



Theories of Federalism

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1. Introduction

Before talking on federalism, we must talk about its theoretical side. First of all, it is necessary to highlight the definition. The federal nature of federalism or government is a modern search. The term 'federation' is derived from the Latin word 'foedus', which means agreement or compromise. This agreement has been made between different states prepared for setting up a union. The establishment of a union is possible only when all the states have been compromised. It has been decided to establish two types of administration system in the states in this written treaty or agreement. Of these two types of governance arrangements, one state is itself, it has its own independent governments and the other is the central government.

America, Switzerland and Australia are the biggest examples of federalism. The federal system is a modern innovation that came into existence after the emergence of the American Constitution. The distribution of powers in the federal state is between the centre and the state units.

Classification of administration system is established because of those methods, through which the power of governance is distributed between the central government and regional governments of the whole country, which use the rights of certain parts and parts of the country. On this basis, they have been given the name of the federal system and unitary system; although it cannot be denied that, there are two types of mixed forms in many places in India. Semi-social system has been established in India.

The Indian federal system is criticized on the basis of the fact that the word "union" does not come anywhere in the Indian constitution.¹ In fact, it is not coming even in the United States constitution. The "union" word is used by the Americans as a "federal union". It has only been included in the Constitution in the later days. In the Federal Republic of Germany, also the word "federal" appears as "union". Therefore, it is found only in the nature of the union of unionism but is not in any form.

When it comes to reality, the fact is that the Indian federal system is not in the Native American model², but the difference between Canadian Dominion Government's Canadian model is that the Canadian Union was the result of the union of two ethnic-cultural groups.

2. Types of Federalism

Federalism has influenced the American government from its very beginning and has shaped, during the American history, federalism has constantly changed in every form, and it never allows different branches of government to keep such powers or rights, which guarantees the constitution. Many different types of federalism exist, both in the world and in the former and present American government.

Federalism is defined as a form of government in which states or one group of different groups are subject to one, central power in a federal form, both national and state governments receive their power from the public. In the era before the independence of the colonists in Britain, the early federalists supported a strong national government and supported the allocated powers to the central government in the constitution.³ These federal people approved a powerful central government, in particular with a bicameral legislature, and supported the way in which federalism had the power to govern the common man, to govern the country. Not suitable for viewing. Time has passed, with the type of federalism present in the United States, the views of federalism and unionists have been changed.

¹Nazeer H. Khan, Nazeer H. Khan, Zafar Ahmad Khan (eds.), *B.R. Ambedkar on federalism, ethnicity, and gender justice, New books on law and constitution*, Deep & Deep Publications, 2001, p.113

²M. Annette Jaimes (ed.), *The State of Native America: Genocide, Colonization, and Resistance Race and resistance series*, South End Press, 1992, p.105

³Ed. Sigfried J. de Laet, Ahmad Hasan Dani, José Luis Lorenzo, R. B. Nunoo, *History of Humanity: The nineteenth century Volume 6 of History of Humanity, International Commission for the New Edition of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind* Routledge reference, Routledge, 2005, p.352



There are different types of Federalism

Dual Federalism

Dual Federalism occurs when a national government and a state government work individually, as was the case until the Great Depression for the United States. Dual unionism naturally limits the power of the national government because it gives states the ability to make their own decisions and question the decisions of the national government.

Cooperative Federalism

Cooperative federalism creates a political relationship in which the national government has a strong influence on the policies and practices of state governments, often through financial support for programs. For example, if the federal government is interested in ensuring that national highways are maintained well, then they can form a special grant from the federal government, which can grant a grant for assistance to the states. In this case, grant in aid will be given to buy asphalt or other supplies or to contractors and road construction workers.

Creative Federalism

Creative Federalism labelling is one of the new masterpieces. Creative accepted man's highest aspiration; In the American tradition, federalism demands separation of powers against unlimited political authority, remembering checks and balances, which always cares to maximize freedom of choice of creative person. The important aspect of creative federalism or "picket fence federalism" is that the federal government determines the needs of the states and provides services for them.

New Federalism

Neo-federalism is a kind of a political viewpoint that connects powers, or transfers some powers back to the United States federal government in states. The first and foremost purpose of new federalism, in contrast to the eighteenth century federal political philosophy, is the restoration of some autonomous states lost from the federal government due to a new deal by President Franklin Roosevelt.

Judicial Federalism

Judicial federalism depends on the fact that the judiciary is a place in the check and balance system within the federal government. Most judicial federalism is dependent on judicial review and other acts of defining the role of the judiciary in the United States government.

Fiscal Federalism

Financial Federalism, financial relations between the units of governments in a federal government system Fiscal Unionism is part of the broad public finance discipline. In 1959, American economist Richard Musgrave presented the term. Financial federal government levels are related to the division of government functions and financial relations.

Progressive Federalism

Progressive federalism is a modern federal form employed by the Obama administration, which allows states to have more control over common issues reserved for the national government. In different cases, several times the state is able to apply more than necessary rules and regulations.

3. Theories of Federalism

Federation is a process and a constitutional form. As a process, it has many upgrades of speed and destination. As a constitutional form, it has legal features that allow a wide variety of applications. The Federal principle has often been a unified solution for the problems of multilingual and multinational states. Obviously, it is accepted due to the reversal of opposite views, regionalism and national unity.

The importance of the theoretical and ideological nature of federalism and many attempts have been made to ascertain it. Due to the long history of federalism, much literature has been written on the interdisciplinary character of global existence and federalism. Nevertheless, the results of these efforts have not been clear, and usually the definition of this word has been used.

