

# Federalism

1. Coming together federalism - Independent states join together on their own to form a larger unit known as coming together federalism. In the coming together federation the central government and the state government have equal powers.
2. When a large country decides to divide its powers between the constituent states and the national government it is known as Holding together federalism.
3. The union list is a list of subjects of national importance. These include defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. These subjects are included in the list because there is a need for the formation of a uniform national policy on these issues.

4. It comprises those important subjects on which the state government can pass laws. Subject like police, local government, trade and commerce, agriculture within the state are included in the state list.

5. The concurrent list comprises of the subjects which are of common concern both to the centre and the state governments. Ordinarily both the central and the state governments can frame laws on these subjects.

6. Residuary list is the list which contains subjects that do not come under union list, state list or concurrent list. The subjects came after the Indian constitution was made. So it is not added in any of the initial lists.