

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

TOPIC : FEDERALISM

Definition

Salient Features

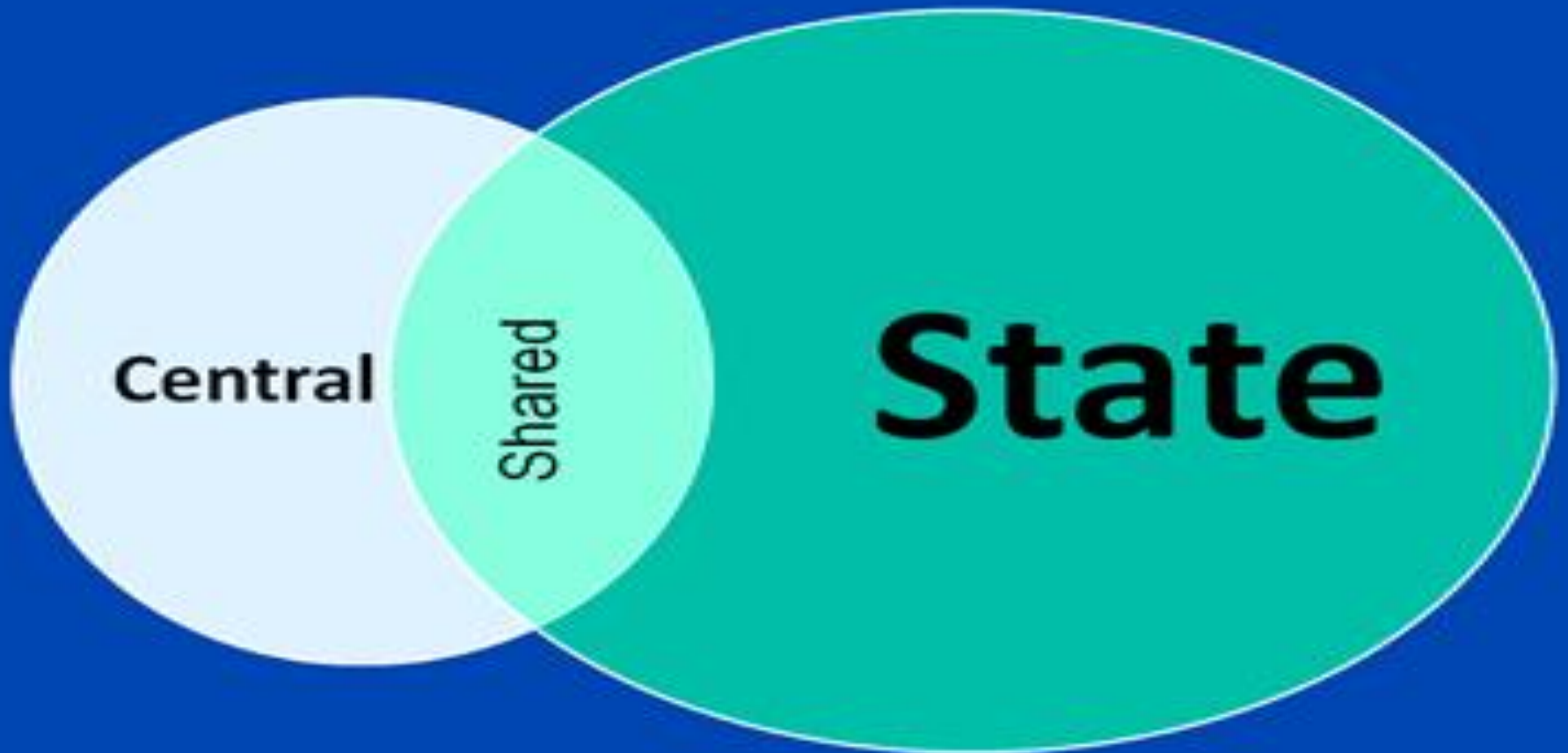
Types of Federation

Grade - X(CBSE)

