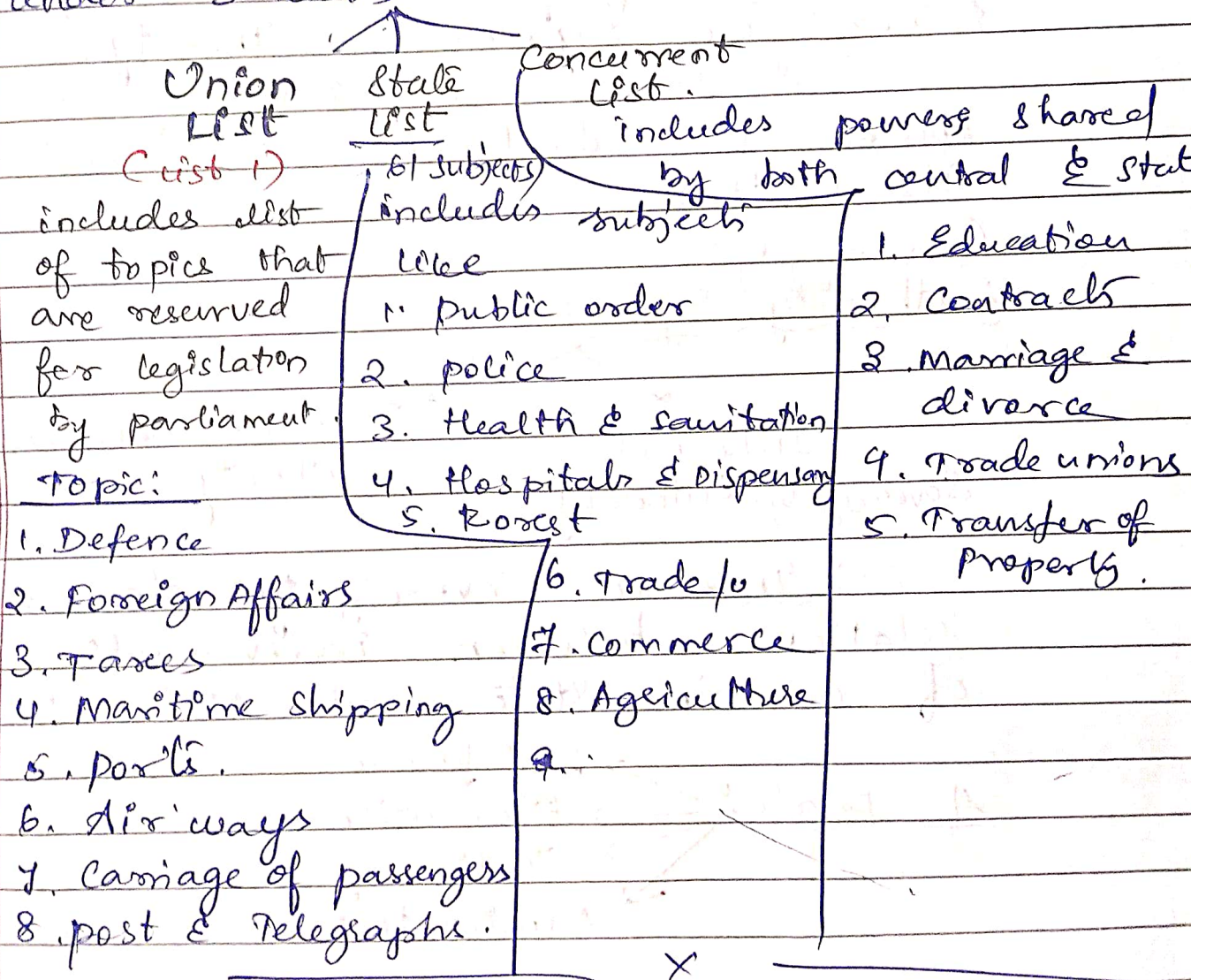


⇒ Governor is the ^{nominal} ~~nominal~~ head at State level while chief minister heads the government.

⇒ State legislature / Vidan Sabha makes law for state.

⇒ The powers and functions of centre & state governments are defined under 3 lists



Feature - 5 - Sovereignty

Sovereign is applied to the Indian constitution representing that India is not regulated by any other external power or governing body.

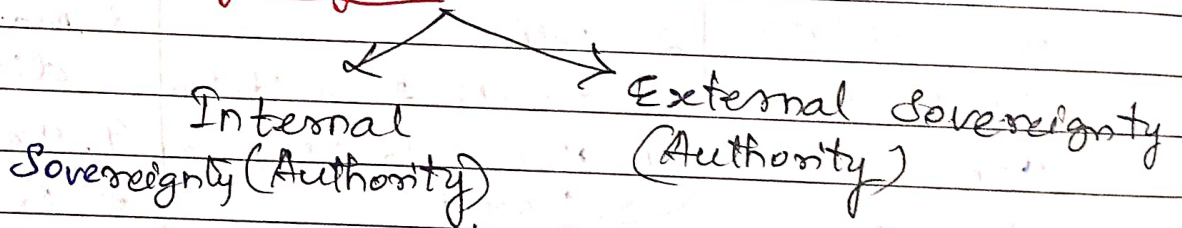
Example:

→ In Monarchy, Supreme power reside with king or queen.

→ In democracy, supreme power resides with people. & this is exercised through representative bodies such as parliament.

Hence Sovereignty refers to predominant power or supreme authority. It has all authority and power to deal with & conduct its matters.

(Sovereignty) Authority Types:



(i) Internal Sovereignty: deals with relation between individuals of certain state and state itself.

4 parts:

- Legislative
- Executive
- Judiciary
- Administrative

(ii) External Sovereignty refers to sovereignty attached to international law.

* No states are dependent over other for any affairs.

* Indian territory ^{can} should not be given up & take over any foreign territory according to constitution.