

# UPDAAN

## 2025

### Federalism

Political Science

Lecture – 04

By – Kunal Sir



# Topics

*to be covered*



① How is Federalism Practised?

② Decentralisation

③

④







Hey Guys ! Welcome  
Back ..Hui Huii

## Question



Which of the list contains laws regarding banking and defence ?

**A** State List

**B** Union List

**C** Concurrent List

**D** Both a and c

## Question



Which of the following article gives some special provisions to Assam ?

**A** Art.371 B

**B** Art.371 A

**C** Art. 371 E

**D** Art. 371 G



# Independent Judiciary

Judiciary  
↓  
helps in maintaining  
Constitutional  
provisions.

If there is a dispute  
with respect to power

Sharing  
↓

It is managed / solved by  
→ Supreme Court  
→ High Court

# Financial Independence

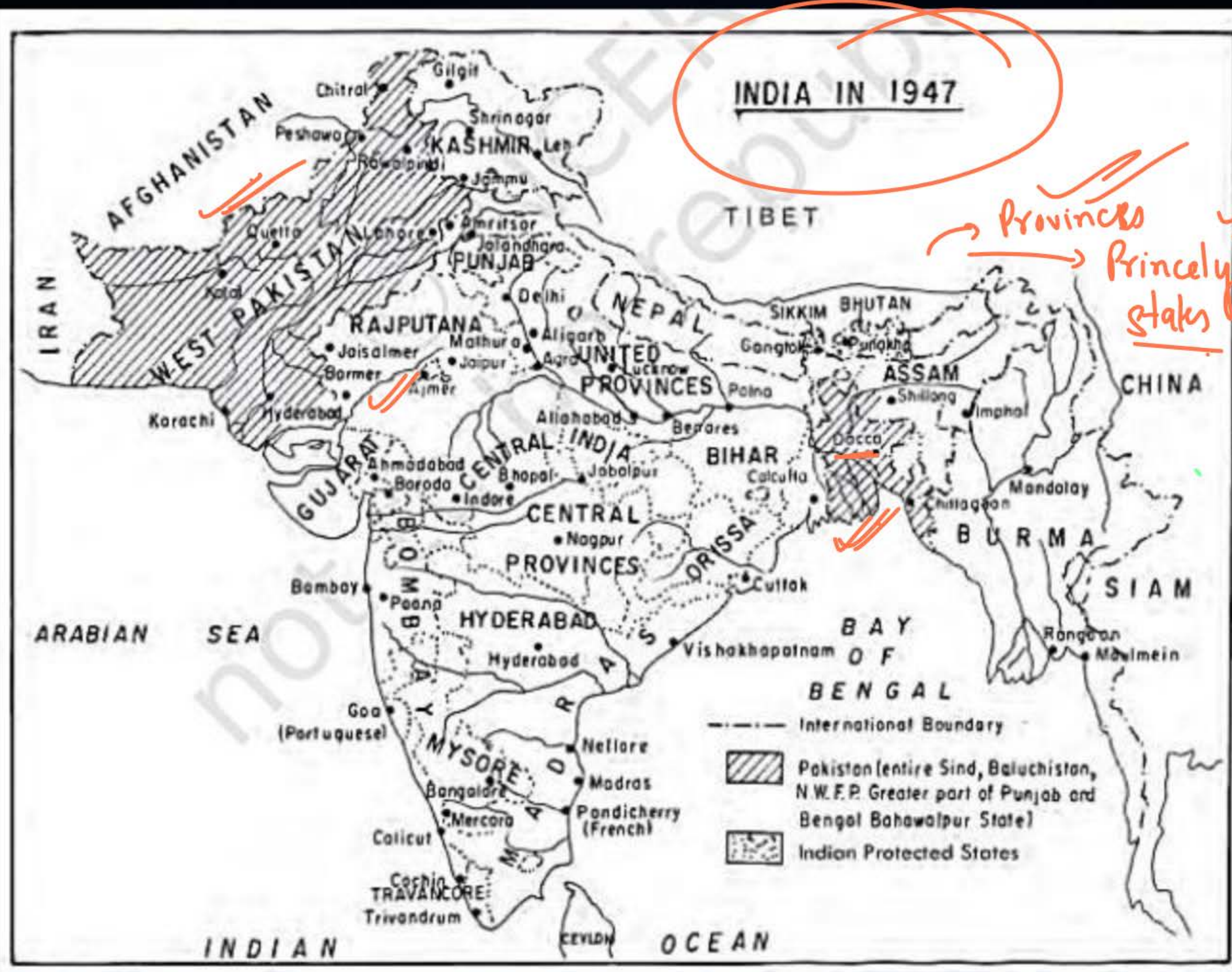
→ The Union and State govts  
have the power to  
raise resources for levying (putting)  
taxes ✓✓

So, that they can ✓✓  
carry out different  
responsibilities  
assigned to them.

