

(1. Cover Page)

**ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY
MSN CAMPUS, KAKINADA**



Submission of National Webinar Report

Title of the Webinar:

**“Federal Governance in India: Contemporary
(Covid-19) Dimensions and Dynamics”**

(Date: 20-08-2020)

Convener

Dr. M. NANI BABU,

**Assistant Professor & Course Coordinator
Department of Political Science and Public Administration**

Co-Convener

Dr. GOPI MADABOYINA

**Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science and Public Administration**

(2- Introduction)

Federalism is a system of Government in which powers have been divided between the centre and its constituent parts such as provinces or states. Federalism has been part of the public discourse in India for many decades, before and after independence. The theory and practice of Indian federal governance is that the Union Government functions under a prefectorial federalism that gives it a commanding position and overriding powers. The existence of states and the very survival of their elected governments are dependent upon the will of the Union government. The single Constitution and, the unilateral power of Parliament to amend it, the provision for supersession of state governments and centrally appointed state governors, the discretionary powers of governors to reserve state bills for consideration of the President and his veto power over such bills, the affluence of the Union government, the planning system, and the centralized party system have been mainly responsible for impacting federal politics in India.

Federalism, along with Parliamentarism, is axial principle of Government in India. Indian federalism is not a static entity. It has been evolving over the years from a predominantly parliamentary system. The flexibility of the federal process has made it possible for the state in India to accommodate ethno national movements in the form of new regions, thus gradually increasing both the number of states and the governability of the Union.

(2- Objectives of the Programme)

In several countries across the World, Covid-19 has necessitated nation-wide lockdowns that require 24/7 monitoring. In Federal countries like India, uniformity in response, both preventive and curative, is crucial. As per the Constitution, the basis of distribution of powers between the Union and States is that ‘only those powers which are concerned with the regulation of social problems are vested in the States and the residue especially those which tend to maintain the economic industrial and commercial unity of the country are left to the Union’.

The country’s responses therefore demand effective coordination between the centre and states, and between states themselves, to monitor and regulate the movement of people and goods across the country. Nearly half of the states are ruled by different regional parties. Due to ideological differences and a populist will to protect particular state interests, it may not be easy for all chief ministers to take a national perspective. While some states are indeed managing well, it should be noted that not all states are equipped to handle the dimensional crisis of this proportion.

In this connection, with the above objectives, the Department of Political Science and Public Administration is planned to organize a National Webinar on **“Federal Governance in India: Contemporary (Covid-19) Dimensions and Dynamics”**

(3- Organizers)

**Organized by the
Department of Political Science and Public Administration,**

**ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY,
MSN CAMPUS, KAKINADA**

Convener

Dr. M. NANI BABU,
Assistant Professor & Course Coordinator
Department of Political Science and Public Administration

Co-Convener

Dr. GOPI MADABOYINA
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science and Public Administration

(4- Resource Persons)

Prof. G. RAM REDDY,
Professor of Political Science,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad - Telangana

(5-Brief Bio-Data of the Resource Person)

- Dr. G. Ram Reddy, currently working as a Professor of Political Science in Osmania University, Hyderabad and has put up three decades of experience in teaching both at the undergraduate and post graduate level along with guiding the scholars in M.Phil and Ph.D courses.
- He had completed four research projects. He has been actively involved in the curriculum design and structuring of the syllabus at all levels – UG, PG and Research Programmes by being a member of Board of Studies in various universities and Autonomous colleges.
- He has presented papers in various national and international conference and published articles in the areas of Nationalism, Regionalism and Regional Organizations in International Relations, Foreign and Security Policies, Global Governance, Peace and Conflict Studies and other related areas in addition to editing books and contributing chapters.
- He is also an active resource person at HRDCs, College of Defense Management, College of Air Warfare and other research and training institutes.
- By being a member of NAAC peer team, he has developed a good understanding of accreditation process.
- He has also actively involved and contributed decisively to the research programmes that have been completed in the department.
- He served as a Deputy Coordinator in the Centre for Advanced Studies (Phase-I) programme of the department which was sponsored by UGC, which later got elevated to the level of CAS (Phase-II) by UGC based upon the research output.
- He had the opportunity to get associated with UPE programme as a part of which a Centre for Advanced Research and Training in Governance and Development was established from the stage of conception to establishment to execution.
- He was the founder coordinator of the Center. He also served as Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Palamuru University and Director, HRDC, Osmania University.

