



### ***Functions and Responsibilities of the Union***

The union government also establishes coordination among the different ministries, ensuring smooth system flow.

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No. It's not by reading books!

#### **KNOW HOW**

Executive control over administration, rule-making to run the country, natural and political crises, and disasters, financial management by fiscal supervision, and budget presentation also fall under the union's responsibilities.

- **Union List (List I):** Subjects exclusively under the control of the Union government. Examples include defense, foreign affairs, atomic energy, and currency.
- **Residuary Powers:** The Union government has residuary powers, meaning it can legislate on matters not explicitly mentioned in any of the three lists.
- **National Security and Defense:** Formulating and executing policies related to national security and defense; Maintenance of armed forces and the conduct of foreign affairs.
- **International Relations:** Conducting foreign affairs, including the establishment and maintenance of diplomatic missions abroad.
- **Monetary System:** Control over the currency and coinage; Regulation of banking and financial institutions.
- **Inter-State Trade and Commerce:** Regulation of inter-state trade and commerce.
- **Emergency Powers:** The Union government has special powers during times of emergency, as outlined in the Constitution.
- **Railways and Airways:** Control and development of railways and airways.
- **Election Commission:** Oversight of national elections through the Election Commission of India.



### ***Functions of States Government***

The state government is entitled to ensure the proper implementation of law and order within the state territory. The police and public order ensure that internal security is run by the state.

The state government is in charge of running the educational and agricultural sectors and adopting strategic goals to boost the country's overall growth.

In conclusion, properly executing the Functions and Responsibilities of the Union and the States is crucial to ensuring the optimal growth of the country.

- **State List (List II):** Subjects over which the State governments have exclusive control. Examples include police, public health, agriculture, and land.
- **Police and Public Order:** Maintenance of law and order within the state; Policing and criminal justice fall under the purview of the state.
- **Health and Sanitation:** Regulation and development of public health and sanitation; Hospitals and public health initiatives are primarily under state jurisdiction.
- **Agriculture and Irrigation:** Agricultural policies and development; Irrigation and water management within the state.

The **Functions and Responsibilities of the Union and the States** are noticeably different. India's union and state governments have been granted constitutional authority over the country's politics. India's legal system may appear to be a federal one. The system, though, tends more toward a unitary one.

The article here discusses the various Functions and Responsibilities of the Union and the States, along with the federal structure of the Indian government. The topic is relevant and important and is covered under the Indian Polity section of the UPSC Syllabus.

### ***Functions and Responsibilities of the Union and the States: Overview***

Since India's political authority and administration qualify for the unitary and federal government structures, the Indian power system is called the [quasi-federal system](#). The [Indian Constitution](#) also declares that "India, that is, Bharat, shall be a union of states."

The constitutional power division between the state and the union was diplomatic. The state governments are never descendants of the central power and do not need the centre's approval to exist.



☛ [Who Described the Indian Constitution as Quasi-Federal?](#)

However, the centre has been assigned the power to rule the territory by the constitution. **Three lists** specify the functions and responsibilities of the union and states across the country.

- The union list pinpoints the responsibilities of the union government.
- The state list identifies the state's functions and responsibilities.
- The third list is the [concurrent list](#), which applies to both governments.

The power of the Constitution has delegated the Functions and Responsibilities of the Union and the States. The union government's functions and responsibilities include forming and implementing public policies and reviewing their outcome. Union governments also prepare and supervise the policy agenda, which uses statutory enactments to implement the government's policies.

### ***Functions and Responsibilities of the Union***

The union government also establishes coordination among the different ministries, ensuring smooth system flow. Executive control over administration, rule-making to run the country, natural and political crises and disasters, financial management by fiscal supervision, and budget presentation also fall under the union's responsibilities.

☛ [Union Executive](#)

### ***Functions of State Government***

The state government is entitled to ensure the proper implementation of law and order within the territory. The police and public order ensure that the state runs internal security. The state government runs the educational and agricultural sectors and adopts strategic goals to boost the country's overall growth.

☛ [Economic Growth and Development](#)

In conclusion, properly executing the Functions and Responsibilities of the Union and the States is crucial to ensuring the optimal growth of the country.

### ***7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution***

The division of powers between the union and the states is addressed in the [Seventh Schedule](#) of [Article 246](#) of the constitution. Union List, State List, and Concurrent List are the three lists that are included.

- The union list outlines the topics that Parliament may legislate on.
- The individuals covered by state legislatures are listed by state.



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- On the other hand, the concurrent list includes topics within the purview of the state legislatures and the Parliament. However, in a conflict, the Constitution grants federal supremacy to Parliament on concurrent list items.

It is evident from the preceding system that the **Union List** includes matters of national importance and those that call for national legislation to be uniform. In the **State List**, issues of regional and local significance are mentioned as that allow for diverse interests. The **concurrent list** includes the topics where having uniform laws across the nation is desired but unnecessary. As a result, it supports both consistency and diversity.

### ***Federal System of Government***

A federal government is one in which the Constitution divides the Functions and Responsibilities of the Union and the States, each of which is in charge of its territory. The Dual Polity, Division of Powers, Written Constitution, Independent Judiciary, and Supremacy of the Constitution are the federal elements of the Indian Constitution.

However, because of a power lean toward the centre in the Indian federal form of government.