

## **Lesson Plan**

**Class : 10+1**

**Date : 23/03/2023**

**Subject : Public Administration**

**Unit : 4**

**Lesson : Chief Minister**

**Period : 1**

**Topic : Appointment, Powers and Position of the Chief Minister**

**Duration:45 Minutes**

**Mentor Teacher Name:**

### **General Objectives**

1. To give knowledge of civic environment to the students.
2. To develop thinking and thinking power in students.
3. To make them aware of the importance of administration.

### **Specific Learning Objectives**

To provide detailed knowledge to the students about the appointment, powers and status of the Chief Minister.

### **Skill Processes**

Observation, Classification, Conjecture, Conversation, Interpretation, Appreciation, Argumentation, Debate, Problem Solving, Reasoning, Reflective Thinking.

### **Learning Resource Material**

1. Official chart of the State Government with photographs of the Chief Minister and the Governor.
2. Picture of the assembly building.
3. General contents of the room.

### **Learning Outcomes**

### **Knowledge**

1. Students will be able to remember the functions and powers of the Chief Minister.
2. Students will be able to identify the functions and powers of the Chief Minister.

### **Understanding**

1. Students will be able to compare the functions and powers of the Chief Minister.
2. Students will be able to explain the functions and powers of the Chief Minister.

### **Application of knowledge**

1. Students will be able to know the election process of Chief Minister.
2. Students will be able to analyze the strengths in the works of the Chief Minister.

### **Skill**

1. Students will be able to list the functions and powers of the Chief Minister.
2. Students will be able to represent the Chief Minister's election system through a chart.

### **Interest**

1. Students will be able to take interest in study to know about the powers in the works of Chief Minister
2. Students will be able to discuss the problems related to the work of the Chief Minister

### **Attitude**

1. Students will be able to develop a positive attitude towards the powers in the work of the Chief Minister

**Teaching Method** : Explanation method and question answer method adopted.

### **Previous knowledge**

The students are well acquainted with the administrative system. They have read about the Chief Minister and the Governor in the previous classes. Thus on the basis of their prior knowledge they will be given knowledge of the appointment, powers and position of the Chief Minister.

Classroom Teaching Process :

The teacher will complete his teaching process in three main steps.

## **First stage : Introduction**

### **Creation of Learning Environment** The

following questions will be asked to the children for the pre-knowledge test:-

1. Mahatma Gandhi was the father of the nation of which country?
2. Who is the highest citizen of India?
3. Whom does the President appoint in the state?
4. Who is the link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers?
5. What do you know about the Chief Minister?

### **Announcement of the Topic :**

Today we will study about the appointment, powers and position of the Chief Minister. Having said this, the sub-topic will be written on the blackboard.

## **Second Stage : Presentation**

### **Building understanding of learning**

1. The sub-topic will be taught by dividing it into several parts.
2. Blackboard work and pictures will be used to clarify the subject matter.
3. Students will be asked questions for revision.

### **Teacher Statement :**

India has a total of 28 states and 8 union territories in the country, out of which only 2 union territories have the post of Chief Minister. The Chief Ministers of these states do not have all the powers that other states have. Like - police, land and public order etc. all these work under the central government.

## **Appointment powers and functions of the Chief Minister**

In the parliamentary system of governance, the Chief Minister is the chief spokesperson of the government and presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers. By the way, the 'Governor' in the state acts as the constitutional head and the 'Chief Minister' acts as the de facto head.

In fact, all the powers of the Governor are exercised by the Chief Minister only.

Whenever the governor wants to convey any matter or decision to the ministers, he does this work only through the chief minister.

**Text Material Method : Lecture and question answer method will be used.**

**Developmental Questions :**

1. How many states and union territories are there in India?
2. Who is the constitutional head of the state?
3. Who presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers in the state?

