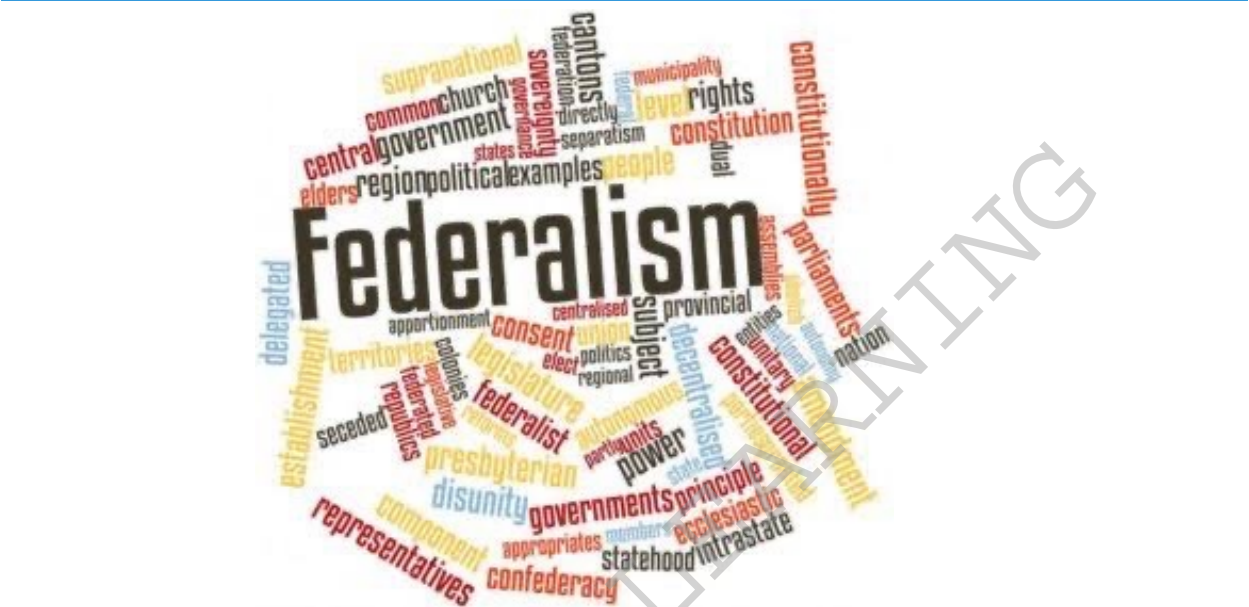


FEDERALISM



What is federalism?

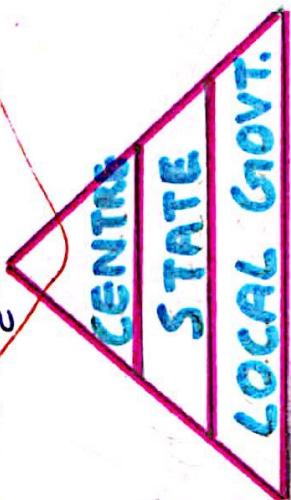
What makes India a Federal country.

How is federalism practised?

Decentralisation in India

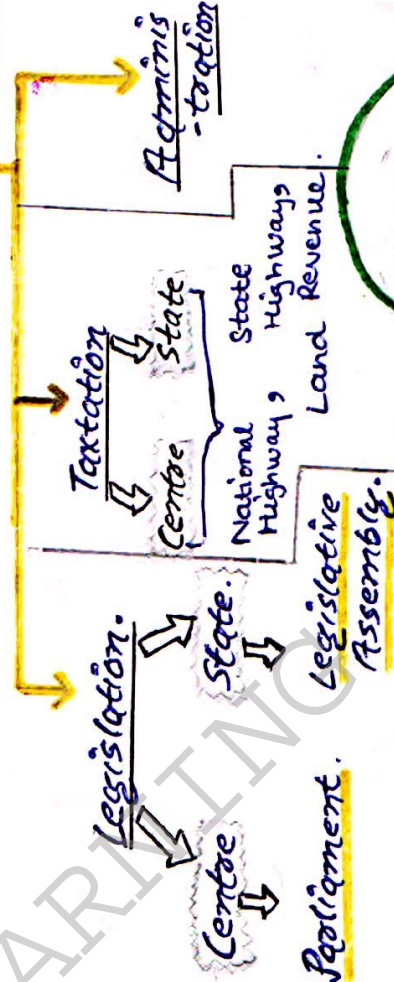
What is Federalism? [1 Mark]

Is a system of govt. in which the power is divided b/w a central authority & various constituent units of the country.



1. Two or More Level (Tiers) of govt.

2. Each level of govt. governs the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction



5. 'Sources of Revenue' are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

Federalism.

Two forms of govt.

State Govt.

Day to Day administering of their State.

Centre Govt.

Foreign & Country.

COMMON NATIONAL INTEREST.

Federalism.

Features of Federalism.

[3/15 MARK]

Both these levels of govt. enjoy there power independent of the other

3. State & Centre alone can't change the provisions of constitution.

Changes require consent of both level of govt.

4. 'Courts' have the power to interpret the constitution & the powers of diff. levels of govt.

Judiciary.

CENTRE VS STATE } Dispute.
STATE VS STATE }

SUPREME COURT.

(1 Mark)

Objectives of federalism.

