

Seats of the High Court of Manipur, High Court of Meghalaya, and High Court of Tripura at Imphal, Shillong, and Agartala respectively from the 23 March 2013.

5. The state of Telangana was separated from Andhra Pradesh on 2 June 2014, as a new 29th State of India, with the city of Hyderabad as its capital *vide* the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

CHAPTER 22

THE SUPREME COURT

The President has the power to make laws regarding the constitution, organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court subject to such legislation as the Parliament may enact in this behalf. The President of India and not more than two other judges of the Supreme Court.

(Article 124)

Besides the Chief Justice of India, the President may appoint as many other judges as he thinks fit to the Supreme Court. The President may also appoint as many other judges as he thinks fit to the Supreme Court. The President may also appoint as many other judges as he thinks fit to the Supreme Court. The President may also appoint as many other judges as he thinks fit to the Supreme Court.

Every judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President of India. The President shall, in his discretion, appoint or remove any judge of the Supreme Court. The President shall, in his discretion, appoint or remove any judge of the Supreme Court. The President shall, in his discretion, appoint or remove any judge of the Supreme Court. The President shall, in his discretion, appoint or remove any judge of the Supreme Court.

In a reference made by the President under Article 143 relating to the constitution between the Chief Justice of India and his brother judges in matters of appointment of the Supreme Court judges and the reference of any other matter, the nine judges shall be equally divided.

1. The opinion of the Chief Justice of India shall be the decisive opinion in the matter of appointment of the Supreme Court judges. The opinion of the Chief Justice of India shall be the decisive opinion in the matter of appointment of the Supreme Court judges. The opinion of the Chief Justice of India shall be the decisive opinion in the matter of appointment of the Supreme Court judges.

2. The recommendation of the collegium consisting of the four senior most judges of the Supreme Court shall be the decisive opinion in the matter of appointment of the Supreme Court judges. The recommendation of the collegium consisting of the four senior most judges of the Supreme Court shall be the decisive opinion in the matter of appointment of the Supreme Court judges.