

CLASS : 5

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE CHAPTER

NUMBER: 21

CHAPTER NAME : OUR GOVERNMENT

**SUBTOPIC : THE PRESIDENT, THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS, STATE GOVERNMENTS, THE COURTS**

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

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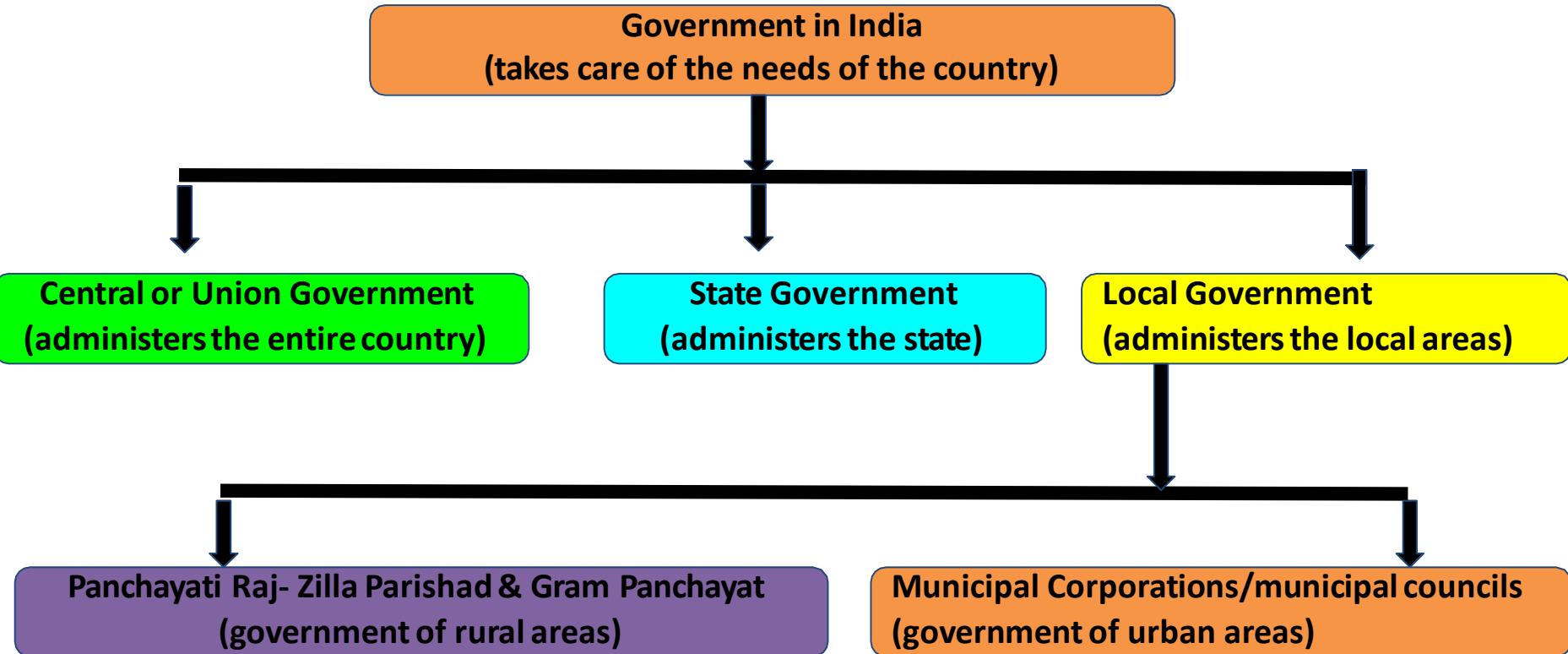
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To enable the learner to know about:

- The responsibilities of Central and State Government
- The relationship between Central and State Government
- The structure and function of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- The duties of the President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
- The state Governments
- The Courts

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
- Structure and function of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha



Central Government

Parliament

(Main law-making body)

President of India(Main head of the country)

Lok Sabha(members are elected directly by the people)

Rajya Sabha(members are elected indirectly by members of the State Legislative Assemblies)



▶ 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



- The President is known as the first citizen of India.
- He became the President in the year 2017.
- He is the 14th President of India.
- The President of India is the supreme authority of India.
- The minimum age to become the President of India is 35 years.
- The President is the head of our country.
- They are elected for a period of five years by the members of the Lok Sabha , the Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies

QUALIFICATIONS TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF INDIA (Article 58)

- Must be a citizen of India
- Qualified to become a member of the Lok Sabha or House of the People.
- Age must be 35 or above.

