Section 49: Business of Governor in council and Governor with ministers
1) All orders and other proceedings of the Government of a governor’s province shall be expressed to be made by the government of the province, and shall be authenticated as the governor may be rule direct, so, however that provision shall be made by rule for distinguishing orders and other proceedings relating to transferred subjects from other orders and proceedings. Orders and proceedings authenticated as aforesaid shall not be called into question in any legal proceeding on the ground that they were not duly made by the government of the province.

2) The governor may make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in his executive council and with his ministers, and every order made or act done in accordance with those rules and orders shall be treated as being the order or the act of the government of the province.
The governor may also make rules and orders for regulating the relations between his executive council and his ministers for the purpose of the transaction of the business of the local government.

Provided that any rules or orders made for the purposes specified in this section which are repugnant to the provisions of any other rules made under this Act shall, to the extent of that repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void.

Section 50 Procedure in case of difference of opinion in executive council-
1) If any difference of opinion arises on any question brought before a meeting of a governor's executive council, the Governor in Council shall be bound by the opinion or the decision of the majority of those present and if they are equally divided the governor or other person presiding shall have a second or casting vote.

2) Provided that, whenever any measure is proposed before a governor in council where by the safety, tranquility or interests of his Province, or of any part there of, are or may be, in the judgment of the governor, essentially affected; and he is of opinion either that the measured proposed ought to be adopted and carried into execution, or that it ought to be suspended or rejected, and the majority present at a meeting of the council dissent from that
opinion, the governor may, on his own authority and responsibility, by order in writing, adopt, suspend or reject the measure, in whole or in part.

3) In every such case the governor and the members of the council present at the meeting shall mutually exchange written communications (to be recorded at large in their secret proceedings) stating the grounds of their respective opinions, and the order of the governor shall be signed by the governor and by those members.

4) Nothing in this section shall empower a governor to do anything which he could not lawfully have done with the concurrence of his council.

Section 51. Provision for absence of governor from meetings of council.

If a governor is obliged to absent himself from any meeting of his executive council, by indisposition or any other cause, the vice-president, or, if he is absent, the senior member present at the meeting, shall preside thereat, with the like powers as the governor would have had if present:

Provided that if the governor is at the time resident at the place where the meeting is assembled, and is not prevented by indisposition from signing the act of council made at the meeting, the act shall
require his signature: but, if he declines or refuses to sign it, the like provisions shall have effect as in cases where the governor, when present, dissents from the majority at a meeting of the council.

Section 52. Appointment of ministers and council secretaries-

1) The governor of a governor’s province may, by notification, appoint ministers, not being members of his executive council or other official, to administer transferred subjects, and any ministers so appointed shall hold office during his pleasure. There may be paid to any minister so appointed in any province the same salary as is payable to a member of the executive council in that province, unless a smaller salary by vote of the legislative council of the province.

2) No minister shall hold office for a longer period than six months, unless he is or becomes an elected member of the local legislature.

3) In relation to transferred subjects, the governor shall be guided by the advice of his ministers, unless he sees sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion, in which case he may require action to be taken otherwise than in accordance with that advice: Provided that rules may be made under this act for the temporary
administration of a transferred subject where, in cases of emergency, owning to a vacancy, there is no minister in charge of the subject, by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules.

4) The governor of a governor's province may at his discretion appoint from among the non-official members of the local legislature, council secretaries, who shall hold office during his pleasure, and discharge such duties in assisting members of the executive council and ministers as he may assign to them.

There shall be paid to council secretaries so appointed such salary as may be provided by a vote of the legislative council.

A council secretary shall cease to hold office if he ceases for more than six months to be a member of the legislative council.