



# Polity Class Notes for IAS and PCS

## Chapter 12: Federal System

<b>Federal System</b>
<b>In USA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ House of Republic Representation –Lok sbha</li> <li>➤ Senate Congress –Rajya sabha</li> <li>➤ President is not Part of Parliament in Presidential system</li> </ul>
<b>In Britain</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ House of common –Lok sbha</li> <li>➤ House of Lords –Rajya sabha</li> </ul>
<b>In India Lok sbha</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lower house or house of people or Ist chamber or Lok Sabha</li> </ul>
<b>In India Rajya Sabha</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Upper house or house of elder or 2nd chamber or Rajya Sabha or Council of state</li> </ul>
<b>Federal System</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <u>Two types of Government</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unitary Government – Power not distributed. For ex. Britain, French, Japan, China, Italy etc.</li> <li>• Federal Government – Power distribute. For ex. USA ,India , Australia , Canada , Norway , Switzerland etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Characteristic of Federal Government</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Power divide between center and state</li> <li>➤ Independent judiciary</li> <li>➤ Written constitution</li> <li>➤ Bicameralism legislature</li> <li>➤ Rigid Constitution</li> </ul>
<b>Note</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ US is oldest federation of world after American Revolution (1775 – 83)</li> <li>➤ Federation word not mention in our constitution</li> <li>➤ Governor can send bill to President for Recommendation and President is not binding for their approval, he enjoy absolute veto power (Not suspension power)</li> <li>➤ Governor have suspension power</li> <li>➤ President have suspension power regarding bill of LS/RS. And but in case of money bill – President &amp; governor both have only asset power. Not suspension nor absolute power</li> </ul>



## Parliamentary System

- Center Government – Art 74
- State Government – Art 163

### Two Form of Democratic Government

- Parliamentary Government – executive is responsible to legislature.  
For ex: India , Britain , Japan etc
- Presidential Government – executive is not responsible to legislature.  
For ex: USA , SL , Russia etc

Parliamentary System	Presidential System
1. Nuclear Government , Responsible Government , west minister and Not fixed Government	1. Non – Responsible Government and fixed Government
2. Prime Minister assist by cabinet	2. President assist by “Kitchen Cabinet”
3. Collective Responsibility to LS	3. No – collective Responsibility
4. Double Membership – Minister in both legislature & executive	4. Single Membership – Executive
5. President dissolved Lok Sabha (LS) on recommendation of PM, executive enjoy right of dissolution of legislation	5. No dissolution of LS
6. Fusion of Power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Executive</li> <li>➤ Legislature</li> <li>➤ Dependent</li> </ul>	6. Separation of Power
7. Person cannot be minister without being member of LS/RS only 6 month relaxation.	7. No such obligation In Britain: PM should be member of Parliament at time of choose & from LS only



**Other link for study of UPSC-UPPCS**

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	<a href="http://raheineducation.com/daily-current-affairs/">http://raheineducation.com/daily-current-affairs/</a>
DAILY MAINS PRACTICE QUESTION	<a href="http://raheineducation.com/daily-mains-question-practise/">http://raheineducation.com/daily-mains-question-practise/</a>
TEST SERIES	<a href="http://raheineducation.com/upsc-uppcs-test-series-20-test/">http://raheineducation.com/upsc-uppcs-test-series-20-test/</a>
PRE NOTES	<a href="http://raheineducation.com/upsc-uppcs-pre-exam/">http://raheineducation.com/upsc-uppcs-pre-exam/</a>
MAINS NOTES	<a href="http://raheineducation.com/upsc-uppcs-mains-notes/">http://raheineducation.com/upsc-uppcs-mains-notes/</a>

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