

When the constituent assembly framed the constitution for free India it envisaged several features of how the country should be.

democratic form of government.

parliamentary system of government

Federal feature with unitary ~~base~~ bias.

Separation of powers

different list for governance.

but also envisaged for extraordinary circumstances which included emergency provisions. through Art 352 (national emergency) & Art 356 (president rule in state).

After math of Raj Narain Vs State of Uttar Pradesh and JP movement national emergency under Art 352 on Internal disturbance was imposed.

- Fundamental Rights such as Art 19 and others were curtailed.
- Power of Judiciary to review was also curtailed
- Empowered Parliament to enact laws on state subjects

- Empowered Centre to issue dir. executive directives to states on any subject
- civil liberties were curtailed.
- tenure of lok sabha was extended.
- empowered Parliament it to impose emergency on any part of country.
- Authoritarian state had become the country
- several programs like family planning were imposed on people.

When the emergency was over the new government which was formed formed Shah commission to review proclamation and tried to rectify the flaws in emergency provisions.

- The power of judiciary to judicial review was restored
- The term 'internal disturbance' was changed to 'armed rebellion':
- President can declare emergency only on written recommendation of cabinet.
- original tenure of lok sabha was restored
- Art 358 & Art 359 was further restricted.