

3. He is entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence.
4. He is also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by the Parliament.
5. Where the same person is appointed Governor of two or more States, his emoluments are allocated amongst the States in such proportion as the President may determine.
6. His emoluments and allowances should not be diminished during his term of office.
7. Before entering upon his office, the Governor has to make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation by the Chief justice of the concerned state High Court and in his absence, the senior-most judge of that court available.

Salary: He draws a salary of Rs. 3,50,000 per month and is entitled to a rent-free official residence and other allowances. His salary and allowances are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State and is not subject to the vote of the State Legislature.

Immunities to Governor: The Constitution grants certain immunities to a Governor, such as

1. Article 361 says that a Governor shall not be answerable to any Court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of the power and duties.
2. No criminal proceedings can be instituted or continued in any court against a Governor during his term of office. Similarly, no process for the arrest or imprisonment of a Governor can be issued from any court during his term of office.
3. Civil proceedings against a Governor in which relief is claimed can be instituted in a court while the Governor is in his office, only after two months from the date on which due notice has been given to him in writing regarding full details of the said proceedings.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNOR

The Constitution confers on the Governor quite a large number of powers which may be grouped under five heads:

- I. **Executive powers:** The Executive power of the State is vested in the Governor. It is exercised by him directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution. The executive power of the State extends to all matters on which the State Legislature has the power to make laws. In case of matters specified in the Concurrent List, the executive powers of the Governor are subject to the executive power of the President.
 1. All executive actions of the State Government are taken in his name.
 2. The Governor is authorized to make rules regarding the way in which orders and instructions made and executed in his name are to be authenticated.
 3. He also makes rules for the convenient transaction of the business of the Government and for its allocation amongst the ministers.
 4. In the States of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa (94th Amendment Act, 2006), it is the special responsibility of the Governor to see that a Minister is placed in charge of tribal welfare.
 5. In Assam, the Governor is given certain special powers with respect to the administration of the tribal areas as provided in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
 6. The Governor has vast powers of appointment and patronage. He appoints the Chief Minister and on his advice the other Ministers. He also appoints the Advocate-General of the State and