* Till 1979, Governors used to work under Central Government. But after a judgement by Supreme Court in 1979, Governors work separate and independent.
* President Election 🡺 Voting will be done by LokSabha, RajyaSabha and State Legislative Assembly (MLAs) (Both States and Union Territories)
* Governor Election 🡺 Voting will be done by concerned State Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and Mayors of that state
* After elections, governors are allocated to different states by president because:
  + Governors will pass orders on behalf of president
  + Governors will monitor state government on behalf of president
* Governor’s salary:
  + Before 2008 🡺 RS. 36,000
  + 2008-2016 🡺 RS. 1,10,000 🡺 1.1 LPM
  + 2016-2020 🡺 RS. 3,50,000 🡺 3.5 LPM
* Following people cannot be arrested. They should be arrested with a notice period:
  + Elected People
    - President
    - Prime Minister
    - Governor
    - Chief Minister
  + Recruited People
    - Supreme Court Judges
    - High Court Judges
* Governor is appointed by President. But the oath to Governor will be preached by Chief Justice of that state.
* Governors will gives his/her resignation to President where as President will give his/her resignation to Vice President
* Governor’s office period is generally 5 years. But 5 years is not the hard and fast rule. It can be more or less according to president’s pleasure.
* If Governor’s post becomes empty, then Chief Justice of that state will become eligible for that post. If Chief Justice’s post also becomes empty at the same time, the senior most judge of the state will become eligible for that post.

If President’s post becomes empty, then Vice President will become eligible for that post. If Vice President’s post also becomes empty at the same time, the Chief Justice of India will become eligible for that post.

If Chief Justice of India’s post also becomes empty at the same time, the senior most Judge of India will become eligible for that post.

* President appoints Prime Minister and his council of ministers. Governor appoints Chief Minister and his council of ministers.
* President appoints Attorney General of India (First Lawyer of India) and decides his salary.

Governor appoints Advocate General of the state (First Lawyer of the State) and decides his salary.

* Attorney General Of India is the legal advisor for Government of India. The term of the office of Attorney General of India is the pleasure of president. Advocate General of the state will be legal advisor for the government of that state. The term of the office of Advocate General of State is the pleasure of governor.
* National Security Advisor of India 🡺 Ajit Doval
* UPSC members 🡺 Appointed by President. Can be removed by president

SPSC members (like KPSC in Karnataka) 🡺 Appointed by Governor. Can’t be removed by governor. Can be removed by president on governor’s advice.

* If it seems to governor that the state government is not working according to the constitution,
  + Governor will advise president to impose emergency in the state.
  + Once the president imposes emergency in the state by the means of Article 356, the execution powers of state government will get transferred to President.
  + The president himself can rule the state till next government is formed or can order governor to rule on behalf of him.
* President is the head of all the universities of central government and will appoint the chairman of those universities.

Governor is the head of all the universities of state government and will appoint the chairman of those universities.

* Governor could appoint one Anglo Indian to state legislature assembly before. But now governor will appoint one SC/ST to state legislature assembly.
* Powers of Governor
  + Normal Bills:
    - If bill gets majority, governor will sign it. Else, he cannot sign it. Same applies to president.
  + Finance Bills:
    - Irrespective of bill gets majority or not, governor has the power to sign it. Same applies to president.
  + Pardon Power:
    - Governor can lower the punishments declared by district courts. Governor cannot lower the punishment given by high courts and supreme court. Governor cannot lower the death penalty even if it was given by district court.
    - President can lower the punishments of all courts and can also lower death penalty.
* Constitutional Conditions of Governor
  + Constitutional institutions to Governor for special provisions of some states
    - This means that governor can form some laws and make policies by himself in some states as they are backward in some or the other aspects.

E.g. The Governor in lowest literacy rate state Bihar could make some educational policies on his own

* + Special provisions in Nagaland
    - This is because, the tribes in Nagaland are involved in terror activities. The governor of Nagaland can make some policies in order to control the terror activities.
* Articles Related to Governor
  + Article 234 🡺 Appointment of Judicial Service 🡺 E.g. Appointment of government lawyers.

**Emergencies**

* Articles related to emergencies:
  + Article 352
    - National Emergency
      * Usually imposed by president when some other nation is attacking India
      * Previously, the law was to impose national emergency throughout the country. But by 42nd Amendment it can also be applied to some parts of the country.

E.g. If China attacks Arunachal Pradesh, then imposing national emergency throughout the country doesn’t makes sense. So, the national emergency will be imposed in Arunachal Pradesh by deploying army.

* + - * It will be first imposed for six months and later can be continued for infinite time. It can also be taken back in first six months of imposition if the emergency situation gets resolved.

i.e. Maximum time of imposition 🡺 Infinite time

* + Article 356
    - State Emergency or Constitutional Emergency (also known as President’s Rule)
      * Usually imposed by president
        + When a State Government is not working constitutionally
        + When there is hung situation and re-election has to be done
      * Maximum time of imposition 🡺 3 years
  + Article 360
    - Financial Emergency
      * When there is a situation where state government or central government has deficit treasury such that they cannot allocate funds to the policies they have made or they cannot give salaries to their employees, etc.
      * During financial emergency, president has power to take loans from international banks such as world bank.
      * Before 1978, president was not answerable to anyone for the loans he/she takes in international market. But after 1978, the president been made answerable to Supreme Court of India
      * Maximum period of imposition 🡺 Infinite time
* Effects of National Emergency
  + The relation between State government and Central government becomes weaker.

E.g. If China attacks Arunachal Pradesh, the state government of Arunachal Pradesh complains about central government for not taking proper precautionary measures for preventing the situation that occurred. Central government will also make similar allegations on the state government of Arunachal Pradesh. In this way, the relation between state and central governments get weaken.

* If there is emergency, the LokSabha and VidhanSabha sessions will not be conducted in time. This stretches the time for getting the bills passed and implementing good policies.
* During emergency, fundamental rights will be ceased.
* Effects of financial emergency
  + Salary of government employees can be deducted or delayed
  + Salaries of high court judges, supreme court judges, vice president, president will also be deducted or delayed
  + Relationship between state government and central government will become weaker. State government asks central government for financial support. But central government will not support. This weakens the relationship.
  + As state governments will not have money, funds for different policies will not get allocated. Hence, development work goes very slowly.