



NEW ERA Public School, Gujarwas

A Culture in itself...

(Affiliated to C.B.S.E., New Delhi)

"We miss the opportunity to be with you and learn together. While we are apart, learn with your family."

Sainik Coaching **Date: 7th May, 2020**

Maths H.W

Read the concept & content of topic Mensuration and solve Practice questions Q1 to Q 5.

Subject: Hindi

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके लिखिए :

(क) हमारे को भी कुछ बताओ।

(ख) यह तो मेरा पुस्तक है।

(ग) लड़का ने पत्र लिखा।

(घ) तुम्हारा थैला बहुत भारा है।

(ङ) तेरे को पिता जी ने बुलाया है।

(च) रोटी तो मिल गया पर सब्जी नहीं मिली।

(छ) गरम गाय का दूध पीना चाहिए।

(ज) मेरे को लड्डू अच्छे नहीं लगते।

(झ) यहाँ ताजा गन्ने का रस मिलता है।

सही वाक्यों पर (✓) तथा गलत पर (X) चिह्न लगाओ-

(क) नेताजी की मृत्यु पर खेद जताया गया।

(ख) मुझे अच्छा हिंदी आता है।

(ग) मुझे अमेरिका जाना है।

(घ) यह काम किसने किया?

(ङ) एक गरम प्याला चाय दीजिए।

Subject: English

Discover	खोज करना	discovered	discovered	discovering
Dip	गोता लगाना	dipped	dipped	dipping
Die	मरना	died	died	dying
Divide	बाँटना	divided	divided	dividing
Dream	स्वप्न देखना	dreamed	dreamed	dreaming
Dry	सुखाना	dried	dried	drying
Drown	डूबना, डुबोना	drowned	drowned	drowning
Dye	रंगना	dyed	dyed	dyeing
Earn	कमाना	earned	earned	earning
Enter	प्रवेश करना	entered	entered	entering
Employ	नौकर रखना	employed	employed	employing
Explain	समझाना	explained	explained	explaining
Face	सामना करना	faced	faced	facing
Fail	असफल होना	failed	failed	failing
Fear	डरना	feared	feared	fearing
Feed	खिलाना	fed	fed	feeding
Feel	अनुभव करना	felt	felt	feeling
Fell	गिराना	felled	felled	felling
Flee	भागना	fled	fled	fleeing
Fight	लड़ना	fought	fought	fighting
Finish	समाप्त करना	finished	finished	finishing
Fine	जुर्माना करना	fined	fined	fining
Float	तैरना	floated	floated	floating
Graze	चरना	grazed	grazed	grazing
Gather	इकट्ठा करना	gathered	gathered	gathering
Have	रखना	had	had	having
Hate	घृणा करना	hated	hated	hating
Hang	फांसी देना	hanged	hanged	hanging

Part VI

The States (Article 152-237)

THE GOVERNOR

- The Governor is the **Constitutional Head** of the State and the same Governor can act as Governor of more than one State (Article 153).
- The Governor is appointed by the **President** (Article 155) and Article 156 states that the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.
- **Article 161** gives the Governor the power to grant pardons, reprieves, remission of punishment to persons convicted under the state law.
- **Article 163** talks of **discretionary powers** of the Governor, which is not even provided to the President. Moreover, the courts cannot question his discretion.

- **Article 171** states that the States where Legislative Councils exist, the Governor can **nominate some members** from amongst those distinguished in literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.
- **Article 213** empowers the Governor to issue the **ordinances** during the recess of the State Legislature.

Qualifications

- Must be a citizen of India.
- Completed 35 years of age.
- Shouldn't be a member of either House of Parliament or State Legislature.
- Must not hold any office of profit.

STATES LEGISLATURE

Article 163 Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor.

Article 165 An Advocate General for each of the State.

Article 169 Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States.

Most of the states have unicameral system, only 6 states have legislative council. These states are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana.

Legislative Assembly Legislative Assembly consists of Representatives directly elected by the people. The strength of assembly varies from 60 to 500 members. However assembly of Sikkim, Goa, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Puducherry have less than 60 members.

Composition of Legislative Council Unlike the members of the Legislative Assembly, the members of Legislative Council are indirectly elected. The maximum strength of the Council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40.

HIGH COURTS (ARTICLE 214-232)

There are 24 High Courts in India. The Calcutta High Court, established in 1862, is the oldest High Court in

India. The Bombay and Madras High Courts were also established in the same year. The newest High Courts are the Tripura, Meghalaya and Manipur High Courts, all were established in the year 2013. As of 2019, there are 25 High Courts in India.

Part IX

The Panchayats (Article 243-243 O)

- Introduced by the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 which envisaged a three tier system of local government.

These are

1. Gram Panchayat at the village level
2. Panchayat Samiti at the block level
3. Zila Parishad at the district level

- The Panchayat system exists in all states except Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram. It also exists in all Union Territories except Delhi.
- Panchayat system is provided for all states having a population more than 2 million. Every Panchayat can continue for 5 years from the date of its first meeting.