****

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**GRADE: V DATE: 28.2.23**

**18. GOVERNING OURSELVES**

**I .Answer the following**

**1. Which provision in the Constitution helps in the proper governance of the country?**

The Constitution provides for a Government at the centre and one in each state .The powers of the central and state Government have been clearly written down in the Constitution. This has been done for the proper Governance of the country.

**2. Write three differences between the Loksabha and the Rajyasabha.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **LokSabha** | **Rajya Sabha** |
| 1. | The Lok sabha is the highest law-making body in our country. The speaker guides the proceedings in the Lok Sabha | The Vice President of India is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha. |
| 2. | It is known as the House of the people or the Lower house. | The Rajya sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament. |
| 3. | Its members are elected directly by the people for a term of five years. | Its members are not directly elected by the people.  The members are elected for term of six years. |
| 4. | The Loksabha can have a maximum of 552 members. | There can be a maximum of 250 members in the RajyaSabha. |

**3. How is the Central government formed?**

* There are many political parties in our country.
* In a national election, different parties field their candidates.
* People vote for their candidates.
* The party that gets the maximum seats in the Loksabha forms the Central Government.
* The president appoints the leader of this party as the Prime minister.
* The Prime Minister forms the union cabinet.

**4. What is a legislatively assembly? How is it formed?**

* The body that makes laws for the state is called a Legislative Assembly.
* They are elected for a term of five years.
* The people of the state who are more than 18 years of age elect the members of the state Legislative Assemblies.
* The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by people who are more than 18 years of age.

**5. Write a short note on the Judiciary.**

* The Constitution of India provides for an Independent judiciary.
* The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in the country.
* It gives the final judgments in any legal case.
* All the judges are appointed by the President of India.
* The Chief Justice is the highest judicial position.
* The High Court is the highest judicial body in a state.
* There are lower courts in every state.
* Each district has its own district court.