

## Examrace

### NCERT Class 10 Political Science Chapter 2: Federalism YouTube Lecture Handouts

Get unlimited access to the best preparation resource for ICSE/Class-10 : [get questions, notes, tests, video lectures and more](#)- for all subjects of ICSE/Class-10.

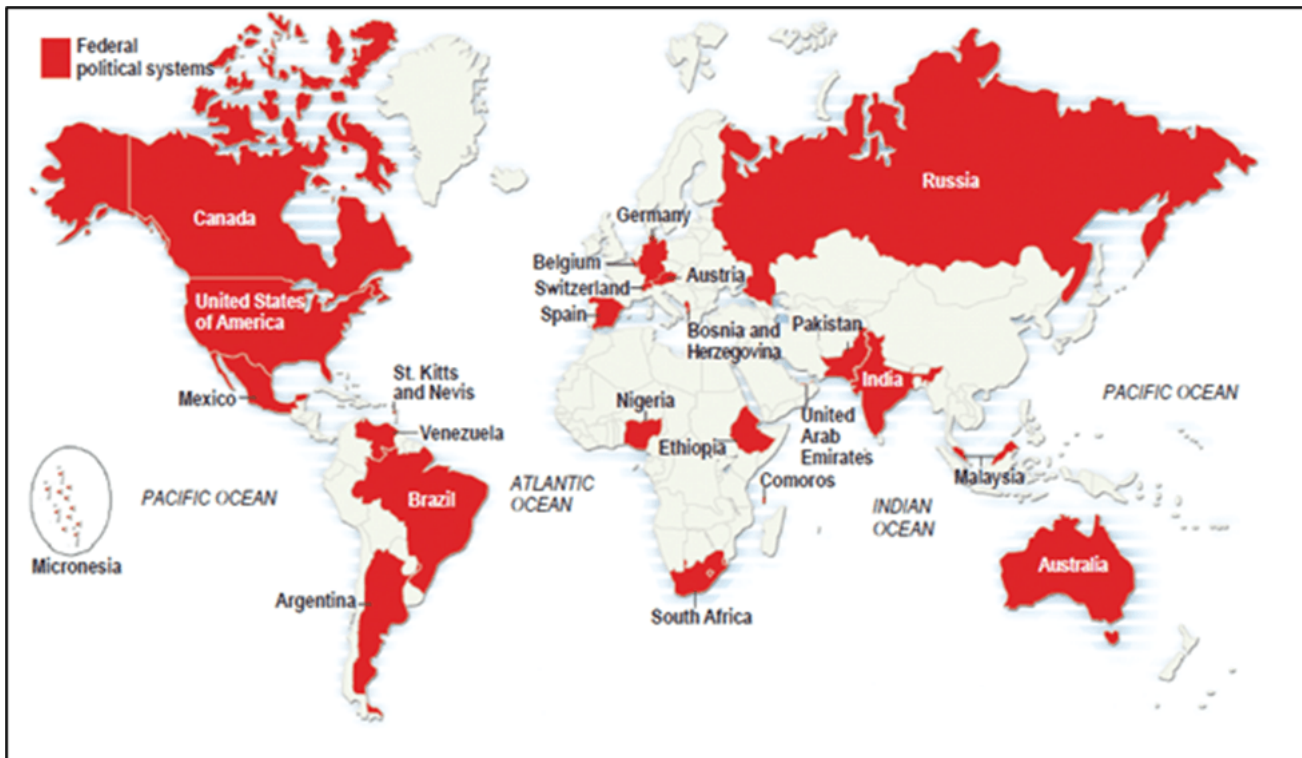
Get video tutorial on: [Examrace YouTube Channel](#)

#### **Case of Belgium**

- After 1993, regional government were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on central government.
- Belgium shifted from unitary to federal government

#### **Federalism**

- Division of powers between central authorities and constituents
- Government at central level – fewer subjects
- Government at state level – more issues and day to day administering
- Both enjoy powers independent of each other



©Examrace. Report ©violations @<https://tips.fbi.gov/>

#### Division of powers

- 25 of 192 nations have federal government which makes 40 % of total population
- Unitary Government – either one level of government or sub-units are subordinate to central government; central govt. can pass orders to state government

#### Features of Federalism

- There are two or more levels of government
- Each tier has its own jurisdiction – these are specified in constitution
- For change in fundamental provisions of constitution consent it required form both levels of government
- Court can interpret constitution and powers of different levels of government
- Sources of revenue for each government are specified to ensure financial autonomy
- Safeguard and promote unity

- Accommodate regional diversity
- Mutual trust and agreement to live together

Independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit – pool sovereignty and retain identity and increase security – coming together federation (Australia, Switzerland, and USA) – all states have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis federal government

Holding together federation (India, Spain, and Belgium) – larger country divides power between state and nation & central government is more powerful, some are granted special powers

### India as Federal Country

Princely states became part of India

Constitution declared India as Union of States

- Central government
- State government
- Panchayats or Municipalities

3 Lists

- Union List – defense, foreign affairs, banking, communications, and currency
- State List - police, trade, commerce, agriculture, and irrigation
- Concurrent List - education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption, and succession
- Residuary Subjects – power lies with union government – for example, computer software that came up after constitution was made
- Holding together federation – each state has different powers (e. g. , J&K has its own constitution – only permanent residents of state can buy land or house there)
- UTs don't have powers of state and central government has special powers to run these areas
- For any change in this arrangement – both houses must have  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> majority & then ratified by legislatures of at least half of states
- Can levy taxes to carry on government and responsibilities

### Judiciary

Disputes on division of powers – High Court or Supreme Court make the decision

### Practicing Federalism

- Ideas laid down in constitutional provisions
- Nature of democratic politics in India
- Spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became shared ideals

Linguistic States – 1<sup>st</sup> major test for democratic politics – initially divided based on language (created fear of disintegration of union but made easy to administer)

- Some create based on culture, geography or ethnicity like Nagaland, Jharkhand, or Uttarakhand
- Telangana became 29<sup>th</sup> state on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014

Language Policy – Hindi is official language but only 40 % speak Hindi. There are 21 other languages recognized as Scheduled Languages & states have their own official language

- There are around 1500 distinct languages, 114 major languages and 22 languages in 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule & known as “Scheduled Languages”
- 40 % speak Hindi as first language & 50 % as second and third language
- 0.02 % speak English as 1<sup>st</sup> Language and 11 % as second and third language
- There was suggestion to stop use of English as official language in 1965 but non-Hindi states were against it. Central government worked for both Hindi and English but many thought it favored English speaking elite

Centre-State Relations – start of coalition government (alliance) after 1990 where many regional parties came together – created new culture of power sharing and respect for autonomy

### Decentralization in India

- States in India are of the size of countries in Europe
- In Population, UP is more than Russia & Maharashtra more than Germany
- Therefore, we have local government as third tier

- Power is taken from center and given to states and local government – local people have better knowledge and ideas about the region
- Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas
- Major step in 1992 for decentralization
- Mandatory to hold regular elections to local government
- Seats reserved in elected bodies for ST/SC & OBCs
- $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> seats for women
- State Election Commission conducts panchayat and municipal elections
- States to share power and revenue with local bodies

### **Panchayati Raj System**

- Village – Gram Panchayat (many ward members with Panch and head as sarpanch) – directly elected by people and is decision making body for village. Meet twice or thrice in a year to approve budget and review performance.
- Panchayat Samiti or Block or Mandal – at district level and is group of gram panchayats. Members are elected by all panchayat members. They form Zilla parishad (have elected members, also sometimes have MLAs & MPs) . Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.
- Municipalities in towns - Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality
- Big cities have municipal corporations - Mayor
- There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc. , all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world
- Institution of Zilla Parishad is chaired by a “political head” (and is elected)
- Whereas institution of District Magistrate (DM) is chaired by “nonpolitical head” / Administrative head (and is appointed by the government)
- Decision making is done by Zilla Parishad & implementation is done by DM.
- Chairperson of Zilla Parishad comes under Collector and above Additional collector

### **Brazil's Experiment**

- Porto Alegre - decentralization with participative democracy
- 13 lakh people participate to make budget
- City is divided in sectors or wards & each sector has its own meeting
- Now buses run in poor colonies and builders cannot evict slum-dwellers without resettling them

✉ Mayank

Developed by: [Mindsprite Solutions](#)