

Federalism

- 1) The federal system has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.
- 2) Independent states join together on their own to form a larger unit is known as coming together federalism. In the Coming Together Federation, the central government and the state always ~~seem to have equal powers~~. tends to be more ^{powerful} ~~powerless~~.
- 3) (i) The controversy over the Hindi English as the official language started when our Constitution made the provision that the use of English for official purpose was to stop in 1965.
(ii) However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.
(iv) Thus, the flexibility shown by Indian political leadership helped our country to avoid the tense situation like that in Sri Lanka.

4) When a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government, it is known as holding together federalism. In this kind of ~~federation~~ federations, all the constituent states usually have equal powers.

5) The countries like India, Spain and Belgium are examples of "holding together" federations.

USA, Switzerland and Australia are countries which combined different states together to form a country and hence an ~~example~~ example of ~~coming~~ coming together federation.

6) Residuary powers are special powers entrusted by the Constitution to the Union Government. The parliament has powers to make any law with respect to any matter which is not a part of the concurrent list or state list.

7) According to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on these "residuary" subject

9) Subjects of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, atomic energy, banking, post and telegraph are included in the Union list

10) Public order, police, public health and sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries, betting and gambling are some of the subjects that come under the state list.

The subject which are of common interest to state as well as Central Government come under concurrent list. Subject such as education, forest, trade, union, marriage, adoption and succession.