

Master Lesson Plan

For

What is Government

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation date
CBSE	STD VI	Social Science	What is Government	English	What is Government?	2020-06-21 10:28:55

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What is Government

1. MS_Objectives_What is Government

Objectives

Note to teacher:

This asset is for teacher's reference only not to be taught to the students..

Students will be able to.....

- understand the meaning of Government.
- become aware of the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Central and State Governments.
- relate the efficiency of the Governments with their leaders.
- get exposed to important functions of the Governments in their country.
- appreciate the importance of obeying the country's law.
- identify Government workers.
- gain knowledge of the different types of Governments and reflect upon it.
- answer the questions by recollection of knowledge.
- learn by participation as to how a democratic government is formed.
- get an insight of situations before independence in India.
- learn the importance of responsible behaviour.
- recall and answer the question

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
4 Minutes	Main Script	Government	Working of the government, Working of the government

2. IQ_Need for Government

Need For Government

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Teacher to use images to introduce the topic - What is Government.



Our day to day needs are satisfied by our family members.

Whom would you approach for permission if you want to go on a class excursion for 3 days? (mostly, father)

Whom would you approach for permission if you want a help to learn cycling? (most cases, brother/sister)

Whom would you request if you want a cake baked for your classmates? (mostly, mother)

Whom would you go if you come up with a doubt in the story of Ramayan? (grandparents)

Whom would you go if you need help with school work? (ask any member of the family)

A family is needed to get things going. So also, a group of people are needed to get things going in the country.

This group of people, who have the power to take decisions and enforce it on the people is called 'Government'.



Every country needs a Government to make important decisions on various subjects like:

- protecting its borders
- social issues
- managing resources
- health and economic stability
- development of the nation
- peaceful relations with other countries

Government is a group of people representing a territory or country, who have the power to make laws and enforce them for the welfare and peace of the people.

URLs

<Shield flag> - <<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/shield-iran-india-tajikistan-3758846/>>

<Parliament> - <<https://publicdomainvectors.org/en/free-clipart/Indian-parliament-building/83429.html>>

<Emblem> - <<https://pixabay.com/photos/india-national-emblem-statue-390843/>>

<Border security> - <<https://pixabay.com/photos/border-patrol-flags-patrol-border-2747624/>>

<Speaker> - <<https://pixabay.com/vectors/marketing-social-networking-2481965/>>

<Windmill> - <<https://freemvg.org/windmills-up-the-hill>>

<Handshake> - <<https://freemvg.org/us-and-north-korea-relations>>

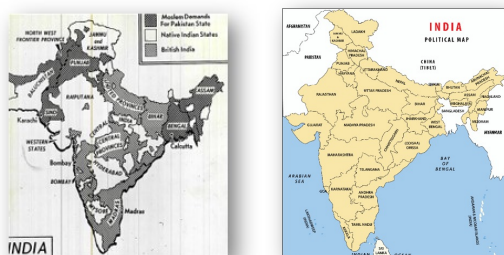
Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Government	Working of the government, Working of the government

3. MS_L Levels of Government in India

Levels of Government in India

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

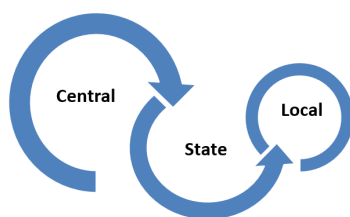
Teacher to use a Map to explain territorial divisions of the country.



In 1947, at the time of Independence from the British, India was made up of more than 500 princely territories, each having its own laws.

This situation would not work for a single independent Nation. In order to make administration easy, leaders of the Government reorganized the territories of the country into 28 States and 8 Union Territories.

This reorganization of States was done on linguistic, cultural, historic and demographic basis.



The Government of India, works at 3 levels for better and efficient administration. The 3 levels have different powers, functions and responsibilities.

- The Central or Union Government is the most powerful and dominates over the other levels. It is responsible for the welfare of all citizens of the country and makes laws on the maximum subjects.
- The State/Federal Government comes under the Central Government and shares the responsibility of the State people. It has different powers and limitations and makes law on certain State subjects only for the people of their State.
- The Local or Urban Governments come under the State Government and contribute to work and help the State Governments. It works for people at the block and village level. Their powers are limited only to small areas.