**Teacher Statement :**

**Chief Minister and Council of Ministers**

- Under Article 163 (1) of the Constitution of India, a Council of Ministers is constituted to aid and advise the Governor in the discharge of his functions, headed by the Chief Minister.
- All the members of the Council of Ministers are responsible to the Legislative Assembly.
- The ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is independent in the selection of ministers and distribution of portfolios among them.
- A minister can remain the chief minister or minister of that state for 6 months without taking the membership of any house, after that either he has to get the membership of any house or else he has to give up his post.

**Developmental Questions :**

1. To whom are all the members of the Council of Ministers responsible?
2. By whom are the ministers appointed in the state?
3. In which article of the Indian Constitution, the appointment of the Chief Minister has been arranged?

**Teacher Statement :**

**Appointment of Chief Minister**

- Under Article 164 (1) of the Constitution of India, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor and other ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. All the ministers involved in the formation of this Council of Ministers hold their posts till the pleasure of the Governor (as long as the Governor wishes).
- The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister. But if no party has a clear majority in the Legislative Assembly, then the Governor appoints the leader of the largest party as the Chief Minister and gives time to prove majority within a certain period.
- The Chief Minister is a member of the State Legislative Assembly and if the majority party in the Legislative Assembly chooses a person who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly as its leader, then he has to get the membership of the Legislative Assembly within 6 months, otherwise he has to step down from the post of Chief Minister. .
- According to the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, the size of the entire Council of Ministers including the Chief Minister should not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the State Legislative Assembly, but the total number of the entire Council of Ministers including the Chief Minister should not be less than 12.

#### **Developmental Questions :**

1. What arrangements have been made regarding the size of the Council of Ministers?
2. When was the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act passed?
3. For how many days a person can become Chief Minister without assembly membership?

#### **Teacher Statement :**

#### **Tenure of Chief Minister and Council of Ministers**

- Council of Ministers is formed for 5 years but its tenure depends on the confidence in it in the Legislative Assembly.
- The State Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly and if the noconfidence motion is passed in the Legislative Assembly, then the Council of Ministers has to resign.
- If the Council of Ministers fails to act according to the constitutional provisions, the President can impose President's rule (as per Article 356) in the state by dismissing the State Council of Ministers on the report of the Governor.

#### **Developmental Questions :**

1. How many years is the tenure of the state assembly?

2. Under which article President's rule can be imposed in the state?
3. What happens if the no-confidence motion brought by the opposition is passed?

**Teacher Statement :**

**Powers and Functions of the Chief Minister**

- The Chief Minister gets the ministers appointed by the Governor and keeps those ministers together. If any kind of differences arise, he coordinates between them.
- The Chief Minister is the leader of the Legislative Assembly and acts as a link between the Legislature and the Governor, the Council of Ministers and the Governor.
- All appointment related work done by the Governor is conducted on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- The Chief Minister plays an important role in policy making for the state. All the responsibility of the state rests on his shoulders.
- The Chief Minister is the President of the State Council of Ministers and he presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers, but in the absence of the Chief Minister, the meetings of the State Council of Ministers are presided over by a senior member of the Council of Ministers.
- The Chief Minister gives his advice to the Governor in the selection of the State Public Service Commission's chairman, members and state advocate general etc.
- The governor cannot dissolve the state assembly and remove any minister without consulting the chief minister.

**Developmental Questions :**

1. Who acts as a link between the Council of Ministers and the Governor?
2. On whose advice does the Governor dissolve the state assembly?
3. Who plays an important role in policy making for the state?

**Position :**

The way the duties, functions and other powers of the Prime Minister are available in the center, in the same way the duties, functions and powers of the Chief Minister are available in the state. Yes, in some cases the Chief Minister is different from the Prime Minister. Just as the Prime Minister is the de facto head of the executive at the Centre, similarly the Chief Minister is the de facto head of the state legislature.

### **3rd Stage Evaluation**

#### **Assessment of Learning**

##### **Recapitulation :**

The head of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly is appointed by the Governor as the Chief Minister. The chief minister acts as a link between the governor and the cabinet. The constitutional head of the state is the governor and the de facto head is the chief minister.

##### **HomeWork :**

You have to read about the appointment, powers and position of the Chief Minister.