



Impact of Emergency in the USA and UK

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ABSTRACT

A state of emergency can be defined as a situation in which the government changes or suspends the normal functioning of the country by suspending the laws and other institutions of the state.

Conflict, disaster or disaster, rebellion or conflict, war, etc. Different situations such as may serve as a basis for the national government to declare a state of emergency. When a country publishes a constitution, the structure of the legal system is affected, the country's political, economic and social climate changes, and citizenship rights are banned or suspended. Therefore, while the state of emergency authority can be used to combat urgent and unexpected threats, it can also be described as a curse and blessing because it can become a tool in the hands of the government. use their methods and actions. Abuse of opposition.

In this study we will examine various emergency laws and conditions in the United States and the United Kingdom.

INTRODUCTION

The impact of the crisis on the USA is an issue that requires deep discussion and analysis. From natural disasters to public health, natural disasters have a profound impact on all aspects of American society, including infrastructure, business, public health, and social spheres. Understanding the consequences of an emergency is critical to developing effective response strategies and mitigating risks. This article aims to provide an in-depth look at the diverse impacts of climate change in the United States, highlighting the challenges, resilience, and lessons learned from these experiences.

Emergencies in the UK can cover a wide range of events, including natural disasters, industrial accidents, public health issues and security threats. These events have the potential to impact individuals, communities, and entire countries. The UK has emergency response systems and procedures in place to minimize the impact of such events and ensure the safety and health of the public. From extreme weather events to unforeseen public health events, the impact of the crisis on the UK could be far-reaching. Government agencies, emergency services and other organizations work together to plan, respond to and recover from disasters, emphasizing the importance of planning, prevention and support conducted within the community.

DEFINATION OF EMERGENCY

An emergency is an event or situation that poses a significant risk to public health, safety, or property. Immediate action is often required to minimize its effects and prevent further damage. Disasters can be caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, or wildfires, as well as man-made events such as accidents, crime, or public health. These situations require a rapid and coordinated response from government agencies, emergency services and the wider community to ensure the safety and well-being of those same people and the protection of important systems. Emergencies often require rapid deployment, establishment of emergency shelters, medical assistance, evacuation procedures, and effective communication to keep the public informed and safe.

STATE OF EMERGENCY IN USA

Historical Background

Federal law gives the President of the United States tremendous authority to respond to any emergency, crisis, or crisis in the country. It is important to note that these powers are not limited to events or situations involving war or the military. Some of these powers are constitutional or constitutional and can be exercised by the president; and some powers vest in the "executive authority" of Congress and remain dormant and secret until the president has the honour to announce the national situation. Some of these powers give the president the ability to seize property and goods, control production, control the political system, send troops abroad, control travel, transportation and communications, etc. gives authority.

These powers were at the discretion of presidents until the First World War. After the First World War, the presidents of the period managed to prevent the crisis at hand. These powers become operational whenever a national emergency is declared in any case, sometimes by limiting the circumstances of the emergency to a particular jurisdiction, and sometimes by not limited to the broadcast of advertisements. The President's discretion is virtually unlimited when it comes to emergency regulations. In *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. While* the Supreme Court limits what the president can do during an emergency, it does not limit the president's power to declare an emergency at his discretion, Sawyer said. Therefore, the National Emergencies Act was passed in 1976 to provide some checks and balances on the president's exercise of emergency powers.

Constitutional provisions relating to emergency

It is worth noting that the word "emergency" does not appear in the U.S. Constitution, but the Constitution does contain some provisions regarding emergencies or emergencies. For example, Article I, Section 8, authorizes Congress to consider the necessity of matters relating to war and military operations to war, to control the military, to train and support the military, and to make regulations relating to military operations. management of the army and the army. Call in the army to prevent riots, enforce union laws and eliminate any rebellion. Act II, Section 2 states: The President is the "Commander of the Army and the Navy and the Army when in the service of the Government." According to Article III, Section 3, the President has the responsibility to ensure proper administration and compliance with the law. Additionally, Article IV, Section 4 states that the federal government has the duty to protect all states from all forms of domestic violence or aggression.

