



Federal Political Structure vs. Central Political Structure: A Comparative Analysis

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Abstract:

India has a political and legal structure with some federalism characteristics. In addition, there is a minimal division of authority and funds between the federal government and the states. Depending on how much power is shared between the federal and state governments, government agencies have been categorized as unitary or federal. There are two levels of government with clearly delineated roles and responsibilities under a federal system. In this structure, the central government and the governments of the units cooperate while also operating rationally within a clearly defined realm. It has been established that there is no clear correlation between the federal style of government and the sources of funding for the government treasury. By addressing complex external conditions, this paper may act as a conceptual strategic plan for the reformation of governmental institutions and the creation of constructive political relations among corporations and the government.

Index Terms:

Federal structure, Central structure, Stability, Partitions, Political science, Government.

Introduction:

India's history of federalism and center-state relationships is characterized by political mobilization and sporadic conflict over the creation of a more federal structure. Despite the fact that health efforts are largely influenced by central government policies, it is a state responsibility under the Indian federal system. Political changes such as the decline of one-party rule, the emergence of minor parties, and the Left's call for a more federal system were supportive of the creation of a federal framework. In the presence of powerful popular protests, the central government and the governing Parliament rejected this proposal and caved in.

It has been established that there is no clear correlation between the federal style of government and the financing options for the central budget. The President has acted more as the foundation's representative than as the head of the State, as is evident from the way the Indian federal system functions. Proper separation of powers between the Union and States is essential in federalism. Last but not least, with the Federal Government's commencement of the fight against false news, it is anticipated that the Government would enforce conformity through innovative measures [1]. The local authorities do really take on a greater duty for supplying local public services in the framework of federal frameworks and numerous public goods, while macroeconomic and redistribution policies with the federal government [2]. The political environment for acknowledgment has been influenced by the distribution of powers between federal governments and sub-regional authorities [3]. The report's main finding is that selecting a policy is important.

Individuals with a positive need for completion will become more likely to recognize as liberals and Progressives when their political views are more essential to the self, while individuals with a lower need for closure will be more likely to identify as liberals and Democrats [4]. The politics and economic factor is crucial because, on the one side, intervening assets or funding are provided by the federal government to the impacted states [5].

considering that the federal government doesn't act in a centrally planned manner The federal government is therefore essentially concerned with maximising both the functionality of the reflective state legislature (especially for counties that share the same political party as the produced from of the assets which the federally funded preserves itself and its own utilities. produced from of the assets which the federally funded preserves itself and its own utilities[6].

Literature review:

Nataliia Rekova et.al 2018 explained by in order to identify structural characteristics and the instructions of restructuring of government budget income at centre amount of public management in federal countries, metrics of central government finances have been evaluated in the editorial using the computation of shareholdings of numerous subtopics of sales revenue. It is safe to expect that the distinction between the budgeting systems in federal and united nations will be apparent in terms of both quantitatively aspects. To evaluate the mechanics of structural reforms in earnings for the finances of central governments in federal states. The two key contrasts were that government ownership and taxation on business operations were less significant in the production of federal revenue [7].

Gerrit J. Gonschorek et.al 2018 stated by Experts examine how the federal government distributes supplemental payments to local governments. The national government decides how much of the programme should be distributed to each area, and it is intended to finance physical infrastructure, including agricultural infrastructure. Each development that is funded requires federal approval. If political clout were to be

generated by the payments in politically affiliated areas, it might be shared between the local and the national levels and so wouldn't partially flow to the opponents [8].

Adaam et.al 2019 stated by the main argument in this discussion was that democratic governments lacked the capacity to meet the rising social demands. And besides, the development of democratic politics had come to be credited with providing solutions to issues in nearly every sphere of human existence. Such academic negligence is troubling since its ramifications of policy reforms accumulating have far-reaching political and social repercussions. A number of aspects of individual liberties, including public health, social protection, riverbank and reservoir water management, have significantly improved as a result of cumulative national policies [9][10].

