VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM LAKHISARAI Class Xth SUBJECT POLITICAL SCIENCE DATE 17.6.2021. Ch:FEDERALISM (notes) READ THE PARAGRAPH THROUGHLY AND TRY TO UNDERSTAND. Ideal Federal System

A perfect federal system has two features:

- 1. Mutual trust between different levels of government
- 2. Agreement to live together

Balance of Power

- Exact balance of power between central and state government depends on historical Factors in which federation was formed
- Two routes through which federations have been formed are-
- 1. Coming together federations-
 - All independent states come together to form bigger unit.
 - All constituent states have equal power and strong relation to federal government
 - This type of federation exists in USA, Switzerland and Australia
- 2. Holding together federations-
 - Large country divide its power between States and national government
 - Central government is more powerful than States
 - This type of federation exists in India, Spain and Belgium

What makes India a federal country?

- India is Union of States. Indian union is based on principles of federalism
- Indian constitution provided three-tier system of governments- Union or Central government, State governments, Panchayats and Municipalities
- All these separate tiers enjoy separate jurisdictions(powers)
- Constitution clearly defined distribution of powers between govt. Thus it contains 3 lists-
 - Union List
 - It includes defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency
 - Uniform policy applied on these matters throughout country
 - Union government make laws for matters in union list
 - State List
 - It includes police, trade, commerce, agriculture, and irrigation
 - State government make laws for matters in state list
 - Concurrent List
 - It includes education, forests, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession
 - Both Union as well as State government make laws for matters in concurrent list
 - Union government is preferred over State government during law conflicts
- Union government has the power to make laws on "residuary" (subjects that do not fall in three lists) subjects

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