

Discuss the changes that will occur in the administrative machinery when the quasi-federal nature of Indian polity changes into a unitary structure without formally amending the constitution.

The quasi federal nature of Indian polity changes into unitary structure when the security of India or part of it is threatened by war, external aggression or armed rebellion.

### 1. Concurrent powers - administration:

1. The state legislature and executive continue to function but the centre will get concurrent powers in administration and legislature in state.
2. (e.g) Advocating powers over district administration has equal power with centre and state.

### 2. Delegation of powers:

1. During unitary administration, the parliament can't delegate its power on subjects enumerated in state list to others.

2. (e.g) During National Emergency, Parliament can't delegate its powers towards security to State administration.
3. Continuation of emergency period:
  1. There is no maximum period of operation of unitary feature.
  2. It can be continued indefinitely with an approval of parliament for every 6 months through special majority.
4. ~~Proclamation~~ Relationship between Centre & States:
  1. Under the unitary feature, the central government with all the states undergoes a modification.
  2. (e.g) The state government needs approval of financial budget with parliament to get passed and assent from President.

Thus the Indian constitutional unitary feature is proclamation/continuation done by special majority and its revocation is done by opposition party in Lok Sabha by passing simple majority and thus to safeguard the basic structure of constitution.