New Directions on Federalism Studies in India

In India, Federalism has seen a notable resurgence in recent decades as an option to accommodate ethnic diversity and to encourage economic performance through decentralization. This course discusses new areas and perceptions of federalism studies in India.

1. Legislative Federalism: Rajya Sabha as a Federal Second Chamber

2. Executive Federalism: Vertical and Horizontal interactions

3. Judicial Federalism: Federal jurisprudence, issues in debate on Judicial Appointment in constitutional court reforms in lower judiciary

4. Fiscal federalism: Transformation of Planning Commission to NITI Aayog and Relevance of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

5. Interface of party politics and federalism

6. The Bureaucracy with special reference to All India Services

7. Green Federalism: natural resources, water management

8. Gendered Federalism: asymmetrical federalism, distribution of powers, intergovernmental relations

9. Supranational Federalism: Treaties and agreements of WTO and World Bank


11. Indigenous rights, customary law and autonomy: Fifth and Sixth Schedules
Readings


- M.P Singh and Rekha Saxena,( 2015), Intergovernmental Relations in India in Johanne Poirier, Cheryl Saunders, and John Kincaid (eds.) Intergovernmental Relations in Federal Systems, Toronto, OUP.


• Balveer Arora, K.K Kailash, Rocha Saxena and HK Suan, (2013), Indian Federalism in Indian Democracy edited by K.C Suri, ICSSR Survey Research, New Delhi, OUP.

• Rekha Saxena (2012), "Is India a case of Asymmetrical Federalism?", Economic and Political Weekly, January, 14.