URLs

India map before Independence-

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1946_Map_of_British_India_with_areas_demanded_for_separate_Pakistan_by_Muslim_League.jpg

India now – SSSVV Gallery (Keyword- India map)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Government	Types of Government, Types of Government

4. IA_Role of Leaders in the Government

Role Leaders in the Government

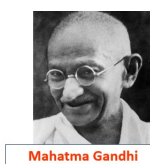
NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Teacher to use images of World Leaders to highlight their contributions to the country.

Every country needs strong leaders to find out their objectives, plan ways and means to achieve them for the development of the Nation.

Leaders lead the people of the country towards a fixed goal and motivate them to work to reach that goal.

The country and its success is the reflection of the work of its leaders.



Some such great leaders who worked for a specific goal were:

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Nelson Mandela
4. Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam

1. Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of United States of America, worked for the abolition of slavery, modernised the economy and strengthened the Government.

2. Mahatma Gandhi, an Indian lawyer, opposed colonization policy of the British and led the people of India in the freedom struggle on the principles of non-violence and *satyagraha*.

3. Nelson Mandela, the South African President, who spent 26 years in prison, fought against the policy of white domination (Apartheid) over the blacks. He was the first elected Black head of the Democratic country of South Africa.

4. Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, the eleventh President of India, was an aerospace scientist, who lead the country towards developing Indian Space Research. As a President, he signed the maximum number of mercy petitions of death and pardoned convicts.

Additional Information:

Books of the great leaders

1. Abraham Lincoln - Emancipation Proclamation of 1863

2. Mahatma Gandhi - My Experiments with Truth

3. Nelson Mandela - Long Walk to Freedom - 1994

4. Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam - Wings of Fire

URLs

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Abraham_Lincoln_seated_Feb_9_1864.jpg

Gandhiji - <https://pixabay.com/photos/pacifist-mahatma-gandhi-71445/>

<https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=292126&picture=nelson-mandela-silhouette>

Abdul Kalam - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/sfupamr/6878515034> (by Simon Fraser University)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
8 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Government	Working of the government, Working of the government

5. MS_ Governmental Functions

Governmental Functions

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Teachers to discuss the major role of the Government and its works.



The Indian Government performs several activities in order to give its citizens:

1. Political equality
2. Social justice
3. Economic welfare
4. Peace and Security

Some of the Governmental functions are of prime importance. The three level Governments work in coordination, as one unit, to achieve the following goals:

- a. Safeguarding our borders from foreign invasions
- b. National disaster management activities to protect the people from natural calamities and conduct rescue operations

c. For interconnecting different States and Zones an efficient transport infrastructure is created by the Central Government. The Indian Railways and the Golden Quadrilateral National Highways are examples of this.

d. A uniform Judicial system is followed by the country to ensure justice for all its citizens.

URLs

Cyclone storm: <https://pixabay.com/photos/cyclone-forward-hurricane-storm-2100663/>

Sea storm: <https://pixabay.com/photos/wave-sea-storm-movement-scum-1737605/>

Fire fighter: <https://pixabay.com/photos/fireman-firefighter-rubble-9-11-100722/>

Chemical disaster: <https://pixabay.com/photos/heavy-water-factory-1053775/>

Flood streets: <https://pixabay.com/photos/high-water-elbe-Meissen-emergency-876580/>

Highway – <https://pixabay.com/photos/aerial-view-highway-landscape-1209164/>

Intracity - <https://pixabay.com/photos/architecture-buildings-cars-city-1837176/>

Train track: <https://pixabay.com/photos/train-railway-station-railway-3487588/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Government	Working of the government, Working of the government

6. IQ_Laws of the Government

Laws of the Government

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Teacher to sum up the answers and differentiate between general Rules and Laws.

The Government makes Laws and everyone in the country need to follow it, in order to ensure proper functioning of the Government.

Government has the power to enforce the Laws through Legal backing. If laws are not obeyed, the country's courts can penalize the wrong doers.



The Government insists on wearing both of the above in the present days.

Q1. Why is a person not wearing a helmet, fined and punished?

