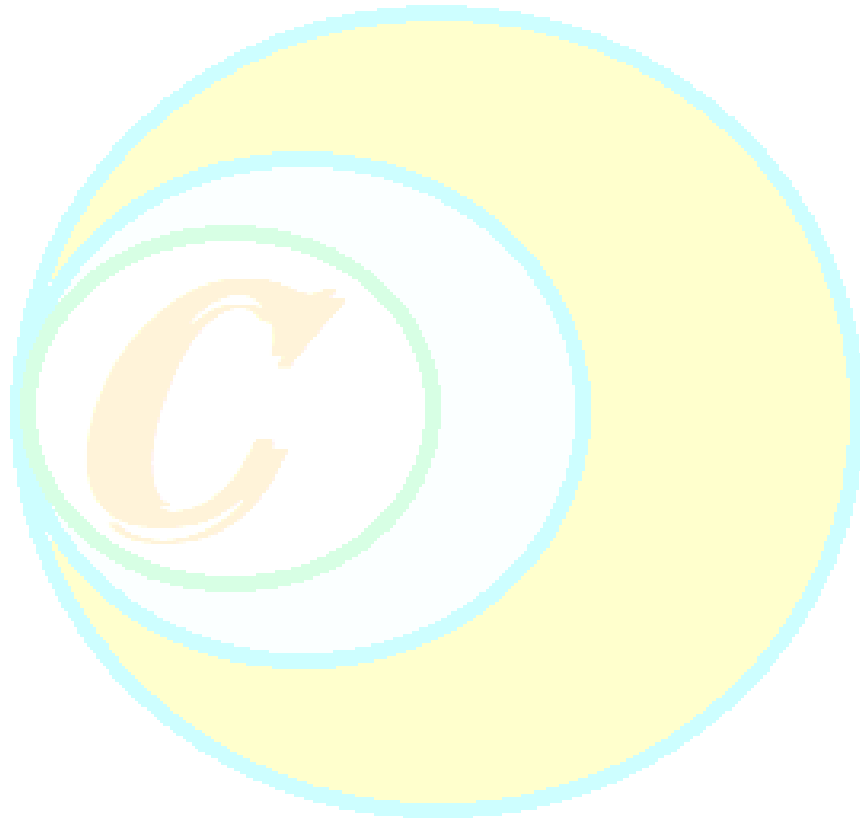


UNITARY FEATURES OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION



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While the Indian Constitution is primarily federal in nature, it does contain certain unitary or centralizing features.

Here are 15 unitary features of the Indian Constitution:

Single Constitution: India has a single, unified constitution that applies uniformly across the entire country, unlike separate constitutions for states in some federal systems.

Strong Center: The Indian Constitution grants significant powers to the central government (Union), which can, in certain situations, override state laws and authority.

Appointment of Governors: The President of India appoints Governors for each state, who act as representatives of the central government in the states.

Emergency Provisions: The Constitution includes provisions for declaring a state of emergency, which grants the central government extensive powers to intervene in state affairs.

All-India Services: Services like the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) are under the control of the central government and can be deployed across states.

Single Citizenship: India has a single citizenship, and all citizens are citizens of India, not of individual states.

Interstate Trade and Commerce: The central government has the power to regulate interstate trade and commerce, ensuring uniformity in economic matters.

Residuary Powers: Residuary powers, or powers not specifically assigned to the states, are vested in the central government.

Appointment of Judges: The President appoints judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court, emphasizing central authority in the judiciary.

Financial Dependence: State governments are financially dependent on the central government for grants-in-aid and revenue sharing.

Single Defense Force: India has a single, integrated defense force under the control of the central government.

Election Commission: The Election Commission of India, responsible for conducting elections, is appointed by the President and operates at the central level.

Uniform Civil Code: While not yet implemented, the concept of a Uniform Civil Code, if enacted, would be under the jurisdiction of the central government.

Administrative Control: The central government can exercise administrative control through various means, including the use of the All-India Services.

National Planning: The central government has the authority to formulate and implement national development plans, which can affect state policies and priorities.

These unitary features exist to ensure the integrity, unity, and stability of the country and to allow for effective coordination in areas of national importance. However, they also contribute to India's description as having a "quasi-federal" or "federal with a strong center" system.

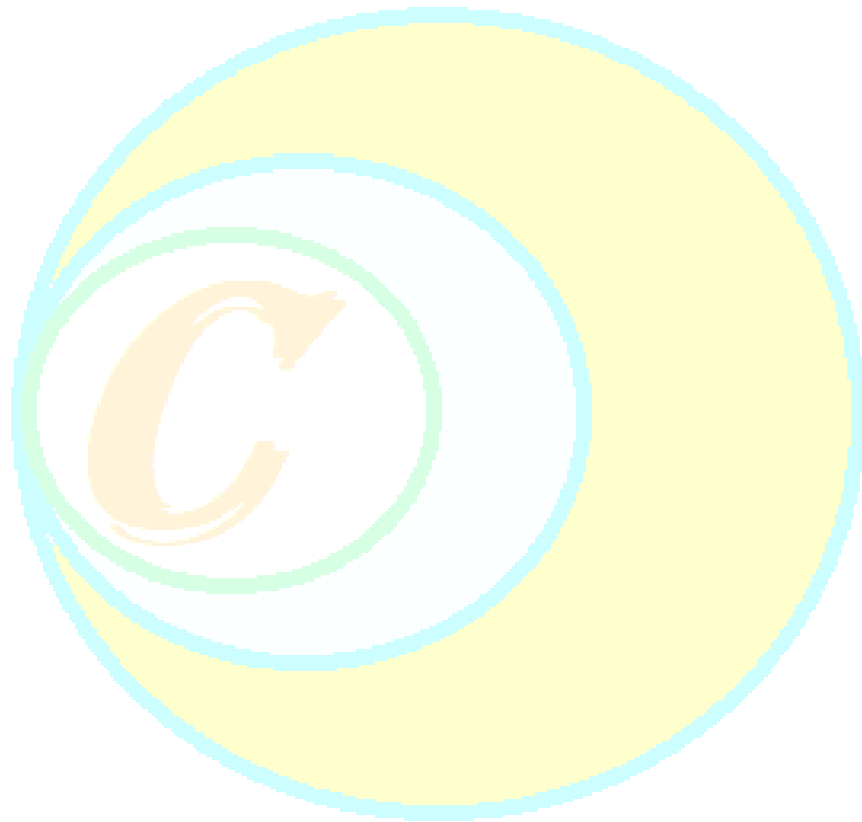
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