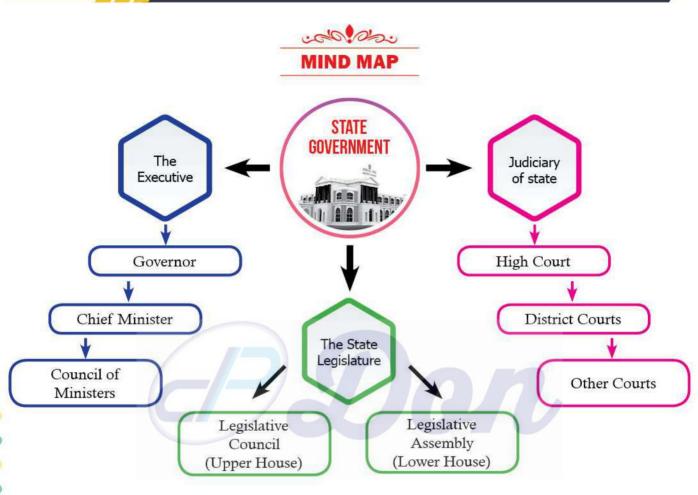


# 3 CIVICS \* \* \*

#### STATE GOVERNMENT



#### POINTS TO REMEMBER

- The Governor is the Constitutional head of the state executive.
- ➤ The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor of the State.
- > The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the State Legislature.
- > The Legislative Assembly is the real centre of power in the State.
- > At present there are 25 High Courts for 29 States and seven Union Territories.
- The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 1976 curtailed the judicial review power of High Court.
- > The 43<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act of 1977 restored the original position.
- There are 29 States 6 Union Territories and one National Capital Territory known as Delhi in India.



State Government Don

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Articles 152 to 237 - It lays down a uniform structure for the State Government.

Article 370 - A separate constitution for Jammu and Kashmir.

Article 154 - It vests the executive power of the State in the Governor.

Article 154(1) - It holds that the executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through

officers subordinates to him in accordance with this Constitution.

Article 158 (3A) - Same person is appointed as Governor of two or more States.

Article 157 & 158 - It specify eligibility requirements for the post of governor.

Article 163

- The Governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers. In the exercise of functions and powers, the Governor, except in certain cases, is to be guided by the aid and advice of the Council of

Ministers headed by the Chief Minister.

Article 213 - Governor can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in

session.

Article 361(1) - It provides for the following privileges for the Governor

(a) The Governor of a State, is not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and

performance of those powers and duties.

(b) No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the Governor of a State, in any court during his term of office.

(c) No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the Governor of a State, shall issue from any court during his term of office.

(d) No civil proceedings in which relief is claimed against the Governor

of a State.

Article 163 - It provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advice the Governor.

Article 164(1) - It holds that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of

the Chief Minister

Article 164(1A) - It states that the total number of Ministers, including the Chief

Minister, in the Council of Ministers in a State shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly.

Article 171(1) - It provides that the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members in

the Legislative Assembly of that State, but not less than 40 members in

any case.

Article 169 - It deals with the creation or abolition of Legislative Council in a State.

Article 216 - Every High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as

appointed by the President from time to time.

Article 226 - The High Courts are given powers of issuing writs not only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights, but also for other purposes.

Articles 226 & 227 - Its explicitly confer the power of judicial review on a High Court.



#### 10th Standard - SOCIAL SCIENCE CIVICS

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

and the same	TEXTUA			100/232
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-6/10	IEAIUA	LUUE	JIIU	INO

- 1. The Governor of the State is appointed by the
  - a) Prime Minister b) Chief Minister
- c) President
- d) Chief Justice

- 2. The speaker of a State is a
  - a) Head of State
- b) Head of Government c) President's agent
- d) None of these
- 3. Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?
  - a) Legislative
- b) Executive
- c) Judicial
- d) Diplomatic
- 4. Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo Indian community to the State Legislative Assembly?
  - a) The President

b) The Governor

c) The Chief Minister

- d) The speaker of State Legislature
- 5. The Governor does not appoint
  - a) Chief Minister

- b) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
- c) Advocate General of the state
- d) Judges of the High Court
- 6. The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by
  - a) The State Legislature

b) The Governor

c) The President

- d) The Speaker of State Legislative Assembly
- 7. The State Council of Ministers is headed by
  - a) The Chief Minister

b) The Governor

c) The Speaker

d) The Prime Minister

- 8. The Legislative Council a) has a term of five years

b) has a term of six years

c) is a permanent house

d) has a term of four years.