Duration - 40 Minutes

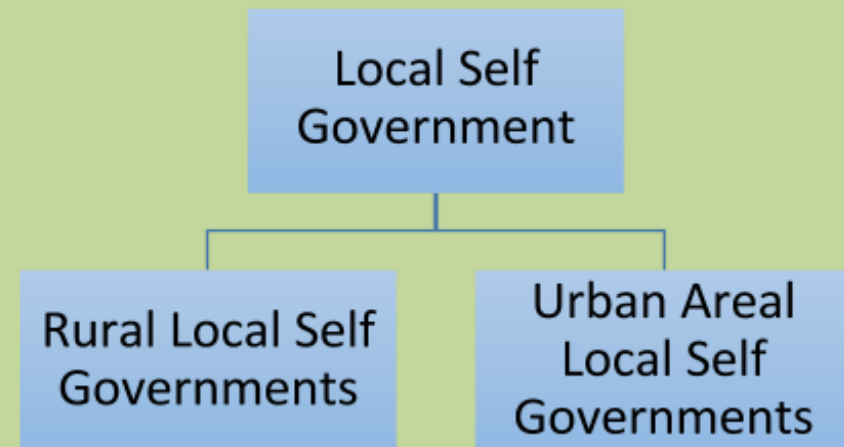
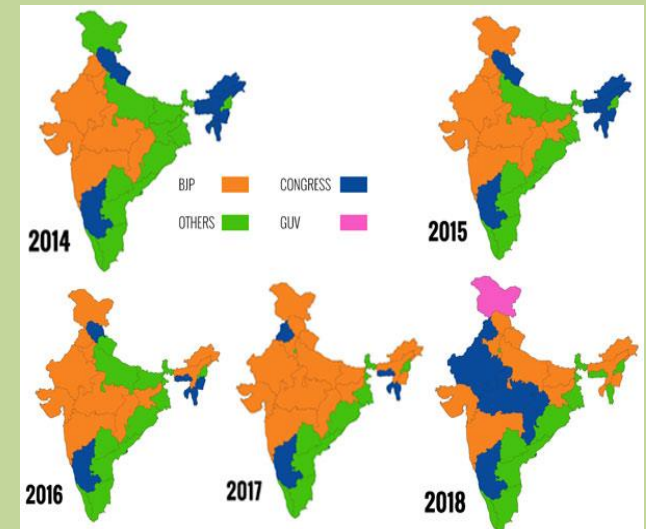
BY – VISHAL GAURI

FEDERALISM



CURIOSITY BASED QUESTIONS

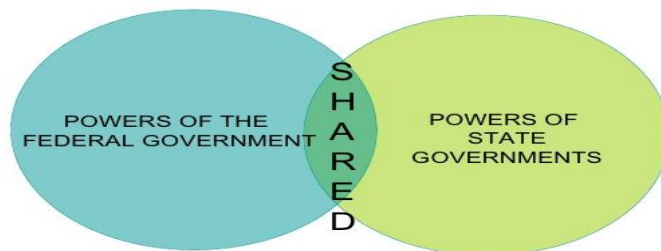
- Why do some states in India have a government ruled by different party as compared to the Party in Central Government?
- Which form of local self government exists in your native place?



