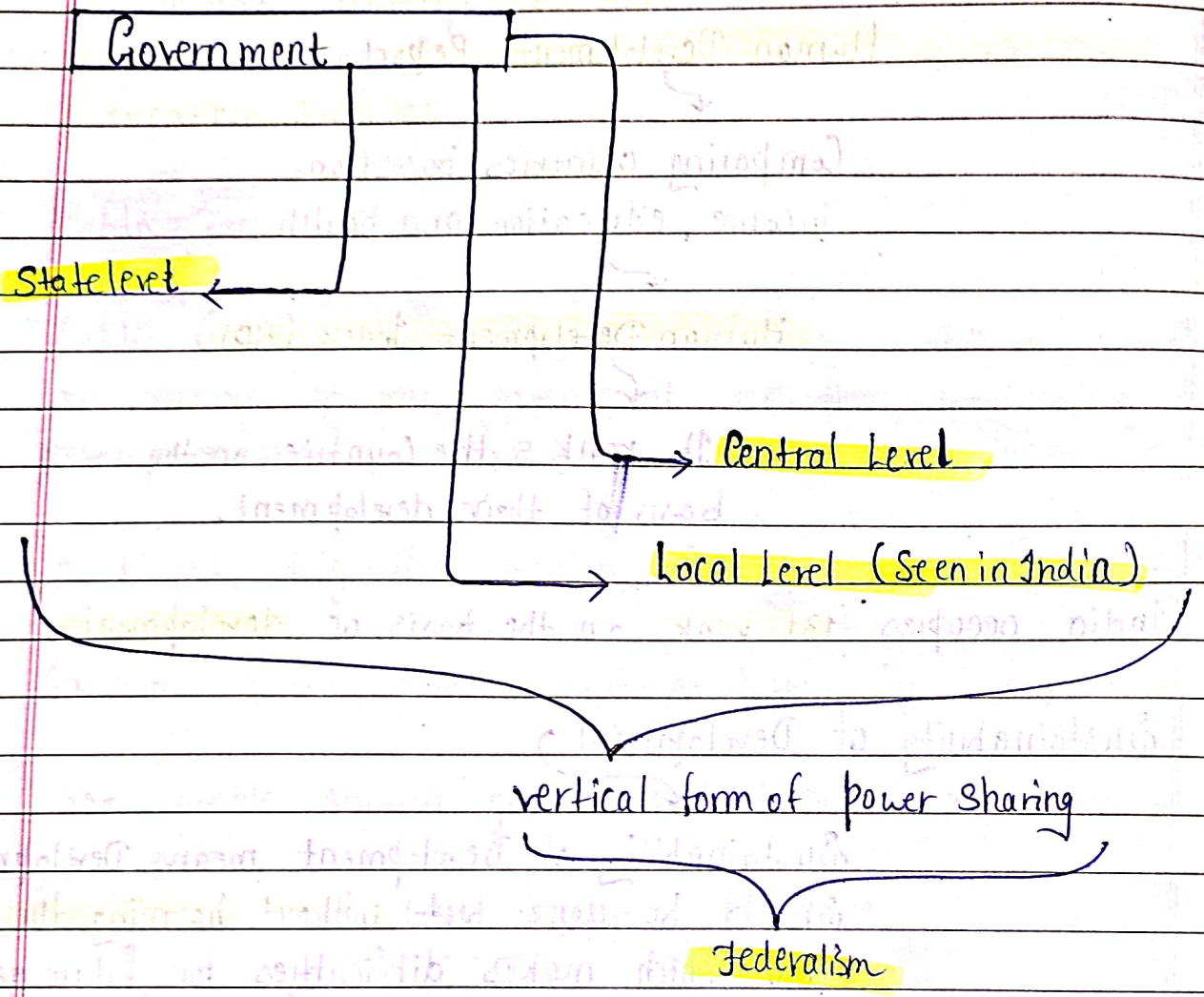


Civics * Federalism *

→ What is Federalism?

Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided into different levels of government.



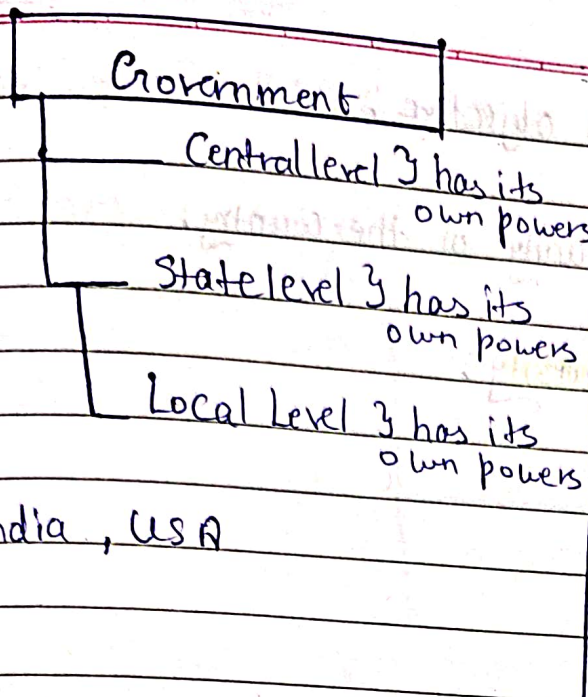
→ Federal Government Vs Unitary Government

Federal Govt.

