

Unitary state

Unitary state, a system of political organization in which most or all of the governing power resides in a centralized government, in contrast to a federal state

In a unitary state, the central government commonly delegates authority to subnational units and channels policy decisions down to them for implementation. A majority of nation-states are unitary systems. They vary greatly. Great Britain, for example, decentralizes power in practice though not in constitutional principle. Others grant varying degrees of autonomy to subnational units. In France, the classic example of a centralized administrative system, some members of local government are appointed by the central government, whereas others are elected

Features of unitary state

- .Centralization of Powers ●
- .Single and Simple Government ●
- .Uniformity of Laws ●
- .No Distribution of Powers ●
- .Flexible Constitutions ●
- .Potential for Despotism ●
- .Responsibility ●

Type of unitary state

.Afghanistan ●

.Albania ●

.Algeria ●

.Angola ●

.Armenia ●

.Azerbaijan ●

.Bangladesh ●

.Belarus ●

Example of state

One central government controls weaker states. Power is not shared between states, counties, or provinces.

Examples: China, United Kingdom (although Scotland has been granted self-rule).

include France and Sri Lanka. A Federal State. By federalism, I mean the broad class of political arrangements within a single political unit between a unitary system.

In such countries, sub-national regions cannot decide their own

laws. Examples are Romania, Ireland and Norway.

Federation state

In a federation, the self-governing status of the component states, as well as the division of power between them and the central government, is typically constitutionally entrenched and may not be altered by a unilateral .decision of either party, the states or the federal political body

It is often argued that federal states where the central government has overriding powers are not truly federal states. For example, such overriding powers may include: the constitutional authority to suspend a constituent state's government by invoking gross mismanagement or civil unrest, or to adopt national legislation that overrides or infringes on the constituent states' powers by invoking the central government's constitutional authority to ensure "peace and good government" or to implement obligations contracted under an international treaty

Features of federation

:Division of Powers .1

Division of powers between the central government on the one hand and the state/unit governments on the other is an absolutely essential condition of a federation. In it one part is of the authority and power of the state is vested with the central government and the rest vested with the state governments. Each works within a definite and defined sphere of functions

:Written Constitution .2

Since in a federal constitution there is to be effected a division of powers, it becomes essential to effect it in writing in order to make it definite and binding upon both the centre and the states. As such a written constitution is a must for a federation

:Rigid Constitution .3

A federal constitution has also to be a rigid constitution because it is to be kept immune from unilateral amendment efforts on part of The Centre Government or states. Only the central government and the state governments together can have the power to amend the constitution

:Supremacy of the Constitution .4

In a federation the constitution is the supreme law of land. Both the central government and the state governments derive their powers from the constitution

:Special Role of the Judiciary .5

For protecting the supremacy of the constitution. Such a judiciary also essential for performing the role of an arbiter of disputes between the centre and states or among the state governments in respect of their areas of action and power

:Dual Administration .6

A federation is characterised by dual administration— one, uniform administration of the central government for all the people of the federation and the other state administrations which are run by the governments of federating units and which differ from state to state or region to region

:Dual Citizenship .7

In an ideal federation, each individual gets a double citizenship—one common uniform citizenship of the whole state (Federation) and the second of the province or state of which he is the resident

:Bicameral Legislature .8

In a federation, the legislature of the federal government is made a bicameral legislature. In one house the people of the federation are given representation while in the other house the units of the federation are given representation on the

.basis of equality

:Equality of all Federating States .9

One of the key underlying principle of the federation is to treat all states/units of

,the federation equal, without any consideration for the differences in their size population and resources. It is because of this requirement that all states are given

equal seats in one of the two houses of the central legislature and each enjoys

.equal rights and autonomy

Example of federation

,United States

India ●

Brazil ●

Malaysia ●

Russia ●

Germany ●

Canada ●

Switzerland ●

Bosnia ●

Herzegovina ●

Belgium ●

Argentina ●

Nigeria ●

Confederation

is a union of sovereign groups or states united for purposes of common action.[1] Usually created by a treaty, confederations of states tend to be established for dealing with critical issues, such as defense, foreign relations internal trade or currency, with the general government being required to provide support for all its members

Since the member states of a confederation retain their sovereignty, they have an implicit right of secession

Under a confederation, unlike a federal state, the central authority is relatively weak.[3] Decisions made by the general government in a unicameral legislature, a council of the member states, require subsequent implementation by the member states to take effect; they are not laws acting directly upon the individual but have more the character of interstate agreements

Features of confederation

- .No Authority to Legislate for Individuals ●
- .No Independent Revenue Sources ●
- Sovereignty Retained by the Member ●
- .States
- .Member-State Citizenship ●
- .Written Document ●
- Expressly Delegated Powers ●

Type of confederation

The United States under the Articles of Confederation ●

1789–1781

Western Confederacy 1785–1795 ●

Confederation of the Rhine 1806–1813 ●

German Confederation 1815–1866 ●

southern confederacy 1862 ●

confederation European union ●

Example of Confederation

Belgium ●

Canada ●

European Union ●

North America ●

Serbia ●

Montenegro ●

Switzerland ●