

Federalism, is a political system in which power is divided and shared between central government and regional or subnational entities such as state or province. This division of authorities allows both levels of government to have distinct responsibilities and power often outlined in a constitution. Usually a federation has two levels of government, one is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for the few subjects of common national interest. The other are government at level of province or state that look after much of the day to day administering of their state. Federalism has some features which are, courts has power to interpret the constitution and power of different level of government. Also in federalism there is the fundamental provision of constitution and can not be literally changed by one level of government, sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy for example of countries which practice federalism are Nigeria (Yoruba and Hausa) also in Morocco and Mali.

Functionalism, is a political and philosophical ideology that emphasizes individual freedom, quality and protection of human rights. Within this theory, function refers to the extent to which a given activity promotes or in King, P. (1982) interferes with the maintenance of a system. Functionalism was found by David Mitrany and emerged in the early 20th century associated with authors such as Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, Herbert Spencer and Robert Merton who dominated American social theory in the 1950s and 1960s. It advocated for limited intervention in personal and economic affairs, promoting the idea that individuals should have freedom to pursue their own goals and lifestyle. Example of countries which practice functionalism are Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda. The following are the similarities between federalism and Functionalism because these approaches are said to be as two sides of the same coin.

Division of power, in Federalism it gives promise for division of power that is within the different forms of government in a state there won't be any absolutism and also with, Functionalism power is distributed from the president to other members of parliament governing a state hence the leader loses mandate power and control when making important decisions

Democratic governance, in federalism it allows the nation, states and local government to affect one another through legislation, funding, intergovernmental cooperation and judicial review. The federal government and state government share power in countless ways since the local

government must be granted power by the state for example, Mayors, city councils and other bodies directly elected by the people. In federal governments civilians are not the center part of the government since everything is well governed and controlled by the leaders in their specific grounds according to how power defines them. In functionalism the government plans, directs the society, meets the social needs of the society, maintains law and order and managing international relations, despite all that is done by the government it all comes from the citizens where by their chosen leaders as their representatives take their predicaments on the table to be taken care of as possible as expected.

Protection of individual rights, in federalism power is decentralized it can contribute to safeguarding the individual rights as regional entities and serve as additional against the potential infringements by ensuring the distribution of power between the central government and subnational entities, promoting local autonomy and safeguarding individual rights. In functionalism there is protection of individual rights and freedom.

Rule of law and constitution, federalism relies on a legal structure that defines the power and limitations of both central and regional government ensuring a balanced distribution of authority. In functionalism a state shares commitment to the rule of law in constitutionalism through emphasizing the importance of government powers hence ensuring that each sector of the government is aware and adheres to the established principles of the individual rights and to protect them. For example in Tanzania no one is above the law for the purpose of ensuring unity and cooperation among the regions of the country.

Pluralism and diversity, which is the fact that the society is made up of people from different backgrounds, cultures, and experience. Federalism accommodates diverse cultural, social and political identities within a nation. Pluralism is the idea that the society is made up of diverse groups with different interests and needs, hence functionalism advocates for tolerance and acceptance of diverse perspectives leading to both creating the co-existence of various values and beliefs.

Generally, the history of Africa in search for regional economic cooperation, has not been a total success since there have been a lot of hinderances since the proposal for the African union which had not taken place as advised by a few African elites who thought of making Africa a

single nation in which its nations would depend on one another as if they were one. This leads to today's situation where by functionalism is more in common compared to federalism which flourished partially and briefly in African confederal politics.

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