DEFINITION

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

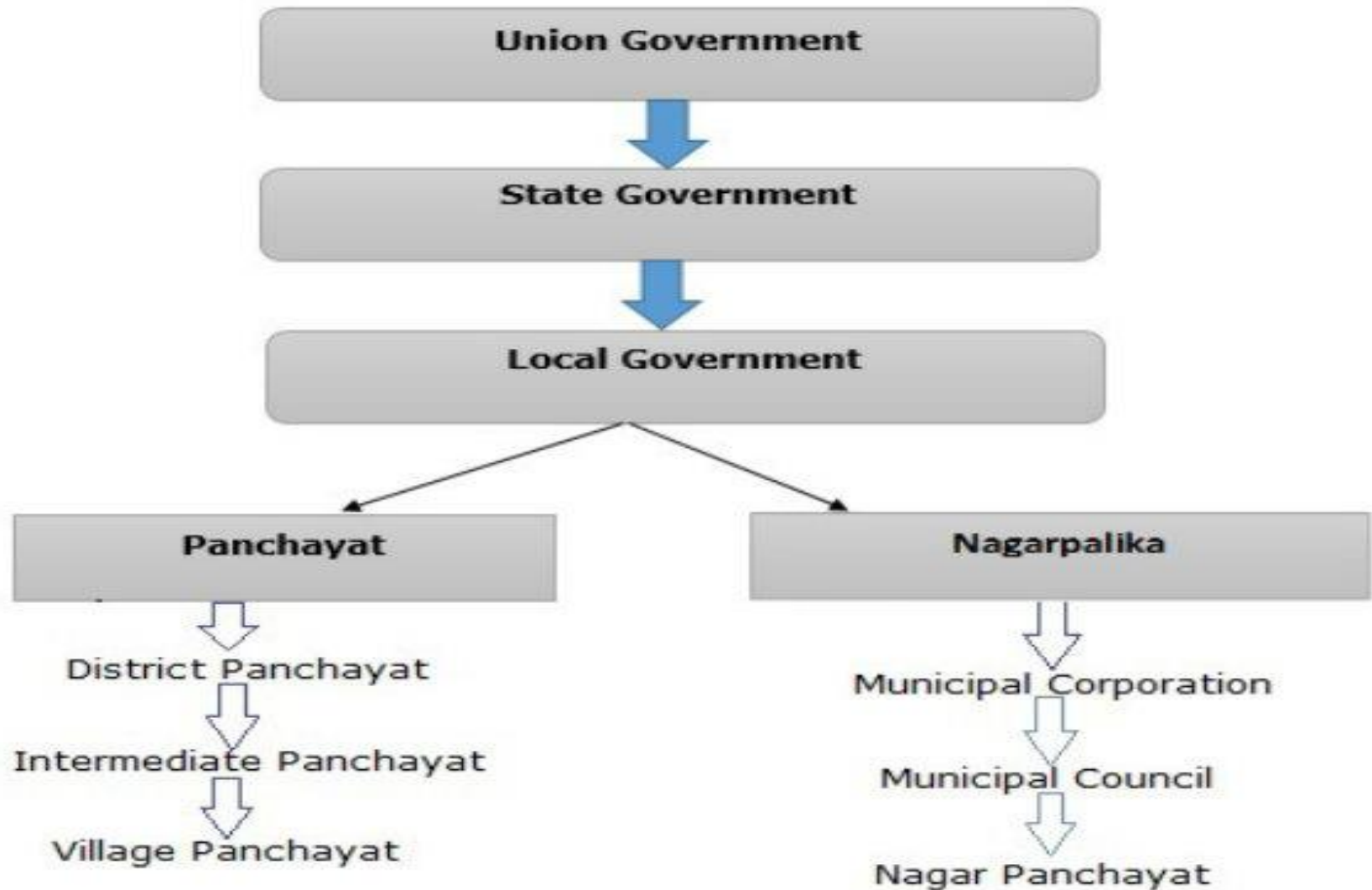
Federalism



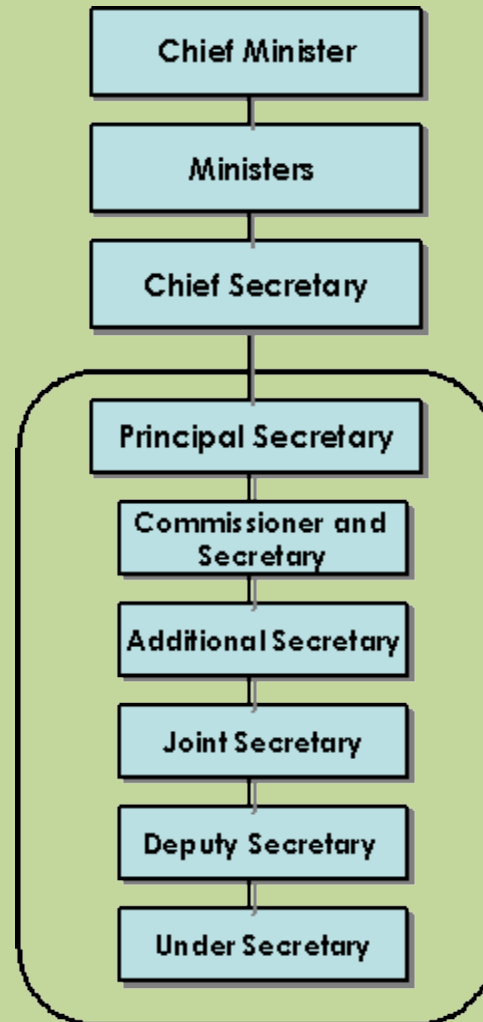
KEY FEATURES OF FEDERALISM



There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government



