

# CIVICS

## 1. THE STATE GOVERNMENT



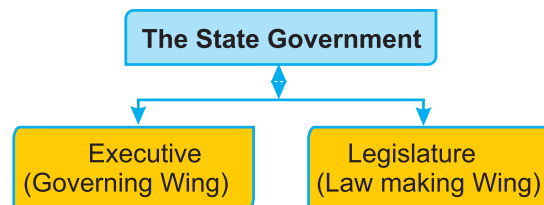
India is a union of 29 States and 7 Union Territories. Among the 7 union territories, "DELHI" is the "National Capital Territory". The States are administered by the State Governments. The Union Territories are administered by the President through Lieutenant Governors or Chief Administrators.

Delhi attained the status of National Capital Territory by the 69<sup>th</sup> amendment of the Constitution in 1991.

The powers and functions of the State Governments are clearly defined in the Constitution. They are responsible for the administration of the subjects in the "State List" of the Constitution. Like the Government at the centre, the State Government also has its own legislative and Executive wings.

### Activity

Do you know the other two lists besides the "State List" mentioned in our Constitution?



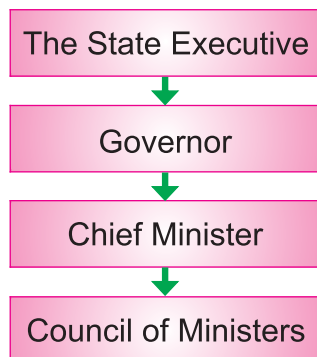
**Articles 152 to 237** of our constitution clearly mention about the administration of the states. Articles 153 to 160 deal with the appointment, qualification, powers and functions of the Governor.

### Activity

Do you think the separation of powers are needed or any one organ is enough for looking after all the matters?

## The Executive

The State Executive in each State consists of the Governor, the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers.



### Activity

What does the State Executive consist of?

## The Governor

The entire executive authority is vested in the Governor. He is the nominal and Constitutional head of the State Government. The Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head, is the real executive. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the State Legislative Assembly.

## The Appointment of the Governor

The Governor is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. He /She can be transferred from one State to another by the President. The Governor has to take an oath of office before the Chief Justice of the High Court.

## Qualification

- ⇒ He /She must be a citizen of India.
- ⇒ He /She should have completed 35 years of age.
- ⇒ He /She should not be a member of Parliament or of any state

legislature. if so He /She has to vacate the post.

- ⇒ He /She should not hold any office of profit under state or central government.
- ⇒ He /She should not belong to the same state where He /She is appointed as the Governor.



Raj Bhavan, Chennai

## The term of office

The term of office of the Governor is normally "five years". But he /she holds office during the pleasure of the President. The president can remove the Governor before the expiry of his term or can extend his term for another five years. The governor can resign from his post but no impeachment proceedings against him are contemplated in the constitution.

### Activity

Name the first woman Governor of Tamilnadu.

## Powers and functions of the Governor

According to article 164 of the Constitution, the Governor appoints the Chief Minister and also other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. He also appoints the Advocate General, Chairperson and members of State Public Service Commission, Vice-Chancellors of the universities in the state etc. the Governor has to send

periodical reports to the President regarding the functioning of the State Government. He directly rules the state when there is imposition of President's rule.

The Governor is the part of the State Legislature. He /She nominates 1/6 of the members to the Legislative Council wherever it exists. The Anglo Indian representative in the state Assembly is also nominated by the governor. All bills passed by the State Legislature become "laws" only with his/her assent. He /She can pass "Ordinances" when the Legislature is not in session.

If there is failure of constitutional machines in any state, the President issues a "Proclamation" under Art.356 of the Constitution by which the State Assembly will be dissolved. The Governor under such circumstances gets real administrative powers. This is called as "President's Rule".

### **Do you know ?**

What are ordinances?

It is an official announcement of Governor, when the legislature is not in session. But, the ordinances must be ratified by the State Legislature, within 6 weeks of reassembling State Legislature.

The permission of the Governor is necessary for introducing money bills in the States Legislature. "Demand for Grants" can be made only on the recommendation of the Governor. The "State Budget" is presented in the Legislative Assembly only with his /her permission. The Constitution empowers the Governor to spend money from the "Contingency fund of the State" to meet unforeseen expenditure.

Governor shall have power to pardon, commute or suspend the sentence of any criminal convicted under the jurisdiction for the state (high court) on advice from the state's cabinet/ chief minister. However, he/ she have no powers to increase the punishments. The Governor receives annual report of the State Public Service Commission and submits the same to the Legislature for the consideration and approval.