Although the emergency situation is not clearly defined in these articles, it is seen that there is a guarantee in the sentences of the emergency laws prepared to protect the country and the state from occupation, war, rebellion, domestic violence and other threats. Each threat usually causes the state to declare a state of emergency. However, some protections are provided to citizens in this regard; For example, the writ of habeas corpus will not be suspended except in cases of objection or intervention when public safety may require it. Citizens are given the law that unless a jury finds against a person, that person cannot be indicted "while appearing as a military or military personnel, while serving in time of war" or as a civilian. terrible. "Third, a nation cannot go to war "unless threatened or faced with imminent danger that will not permit delay."

STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE UK

Emergency Provisions in Uk

In November 1973, the Conservative government raised public awareness of the United Kingdom's Emergency Act by declaring a fifth state of emergency in only three years in power; this was more than any other British government in history. The specific circumstances that gave rise to this phenomenon will be discussed elsewhere, but the facts of the government's powers under this Act must be understood because they have not been fully implemented to date.

The first emergency energy bill was passed several years ago, during World War I. When the war began, the government declared a "national emergency" for the first time since the Napoleonic Wars a hundred years earlier. A few days after the war, Parliament passed the Défense of Rights Act 1914 (commonly known as DORA). A key section of the constitution gives the government the power to make laws "to ensure public safety and protect the country." Then there are the laws presented.

The provisions contained in DORA shall terminate upon the declaration of the cessation of hostilities; however, the federal government and many state agencies are willing to retain for permanent use the significant powers provided by DORA. The immediate post-war period was a testing period for the governing body, and in 1999 Sir Eric Geddes produced the first national contingency plan for shipping and transport. Before DORA expired, the Emergency Management Act was passed to "make special provisions to protect communities during emergencies."

In case of a large-scale protest, social unrest and pre-protest events, the government strengthened itself by imposing special sanctions. According to the constitution, the king can declare a state of emergency at any time if "the government recognizes that the country's basic services are under threat." The government then had the power to make laws and could "claim such powers and duties as His Majesty shall think proper" for improving order and controlling supplies or "for other purposes". After the regulations are approved, they must be passed by the Parliament and amended by the Parliament within one month.

THE HISTORY OF EMERGENCY IN THE USA

when the government declares a state of emergency is extensive and varied. Here are some notable instances:

The Great Depression (1929-1939):

Following the economic depression of 1929, President Franklin Roosevelt took office in 1933 and declared a state of emergency in response to the economic crisis. These announcements led to the rapid implementation of New Deal programs designed to provide relief, recovery, and reform to the American economy. The Roosevelt administration implemented many measures to create jobs through the Glass-Steagall Act and the Fiscal Management Act, as well as the creation of federal agencies such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Securities Law.

The Great Depression had a profound impact on the USA

Here's an overview of the emergency impact during the Great Depression:

Economic Collapse:

The Great Depression began with the stock market crash of 1929, which led to the destruction of banks, businesses, and industries. Unemployment reached an unprecedented high of over 25 percent, and millions of Americans lost their jobs, savings, and homes.

Human Suffering:

Economic difficulties resulting from the Great Depression led to poverty, hunger, and homelessness. Families struggle to make ends meet, with many forced to live in slums called "Hoovervilles" or rely on soup kitchens and bread for basic needs.

Government Response:

In response to the crisis, President Franklin Roosevelt implemented the New Deal, economic and social programs designed to provide relief, recovery, and reform. This included the creation of important institutions such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to create jobs, promote business, and provide assistance to those in need.

Banking and Financial Reforms:

: The Great Recession led to major changes in banking and financial institutions in an effort to restore trust and stability. The Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 separated commercial banking from investment banking and created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to insure bank deposits and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to regulate the stock market and protect investors.