How is Federalism Practised? → 5 marks











## How is Federalism Practiced?

### Linguistic States (states created on basis of language and culture):

- The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in India.
- From 1947 to 2019, many old States vanished, and many new States were created.
- Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed.
- Some States have been formed of people who speak the same language. These states are known as Linguistic States.



## How is Federalism Practiced?



### Linguistic States(states created on basis of language and culture):

- Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.
- These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.



## Question



States created on the basis of culture , ethnicity or geography

**A** Nagaland and Jharkhand

**B** Uttarakhand

**C** Uttar Pradesh

**D** Both a and b



## How is Federalism Practiced?

### Linguistic States(states created on basis of language and culture):

- When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country.  
✓✓✓
- The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time.  
✓✓
- But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country more united. ✓
- It has also made administration easier. ✓✓



2



# LANGUAGE POLICY

## of India

অসমীয়া বাংলা মরাঠী তেঁলুগু গুজরাতি  
اردو ಕನ್ನಡ ಓಡಿಶಾ മലയാളം ਪੰਜਾਬੀ  
English





## How is Federalism Practiced?

### Language Policy :

- Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.
- Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians.
- Along with Hindi, there are 22 more languages given in 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution. They are called Scheduled Languages.

2011 census → around → 44-1.



## How is Federalism Practiced?

### Language Policy :

- A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may give the examination in any of these languages.
- States too have their own official languages.
- Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State





## How is Federalism Practiced?

### Language Policy :

- According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965.
- However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue.
- In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form.
- The Central Government then accepted to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes



## Question



The use of English for official purposes was supposed to be stopped in

**A** 1945

**B** 1965

**C** 1948

**D** 1955



## How is Federalism Practiced?

### Language Policy :

- Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India.
- Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can force Hindi on States where people speak a different language



## Question



Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which among the following is the most relevant?

Sangeeta: The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.

→ adjust

✓✓ [C BQ]

Arman: the Language-based States have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.

Harish: This policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.

**A** Arman's statement

**B** Harish's statement

**C** Sangeeta's statement

**D** None



# Centre - State Relations



Perils of Running a Coalition Government



© Ajith Niran - India Today Book of Cartoons

Here are two cartoons showing the relationship between Centre and States. Should the State go to the Centre with a begging bowl? How can the leader of a coalition keep the partners of government satisfied?



## How is Federalism Practiced?

### Centre State Relations : -Before 1990 ✓

- Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way of making federalism stronger.
- For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States.
- This meant that the State Governments did not exercise their rights as autonomous(independent ) federal units.





## How is Federalism Practiced?

### Centre State Relations : Before 1990

- If the ruling party at the State level was different, the parties that ruled at the Centre tried to undermine(decrease) the power of the States.
- In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State Governments that were controlled by rival parties.



## How is Federalism Practiced?

### Centre State Relations : After 1990

- The period after 1990 saw the rise of regional political parties in many States of the country.
- This was also the beginning of the era of coalition governments (government formed by two or more political parties ) at the Centre.

