

A graphic of a fireball or rocket trail in shades of orange and red, positioned above the word "SHOT".

ONE **SHOT**

REVISION SERIES

CLASS 10

CIVICS

FEDERALISM





ONE SHOT

REVISION SERIES

Federalism

One Shot Live Revision Series

Date	Class 10 th Live @ 6:00 PM Daily	Class 9 th Live @ 8:45 PM Daily
17 Sep 23	The rise of nationalism in Europe	The French Revolution
18 Sep 23	Resources and Development	India - Size and Location
19 Sep 23	Power Sharing	What is democracy? Why democracy?
20 Sep 23	Development	The story of village Palampur
21 Sep 23	Nationalism in India	Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution
22 Sep 23	Forest and Wildlife Resources	Physical Features of India
23 Sep 23	Federalism	Constitutional Design
24 Sep 23	Sectors of the Indian Economy	People as Resource
25 Sep 23	Gender , Religion and Caste	Electoral politics
26 Sep 23	Water Resources	Drainage

Introduction

Federalism



Features + Types of federations



- **Is India a federal country?**
- **How is federalism practised in India?**
- **Decentralisation in India.**

Features of Federalism

Meaning



Relation with Belgium and Sri Lanka



Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units. [Two or more than two tiers]



Reason



Unitary government

Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the subunits are subordinate to the central government.



Differences



Features of Federalism

- There are **two or more levels** (or tiers of government)
- Different **tiers have their on Jurisdiction** in specific matters. [legislation, taxation and administration]
- **Jurisdiction** of different levels are **specified in the constitution**.
- **Fundamental provisions cannot be changed unilaterally**, consent of both the levels of government is required.
- The **supreme court acts as an umpire** if disputes arise between different levels of governments.
- **Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified** to ensure its financial autonomy.
- **Federal system has dual objectives:**



- To safeguard and promote unity of country.
- To accommodate regional diversity.

Coming together federations:

Independent states joining to form a larger nation;
each state retains autonomy; e.g. USA

Holding together federations:

A large country dividing power between smaller states;
states are subordinates of the center; e.g. India

What makes India a Federal Country?

Three-tier system of government. 🤔



Central, state and local government [Panchayat and Municipalities]

- Distribution of legislative powers between three list. 🤔
 - Union list (Defence, Foreign Affairs , Banking, Communications and Currency)
 - State list (Police, Trade, commerce, Agriculture and irrigation)
 - Concurrent list (Education, Forest, Trade unions, Marriage, Adoption and Succession)
- Providing special status to certain states. E.g. North Eastern states.
- Fundamental provisions cannot be changed unilaterally. [Ratification by legislatures of at least half of the totals states in required]
- Supreme court as an umpire. 🤔
- Power to raise resources by levying taxes lies with both the level of Government.

How is Federalism Practised?

Constitutional provisions are necessary for the success of federalism, but these are not sufficient.



The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country.

Linguistic states

Creation of state
on the basis of
language.



Issues 🤔

Language policy

No status of National language to
any language.

22 languages in schedule eight of
the constitution.



Flexibility shown

Centre-state relation

Historical shift 🤔
after 1990's



Growing power of
regional parties.