- a) 25 years
- b) 21 years
- c) 30 years
- d) 35 years

- 10. The members of Legislative Council are
  - a) Elected by the Legislative Assembly
  - b) Mostly nominated
  - c) Elected by local bodies, graduates, teachers, Legislative Assembly, etc.

9. The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is

- d) Directly elected by the people
- 11. Which one of the following states does not possess a bicameral legislature?
  - a) Andhra Pradesh b) Telangana
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Uttar Pradesh

- 12. The Hight Courts in India were first started at
  - a) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras

b) Delhi and Calcutta

c) Delhi, Calcutta, Madras

- d) Calcutta, Madras, Delhi
- 13. Which of the following states have a common High Court?
  - a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
- b) Kerala and Telangana

c) Punjab and Haryana

d) Maharashtra and Gujarat



#### State Government

0	duc Cover Hilleria		aD010
	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS		
11	How many States and Union		
14,	a) 19 States 12 Union Territor		nian Tamitanias
		20 4 Y 20 M	
	c) 39 States 7 Union Territorie	d) 49 States 9 Ur	non termones
15.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	onstitution for its government un	
	a) Jammu and Kashmir	b) Punjab and H	
	c) Andhra Pradesh	d) Uttar Pradesh	Ĺ
16.	is the Constitu	utional Head of the State Executi	ve.
	a) The Prime Minister	b) The Chief Mi	
	c) The President	d) The Governor	
. 7			11
L / .		he executive power of the state in	
	a) 254 b) 354	c) 454	d) 154
18.	In 1977 - 1987 the Chief Mini	ister in Tamil Nadu was	
	a) Thiru C.N.Annadurai	b) Thiru M.Karu	ınanidhi
	c) Thiru M. G.Ramachandrar	d) Thiru K.Kam	araj
19	Every High Court consists of	a	
	a) Chief Justice b) Gove		d) President
200200		James and April 1985 and 1985	11 A 12 A
20.		High Courts for 29 States a	
	a) 35 b) 65	c) 25	d) 55
21.	The provisions of Articles	and	explicitly confer the power of
	judicial review on a High Con	urt.	
	a) 246, 247 b) 346, 3	347 c) 226, 227	d) 116, 217
2	The institution of High Cour	t originated in India in	
44.	a) 1935 b) 1862	t originated in India in c) 1826	_• d) 1950
	a) 1555	C) 1820	<b>d</b> ) 1230
23.		udges of the High Court are appo	
	a) The Chief Minister	b) The Prime Mi	
	c) Attorney General	d) The President	la de la companya de
		ANSWER	
1	1. c) President	10. c) Elected by local bodies,	15. a) Jammu and Kashmir
	2. d) None of these	graduates, teachers,	16. d) The Governor
	3. d) Diplomatic	Legislative Assembly	17. d) Article 154
	4. b) The Governor	etc.	18. c) Thiru
	5 1) I 1 Cd III 1 C	11. c) Tamil Nadu	M. G.Ramachandran

	-/		
2.	d)	None of these	graduates, teach
		Diplomatic	Legislative Assem
4.	b)	The Governor	etc.
5.	d)	Judges of the High Court	11. c) Tamil Nadu 12. a) Calcutta, Bombay,
6.	b)	The Governor	Madras
7.	a)	The Chief Minister	13. c) Punjab and Haryan
8.	c)	Is a permanent house	14. b) 29 states 6 union

9. c) 30 years

ana 14. b) 29 states 6 union territories

19. a) Chief Justice

20. c) 25 21. c) 226 and 227

22. c) 1862 23. d) The President





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5 <b>6</b> 1	•	-	

CIVICS

### 10th Standard - SOCIAL SCIENCE

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TT CHI	. Ila Dia la			
	in the Blanks:			

1. Governor of the State surrenders his resignation to

CON					ONS
	TEX	ΠΙΔΙ	וומ	FSTI	ONS

2.	Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected by the					
3.	is the first women Governor of Tamil Nadu.					
4.	acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.					
5.	The seventh Amendment Act of authorised the Parliament to establish a common High Court for two or more states.					