Mark J. Brandt et.al 2019 explained by Evaluating the placement of elements inside the overall believe state's framework is a key problem in finding the essential elements of a belief structure. As a result, the degree to which a specific node is central will vary even inside metaphorical and functional divisions. Driven by political understanding or training, the comparative relevance of representational and functional elements did not alter. We discovered, and this was confirmed over several years, that symbolic elements of the belief system were more crucial to the entire system than operational elements and were much more closely related to a variety of politically significant behaviours [11].

Kolomak et.al 2020 evaluated by Upward budgetary adjustments and expropriations are used in all states with a federal form of government. The central government's collected funds are more than its direct spending for two key reasons. The degree, to which budget income and expenses are centralised, as well as the methods and guiding concepts for transfer redistribution, vary greatly among federal states. By distributions and with help from discussions with the Federal centre, money and resources are restored to the provinces [12].

Qiuying Lv et.al 2022 explained by consequently, dealing with the conflict between it and efficient governance the unified centralized platform's complexity and diversity pose a significant challenge for public administration. Since the reform and opening up, the regional governments have received more authority from the federal government, and their financial ties have been sorted out. Many studies provided empirical evidence on the impact of political issues like government structure on enterprise resource access, despite this being a significant factor impacting companies' amounts of aid [13].

Methodology:

Features of the Federal System of India:

- **Constitution in writing:** The written constitution is the most crucial component of a federation because it allows the Union Government and the State to consult it in times of disagreement. The greatest and most complex constitutional in the globe is that of India.

- **Constitutional supremacy:** Since this Constitution gives the union and the states the authority to exercise independence in their respective areas of government, it is the supreme document. Both pass legislation in accordance with the constitution's guidelines, or the federal courts, using its judicial review authority, may declare them to be unlawful.
- **Rigid Structure:** In a federal government, the process for altering the Constitution is typically strict. According to the Indian Constitution, laws relating to federal qualities may be altered by a special majority, which requires that the change be approved by 2 different of the members present and voting in each legislative body as well as a large percentage of the total number of each parliament.
- **Division of Authority:** Our Constitution clearly delineates the division of powers so that no one can act outside of their authority or attempt to interfere with another's ability to carry out their duties.
- **Judiciary Freedom and Superiority:** An judicial independence to interpret the Law and uphold its integrity is a crucial component of a federalism. Authority to resolve conflicts between the Centre and the States rests with the Supreme Court of India. If a statute violates any part of the Constitution, it may be deemed unconstitutional.

Nature of Indian federation:

By adding some federal elements to the Constitutional, its framers altered the fundamental nature of the Indian federation. Which are:

- Despite not claiming to be a federation, the Indian Constitution contains federal elements. They refer to India as a "Union of States." The term "Union of States" used in Section of the Constitutional to define India indicates 2 factors: either, that the Union was not the result of an agreement among the States, and then, that the Nations are not free to withdraw or break from the Union. Additionally, the federation is a union because it cannot be destroyed and upholds national unity.
- The Directors of the Regions are chosen by the Center and have broad authority in certain situations. President is the Center's representative in the United States. In the previous, the governors have served less as the head of state and more as the representation of the Center. This makes it possible for the Union government to exert control over the State legislature.
- **Inequitable participation in legislature:** The greatest way to ensure the equality of units in a federation is to ensure that they are equally represented in the federal legislature's House of Representatives (Parliament). Conversely, Indian Governments do not experience this. In the Rajya Sabha, their participation is uneven.

- **Nomination of significant organisational leaders:** The Prime Minister appoints all significant positions, including the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Inspector General.
- **Universal citizen status:** There is also no mechanism for different state founding documents. The Convention could be amended by the States. Only the Union Parliament has the authority to make amendments.
- **Emergency Requirements:** The Center has complete control over the State's finances in times of financial crisis. The Federal Government has the authority to send Central Force to any State or affected area of a State in the event of unrest in that State or affected area.
- **The power of the parliament** to change a state's borders, title, and region by the passage of legislation. It may also change the themes listed under each state.

