



We elect a class representative for smooth management of the class. Moreover, we form a class committee, a class cleanliness committee, a class management committee. You also must be doing your part to decorate and arrange the class. You may be wondering who would be in charge of the entire administration, management and executive of the state ?

The state government does the administration of the state. One of the basic objectives of the State is to maintain the well-being and safety of the people by maintaining law and order. The main aim of the state government is to attain the all-round welfare of the people of the State by preserving and protecting their freedom and fundamental rights. For this three organs of the Government continuously function as Legislative, Executive and Judiciary. State Legislature is known as The Legislative Assembly. Its task is to formulate laws for effective and efficient governance of the state. While the function of State Executive is to implement the law and the function of the Judiciary is to punish those who break the law.

### Local self Government

The government is also a managing body. This managing body usually runs the administration according to the will of the people. India is a very big country. If the administration is carried out from only one level or place, it leads to many difficulties and inconvenience to the citizens. That is why we have a government which works at different levels : i.e at the local level, at state level and national level. Local people elect their representatives by voting and administration done by them only is called local self government. Gram-Panchayat, Taluka-Panchayat and District-Panchayat are the government of rural local self government. Municipality and the Municipal Corporation are the government of urban local self government. We will study about the State Government.

### Know This

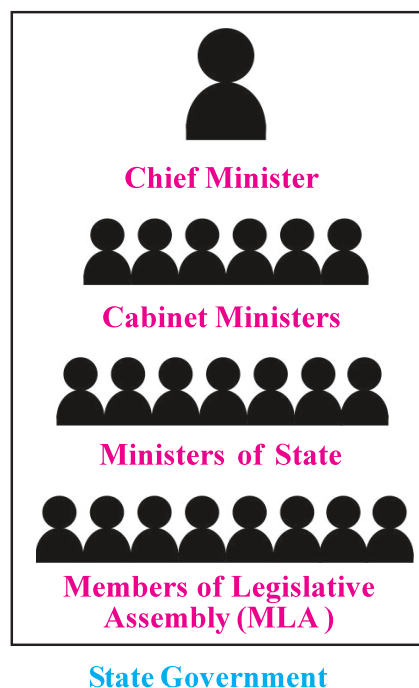
The implementation of Panchayati Raj started in Gujarat from April 1<sup>st</sup> 1963.

### Think

- What are the organs of the Government ?
- Why are the organs of the state Government needed ?
- What if there is no Judiciary ?
- Why should we not break the law ?

### Formation and Role of State Government

India is a country with a huge population. India has 28 states and 9 union territories. Delhi is a special state. There is a federal government in the country with two levels namely 'Union' and 'State'. The national government is called the Central Government or the Union Government. It administers the whole of India. The government that administers the state at state level is called the State Government.





**Gujarat Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)**

### **Legislative Council**

Main organs of the state government : Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary. The upper house of the State Legislature is called the Legislative Council. Every state in India has a legislature. There is a Legislative Council only in the states of Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar-Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra-Pradesh. Gujarat Legislative Assembly does not have a Legislative Council.

The members of the Legislative Council are elected by the constituencies of the local self governing bodies registered graduates, electoral college of secondary and higher secondary teachers. To be a member of the Legislative Council the candidate must be 30 years of age or more and should be an Indian citizen. The Legislative Council is a permanent house. Each member of the Legislative Council is elected for a term of six years. One- third members of the Legislative Council retire every second year. The state decides whether to have a Legislative Council or not.

### **Legislative Assembly**

The lower house of 'Legislature' is called 'Legislative Assembly'. According to the provisions of the constitution the number of members in the Legislative Assembly cannot be less than 60 and more than 500.

### **Qualification to be a member of Legislative Assembly**

- He should be an Indian citizen.
- His age should be 25 years or more.
- He must not have a paid position in a government institution.
- That person should not be a bankrupt, a convicted offender or having an unstable mind.

Every state in India has a Legislative Assembly. State areas are divided into different constituencies. One member is elected from each constituency. There are total 182 assembly seats in the state of Gujarat. The number of legislators in each state legislative assembly is different. The number of seats are based on

population. Most of the legislators belong to different political parties. There are also independent legislators who do not belong to any political party. The 'Vidhan-Sabha Bhavan' of Gujarat is located at Gandhinagar and its name is Vitthalbhai Patel - Vidhan-Sabha Bhavan.

**Election :** Elections for members of the state legislature are held every five years. A member of the Legislative Assembly is called a Legislator or MLA (member of the Legislative Assembly). MLAs are elected by the people through direct elections. Different political parties field their representative as their party's candidate in the assembly elections. One becomes a member of the Legislative Assembly based on majority of votes from his own constituency. The party having a majority in the Legislative Assembly, forms its own government. The members of the Legislative Assembly represent the people.

