

Some Basics of the Indian Federal System

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Abstract

The federal system of India is the parts of a subject of the historical interest. In contemporary India, the final outcome of federal system has unraveled through a long developmental process. A concise survey of different form of government with a monarch as the Supreme ruler or government of state affairs of earlier India had some convinced features which made easy their change into the polity of federalism. It can be observed interestingly that nearly most of the important periods of Indian history were indicated by a three types of frames which are as central, regional and local. But unmixed demarcation of these three types of frames does not form them federal. It may be employed for these types, the descent of powers through a series of changes frame the centre to the regions. This devolution of powers is placed on the jurisdiction which are contractually demarcated. Never the less, the decentralization may be degrees unfold into a federal decentralization.

Introduction

The progress of administrative institutions in India with the character of federal system will begin with the spread of British rule after 1857 after taking over the duties and treaty responsibility of the East India Company by the British Crown and adopting sincere obligations for India's protected states.⁹ The Indian intricacy was needed a federal type of government which was realized by the British in 1861. Since 1773 till 1947, India was unitarily ruled. The total Indian administration strongly favoured to the central government.

To white British authority over India, since 1857, this government had received a number of paces, through consecutive Acts. The accumulation of this system can be found in the establishment of the Government of India Act, 1935. It was for the Strengthen of the administrative frame. Ultimately this was transformed into a federal political system. The pursuing notice likes to be presented as:

Sovereignty in Indian history was crystallized in the main but was also partly diffused. Strong states were appreciably centralized but with some decentralising features in parts. This pattern of sovereignty not only allowed appreciably autonomies to groups and regions within the state but also visualized a complex interstate alliance system in the subcontinent in which the allies were the constituents of the sub-continental state. This was true of even strong sub-continental states like the Maurayas, the Mughals and the British. Feudal autonomies of the past as well as the earlier tradition of *ganasanghas* may be seen as precursors of the autonomy of state governments under the parliamentary federal constitutional system in India today.

Indian Constitution and Federal System

India after a long struggle was able to achieve its independence which is known to all. So, a number

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of historical, economic, socio-cultural and political forces conditioned the drafting of Indian constitution. The debates which happened in the Constituent Assembly disclose the adjustment and compromise that took place is any central discussion. To the members, the constitution which was proposed should provide enough property of suitability and responsiveness to the threats which come from outside. Along this, the constitution framers emphasized on the importance of the disrupting forces which were not highlighted during the critical process of history. In this matter, Paul Brass stated:

"Indians constitution makers thought that they had good reasons to be fearful of disorder, even chaos, in the subcontinent as a consequence of the actions of a multiplicity of dangerous forces arising out of political movements associated with Muslim communalism, secessionism and revolutionary communism. Moreover, some of those forces were associated with acts of violence, revolutionary insurrection, extensive communal killings and war. The response of India's constitution makers to these threats and dangerous was to use them as a basis for framing a constitution with numerous provisions designed to deal effectively with the threat of disorder through the creation of a strong centralized state."

From the starting time, the constitutional framers were busy to provide clear guideline to make India as strong Republican, Generally they emphasized on state and nation building why they felt about the importance of having a federal arrangement, they compelled to keep India as unified and strong. For this, the centre has been given more powers with sharing of powers between the states and the centre. The prevalent political, social and economic circumstances of India right from the Indian independence can be focused too. The political situations were full of suspicious and despondency. The social relations endured vigorous changes. The governing systems of states were fully shattered. To solve of these situation, the constitutional makers emphasized on the creation of the situations of belief, hope, faith and commitment on which the Indian people always are in favour of democratic principles and ethos. Actually it seemed to be same to all the countries who got independent after a long struggle process.

The Indian federal settlement has been framed on the basis of the Government of India Act, 1935. For what in the matter of legislative relations, the states have been made less powerful. The centre on the other hand has been setup as in the directing place of the sphere of administrative relations. The state's most of the areas always depend on the centre excepting few members of states. The federal arrangement India has also become the witness of qualitative and quantitative changes while, the political aspects undergo changes with the time.

Since the Fourth General Elections, the improvements can be quoted as the starting of a system of additional decentralization of powers which has gone beyond the frame of the India constitution. Like India's constitution, a constitution like to get the features of what Austin has rightly said, "A vehicle for Social Revolution". Whether it is the goal of Indian constitution, then, it has to be flexible along with ready to respond with the changes.

Despite this, the states are becoming very important and playing critical roles immediately after the

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beginning of coalition Politics in India. For this reason, there seems the important again to restructure the federal relations. The end of one dominant party system "which is described by Rajni Kothari as "Congress System", a new area of power sharing has emerged where the regional and local forces are in a greater position to demand the resources of the nation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the history of the amount of the process in India presents some important characters of its own. Though Indian federal system based on the pattern of West Minister, it neglects the unitary process of ruling. The federal system of India has been mostly based on the model of Canadian and to some extent of the American System. But it should keep in mind that every country has its own history and on the basis of these historical aspects, the governments are formed. Taken those stipulations, Indian's federal system is importantly India specific.

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