



STEPPING STONE  
SCHOOL (HIGH)

**CLASS : X**

**Subject : History & Civics**  
**Topic : Answers to worksheets**  
**Dated : 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2020**

*Answers to Worksheet No. : 07*

*Date: 16/06/2020*

1. Under Article 123, the [president can promulgate Ordinance when
  - a) He is satisfied that the circumstances make it necessary for him,
  - b) When both Houses of Parliament are not in session.
  
2. If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or any part of its territory is threatened, either by war or armed rebellion, he may proclaim an Emergency.
  
3. The Vice-President takes over the office of the President:
  - a) Due to sudden death of the President.
  - b) Resignation of the President.
  - c) Removal of the President.
  
4. Two effects of emergency in the state are:
  - a) The President may dissolve the Vidhan Sabha and dismiss the council of ministers.

- b) The State Administration is directly placed under the President.
5. The President addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together for the First session after each General Election to the Lok Sabha and at the commencement of the first session of each year.
6. An Electoral College consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament elects Vice-President.

*Answers to Worksheet No. : 08*

*Date: 18/06/2020*

**1. Answers:**

- a. An ordinance is a law promulgated by the Executive when the Legislature is not in Session and enactment of law is urgently required.
- b. The election is held in accordance with the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. The voting at such an election is by secret ballot.
- c. He may by writing, addressed to the President, resign his office. He may for the violation of the constitution be removed from the office by the process of impeachment.
- d. The Ordinance so promulgated should be laid before both Houses of Parliament when they reassemble. If the President does not approve the Ordinance, it lapses. If the ordinance is not disapproved, it will automatically cease to operate at the end of six weeks from the date of Parliament re assembles.
- e. If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of the Nation is threatened, he can declare a Financial Emergency.

## 1. Answers:

a. If the President on receipt of a report from the Governor or otherwise, is satisfied that the government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, he may declare such emergency.

➤ This is called President's Rule because the President may assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State.

b. The duration of such an Emergency is two months. If it were to continue beyond two months it should be ratified by the Parliament.

It may be extended beyond one year, under two conditions:

1. When a proclamation of emergency is in operation in whole India or in any part of the State.
2. The Election Commission certifies that holding elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State is difficult.

c. The State administration is directly placed under the President. The Governor of the concerned state acts in accordance with the instructions that are issued by the Union Government from time to time. The President may dissolve Vidhan Sabha or can dismiss the Council of Ministers.

## 2. Answers:

a. The President is called nominal Head because:

1. **Assent to Bills**: No bill can become a law without his assent. Once a bill is passed by both the Houses, it is sent to the President, for his approval. The President may give his assent or withhold the bill or can send it back with recommendation. However if the bill is passed again in the same form he has to give his assent the Bill.
2. **Promulgate Ordinance**: Under Article 123, the President can promulgate an ordinance when both Houses of parliament are not in session. If the Parliament does not approve the ordinance, it lapses. If an Ordinance is not disapproved, it will automatically cease to operate at the end of six weeks from the date of Parliament re assembles.

b. If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or any part of its territory is threatened, either by war or by external aggression or by armed rebellion, he may proclaim an emergency. The President cannot issue such a proclamation unless he has the approval in writing of the Union Cabinet.

c. Two discretionary powers are:

1. Appointment of Prime Minister in a situation where no single party commands the clear support where no single party clear support of the majority of the Lok Sabha members and there is a hung Parliament. This is because the President cannot appoint the new Prime Minister on the advice of the outgoing Prime Minister.
2. Appointment of a Prime Minister in case of sudden death of the incumbent, where the ruling Legislature party is unable to meet immediately to elect a leader.