Classical Theory of Federalism

Based on the study of the government's arrangement in the general fundamentals of the Constitution and the four classical federations, such as the US, Switzerland, Canada and Australia, classical principles tell what is federalism? Outstanding exponents of classical theory A.V. Were.Daisy, Harrison Moore, K.C. Where, Jethrow Brown, James Briease, M.J.C. Wiley, Robert Garren, John W Burgess and others.



Professor A. D. D.C. has defined a federal state, "a political strategy to resolve the national unity and power with the maintenance of state's rights." In the late 19th century, Lord Bryce described the federal and state concept in his book (American Commonwealth), "Governments are different and different in their action". He also said that the system, "like a great factory, in which two sets of machines are employed its revolving wheels clearly crossed one another, crossing each other, their bands were interrupted without touching each other or touching each other Work."

A prominent Australian scholar Robert Garran defines federalism: "A form of government in which sovereignty or political power is divided between the central and local governments, so that each person is independent of the other in his field."

The Old Nature of the Classical Theory of Federalism

Twenty-first century challenges such as war and depression, economic planning and social services have made the classical theory of federalism obsolete. The field of study of comparative politics has been expanded for the study of the politics of developing areas. It happened as the attainment of results that all governments concerning comparative politics should be involved with their infrastructure, which "exist in the contemporary world and, where possible, in terms of governments during the time."⁴

As a result, critics had a lot of support in their argument when they attacked the traditional theory of federal ideology based on legal formalities. According to supporters of negative aspects of federalism, classical principles have explained the nature of the federal system in clear words through principles and constitutional structure norms.

Modern Theories of Federalism

The modern theories can be categorised in three sections:

Origin Theory

Classical theorists relate themselves to the legal institutional interpretation of the federal system; they did not pay attention to why the federal system was made all over today; Federalism is no longer a constitutional experiment; it has completely established its lasting influence as a different form of government. As a unified force under widely different conditions, its notable achievements, political thinkers and constitution makers have seen as a potential tool to solve many complex political problems.⁵

What is important is not achievement, but the movement itself is like any other idea in the federalism government and the right approach should be practical. As a form of hardness, it is more important to search for its beneficial results. Therefore, the theoretical definitions of the federal system, which ignore its potential as a dynamic idea for the historical development of federalism and future experiments, are of little value.

Functional Theory

Functional theory recognizes the domestic government's two main economic objectives as development and redistribution. To facilitate economic development of the country, development programs provide physical and social infrastructure. Redistributed programs re-assign social resources from "resources" to "resources", they transfer the financial resources that have benefited most from economic growth, which have received at least.⁶

In order to work effectively for federal governments, the division of responsibilities between the levels of government should respect the comparative benefits of each level of government. The national government should accept the primary responsibility of redistribution, whereas state and local governments consider primary responsibility for development.⁷

System Theories

System theory meets the supplement of various sciences and their overlapping nature realities while observing a particular social study. Talcott Parsons introduced systems in social sciences. In Wenner's Cybernetics (human use of humans) and its use of Deutsch (government nerves) and computer technology, it is a principle of integrating knowledge about the social phenomenon experienced widely acceptance system theory after the Second World War. It analyses systemic relationships between the findings of various scientific disciplines.⁸

The objective of the State is to provide the facility of the objects of society in the form of a subsystem. But system theory does not usually concern itself with the state, but focuses on the political system. The essence of a political system is the self-

⁴Georgi M. Derluguian, Bourdieu's Secret Admirer in the Caucasus: A World-System Biography, University of Chicago Press, 2005, p.225

⁵Jürgen Habermas, The Crisis of the European Union: A Response, Polity, 2012, p.55

⁶DaniRodrik, One Economics, Many Recipes: Globalization, Institutions, and Economic Growth, Princeton University Press, 2008, p.71

⁷Eds. Dean T. Jamison, Joel G. Breman, Anthony R. Measham, George Alleyne, Mariam Claeson, David B. Evans, PrabhatJha, Anne Mills, Philip Musgrove, Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries NCBI bookshelf PubMed bookshelf, World Bank Publications, 2006, p.845

⁸Donna J. Haraway, Primate Visions: Gender, Race, and Nature in the World of Modern Science, Routledge, 2013, p.310



protection system for which all the structures and processes have their own to perform the role of playing or playing systemic tasks, it can be voluntary in nature, well-intentioned voluntary work related to the teaching system.

4. Self-rule and shared rule

Federalism is a compromise between share-rules and self-rule, for example, the federal system is rarely free of stress because it often involves delicate balance work between 'regional integration' and autonomy. This letter is shared in a contemporary federal system, Recognizes and discusses three important sources of stress caused by friction between rules and self-rule elements.

Balance between shared rules and self-government

There is a constitutional balance between the common rules of unionism and the self-rule, if one takes this principle seriously, then one person will say that more self-rule is implemented, less common rule is needed and on the contrary. If federal units are loose autonomy and thus self-rule powers, then they need compensation at the federal level with more institutions, which guarantee a common rule. In this way to maintain the balance between the self-rule and the shared-rules federation, there is a need to adjust the dynamics of the globalized world, for which economic and social causes need centralization, So that will have to balance.⁹

Eventually, federalism cannot prove to be better or worse than a one-sided government, but it can do better or worse for special countries. In America, one of the world's largest territories and one of the largest population often works well in allowing sufficient independent authorization to the states, although in the past century, the power of the states from the states in the last century was in the federal government's. There has been a different change for them. Remember that the men did not choose Constitution to form a federal system because they had their advantages, but because they needed to persuade each state to voluntarily agree with the Constitution, if they had their own political rights What would have been said to leave; Therefore, American federalism was a political settlement, it was a practical necessity rather than a theoretical approach.

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⁹Samuel P. Huntington, *Political Order in Changing Societies* Henry L. Stimson lectures, Yale University The Henry L. Stimson Lectures Series, Yale University Press, 2006, p.181