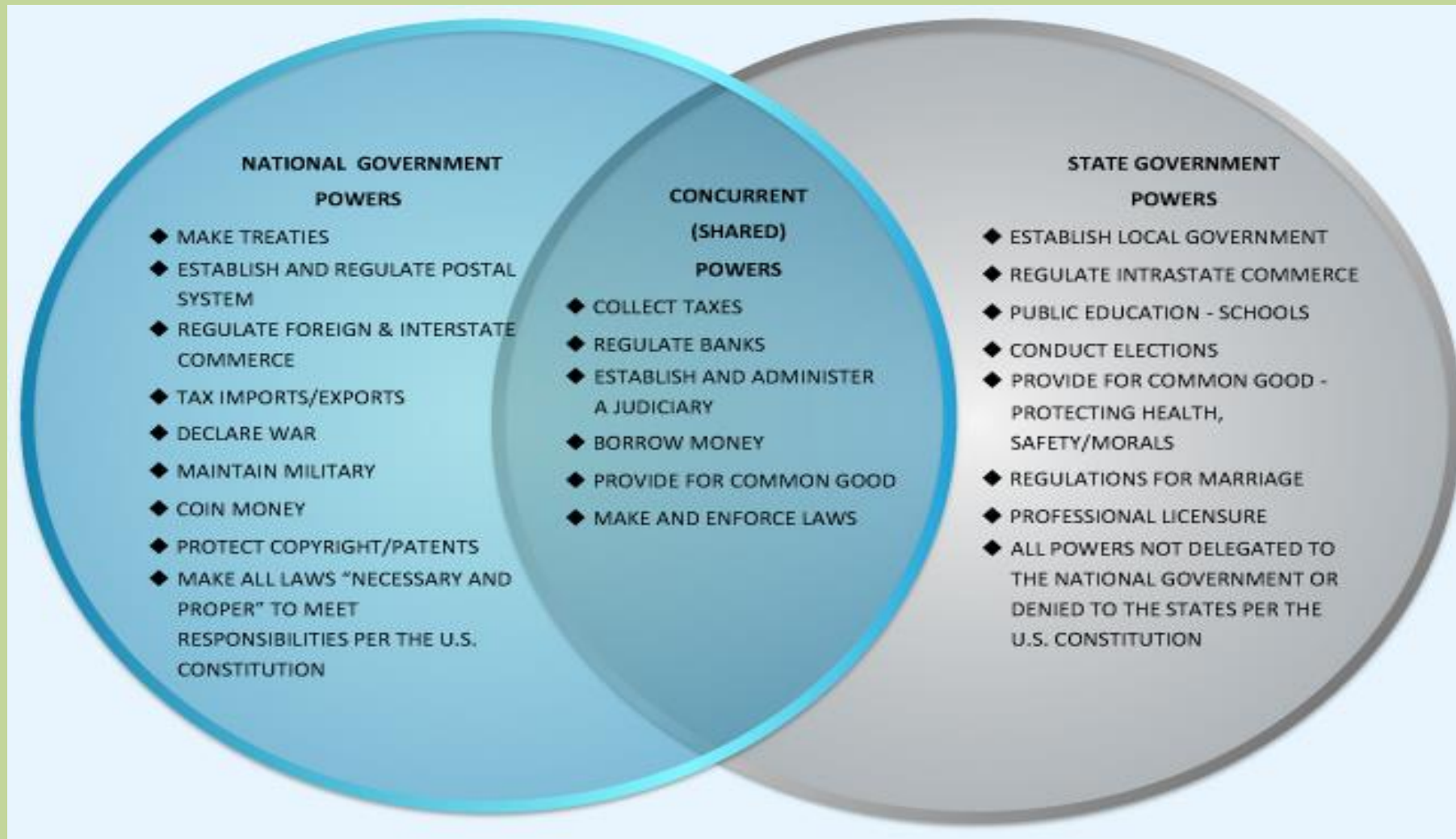
**Different tiers of government govern the same citizens,
but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of
legislation, taxation and administration**



