

President's Rule in Maharashtra

Why in News

The state of **Maharashtra has been placed under the President's Rule** amid a stalemate over government formation after the assembly polls in October 2019.

- The Union Cabinet recommended the President's rule in the state after Governor of the state submitted a report regarding the same.
 - In his report, the Governor said a situation has arisen that a stable government is not possible and the government could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- The President signed a proclamation imposing President's rule in Maharashtra under Article
 356(1). The Assembly has been kept in suspended animation.

President's Rule

- Meaning
 - President's Rule implies the suspension of a state government and the imposition of direct rule of the Centre.
 - It is also known as 'State Emergency' or 'Constitutional Emergency'.
- Use of Article 356
 - The Supreme Court in Bommai case (1994) enlisted the situations where the exercise of power under Article 356 could be proper.
 - One such situation is that of 'Hung Assembly', i.e. where after general elections to the assembly, no party secures a majority.
- Constitutional Provisions
 - The President's Rule is imposed through the invocation of Article 356 of the Constitution by the President on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers.
 - Under Article 356, President's Rule is imposed if the President, upon receipt of the
 report from the Governor of the State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has
 arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with
 the provisions of the Constitution.
- Parliamentary Approval and Duration
 - A proclamation imposing President's Rule must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue.
 - The approval takes place through **simple majority** in either House, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting.
 - Initially valid for six months, the President's Rule can be extended for a maximum period of three years with the approval of the Parliament, every six months.
- Consequences of President's Rule
 - The state governor, on behalf of the President, carries on the state

- **administration** with the help of the chief secretary of the state or the advisors appointed by the President.
- The President can declare that the powers of the state legislature are to be exercised by the Parliament.
- The President either suspends or dissolves the state legislative assembly.

Revocation

- A proclamation of President's Rule may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require parliamentary approval.
- This happens, in case, the leader of a party produces letters of support from a majority of members of the Assembly, and stakes his claim to form a government.

Punchii Commission's Guidelines in case of a Hung Assembly

- The party or combination of parties which commands the widest support in the Legislative Assembly should be called upon to form the Government.
- If there is a **pre-poll alliance or coalition,** it should be treated as one political party and if such coalition obtains a majority, the leader of such coalition shall be called by the Governor to form the Government.
- In case **no party or pre-poll coalition has a clear majority,** the Governor should select the Chief Minister in the order of preference as indicated below:
 - The group of parties which had pre-poll alliance commanding the largest number.
 - The largest single party staking a claim to form the government with the support of others.
 - A post-electoral coalition with all partners joining the government.
 - A post-electoral alliance with some parties joining the government and the remaining including independents supporting the government from outside.

Source: TH

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