Ans: A person not wearing a helmet, endangers his life as well as other people on the road and he violates the law of the Government.

Q2. Why is a person without a proper Physician's Licence, treating people, punished?

Ans: A person without a Physicians Licence treating anyone is committing an offence according to the country's law as he may not be qualified.

Q3. Can the Government imprison or fine anyone who is not wearing a Face Mask or not crossing the road at Zebra crossings?

Ans: A person can be fined or imprisoned for these offences but it may vary from state to state.

Teacher to summarize by highlighting:

- Laws are made in the Government Legislatures after a long-drawn process of discussion, debate and voting by the elected representatives of the people.
- Rules and conditions of day to day activities are informally laid down for the general welfare of the people, for a temporary period and are not legally backed.

URLs

<https://pixabay.com/photos/motor-bike-speed-motorcycle-1847779/>

<https://pixabay.com/vectors/man-mask-coronavirus-person-face-5188203/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
4 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Government	Laws and the Government, Laws and the Government

7. VC_Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela



A government means a group of people with the authority to govern a country or state. It is necessary that one who aspires to be a good leader should have a good sense of sacrifice, duty and love for his country.

Nelson Mandela is an example of what a leader should be.

Mandela sacrificed the best part of his life, by spending 27 of his 95 years in prison, so that his people may be liberated and uplifted.

His sense of forgiveness can be understood as he forgave his oppressors even after he was meted out with inhuman treatment and a long prison sentence.

He expressed his Gratitude to people throughout the world who supported the movement against apartheid.

He had firm Faith and was always positive that things would come right.

Mandela loved even his enemies and harboured no grudges.

He initiated peace negotiations worldwide.

He followed Mahatma Gandhi in his non-violence approach.

He was a disciplined man who rose early, no matter how late he worked at night and exercised regularly.

He was awarded the Nobel prize for peace in the year 1993 jointly with Frederik Willem de Klerk

Children! What do you learn from this?

(Extract the answers from the children and list them on the board)

Summary:

1. We need sincere and dedicated leaders to be at the helm if the government needs to work for the welfare of its people.
2. The way one leads his life with dignity under trying conditions and a combination of many more values go to make a person a great leader.

Quotation: Leadership is not about being the best. Leadership is about making everyone else better

URLs

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/47179738@N04/9310905097>

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
5 Minutes	Right Action		Stories

8. DD_Governmental Workforce

Governmental Workforce

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Teacher to use images to explain the concept of Governmental work force.

Have you ever wondered?

1. How the Government is able to perform so many activities throughout the country.
2. How the Government is able to achieve its national goals and objectives.

The Government has a large work force, who are the citizens of the Nation. They are employed by the Government to perform different tasks.

People working in Government run educational centres, offices, industries, hospitals, security services and so on, are categorized as Government Servants



Border security



Naval Officers



Policemen



Municipal worker



Government Servants:

- These Government servants are appointed on the basis of examinations called the UPSC exams and armed forces on the basis of UPSC and SSB (services selection board)
- They are permanent employees who serve the Nation till retirement
- They are paid uniform salaries all over the country, according to cadres
- Government servants work for the welfare and development of the country and its citizens

URLs

Policeman - <https://pixabay.com/photos/police-constable-officer-cop-2803371/>

Municipal worker- SSSVV Gallery (Corporation)

Nava officers- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Navy#/media/File:Indian_Navy_Dress_No._9_and_10.jpg (Attribution - GODL India)

Border security- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Women_personnel_of_India%27s_Border_Security_Force.jpg(Author Koshy Koshy)

Employee – SSSVV gallery (Keyword- Police)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
4 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Government	Administrative Staff, Administrative Staff

9. MS_Types of Government

Types of Government

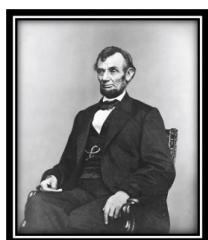
NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Teacher to ask questions relating to powers of the Government and lead them to the topic.

The people of the country elect representatives to form Governments.

