

UDAAN 2024

- Civics
- Federalism
- Chapter Revision Notes

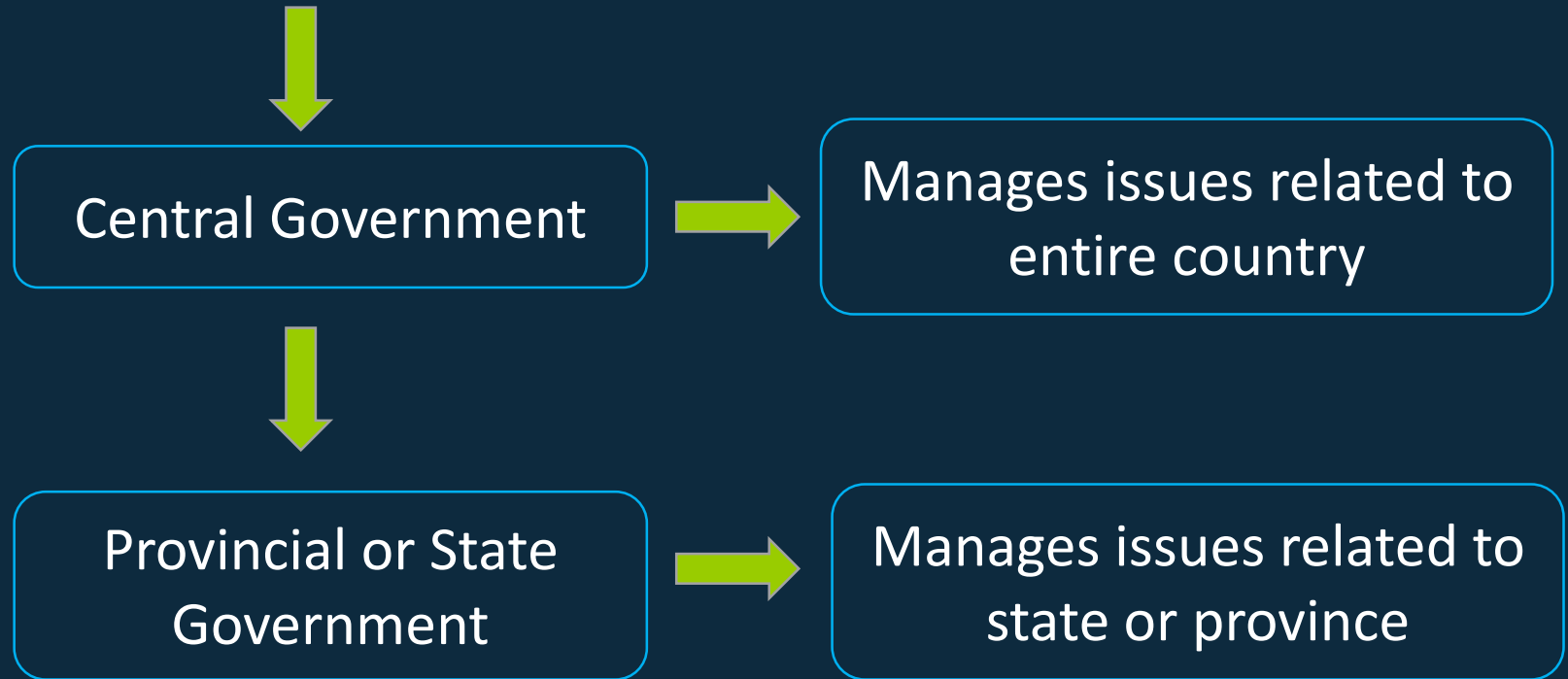


Federalism

- ❖ Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- ✓ A federation has **two levels** of government.
- ✓ Both these levels of government enjoy their power independently of the other.



Federalism





Unitary System Vs Federal System

Unitary System	Federal System
There is only one level of government, or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government.	There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
The Central Government can pass on orders to the provincial or local government.	The Central Government cannot order the state government to do something.
The central government is supreme, and the administrative divisions exercise only powers that the central government has delegated to them. Their powers may be broadened and narrowed by the central government	State Government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.



Federalism –Features

Two or more levels of government

Different tiers of government
govern the same citizens

Each tier has its own **JURISDICTION**(area over which a government has legal authority to make laws) in specific matters of legislation(making laws), taxation and administration.