Coalition governments

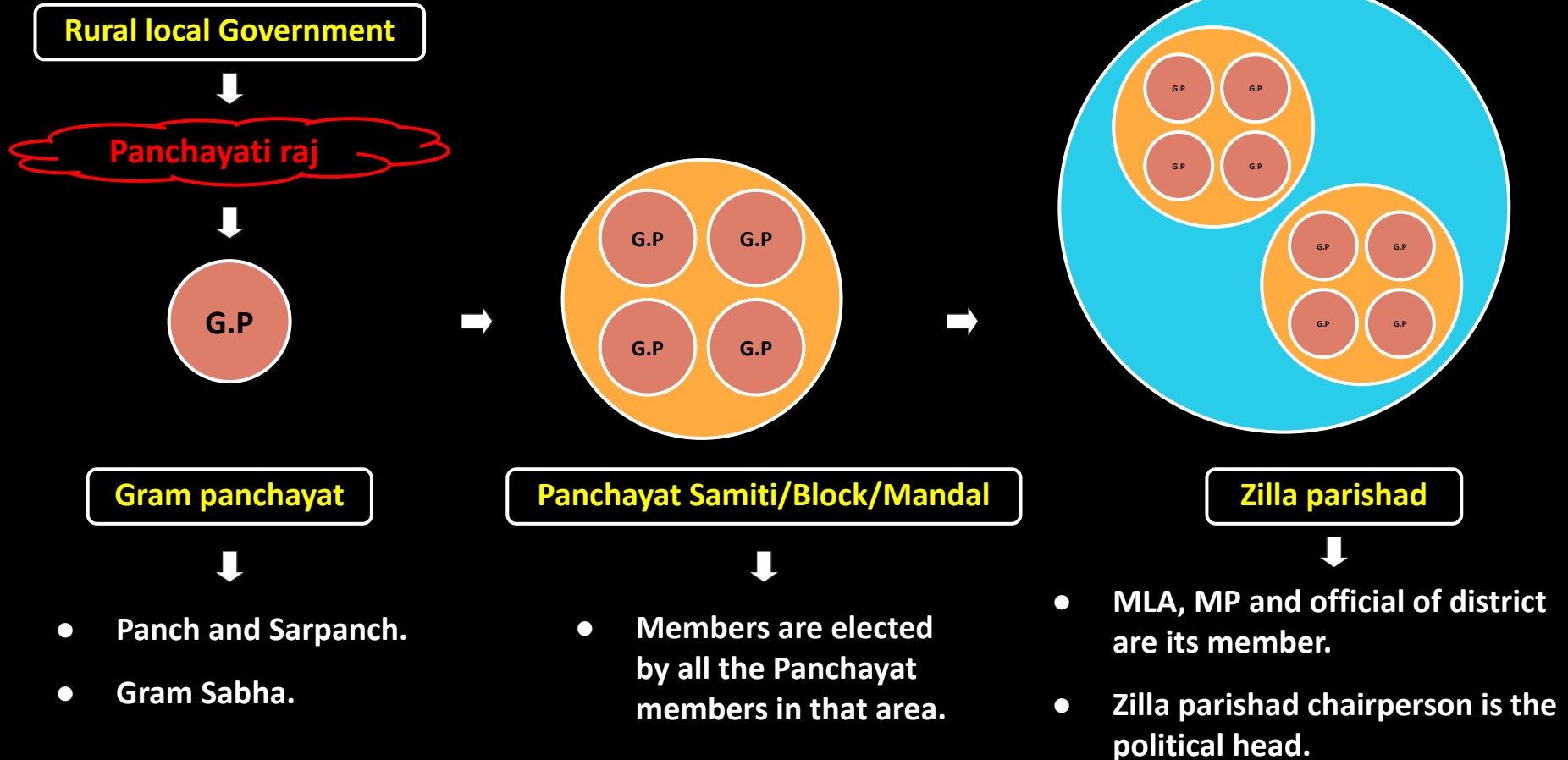
Decentralisation in India**Meaning** 🤔**Need**

When power is taken away from central and state government and given to local government, it is called **decentralisation**.

**Advantage?** 🤔

The major step towards decentralisation was taken 1992. 🤔

- A Constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- Reservation of seats for SC, ST and OBCs.
- At least one-third of all position are reserved for women.
- Creation of state election commission.
- The state governments are required to share some power and revenue with local government bodies.



Local government bodies exist for urban areas. 🤔 ➡

Urban local Bodies

- Municipalities in towns → **Municipal chairperson** (Political head).
- Municipal Corporations in Big cities. → **Mayor** (Political head).

Local self Government



Achievement 🤔



- There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country.
- Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.
- It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.

Challenges 🤔



Gram sabhas are not held regularly, significant power and resources are not transferred.



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
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