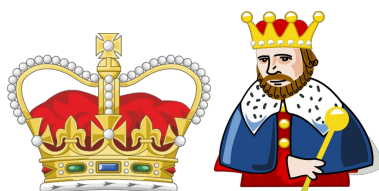
The Government in turn, make decisions, formulate laws and enforce them for the welfare of the people.

Such Governments are called Democratic.



Democracy

- Democracy is a Greek word, meaning rule of the people.
- In the 1800's US President, Abraham Lincoln, explained Democracy as, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people".
- Democratic Government is the most difficult form of Government, both for the politicians (chosen representatives) and for the people (who make the choice).
- Democratic Governments rest on the shoulders of responsibility, of both the people who rule and people who are ruled.
- In a Democracy, the Government is answerable to the people for all decisions made and laws enacted. So also, the people are answerable to the Government for their behaviour.



Monarchy:

In early times, Kings or Monarchs had the power to make decisions and run the Government with a small group of favoured people.

- Monarchy is a Government, by a single Ruler (King or Queen or Emperor).
- All final decision making rested with the King or Queen.
- In a Monarchy, the Ruler is not answerable to anyone, for his actions.
- Most Monarchical Governments are hereditary in nature.

URLs

Abraham Lincoln – CC - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Abraham_Lincoln_seated_Feb_9_1864.jpg

Crown – CC - <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/edwards-crown-england-royal-4170376/>

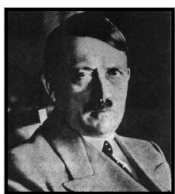
King – CC - <https://pixabay.com/vectors/king-crown-beard-insignia-power-306448/>

Hitler – CC - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hitler_1944_\(first_version\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hitler_1944_(first_version).jpg)

Saddam Hussain – CC - <https://pixabay.com/de/photos/irak-diktator-staatspr%C3%A4sident-67653/>

Additional Information:

1. Few other types of Governments are:



Adolf Hitler



**Saddam
Hussain**

- i. Dictatorship Government - Rulers who seize power by force (military)
- ii. Aristocracy - Rulers or Noblemen who pass on the power to rule, to their offspring over generations.
- iii. Communism - A strong central Government which controls the people on the principle of 'All should be equal'.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Main Script	Government	Types of Government, Types of Government

10. QA_Government Functions

Government Functions

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Teacher to assist students and gauge the level of understanding.



Students to reflect, recall and answer:

Q1. Why should people be involved in decision making? Give three reasons.

Ans.

- People will become aware of the problems of decision making for the entire country.
- People will learn to support responsible decision making.
- People would benefit a lot as they can judge situations better in their areas.

1. Democracy



2. Monarchy



Q2. Name the two popular types of Governments.

Ans. a. Democracy b. Monarchy

Q3. Name two important functions of Central and State Governments.

Ans. Central Government:

1. Protecting the country's borders.
2. Managing natural disaster crisis.

State Government:

1. Maintaining peace and security.
2. Developmental tasks in the State.

Q4. How does Governmental activities help you in day to day life?

- Ans. 1. I am able to travel comfortably all over the country.
 2. I feel safe and secure, as my country's borders are guarded.
 3. I enjoy liberty and justice without any discrimination.

Q5. Mark on the outline map provided:

- a. The State in which you live.
- b. 3 neighbouring countries of India.

URLs

<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/question-mark-important-sign-1872665/>

<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/democrats-america-vote-box-banner-3594094/>

<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/watercolour-watercolor-paint-ink-1768925/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Assessments	Government	Working of the government, Working of the government

11. SA_Election Process

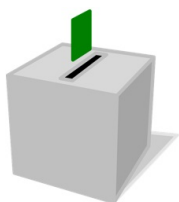
Election Process

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Teacher to prepare in advance for the activity.

Material needed for the activity:

1. Pictures showing election process
2. Slips of paper with names of candidates(leaders)
3. Cardboard boxes resembling ballot boxes small.



Activity: Election Process

Step 1. Teacher to divide the students of the class into 2 halves

1. Representing the Public

2. Representing the Political Parties

Step 2. Teacher to divide the 2nd half into smaller groups to represent different parties. Requests the leader of each group to speak on the work he/she would do if chosen as the monitor.

Step 3. Teacher to distribute slips of paper with all the leader's names on it, to every student of the class.