Federalism –Features

The existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.

Means : हर एक लेवल ऑफ गवर्नमेंट की पावर और कितनी अथॉरिटी होगी ये संविधान में दिया है

The fundamental(basic) provisions of the Constitution cannot be changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent(approval) of both levels of government.



Federalism –Features

Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and the powers of different levels of government.

Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

Each tier has its own **JURISDICTION**(area over which a government has legal authority to make laws) in specific matters of legislation(making laws), taxation and administration.



Federalism –Features

Federalism has dual objectives

To safeguard and promote the
unity of the country

To accommodate regional
diversity



Coming Together vs Holding Together Federations

Two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism:

- a. mutual trust between the government of different levels
- b. agreement to live together.

➤ There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed.

1.Coming Together Federation: The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.

➤ This kind of “**coming together**” federation is formed in the USA, Switzerland and Australia.



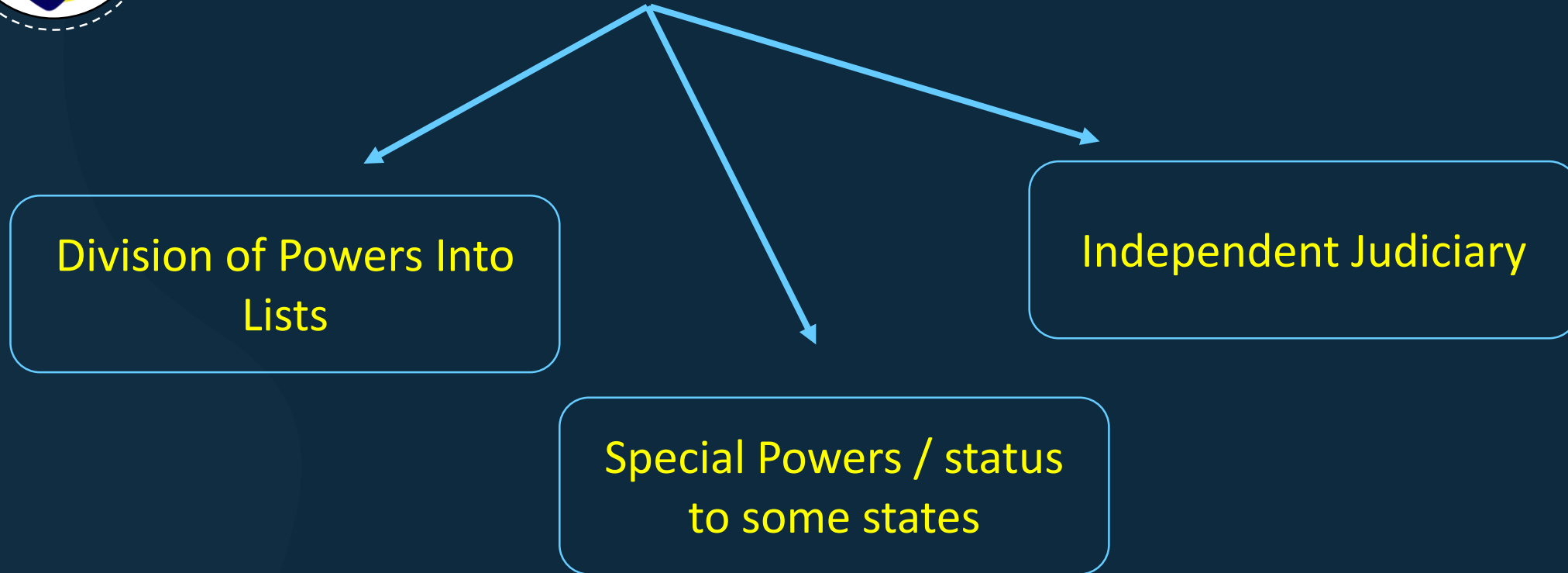
Coming Together vs Holding Together Federations

2. Holding Together Federation :The second route is that a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government.

- This kind of '**holding together**' federation is followed in India, Spain and Belgium countries.



What Makes India Federal ?





What Makes India Federal ?

