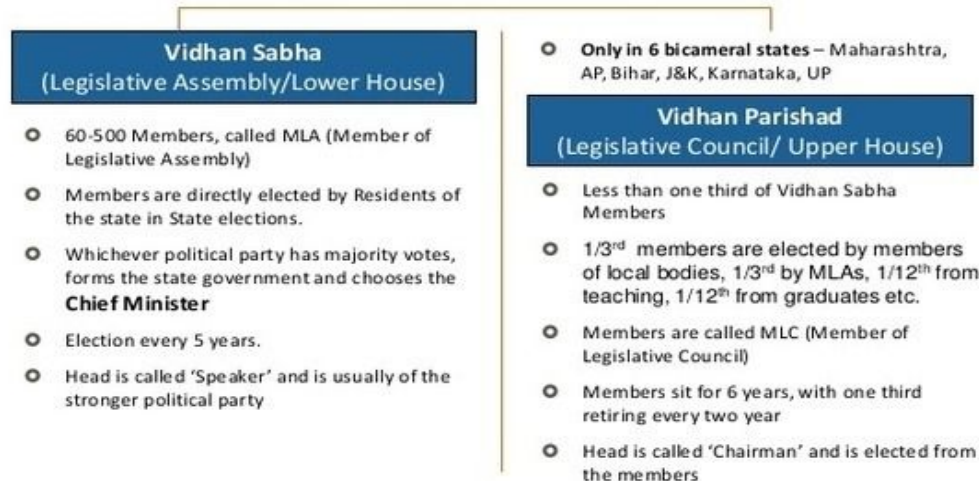
- **Maximum of 500 members, but not less than 60 members (Currently 404 members in Uttar Pradesh, 147 members in Odisha)**
- **Goa, Sikkim, Mizoram and Union territory of Puducherry which have fewer than 60 members.**
- **The members are known as MLA.**
- **Citizen of India above 25 years of age can contest elections for Vidhan Sabha.**
- **Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh have bicameral legislatures.**
- **Odisha has unicameral legislature.**
- **The speaker presides over the meeting. (Surjya Narayan Patro, BJD, since 2019)**

THE VIDHAN PARISHAD

- The Vidhan Parishad is also known as the Legislative Council/Upper House or Sasana Mandali.

Political System at State Level

State Government



GOVERNOR OF ODISHA- Prof.Ganeshi Lal



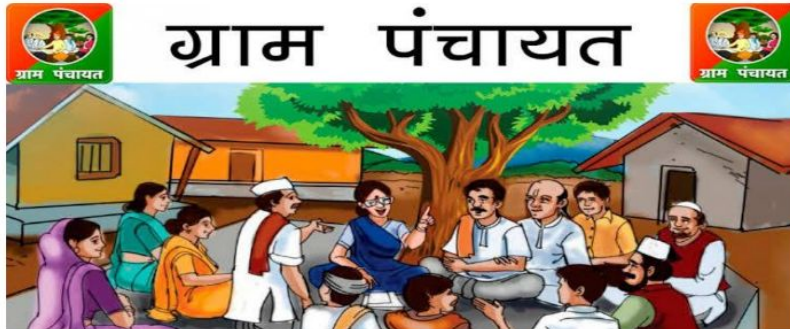
CHIEF MINISTER OF ODISHA- Mr. Naveen Pattnaik



THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Village Panchayat
- Municipal Committee
- Municipal Corporation

Panchayati Raj



GRAM PANCHAYAT

- The group of people that looks after the welfare of the villagers is called a Panchayat.
- The Panchayat consists of five members called the panchas.
- The leader of the Village Panchayat is a Sarpanch, who is chosen by the adult villagers.

FUNCTION OF GRAM PANCHAYAT

- **They ensure that the medical facilities are provided to the villagers**
- **They make sure that the schools are provided to the children.**
- **They provide facilities to educate farmers about new methods of farming and usage of new machines and technologies.**
- **They also solve disputes among the villagers.**
- **They help the villagers in bringing wasteland under cultivation.**

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

- **The group that takes care of the people living in the towns is called the Municipal Committee.**
- **The head of the Municipal Committee is called the Chairperson.**
- **People living in towns elect the members of the Municipal Committee.**
- **A Municipal Committee is responsible for providing public services in its areas and looking after the welfare of its town.**

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

- A bigger group that take care of the people living in big cities is called a Municipal Corporation
- The head of the Municipal Corporation is called the Mayor.
- The members of the Municipal Corporation are called Councillors.