#### Activity

- Get acquainted with the legislator of your area. Know their contact number and address.
- Get information about the issues of the people in your area and inform the legislator about them by a letter.
- Get the meaning of the words: Majority, the ruling party, opposition party, coalition government, election commission etc. and discuss about them in the classroom.

**Tenure (Duration) :** The Legislative Assembly is not a permanent house. Its term is five years. It dissolves when its term gets over. In certain unusual situations, the government cannot run according to the constitutional provision or when a government cannot be formed in that case the President imposes 'Presidential Rule' in the state on the recommendation of the Governor. During that time the Governor takes care of the state administration.

The MLA's elect the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker from them for the smooth conduct of the Legislative Assembly. Financial and ordinary bills can be introduced in the Legislative Assembly only. After passing through various stages the bills are sent to the Governor for approval. On getting approval of the Governor, the bill becomes an Act.

#### Functions :

- Make amendments in the existing laws.
- Approves the budget.
- Formulates new laws when the need arises.
- Controls the executive.
- Repeals old and irrelevant Laws.





**Question Hour :** Any legislator can ask questions, can give suggestions at the appointed time in the legislative assembly at the time of questioning and can also present their own opinion or belief. After that concerned minister of that department answers the asked questions and gives clarifications about necessary steps being taken. He also guarantees the house to resolve the questions.



**Legislative Assembly**

Legislators can ask questions to ministers or even the chief-minister through the speaker.

#### **Executive :**

The State Executive is an important part of the state government. The state executive consists of the Governor, the Chief-Minister and the Cabinet. The executive also includes the administrative officers working under the control and guidance of the ministers. The cabinet is called the Political Executive and the administrative officers are called Administrative Executive.

#### **Activity**

- What is the name of your assembly constituency ?
- Which party's MLA is there in your constituency presently ?
- Which party is there in your state presently ?
- Who is the present Chief Minister and the Governor of Gujarat ?
- Name the Education Minister, Home Minister and Finance minister of Gujarat.



## Functions of the Executive

- Enforces the laws made by the Legislative Assembly.
- Takes care of maintaining law and order in the state.
- Makes effort to remove the economic and social problems.
- Plans to eradicate poverty and unemployment of the citizens of state.
- Provides services like education, health, transportation, communication, electricity etc.
- Plans and ensures that the citizens have access to the necessities of life.
- Takes care of smooth administration in the whole state.
- The state government works for the welfare of the people.

### Governor :

Every state in India has a Governor. He is the constitutional head of the state. He is also the executive head of the state. He is appointed by the President of the country on the advice of the Prime Minister for five years. All the administration of the state is done in his name. A citizen of India aged 35 years and above is eligible for the post of a Governor.

### Functions of the Governor :

- Appoints the leader of the party having a majority in the state legislature as the Chief Minister.
- Appoints cabinet ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- Convenes (calls) the meeting of assembly and has a power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly if necessary. The Governor issues an ordinance if needed.
- Appoints the Advocate General of the state and the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission etc.
- Makes the law by signing bill passed by the legislature.
- He takes care of the state administration remaining neutral and impartial.

### Chief Minister :

The Governor appoints the leader of the party with the majority in the legislature as the Chief Minister. Most of the powers of the Governor are vested in the Chief Minister and his cabinet. In Gujarat, the office of the Chief Minister and his cabinet is in the new secretariat 'Swarnim Bhavan' in Gandhinagar. There are three levels of ministers in the cabinet (1) Cabinet level ministers (2) State level ministers and (3) Deputy level ministers.

### Functions of the Chief Minister :

- Convenes the cabinet meetings
- Supervises the functions of each minister.
- Provides guidance to the ministers if required.
- Informs the Governor about the decisions taken by the cabinet.
- Assigns various administrative portfolios to the ministers of the cabinet.

- Resuffles the cabinet if required.
- Gets the budget presented in the legislature by Finance Minister.
- Works continuously for the welfare, well being and development of the citizens of the state.
- He serves as an anchor, guide and captain of the government policies.

### Activity

- Arrange an educational tour to visit the Legislative Assembly.
- Form School Panchayat and Cabinet.
- Prepare a map showing the area of constituency of Legislative Assembly of your area.
- Make a list of the tasks undertaken by the legislator of your constituency.
- Learn about the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly through the Programme 'Lokshahi na Dhabkara'.
- Prepare a scrapbook by pasting cuttings of the work undertaken by the state government which has been published as news in the newspapers.
- Organize a mock parliament with the help of teacher..

