

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FUNCTIONING OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM IN INDIA

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Abstract:

Parliamentary democracy and federalism are two important pillars of the Indian political system. While parliamentary democracy refers to a form of government where elected representatives make decisions on behalf of the people, federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various regional authorities. This abstract provides a comparative analysis of the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India. It explores the intricate relationship between these two systems of governance and their impact on the Indian political landscape. The study delves into the historical context and evolution of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India, examining the unique challenges and opportunities they present. The research investigates the mechanisms of decision-making, power distribution, and accountability within both systems, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses. Additionally, the abstract explores the effects of parliamentary democracy and federalism on the Indian populace, considering factors such as representation, inclusivity, and socio-political stability. Through a comprehensive analysis of relevant literature and case studies, this study aims to enhance our understanding of the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India, contributing to the ongoing discourse on democratic governance.

Keywords: -, political system, government, Parliamentary, democracy, and federalism.

1. Introduction

Parliamentary democracy and federalism are two of the most prominent systems of government in India. Both play a crucial role in governing the country by ensuring effective representation, safeguarding rights, and liberties, and promoting overall development. However, there have been ongoing debates on which system is more effective for a diverse nation like India. In this comparative analysis, we will closely examine the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India to understand their strengths and weaknesses. We will also explore how each system contributes to the country's political stability, economic growth, social cohesion, and overall governance.

India adopted parliamentary democracy after gaining independence from British rule in 1947. This form of government has its roots in British Westminster model where power is vested essentially within an elected legislature known as parliament. Parliament consists of two chambers – Lok Sabha (lower house) and Rajya Sabha (upper house), with Lok Sabha being more powerful as it represents people's will through direct elections. On the other hand, federalism divides powers between central government and state governments where each level has its own areas of jurisdiction. Firstly, let us understand what parliamentary democracy means in India. It is a form of government where citizens directly elect representatives to form the

national parliament. This parliament then forms the central government that has executive authority over matters such as defense, foreign policy, and finance. At its core, parliamentary democracy aims to ensure representation for all sections of society by giving them a voice through elected representatives. On the other hand, federalism refers to a system of government where powers are divided between multiple levels - central or federal level and regional or state level governments - who share sovereignty over citizens in a particular territory. In India's case, there are 28 states and eight union territories that enjoy varying degrees of autonomy under this model. One significant advantage of having both parliamentary democracy and federalism in place is decentralized decision-making power at different levels of governance.

2. Literature Review

There have been numerous studies conducted on the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India, each with its own unique perspective and findings. One such study is by Dr. Ram Mohan Singh, titled "Comparative Analysis of the Parliamentary Democracy and Federalism in India. In this literature review, we will delve into Dr. Singh's analysis and explore some key aspects highlighted by him in relation to the Indian political system. The author starts with a brief historical background of how parliamentary democracy and federalism emerged in India during the British colonial rule. He then proceeds to discuss the functioning of these two systems separately, giving an insight into their respective roles, powers, responsibilities, strengths, and weaknesses. He also presents a comparative analysis between them based on various parameters such as decision-making processes, checks and balances mechanisms, representation at different levels etc. Dr. Singh also delves into the challenges faced by Indian parliamentary democracy and federalism including regional disparities, corruption issues, and minority rights concerns among others. His research highlights that while both systems have their set of flaws; they have evolved over time through various amendments to better represent the diverse society of India. Furthermore, the literature review includes critical evaluation from other renowned.

In 2014, author Amit Prakash published a comprehensive literature review analyzing the democracy and federalism in India. The study examined the key features, strengths and weaknesses of these two systems of governance, which play a significant role in shaping India's political landscape. The review delved into the historical context of the Indian parliament and analyzed its evolution from a colonial institution to an independent democratic body. It explored how the parliamentary system operates in India with its bicameral structure comprising of Lok Sabha (Lower House) and Rajya Sabha (Upper House). Furthermore, it evaluated how this system has been effective in representing diverse voices and interests through its multi-party framework.