(6-Flyer)



ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY MSN CAMPUS, KAKINADA

East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, India - 533005

Department of Political Science and Public Administration

Organizes

One day National Webinar on

“Federal Governance in India: Contemporary (Covid-19) Dimensions and Dynamics”

Date: 20-08-2020

Time: 11-00 AM



Chief Patron
Prof. M. Jagannadha Rao
Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor



Patron
Prof. B. Ganga Rao
Registrar

Inaugural Address

Prof. M. Jagannadha Rao

Hon'ble Vice Chancellor,
Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram

Opening Remarks

Prof. S. Prasanthi Sri

Special Officer,
Adikavi Nannaya University, MSN Campus, Kakinada

Key Speaker

Prof. G. Ram Reddy,

Professor of Political Science,
Osmania University, Hyderabad



Resource Person
Prof. G. Ram Reddy
Professor of Political Science
Osmania University, Hyderabad

Valedictory Address

Prof. B. Ganga Rao,

Registrar,
Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram



Patron
Prof. S. Prasanthi Sri
Special Officer

Convener

Dr. M. NANI BABU

Assistant Professor & Course Coordinator
Contact No: +91 9948344675

Co-Convener

Dr. GOPI MADABOYINA

Assistant Professor
Contact No: +91 9908001356

Organizing Committee

Dr. M. Satyanarayana, Asst. Professor
Dr. K. Joseph Steephen, Asst. Professor
Dr. K. Hari Babu, Asst. Professor

Advisory Committee

Dr. Sridevi Maganti, Asst. Professor

Mode of Delivery: Live Web Session through Google meet

Registration Fees: **Free**

How to Register: Click this link: <https://forms.gle/vCbKRtsLFYkqgTkL8>

What's app group link: Group-1 <https://chat.whatsapp.com/HGZBNYS16KeIMZsxow7Eq>

What's app group link: Group-2 <https://chat.whatsapp.com/EIFpH1w0PEgEIGpP8fVh6K>

Certificate Criteria: E Certificate will be given after submission of feedback form

(8-Programme Sheet)

Program Schedule

Sl.No.	Time	Program
1	11:00 AM	Inviting guests and Introduction of the program by Dr. M. Nani Babu, Convenor
2	11:10 AM	Introduction of profile of the Chief guest by Dr. M.Nani Babu
3	11:15 AM	Message by Chief guest, Prof M. Jagannadha Rao, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, Adikavi Nannaya University
4	11:20 AM	Message by Patron, Prof. S. Prasanthi Sri, Special Officer, AKNU MSN Campus, Kakinada
5	11:25 AM	Introduction of Profile of the Resource person by Dr. M. Satyanarayana
6	11:28 AM	Handling Over the Meeting to the Resource Person, Prof. G. Ram Reddy
7	12:30 PM	Open for Discussion (Questions & Answers)
8	12.45 PM	Valedictory address by Patron, Prof. B. Ganga Rao
9	12:50 PM	Vote of thanks by Dr. K. Joseph Steephen
10	1:00 PM	National Anthem

(10- Lecture I Details)

Lecture was given by
Prof. G. Ram Reddy,
Professor of Political Science,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad

On

**“Federal Governance in India: Contemporary
(Covid-19) Dimensions and Dynamics”**

“Federal Governance in India: Contemporary (Covid-19) Dimensions and Dynamics”

Political Scientists have classified governments into Unitary and Federal on the basis of the nature of relations between the National Government and the Regional Governments. By definition, a unitary government is one in which all the powers are vested in the national government and regional governments, if at all exist, derive their authority from the national government. A federal government, on the other hand, is one in which powers are divided between the national government and the regional governments by the Constitution itself and both operate in their respective jurisdiction independently. Britain, France, Japan, China, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Spain and so on have the unitary model of government while US, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Russia, Brazil, Argentina and so on have the federal model of government. In a federal model, the national government is known as the Federal Government or the Central Government or the Union Government and the regional government is known as the state government or the provincial government.

The specific features of the federal government are mentioned below:

- Dual Government (that is, national government and regional government)
- Written constitution
- Division of powers between the national and regional government
- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Rigid Constitution
- Independent Judiciary
- Bicameral legislature

Critical Evaluation of the Federal System: From the above, it is clear that the Constitution of India has deviated from the traditional federal systems like US, Switzerland and Australia and incorporated a large number of unitary or non-federal features, tilting the balance of power in favour of the Centre. This has prompted the Constitutional experts to challenge the federal character of the Indian Constitution. Thus, KC Wheare described the Constitution of India as “*quasi-federal*”. He remarked that “*Indian Union is a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features*”.