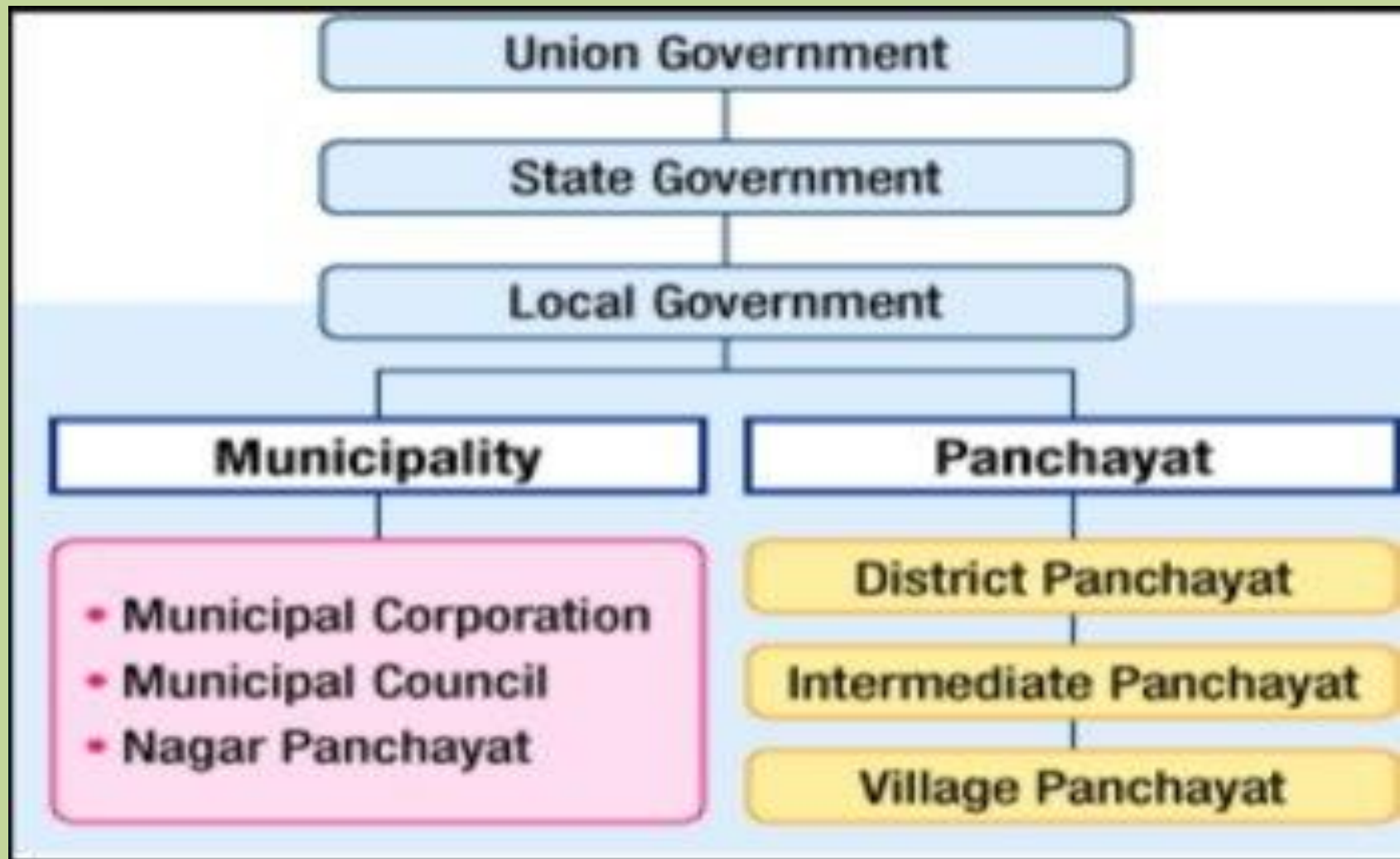
26 Departments

1. Agriculture
2. Animal Resources Development
3. Co-Operation
4. Education
5. Election
6. Finance
7. Fisheries Department
8. Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs
9. Forest
10. General Administration
11. Health & Family Welfare
12. Home
13. Information, Cultural Affairs & Tourism
14. Industries & Commerce
15. Labor
16. Planning
17. Law
18. Power
19. Public Works
20. Revenue
21. Rural Development
22. Science, Technology and Environment
23. Revenue
24. Tribal Welfare Department
25. Urban Development
26. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, OBCs and Minorities