World War II (1939-1945)

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared a state of emergency. These declarations authorized the government to take certain measures to support the war, including the formation of troops, the distribution of supplies, and the creation of a War Commission to control supplies. Emergency declarations remain in effect during war, allowing the government to control all aspects of civilian life in support of military operations.

World War II had a transformative impact on the USA

Here's an overview of the emergency impact of World War II in the USA:

Economic Mobilization: The war led to a massive mobilization of the American economy, and the economy shifted production to support the war effort. Factories produce ammunition, military equipment and equipment for foreign armies, leading to trade and employment.

Rationing and Conservation: To support the war effort and preserve resources, the government implemented a rationing program that limited supplies such as food, gasoline, and clothing. To maintain balance and prevent theft, Americans are given books and coupons.

War and Finance: The government announced a major campaign to sell war bonds to finance the war. Citizens are encouraged to invest in bonds to finance military operations and support troops overseas. These contracts played an important role in financing the war and supporting the public.

Internment of Japanese Americans: After Pearl Harbor, the United States implemented policies that resulted in the internment of more than 100,000 Japanese Americans, many of whom were forced to be imprisoned and sent elsewhere to work. This dark chapter of American history is thought to be war hysteria and xenophobia.

The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

President John F. Kennedy declared a state of emergency on October 24, 1962, in response to the discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba. The declaration authorized the president to take military action to counter the threat posed by the missiles, including establishing a military blockade around Cuba to prevent Soviet deployment. The state of emergency lasted until November 20, 1962, when the United States and the Soviet Union resolved the crisis through negotiations.

The Cuban Missile Crisis had a significant emergency impact in the USA

Here's how the crisis impacted the USA:

Crisis and National Security: The discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba in October 1962 raised tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union to an unprecedented level. The presence of nuclear weapons just 90 miles off the coast of Florida poses a threat to the security of the United States and heightens fears of nuclear conflict.

Declaration of State of Emergency: In response to the crisis, President John F. Kennedy declared a state of emergency. A state of emergency was declared on October 24, 1962. The declaration gave the president broad authority to mobilize the military, use emergency measures, and mobilize resources to counter the threat posed to Cuba by Soviet missiles.

Military preparedness and alert: During the crisis, the US military was on high alert, with Strategic Air Command bombers on standby and naval forces deployed to protect Cuba. The country is preparing for the possibility of military action, including air strikes and possible intervention by Cuba to destroy missile sites.

Negotiations and Secret Communication: In addition to military preparations, the USA also entered into diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union in order to solve the problem and get rid of the crisis. President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev exchanged secret communications, letters, and advice to find a solution and avoid nuclear war.

9/11 Attacks (2001)

Following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, President George W. Bush declared a national emergency using his authority under the National Emergency Act. These announcements allow governments to mobilize resources, implement safety measures, and coordinate emergency response efforts. A state of emergency has been in effect for years as the United States began military operations in Afghanistan and implemented internal security measures through legislation such as the USA PATRIOT Act.

The 9/11 attacks had a profound emergency impact in the USA

Here's how the attacks impacted the USA:

National Security and Counterterrorism: The September 11 attacks led to major changes in national security and counterterrorism. The United States established the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to manage national security measures and launched a war on terrorism against international terrorist organizations, using the "USA Patriot Act" to strengthen surveillance and control of the force.

Emergency Prevention and Preparedness: The attacks exposed weaknesses in emergency response and preparedness, leading to changes at all levels of government. The United States reformed its emergency management system, established the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as an independent agency, and invested in training, equipment, and coordination to improve response capacity.

Aviation Security: The September 11 attacks led to significant changes in aviation security procedures to prevent future hijackings and terrorist attacks. The US has implemented stricter screenings, expanded airport gates, expanded air services and introduced new technologies such as full-body scanners and impairment detection systems at airports.

