

Date: 17-11-23. US-2/ Polity

- Q In recent years, the frequency and intensity of disputes between the union government and the state have increased. In this context, discuss the impact of federal friction, legislature, executive and the Judiciary.
- b) India is a union of states rather than federation of states. But constitution of India is federal in structure. "indestructive union of destructible states".

Article-1
It describes the definition of state i.e. union of state. state cannot be separated from center.

One-nation and one election

Some states like Odisha, Bihar etc. completed election year but they can't do election due to center's power, authority through one nation and one election concept.

The three important organs of government is independent i.e. legislative, executive and judiciary etc. But executive should be responsible to legislature.

Financial matters

In 15th financial commission, center gave more to state about 30-35%. but it was reduced 30-32% due to state and union territory (division of state)

Quasi-federal

This nature is distinguished Indian constitution to other constitution of India is American, British etc. single citizenship

Unlike American constitution gave double citizenship but India adopted single citizenship where center is dominant over state

center dominant

center dominant over state legislative council
e.g. ~~non-BJP~~ state i.e. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan

ctc. cannot Bill is pending over a year.

Role of Governor

Governor is appointed by center but governor has no power to give or not to assent to any bill passed in state legislature.

- Judiciary is an independent body, they can't interfere in matter of government action except "Judiciary review".
Eg:- SC ~~can~~ cannot make law in "some sex marriage Act"
- Appointment of Judge

The Judge of HC appointment by president ~~is~~ after consult of chief Justice of India and Governor of state. There may be federal feature maintained.

- The conflict between state for Cauvery river water dispute ~~can~~ cannot be solve
- Third tier government

In panchayat and municipal Administration center, state also dominant over it.

- Administration of Government is unsuccessful in Manipur case
- (center dominant over state) → Legislature (legis. assembly → S.L.A → chairperson in 3rd tier govt.)
→ Executive (council of minister → legislative council in state → Panchayat and
JUDICIARY (SC → HC → D.C/Sub. court)

In summary of It is said that India is a union of state and federal in structure with satisfying the feature of federal feature of constitution of India but in recent years center dominant over state in some cases.