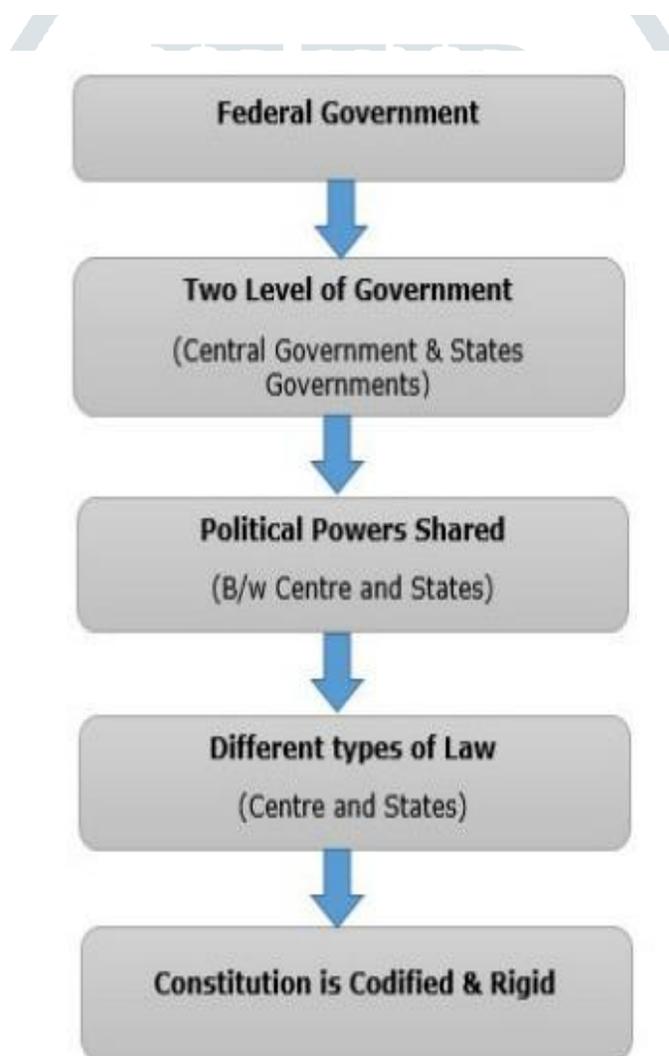


Fig.1. Structure of Federal Government system

Positive aspects of centralization:

1. Strength Concentration: The central government is the one who voluntarily grants certain powers to the units. Consequently, the divisions are the center's subordinated agencies. Since the powers they currently possess are gifts from the centre, they are revocable at any time. As a result, the units lack all autonomy and independence.

2. Centred vision: A corporation with a well-organized management platform may focus on achieving its vision with ease. There really are broad connections, and the senior executive could assist the staff in comprehending and supporting the business model.

3. Decreased costs: Essentially, organisational structures adhere to set procedures, which helps reduce operational and administrative costs. The plurality of results is situated in the company headquarters or senior execs of the business, therefore no need to deploy additional departments and assets elsewhere.

4. Speedy execution of decisions: In a centrally organised enterprise, things are decided by a small number of people and then communicated to management positions. Since each document's contents may be considered in one meeting when there are fewer attendees, the judgement process is more productive.

5. Enhanced output quality: Increased production results from consolidated organizations' set procedures and improved supervision. A supervisor oversees every department to ensure that the results are constant and of a top quality.

Problems with Centralization:

1. Administrative leadership: The first and only responsibilities that employees under central management are required to fulfill are those that the top officials assign themselves. This resembles a totalitarian manner of leading. People cannot engage in overall organisational choice procedures; they can only carry out decisions made at an advanced rank.

2. Remote management: The firm's leadership is under so much of forced to produce choices, yet they have no control over how these decision - making will be implemented. The quantity of work that CEOs have on their desks is increased by the lack of independence in the decision-making system. The lack of time that the administration has to monitor how decisions are implemented causes them difficulty.