HURRICANE KATRINA

George W. Bush declared a state of emergency in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama on August 27, 2005. This declaration encouraged the deployment of federal services and resources to support state and county emergency services. During the storm, the government was criticized for its disaster management, and all levels of government were called to improve emergency preparedness and response.

Hurricane Katrina had a devastating emergency impact in the USA

Here's how the hurricane impacted the USA:

Loss of life and property: Hurricane Katrina caused massive damage, killing more than 1,800 people and causing billions of dollars in property damage. The storm breached New Orleans' levees and flood walls, causing massive damage that levelled 80% of the city and displaced hundreds of thousands of residents.

Humanitarian Crisis: Thousands of people are in humanitarian crisis after Hurricane Katrina. Prisoners without food, water, shelter and medical care. Emergencies and evacuations have increased the impact on vulnerable groups, especially those in low-income communities, nursing homes, and sheltered residents.

Economic impact: Hurricane Katrina caused a significant economic impact by disrupting trade, commerce, and employment in affected areas. The loss of real estate, housing, and tourism revenue disrupts the current economy and creates a long-term impact on the economy, with problems returning to Gulf Coast communities.

THE HISTORY OF EMERGENCY IN THE UK

where the government declares an emergency, spans various events and crises throughout history. Here are some notable instances:

World War I (1914-1918):

When World War I broke out in 1914, Britain declared a state of emergency. This allowed the government to take emergency measures, including registration, appropriations, and censorship, to support the war effort and protect the country.

World War I had a significant emergency impact on the UK Constitution.

Expansion of administrative powers: Early in the war, the British government, led by Prime Minister Herbert Asquith, expanded administration in response to the crisis. This includes emergency orders under the Environmental Protection Act (DORA), which gives the government broad powers to regulate industrial production, control prices, censor the press, and ban civil liberties in the name of national security.

Suspension of civil liberties: Violence during the war led to the suspension of certain freedoms and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the United Kingdom. Under the DOLA Act, the government has the power to arrest and detain people without trial, regulate public gatherings, and censor publications deemed subversive. This was a departure from traditional British law and raised concerns about excessive government intervention.

Secretary Policy: The British government expanded its control over all aspects of society and business to support the war effort. This involved nationalizing key industries and services, such as railways, coal mines and shipping, to ensure they remained operational during the war. Governments also establish central planning systems to manage the production, distribution, and allocation of resources.

World War II (1939-1945)

When World War II broke out in 1939, Britain declared a state of emergency. This led to the evacuation of civilians from urban areas, power outages, and opposition and military support against the threat of air strikes.

World War II had a profound emergency impact on the UK

Government Powers and Administration: The outbreak of the Second World War led to the expansion of government power and administration through emergency legislation such as the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act 1939. This gave the government broad powers to control and promote trade, transportation, and other resources, and labour to support the war effort. The government controls the economy through measures such as rationing, price controls, and elimination of products and goods.

Civil Défense and Home Front: Britain used many civil defence measures to protect its citizens from air raids and bombings. This includes the construction of bomb sites, the use of electricity and the evacuation of children and vulnerable people from cities to rural areas. The home front became an important part of the war, with civilians becoming involved in the war effort, volunteering, and moral support.

Military: During the Second World War, Britain had a large army of millions of soldiers and soldiers. Women join the army. Registration was later expanded to include all able-bodied men and women, leading to the creation of the Homeland Security and National Service Team (ATS). The country's industrial capacity was diverted to war, including aircraft, ships, tanks and ammunition.

Strategic Planning and Coordination: Britain played an important role in strategic planning and coordination during the Second World War. Prime Minister Churchill led the wartime government and worked with Allied leaders, including U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, to direct military operations and counterattacks against the Axis powers.

Post-War Reconstruction and the Welfare State: After World War II, Britain began a period of post-war reconstruction and welfare reform. War planning and integration experience laid the foundations for the creation of a health state, including the expansion of the National Health Service (NHS), housing projects, and extensive security assistance designed to solve the country's health and economic problems.

