# Government—

* central - mp’s -LOKHSABA, RAJYASABHA - constituencies
* state -mla’s - parties - CM - Vidhan Sabha ,Vidhan Parishad - wards
* local -gram panchayat, munspal council, muncipal comison -wards

## STATE:-

### legistative:-

#### Vidhan parishad;-

* is the upper house
* 6 years of service
* in 2 years 1/3 members of the members retire

#### Vidhan Sabha

* mla’s come
* 5 years , MID-TERM elections are alowed
* min of 25 years ,sound mind , less than 2 years of imprisonment , not a government worker
* elect a speaker and deputy speaker

##### functions:-

* making laws only underr statee list
* presenting budget
* makes laws on trade , agrculture and commerce educatio

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####from bill to law;- \* bill is put to vote \* goes to the other houses for approval \* goes to the governer \* govrnor signs bill and it becomes a law \* governor cannot reject a bill \* he can send it back with sugestions ###excicutive:- ####governer(ias/ips):- \* constitutional head of a democracy \* entire administration runs under his name \* president appoints the governor \* elected for 5 years \* the president can reappiont him \* 35 years of age, no imprisonment, sound mind, no job under the governament \* not much ruling \* a person from winning party is appointed as the CM by the governor \* appoints council members on the advise of the CM \* can decrese the punishment \* can demand presidents rule, in which the cm along with the others and rule in the name of the presedent

####Cheif Minister(MLA’):- \* a person from the winning party who has been selected to rule the state  
\* the chief minester is invited to form a new ministery \* the chief minester select the ministers from his/her colleguies \* these set of people are called the Council of ministers or the state cabinet

####council of ministers:- \* carry out every thing that has to be exicuted \* it advices hte governor on the issuesand takes policy decions \* has to report to the legestative houses on its actions \* it remains as long as it hasthe support of the majority in the assembly \* the chief minester allocates portfolioes or departments to the ministers \* the senior ministers aregiven more important portfolioes like home and finance \* these senior minesters form the cabinet \* most of the important decions are taken by the chief minester and the cabint members ###Legestave:- \* the levels of the courts are the high court , the district court , sessions courts , provincinal courts ,Naya panchyats \* high court is headed by the chief justice it has as many judgesas the presedent thinks is nessesry \* it has rights to issue writs orders or ditectives to protect the fudamental rights of citizens of a state \* it has -power over all subordinate courts