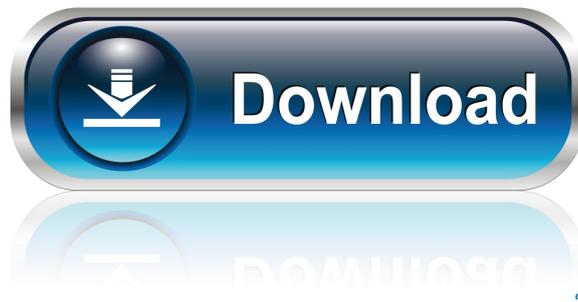

Kmbr 2014 Malayalam Pdf Download



Governing bodies Since 2014, the Kerala State Legislature has been unicameral, with a membership of 151 seats. The state has two representatives in the Lok Sabha. The Kerala Assembly has been unicameral since the state attained

statehood on 1 November 1956.

There are Kerala Legislative Assembly members elected from 44 constituencies. Administrative divisions The state has 14 districts, 2 taluks and 1 municipal corporation, with the total area of 9,959 km² and a population of 3,483,442 (2011 census). The highest court of the state is the Kerala High Court. Kerala High Court is located in the state capital Thiruvananthapuram. It consists of a Chief Justice of the Kerala High Court and three other puisne judges.

The state also has a principal secretary who is the administrative head of the state government. He is the state Chief Secretary. The state government has also established several statutory boards that carry out their respective functions in the state. The state government is responsible for issuing building permits, publishing the state income tax forms, maintaining water supply and sanitation, providing domestic security, maintaining and developing the national highway system, procuring uniforms for civil

servants, coordinating the distribution of old-age pensions, and operating a toll-free telephone service for the hearing-impaired. Kerala is divided into two cadres for the purposes of collecting taxes at different rates. Kerala has a decentralised system for managing its districts, called Panchayats. The state has 14,852 panchayats, including 901 municipal councils, 561 urban local bodies, and 2894 gram panchayats. There are also 972 panchayat unions, and some others. Schools The state of Kerala has a

large number of schools that offer education ranging from preschool, pre-primary, and primary to secondary levels, with different categories of schools based on academic performance and the standards of education. Kerala has institutions offering higher education including universities, medical schools and engineering colleges. Kerala has six public universities: the Kerala University of Calicut (established in 1854), the University of Kerala (established in 2001), the University of Madras,

the University of Kerala, the University of Cochin (established in 1862) and the Kerala Agricultural University (established in 1986).

The colleges that offer higher education include Malayalam University, Mannar Institute of Technology, and Christ University.

Category:Local government in Kerala
Category:Kerala
lawSerotonin-1A receptor binding in human pineal gland. Previous in vitro binding experiments with [3H]-8-hydroxy-2-(di-n-propylamino)

tetralin (8-OH-DPAT), a selective 5-HT_{1A} receptor ligand, and in vivo microdialysis in the rat and monkey suggest that this 5-HT receptor subtype is also present in the human pineal gland. To confirm this hypothesis, we have used the receptor radioligand [³H]-8-OH-DPAT to investigate the distribution of 5-HT_{1A} receptors in a pineal gland preparation of human origin.

As determined by in vitro autoradiography using a semi-quantitative technique, specific 5-HT_{1A} binding sites were found in

the pineal gland of human beings, mainly in the pinealocytes and in the deeper layers of the surrounding tissues. No specific binding could be found in the pineal nerve fibres.

In addition, no saturation of [3H]-8-OH-DPAT binding was observed in the human pineal gland. The binding results were confirmed by receptor binding assays performed with crude membranes and purified pinealocytes. A low-affinity binding site for [3H]-8-OH-DPAT was detected in the membrane preparations with the

same distribution as that observed in the autoradiograms. The specific binding to this site was abolished by addition of 100-fold molar excess of 8-OH-DPAT or of the 5-HT_{1A} receptor antagonist [3H]-NAN-190.

In contrast, the binding was unaffected by addition of 100-fold molar excess of 1,4-DHT or by receptor blocking with 100-fold molar excess of spiperone. The binding was displaced by the preferential 5-HT_{1A} receptor antagonist NAN-190 and the agonists 8-OH-DPAT and

5-methoxytryptamine in a similar dose-dependent manner. These results demonstrate that the human pineal gland possesses a 5-HT1A receptor subtype which is similar to those present in the hypothalamus and other brain regions known to contain 5-HT1A receptors. The physiological role of these 5-HT1A receptors in the pineal gland is not known and further studies will be necessary to elucidate their role in the physiology of this organ. [[@CR 2d92ce491b