



**PERFECTION
IAS**

50 DAYS PLAN

Mains Answer Writing Program
for **BPSC 67**

INDIAN POLITY

4. Centre State relations have seen many ups and downs in recent years. Analyse this statement citing relevant examples.
4. हाल के वर्षों में केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों ने कई उतार-चढ़ाव देखे हैं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों का हवाला देते हुए इस कथन का विश्लेषण करें।

REG. OFFICE: 103, KUMAR TOWER, BORING RD. CROSSING, PATNA

☎ 9031036700 / 9031036701

f /Perfection IAS ▶ Perfection IAS(Official) 🌐 www.perfectionias.com



67TH BPSC MAIN EXAM

INDIAN POLITY

Ques: 4 Centre State relations have seen many ups and downs in recent years. Analyse this statement citing relevant examples.

Introduction

The history of federal relationship between the states and the centre in India can be exemplified by the terms like cooperative federalism, bargaining federalism or quasi-federalism. It is needless to emphasise that the context of opposing political ideologies and pragmatic orientations has always supplied grounds on which the ruling regime at the centre and governments at the states mount their mutual tensions from time to time.

Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the union and the states. Articles 256 to 263 of Part XI of the Constitution, lays down the administrative relations between the union and the states. Whereas, Articles spanning from 268 to 293 in Part XII of the Constitution deal with Centre – State financial relations.

Recent issues in Centre state relation

1. Covid 19

The Centre's blanket decisions and stringent measures regarding lockdowns and containment zoning— implemented without adequate knowledge of the ground situation—impeded the states' capacity to combat the spread of the virus.

The Centre has declared that corporations donating to PM-CARES can avail CSR exemptions, but those donating towards any Chief Minister's Relief Fund cannot.

India's initial COVID-19 response was marked by fiscal centralisation. With the Centre enjoying monopolistic power over scarce financial resources, state governments in many instances were left at its mercy.

2. Bifurcation of state

- Article 3 of the Constitution gives Parliament the power to amend the Constitution by a simple majority to change the boundaries of a state, and to form a new state.
- It provides enormous power to parliament to alter and bifurcate the state without the consent of the state, it affects the sovereignty of the state.
- Using this article parliament not only has Jammu and Kashmir lost its special status, it has been given a status lower than that of other states. It became one of the major challenges in centre state relations.

3. President rule

- Article 356 of the Constitution of India gives the President of India power to suspend state government and impose President's rule of any state in the country "if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution".
- Mostly President's Rule was imposed purely on political grounds to topple the ministry formed by a party different from the one at the Centre, even if that particular party enjoyed a majority in the Legislative Assembly.
- Recently, the state of Maharashtra has been placed under the President's Rule amid a stalemate over government formation after the assembly polls in October 2019.

4. Role of governor:

Due to favouritism in the appointment and lack of any security of tenure in the constitution, the office of governor often works as a puppet/agent of the union government instead of acting as a bridge between state and centre government.

West Bengal Governor Jagdeep Dhankhar made a visit to areas hit by post-poll violence in Cooch Behar. In this context, it is imperative to understand if this would constitute a transgression of the bounds of constitutional propriety.

5. Institutional issue:

Recently, West Bengal has challenged the CBI's jurisdiction to register FIRs and conduct investigations in the State in myriad cases. Eight States have withdrawn consent to the CBI for launching investigations in their territory.

6. Interference in state list:

- The recent Farm Acts which allow farmers to sell their produce outside the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) and aim to promote inter-state trade. However, the Acts encroach upon the State list. Entry 33 of the Concurrent List mentions trade and commerce, production, supply and distribution of domestic and imported products of an industry; foodstuffs, including oilseeds and oils; cattle fodder; raw cotton and jute.

- The Parliament cannot legislate a law in respect of agricultural produce and markets under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution because agriculture and markets are State subjects.

7. Encroaching state autonomy

Many important and politically sensitive decisions have been taken in the past few years, without reference to, and consultation with, the concerned states such as: Article 370 was removed without consulting the state legislature. The New Education Policy 2020 has also been flagged as encroaching on the federal nature of the polity. Additionally, the BSF's jurisdiction was extended in Assam, West Bengal and Punjab without any consultation with the concerned states.

Center state cooperation in recent times

1. NITI Aayog

NITI Aayog has been constituted to actualize the important goal of cooperative federalism and to enable good governance in India to build a strong nation state.

NITI Aayog will function in close cooperation, consultation and coordination with the ministries of the central government and state governments.

It is the constant endeavour of NITI Aayog to evolve a shared vision of national priorities, sectors, and strategies with the active involvement of States, wherein States are equal stakeholders in the planning process as well.

2. GST council

Under the GST regime, the Centre & States will act on the recommendations of the GST Council. GST Council comprises the Union Finance Minister, Union Minister of State for Finance and all Finance Ministers of the States. 2/3rd of voting power is with the States and 1/3rd with the Centre which reflects the accommodative spirit of federalism. In the recent GST council meeting centre had agreed to the state proposal to extend the period beyond 5 years.

3. During Covid-19

- Without the cooperation of the Centre, States and local governments, it would not have been possible to take on the outbreak in the world's second-highest populated country—with high density, where social, religious and political gatherings are a norm of life and where there is large-scale interstate migration.
- Cooperation between the National Disaster Response Force(NDRF) and State response forces. Pre disaster Cooperation includes training, operational readiness. Post disaster cooperation includes rescue and rehabilitation.

Conclusion

The new challenges and issues need the centre and various states to come together. Terrorism, militancy, organised crimes, problem of internally displaced persons, refugees issue, all these require that the country as a whole come together. Cooperative federalism alone strengthens the nation from within by enabling it to withstand adversities and challenges because of its inherent resilience and malleability. Thus efforts must be made towards cooperative federalism.

Ques:5 Examine the importance of Equality, Liberty, Fraternity, Justice enshrined in the preamble? How they are implemented?



This document was created with the Win2PDF "Print to PDF" printer available at

<https://www.win2pdf.com>

This version of Win2PDF 10 is for evaluation and non-commercial use only.

Visit <https://www.win2pdf.com/trial/> for a 30 day trial license.

This page will not be added after purchasing Win2PDF.

<https://www.win2pdf.com/purchase/>