## **The chief Minister and the Council of Ministers**

### **Chief Minister**

The real executive powers of State Governments are vested in the Council of Ministers, headed by the Chief Minister. In the State, the Chief Minister runs the administration in the name of the Governor. His Position in the state is similar to that of the Prime Minister in centre.

## **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 (majority support) in the Legislative Assembly within the period stipulated by the Governor.

The term of the Chief Minister is not fixed. He may remain as the Chief Minister as long as he/ she enjoys the support of the majority of the members

of the Legislative Assembly. He has to resign when he loses confidence of the majority in the assembly. It is understood that normally he completes 5 years term like other members in the Legislative Assembly.

### **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.

### **The primary functions of the Chief Minister are**

- i) To form the ministry, (Council of Ministers) by preparing a list of ministers.
- ii) Distribute the portfolios (departments) to colleagues and get them allocated by Governor.
- iii) Ask a minister to resign if he fails in his duties.
- iv) He has the right to change the department of ministers at his will and get it notified by Governor.
- v) The Chief Minister is the head of the cabinet. He /she convenes and presides over its meetings.
- vi) He/ She is link between Governor and Council of Ministers.
- vii) He/ she can advise the Governor for the early dissolution of the State Assembly.

### **Council of Ministers**

Like the centre, the “Council of Ministers” is the real executive. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the State Assembly. All of them must be the members of the state legislature. Those who are not the members at the time of their appointment must secure their seats in the legislature within a period of “Six

months”. All the ministers have to work as a team under the guidance of the Chief minister. As long as the Chief Minister is in office, the Council of Ministers also will be in power. If a no-confidence motion is passed against the Ministry in the Legislative Assembly, the State ministry led by the Chief Minister has to resign. If the Chief Minister resigns, the whole Council of Ministers have to resign. This is called “collective responsibility”.

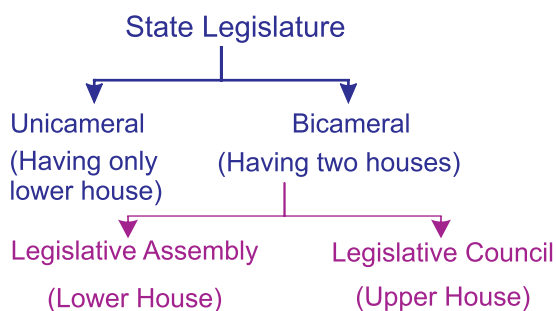
### **The Legislature**

The Constitution provides a legislature for every state. Most of the States have only unicameral legislature i.e only Legislative assembly. Some State have bicameral legislatures. Lower House (Assembly), Upper House (council). (example Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu-Kashmir). The lower house, legislative assembly represents the people of the state. The upper house, legislative Council represents special interests like teachers, graduates and local governments.



**Tamil Nadu Assembly**

The constitution (61<sup>st</sup> Amendment) Act of 1988 lowered the voting age from 21 years to 18 years.



### The Legislative Assembly (Lower House)

The Legislative Assembly is the real centre of power in the State. It consists of members directly elected by the people on the basis of “universal adult franchise”. The strength of the assembly varies from state to state depending on the population. The maximum strength of the assembly is 500 and the minimum strength is 60. Some seats in the assembly are reserved for candidates from Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes. They are called “Reserved Constituencies”. In India a person who is over 25 years of age can contest in the election to the legislative assembly.

The term of office of the legislative assembly is 5 years. It can be dissolved even before the expiry of its term.

#### Activity

Find out the strength of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

### Speaker

The Legislative Assembly is presided over by the Speaker. The Assembly elects from among its members a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker. In the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker performs his functions.

#### Activity

Do you know who is the speaker of Tamil Nadu now?

### The Legislative Council (Upper House)

The legislative council is a permanent house. But it is subject to abolition by Parliament on the recommendation of State Assemblies. 1/3 of the members retire after every two year, and these vacancies are filled up by fresh elections and nominations. It cannot be dissolved.

Its members are indirectly elected. The tenure of elected or nominated members is fixed as six years. And such members are eligible for re-election or renomination. The total number of the members in the Legislative Council of a state shall not exceed 1/3 of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of the state. But, it should not be less than 40.

#### Do you know?

Citizens of India above 30 years of age can contest in the election to legislative council.

### Election to Upper House

- ⇒ 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 the Lower House.
- ⇒ 1/6 are nominated by the Governor who are eminent in the field of literary excellence, art, social service or Co-operation.

On November 1, 1986, the Upper House (Legislative Council) was abolished in Tamil Nadu by an Act.