On the other hand, Prakash also examined federalism in India another crucial aspect of governance that plays a significant role in upholding unity amidst diversity. He highlighted how power is divided between different tiers central government, state governments, and local bodies

to promote cooperative federalism. The review outlined how this form of distribution helps address regional disparities while maintaining national integrity. Through his analysis, Prakash identified several challenges faced by both parliamentary democracy and federalism in India. These include issues related to corruption, bureaucracy, lack of accountability among politicians as well as tensions arising due to

2.1 Research Gap

The research gap on a comparative analysis of the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India is a crucial area that requires further exploration. Understanding the intricate dynamics of these two systems and how they interact within the Indian context is essential for gaining insights into the country's governance structure. With a vast and diverse population like India, studying the effectiveness and challenges faced by parliamentary democracy and federalism becomes even more significant.

Parliamentary democracy in India is characterized by a multi-party system, where elected representatives from various political parties come together to form the government. This system ensures that power is vested in the hands of the people through their elected representatives, who are accountable for their actions and decisions. On the other hand, federalism in India is the distribution of power between the central government and the states, allowing for a certain level of autonomy and decision-making authority at the regional level.

However, despite the existence of these two systems, there is a need to delve deeper into their functioning in India. This research could explore various aspects, including the effectiveness of parliamentary democracy in representing the diverse voices and interests of the Indian population. It could also examine the challenges faced by federalism in ensuring equitable development and addressing regional disparities.

Research objective:

The main objective of this research is to conduct a comparative analysis of two important systems of governance in India parliamentary democracy and federalism. Both these systems have played a crucial role in shaping the political landscape of the country, but there has been much debate and discussion about their functioning and effectiveness. Through this study, we aim to gain a deeper understanding of how these systems operate, their strengths and weaknesses, as well as any potential areas for improvement.

There are following research objective on this study.

- ❖ To examine the historical evolution of parliamentary democracy in India and analyze its impact on the country's political landscape.
- ❖ To compare the functioning of parliamentary democracies with federal systems, specifically focusing on India.

- ❖ To assess the role and powers of Parliament in a federal system, and how it influences decision-making processes and policy formulation.
- ❖ To evaluate how federalism impacts governance at different levels – central, state, and local, in comparison to parliamentary democracy.
- ❖ To investigate the challenges faced by both systems in terms of stability, efficiency, representation, accountability, and citizen participation.
- ❖ To analyze the relationship between Parliament and state governments under a federal system and understand its implications for effective governance.
- ❖ To explore how power is shared between various institutions under parliamentary democracy as compared to a federation arrangement.
- ❖ To identify any factors that contribute to smooth functioning or hinder progress within each system.

Research questions:

1. How does the parliamentary system in India differ from federalism in terms of power distribution and decision-making processes?
2. What role do political parties play in both parliamentary democracy and federalism, and how do they affect the functioning of these systems in India?
3. How has historical context shaped the development and implementation of both parliamentary democracy and federalism in India?
4. What are some challenges faced by Indian states under a federal system, such as conflicting interests between central government and state governments?
5. What are the key challenges faced by the Indian parliament and federal government in maintaining a balance between centralization and decentralization of power?
6. What impact has federalism had on political stability and national unity in India compared to other parliamentary democracies around the world?

3. Research Methodology

The research methodology employed for the comparative analysis of the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India was carefully designed to ensure accuracy and reliability of the findings. The study followed a quantitative research approach, utilizing both primary and secondary data sources.

To gather primary data, structured questionnaires were distributed among a diverse sample of participants, including politicians, scholars, and citizens with expertise in governance. These questionnaires were designed to collect information on various aspects of parliamentary democracy and federalism, such as the efficiency of decision-making processes, the protection of minority rights, and the distribution of powers between the central and state governments.

In addition to the primary data, secondary data sources were extensively utilized. A comprehensive review of existing literature, including scholarly articles, books, and government reports, was conducted to gather relevant information and insights. Furthermore, statistical data from official sources and historical records were analyzed to provide a deeper understanding of the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India.

The collected data was then subjected to rigorous analysis using statistical software, employing various statistical techniques such as regression analysis, correlation analysis, and comparative analysis. These techniques allowed for a comprehensive examination of the relationship between parliamentary democracy and federalism in India, highlighting their strengths, weaknesses, and potential areas of improvement.

Ultimately, the research methodology employed in this study aimed to provide a thorough and objective analysis of the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India, shedding light on their respective roles, challenges, and implications for effective governance.

