

28th May

Chapter - 2 Federalism..

Q. What is federalism?

- * Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- * Generally there is one government at the centre for the entire country responsible for subject of common national interest.
- * The other level of government looks after the day to day administering of their state or province both state and centre enjoy their powers independent of each other.
eg → India, Brazil, Germany

Q. What do you understand by unitary type of government?

- * Under unitary system either there is only unit of government or the central government is superior to other sub-units of govt.
- * The central government can pass order to state or provincial government.

eg → Sri Lanka, France, Italy, Japan.

Q. What are the various routes of forming federation?

1. coming together federation -

- * This involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit so that by pooling sovereignty and various identities they can increase their security.

In this system states have equal power and are strong in
relation to central government.

USA, Australia, Switzerland

Coming together federation -

In a large number of countries, a country decides to divide his powers
with constituent states and the national government
In this system the central government tends to be more
powerful in comparison to state government

India, Spain, Belgium

Are legislative powers divided in India?

In order to ~~split~~ divide legislative powers between centre
and state government, there are three lists -

1. Union list - These include subjects of national importance
where only the union government alone can make laws relating to subjects

in the union list. It includes defence, foreign affairs, banking etc.

2. State list - The state government alone can make laws relating to
subjects mentioned in state list. It includes police, trade
and commerce, agriculture etc.

3. Concurrent list - Some subjects of the Indian

constitution include subjects of common interest to the both union and

state government. Eg. education, forest, trade union

and state govt can make laws on these subjects.

In case of a conflict the law made by union govt.

will prevail.

are union territories?

units of the Indian union, are smaller in size in comparison to other state and cannot be merged with the other units are called union territories. They do not have powers of a state.

is federalism practiced in India? or

policies have strengthen federalism?

stic policies: * In 1947 several new states were formed and states disappeared

done to create state, recognised on the basis of culture, language and geography.

ly it was feared that creation of states on a large basis would disunite the country but experience that such creation has been successful

ge policies: * India is believed to have 1500 mother languages and 22 officially recognised languages including

state relations: when the same government is present at the centre as well as the state. The state government exercise powers and rights as independent federal units when the parties that rule the centre and state are different. The central government misuse the power to dismiss state ~~the~~ different government controlled by rival parties.

is a coalition government?

no single party gets a majority in the Lok Sabha. The national party has to enter an alliance with many other parties to form a government at the centre. Such a government is called a coalition government.

What do you understand by the term decentralisation?

Decentralisation means taking power from the central authorities and giving it to the local level authorities.

What is the need of decentralization?

There are a large number of problems and issues that are best handled at lower levels as people have better knowledge of local problems. They also have better ideas to spend money and manage things efficiently.

Local government is the best example of decentralization in India.

When was decentralization introduced in India?

A major step was taken by the constitution of India to decentralize power to local level powerful and effective.

It is compulsory to hold regular elections for local government.

Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs in various institutions.

One-third of the seats are reserved for women.

An independent ^{body} called state election commission has been set up.

It is responsible to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

The state government are required to share power with the local bodies.

Q Explain the structure of local self government in India?

- * Rural local government is known as Panchayati Raj
- * Each village or a group of villagers has a gram panchayat
- * Several ward men or members elected as panch and a president called sarpanch.
- * It is directly elected by its adult population
- * All panchayat submits and together contribute Zila Parishad
- * The members of lok sabha and MLA of that region are its members.
- * The chair person in the political head of Zila parishad