

# **Asymmetrical Arrangement of Federalism with Special Reference to India**

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## **Abstract**

The objective of this paper is to examine the asymmetrical arrangement of federation especially in India. Asymmetry is inherently linked with all federations. The meaning of asymmetry federalism is, federalism based on unequal power and relationship in the political, administrative and fiscal arrangements sphere between the units constituting the federation and it can be viewed in both vertical (between centre and states) and horizontal (among the states) senses in a federation. However, there was an agitation in the existence of asymmetry which makes the federation stable or unstable. To run the federation successfully, few people think there should be limitations in asymmetry.

The central government in India have the power, and it actually does invade the legislative and executive domains of the state. India being such a diverse country accommodates various sub-national and ethno-cultural identities in some cases, constitutional recognition has been given to the asymmetrical arrangement. So far Indian federalism is running successfully.

**Keywords:** Asymmetric Federalism, Federation, Federalism, Confederation, Subcontinent, Social-Economic Diversity.

## **Introduction**

This paper provides an overview and analysis of asymmetry in Indian federalism. India is an ancient country. India's civilization and culture are full of variations. In India we can see the amalgamation of various races, languages, religions, and cultures. In fact, India is a large and variegated cultural subcontinent. India's people are divided into many small communities on the basis of the geographical formation, local history, language, religion, nationality and economic development. In this context, various rival multiparty systems are also established in India. In this multicultural circumstance, Indian federal system is capable of establishing the national integration. This federal system is established as a weapon to administrate the conflict between the various races and communities. In recent times in Asia's three countries-India, Pakistan and Malaysia the federal system has established formally, in the only India's federal system become relatively successful. In the year 1965 Singapore has been deviated from Malaysia. In 1971 Bangladesh is also separated from Pakistan. Though we can see that there are so many crises arises in the political system of India, but with the help of the democracy and federal system India can protect its multiculturalism and provincial autonomy in one hand and on the other hand its national integration is established. In fact, India is not a nation state, but a multicultural federation.