## The Chairman

The Chairman (chair person he/ she) is the Presiding Officer of the Upper house. The Members elect a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman from among themselves. In the absence of the chairman, the Deputy Chairman will officiate the functions of the Legislative Council.

### Activity

Which house of the State Legislature is more powerful? Why?

## The functions of the State Legislature

The State Legislature, being the law making body of the State makes laws on all subjects mentioned in the "State List" as per the constitution. It can make laws on concurrent subjects also.

The passing of "Bill" into "Law" has the same procedure as in the Central legislature. (5 stages including 3 readings). Then it becomes an Act after the Governor's assent.

The legislature controls the finances of the State. "Money Bills" have to be introduced only in the Legislative Assembly (Lower House). No new tax can be levied without the sanction of the Assembly. The appropriation Bills (Demand for Grants) are also introduced only in the Legislative Assembly.

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly. The Ministers have to answer the questions put forth by the members of the Legislature. If the Assembly passes a vote of no confidence against the Ministry, they will be removed from office. Thus, the executive is accountable to the Legislature.

### Activity

What do you know about "question hour" in the Legislature? Is it necessary?

The administration in the state, is run by a team of highest officials, consisting of officers from Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service, and the subordinate staff recruited through the state public service commission.

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. India consists of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 26 states and 6 union territories.
  - b) 24 states and 7 union territories
  - c) 27 states and 5 union territories
  - d) 29 states and 7 union territories
2. The constitution head of the state government is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Chief Minister
  - b) President
  - c) Prime Minister
  - d) Governor
3. The Governor is appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Cabinet
  - b) Ministers
  - c) Chief Minister
  - d) President

4. The Chief Minister and other Ministers are appointed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) President      b) Prime Minister      c) Governor      d) Judge
5. Ordinances are passed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) state Legislature      b) Chief Minister      c) Prime Minister      d) Governor

**II) Answer briefly.**

1. How many states and union Territories are in India?
2. Which is the National Capital territory?
3. How is Council of Ministers formed?
4. What does the term collective responsibility mean?
5. What are the duties of the state Legislature?

**III) Answer in a paragraph.**

1. What are the powers and functions of the Governor?
2. What are the primary functions of the Chief Minister?
3. Write a note on the council of ministers. Its composition and their duties.
4. How are the members elected to the upper house of the Legislative council/

## FORMATIVE ASSESSEMENT

1. Prepare rolling chart showing the Chief Minister's scheme for School Children.
2. Prepare an album on Tamil Nadu Chief Ministers and Governors – 1950-2012
3. Assignment about the schemes announced by the Chief Minister in the legislative assembly.
4. List out the departments of State Government and Central Government and Private Sector
5. Group discussion about the facilities given to the Students.
6. Debate on the responsibilities of the leaders to the youth.
7. Speech competition on duties of a student for the school and society.
8. Make a trip to visit Legislative Assembly.
9. Arrange T.V. Program to watch assembly activities.

## 2. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution were conscious of the need to recognize the basic rights of the people, and to protect these rights from the onslaughts of the transitory aggressions of the executive and legislative wings of the government. A Constitutional guarantee to such fundamental right becomes indispensable for keeping the democratic spirit of a state. Hence the makers of the constitution consciously included a separate chapter. The 'Fundamental Rights' under part III.

In the same way rights if not associated with responsibilities are likely to lead to indiscipline. Hence in 1976, through the 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment, a separate chapter as Part IV A was inserted in the constitution which enumerates the 'Fundamental Duties' of the citizens. The constitution Makers also wanted to constitutionally indicated to the ruler, their duties towards their people, by way of enlisting the prospective objectives of their governance. Such Constitutionally indicated objectives or directives to the governments are enshrined as "Directive Principles" in Part IV of the constitution. These three parts i.e III, IV and IV A together constitute the basis of a democratic state.

### Fundamental Rights

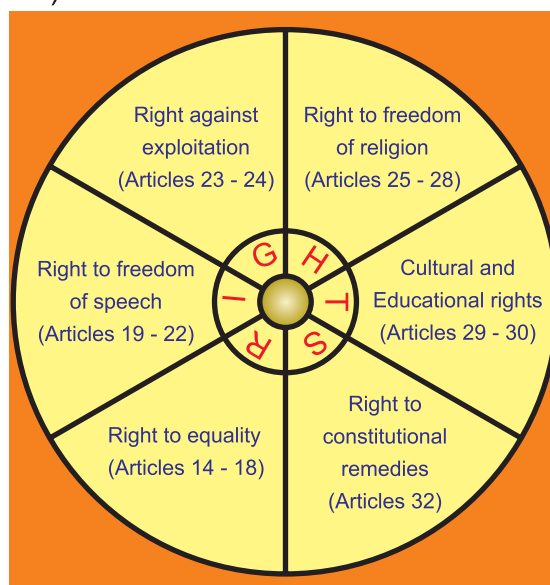
Part III of the Indian constitution (from Article 12 to Article 35) enshrines certain rights known as Fundamental Rights. These are classified under the following heads

- (i) Right to Equality (Art 14 – Art 18),
- (ii) Right to Freedom (Art 19 – Art 22),

- (iii) Right against Exploitation (Art 23 – Art 24),
- (iv) Right to freedom of religion (Art 25 – Art 28),
- (v) Cultural and Educational Rights (Art 29 – Art 30) and
- (vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art 32).