The Troubles in Northern Ireland (1968-1998)

During the so-called Troubles, the British government declared a series of states of emergency in response to terrorism and violence in Northern Ireland. Emergency powers are used to deploy troops, impose curfews and counter-terrorism operations.

The Troubles in Northern Ireland had a significant emergency impact on the UK Constitution

State of Emergency: The conflict in Northern Ireland has led the UK government to declare several states of emergency to deal with the security situation and public order. Emergency legislation such as the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1973 gives the government broad powers to combat terrorism, arrest suspects and deploy troops to the region.

Suspension of civil liberties: In response to the security threat based on the influence of armed groups, the government suspended some freedoms and laws in Northern Ireland. Emergency measures allow suspects to be detained without trial, restrictions on travel and the use of house arrest for counter-terrorism purposes. These measures have raised concerns about human rights violations and government overreach.

Military intervention: The British government is sending troops to Northern Ireland as part of Operation Flag, the longest troop deployment in British history. The role of the military is to maintain public order, uphold the rule of law and combat terrorist organizations and extremist groups such as the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Emergency legislation: The Government has introduced emergency legislation specifically addressing the security situation in Northern Ireland. For example, the Crime Prevention Act 1974 expanded police powers to fight crime and allowed the use of special courts and tribunals to prosecute suspects. The purpose of these measures is to prevent terrorism and protect public security.

Legal reforms: The urgency of the problem requires changes to the UK constitution to accommodate emergency measures and deal with the security situation in Northern Ireland. As the conference continued throughout the conflict, its mission and work were greatly influenced by the party's efforts and the importance of combating terrorism.

Terrorist Attacks

Britain faced terrorist attacks, including bombings and mass shootings; This led the government to declare a state of emergency to respond to security threats, conduct searches, and prevent further attacks.

Terrorist attacks have had a significant emergency impact in the UK.

State of emergency: Following an attack, the British government may declare a state of emergency or use emergency powers to maintain security. This allows for specific measures to protect public safety, support resources, and coordinate emergency operations.

Security measures will be increased: Terrorist attacks often lead to increased security measures, including stronger police forces, increased surveillance and the deployment of military forces. The government can establish security agencies, work against suspected terrorists, and monitor individuals deemed to pose a threat to national security.

Emergency law: Terrorists can impose emergency laws to increase the power of the law and strengthen the defence system. This may involve introducing new laws or expanding existing laws, such as the UK's Crimes Act 2000 and the Terrorism Act. Crime and Security 2015.

Impact on Civil Liberties: Counterterrorism Measures used in response to attacks can impact civil liberties and human rights. This may include increased surveillance, detention of suspects without trial, and restrictions on freedom of movement and expression. Balancing the need for security with civil liberties remains a challenging issue for policymakers and human rights advocates.

EMERGENCY PROVISION IN THE USA AND UK

Emergency services in the United States and the United Kingdom are designed to provide the government with the authority and resources necessary to respond to a variety of emergencies. Here's a summary of each state's emergency laws:

United States:

Stafford Act: The Stafford Act is the primary federal disaster and recovery law of the United States. This allows the president to declare a state of emergency and disaster to provide government assistance to affected states and regions. Many types of assistance, including financial assistance, support, and logistical assistance under the Stafford Act, are provided by agencies such as FEMA (Federal Emergency Management).

National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF provides a framework for coordinating federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial efforts to address all types of emergencies, including emergencies and disasters. It outlines the roles and responsibilities of different levels of government, as well as standards and criteria for planning response activities.

Emergency powers: In the federal government, the President has the right to assume emergency powers authorized by the Constitution and special laws; Orders the temporary suspension of certain laws and the implementation of emergency measures to protect public safety and national security.

