

Constitutional And non-Constitutional Bodies, Elections - special provisions, languages, and Emergency provisions

\* Indian has several limitations that help in running the country. These are divided into constitutional Bodies and non-constitutional Bodies

Constitutional Bodies :-

\* These are bodies created directly by the Constitution of India. Their power, structure and function are defined in the constitution

Some Important Constitutional Bodies are :-

1. Election Commission of India (ECI)
2. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
3. Finance Commission
4. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
5. Attorney General of India

\* These bodies are independent in and their functioning is protected by the constitution



## Non-constitutional Bodies :-

\* These are created by laws passed by parliament  
they are not mentioned in the constitution

### Examples :-

- 1- NITI Aayog
2. National human rights commission (NHRC)
- 3 central vigilance commission
- 4 central Information commission (CIC)

These bodies are also important for governance, development and citizen welfare

## Elections special provisions for certain classes :-

\* India is democratic country and elections are held regularly, to ensure fair representation the Constitution gives special provisions for some communities

- 1- scheduled caste (SC) and scheduled tribes (STs)

\* other Backward classes (OBs)

\* women representation

These provisions aim to create an inclusive democracy where every section of society has a voice



## Languages in the Constitution :-

\* India is a multilingual country. The Constitution recognizes this diversity and promotes unity through language policies.

## Official Languages :-

\* Hindi in Devanagiri script is the official language of the Union.

\* English is also used for official purposes.

## Schedule of Language :-

\* Eighth Schedule of the Constitution lists 22 languages including Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Marathi, Urdu and more.

## State Language :-

\* States can have their own official languages.  
eg: Tamil in Tamil Nadu.

\* Language policy helps preserve culture and identity while ensuring communication between the Union and States.

## Emergency provisions :-

\* The Constitution has provisions to deal with extraordinary situations.

through the declaration of an emergency these are found in part XVIII (Articles 352 to 360)

→ There are the three types of emergencies

- \* National emergency (Article 352)

- \* President's rule (Article 356)

- \* Financial emergency (Article 360)

These powers ensure that the country stays united and stable during but they must be used carefully to protect democracy and constitutional values

Conclusion :-

- \* This unit highlights key points of the Indian Constitution that ensures good governance, fair representation and unity in diversity

- \* Constitutional and non-constitutional bodies help in effective administration

- \* Together, these features make the Indian Constitution strong and flexible enough to face any situation