### Right to equality

The State should ensure that every person is equal before law and all are equally protected by law. In order to establish equality the constitution enshrines the following rights. (i) Non-discrimination among citizens (Art 15), (ii) equality of opportunity for all in matters of Public appointment (Art 16), (iii) abolition of untouchability (Art 17) and (iv) abolition of all titles except military and academic distinctions (Art 18).



### Right to freedom

Article 19 of our Constitution guarantees 'Six freedoms' to all its citizens.

- (i) Freedom of speech and expression
- (ii) Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.

- (iii) Freedom to form associations or unions.
- (iv) Freedom of movement throughout the territory of India.
- (v) Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India and
- (vi) Freedom to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

Article 20 of the Constitution prohibits arbitrary imprisonment of any person. No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same crime more than once. No one compelled to give a self incriminating evidence.

Article 21 of the Constitution establishes the right of life and personal liberty to all people. Nobody shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

Articles 22 of the Constitution prohibits the State from arbitrarily arresting any person. This article provides safeguards to people from arbitrary arrest. People who are arrested shall have the right to be informed about the reasons for the arrest (ii) to consult a legal practitioner (ii) to be produced before a magistrate within twenty four hours of arrest.

### Right against exploitation

Article 23 of the Indian constitution prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour system. This article prohibits slavery, traffic in women of children or crippled persons of immoral purposes like prostitution or begging.

Article 24 prohibits any child below the age of fourteen from working in dangerous and hazardous employment.

### Right to freedom of religion

Indian constitution observes an attitude of neutrality and impartiality



towards all religions. Since India is a secular state, that there is no official religion for the state.

Article 25 of the Constitution ensures freedom of conscience, and freedom to process, practice and propagate religion of ones choice.

Article 26 of the Constitution guarantees the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious or charitable purposes.

Article 27 of the Constitution guarantees the citizen the freedom from payment of taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion.

Article 28 of the constitution no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of state funds.

### Cultural and educational rights

Article 29 of the Constitution protects the right of minorities to safeguard their distinct language, script and culture. Article 30 of the Constitution grants the right of minorities to set up their educational institutions.

Article 32 of the constitution grants the right to move the Supreme court by appropriate writ for enforcement of right conferred by the constitution. The Supreme Court or High court has the power to issue writs or orders in, the nature on 'habeas corpus', 'mandamus', 'prohibition', 'certiorari', and 'quo warranto' whichever may be appropriate.

#### Activity

Find out meaning of the following words – 1. Habeas Corpus  
2. Mandamus

### Right education Guaranteed under Act 21 A

The Right to Education Act of 2009 guarantees free and compulsory education to children of the age of 6 – 14 years.

### Fundamental Duties

Part IV A of the constitution in Art 51 A enshrines the fundamental duties for all Indian citizens. This part has been inserted by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act 1976. An Indian citizen should

- (i) Respect the constitution, National Flag and National Anthem.
- (ii) Cherish and follow noble ideals that inspired our national struggle.
- (iii) Protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- (iv) Defend the country.
- (v) Promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India.
- (vi) Preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.



- (vii) Protect and improve the natural environment.
- (viii) Develop the scientific temper and spirit of enquiry.
- (ix) Safeguard public property.
- (x) Strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.
- (xi) The parent or the guardian should provide opportunities to educate the ward.

### Directive Principles of state policy

The Constitution of India provides certain directives to the government. These directives are known as the 'Directive Principles'. These are enshrined in Part IV of the constitution from Article 36 to Article 51.

These principles strive to create a frame work of socio-economic ideals through which a welfare state can be formed. Most of these directives aim at the establishment of the economic and social democracy pledged for in the preamble. These principles cover a wide range of state activities and lay down objectives in social, economic, legal, educational, administrative, cultural and international fields. The state is required to uphold these directives in their policies and programmes. These principles can be classified under three headings (i) Directives in the nature of ideals of the state (ii) Directives shaping the policy of the state (iii) non justifiable rights of citizens.