DID YOU KNOW?
The first President of India- Mr. Rajendra Prasad



Ram Nath
Kovind
2017-



Pranab
Mukherjee
2012-2017



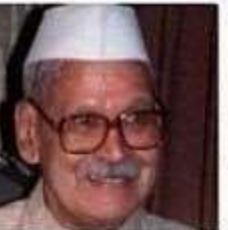
Pratibha Patil
2007-2012



A. P. J. Abdul
Kalam
2002-2007



K. R.
Narayanan
1997-2002



Shankar
Dayal Sharma
1992-1997



R.
Venkataraman
1987-1992



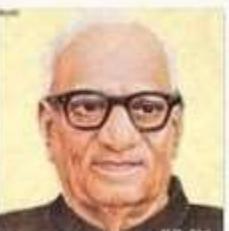
Zail Singh
1982-1987



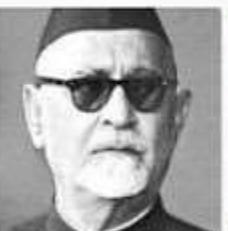
Neelam
Sanjiva Reddy
1977-1982



Fakhruddin
Ali Ahmed
1974-1977



V. V. Giri
1969-1974



Zakir Husain
1967-1969

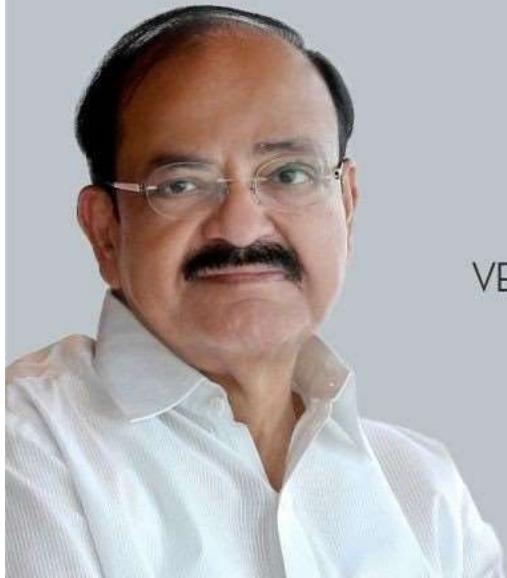


Sarvepalli
Radhakrishnan
1962-1967



Rajendra
Prasad
1950-1962

VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA



LIST OF VICE PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

DR. SARVEPALLI
RADHAKRISHNAN



1952 - 1962

DR. ZAKIR
HUSSAIN



1962 - 1967

SH. VARAHAGIRI
VENKATA GIRI



1967 - 1969

GOPAL SWARUP
PATHAK



1969 - 1974

BASAPPA
DANAPPA JATTI



1974 - 1979

JUSTICE MUHAMMAD
HIDAYATULLAH



1979 - 1984

RAMASWAMY
VENKATARAMAN



1984 - 1987

SHANKAR DAYAL
SHARMA



1987 - 1992

KOCHERIL RAMAN
NARAYANAN



1992 - 1997

KRISHAN
KANT



1997 - 2002

BHAIRON SINGH
SHEKHAWAT



2002 - 2007

MOHAMMAD
HAMID ANSARI



2007 - 2017

M VENKAIAH
NAIUDU



2017 - INCUMBENT

ROLE OF VICE-PRESIDENT

- Acts as president in the absence of the president due to death, resignation, impeachment, or other situations.