Step 4. Teacher to ask every student to secretly tick on the name of his/her preference and put the slip into the boxes.

Step 5. With the help of all leaders, the Teacher counts and tallies all the slips and announces the leader with the maximum preferences, as the monitor of the class for the next term.

Step 6. Teacher draws inferences and sums up the activity by making the following conclusions:

- Indian democracy is the largest democracy of the world, which was got after a long drawn struggle for independence from the British colonial rule of 200 years.
- Everyone in the class, had the freedom to choose whomsoever they wanted. THIS IS POLITICAL LIBERTY.
- Every student was given a slip to express his/her preference. THIS IS UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE.

The Indian Democracy gives all its citizens the right to vote or select their representative to rule, without any caste, creed, religion, sex or economic discrimination.

URLs

<https://pixabay.com/vectors/ballot-vote-box-voting-296577/>

<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/vote-voting-voting-ballot-box-3569999/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Government	Working of the government, Working of the government

12. MS_Political Right for Women

Political Right for Women

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Teacher can motivate by asking relevant questions.

How many of your mothers are employed?

How many of your grandmothers were educated

The Indian Democracy offers adult franchise without any discrimination to all its citizens. The pre-independence situation in India was not so, as only a small percentage of the population was allowed to vote. Leaders like Gandhiji protested and expressed his ideas through his writings.



- The right to vote was denied for women for a long time, in most of countries of the world.
- During the 1900's and the World War period, Women in Western countries challenged the idea that women were physically and mentally inferior to men.
- Political campaigns were organized by women and their supporters, to gain this right and amend the existing laws.
- This struggle was a decade long fight to win the right to vote .



The Suffrage Movement began in New York led by brave women like Susan B Anthony and Elizabeth Stalin.

- The Suffrage Movement began in New York led by brave women like Susan B Anthony and Elizabeth Stalin, demanding amendment of this law of the country.
- After years of hardship, protests and imprisonment, the women of the world won their right to vote. United States gave this right to women in 1920 and United Kingdom granted the same in 1928.

The Women Suffrage Movement involved women of many countries of the world, who supported each other to win this right for themselves.

URLs

Movement - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Official_program_-_Woman_suffrage_procession_March_3,_1913_-_crop.jpg (Attribution: Adam Cuerden)

Suffrage Movement - <https://picryl.com/media/susan-b-anthony-and-elizabeth-cady-stanton-two-great-pioneers-in-the-equal>

Parade- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Suffragists_Parade_Down_Fifth_Avenue,_1917.JPG

Vote- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_suffrage_in_the_United_Kingdom#/media/File:Annie_Kenney_and_Christabel_Pankhurst.jpg

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Government	Working of the government, Working of the government

13. QA_Indian Democracy

Indian Democracy

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Teacher to assist students to take the test and understand the level of comprehension.

Assessment:

Q1. Fill in the right answers:

a. In the Indian Democracy the three main rights given to citizens are:

- Right to _____ their leaders
- Right to _____ in making laws
- Right to _____ representatives, if the Government is not satisfactory.

Ans. i. Elect ii. Share power and responsibility iii. Re-elect

Q2. Democracy is also called _____ Government, as people participate _____ in decision making.

Ans: i Representative ii Indirectly

Q3. Who gives the government the power to make decisions and enforce them? what is this type of a government called?

Ans: People /Citizens; Democratic.

Q.4 Name any three main features of the Indian Government.

Ans: Federal, Secular, Independent Judiciary.

Q5. Do you think Universal Adult Franchise is good for any country? Reflect upon and give 3 reasons.

Ans: . open ended question. Teacher to await multiple answers from the students.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Assessments	Government	Working of the government, Working of the government

14. MS_Summary_What is Government

Summary

Let us Summarize....

-  Indian Democracy is the world's largest Democracy.
-  India gave to itself a Democratic Government in 1947 after she gained independence from the British.
-  Indian Democracy gives its citizens some fundamental rights.
-  The right to Universal Adult Franchise is the most important right.
-  Indian Democracy is an indirect democracy in which the representatives of the people form the Government.
-  Indian Democracy is by the people, of the people and for the people of the country.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Main Script	Government	Working of the government, Working of the government