

**5m**

1. Explain the composition of the State Legislative council.
2. Describe the powers of the Supreme Court.
3. National Judicial Appointments Commission.

**2m**

1. What is the composition of the state executive?  
The state executive is composed of the Governor, the Chief Minister, the council of ministers and the advocate general of the state.
2. Can two or more states have the same Governor?  
Yes, this was made possible by the 7th Constitutional amendment Act of 1956.
3. Who is the chairman of the state planning board?  
The Chief Minister of the respective state is the chairman of the state planning board.
4. How is the state legislative council created?  
The Parliament can create the state legislative council, if the state legislative assembly passes a resolution with a special majority consisting of the total membership of the assembly and not less than two-thirds of the members of the assembly present and voting.
5. What is quorum?  
Quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present in the House before it can transact any business.
6. Can a money bill be reserved for Presidential assent by the Governor?  
While he normally gives his assent to the Money bill as it is introduced with his permission, he can reserve a money bill for presidential assent.
7. What is the composition of the Supreme court?  
At present, the supreme court has one Chief Justice and thirty three other judges.
8. Is the writ Jurisdiction of supreme court original and exclusive?  
The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is original but not exclusive. The High courts have the writ jurisdiction too.
9. Which high courts have the provision for intra-court appeals?  
The Calcutta, Bombay and Madras High Courts have provision for intra-court appeals
10. What powers constitute the Court of Record jurisdiction?  
As a court of record, a high court's judgements are considered as legal precedent and also a high court can punish for contempt of court.