

# UPDAAN

## 2025

### Federalism

Political Science

Lecture – 03

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# Topics

*to be covered*

- 1 What makes India federal?
- 2 How is Federalism practised (Coming class)
- 3
- 4







Hey Guys ! Welcome  
Back ..Hui Huii

## Question



Which of the following is a feature of coming together federation ?

**A** Power is shared between a central authority and constituent units

**B** Small states come together to form a bigger group

**C** India is an example of coming together federation

**D** Both a and c





# What Makes India Federal?

① Initially, the Constitution provided for two levels of govt. → Central  
→ State

② Later → a third tier (level) of govt. was added

↓  
Local govt. (Village  
panchayats + municipalities)

③ The constitution clearly defines the legislative powers in the form of lists





# Types of Lists

## Union List

- Contains Subjects like foreign affairs, defence, banking system etc.
- They are of national and international importance
- So → we need a uniform policy. Central govt. has the power to make laws

## State List

- Contains Subjects of State importance
- Ex: Subjects like → agriculture, police, trade, land
- State govt. has the power to make laws.

## ③ Concurrent List

- Subjects of importance to both centre and state
- Ex: Environment, marriage, adoption.
- Both can make laws but in case of dispute law made by Central will prevail





# Residuary Powers

Some subjects came after  
the framing of the  
Constitution

Subjects like  
information technology,  
computers etc. were not part  
of any of the three lists

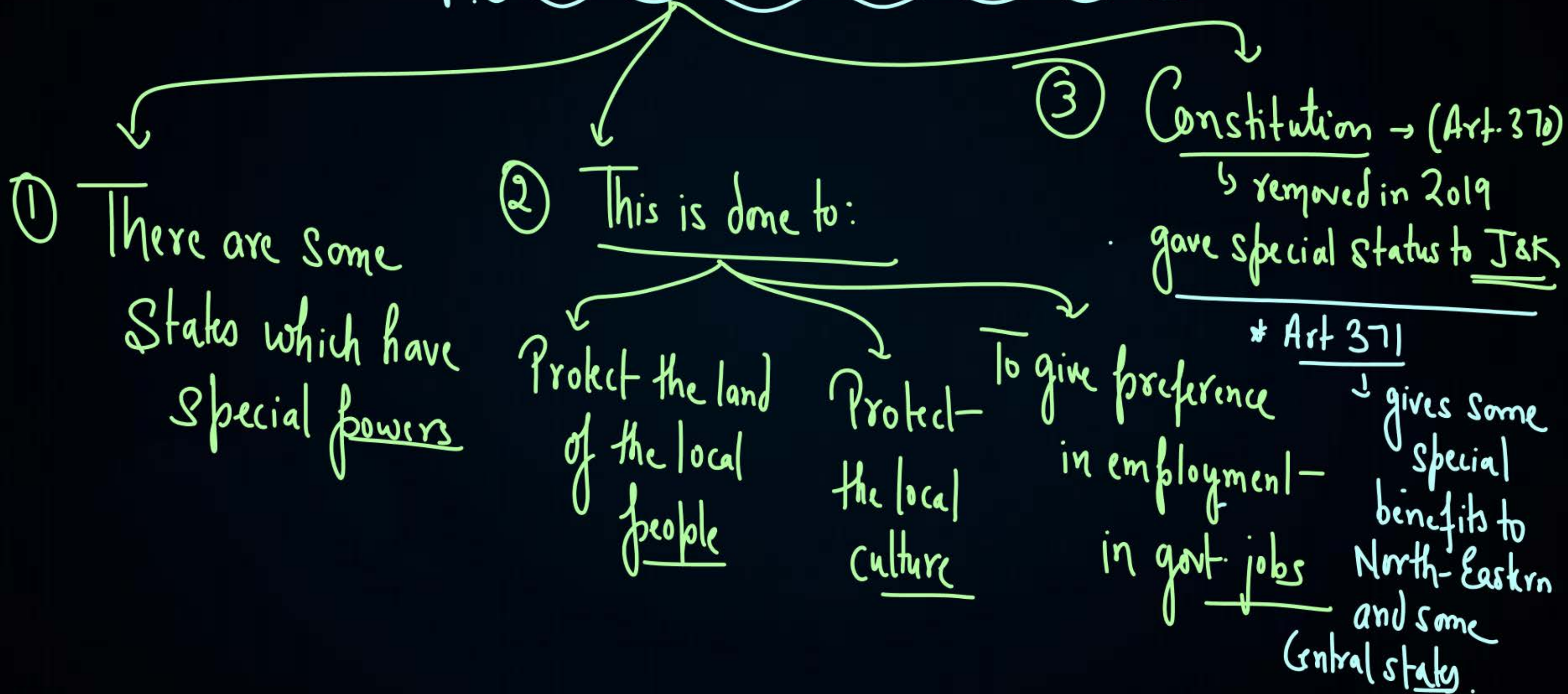
They are counted  
in Residuary  
powers  
↓  
Central (Union)  
govt. has the  
power to make  
laws.

