

Samvidhaan Hatya Diwas

Source: PIB

Recently, the declaration of 25th June as **Samvidhaan Hatya Diwas** serves as a poignant reminder of the period when the <u>Constitution of India</u> was undermined, particularly during the <u>Emergency imposed in 1975</u>.

- The Prime Minister of India emphasised that this day will pay homage to all those who suffered from the excesses of the Emergency. It serves as a tool for educating citizens about their rights and the significance of the Constitution in protecting democracy.
- The Emergency was a period from 25th June 1975 to 21st March 1977, when then PM Indira Gandhi's government used special provisions in the Constitution to impose significant executive and legislative changes in the country.
 - The declaration of Emergency centralises power, allowing the Union to direct state governments, bringing them under the complete control of the Centre, effectively creating a unitary system.
 - India has declared a National Emergency three times. The first was from 1962 to 1968 during the India-China war, the second was in 1971 during the Indo-Pakistan war, and the third was from 1975 to 1977 due to political instability.
- Emergency Provisions in Constitution:

Articles	Subject Matter
Article 352	Proclamation of Emergency
Article 353	Effect of Proclamation of Emergency
Article 354	Application of provisions relating to the distribution of revenues while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation
Article 355	Duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance
Article 356	Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States
Article 357	Exercise of legislative powers under proclamation issued under Article 356
Article 358	Suspension of provisions of Article 19 during Emergencies
Article 359	Suspension of the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III during Emergencies
Article 360	Provisions as to Financial Emergency

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