



CHAPTER – 20

STATE GOVERNMENT

Notes

- India has a total of 8 Union Territories and 28 states. The 8 Union territories of India include Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.
- Union Territories are special administrative sectors in the republic of India which operate directly under the central government.
- Unlike the states of India which have their own state governments, they do not have a government of their own and are controlled by central government (union government).
- Out of the eight union territories in India, Delhi, Puducherry (formerly Pondicherry) and J & K have their own legislatures. Each union territory has a capital of its own or the main area of administration.
- In this chapter we will discuss the structures of a state government.
- All **state governments** are modeled after the federal **government** and consist of three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial.
- **State Legislature:** The Legislature of every state consists of a governor and one house or two houses of legislatures.
- A **state legislature** that has two houses known as **State Legislative Assembly** and **State Legislative Council** (Vidhan Parishad), is a bicameral **legislature**. The Vidhan Sabha is the lower house and corresponds to the Lok Sabha, the Vidhan Parishad is the upper house and corresponds to the Rajya Sabha of Indian Parliament.
- **State Executive** consists of Governor and Council of Ministers with Chief Minister as its head. The Governor of a **State** is appointed by the President for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure.
- **State Judiciary:** The High Court exists at the head of the state's judicial administration. Usually every state has a High Court. Sometimes, two or more states

may share a High Court. Every High courts has the power of superintendence over all subordinate courts within the state.

- The provision of education, health, employment, housing, electricity, development of roads etc. are to be taken by the state government
- Health care facilities are of two categories. A) Public Health Service and B) Private Health Facilities.
- Public Health Service is a chain of health centers and hospitals run by the government. E.g RIMS, JNIMS, District Hospitals, Primary Health Centers etc.
- Private Health Facilities are health centers and hospitals run by individuals, private firms or corporate bodies.



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