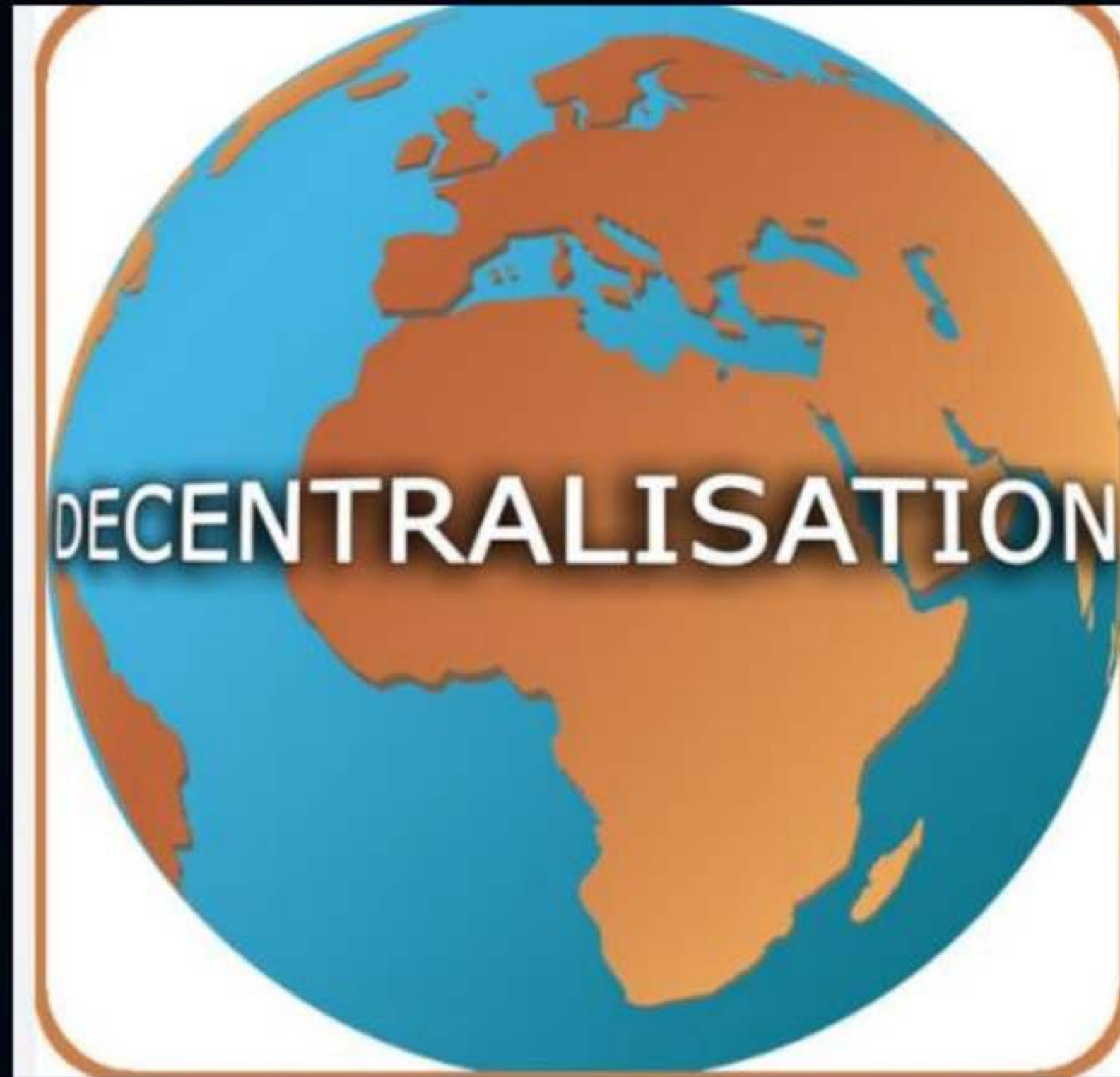




## How is Federalism Practiced?

### Centre State Relations : After 1990

- Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre.
- This increased the respect and power of the state government and better power sharing between centre and state ✓✓



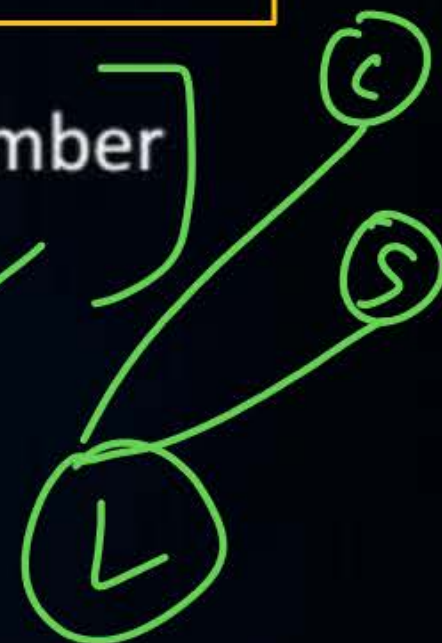
→ Last Topic





## Decentralisation In India

- ✓ When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to the local government, it is called decentralisation.
- ✓ The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.
- ✓ Local people can also directly participate in the decision-making.