However, there are other political scientists who do not agree with the above descriptions. Thus, Paul Appleby characterizes the Indian system as ‘extremely federal’. Morris Jones termed it as a ‘bargaining federalism’. Iver Jennings has described it as a “federation with a strong centralizing tendency”. He observed that the ‘the Indian Constitution is mainly federal with unique safeguards for enforcing national unity and growth.

On the nature of Indian Constitution, Dr. B.R Ambedkar made the following observation in the Constituent Assembly: 'The Constitution is a Federal Constitution in as much as it establishes a dual polity. The Union is not a league of states, united in a loose relationship, nor the states the agencies of the Union, deriving powers from it. Both the Union and the states are created by the Constitution; both derive their respective authority from the Constitution. He further observed; 'yet the Constitution avoids the tight mould of federalism and could be both unitary as well as federal according to the requirements of time and circumstances. While replying to the criticism of over-centralization in the Constitution, he stated; "A serious complaint is made on the ground that there is too much centralization and the states have been reduced to municipalities. It is clear that this view is not only an exaggeration but is also founded on the misunderstanding of what exactly the Constitution contrives to do. As to the relations between the Centre and the States, it is necessary to bear in mind the fundamental principle on which it rests. The basic principle of federalism is that the legislative and executive authority is partitioned between the Centre and the states not by any law to be made by the Centre but by the Constitution itself. This is what the Constitution does. The states are in no way dependent upon the Centre for their legislative or executive authority. The states and the Centre is co-equal in this matter. It is difficult to see how such a Constitution can be called centralism. It is; therefore, wrong to say that the states have been placed under the Centre. The Centre cannot by its own will alter the boundary of this partition. Nor can the judiciary".

In fact, the federalism in India represents a compromise between the following two conflicting considerations:

1. Normal division of powers under which states enjoy autonomy within their own spheres; and
2. Need for national integrity and a strong Union Government under exceptional circumstances.

The following trend in the working of Indian political system reflects its federal spirit:

- i. Territorial disputes between states, for example, between Maharashtra and Karnataka over Belgaum;
- ii. Disputes between states over sharing of river water, for example, between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over Cauvery river;
- iii. The emergence of regional parties and their coming to power in states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc.;
- iv. The creation of new states to fulfill the regional aspirations, for example, Mizoram or recently Jharkhand;
- v. Demand of the states for more financial grants from the Centre to meet their developmental needs;
- vi. Assertion of autonomy by the states and their resistance to the interference from the Centre;
- vii. Supreme Court's imposition of several procedural limitations on the use of Article 356 (President's Rule in the States) by the Centre.

(12- Lecture II Details)

Not Applicable/NIL

(13- Full Paper / Abstract)

Not Applicable/NIL

(14- Lecture N Details)

Not Applicable/NIL

(14- Full Paper / Abstract)

Not Applicable/NIL

(15- Number of Participants)

**We have Received 887 Registrations /
Participants all over the India
(from almost all States)**

(16- Publications of the Seminar/Conference)

NIL

(17- External Funding)

NIL

(18- Outcome of the Event)

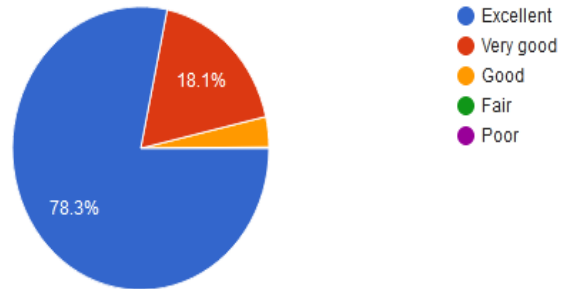
The Federal system of India is the parts of a subject of historical interest. In contemporary India, the final outcome of federal system has untraveled through a long development process. A concise survey different form of government with monarch as the supreme ruler or government of state affairs of earlier India had some convinced features which made easy their change into the polity of federalism. It can be observed interestingly that nearly most of the important periods of Indian history were indicated by a three types of frames which are as central, regional and local. But unmixed demarcation of these three types of frames does not form them federal. It may be employed for three types the decent of powers through a series of changes frame the centre of the region. The devolution of powers is placed on the jurisdictions which are contractually demarcated. Nevertheless the decentralization may be degrees unfold into a federal decentralization.

