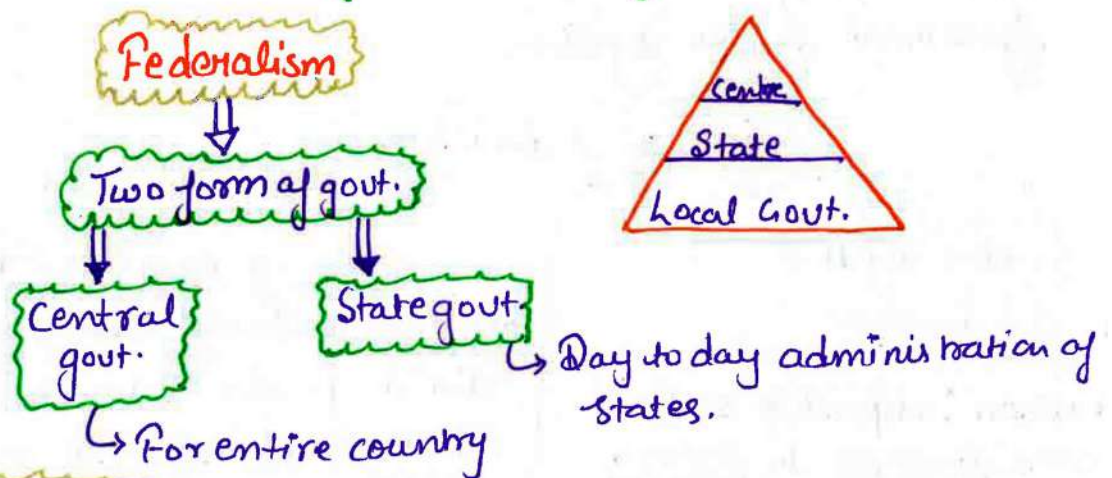




## CHAPTER-2, POLITICAL SCIENCE

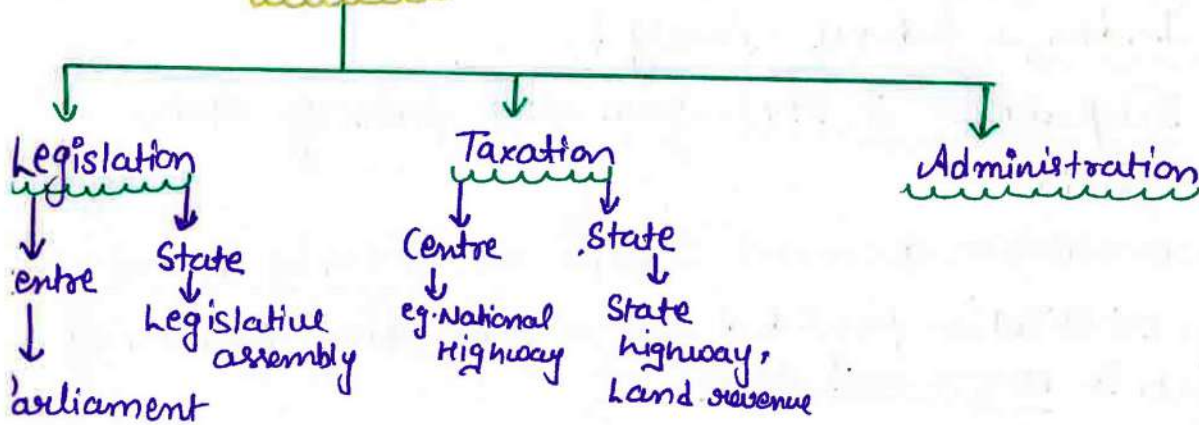
# FEDERALISM.

Definition → It is a system of govt. in which "the Power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country."



## Features of Federalism

- \* Two or More Level of govt.
- \* Each level of govt. governs the same citizens, but each tier has its own Jurisdiction



- \* State and centre alone can't change the Provision of constitution.
- \* Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the Powers of different levels of govt.



- \* Sources of revenue are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

### Objectives of federalism

- \* To safeguard and promote unity.
- \* To Accommodate Regional diversity.

### Ideals of federalism

- \* Mutual Trust.
- \* Agreement to live together.

### Types of federalism

#### Coming together federation

- \* When independent states come together to form a big unit.
- \* All the constituent states usually have Equal Power.

#### Holding together federation

- \* When a large country decides to divide power between the constituent states and national government.
- \* Very often constituent unit have unequal power.

### What makes India a federal Country?

- \* India got independence in 1947. Soon after princely states merged in India.