### Functions of the State Government

In India, there is a federal system of government, so the work is divided between the state government and the central government. The jurisdiction (scope of work) of the state government is limited to its own state. While the jurisdiction of the central government covers the entire country. There is an important difference between the central government and state government in terms of their jurisdiction (scope of work). The functions and power assigned to the centre and the state are divided into three lists : (1) Union-List (2) State list (3) Concurrent list (combined list).

Know This		
Union list	State list	Concurrent list
Out of the 97 subjects assigned to the central government Census, Defence of the country, Finance, Banking, Elections, Railway, Post & Telegraph, Atomic energy, Aviation and National Highways, Marine Services are included in the Union Lists.	Among the 66 subjects assigned to the state government are Education, Health, Agriculture, Internal Trade, Commerce, Forest, Local self governing institutes etc. are included in the State List.	The 47 subjects for which both central and state government can frame the laws. It has a joint list of the powers such as Divorce, Education, Industries, Employment, Electricity and inheritance matters, Proceedings of civil and criminal cases are included in the Concurrent List.

- The main function of the state government in a democracy is to do the welfare of the people.
- The state government performs important functions related to the basic needs of the people such as electricity, concrete roads, clean-drinking water and health and hygiene related works.
- Distributes food items through rationing shops.



- Provides assistance to people in times of natural calamities like floods, heavy rains, draughts, earthquakes, hurricanes etc.
- Provides facilities for transportation, educational institutions, hospitals, justice etc.
- It plays an important role in maintaining peace, law and order in the state.

### State Judiciary

Every state in India has a High Court. The High Court of Gujarat was established on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1960 in Ahmedabad. The High Court of Gujarat is in Ahmedabad. The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the President on the advice of the judges of the Supreme Court.

#### Functions :

- To protect and safeguard the rights of the citizen.
- Redressal of citizen's appeal.
- Hearing appeals against the verdict of civil or criminal cases.
- Protecting law and order.
- High-court acts as a precedent court. High court is a court of records.
- Disposition of (finds solution) Public Interest litigations (PIL).



High court of Gujarat

#### Know This

- The Judges of the High Court take oath before the Governor.
- Lawyers usually make arguments in the High Court. The accused and the plaintiff are called only if necessary.
- Each district has a Sessions Court. A case of theft, robbery, assault, murder, physical injury or altercation is considered a criminal dispute.
- Dispute over land, building or property are considered civil disputes.
- The police registers an FIR (First Information Report) at the police station when the crime is first reported.
- Lok Adalats also function in the state to reduce the burden of courts.

### The meaning of Health

Well-ness is called health. Health is a state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual well-being. Health is not just the absence of diseases or physical weakness. Health is an achievement of physical well-being. In order to have a good family and social life, it is important for a person to be in good health first. The holistic development of a country is only possible with healthy human resource.



## Public Health Services

Public Health centre, Primary Health Centers (PHC) , Health Sub-Centers in rural area, civil hospitals in big cities, different types of vaccination programs for children, cleanliness campaigns, access to pure drinking water, environmental protection program, family welfare programs are provided to the citizens of the country through the Public Health Services. Control on food adulteration, drug control, protection against life-threatening diseases and preventive measures increase people's well being. Facility of 108 is available for emergency treatment.

## Private Health Services

Health services are provided to the citizens by private clinics, private hospitals, trainees and government registered private doctors. There are also large numbers of private laboratories working to diagnose diseases. Specialized private hospitals are working for the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases to provide health services.

## Health and State Government

The state government makes special plans and expenditures to provide health services to the citizens of the state. The following functions are performed by the State Government :

### Functions :

- Distribution of food grains to the poor through ration-shops.
- Vaccination to control diseases like measles, chicken pox, polio etc.
- Liquor-prohibition, control on food adulteration.
- 108 for emergency medical facilities.
- Cleanliness drive and scheme for management of sanitation.
- Distribution of generic medicines through Jan-Aushadhi kendra at reasonable rate.
- Planning of health services to control diseases like malaria, jaundice, leprosy, blindness, diabetes, tuberculosis, cancer etc.

## Health and Government

The planning and management is done by the State Government and the Central Government to maintain good health of the citizens of the nation.

Health Schemes	
Schemes of State Government	Schemes of Central Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Mukhyamantri- Amrutam(Ma) Yojana</li><li>● School Health Program</li><li>● Mission Balam Sukham</li><li>● Mamta Sakhi Yojana</li><li>● Janani(mother) Suraksha Yojna</li><li>● Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram</li><li>● Chiranjivi Yojana</li><li>● Balsakha Yojana</li><li>● Khilkhilat Dropback Yojana</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● PradhanMantri Jan Arogya Yojana</li><li>● National Leprosy (haemoptysis) Eradication Program</li><li>● Prime Minister's Safe Motherhood Campaign.</li><li>● Environment Protection Programs</li><li>● National Family Plan</li><li>● Atal Sneh Yojana</li><li>● Toilet and Cleanliness Campaign</li><li>● Ayushman Bharat Yojana-2018</li></ul>





### Khilkhilat Drop-back Yojana



The birth of a child is a happy occasion in every family. The return of a healthy mother and a healthy baby is an occasion of joy for every family. So now, a new arrangement has been made in the government institution to take the mother and the new born baby home from the government institution after delivery by 'Khilkhilat' Vehicle.

