



POLITY- EMERGENCY PROVISIONS CHEAT SHEET

“Emergency provisions: UPSC's approach to teaching democracies the art of the unexpected.”

	National Emergency (Article 352)	President's Rule (Article 356)	Financial Emergency (Article 360)
Approval Process	Issued by the President based on written advice by the Union Cabinet. Requires subsequent approval by both Houses of Parliament.	Imposed by the President based on a report by the Governor or otherwise. Requires approval by both Houses of Parliament.	Declared by the President if financial stability or credit of India or any part thereof is threatened. Requires approval by both Houses of Parliament.
Parliamentary Approval Timeline	Must be approved by both Houses within one month of the declaration.	Must be approved by both Houses within two months of the imposition.	Must be approved by both Houses within two months of the declaration.
Duration and Extension	Initially valid for six months, can be extended indefinitely with six-monthly parliamentary approvals.	Initially valid for six months, can be extended for up to three years with parliamentary approval every six months.	Initially valid until revoked. No maximum duration, but requires parliamentary approval every six months.
Impact on Executive Powers	The Union can direct any state on how to use its executive powers.	State government is suspended, and the President directly administers the state through the Governor.	The Union can direct states on financial matters, including expenditure reductions.
Impact on Legislative Powers	Parliament can legislate on any subject in the state list. State Assembly may be suspended or dissolved.	Parliament assumes the state's legislative powers. State Assembly is either suspended or dissolved.	May require reduction of salaries and reserve funds, including those of the states.
Powers of State Government	Reduced significantly; the state may be required to comply with central directions.	Essentially nullified; the state government is under direct central rule.	State's financial autonomy is restricted; must comply with Union directives on financial matters.
Disapproval or Revocation	Can be revoked by a subsequent President's order or disapproved by Parliament.	Can be revoked by a subsequent President's order or disapproved by Parliament.	Can be revoked by the President or disapproved by Parliament.
Historical Usage	Declared three times in India (1962, 1971, and 1975).	Invoked more frequently, especially in cases of breakdown of state machinery or failure of state legislative functions.	Never been declared in India.