In this connection with the above facts the Department of Political Science and Public administration has organized a One day National Webinar on “Federal Governance in India: Contemporary Dimensions and Dynamics”. It has reached its objectives and aims with utmost satisfaction of nearly 900 participants from all over the states of India. We thank the authorities of Adikavi Nannaya University for given us an opportunity and provided facilities to organize a National Webinar.

(19- Feedback Report)

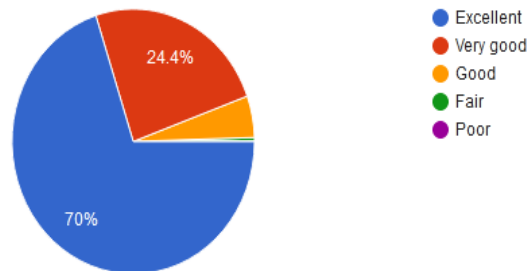
Content delivery and presentation of the resource person Prof. G. Ram Reddy Sir

1,420 responses



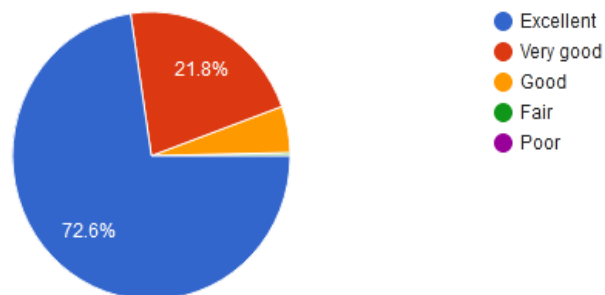
How Would you feel about the discipline and responsiveness of the Organizers of this webinar

1,420 responses



Overall, how would you rate the webinar?

1,420 responses

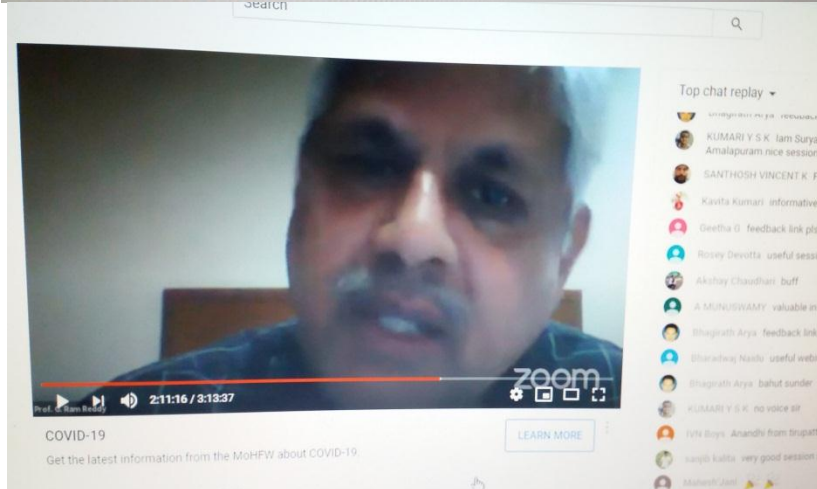
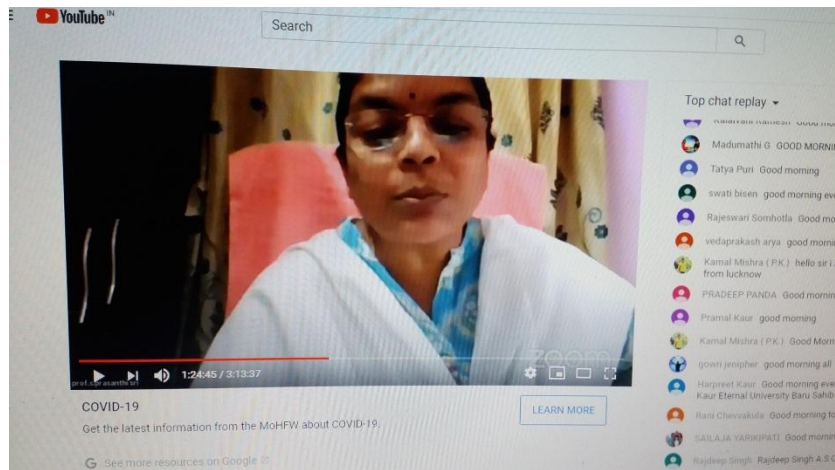
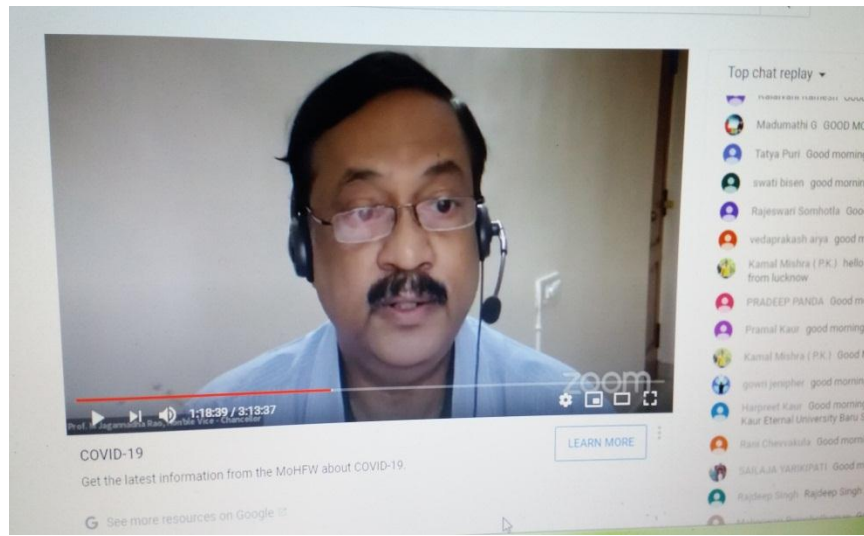


