Polity & Governance · GS - II

Examine the constitutional position and functions of the Governor in the Indian federal system. Discuss the significance of maintaining impartiality in the office of the Governor.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 05/11/2026	GS - II	Polity & Governance

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Constitutional provisions, Articles 153–162, appointment by President, executive powers, legislative functions, discretionary powers, Centre-State relations, constitutional neutrality, federalism, Sarkaria Commission.

Model Answer

Introduction

The Governor is the constitutional head of a State and an important link between the Union and State governments. The office is established under Articles 153–162 of the Constitution.

Constitutional Position and Functions

The Governor is appointed by the President under Article 155 and holds office during the President's pleasure under Article 156. The Governor exercises executive powers in accordance with the Constitution, appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers, and summons, prorogues or dissolves the State Legislature as constitutionally prescribed.

The Governor also performs legislative functions, including granting assent to Bills, reserving certain Bills for the President and promulgating ordinances under specified conditions.

Importance of Impartiality

Political bias or excessive interference can create friction between the Union and State governments. The Governor must act as a constitutional authority rather than a representative of partisan interests. Transparent decision-making and respect for the elected government strengthen cooperative federalism.

Conclusion

The Governor's office must function with constitutional restraint, neutrality and accountability to preserve democratic governance and federal balance.

BECOME IAS
AI POWERED UPSC PREP