

CHAPTER - 4

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

You have learned about State Government in previous class and tell:-

- *Where is the Legislative Assembly of our state is situated?*
- *Who is the member of Legislative Assembly of your area ?*
- *Are the Government of Chhattisgarh's orders implemented in Bhopal ?*

In our country there is a state government. Along with it there is a government which looks after many matters like postal, banking, railway services etc. and also maintains law and order of the country. This government is called central government. This government does its work for the country from capital city Delhi. Therefore commonly it is said as Government of Delhi .

1. *Make a list of the Central Government offices near your locality.*
2. *Discuss with your classmates, on which people the law and order is implemented by the Central Government.*
3. *As you know that central government decides the price of petrol, now give 2-3 examples of other products and tell where the central government should fix the price for what and why? Write briefly in your own words, giving reasons.*

In this lesson we will learn about central government:-

Parliament for the entire country Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha prepares the law and president's signature is compulsory. President and both the houses are called parliament. See picture 3.1, it shows the parliament house. It is situated in the capital of India.

- *Have you ever seen the parliament house in news paper or T.V.?*
- *Is any person of your locality elected to this house, if yes what is he called as?*



Fig. 3.1 Parliament House

■ *What does he do in this house?*

Lok Sabha- As different states have been divided into legislative areas. Like wise the whole country is divided in parliamentary electorate areas. These areas are divided according to the population. Near about 10 lakhs voters form a parliamentary electorate area. Therefore the reason is that the state having a large number of population has more parliamentary seats of the area. So India is divided into 543 (Lok Sabha) parliamentary electorate areas. In which Chhattisgarh has 11 (Lok Sabha Seats) parliamentary electorate areas.

People of India elect the members of Lok Sabha. These members have a working period of 5 years. One member can be the representative of one area only.

1. *In which parliamentary electorate do you live?*
2. *Who is the member of parliament of your area?*
3. *How was he elected. Discuss with your classmates?*

Rajya Sabha - In the centre there should be a representative from all of the states, so one another sabha was formed which is known as Rajya Sabha. This is also called as state government representative committee (Rajya Sabha). In Rajya Sabha there is 250 members of those 238 members are elected by the state government. 12 members who are renowned experts from different subject like art, science, literature, music etc. are nominated by the president. These members working Period of six years span.

Parliament is also called as legal administrator. This is an important part of the government.

Affairs of the parliament: - Parliament's main work is to prepare law. Secondly to inspect and enquire about the work of the cabinet ministers.

Pay attention why law is to be prepared by the parliament. Because the representatives who were elected by us, keeps in mind the welfare of us and they make the law.

Parliamentary Law making committee (Karya Palika)

The laws which are made in the parliament, its responsibilities to enact these laws of parliamentary working committee. It is an important governing body. The head of this committee is the president. The work of the government is done in the name of the president. But the actual decisions of these works are being taken by the cabinet ministers under the leadership of Prime Minister.

The party which gets majority in the parliament appoint or choose prime minister or president by the support of majority party members. President with the advice of the prime minister select the ministers and the cabinet ministry is formed. They all are the members of the parliament.

President: - The head of India's working committee of parliamentary is president. All the official works of the government is done in the name of president. But the actual decision is taken by the cabinet minister in the leadership of prime minister.

Example: - We see in newspaper or T.V. that in parliament there are lots of arguments for women's reservation Bill. And if the cabinet minister's takes decision for woman's reservation in parliament. Then, it cannot be a law until and unless it has been signed by the president.

Discuss with your friends in which fields or areas women name been given reservation.

Powers of the President: - Following are the powers of president:-

1. The President appoints Governor of the states. Speaker, Chief Election Commissioner, Chief Justices of Supreme Court and High Court, Chairman of Union Public Service Commissioner, etc.
2. The President is the Chief in command of all the defence forces of India.
3. The President can declare war with other countries. He can also take part and make argument with other nations.
4. The President has the power to give forgiveness.
5. If India's security is in danger due to war etc. then President can declare emergency in the whole country.

The President uses all these powers with the advice of the Prime minister and the Cabinet ministers.

- What should be the ability, for appointing a President?
- For how much period does the president hold his/her office?
- Discuss with your teacher what are the powers other than the above mentioned powers which the president has?

If the law which was made by parliamentary working committee (Vyavasthika) is not obeyed or breaking the rules. Do you know who can give the punishment?

This work is done by the government third important governing body. That is known as "Judiciary System".

Judiciary System: - In the previous class you have learnt about district court and high court. Now we will learn about Supreme Court. This is the biggest court of the nation. It is situated in Delhi and also it is known as the highest court.

Right and power of Supreme Court: - There are three types of rights of highest court:-

1. Preliminary Rights :-

The following cases can be heard in Supreme Court:-

- A. Cases, which are between central government and state government.
- B. Controversial cases between two or more states.
- C. Cases like in which the fundamental rights of a citizens are violated.

2. Right to Appeal: - This court has a right to appeal against the decision given by high court. The case matters which comes within is like, constitutional, Civil and Criminal matters.

3. Right to Consult: - According to it President can consult Supreme Court for some matters related to public importance or law. But it cannot compel the president to follow its consultation.

Supreme Court is the conservator of fundamental right of the citizen. It can amend the acts which are implemented by the parliament. Those laws which are against rules and regulations of constitution can be announced illegal.



Supreme Court, New Delhi

Exercise

- 1.. Find out :-
 - (a) In which state do you live ?
 - (b) Who is the chief minister of your state ?
 - (c) Who is the member of parliament of your area ?
 - (d) Do the members of parliament take interest in solving the problems of your area ?
How ?
2. What is central government? Name the different governing bodies of the government?
3. What do you know about our country's parliament?
4. Which government body works as the law maker of the country?
5. Describe about the four important powers of the president?
6. Why was the responsibility of law making given to the parliament?
7. Who appoints the prime minister and cabinet minister?
8. What are the rights and powers of Supreme Court?
9. If I were "the Prime minister." Write your views in 5 sentences.