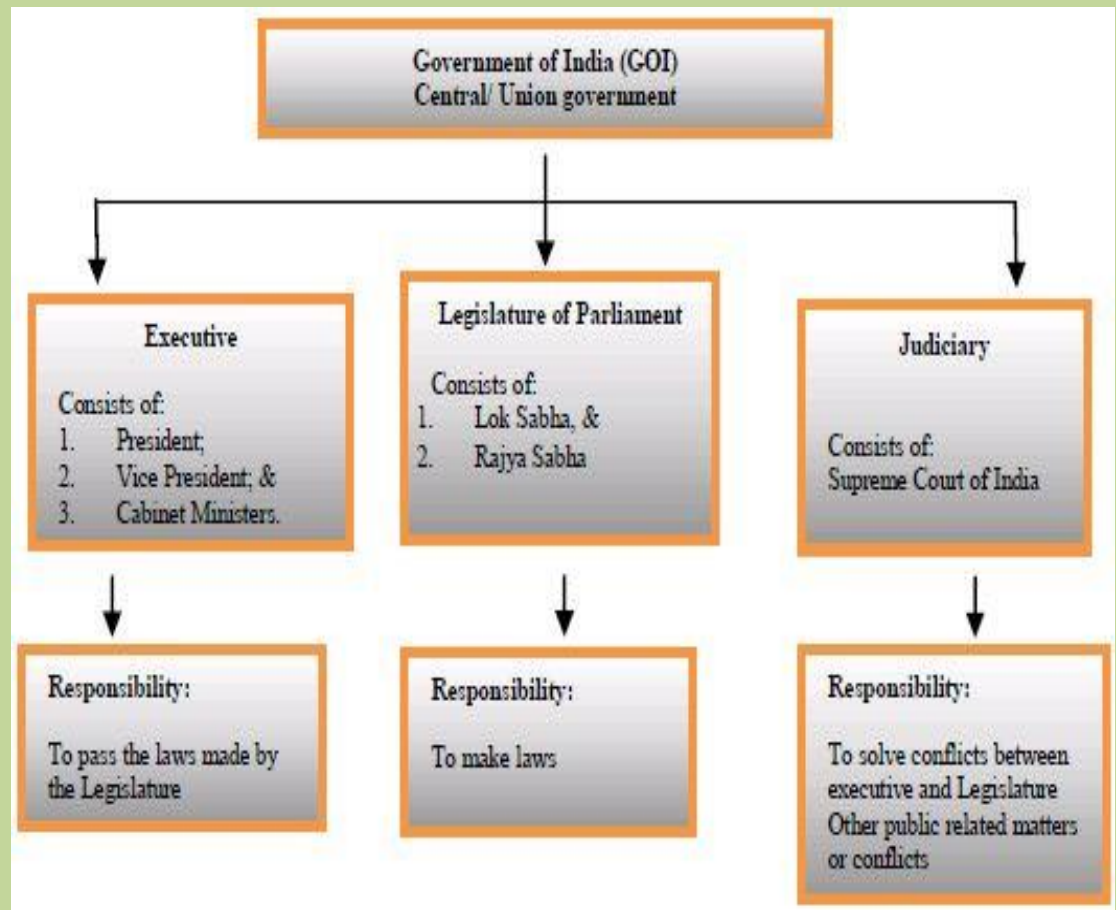
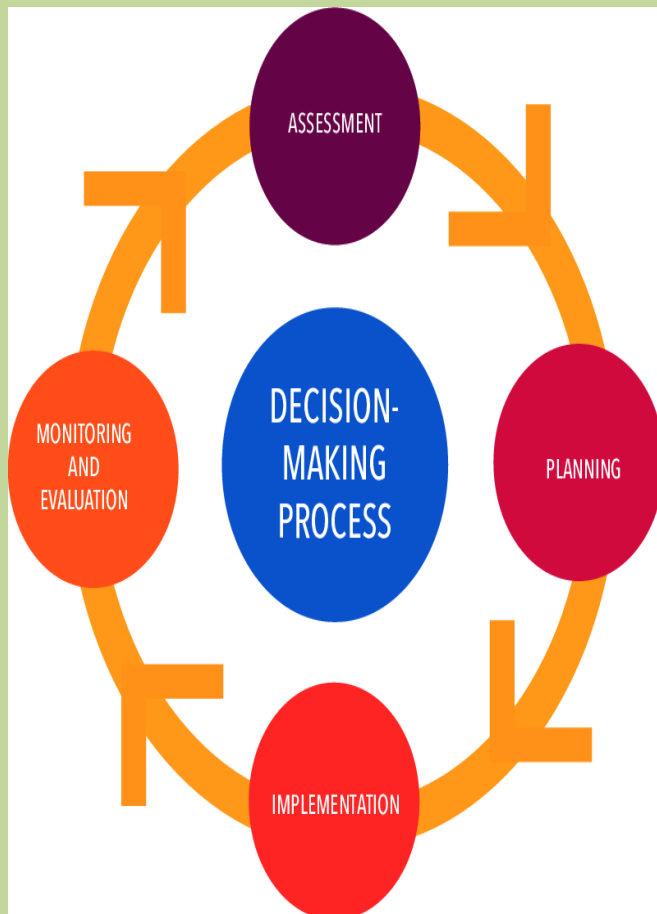
The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution



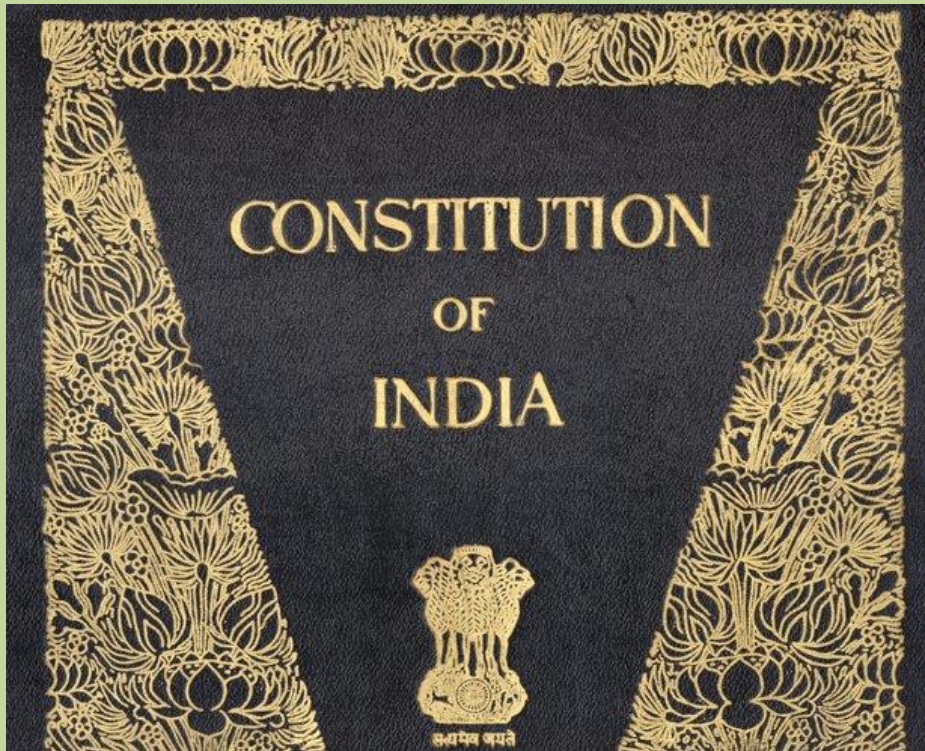
The existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.