Types of courts in India

- There are 3 types of courts in India:-

Judiciary



Supreme court



High court

District courts



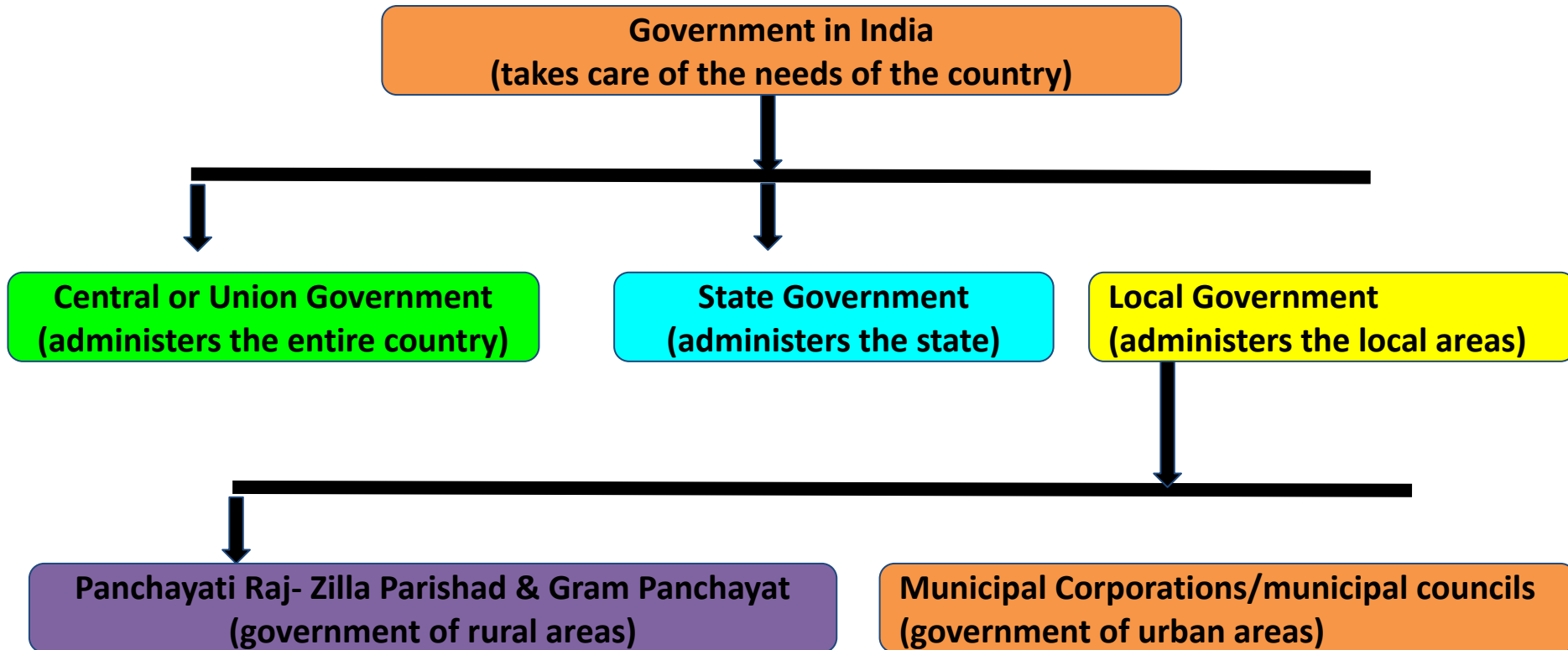
BOMBAY HIGH COURT

SUMMING UP

- **STATE GOVERNMENTS**
- **The Vidhan Sabha**
- **The Vidhan Parishad**
- **Village Panchayat**
- **Municipal Committee**
- **Municipal Corporation**
- **The Courts**

HOMWORK GIVEN

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



HOMEWORK

Write three lines on 'What freedom means to me' in the notebook.

LEARNING OUTCOME

The learner will be able to know:

- **Responsibilities of Central and State Government**
- **Relationship between Central and State Government**
- **Structure and function of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**
- **Duties of the President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers**

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP