
Different Models of the Federal System

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Abstract

There are different types of systems in modern countries and governments. Governments are becoming distinct sub-systems. In a federal system, a state's authority is constitutionally split and governed by lower levels of government. This is opposed to a unitary system, where it is regulated from top to bottom based on law. There are some federal system models in modern countries. At first, the Constitution of United States of America applied federalism to its creation. Central federalism was mandatory for country formation. That is the first contemporary federal system in contemporary governing systems. Despite this, many countries have adopted different federalism models today. Federal systems also have various practices. Since this paper is prepared using the secondary sources of data, it attempts to introduce various models of federal government systems practiced in different countries. It also critically examines the reasons why multiple forms exist within the federal government system.

Keywords: Centripetal, centrifugal, federalism, governance, power

Introduction

Usually, federation means dividing powers and works between the dual structure of nearly free and parallel entities to rule the general people living within a certain geographical area. This division is made into two levels: centers and units. Similarly, we may call the center a federation and unite a state or a province or a region or any other thing (Khanal, 2009). Dividing the power has revealed the functioning of government. In general, the union of federations represents the national level of government, while states are restricted by their territory.

Generally, in federalism, there are two levels of government guaranteed by the written constitution. But in a unitary system there is only one level of government beside the central government and there is not a local level government. In a unitary system, local organs are controlled by the central government. 'Federalism has to do with the need for people and politics to unite for common purposes yet remain separate to preserve their respective integrity. It is rather like wanting to have one's cake and eat it too. Since that is the natural human condition, at least half the work of politics if not ninety percent of it is directed at somehow accommodating that logically for doing just that. Consequently, federal ideas and arrangements have emerged repeatedly in the course of human history as major devices to try to accommodate that condition. Ours is one of those times, (Elazar, 1991). There is no limitation of geographical and demographic composition to the federalizing, but certain characteristics and underlying principles are common to all federal systems. Federalism is characterized by a written constitution, no centralization or level of government, a division of power, and a common sense of nationality.

'The idea of federalism stems not from theory, but rather from a value. It is the product of necessity, especially when state structures are diffused in ethnic, linguistic, regional, and other sense', (Baral, 2009). When a state's foundation is based on highly valued diversity such as multiculturalism or characteristics the state should adopt federalism. Based on the historical experience of the federal countries, federalism is the result of national circumstances requiring it. Different types of a federal systems are found in the federal countries, centripetal and centrifugal in terms of union formation, administrative and ethnic in terms of province composition, centralized and decentralized in terms of power division, dual and collaborative in terms of power use, like equal and unequal different types of federal countries are found various types of federalism and their bases are discussed in this article.

There are various categories within a national system. Similarities and barriers exist among federal countries, but there are still differences in characteristics and nature. This article looks at different models of the federal government. The will of the people and the current political situation of the country play a very significant role in determining a governance system. Federalism was also influenced by country-specific issues. Nonetheless, the paper attempts to answer the following research questions:

- What are obligatory or vigilant conditions to be the federal system in a country?
- What are the reasons why there are many types of federalism?

Methodology

Federal systems do not have any specific principles. It was the United States of America wherein the modern federal system was put into effect for the first time. The United States constitution applies the federal system to the establishment of its country. Currently, many countries have implemented federal systems, but there are some differences between them. The paper explored the different models of federal system where different features are applied. It also sought to examine the causes of formation in different modes. As this paper relies on a theoretical approach, it analyzes the secondary data to discuss the major issues and draw the conclusion.

Result and Discussion

Centripetal and centrifugal federalism

In the formation of a federal country, federalism is divided into two parts based on centripetal and centrifugal factors. Associate federalism, different independent states or different unit states are one way a country can be formed by accepting the existence of a sovereign country or a separate entity. This is centripetal federalism. These types of federalism are also called federations by aggregation. In other words, the isolated states are independent before they join the federation. 'The key to building centripetal federalism is the pursuit of a common identity from multiple identities. Centripetal federalism requires the identification of a common identity (Topperwien, 2009). In such

federalism, a federal identity is born of multiple identities. This form of federalism is also called self-sufficiency in the bottom-up match. It may include provincial states in this federalist construct, but such unionism is not uniform among province states. 'In such federalism, a federal country is formed by combining different units. Alfred Stefan called such a union 'Coming Together Federalism' (Watts, 2008). The United States of America is the center of centripetal federalism. America has adopted such federalism to protect its independence. Doing so was inevitable for the newly emerging United States. Centralized federalism includes countries like the US, Switzerland, Australia.

The centrifugal federalist nature is also classified as the basis of the construction of the federal system. If federalism is formed from a unitary state, then such federalism is called centrifugal federalism. In centrifugal federalism, a federal country is created by building different units from a centralized state. These types of federalism are also called federations by de-aggregation. 'Finding a way to accept different identities in centrifugal federalism is inevitable. Even though there is already a group identity, it is saved, (Topperwien, 2009). An example of centrifugal federalism is the formation of different divisions based on one central location. The union formed from top to bottom is also referred to this way. 'In centering federalism is being created in centrifugal federalism, which has been practiced through integrated politics. Alfred Stefan called such a union 'Holding Together Federalism', (Watts, 2008). By searching for multiple identities from an integrated state, centrifugal federalism produces unitary states. The pursuit of multiple identities from a single identity is the creation of centrifugal federalism. Belgium, Nigeria, Spain, Germany, and Nepal are the countries to adopt centripetal federalism.

Centrifugal federalism itself is considered complex federalism. A surcharge that goes from one identity to multiple identities requires one to go to multiple identities rather than concentrate on one center. Therefore, when the constitution is drafted in centrifugal federalism, the nomination of the unit will be transformed from unitary to

solidarity only by lengthy discussions and housework. This is the economic process and the timely legal process going into the framework of federalism.

Administrative and ethnic/identity-based federalism

Generally, the federal government is classified as administrative and ethnic federalism based on the nature of the basis of state/province determination. Different measurements are used in federal countries. In such a measure, population and geography are considered the mainstay of building a unit. Ethnicity federalism refers to the construction of the unit based on the population's identity. This type of federalism is also known as cultural federalism. Cultural federalism is also called non-geographical federalism. The major identified populations in multicultural unionism have exclusive representation in the central body and the constitutional bodies.

According to history, religion and language are the symbols accepted by the state in federalism. There is no defined community in the majority. Ethiopia has adopted ethnic federalism. Some countries, including India, Switzerland, and Canada, have protected some linguistic rights', (Anderson, 2007). If there is an ethnic rebellion or outrage, ethnic federalism is generally used to resolve the matter. Generally, ethnic federalism strengthens national unity and integrity.

A similarly constructed union, administrative federalism, occurs when the administrative facilities of the people are suppressed. According to administrative federalism, the units are based on geography to make life more convenient for the people. This type of federalism is also known as geographical federalism. Such federalism only serves as a complement to the unitary states in the legal structure created by the central government. In addition to geography, the central government staffing system is also activated based on the convenience of the state. Unlike ethnic federalism, administrative federalism does not define the history of religion and language as in national symbols. The United States, including Germany, Malaysia, and other countries have adopted

administrative federalism. The administrative federalist system can be viewed as a means of providing services and making the government and its citizens accessible.

Centralized and decentralized federalism

Unionism is also classified based on the division of power. Constitutionally, the rule of governance is the division of power between the federal government and the state. It is through the means of division of power that the federal country derives its power. It is categorized as centralized and decentralized federalism based on the division and use of power. A federal system of government decides the entire country and the province for territorial interests. In practice, the Central Government makes decisions regarding foreign exchange and foreign trade, and citizenship in the customs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Acharya&Yatru,2010). In general, centralized federalism is dominated by state law and legal process.

In the case of the federal government, the federal government is more powerful than the state government in terms of exercising its rights. Such federalism is called centralized federalism. The units created by the central government may be complementary to their units, but they cannot flow through them. In such areas, the central government has a small staffing system. Sometimes this type of federalism is also called administrative federalism because the initial rights of federal units become administrative (Anderson, 2007). Taking centralized federalism from a unitary system to a state of federalism, since such a federal system already possesses the central feeling; centralized federalism can take on the form of effortlessness.

If federal countries have adopted a centralized system, it is also known as the unified system of federalism. A centralized federalism system implements central-level decisions through its units. Malaysia Germany Pakistan and other countries have adopted such a system. A dual constitution, federalism with no citizenship in units, is centralized federalism. Those rights that bear such authority exercise a central government. The neighboring country of India has also adopted centralized federalism in some cases. The

President's Emergency Law also states that India's federalism is also called incomplete federalism.

The decentralized form of federalism is known as decentralized federalism, in which states have their own definite authority to conduct sessions. In such countries, the federation and units often have their own constitutions. The United States Switzerland, Canada Australia, and other countries, including Russia, have decentralized federalism. Federalism of this type confers the rest of the rights on the units in those countries when such a structure is adopted. The dual system ensures certain jurisdictions for each of the states. That is why monopolies are free to implement their programs in the states. The use of force is a consequence of the federalism of centralized and decentralized power through the management of the rights and the power of the units left behind. Contrary to the unitary system, federalism, which is governed by the construction of many power centers, considered complete federalism in modern politics.

Dual and cooperative federalism

Dual federalism or cooperative federalism is based on the autonomy of the federal government and the state governments. In dual federalism, each federal unit is fully autonomous and independent of one unit and another. A cooperative federalist system, on the other hand, is when the central government and the state government cooperate with each other. It does not feel as though the center and the unit are competing in such unionism. It only has a sense of support. Under this system, the central government is more powerful than the unit. Generally, units are governed by central authority and trust.

The dual federalism is the result of four things. First, the national government is a director of power. Second, constitutionally it encourages only a small number of purposes. Third, within their authority, the two government centers remain equal and sovereign. Fourth, the relationship between the two centers tends to be more problematic than cooperation' (Walker, 1981). In dual federalism, each unit has its own identity. The central government as well promulgates its constitution, and the units as

well have their constitutions. In dual federalism, units are always in favor of autonomy from the central government. As a result of such federalism, units are independent in their field of work, and in some cases, there is a dual-function repetition between the center and the unit. In dual federalism, the right of the state to exercise power is clearly defined, as is the division of powers. However, some procedures will be duplicated despite the division of state power.

In dual federalism, the states are autonomous, while the union's relationship with the center is also evident. In this case, conflicts can occur between the center and the troops. That's why such federalism is also known as competitive federalism. In the beginning, the United States had adopted a separate union. Canada, Australia, and the United States have all adopted dual federalism, but gradually all federalism has become cooperative federalism. Due to the development of time and the influence of internationalism, dual federalism has resulted in cooperative federalism. The growing influence of the global economy has created the conditions for any central government to become powerful.

A cooperative federalist system began with the emergence of the interstate relationship itself (Walker, 1981). This was due to the interconnectedness between the state and the federal government, as well as the relationship between the states and their allied powers. Federalism of this type is considered the best and most responsible form of federalism by the people. 'Cooperative federalism is a notion where the central government and the state government jointly solve the country's problems through means of discussion and cooperation. (Deering, 2007). Dual federalism was the prologue of modern federalism in the United States. Gradually the US has also entered cooperative federalism. Behavior is guaranteed to be cooperative even if any of the existing deals are dual.

Symmetrical and asymmetrical federalism

A federal system is also classified based on the rights of its constituent units. The nature of the rights conferred by such a constitution is considered the main basis. If federal power is equally divided among the units of the federal country, then that federalism is called symmetric federalism. On the other hand, the units of the union are divided power differently; such federalism is called asymmetric federalism. Each unit has the same rights and responsibilities under asymmetric federalism. As asymmetric federalism exists without equal rights and responsibilities, all units are not equal.

Symmetric federalism presents a complete federal government, where constitutional units and states are equally divided over rights. The rights of unions in symmetric federalism are the same. The United States has maintained equal rights in fifty states based on uniformity. The United States practices similar unity despite geographical differences (Tarton, 2009). Due to a variety of factors, including geographical conditions and language, the disadvantage of equal rights in the states can be difficult to implement. Countries like the United States of America and Australia have tried symmetric federalism.

Asymmetric federalism presents a different type of federal system of government. There are disproportionate rights. In asymmetric federalism, there is a large liability for some states and no one else. In a non-equal union, one state has big responsibilities while the other does not have any of them. But even though asymmetric federalism is divided among different rights, the status of the units remains the same, (Stevens, 1977) India Canada Germany Countries like Switzerland's Saint Kitts and Nevis have adopted unequal federalism. Unequal federalism does not fully recognize the federal system, and such federalism is also considered a federal system. Language population resources, such as geographical textures, are unequivocally available in any federal system.

Conclusion

Different types of federalism exist around the world. In federalism of a more complex nature than a unitary system, the written constitution contains at least two levels of government. It additionally contains all the powers enshrined in the written constitution. The federal government has these three things as a compulsion, but without them, not all federalism is the same. A union government can be divided into different parts based on the creation of federalism, the exercise of authority, or the constitutional arrangement of rights. This is based on the accountability of the units, based on unit organization and administrative access, and also on power centralization and decentralization of the federal government. It is also divided into several parts. Federalism is the form of centripetal and centrifugal federalism in construction. In the same way, personal and caste solidarity is crucial to the basis for building and maintaining relations with rights. Federalism is also related to constitution rights. It is the constitution that is the main basis of the federal system. Constitutional arrangements made through dissolution determine federalism after construction. As a result of the construction of federalism, economic rights, administrative rights, and ethnicity, different models of federalism have evolved.

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