

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 in 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 States.

Article 169: Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States. Most of the states have a unicameral system, only 6 states have legislative councils. These states are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana.

De Facto IAS

GS Notes for Judiciary

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.

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HIGH COURTS (ARTICLE 214-232)

There are 25 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. High Court of Andhra Pradesh (25th High Court of India) came into existence from January 1, 2019.