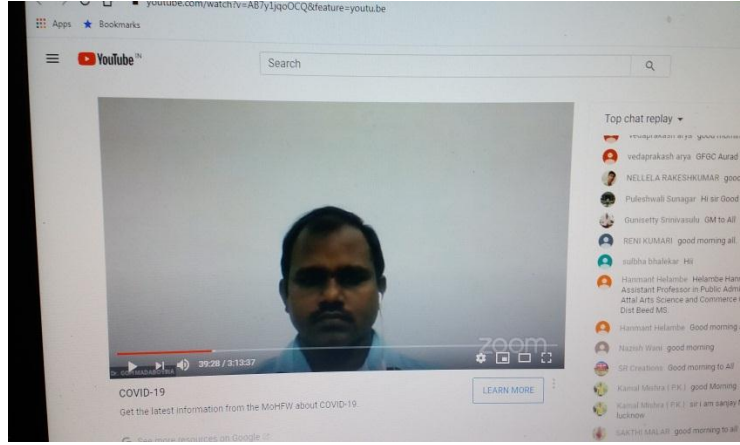
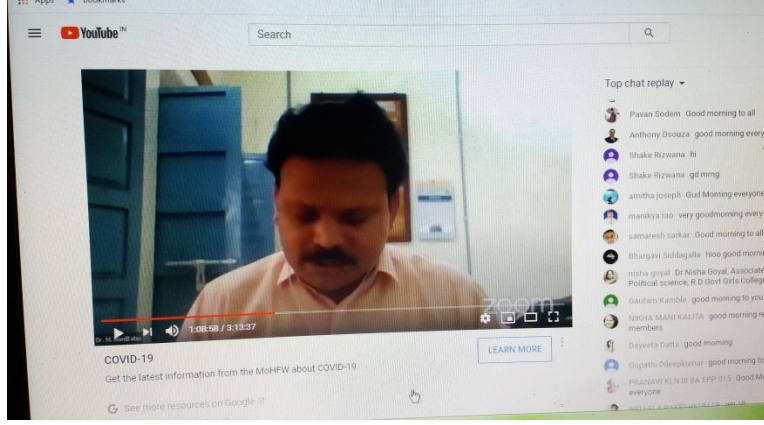
(20- e-Certificate)

1430 e-Certificates was issued to the participants who register and attend the Webinar on the same day ie., 20-08-2020. Model e-Certificate is as follows:



(21- Photo Gallery with Captions and Paper Clippings)





'సమాఖ్య పరిపాలనతో విపత్తులను అధిగమించవచ్చు'