The constitution declared India as Union of states

- \* Originally constitution provided for a two-tier system of government. i.e. centre and state.
- \* Later, a third-tier of federalism was added i.e. Panchayats and municipalities.





## Three fold distribution of legislative Power

### UNION LIST

- \* It includes subjects of National Interest eg. Defence, financing, currency, foreign affairs, communication,
- \* Centre has power to make laws.

### State list

- \* It includes subjects like Police, trade, agriculture and irrigation.
- \* State has power to make laws.

### Concurrent list

- \* It includes subjects like education, forests, marriage etc.
- \* Both state and centre has power to make laws.
- \* If the opinions of centre and state mismatches. Then centre's decision is applicable.
- \* Besides, these lists there is another one named.

### Residuary Power

- \* The subjects that do not come under 3 lists, are categorised as Residuary power. eg. computer software.
- \* Only union/centre govt. has the power to make laws.

### Note

→ In case of Jammu and Kashmir. The article 370 was revoked on 6 August, 2019 and all the special protections were eliminated.

### Procedure for making changes in Power share

- \* First bill passed by both the houses of Parliament by  $2/3^{\text{rd}}$  majority then ratified by at least half of the total legislatures of states.





## How is federalism Practised

Linguistic States → First major test for democratic policies in India.

- \* After independence, state formation continuously raised on language basis.
- \* National leaders fears that this may lead to disintegration of country. But later the fears proved to be wrong.

Language Policy → Second test federation

- ↳ Scheduled languages → 22
- ↳ Official languages → Hindi and English

### The Story of 1965

In 1965, the use of English for official purpose was tried to stop,

- ↳ Result → There is violent uprising in Tamil Nadu and denied that they don't wanted to use ~~Eng~~ Hindi.
- ↳ Central govt. agreed to continue the use of both languages.

### Centre - State Relation

- \* Before 1990, Power Misuse, Because for long time, the same party ruled both at centre and state.
- \* But later in 1990, the Ero of coalition Govt. at centre began. This led to a new culture of Power sharing and respect.



## Coalition Government

When no single party gain majority in Lok Sabha, than two or more parties form Alliance to form govt.

## Decentralisation in India

When power is taken from Centre and State and is given to Local government, it is called Decentralisation it is because of

- \* Work efficiency
- \* Cheap and fast.
- \* Inculcate a habit of democratic participation.

## Step towards decentralisation (1992)

\* 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional Amendment

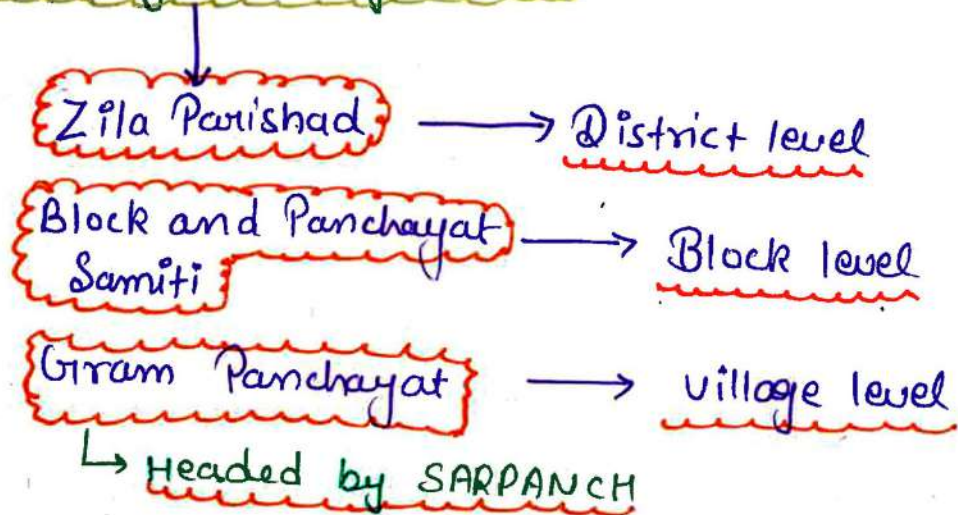
### key features

- \* Hold Regular Elections to Local govt. bodies.
- \* Seats are reserved for SC/ST and Backward classes.
- \* State Election Commission has been created to conduct Panchayats and Municipal elections.
- \* 1/3<sup>rd</sup> seats are reserved for women.
- \* State govt. are required to share some Powers and Revenue with local govt. bodies





## Structure of Panchayati Raj (Rural areas)



## Structure of Municipalities (Urban areas)