Prime Minister of India- Mr. Narendra Modi

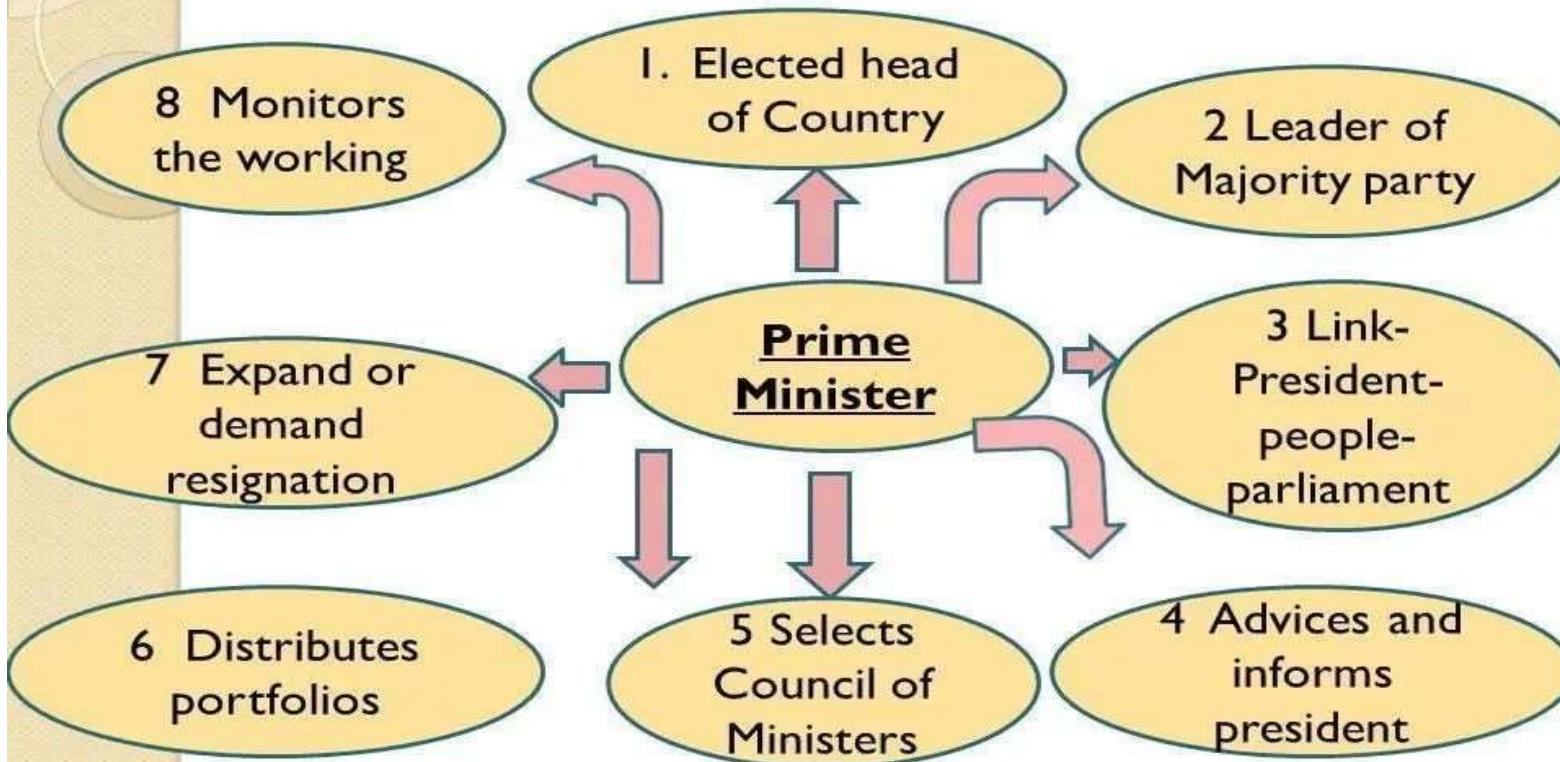


President invites the party which has won most seats in the Lok Sabha to form the government.

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.

Functions of The Prime Minister



List of Prime Ministers of India

NcertBooks.Guru



JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU



GULZARILAL NANDA



LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI



INDIRA GANDHI



MORARJI DESAI



CHARAN SINGH



RAJIV GANDHI



V.P.SINGH



CHANDRA SHEKAR



P.V.NARASIMHARAO



A.B.VAJPAYEE



H.D.DEVE GOWDA



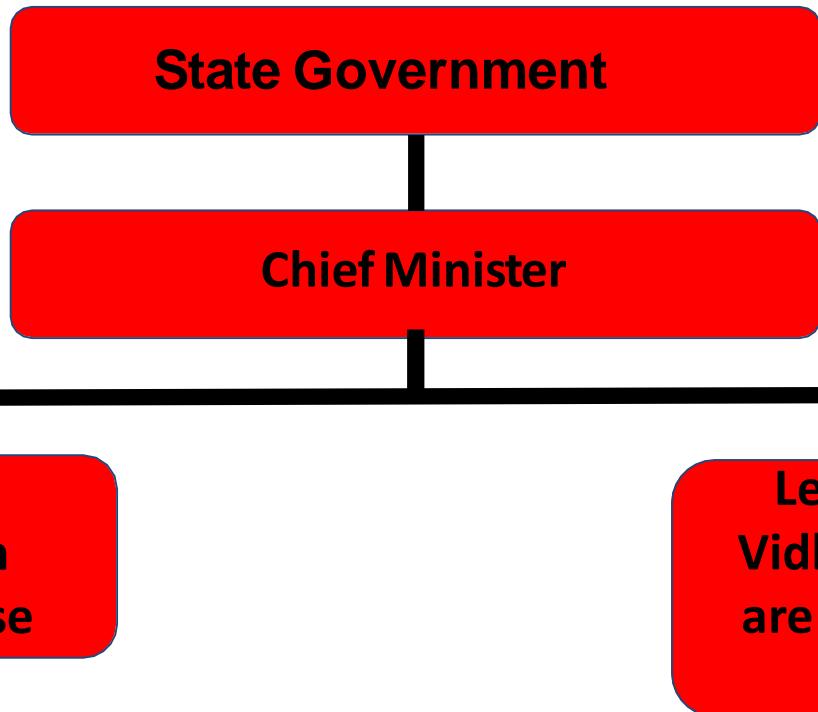
I.K.GUJRAL



MANMOHAN SINGH



NARENDRA D. MODI



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 party 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)