### Directives in the nature on ideals of the state

The state shall (i) secure social, economic and political justice (ii) secure just and human conditions of work and a decent standard of living

(iii) raise the level of nutrition and improve public health (iv) secure equal distribution of wealth and means of production (v) endeavor to promote international peace and amity.

### Directives shaping the policy of the states

The policies of the state shall (i) secure economic rights (ii) secure uniform civil code (iii) provide free and compulsory primary education (iv) prohibit consumption of liquor and intoxication drugs (v) develop cottage industries (vi) organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines (vii) prevent slaughter of useful cattle (viii) organize village panchayats as units of self government (ix) promote educational and economic interests of weaker sections (x) protect and improve the environment (xi) protect and maintain places of historic interest. (xii) to separate judiciary from the executive.

### Non Justifiable rights of citizens

(i) Right to adequate means of livelihood (ii) Right of both sexes to equal pay for equal work (iii) right against economic exploitation (iv) right of children and the young to be protected against exploitation (v) right to equal opportunity for justice and free legal aid (vi) right to work (vii) right to public assistance for old age, sick to humane conditions of work and maternity relief (ix) right to decent standard of life for workers (x) right of workers to participate in management of industries (xi) right of children to free and compulsory education.

These principles are just directives to the government which the government has to strive to follow. These principles are not enforceable by legal interventions.

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ amendment of the constitution enumerates the fundamental duties of the citizen.  
a) 42                      b) 45                      c) 48                      d) 52
2. The fundamental rights are classified under \_\_\_\_\_ heads.  
a) Eight                      b) five                      c) six                      d) seven
3. India is a \_\_\_\_\_ state.  
a) Secular                      b) Non-secular                      c) Hindu                      d) Christian
4. Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the constitution grants rights to minorities to establish educational institutions.  
a) 40                      b) 30                      c) 50                      d) 60
5. Article 19 of our constitution guarantees \_\_\_\_\_ freedoms' to all citizens.  
a) Seven                      b) nine                      c) six                      d) five

### II) Answer briefly.

- 1) Write a short note on Fundamental Rights?
- 2) What is the Freedom of Religion?
- 3) What is known as Directive principles?
- 4) Write a note on "writ"

### III) Answer in a paragraph.

- 1) Explain the Fundamental Duties as enshrined in our constitution.
- 2) Describe the Directive principles of state policy?

## FORMATIVE ASSESSEMENT

1. Collect articles from the newspapers to show how the Fundamental Rights of the citizens have been violated or protected.
2. Have a discussion on the topic “Rights and duties of a citizen are two sides of the same coin”.

# ECONOMICS

## 1. INDIAN CURRENCY

Now your bank notes in a new design  
RBI issues ₹2000 & ₹500 notes in a new series



### Distinctive features of the new ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 notes:

#### ₹ 2000:

**Size:** 66mm x 166 mm | **Colour:** Magenta  
**Theme:** Motif of Mangalyan depicting country's first venture into interplanetary space

#### For visually impaired :

- Horizontal rectangle with ₹ 2000 in raised print on the right
- 7 angular bleed lines on left and right side in raised print

#### ₹ 500:

**Size:** 66mm x 150mm | **Colour:** Stone grey  
**Theme:** Indian heritage site – Red Fort

#### For visually impaired :

- Circle with ₹ 500 in raised print on the right
- 5 angular bleed lines on left and right side in raised print

### Common features of the new ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 notes:

#### Obverse:

- See through register in denominational numeral
- Latent image of the denominational numeral
- Denominational numeral in Devnagari
- Orientation and relative position of Mahatma Gandhi portrait changed
- Windowed security thread changes colour from green to blue when note is tilted
- Guarantee clause, Governor's signature with Promise Clause and RBI emblem shifted towards right
- Portrait and electrotype watermark

- Number panel with numerals growing from small to big on the top left side and bottom right side
- Denomination in numerals with Rupee symbol in colour changing ink (green to blue) on bottom right
- Ashoka pillar emblem on the right

#### For visually impaired

Intaglio or raised printing of Mahatma Gandhi portrait, Ashoka pillar emblem, bleed lines and identification mark continue

#### Reverse :

- Year of printing of the note on left
- Swachh Bharat logo with slogan
- Language panel towards centre
- Denominational numeral in Devnagari on right

New design notes in other denominations will follow

For more details visit: [www.paisaboltahai.rbi.org.in](http://www.paisaboltahai.rbi.org.in)  
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# 'I can, I did'

## Student's Activity Record

Subject:

Sl.No	Date	Lesson No.	Topic of the Lesson	Activities	Remarks