

Grade :- **10**

Subject :- Citizenship Education

Unit :- **1.5**

Name :- Nature of the Government

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Nature of the Government

As the state is an unconscious thing, the government acts practically on behalf of the state.

The government is the agent which converts the wish of the state or the people into policies and implements them.

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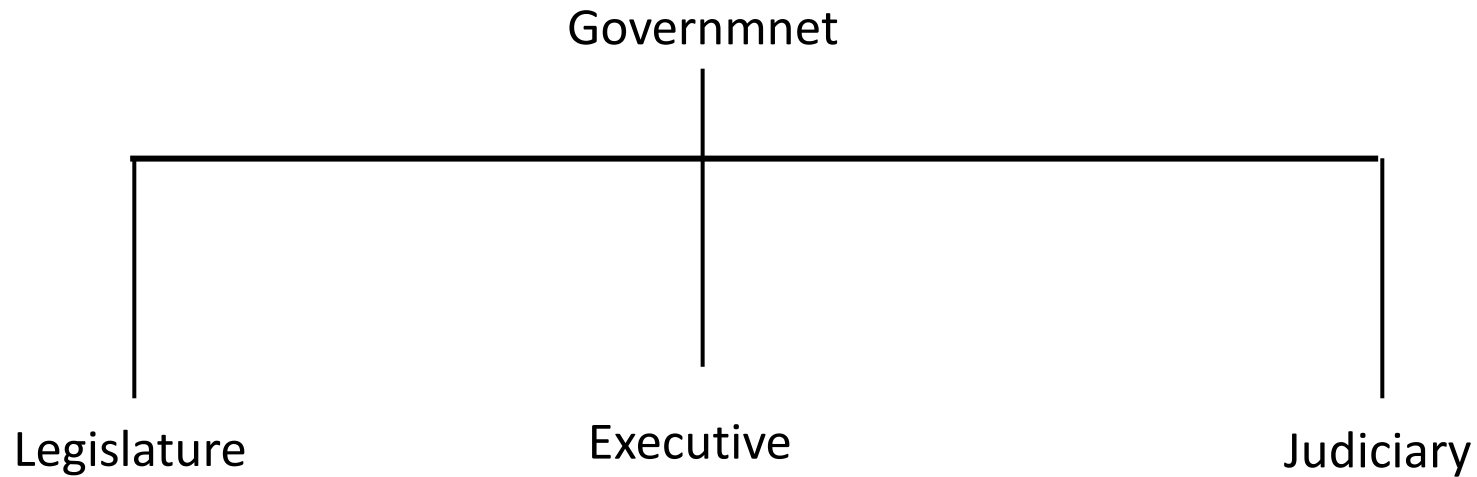
- ❖ In a democratic country the government is elected through an election by majority vote.
- Government changes time to time according to the public will.
- During some eras, state and government were understood as one concept.
- State and government are two different concepts.

Differences between State and Government

State	Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unconscious• Permanent• Complete• Definite land• Master• Monotonous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conscious• Impermanent• Only one value• Don't have a definite land• Worker• Different

Government

- ❖ The government in a democratic governance consists of three institutions.



Legislature

- ❖ Members for the Legislature are elected through public vote in an election for a certain time period.
- ❖ There is a unicameral and bicameral legislature.
- ❖ Legislature is known as different names. (Parliament, National State Council, Congress)
- ❖ There are several tasks of a legislature.
 - Promulgation of laws
 - Financial administration
 - Control of the executive
 - Provide the majority which need for the executive
 - Present the public grievances

Executive

- ❖ Executive is elected through the direct votes of public or by the legislature.
- ❖ There is a Unitary executive and a executive.
- ❖ There are lot of tasks of the executive.
 - Implementation of laws
 - Administration of the state service
 - Holding the foreign affairs
 - Assignment of high rank officials of the state
 - Declare war and peace
 - Giving excuse for the offenders
- ❖ In present Sri Lanka, President and the Cabinet with the Prime Minister act as the executive.

Judiciary

- ❖ Judiciary is the institution which implements the laws and dispenses the justice.
- ❖ In a Federal government, judiciary has the responsibility to solve disputes which are aroused between states and the Central Government.
- ❖ There are several tasks of judiciary.
 - Implementation of laws
 - Dispensation of justice
 - Protection of constitution
 - Protection of fundamental rights
 - Consult counselling programs
- ❖ The highest court of Sri Lanka is Supreme Court.

Forms of Governments

- ❖ Governments are classified under different criteria.
- ❖ The main classification is the classification which is done according to the way the executive is formed.
- ❖ Basically, there are two forms of governments.
 - Parliamentary Government
 - Presidential Government

Forms of Governments...

Parliamentary Government

The Parliamentary Government is a parliament which representatives elected by the people for a fixed term, a cabinet executive appointed by the parliament and an independent judiciary.

Features of Parliamentary Government

- It consists of two executives. (Nominal + Real)
- Executive is elected by the legislature.
- A close relationship exists between the executive and the legislature.
- Collectively accountable policy is exercised.
- Political party system is essential.

Britain and India are examples.

Forms of Governments...

Presidential Government

The presidential government is the government which concentrates all the executive powers in the constitution sans the influences of the legislature on the president, who is independent and not accountable to the legislature for his political policies.

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Features of a Presidential Government

- Executive power is implemented by the President.
- President is the leader of both state and the government.
- Executive is not directly responsible to the legislature.
- Distance relationship exists between the executive and the legislature.

The best example is United States of America.