3. Work-related delays: Attention slows to crawl activities since it requires awhile for information to be delivered to and from the authorities. Because people rely on information coming upwards from, there will be a loss in personality if statistical transmission is impossible.

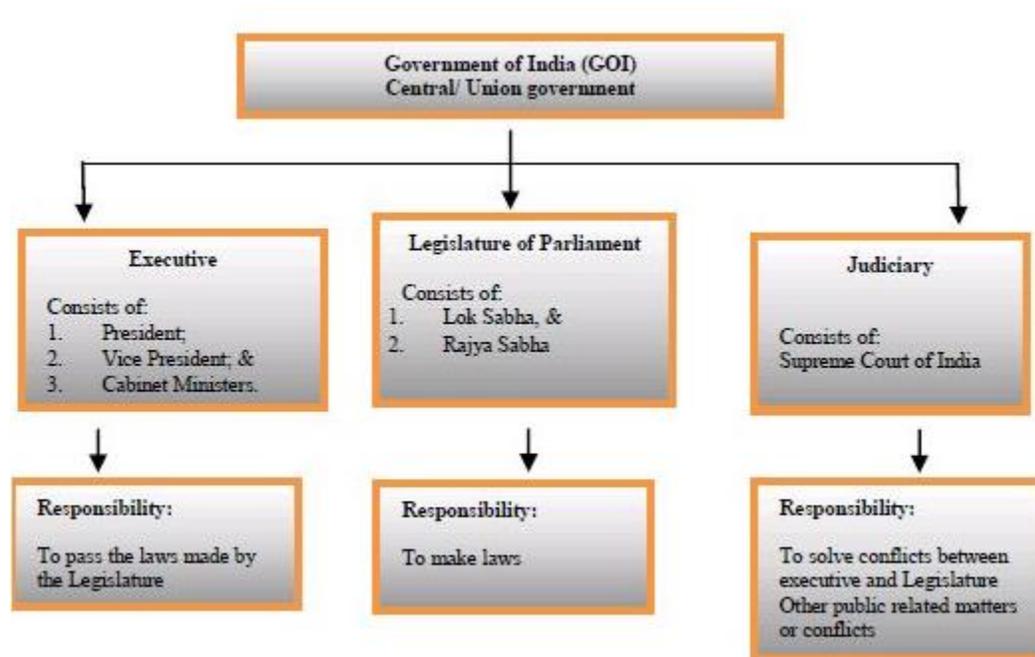


Fig.2. the Central governance structure in India

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The central government is in charge of the judicial system, police departments, socioeconomic and financial policies, as well as matters of religion, defence, and international relations. For a state claiming to adhere to the principles of budgetary federation, the circumstance in which transfers from the federal govt play a significant part in the budget of the Federal subjects cannot be described as natural. When central government initiates the process of decentralisation, which would be the difference among a central govt and a federal govt, in order to define the autonomous stances of self-governing territories. Politics analysts say that issues like epidemics and climate science need multilateral or global resolutions [14].

For the unemployment, the self-employed, and both formally and informally employees, the federal government implemented basic emergency revenue as an emergency measure to meet the citizenry's fundamental necessities [15]. As a result, they are subject to unilateral revocation with a simple change in the law. The previous 10 years' worth of political events throughout the globe have brought fresh focus to both the benefits and drawbacks of using federal solutions to solve political issues. This implies that federalism is a form of political government in which local units have a legal status and a natural right to rule their respective states [16].

Conclusion:

The federal and state governments spend a lot of money promoting the programmes through various media. Corporations can choose whether to build interpersonal relationships or participate in political activity to get advantages. Politics elements' relationship resources include local governance and political connections. The Indian Constitution establishes a federally structured parliamentarian form of government with certain unitary elements. The phrase centralization refers to a situation where a select few people at the top of the organization hold the power to make decisions. Additionally, it is important to avoid politicisation, which frequently defines the federal system of government, particularly when it comes to matters involving human life.

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