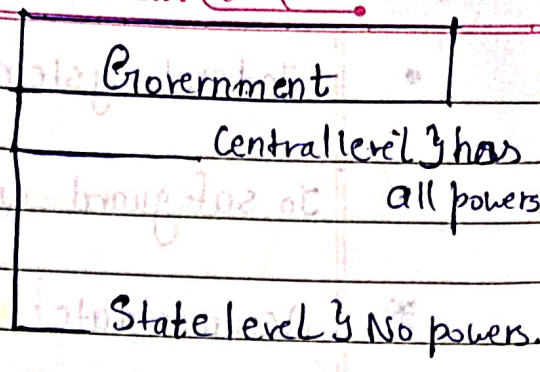
Unitary Govt.

- Each level of government has its own powers

- Only central level of govt has all powers / most powers.



E.g. India, USA



E.g. - France, England.

→ Features of Federalism

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- There are two or more levels of government.
- Different levels (tiers) of the government govern the same citizens but each level has its own jurisdictions.
- The jurisdiction of the respective levels (tiers) of government are specified in the Constitution.
- The Provisions of the Constitution can't be changed by one level of govt. Such changes require the consent of both the levels.
- The judiciary act as an umpire if dispute arise between different levels of government. → जब विवाद है तब !!
- Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

• Federal system has dual objective:-

* To safeguard and promote unity of the country.

* Accommodate regional diversity.

→ Ideal Federal System -

• Mutual Trust

• Agreement to live together

→ Types of federation:-

Coming together federation

• Many independent states coming together to form a bigger unit.

➤ U.S.A. (United States of America) —

• All states usually have equal power.

• Power is equally distributed between central & state level.

• E.g. - USA, Switzerland and Australia.

Holding together federation

• Large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national govt.

➤ India

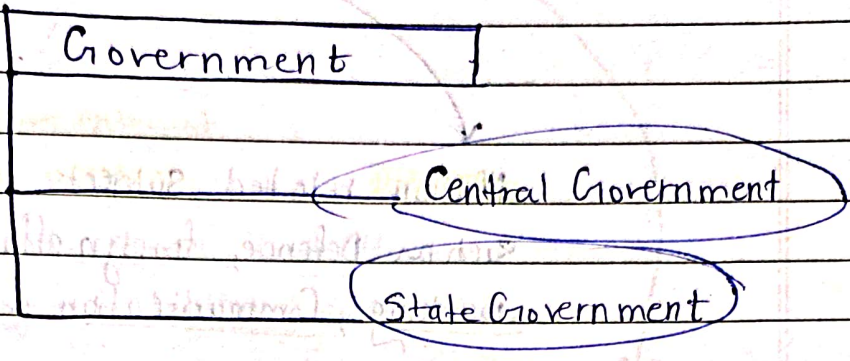
• Unequal power distribution between different states.

• Unequal power distribution between central & state level.

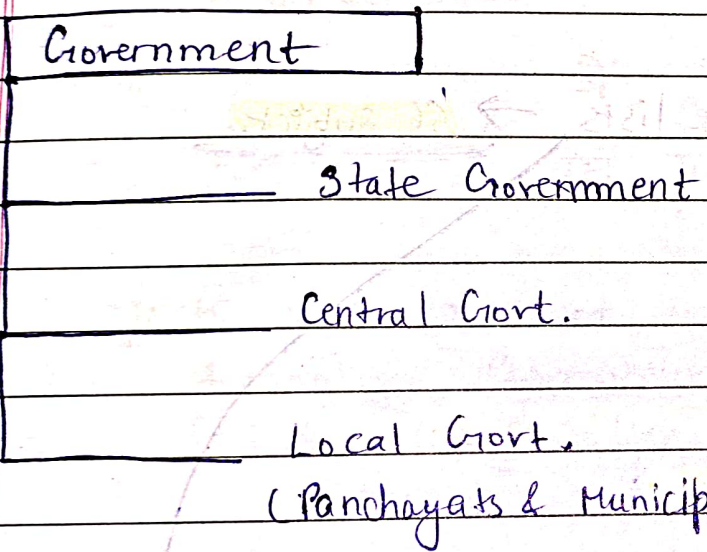
• E.g. - India, Spain, Belgium

→ What makes India a Federal Country?