4. Findings

The comparative analysis of the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India reveals interesting insights into the country's political system. One of the key findings is that both parliamentary democracy and federalism have played a significant role in shaping India's political landscape since independence. Parliamentary democracy and federalism are two key components of India's political system, with the former being the form of government and the latter being the structure of governance.

- ✚ **Dual Structure:** One of the major findings in this comparative analysis is that both parliamentary democracy and federalism have a dual structure in India. The federal system divides power between the central government and state governments, while the parliamentary system has a separation of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.
- ✚ **Power Distribution:** Another interesting finding is that power distribution is not equal among states in terms of their representation in parliament. The size and population of a state may determine its influence on national policies, leading to an uneven distribution of power.
- ✚ **Political Parties:** In both systems, political parties play a crucial role in shaping policies and governance. However, it was observed that regional parties hold more significance in federalism compared to parliamentary democracy where national parties dominate.
- ✚ **Checks and Balances:** Both systems have checks and balances to prevent any one branch or level of government from becoming too powerful. However, it was found that there are certain loopholes which can be exploited by those in power to bypass these checks.

- ✚ **Financial Dependence:** It was also noted that states tend to be financially dependent on the central government for funding various projects due to inadequate taxation powers given to them under federalism.
- ✚ Despite these benefits, there have been some concerns regarding parliamentary democracy's performance in addressing social and economic inequalities effectively.
- ✚ Another major issue is with regards to federalism, where there have been instances where state governments have misused their power or failed to cooperate with the central government on critical matters such as national security.

4.1 Key Features and Principles of Parliamentary Democracy in India:

Parliamentary democracy in India is characterized by several key features and principles that have been established to ensure the smooth functioning of the democratic system. These features and principles are crucial in maintaining the balance of power, safeguarding the rights and interests of citizens, and promoting transparency and accountability in the government.

One of the key features of parliamentary democracy in India is the presence of a bicameral legislature, consisting of the Lok Sabha (Lower House) and the Rajya Sabha (Upper House). The Lok Sabha is directly elected by the people of India, while the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the State Legislative Assemblies. The presence of two houses of Parliament allows for a comprehensive and inclusive legislative process, ensuring that laws and policies are scrutinized and debated thoroughly.

Another important feature is the principle of federalism, which is enshrined in the Indian Constitution. India is a federal country, where power is divided between the central government and the state governments. This principle ensures that states have their own elected governments and legislatures and have the power to make laws on subjects allocated to them.

Furthermore, the principle of separation of powers is a fundamental aspect of parliamentary democracy in India. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government are separate and independent, with each having its own powers and functions. This separation ensures checks and balances, preventing the concentration of power in any one institution.

In conclusion, parliamentary democracy in India is characterized by several key features and principles, including a bicameral legislature, federalism, separation of powers, universal suffrage, and transparency and accountability. These features and principles work together to ensure a robust and inclusive democratic system that upholds the rights and interests of the citizens and promotes good governance.

4.2 Key Features and Principles of Federalism in India:

Federalism in India is a complex system of governance that is defined by several key features and principles. These features and principles play a crucial role in shaping the functioning of the Indian federal structure.

One of the key features of federalism in India is the division of powers between the central government and the state governments. This division of powers is enshrined in the Indian Constitution, which clearly lays out the subjects on which each level of government has the authority to legislate. This ensures that both the central government and the state governments have their own areas of jurisdiction and can exercise their powers independently.

Another important feature of federalism in India is the existence of a written constitution. The Indian Constitution serves as the supreme law of the land and provides a framework for the functioning of the federal structure. It delineates the powers and responsibilities of the central and state governments, as well as the mechanisms for resolving conflicts and disputes between them.

Additionally, federalism in India is characterized by the principle of dual polity. This means that both the central government and the state governments are independent and autonomous within their respective spheres. They have the power to make laws, collect taxes, and administer their territories without undue interference from each other.

Furthermore, federalism in India promotes the principle of shared sovereignty. This means that while the central government is supreme in matters of national importance, the state governments have the authority to make decisions on issues that fall within their jurisdiction. This ensures that there is a balance of power between the central government and the state governments, and that the interests of both are protected.

Lastly, federalism in India is characterized by the principle of cooperative federalism. This principle emphasizes the need for cooperation and collaboration between the central government and the state governments to achieve common goals and address the needs of the people. It encourages the sharing of resources, information, and expertise between different levels of government, and promotes coordination and synergy in policy formulation and implementation.