## 6. The Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

7.	The Madras High Court was established in
8.	The term of office of the Legislative Assembly is years.
9.	Money bills can be introduced in the State Legislature only with the prior recommendation of the
10.	District judges are appointed by the
11.	is the real executive head of the state administration.
12.	Article provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advice the Governor.
13.	The Legislative Assembly is a house.
14.	The strength of the Assembly varies from state to state depending on the
15.	The Legislative Council is the house of the State Legislature.
16.	Thebuilding is the second largest judicial complex in the world after London.

#### ANSWER

17. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of \_\_\_\_\_ curtailed the judicial review power of High Court.

18. The \_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1977 restored the original position.

1. The President	2. People	3. Fatima Beevi	4. the Governor
5. 1956	6. The President	7. 1862	8. Five
9. Governor	10. Governor	11. The Chief Minister	12. 163
13. Popular	14. population	15. upper	16. High Court
17. 1976	18. 43 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment		



#### State Government Don

#### III. Match the following:

## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- A) 1. Governor
  - Chief Minister
  - 3. Council of Ministers
  - 4. MLC

C)

2.

3.

4.

5. Armed forces

- a. Head of the Government
- b. Head of the State
- c Tribunals
- d. Responsible for the Assembly
- e. Cannot vote for grants

## Ans: 1) b

2) a 3) d

4) e

5) c

Ans:

1) d

2) c

3) e 4) a

5) b

### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- B) 1. Thiru C. Rajagopalachari
  - 2. Thiru C. N. Annadurai
  - Thiru M. Karunanidhi
  - 4. Selvi. J. Jevalalitha

  - 5. Thiru O. Panner selvam

Upper House

Supreme Court

Lower House

High Court

Article 154

- a. 1991 1996
- b. 2014 2015
- c 1967 1969
- d. 1952 1954
- e. 1969 1976

a.

C.

Legislative Assembly

- Ans: 1) d 2) e
- 4) a

d. Legislative Council

New Delhi

Chennai

- 8
- Executive power

### IV. Choose the correct statement:

## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- 1. i) Only some states in India have Legislative Councils.
  - ii) Some members of Legislative Councils are nominated.
  - iii) Some members of Legislative Councils are directly elected by the people.
  - a) ii & iv are correct

b) iii & iv are correct

c) i & ii are correct

- d) i, ii & iii are correct
- 2. Assertion (A): There are limitations on the Legislative authority of the State Legislature.

Reason (R): Certain bills on the State List can be introduced in the State Legislature only with the President's approval.

- a) (A) is false but R is true
- b) (A) is true but (R) is false
- c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct Reason for (A)
- d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct Reason for (A)



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- 3. i) The Chief Justice of the High Court in the state is appointed by the President.
  - ii) The Chief Justice of the High Court in the state is appointed by the Chief Minister
  - iii) The Governor can reserve a Bill for the consideration of the President.
  - iv) The Governor can reserve a Bill for the consideration of the Prime Minister.
  - a) i & iii are correct

b) iii & iv are correct

c) i & iv are correct

- d) ii & iii are correct
- 4. i) In States having two houses, the Legislative Assembly enjoys more powers than the Legislative Council.
  - ii) The powers and functions of the State Legislature are almost the same as that of Parliament.
  - iii) Some states have legislature with four Houses.
  - iv) The powers and functions of World Legislature are different as that of State Government.
  - a) i & iii are correct

b) ii & iv are correct

c) i & ii are correct

d) i & iv are correct

#### ANSWER

- 1. c) i & ii are correct
- 2. b) (A) is true but (R) is false
- 3. a) i & iii are correct
- 4. c) i & ii are correct

#### V. Answer the following in brief:



#### 1. How the state of Jammu and Kashmir differ from the other states of India?

- > The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir came into force on 26 January, 1957.
- The Constitution of India grants special status to Jammu and Kashmir among Indian States. This is the only state in India to have a separate Constitution.
- The Directive Principles of the State Policy and Fundamental Duties of the Constitution are not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Right to property, which is denied as a fundamental right to the rest of the India, is still guaranteed in Jammu and Kashmir.