• According to the Constitution -



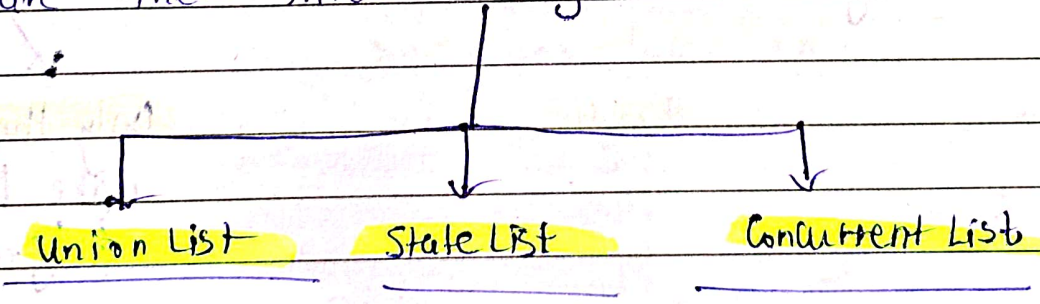
• But after ~~seeing~~ looking India's huge diversity a third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats & Municipalities



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have their own jurisdiction
 (area over control)

• There are there three lists given in our Constitution



Union Lists → 97 Subjects

Nation related Subjects
Such as Defence, foreign affairs,
Banking, Communication & Money

Only the Central Govt. can make laws on these Subjects.

State lists → 66 Subjects

State related Subjects
Such as Police, Trade,
Commerce, agriculture &
Immigration

Only the State Govt. can make laws on these Subjects.

Concurrent Lists → 47 subjects

Common interest

related subjects such as
Education, forest, Trade Unions,
Marriage, adoption & succession.

Both central and

State Govt. can make
Laws on these subjects

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Note! अगर Concurrent List में Central or State Govt. के Ideas Conflict करती हैं तो वहाँ पर Central Govt. dominate करेगा।

Subjects which are not in these three lists such as Space, technology, Cyber security and Computer Technology etc are called residuary subjects.

Only Central Government
can make laws on
these subjects.

• All state in Indian Union does not have identical powers,

Some states enjoys special status like

- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam
- Nagaland
- Mizoram

They have special powers under article 371.

So that, Land rights & Culture of indigenious people should be protected

for this other states can't buy land or house in the states.

• Union Territories :-

These are too small to become an independent state but which couldn't be merged with any of the existing states.

Note: These territories don't have powers like a state the Central gort has special powers in these area.