దివాన్ చెరువు, ఆగస్టు 20: భారతదేశం బలమైన ఏక కేంద్ర లక్షణాలు కలిగిన సమాఖ్య ప్రభుత్వమని, తద్వారా కొవిడ్-19 వంటి విపత్తులను సమర్థవంతంగా అధిగమించవచ్చని ఆదికవి నన్నయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం ఉప కులపతి ఆచార్య మొక్కా జగన్నాథరావు పేర్కొన్నారు. యూనివర్సిటీ ఎంపెన్ ఎన్ క్యాంపస్ రాజనీతిశాస్త్ర విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో గురువారం జాతీయ వెబీనార్ నిర్వహించారు. రిసోర్స్ పర్సన్ ఆచార్య జి.రామ్ రెడ్డి పెడరల్ గవర్నెన్స్ నిర్వహించే విధులను వివరించారు. నన్నయ రిజిస్ట్రార్ ఆచార్య బి.గంగారావు, ప్రత్యేక అధికారి ఎస్.ప్రశాంతిశ్రీ, జాతీయ వెబీనార్ కన్వీనర్ ఎం. నానిబాబు, సహ కన్వీనర్ ఎం.గోపి, ఈసే సభ్యులు ఆచార్య కె.శ్రీరమేష్, బి.జగన్నాథరావు, లీగల్ అధికారి ఎన్.నాగేంద్రరావు పాల్గొన్నారు..

ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి Fri, 21 August 2020 

<https://epaper.andhrajyothy.cc>

సమాఖ్య పరిపాలనతో విపత్తులను అధిగమించవచ్చు

నన్నయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం(రాజానగరం): సమాఖ్య పరిపాలన ద్వారా కోవిడ్-19 వంటి విపత్తులను అధిగమించవచ్చని నన్నయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయ వీసీ ఆచార్య జగన్నాథరావు పేర్కొన్నారు. విశ్వవిద్యాలయ ఎంఎస్ఎస్ క్యాంపస్ పాలిటికల్ సైన్స్ విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో గురువారం నేషనల్ వెబినార్ నిర్వహించారు. భారతదేశంలో సమాఖ్య పరిపాలన, కోవిడ్-19 నేపథ్యంలో దాని ప్రమాణాలు, తీరుతెన్నులు.. ఆనే అంశంపై నిర్వహించిన వెబినార్లో వీసీ జగన్నాథరావు ముఖ్యఅతిథిగా పాల్గొని మాట్లాడారు. ఆచార్య జి.రామ్ రెడ్డి, రిజిస్ట్రార్ ఆచార్య గంగారావు, ఆచార్య ప్రశాంతిశ్రీ, తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

Date : 21/08/2020 EditionName : ANDHRA PRADESH(EAST GODAVARI) PageNo : 07

సమాఖ్య పాలనతో విపత్తులను అధిగమించవచ్చు

రాజానగరం: సమాఖ్య పరిపాలన ద్వారా కోవిడ్-19 వంటి విపత్తులను సమర్థవంతంగా అధిగమించవచ్చని నన్నయ యూనివర్సిటీ వీసీ ఆచార్య ఎం. జగన్నాథరావు అన్నారు. ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ క్యాంపస్ పాలిటికల్ సైన్స్ విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో 'భారతదేశంలో సమాఖ్య పరిపాలన, కోవిడ్-19 నేపథ్యంలో దాని ప్రమాణాలు, తీరుతెన్నులు' అనే అంశంపై గురువారం నేషనల్ వెబినార్ జరిగింది. కేంద్ర, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాల మధ్య అధికారాలను విభజిస్తూ రెండు ప్రభుత్వాలు తమ తమ పరిధిలో పనిచేస్తూ సమర్థవంతమైన పాలనను అందిస్తున్నాయన్నారు. దేశక్షేమాన్ని దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని కీలక నిర్ణయాలు తీసుకోవడంలో కేంద్రం కీలకపాత్ర పోషించిందని, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు ప్రజలకు అవసరమైన సదుపాయాలను కల్పించడంలో చురుకైన పాత్రను పోషించాయన్నారు. రీసోర్సు పర్సన్ గా వ్యవహరించిన జి.రామ్ రెడ్డి మాట్లాడుతూ ఫెడరల్ గవర్నెన్స్ నిర్వహించే విధులను వివరించారు. డాక్టర్ ఎం.నానిబాబు కన్వీనర్ గా వ్యవహరించిన ఈ కార్య క్రమంలో రిజిస్ట్రార్ ఆచార్య బి.గంగారావు తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

Thank

you



dreamstime.