#### 2. What is the importance of the Governor of a state?

- The Governor is the Constitutional head of the State Executive.
- The administration of a State is carried on in the name of the Governor.
- The executive powers of the state are vested in the Governor.
- > Every Bill passed by the State Legislature will become law only after his signature.
- > He can dissolve the Legislative Assembly if the Council of Ministers has lost its majority.
- > He can recommend for the imposition of the President's rule in the state.



State Government Don

#### 3. What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor?

- > He should be a citizen of India.
- > He must have completed 35 years of age.
- ➤ He should not be a Member of Parliament or of any State Legislature. If he is a member of any of the Legislatures, he automatically vacates his seat on assuming the office.
- > He should not hold any other profitable occupation.

#### 4. What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court?

- The High Courts of the Presidency towns (Bombay, Calcutta and Madras) have both original and appellate jurisdictions, while other High Courts have mostly appellate jurisdiction.
- Only in matters of admiralty, probate, matrimonial and contempt of Court, they have original jurisdiction.
- The Presidency High Courts have original jurisdiction in which the amount involved is more than 2000 and in criminal cases which are committed to them by the Presidency Magistrates.

#### 5. What do you understand by the "Appellate jurisdiction" of the High Court?

- As Courts of appeal, all High Courts entertain appeals in civil and criminal cases from their subordinate Courts as well as on their own.
- They have, however no jurisdiction over tribunals established under the laws relating to the Armed Forces of the Country.

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

#### 6. Write short note on the appointment of the Chief Minister.

- > The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor of the state.
- The leader of the majority party or majority group in the State Legislative Assembly is appointed as the Chief Minister.
- In case no party commands absolute majority, in the Legislative Assembly or the majority fails to elect its leader, the Governor can use his power and invite the leader of the other largest party to form the ministry. He has to prove the confidence in the Legislative Assembly within the period stipulated by the Governor.

#### 7. Write a short note on the Chairman of the Legislative Council.

- The Chairman (chair person he/she) is the Presiding Officer of the Upper House.
- The Members of the Legislative Council elect a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman from among themselves.
- In the absense of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman officiates the functions of the Legislative Council.

#### 8. Write a short note on Habeas Corpus.

The writ of Habeas Corpus is issued to a detaining authority, ordering the detainer to produce the detained person in the issuing court, along with the cause of his or her detention. If the detention is found to be illegal, the court issues an order to set the person free.



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#### 9. Explain the power of judicial review.

- > Judicial review is the power of a High Court to examine the Constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the Central and State Governments.
- The provisions of Articles 226 and 227 explicitly confer the power of judicial review on a High Court.
- > The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act of 1976 curtailed the judicial review power of High Court.
- > It debarred the High Courts from considering the Constitutional validity of any central law.
- ▶ However, the 43<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act of 1977 restored the original position.

#### 10. Explain the term 'Adult franchise'.

In India all the citizens above the age of eighteen have been given the right to vote in the elections. This system is known as Adult franchise.

#### 11. What are ordinances?

- When the state legislature is not in session, the Governor promulgates ordinances. It will have the same effect as law.
- > But these ordinances must be approved by the legislature within six months.

#### VI. Answer in detail:



#### 1. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister?

The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the state administration. He has the following powers and functions.

#### Relating to the Council of Ministers:

- > The Chief Minister recommends the persons who can be appointed as ministers by Governor.
- > He presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers and influences its decisions.
- > He can bring about the collapse of the Council of Ministers by resigning from office.
- > He guides, directs, controls and coordinates the activities of all the Ministers.

#### Relating to the Governor:

The Chief Minister is the principal channel of communication between the Governor and Council of Ministers. He advises the Governor in relation to the appointment of the following officials:

- Advocate General of the State.
- > State Election Commissioner.
- > Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission.
- Chairman and members of the State Planning Commission.
- Chairman and members of the State Finance Commission.