• To brought changes in the federal structure -

Upper House
2/3 members

Lower House
2/3 members

Approval

+
14 States legislature of India } Change Possible
Approval

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In any dispute

Judiciary solves the disputes

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

for Easy Administration

• {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

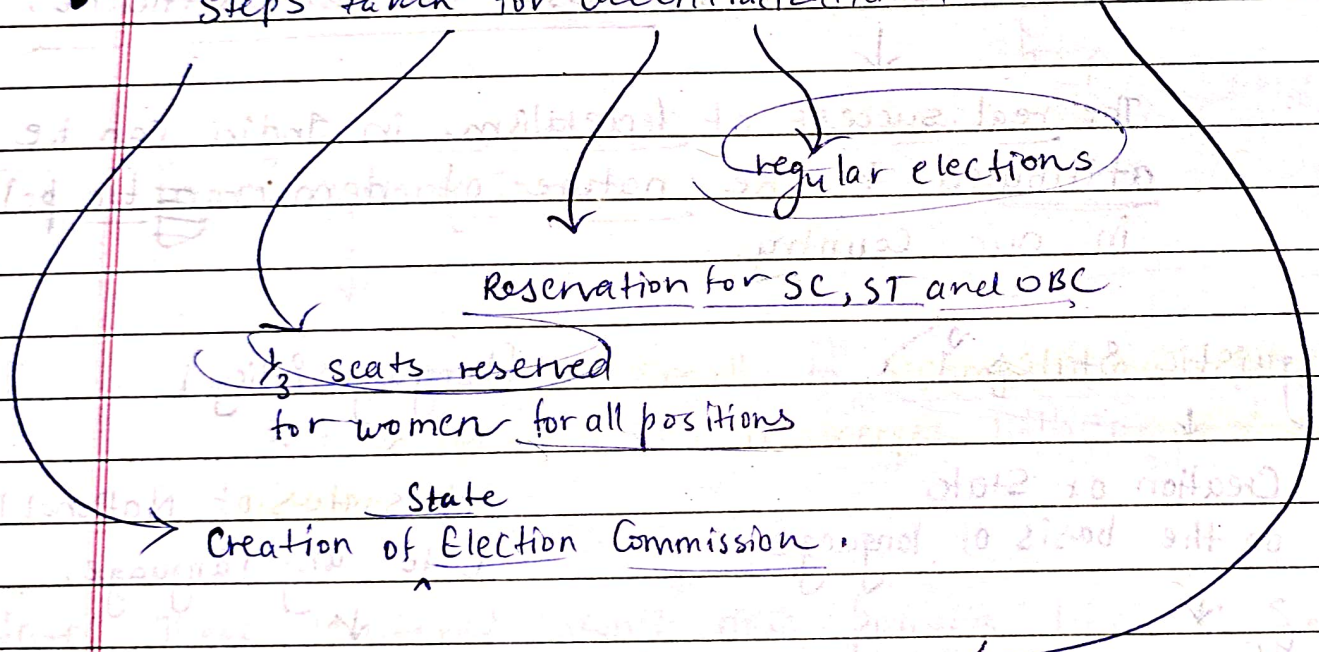
Decentralisation in India :-

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

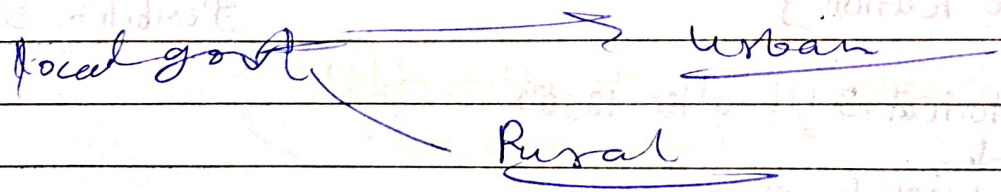
↓
{ Benefits }

- local people know how to utilise resources.
- Their involvement will empower them.
- It has deepened the democracy in our country.
- Improve the grass root of democracy.

Steps taken for decentralization in 1992



State governments are required to share powers and revenue for local government.



Rural local Government

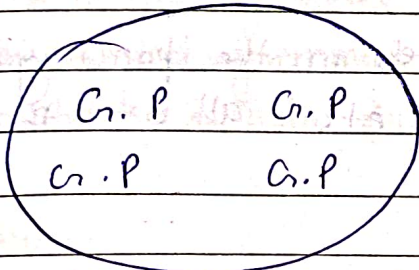
also known as Panchayat Raj

{ Gram panchayat }

voters choose

- Panch and Sarpanch
- Gram Sabha

The body of all adult voters to form Gram Sabha.

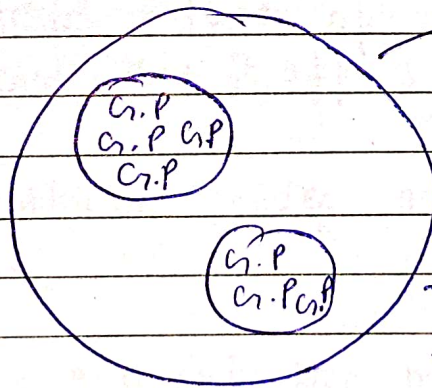


{ Panchayat Samiti / Block / Mandal }

Members are elected by all the Panchayat members in that area.

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Zilla Parishad chairperson is the political head.



MLA, MP and official of district are its member

{ Zilla Parishad }

- :- Urban local government → Urban local bodies

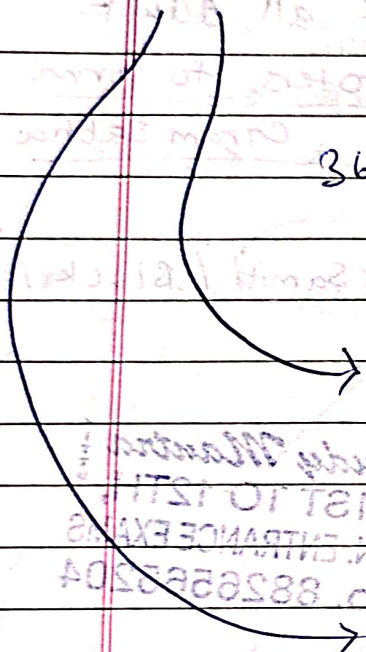


- Municipalities in towns → Municipal Chairperson (Political head)
- Municipal Corporations in Big Cities → Mayor (Political head)

- :- Local self Government



36 lakh representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc. all over the country



Constitutional status for local govt. has helped to deepen democracy in our Country.

→ increased women's representation and voice in our democracy