State and Local Emergency Declarations: State and local governments also have their own laws and procedures for declaring states of emergency and national security. Activate the emergency system. These declarations allow city officials to implement emergency measures, request state and federal assistance, and organize resources to protect life and property.

Public Health Emergencies: The Public Health Services Act and other relevant laws provide legal authority to respond to public health emergencies.

Public Health Emergencies: The Public Health Service Act and other laws provide legal authority to respond to public health emergencies, including epidemics and bioterrorism threats. Federal agencies such as the CDC (Centres for Disease Control and Prevention) and the Department of Health and Human Services have played a key role in coordinating the public response and providing guidance to state and local health agencies.

United Kingdom:

Civil Contingencies Act 2004: The Civil Contingencies Act (CCA) is the UK's first legislation regulating emergency preparedness, response and recovery. It develops legal frameworks for managing a variety of emergencies, including natural disasters, public health emergencies, counterterrorism, and natural disasters. The CCA determines the roles and responsibilities of government agencies, emergency services and other services and provides a framework for coordinating multi-agency response nationally, regionally and in villages.

Emergency Powers: The UK Government has the power to use a range of emergency powers set out in the CCA and other legislation to authorize emergency measures to protect public safety, maintain essential services and mitigate the impact of emergencies. These powers include the ability to issue emergency orders, request resources, and control the movement of people and vehicles.

Declaration of a State of Emergency: The Prime Minister or a government official has the power under the CCA to declare a state of emergency or issue emergency regulations in response to the first major or consequential threat. The declaration resulted in the activation of emergency response systems and the provision of appropriate resources and support to affected areas.

Devolution: In addition to national emergency laws, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have their own emergency management and legal systems to respond to emergencies within their legal rights. These arrangements support the response process across the UK and ensure collaboration between all levels of government.

Public Health Emergencies: The Health and Care Act 2008 gives powers to manage public health emergencies, including the control of infectious diseases and other health threats. Public health bodies such as Public Health England and equivalent bodies in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland play a key role in managing public health responses and providing guidance to doctors and local authorities.

In short, the United States and the United Kingdom have established a legal framework and emergency response to facilitate a coordinated and effective response to emergencies of many types and sizes. These policies include a variety of measures, including laws, financing mechanisms, coordination models, and public health interventions, to protect lives, preserve homes, and maintain essential services in times of crisis.

Conclusion

As mentioned earlier, there are similarities and differences between crisis management policies in India, the US and the UK. India borrows from Germany's state of emergency, while in the US, courts play a key role in deciding whether these provisions are necessary. *Gopalan v. It* has been said that in the State of Madras the judge cannot decide whether the grounds for detention are reasonable or not, but will only declare whether the grounds for detention are false or unclear. However, this should not affect the failure of justice in emergency situations. *Minerva Mills v. Indian federal judge Bhagwati* said: "The president's exercise of discretion or overstepping his authority to declare this situation is inseparable from due process. Four corners." Although the U.S. Constitution explicitly refers to the term as "

It is still necessary. Remember that all our laws, No. 1975 onwards India - Lessons learned from the terrorism of 1977. Crisis, the 44th Amendment was passed and thus the word "civil disturbance" It was replaced by "armed defence". Following the failure of Weimar President's Emergency Law, Indian, American and British laws would also benefit from some legislation to improve their conditions, especially when there was a national emergency, India, as in the USA, has the ability to encourage judges to make fair decisions on state laws. America's powerful courts. Likewise, the US can make emergency services more comprehensive and precise, as India and the UK have done.

Another progress our country can make is to recognize and comply with international norms and standards that do not violate human rights. Quick preparation. During an emergency, it is common to see serious human rights violations, and the population of a country goes through a lot, mostly due to rights violations by relevant organizations, so it is important that these evils occur. Do not repeat. trust. One of these is to comply with international human rights guidelines. By complying with international agreements that protect human rights, these countries can ensure that the lives and freedoms of their citizens are protected and safe.

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