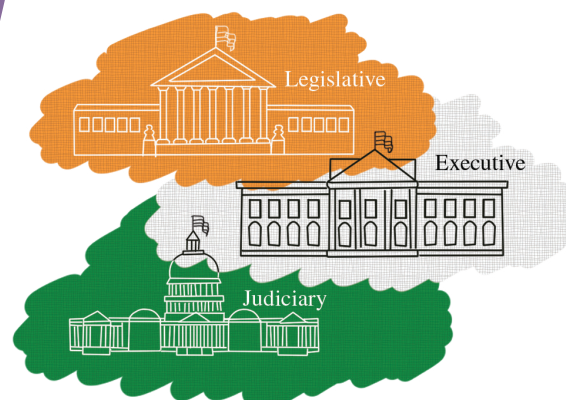


CIVICS

Unit - 1

How the State Government Works



Learning Objectives

Students acquire knowledge in

- ▶ The State executive.
- ▶ Powers and functions of the Governor.
- ▶ Powers and functions of the Chief Minister.
- ▶ Legislative Assembly and Council.
- ▶ State Judiciary.



Introduction

There are two sets of government in our country – the central government and the state government. There are 28 state governments in our country; every State has a government to run its own administration. The States have their own executive, legislature and Judiciary. The state executive consists of the Governor and the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. The Governor is an integral part of the State legislature.

The State Executive

The Governor

The Constitution provides for the post of the Governor as the Head of a State in India. He is appointed by the President of India. He is the constitutional Head of a State. The Governor is appointed for a term of five years. But before the expiry of his full term,



the President can remove him from office. The Governor may also resign on his own interest. His term of office may be extended and he may be transferred to another State. However, the State Government cannot remove the Governor from his post. To be the Governor, a person must be a citizen of India and should have completed 35 years of age. And he cannot be a member of the Parliament or the State legislature. He should not hold any office of profit.



While appointing the Governor, the President acts as per the advice of the Union Cabinet. The State Government is also consulted when the appointment is to be made. Generally, a person is not appointed Governor in his own State.

Powers and functions

- The Governor is the Nominal Executive in a State. All the executive powers of the State are