

the governor :-

* the governor is the constitutional head of a state just like the president is for the whole country the governor is appointed by the president of India

Appointment and term :-

* Appointment by the president for a 5-year term but can removed earlier or continue longer until a new governor is appointed .

* usually not from the same state

* Must be

* A citizen of India

* Atleast 35 years old

* Must a member of any house of parliament (or) legislative

Powers and Functions :-

* Executive powers

* Legislative powers

* Judicial powers

* Emergency powers

* Though the governor has many powers they are usually used on the advice of the chief minister and the council of minister

Chief Minister :-

* The chief minister is the real head of the state government. The CM is the leader of the majority party (or) coalition in the state legislative assembly.

Appointment :-

- * Appointed by the governor
- * The CM must have the confidence of the majority in the state assembly

Functions And Responsibilities :-

- * Heads the state government
 - * The Advisor to the governor
 - * Represents the state
 - * Coordinate minister.
- * The CM play a similar role at the state level as the prime minister does at the national level. Most decisions in the state are taken under the leadership of the chief minister.

State Council of Minister :-

* The state council of minister assists the chief minister in running the state government. It works similarly to the central council of minister.

Formation :-

- * Formed under Article 163 and 164 of the constitution
- * Appointed by the governor on the advice of the chief minister

Structure :-

- * cabinet minister
- * ministers of state (Independent charge)
- * minister of state

Duties :-

1. help in making and implementing laws
2. Run in their respective department
3. Participate in cabinet meetings
4. Maintaining collective responsibility to the state
5. legislative assembly

* If the assembly passes a no-confidence motion minister must support cabinet decision publicly even if they disagree privately.

High court :-

* The high court is the highest court at the state level. each state has its own high court, or in some cases a high court may serve more than one state.

Structure and Appointment :-

- * consist of a chief justice and other judges
- * judges are appointed by the president of india in consultation with the chief justice of india and the governor of the state.

Jurisdiction (powers) :-

1. original jurisdiction
- * Appellate jurisdiction
- * writ jurisdiction
- * Supervisory jurisdiction

* The high court plays an important role in maintaining law and order. Interpreting laws and protecting the rights of citizens at the state level.