- To Safeguard & promote unity.
- To Accommodate Regional diversity.

Ideals of federalism.

- Mutual Trust
- Agreement to live together.

Types Of federation. [2 marks]

Coming together federation.

When independent states came together to form a big unit.

- All the constituent states usually have **Equal Power**.

Holding together feder.

When a large country decides to divide power b/w the constituent states & the national govt.

- Very often constituent units have **(unequal) unequal power**.

What Makes India a federal Country?

- India got independence in **1947**. Soon after **Princely States** merged in India.

The Constitution declared India as **'Union of States'**.

The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of govt.

↓
CENTRE **STATE**

Later, a third-tier of federalism was added

↓
PANCHAYATS **MUNICIPALITIES.**

[1 mark]

Three fold Distribution of Legislative Power.

Union List (NATIONAL INTEREST)
Defence, Financing,
Currency, foreign
Affairs, Communication
Centre has power to make laws.

State List
Police, trade,
agriculture &
irrigation
State has power to make laws.

Concurrent List.
Education,
Forests,
Marriage.
Both has power to make laws.

③
★★ If the opinions of Centre & State mismatches. Then Centre's decision is applicable.

↳ Besides, these lists there is another one named

Residuary Power :- The Subjects that does not come under 3 lists, are categorised as Residuary Power. like **Computer Software**. Union / Centre govt. has the power to make Laws.

JAMMU & KASHMIR.

The **Article 370** was ^(removed) ~~revoked~~ on **6 August, 2019** and all the Special protections were eliminated.

Procedure for making changes in (Parliament) Power Share.



How is federalism Practised ?

Linguistic States. 23

first major test for democratic policies in India

↳ After independence, state formation continuously raised {on language basis}

↳ National leaders fear

This may lead to

DISINTEGRATION OF COUNTRY.

But later the fear proved to be wrong.



LANGUAGE BASIS }- STATE FORMATION.

LANGUAGE POLICY.



Second test for federation.

Scheduled Languages :- 22

Official Languages :- Hindi & English.



LANGUAGE POLICY

The Story of 1965.

In 1965, the use of English for Official (Language) purpose was tried to **STOP**.



Result :- TAMIL NADU - Violent uprising
 { Non-Hindi Speaking States denied,
 that wanted the use of English

मना करना



Centre govt. agreed to continue the use of both languages.

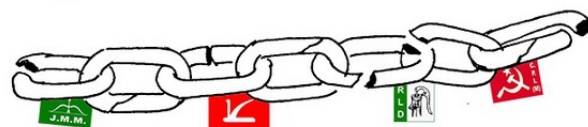
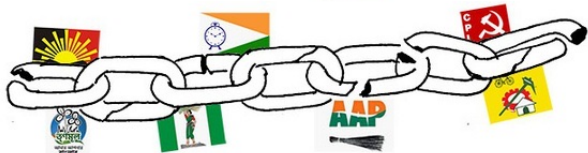
FLEXIBILITY
 of Govt.
 [to avoid
 conflicts]

Centre - State Relation.

Before 1990, POWER MISUSE, Because for long time, the same party ruled both at Centre & State.

But after 1990, the **ERR OF COALITION GOVT.** at Centre began.

This led to a new culture of Power Sharing & Respect



COALITION GOVT. (1 Mark)

When no single party gain majority in Lok Sabha, then two or more parties form

दोस्त - Alliance to form govt group.

Decentralisation In India. [1/3 mark]

When Power is taken from Centre & State. and is given to Local government, it is called **Decentralisation**.

↘ Work efficiently
 ↘ Cheap & fast
 ↘ Inculcate a habit of democratic participation.

} Importance

Step towards decentralisation (1992)

Hold Regular Elections to Local govt. bodies

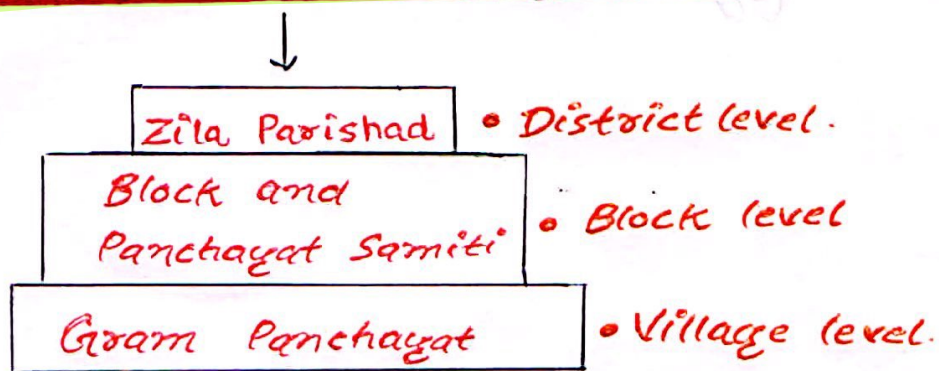
Seats are reserved for SC/ST & Backward Classes

1/3rd seats are reserved for women

State Election Commission has been created to conduct Panchayat & Municipal elections

State govt. are required to share some **POWERS & REVENUE** with local govt. bodies.

Structure of Panchayati Raj. {RURAL AREA}



↓
SARPANCH {Gram Legislative

Structure of Municipalities. {URBAN AREA}