Q. Jogendra was least interested in Studies and wanted to get married.  
'Marriage' as a subject will lie in —

- (a) Union List
- (b) Residuary Powers
- (c) Concurrent List —
- (d) State List —



# Special Power / Status To Some States





# Art. 371

## States under Art. 371

① Normal Person cannot  
buy house or land  
in States covered under  
Art. 371

- \* Art 371 → Vidarbha and Marathawada Regions → Maharashtra  
+ Saurashtra and Kutch → Gujarat.
- \* Art 371 A → Naga Hills + Nagaland ✓
- + Art. 371 B → Assam ✓
- \* Art 371 C → Manipur ; Art. 371 D → A.P.
- \* Art 371 E → Provision for establishing Central universities in A.P.
- \* Art 371 F → Sikkim ; Art. 371 G → Mizoram ; Art. 371 H → Arunachal
- \* Art. 371 I → Goa ; Art. 371 J → Karnataka



PYQ

Which of the following states have some special benefits under Art 371 A?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- ✓ (d) Nagaland



# Union Territories (UT)

① Areas which cannot be merged (मिलाना) with existing states or are small to be declared independent states.

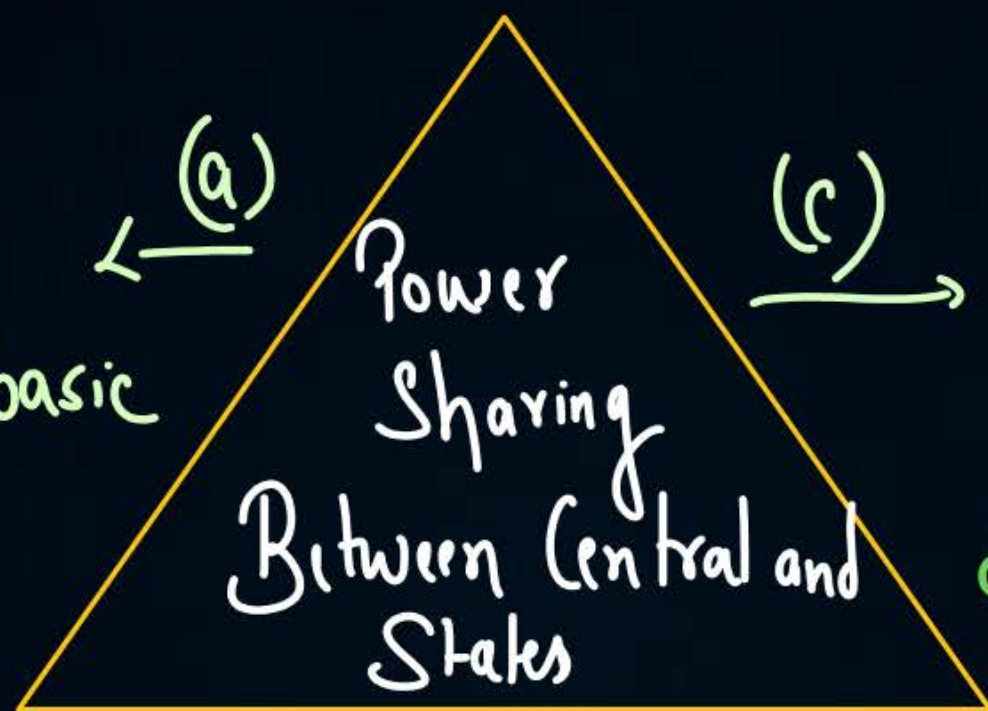
↳ They are called Union Territories.

② Central govt. has special powers to rule UTs.

En: Chandigarh,  
National Capital Territory (NCT)  
of Delhi.



Power sharing between Centre and States is basic to the constitution and cannot be easily changed



(b)  
Parliament alone cannot make any change

Any changes required:

Should be passed by both the houses by at least  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> majority.

Should be ratified (verified) by state legislatures of at least half of the states.

Ques

If there is a conflict with respect to law made on a subject in Concurrent List, then law made by \_\_\_\_\_ will prevail.

- ☒ (a) Union Govt
- ☐ (b) State Govt
- ☐ (c) Supreme Court
- ☐ (d) High Court



## Kuch GK Ques

- ① A govt. formed by <sup>↓</sup> two or more political parties → (a) Marxist  
(b) Socialist  
(c) Coalition  
(d) None
- ② Acc. to 2011 census, Hindi was the mother tongue of — Indians → (a) 44% (b) 90%  
(c) 84% (d) 15%



THANK  
YOU

