

Federalism

Spectrum of national powers (confederal – federal – unitary)

Classic model of federalism

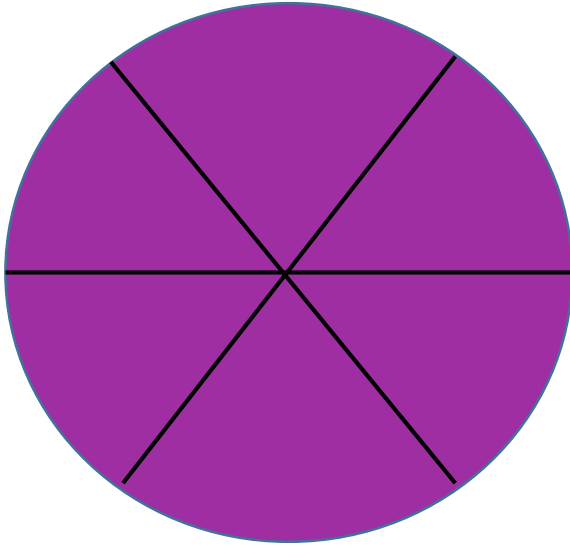
- Units have same powers internally
- Units represented equally at national level (e.g., one chamber of legislature) through delegates
- Examples: US til 1919, Federal Republic of Germany

Many variants

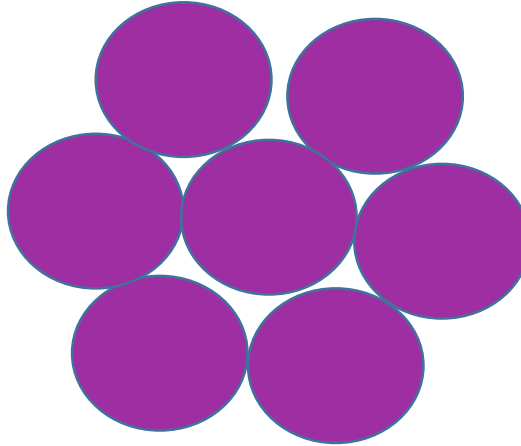
- Units not represented at federal level
- Units are not all the same (unequal federalism, special regions)
- Units have lots or few powers (taxation / borrowing, education, etc.)
- Units very small (Vermont towns) or very big (Indian states)

Federalism: Beyond the American model

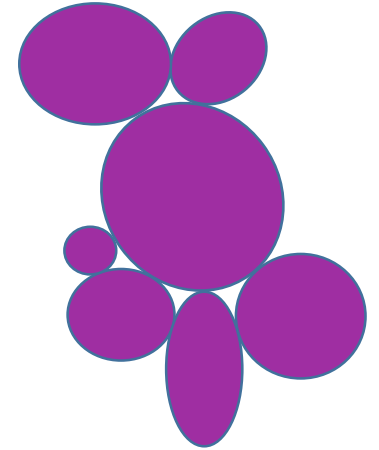
Units have same powers but are not represented at federal level



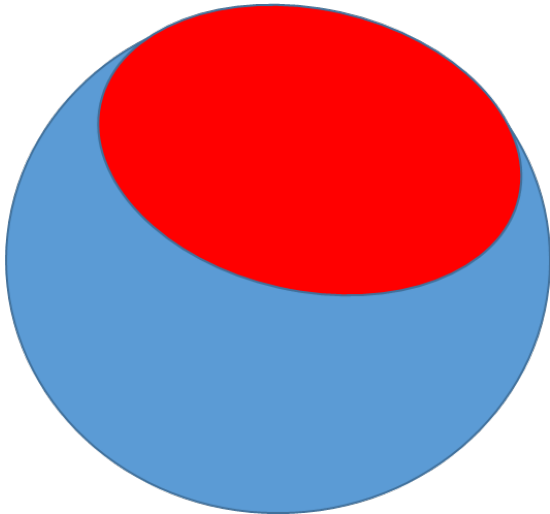
Units have same powers and are represented equally at federal level



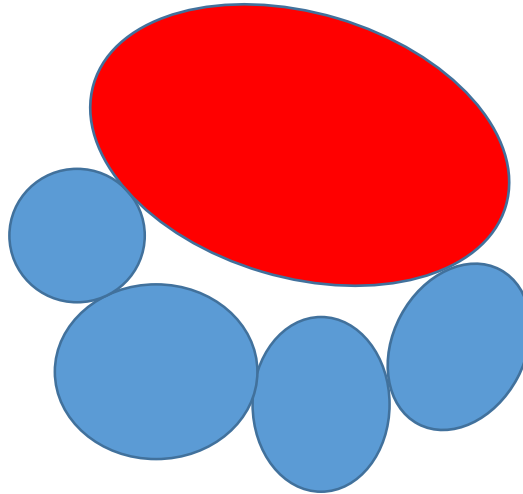
Units have same powers but are represented unequally at federal level



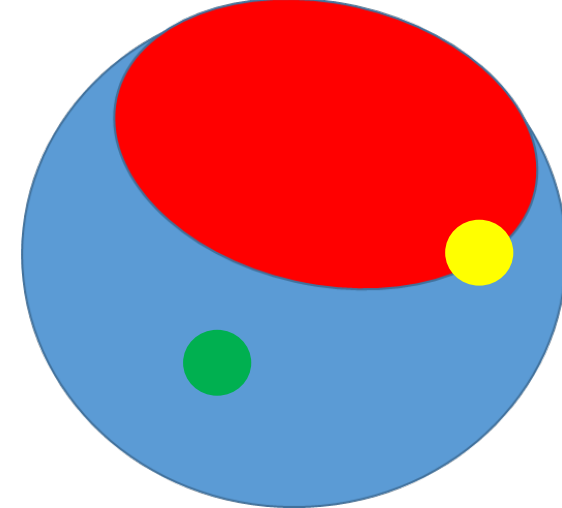
A single semi-autonomous region



Most units are the same, but one is very different



Units have different sizes and powers



Federalism

Pros

Cons

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