This 'khilkhilat vehicle is available with certain government hospitals. Health workers provide these available services to lactating

mothers. After discharge from the hospital, the mother is given health education as well as counseling for 'Maternal and Child health'. Even inside the vehicle, messages of safe child upbringing and vaccination are given to the mother and her accompanying family members through videos.

### Know This

#### Celebration of various Health Days

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ● 30 January - World Leprosy Day               | ● 05 June - World Environment Day      |
| ● 04 February - World Cancer Day               | ● 14 June - World Blood Donation Day   |
| ● 08 March - International Women's Day         | ● 21 June - International Yoga Day     |
| ● 24 March - World Tuberculosis Prevention Day | ● 11 July - World Population Day       |
| ● 07 April - World Health Day                  | ● 1 December - World AIDS Day          |
| ● 25 April - World Malaria Day                 | ● 3 December - World Disability Day    |
| ● 31 May - World Anti-Tobacco Day              | ● 10 December - World Human Rights Day |

**Mukhyamantri-Amrutam (Ma) Yojana :** Family members living below the poverty line in rural as well as urban areas of all districts of Gujarat and members of a family with an annual income of Rs. 4 Lakhs or less (maximum five persons) are included. There is a prescribed treatment package for heart, brain, kidney, cancers, burns, neonatal diseases and serious injuries. The beneficiary receives medical treatment at the contracted hospital.



### Know This

#### **Ayushman Bharat Yojana-2018 (Ayushman Bharat Programme) (Central Government)**

'Ayushman Bharat Yojana' or 'Pradhan-Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana' is a health scheme of the Government of India, implemented on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 in the whole of India. The main objective of this scheme is to provide health insurance to economically weaker people (BPL holder). Under this scheme, up to five lakhs cashless health insurance will be made available to every family. Ten crore BPL families (about 50 crore people) will be benefited by this scheme. The ministry of Health and Family Welfare implements this scheme.

There are two important things in Ayushman Bharat Yojana (1) Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (2) Kalyan Kendra

### Know This

#### **Civil Hospital**

- Ahmedabad Civil Hospital is the largest hospital in Asia.
- This hospital was established in 1841.
- The hospital has excellent facilities for the treatment of heart, kidney, cancer and other serious diseases.

### Exercise

#### **1. Fill in the blanks :**

- (1) The number of members in the Gujarat Legislative Assembly is .....
- (2) The upper house of the State Legislature is called .....
- (3) The name of the Legislative Assembly building of Gujarat is .....
- (4) Assembly elections are held every ..... years.
- (5) There is a ..... scheme in Gujarat for the patient to get immediate service.

#### **2. State whether the following statements are true or false :**

- (1) Mukhyamantri Amrutam (Ma) Yojana is run by the Central Government. ( )
- (2) The state of Delhi is a National Capital Region (NCR). ( )
- (3) The Legislative Assembly is also called the lower house. ( )
- (4) Uttar Pradesh has a Legislative Council. ( )
- (5) The Legislative Assembly is a permanent house. ( )



**3. Answer the following questions in one or two lines each :**

- (1) When does the bill become an act ?
- (2) Mention the organs of the state government.
- (3) Who appoints the Chief Minister ?
- (4) Through whom are questions asked in the assembly ?
- (5) Who takes care of the state when there is Presidential Rule in the state ?

**4. Write Short Notes :**

- (1) Functions of the Governor
- (2) Public Health Services
- (3) Functions of the Chief-Minister
- (4) Formation of the Legislative Assembly

**5. Answer the following questions in 3-4 lines each :**

- (1) Mention functions of the State Government.
- (2) What functions does the State Government perform for the health of the citizens ?
- (3) State the eligibility to become a member of the Legislative Assembly.
- (4) How is the State Executive formed ?
- (5) Write the duties of the State Executive.

**Additional Questions**

- The village Sarpanch wants to make a law for the development of village. How will he make it ?
- Vijay Bhai is 24 years old. He has registered his candidature for the Assembly elections. Will his candidature be valid or not ? Why ?
- Explain the difference between a bill and a law.
- What happens if Meenakshi, who is registered as a voter in Gujarat's Kutch district, registers her candidature in the Delhi Assembly elections ?