The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government



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



The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers



Powers of Supreme Court and Federal Courts

- Settle legal disputes between states
- Settle federal and state disputes
- Settle disputes between states and foreign countries
- Hears cases with foreign ambassadors of foreign governments
- Settles disputes between individuals and federal government

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



HIGH ORDER THINKING QUESTIONS

- What is the full form of USA? Why is it called so?
- Why is India divided into different states?



The federal system thus has dual objectives

To safeguard and promote unity of the country



To accommodate regional diversity of the country

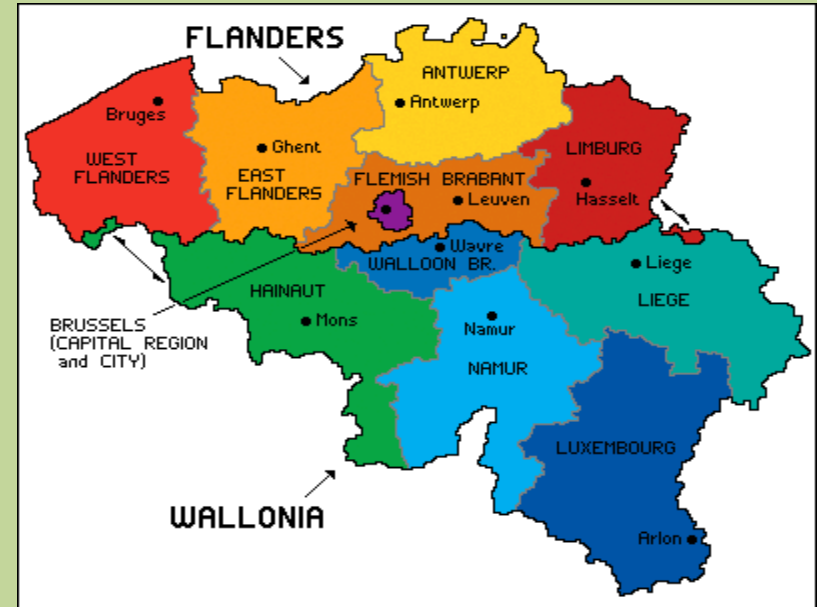


TYPES OF FEDERATIONS

COMING TOGETHER FEDERATION



HOLDING TOGETHER FEDERATION



Coming Together Federalism	Holding Together Federalism
(i) Coming Together Federalism involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit. (ii) In coming together, units try to increase their security by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity. (iii) In this category of federations, all the constituent units usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government. (iv) USA, Switzerland, and Australia have Coming Together Federation.	(i) Other way in which Federation can be formed is Holding together. In this system the large power or country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and national government. (ii) But in Holding Together there is the absence of pooling sovereignty and retaining identity. Infact in this federation the central government subordinates over the constituent units. (iii) Whereas, in this category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states. Sometimes constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. For example, in India, Jammu and Kashmir was granted special status. (iv) India, Spain and Belgium are examples of Holding Together Federations.