## Decentralisation In India



- ✓ Before 1992, When local bodies were under direct control of state government then :
  - ✓ a. No regular elections
  - ✓ b. The local bodies did not have any powers or resources of their own





## Decentralisation In India

➤ A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992.

➤ The Constitution was amended (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

➤ Major changes introduced were :

(3/5)

→ panchayats

→ 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment → municipalities



## Decentralisation –Changes After 1992

→ Compulsory

1. It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections for local government bodies. ✓
2. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. ✓
3. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. ✓

(1)  $\frac{1}{3}$





## Decentralisation –Changes After 1992



4. State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

↳ towns

5. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

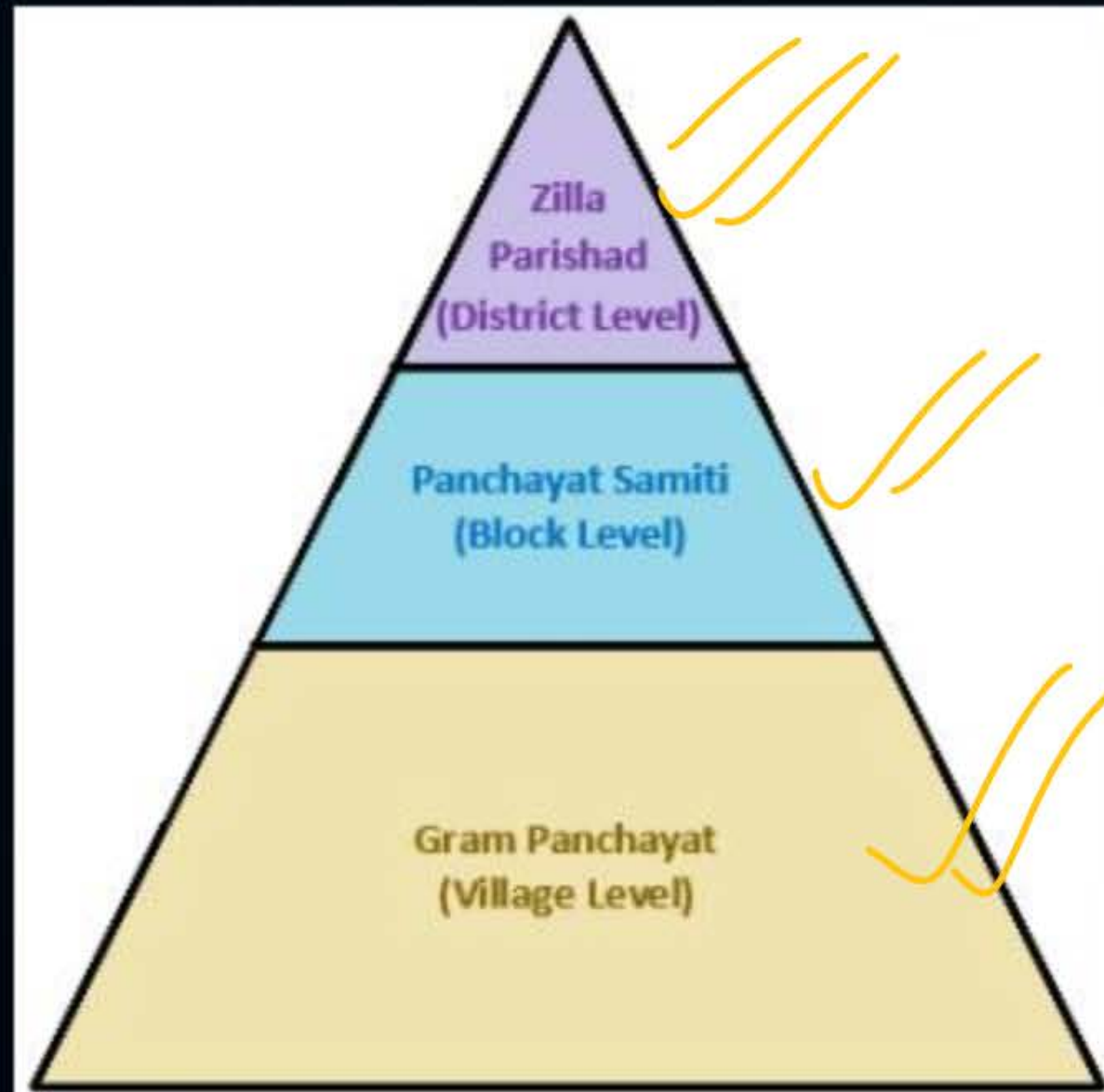




# Panchayati Raj System

Last topic

- Rural local government is popularly known as Panchayati Raj.