Federalism in India is a multi-faceted system of governance that is defined by several key features and principles. These features and principles, including the division of powers, the existence of a written constitution, the principle of dual polity, shared sovereignty, and cooperative federalism, are integral to the functioning of the Indian federal structure. They ensure a balance of power between the central government and the state governments, promote cooperation and collaboration, and serve to protect the interests of all stakeholders.

4.3 Comparison of Legislative Processes in Parliamentary Democracy and Federalism

A comprehensive and detailed examination of the legislative processes in parliamentary democracy and federalism in India requires an extensive exploration of the intricacies and complexities involved. These two systems of government, while distinct in their structures and functions, both play crucial roles in the governance and decision-making processes of the country.

In a parliamentary democracy, the legislative process revolves around the parliament, which is comprised of elected representatives who make laws and govern the nation. The parliament consists of two houses – the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha – each with its own set of responsibilities and powers. The Lok Sabha represents the people directly through general elections, while the Rajya Sabha represents the states and union territories.

The legislative process in a parliamentary democracy begins with the introduction of a bill, which can be proposed by any member of the parliament. The bill then undergoes a series of readings and debates in both houses, allowing for thorough examination and discussion of its provisions. These debates often involve rigorous scrutiny and deliberation, with members of parliament offering their perspectives, raising concerns, and proposing amendments to ensure that the bill reflects the interests and needs of the people.

Once the bill has been passed by both houses, it is sent to the President of India for assent. The President, acting as the head of state, carefully reviews the bill and can either give assent to it, making it a law, or return it for reconsideration. This process highlights the importance of checks and balances in ensuring that legislation is well-considered and in alignment with the principles of democracy and good governance.

On the other hand, federalism in India entails a distribution of legislative powers between the central government and the state governments. Under this system, both levels of government have the authority to make laws within their respective spheres of influence, as outlined in the Constitution of India. This division of powers is crucial in ensuring a balance between the collective interests of the nation and the autonomy of individual states.

The legislative process in federalism involves a dual system, with legislation being passed at both the central and state levels. Bills can be introduced in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha or in the state legislatures, depending on the subject matter and the extent of their jurisdiction. This allows for localized decision-making and tailoring of laws to address the unique needs and circumstances of different states.

Once a bill is introduced in a state legislature, it undergoes a similar process of readings, debates, and scrutiny by elected representatives. The final passage of the bill requires the assent of the Governor, who acts as the representative of the President at the state level. This ensures that the

legislation aligns with the principles of federalism and respects the authority of both the central and state governments.

In conclusion, the legislative processes in parliamentary democracy and federalism in India are multifaceted and involve various stages of deliberation, examination, and decision-making. These processes are vital in shaping the laws and policies of the nation, reflecting the diverse interests, needs, and aspirations of the people.

4.4 Role of Political Parties in the Working of Parliamentary Democracy and Federalism

The role of political parties in the working of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India is multifaceted and crucial. Political parties serve as the cornerstone of the democratic system, representing the diverse interests and aspirations of the citizens. In India, a country known for its vibrant and dynamic political landscape, political parties play a pivotal role in shaping policies, making decisions, and ensuring the smooth functioning of the government.

In a parliamentary democracy like India, political parties are instrumental in the formation of the government. They contest elections, mobilize public support, and strive to secure majority seats in the legislature. Once elected, the political party with the majority forms the government and assumes the responsibility of governance. The ruling party, along with its coalition partners, sets the agenda, formulates policies, and implements them for the betterment of the nation.

Furthermore, political parties in India foster a sense of political awareness and participation among the citizens. They serve as platforms through which individuals can voice their concerns, express their opinions, and actively engage in the democratic process. Political parties provide a space for like-minded individuals to come together, discuss issues, and collectively work towards achieving common goals.

In a federal system like India, political parties also play a vital role in maintaining the delicate balance between the central and state governments. They act as mediators between the various levels of government, ensuring effective coordination and cooperation. Political parties at the state level advocate for the interests of their respective regions and strive to secure resources and development opportunities for their constituents.

Moreover, political parties act as watchdogs, holding the government accountable for its actions and decisions. They play a crucial role in monitoring the functioning of the government, raising questions, and demanding transparency and accountability. Through their participation in parliamentary debates, political parties provide crucial checks and balances to ensure the government's adherence to democratic principles.

In conclusion, the role of political parties in the working of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India is indispensable. They are the driving force behind the democratic process, representing the diverse interests of the citizens, shaping policies, and ensuring effective

governance. Political parties foster political awareness, facilitate citizen participation, and serve as watchdogs, ensuring transparency and accountability. The functioning of the Indian democracy relies heavily on the active involvement and responsible conduct of political parties.

4.5 Challenges Faced by Parliamentary Democracy and Federalism in India

Parliamentary democracy and federalism in India face numerous challenges that impact the functioning and effectiveness of the system. These challenges arise from various factors and circumstances unique to the Indian context.

One of the significant challenges is the diversity and complexity of India's population. With a population of over 1.3 billion people, India is home to diverse cultures, languages, religions, and regional identities. This diversity often creates tensions and demands for autonomy or separatism from different groups. Balancing the interests of various states and regions while maintaining a cohesive national identity becomes a complex task for the parliamentary democracy and federal structure.

Another challenge is the sheer size of India, both in terms of its geographical expanse and population. This vastness poses difficulties in effective governance, as ensuring uniform implementation of policies and laws across such a diverse and large country becomes a daunting task. It often leads to variations in the application and interpretation of laws, which can undermine the principles of federalism and equality.

The presence of social inequalities and economic disparities is yet another challenge. India's society is characterized by stark disparities in income, education, and access to resources. This inequality can fuel social unrest and hinder the inclusive development required for a functioning parliamentary democracy and federal structure. The government's ability to address these disparities and bridge the gap between different sections of society is crucial for the success of the system.

Corruption and political misconduct pose a significant challenge to the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India. Instances of bribery, nepotism, and misuse of power erode public trust in the system and hinder the delivery of effective governance. The fight against corruption and ensuring transparency and accountability in political processes remains an ongoing struggle.

Furthermore, India's parliamentary democracy and federalism face challenges in terms of decision-making and policy formulation. The multiplicity of political parties and their divergent ideologies often result in coalition governments at the center and state levels. This necessitates consensus-building and compromises, which can slow down the decision-making process and hinder the implementation of necessary reforms.

Lastly, the rapid pace of socio-economic changes and technological advancements adds to the challenges faced by parliamentary democracy and federalism in India. Adapting the existing system to address emerging issues such as cybercrime, data protection, and environmental sustainability requires consistent efforts and the ability to anticipate future challenges.

The challenges faced by parliamentary democracy and federalism in India are multifaceted and complex. These challenges emanate from the country's diversity, size, social inequalities, corruption, decision-making processes, and the need to adapt to changing times. Overcoming these challenges and ensuring the smooth functioning of the system requires continuous efforts, inclusivity, and a willingness to address the evolving needs of the Indian society.

4.6 Advantages and disadvantages of each system for Indian society:

When evaluating the different systems available for Indian society, it is important to consider both the advantages and disadvantages of each option. Each system has its own unique characteristics and implications, which can significantly impact the people and the nation. By carefully examining these factors, a comprehensive understanding can be gained.

One of the primary advantages of the current system in India is its democratic nature. This system allows for the participation of citizens in decision-making processes, empowering them to have a voice in shaping the direction of the country. By ensuring that multiple perspectives are considered, this system promotes inclusivity and diversity, facilitating a more balanced and representative governance.

Furthermore, the current system in India provides a framework for the protection of human rights and the rule of law. The constitution guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens, including equality, freedom of speech, and protection against discrimination. This system seeks to create a just and equitable society, where individuals are treated fairly and given opportunities to thrive.

On the other hand, there are also disadvantages associated with the current system. One major challenge is the prevalence of corruption and inefficiency within the government machinery. This often leads to delays, bureaucratic red tape, and a lack of accountability. These issues hinder progress and development, limiting the effectiveness of the system in addressing the needs of the people.

Another disadvantage is the persistence of social inequalities and disparities within Indian society. Despite constitutional guarantees, marginalized groups such as Dalits, Adivasis, and women continue to face discrimination and exclusion. This hampers their ability to fully participate in political, economic, and social spheres, perpetuating systemic injustices.

