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

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<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
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