## Panchayati Raj System

### ➤ Gram Panchayat:

- Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat.
- This is a council consisting of many ward members, called panch, and a president or sarpanch. ✓
- They are directly elected by all the adult population living in a village or ward.
- Gram Panchayat is the decision-making body for the entire village. ✓





## Panchayati Raj System

### ➤ Gram Sabha:

- The Panchayat works under the overall supervision of the **Gram Sabha**.
- All the voters in the village are its members.
- It has to meet at least two or three times in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the Gram Panchayat.





## Panchayati Raj System

➤ Panchayat Samiti:

Block  
Level

➤ When Gram Panchayat are grouped together, they form a **Panchayat Samiti** or **Block** or **Mandal**.

➤ The member of the Panchayat Samiti representatives are elected by all the Panchayat members in that area.



## Panchayati Raj System

- Zilla Parishad :
- All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the **Zilla (district) Parishad**.
- Members of the Lok Sabha, MLAs of the district, and some other officials of other district-level bodies are members of Zilla Parishad.





## Municipalities

- Municipal Committee: ✓✓
- Found in smaller towns or cities ✓✓
- Municipal Chairperson is the head ✓✓

→ Towns/Cities

→ समर निगम ✓✓



# Municipalities



- Municipal Corporation: ✓✓
- Found in big cities
- Mayor is the head of a municipal corporation



# \* Kuch special Baat



## Local Govt.

① New experiment  
in democracy

② 36 lakh representatives  
are now part of panchayats  
and municipalities

③ Constitutional  
Status to local  
govt. has

→ Helped in  
deepening democracy

→ Women representation

→ Raising people's voice



## Linguistic diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example, languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these, 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

A look at the enclosed table makes it clear that no one language is the mother tongue of the majority of our population. The largest language, Hindi, is the mother tongue of only about 44 per cent Indians. If we add to that all those who knew Hindi as their second or third language, the total number was still less than 50 per cent in 2011. As for English, only 0.02 per cent Indians recorded it as their mother tongue. Another 11 per cent knew it as a second or third language.

Boards





## Scheduled Languages of India

Language	Proportion of speakers (%)
Assamese	1.26
Bengali	8.03
Bodo	0.12
Dogri	0.21
Gujarati	4.58
Hindi	43.63
Kannada	3.61
Kashmiri	0.56
Konkani	0.19
Maithili	1.12

Malayalam	2.88
Manipuri	0.15
Marathi	6.86
Nepali	0.24
Odia	3.10
Punjabi	2.74
Sanskrit	N
Santali	0.61
Sindhi	0.23
Tamil	5.70
Telugu	6.70
Urdu	4.19

## Last Polls



Q. According to 2011 census ——— major languages were found in India

(a) 135

☒ (b) 121

(c) 195

(d) 200





## An experiment in Brazil

A city called Porto Alegre in Brazil has carried out an extraordinary experiment in combining decentralisation with participative democracy. The city has set up a parallel organisation operating alongside the municipal council, enabling local inhabitants to take real decisions for their city. The nearly 13 lakh people in this city get to participate in making the budget for their own city. The city is divided into many sectors or what we call wards. Each sector has a meeting, like that of the gram sabha, in which anyone living in that area can participate. There are some meetings to discuss issues that affect the entire city. Any citizen of the city can participate in those meetings. The budget of the city is discussed in these meetings. The proposals are put to the municipality that takes a final decision about it.

About 20,000 people participate in this decision making exercise every year. This method has ensured that the money cannot be spent only for the benefit of the colonies where rich people live. Buses now run to the poor colonies and builders cannot evict slum-dwellers without resettling them.

In our own country, a similar experiment has taken place in some areas in Kerala. Ordinary people have participated in making a plan for the development of their locality.

→ H.W  
↓  
Read ✓  
↓  
Ques  
↓  
In next class





Hemlo Dosto ! Notes Maine  
Banaye Hai. Ache se Padhlana ..  
Hui Hui Hui





# Homework



Module.

Briefly discuss decentralisation process in India (5)



THANK  
YOU