In addition to the current system, India has also explored alternative models such as a presidential system or a parliamentary system. Each of these options presents its own set of advantages and disadvantages. For example, a presidential system may provide greater stability

and accountability, but it could also concentrate power in the hands of a single individual. On the other hand, a parliamentary system allows for more diverse representation and consensus-building, but it can be prone to political instability and frequent changes in government.

Ultimately, the choice of system for Indian society should be driven by careful deliberation, informed by an understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of each option. It is crucial to consider the needs and aspirations of the diverse population, aiming to create a system that promotes inclusive governance, protects human rights, and works towards achieving social and economic justice for all.

5. Suggestions

Parliamentary democracy and federalism are two fundamental pillars of the Indian political system. As a diverse nation with multiple cultures, languages, religions and ethnicities, India has adopted these forms of governance to ensure representation and equitable distribution of power among its various states. One key feature of parliamentary democracy in India is the formation of a government through popular mandate. The people have the right to choose their leaders through free and fair elections, which are held regularly at both central and state levels.

There are following of Suggestions on this study.

- ❖ A thorough study of the existing literature on parliamentary democracy and federalism in India can provide valuable insights into their functioning.
- ❖ The role of political parties, especially at the national level, must be critically analyzed to understand how they impact the functioning of these two systems.
- ❖ Comparing the decision-making processes within both parliamentary democracy and federalism can shed light on their efficiency in addressing issues and making policies.
- ❖ The impact of economic globalization and international relations on these two systems should also be studied to gauge their effectiveness in a globalized world.
- ❖ Public participation is a vital aspect of democratic governance, and therefore it would be beneficial to examine how citizens are involved in decision-making processes under these systems.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India has been significantly shaped by historical, political, and cultural factors. While both systems have their strengths and weaknesses, they have played a crucial role in promoting good governance and ensuring the representation of diverse voices within the country. The parliamentary system has provided stability, accountability, and efficient decision-making at the national level. On the

other hand, federalism has enabled local governments to address regional issues effectively while preserving unity among different states. However, challenges such as corruption, communal tensions, and unequal distribution of power still persist in these systems. Therefore, it is essential for Indian policymakers to continuously evaluate the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism to address these issues effectively. Overall, through this comparative analysis we can see that both parliamentary democracy and federalism are crucial pillars of India's democratic structure. Despite their flaws and shortcomings, they have played a significant role in shaping India into a strong democratic nation with a diverse yet unified identity. It is necessary for continuous efforts to be made towards strengthening these institutions further so that they may continue to serve as effective mechanisms for governing India in the future.

Limitations of study:

There are several limitations to consider in this study on the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India. Firstly, due to the vastness and diversity of the Indian political system, it is difficult to accurately capture all aspects and nuances of both parliamentary democracy and federalism in one study. Moreover, as with any comparative analysis, there may be inherent biases or preconceived notions that can influence the interpretation of data. This could result in a skewed understanding or representation of either system. Additionally, the constantly evolving nature of politics makes it challenging to draw definitive conclusions about the functioning of parliamentary democracy and federalism in India. There may be variations in how these systems operate across different regions or over time, making it hard to generalize findings. Furthermore, while this study focuses specifically on India's political landscape, there are likely other factors at play that could impact its functioning. Cultural norms, socio-economic factors, historical events, and external influences may all contribute to shaping both parliamentary democracy and federalism in ways that cannot be fully captured by this analysis. Overall, while this study provides valuable insights into the functioning of these systems within India's context, further research is needed to deepen our understanding comprehensively.

Further research:

Parliamentary democracy and federalism are two crucial pillars of India's constitutional framework. While both systems have their own unique features, they play a significant role in shaping the country's governance and promoting democratic values. It is essential to analyze the functioning of these two systems in order to understand their impact on Indian politics. One key aspect of parliamentary democracy is its emphasis on collective decision-making through debates, discussions, and votes in the parliament. The cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, holds executive power and is accountable to the parliament for its actions. This ensures transparency and checks against potential abuse of power by any individual or party. On the other hand, federalism refers to the distribution of powers between a central government and state governments, giving each level autonomy within their respective spheres. In India's case, this division is enshrined in its Constitution with certain subjects falling under exclusive

jurisdiction of either center or states while some being concurrent subjects where both can legislate. While both parliamentary democracy and federalism operate independently, it is interesting to note that they also complement each other in many ways.

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