The 3 lists are mentioned below:

- 1) **Union List:** It includes subjects of national importance such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.
 - The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in this list.



What Makes India Federal ?

2) State List: It contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.

- The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in this list.



What Makes India Federal ?

3) Concurrent List: It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments.

- The list includes education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.
- Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list.
- If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will be considered.



What Makes India Federal ?

4) Residuary Subjects : Subjects that do not fall in the three lists like computer software etc. that came after the constitution was made

- Central government has power to make laws on these subjects



What Makes India Federal ?

Special Powers /Status to Some states : States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India (Article 371) due to their social and historical circumstances

- This is done to protect land rights of local people, their culture and also preferential employment in government services.
- Indians who are not permanent residents of this State cannot buy land or house here



What Makes India Federal ?

Union Territories :

- There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power.
- These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which could not be merged with any of the existing States.
- These areas, like Chandigarh, or Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi, are called Union Territories.
- These territories do not have the powers of a State. The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.



What Makes India Federal ?

Power Sharing Between Centre and State :

- Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State Governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution.
- It is not easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement.
- The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement.
- Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least two-thirds majority.
- Then it has to be ratified (means –accepted) by the legislatures of at least half of the total States



What Makes India Federal ?

Independent Judiciary :

- The judiciary plays an important role in the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.
- In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.



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 2017, 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.



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 21 more languages given in **8th Schedule** of the Constitution. They are called Scheduled Languages



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



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



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



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 (73rd Amendment) to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.
- Major changes introduced were :



Decentralisation –Changes After 1992

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.



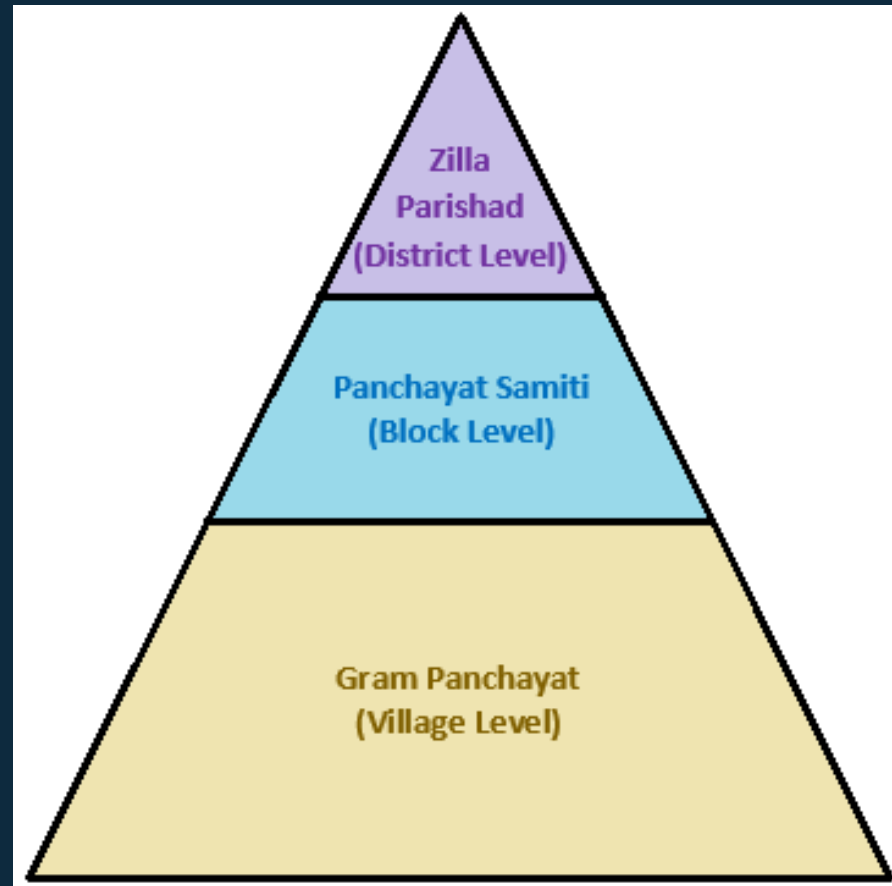
Decentralisation –Changes After 1992

4. State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
5. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.



Panchayati Raj System

- 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:**
- 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



Municipalities

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



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