#### **Relating to State Legislature:**

- ➤ The Chief Minister advises the Governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing the sessions of the State Legislature.
- > He announces the government policies on the floor of the House.
- > He can introduce the bills in the Legislative Assembly.



#### State Government

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> He can recommend for the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor any time.

#### Other functions and powers:

- As the leader of the ruling party, the Chief Minister has to control the party and develop the disciplines.
- As the leader of the state, he has to keenly consider the demands of the different sections of the people.
- As the political head of the various services, he has to supervise, control and co-ordinate the secretaries of various departments in the state level.
- For smooth functioning of the state and for good centre state relations, he has to develop a rapport with the union government.

#### 2. Describe the various powers and functions of the Governor.

The Governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers. They are

#### **Executive powers:**

- > He appoints the leader of the majority party in the State Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister of the state.
- ➤ He appoints the Council of Ministers, Advocate General, Chairman. He appoints the State Election Commissioner and members of the State Public Service Commission.
- ➤ He acts as the Chancellor of universities in the state. He also appoints the Vice Chancellors of universities in the state.

#### Legislative powers:

The Governor is an integral part of the State Legislature.

- > He summons, prorogues the state legislature and dissolves the State Assembly.
- He nominates one member to the State Legislature.
- > He nominates 1/6 of the members to the State Legislative Council.
- A bill becomes a law only after his assent.

#### Financial powers:

- Money Bills can be introduced in the State Legislature only with his prior recommendation.
- No demand for any grant can be made except on his recommendation.
- > He can make advances out of the state contingency fund to meet any unforeseen expenditure.
- ➤ He constitutes a Finance Commission after every five years.

#### Judicial powers:

- > He appoints the Attorney General of the State.
- > He appoints Judges to the Subordinate Courts in the State.
- The Chief Justice of the High Court in the State is appointed by the President in consultation with him.
- He can pardon, commute or reprieve punishment.

#### Discretionary powers:

- Governor recommends for the imposition of the President's rule in the state.
- > He seeks information from the Chief Minister relating to the administrative and legislative matters of the state.
- > He can dissolve the Legislative Assembly if the Council of Ministers has lost its majority.



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#### 10th Standard - SOCIAL SCIENCE

#### **Emergency powers:**

- If the Governor is satisfied that the government of the state is not carried on the accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, he may, under Article 356, recommend to the President to impose President's rule in that State.
- As soon as the President's rule is imposed, the administration of the state is carried on by the Governor.

#### 3. Briefly discuss the functions of the State Legislature.

#### Functions of the State Legislature

The powers and functions of the State Legislature are almost the same as that of Parliament.

#### Legislative powers

- > The State Legislature can pass laws on all subjects mentioned in the State List.
- It can also pass laws on concurrent subjects.
- The passing of Bill into law follows the same procedure, as in the Union Parliament.
- > Every bill passes through three readings.
- > Then it becomes an Act with the Governor's assent.

#### **Financial Powers**

- > The Legislature controls the finances of the State.
- > The Lower House enjoys greater power than the Upper House in money matters.
- Money bills can be introduced only in the Lower House or the Assembly.
- > No new tax can be levied without the sanction and permission of the Assembly.

#### Control over the Executive

- > The Legislature controls the Executive.
- The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Assembly.
- > The Ministers have to answer questions asked by the members of the Legislature.
- They can be removed from office if the Assembly passes a vote of "no confidence motion" against the Ministry.

#### Wide powers

- In State having two Houses, the Legislative Assembly enjoys more powers than the Legislative Council.
- > The Assembly has complete control over the state finance. The Council cannot vote for grants.
- > The Council of Ministers is responsible only to the Assembly.

#### 4. Critically examine the functions and powers of the Council of Ministers.

- The Council of Ministers formulates and decides the polices of the State and implements them effectively.
- > It decides the legislative programmes of the Legislative Assembly and sponsors all important Bills.
- > It controls the financial policy and decides the tax structure for the public welfare of the State.



State Government Don

- > It chalks out programmes and schemes for the socio economic changes.
- It makes the important appointments of the Heads of Departments.
- > It discusses and takes efforts on the dispute with other States.
- > It advises the Governor on the appointment of Judges of the Subordinate Courts.
- > It frames the proposal for incurring expenditure out of State reserves.
- It decides all the Bills whether ordinary Bills or Money Bills to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly.
- Each Minister of the Council of Ministers supervises, controls and coordinates the department concerned.
- Annual Financial statement called as the Budget is finalised by the Council of Ministers.

