



# SNS College Of Technology

(An Autonomous institution)

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**COURSE NAME : 19HST103 & INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

**I YEAR/ II SEMESTER**

**Unit IV- Constitution Functions**

**Topic:India Federal System**

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# DECODING INDIA'S FEDERAL SYSTEM



# What is federal system

Federalism is a system of government in which powers have been divided between the centre and its constituent parts such as states or provinces.



## HISTORICAL EVOLUTION

The evolution of India's federal system can be traced back to its independence in 1947. The Constitution of India, adopted in 1950, established a federal structure with a division of powers between the central and state governments. Over the years, various amendments have shaped the system, reflecting the changing needs of the country.



## DIVISION OF POWERS

India's federal system is characterized by a division of powers between the central and state governments. The Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defense and foreign affairs. The State List covers subjects of local importance such as public health and police. The Concurrent List allows both levels of government to legislate on subjects such as education and criminal law.





# DECENTRALIZATION



Decentralization is a key feature of India's federal system. It involves the transfer of powers and functions from the central to the state governments, as well as from the state governments to the local bodies. This promotes local governance and enables decision-making at the grassroots level. However, challenges such as capacity building and financial autonomy need to be addressed for effective decentralization.



## INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Effective intergovernmental relations are crucial for the smooth functioning of India's federal system. The Inter-State Council, established under the Constitution, facilitates cooperative federalism by providing a platform for dialogue and coordination between the central and state governments. Regular consultations and joint decision-making help resolve intergovernmental disputes and promote collaboration on shared responsibilities.





## IGR CAN BE CHARACTERIZED INTO DIFFERENT CATEGORIES

- Vertical
- Bilateral
- Formal &  
Structured





# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FEDERAL AND UNITARY GOVERNMENT



Federal Government	Unitary Government
1. Dual Government	1. Single government
2. Written Constitution	2. Constitution may be written (France) or unwritten (Britain)
3. Division of powers between the national and regional government	3. No division of powers. All powers are vested in the national government
4. Supremacy of the Constitution	4. Constitution may be supreme (Japan) or may not be supreme (Britain)
5. Rigid Constitution	5. Constitution may be rigid (France) or flexible (Britain)
6. Independent judiciary	6. Judiciary may be independent or may not be independent
7. Bicameral legislature	7. Legislature may be bicameral (Britain) or unicameral (China)



# CONCLUSION

India's federal system plays a significant role in its governance, ensuring a balance between centralization and decentralization. The division of powers, decentralization efforts, and intergovernmental relations are key factors in maintaining the system's effectiveness. As India continues to evolve, it is important to nurture and strengthen its federal framework, addressing challenges and promoting cooperative governance for the benefit of all citizens.