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly/Lower House)

- 60-500 Members, called MLA (Member of Legislative Assembly)
- Members are directly elected by Residents of the state in State elections.
- Whichever political party has majority votes, forms the state government and chooses the **Chief Minister**
- Election every 5 years.
- Head is called 'Speaker' and is usually of the stronger political party

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

Political System at State Level

State Government

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly/Lower House)

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- Only in 6 bicameral states – Maharashtra, AP, Bihar, J&K, Karnataka, UP

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council/ Upper House)

- Less than one third of Vidhan Sabha Members
- 1/3rd members are elected by members of local bodies, 1/3rd by MLAs, 1/12th from teaching, 1/12th from graduates etc.
- Members are called MLC (Member of Legislative Council)
- Members sit for 6 years, with one third retiring every two year
- Head is called 'Chairman' and is elected from the members

GOVERNER OF ODISHA- Prof.Ganeshi Lal

CHIEF MINISTER OF ODISHA- Mr. Naveen Patnaik



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

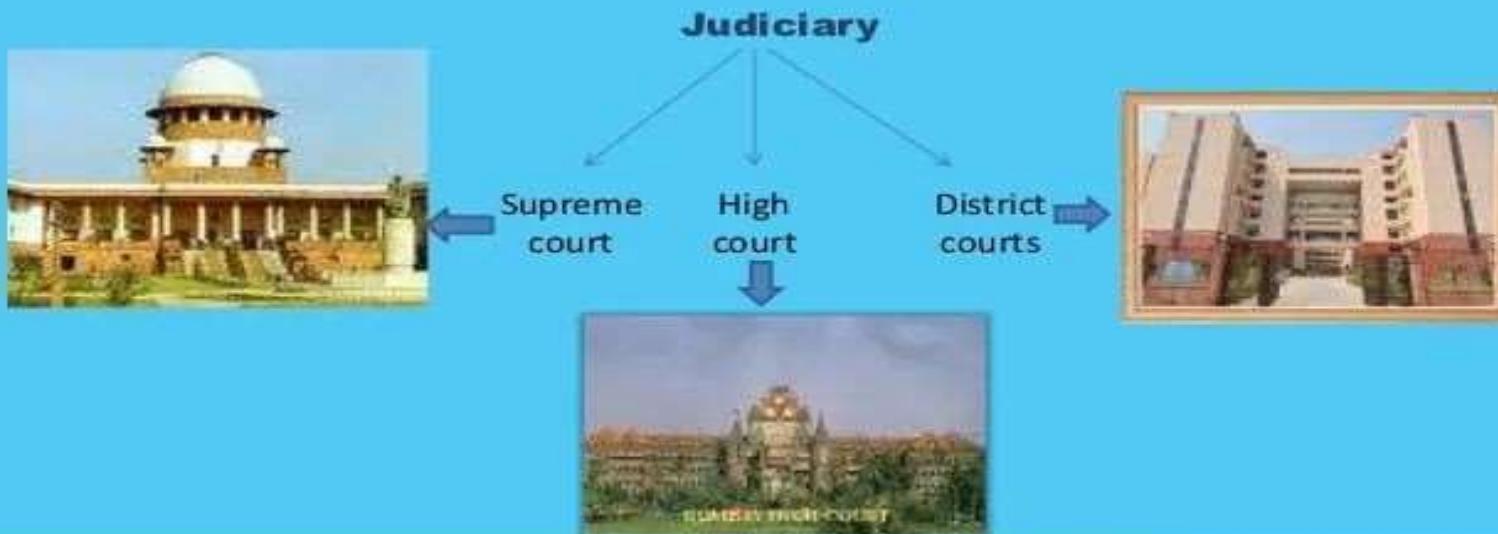
- The group that takes care of the people living in the towns is called the Municipal Committee.
- The head of the Municipal Committee is called the Chairperson.
- People living in towns elect the members of the Municipal Committee.
- A Municipal Committee is responsible for providing public services 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:-



SUMMING UP

- 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
- Structure and function of State Government
- Types and function of court

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.
- Rajya Sabha the meeting is presided by Vice-President.

HOMEWORK

What do you mean by electorate? Write in the note book.



<https://wordwall.net/resource/26526219>

LEARNING OUTCOME

The learner will be able to :

- **Know the responsibilities of Central and State Government**
- **Know the relationship between Central and State Government**
- **Know the structure and function of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**
- **Know the duties of the President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers**
- **Know the State Governments**
- **Know about the Courts**

THANKING YOU
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