#### 5. Describe the powers and functions of the High Court.

Every High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as appointed by the President from time to time.

At present a High Court enjoys the following jurisdiction and powers:

#### Original jurisdiction:

- The High Courts of the Presidency town (Bombay, Calcutta and Madras) have both original and appellate jurisdictions.
- ➤ Other High Courts have mostly appellate jurisdictions. Only in matters of admiralty, probate, matrimonial and contempt of court, they have original jurisdiction.

#### Appellate jurisdiction:

As Courts of appeal, all High Courts entertain appeals in civil and criminal cases from their Subordinate Courts as well as on their own.

#### Writ jurisdiction:

- The High Courts are given powers of issuing writs not only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights, but also for other purposes.
- > The High Courts issue the same type of writs as the Supreme Court. They also issue writs in cases where ordinary legal right is affected.

The writs issued by the High Courts:

i) Habeas Corpus

iii) Prohibition

v) Certiorari

ii) Mandamus

iv) Quo Warranto

#### Supervisory jurisdiction:

#### **Supervisory Powers:**

➤ High Courts have the power to supervice all the other courts functioning in its territorial jurisdiction.

#### Control over subordinate courts:

The High Courts have administrative control and other powers over the subordinate courts. It deals with matters of posting, promotion and transfer etc.



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#### Court of Record:

> All decisions issued by the High Court are printed and are kept as a record for future references

#### Power of Judicial Review:

> Judicial review is the power of a High Court to examine the laws passed by the Assembly and executive orders of both the central and state governments.

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

#### 6. How are the members of the Legislative Council elected?

- > 1/3 of the members are elected by local bodies.
- > 1/12 of the members are elected by graduates of the universities in the state.
- > 1/12 of the members are elected by graduate teachers.
- > 1/3 of the members are elected by the members of Legislative Assembly.
  - > 1/6 is nominated by the Governor who is eminent in the field of literary excellence art, social service or co-operation.

#### 7. What are the privileges enjoyed by the Governor?

- The Governor of a state is not answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.
- No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the Governor of a state, in any court during his term of office.
- No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the Governor of a state, shall issue from any court during his term of office.
- > No civil proceedings in which relief is claimed agains the Governor of a state.





#### State Government Don

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## **Unit Test**

Tin

Γime :	: 1.00 hr.	UNIT - III	- State Governi	nent	Marks: 30
I.	Choose the corre	ct answer:			9 × 1 = 9
1.	The Governor of the a) Prime Minister b)			d)	Chief Justice
2.	The term of the Chief a) 3 years b)		c) 6 years	d)	not fixed
3.	a) The Prime Minister c) The President		SASSA WASHES OF SAN SERVICE		
4.	In the year 2011 a) Thiru K. Kamaraj c) Thiru O.P. Ramasy		b) Thiru M. K	arunanidhi	
5.	Which of the following a) Uttar Pradesh b)			d)	West Bengal
6.	The institution of Hig a) 1872 b)				1892
7.	At present H a) 35 b)	igh Courts are ther 45	re for 29 states. c) 25	d)	65
8.	The High Court building a) third b)	ng of Madras is the fourth	elargest judic c) second	ial complex in d)	the world after London fifth
9.	The 42 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment a) 1996 b)				
1.	Fill in the blanks: The strength of the as The Chairman and m	sembly varies from			$5 \times 1 = 8$ be removed only by the
4.	The Governor of Tam Governor of the State Annual financial state	Government surre	enders his resignation	n to	
1. 2. 3. 4.	Match the follow Legislative Council Article 154 Supreme Court Legislative Assembly High Court	- a. Lower - b. New I - c. Chenn	Delhi ai House		$5 \times 1 = 5$
1. 2.	Answer the quest What is the important Describe the powers of Write a short note on	ce of the Governor f the speaker.			$3 \times 2 = 6$
V	Give detailed ans	wer•			1 × 5 = 4

00000

1. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister?