

The Union Executive and State Executive: The Never-ending Bonhomie for the Power Tussle and the Crisis for the People to Strive and Struggle to Achieve Democracy

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Abstract

The fundamental prospectus of democracy plays an essential role in twisting and finding ways which will be imperative and holds on to the severance of power tussles. With the establishment of the Quasi-federalism structure that entails the belief and power of the Centre and State Government on both issue which curbs on various types of efforts and has been responsible for enunciating various programs and roles. However, one must always realise the fact that the establishment of any structure that entails and believes in creating an open-ended working which requires both coordination as well as cooperation between the two gruesome entities. The paper details out the various powers that are enshrined in the Constitution for the power holders who can idealise and pertain to the functions as mentioned. The paper also talks about various powers of the individuals holding an important stature and the role they cater to on carrying the day to day activities. The paper talks about the power tussle which the executives on both the levels go through in ensuing both their domination as well as understanding of creating a structure which is effective and efficient to pour out their actions. The paper highlights the various moments wherein the Executive has come into questioning in terms of over-stepping the power and authority of the Government. The paper is mainly focussed towards the disputes between the Union Executive and State Executive and not the Executive of the Union Territory. The Paper mentions about the consequential effect that the laws pertain and hold which shall be effectively creating circumstances and will lead to doing more harm than any good in such circumstances. The paper concludes with the suggestions with an optimistic perception which shall be holding the Democracy and functioning which will help the Authorities.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the Indian Constitution has been one of the incandescent attitude that attributes to the idealisation as well as belief of a modern day era which intends to transform the structure and understanding of the people as well as the citizens of India who are moving towards the dawn of an era which

ushers the beauty and the best possible actions which provides for an understanding as well as a clear cut idea of the functioning of the Government that shall be responsible for carrying out the day to day activities. Often as one can interpret with the Democratic structure of the Government, there are no two easy ways of functioning nor is there a smooth functioning of the legislations. Not only is there a federal distinction there must be a distinction and awareness curated of the fact that the Federalism which is enshrined with the concept of “Quasi-federalism” as there is a certain percentage of domination which the Central Government holds power over the distinctive Union Territories as well as partial role in terms of the conceptualising the policies for both the Central Government as well as the State Government. The Indian Democracy is divided and wounded up to the ideals which exists between the Union Executive and State Executive who are responsible for the various actions and policy making.

Union Executive

The Union Executive of the Indian Government is a cluster of four main administrators who have been given the powers of running either as the Nominal Head as well as the Real Head. The Indian Constitution entails Article 52-78 to the role functioning and power of the Administrative powers. The Union Executive are as follows:

- The President of the State
- Vice-President of the State
- Prime Minister
- Council of Ministers

The four of the above leadership which hold the various distinctive powers describe the potential idealists who take part in the Administration and carrying out all the various duties and powers which comes in with the responsibilities allotted to them. The Union Executive, as their name suggests, speak for the power and positioning of the duties and functions which are mainly intended towards creating the policies and regulation of the work which is derived out of the legislature as well as their own capability to draft policies that will ensure the smooth functioning of the countries on day-to-day basis. Each of the member of the Executive

have their own distinctive roles which can be either Titular or regular functioning. The dependency of the functions also depends on certain circumstances wherein the situation arises for these leaders to make note and charge of positions during the rise of exigencies.

THE TITULAR EXECUTIVES

President

Also called the first citizen of the country, the President of India is the highest authorizing post in the country. The President is the ex-officio head of the country who holds the power to form and expand the cabinet. Under Article 52 of the Indian Constitution, there must be a presence of President in the country who shall lead and head the country as well as provide.¹ Just like the monarchy of the United Kingdom, the President of the Indian Republic is a titular head of the country who has the power to appoint a Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister of the country to govern and function the country smoothly. The President is a coveted post that is held in the Constitution as the President is responsible for ensuing the oath to various other Constitutional Posts which include the Prime Minister, Chief Justice of India, Vice-President, Council of Ministers etc. The President is also the supreme commander of all the three forces present in the Indian Defence service which are the Army, Airforce and Navy.² The President is not only a renowned personality but also is of an intellectuality who is considered to sit on the post wherein there are such actions and presentable conditions that he/she is able to take up the post of an Administrator when and where in need. The President of the Country has a greater importance and values which are titular however, when in need provide the functions of the ruler in its truest form. However, it must be noted that the President remains to be a source of power to draw from as the Constitution suggests but not to rely upon when it comes to Decision making or any actions to be executed. On the contrary, the President and his office of Power

1 Article 52, The Constitution of India
2 The Constitution of India

commands the respect of taking hands into their own cognisance and seeks advice over matters pertaining to his office. The President can ask the Supreme Court to lay down suggestions and advices wherein matters pertaining to judicial knowledge arises.³ The idea is to provide the President with the best possible results that shall help in retaining the office with utmost dignity. The President has the power to grant pardons when it comes to his cognisance as well as under his ambit.⁴

The President holds innumerable quants of power which pertain to all the three pillars of Democracy as well as the potential to hold the other various privileges that entails the office as enshrined in the Constitution. However, the President holds on to the Titular powers which are effectively not real powers which lies with the other leaders of the Union Executive.

The President is a post which cannot remain vacant, in such situations or arising of certain contingencies, the Vice-President of India takes up the role of Interim President and paves the way for which they will be able to provide and contain themselves with the position and power for the time.⁵

Vice-President

Being the second citizen of the Country, Vice President presides as one of the most powerful and strengthening position which lies ahead in the head of the country and a post that inscribes a sense of security in case of Contingencies which arise due to the absence of the Highest Post of the country i.e. The President. The Constitution of India speaks for the existence of the post of Vice-President of the country who is second to the President of the Indian Republic.⁶ Vice-President of India is a post that holds the office of dignitary who is the chairman of the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha. The Vice-President is the second in-line to the President of India who holds an impactful role in the Union Executive.

3 Article 141, Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

4 Article 72, Powers of President to Grant Presidential Pardon.

5 Article 65, The Constitution of India

6 Article 63, The Constitution of India

Apart from holding the Power in the Executive, the Vice-President also provides and moves ahead with the idea of leading one of the houses of the Legislature.⁷ The Vice-President is considered to be the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and preside over the sessions of Rajya Sabha. The Vice- President is also provided with the power to take over the reigns of President when in need and act upon as the President.

Holding term for a period of five years, the Vice-President is given the opportunity to contest for Re-election to the post which he has held for over the period of time.

However, one must understand that the powers and potentials of the two mentioned above Union Executive holders play an important role which can be understood as the point wherein they hold titular powers and the real powers are different which is given to the elected representatives i.e. the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers(CoM).

The Prime Minister

The real power holder of the nations function and the true head of the country and the ruler of the country is the Prime Minister. The Indian Constitution speaks for the post of Prime Minister who is elected through the Election and appointed by the President of India.⁸ The Prime Minister is the leader of the Council of Ministers who is the leader of the Party who has won the General Election. Accordingly, the winning party in the election is invited by the President of India to form the Government. The parties, thus in furtherance provide the name of the leader and thus, the appointment of the Prime Minister of the Country who leads the cabinet along with the policy making of the country that will lead to the path of progress and development.

Prime Minister is considered to be the leader and beholds numerous powers which extends from being the Chief Head of the Government of India to holding the power to allocate portfolio to the respective Ministers who have been appointed by the President. The Prime Minister is the chairman of the cabinet as well as is directly responsible for the conduction of meeting. He is the final decision

7 Article 64, The Constitution of India

8 Article 75, The Constitution of India

maker of the policy and conclusion of the meetings in case of the crucial differences of opinion arises. The Prime Minister is the official representative of the country wherein he takes part in the high-level international meetings along with the fact that he beholds the position of the top ambassador of the country.

One must realise that the Council of Ministers or the Cabinet as we speak for do not have a direct interaction with the President of the country, rather they are intermediated by the Prime Minister who acts as a link and bond between the President and the Cabinet. The Prime Minister acts as a communicator between the two as well as held the affairs of Union and proposals for legislations. The Prime Minister is also the head of many of the Government organisation which include Niti Ayog, Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, Nuclear Command, Department of Space and Ministry of Personnel, Department of Atomic Energy, Public Grievances and Pensions.

The Prime Minister also acts upon as the chief advisor to the President of India in matter concerning National Security and other functionalities.

Apart from the various situational rights and powers, the Prime Minister, with the respectable post of the true leader of the country owes certain duties that have been laid down or is expected to be performed to the best of his ability. Some of the duties are as follows:

- Briefing the President about the work done by the Central Government as well as inform upon any important foreign policy matter which needs to be taken up or the state of emergency on which the country relies upon.
- The information relying on the need for an efficient cabinet that will put up with the working style that will comprehensively work upon the better implementation of policies for the country.
- The monitoring of the work which is being carried out by the Council of Ministers for which they have been appointed on and the underlying expectations they have to sustain themselves with.

With the potential to behold the much needed responsibility, the Prime Minister indeed is the power holder of the house and runs the country to the best

of his ability and understanding. The Prime Minister is changed every five years and he is elected through the General Election conducted by the Election Commission of India.

Council of Ministers(CoM)

The next in line who hold the power are the Council of Ministers in the Constitution. Holding one of the essential positions in the which is recognised that the legitimacy of the members who are appointed to the position by the President of the country.⁹

The Council of Ministers consisted mainly of three separate categories of leaders which are as follows:

- Cabinet Ministers
- Minister of State
- Deputy Ministers

The three of the above posts play different roles but hold an important value in the eyes of the Constitution as they formulate the top decision making body in the society. The idea of the Cabinet is to perform and carry out the Day-to-day activities as well as participate in the meetings regularly. The Council of Ministers in accordance to the rule and the 91st Amendment laid down shall not exceed more than 15% of the total members present in the House of People i.e. Lok Sabha.

The Council of Ministers accordingly, by the Prime Minister, is allocated various portfolios on which they work upon and specialise themselves into. The function of the Council of Ministers is to carry out the policy making and the implementation of the policies that cater to the public needs and depending on the variety of issues that have been pertained to as taken and understood in the past. The Cabinet, in furtherance, depend at the behest of the President of the country as the President can decide upon the tenure and can relieve the Cabinet Ministers from their stated duties and appoint a new leader who in turn shall perform the function and carry out the day to day activities. The Council of Ministers play an important role and thus carry out various activities which have been enlisted and they are responsible for their actions to the Lok Sabha.¹⁰

The four mentioned leaders and the Constitutional post holders an important sector who focus on

9 Article 74, The Constitution of India
10 Article 75, The Constitution of India

providing the daily policy making of the country with powers entailed through either Union List or through the power mentioned in different segments. The idea is mainly to provide for a segment that beholds the enormous power to control the vast territory of land as well as give out the ideal planning and expectation to maintain it with the dignity and an understanding which lasts for a longer period of time with the idea of Unity laying out and paving its way.

The State Executive

The linear concept of Federalism that lies in the country provides for a way that entails and gives out the two distinctive states that come into action as well as provide for individual functioning. One must know that the Union, with its own capacity is impossible to work out for the overall control, for which there has been a smaller division of the regions into States who is led by the State Executive as enshrined in the Constitution. The following make up the State Executive:

- The Governor
- Chief Minister
- Council of Ministers

The State Executive is directly responsible for the day to day functioning and the policy making of the State which helps in entailing and transiting a smooth sail which is based on the simplistic rules and ideal expectation of the Constitution.

Governor

As Constitution speaks for it, there shall be a Governor for each state who will be the Titular head of the State.¹¹ Governor shall be vested with the Governor of the state and he shall exercise them directly or indirectly based on his capacity and accordance to the mentioning in the Constitution of India.¹² Governor is the titular head of the State executive as he is eligible. The Governor holds the position of the Highest Authority in the State and shall be appointed by the President under his hand and Seal.¹³ Governor, to carry out the day-to-day activities and functioning of the State appoints the

11 Article 153, The Constitution of India
12 Article 154, The Constitution of India
13 Article 155, The Constitution of India

Chief Minister who holds the bequeathing power to carry out the tasks.¹⁴

The Governor holds the power to summon and provide the House with prorogation as well as the Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly or Council.¹⁵ The Governor has the power to appoint the Advocate General of the State as well as determine the remuneration for the same as well as is in the position to appoint the State Election Commissioner, Chairman and members of the State Public Commission as well as the Vice-Chancellors of the University of State.

Over the period of time, the position and rank of Governor is introductory to a huge and vast number of Crises. A post considered of the Political drafting and lobby the idea of holding of holding the position of Governor from time to time has been a bone of contention amongst the various political parties of the state wherein the statutory power building and the idea of creating such stature wherein the office of Governor provides for the ideas and suggestions as well as has taken into action the idea of rejecting the various propositions can be observed from time to time. The office of Governor is considered to be a hub of the misuse of power and beliefs that entail and give out the conventional ways for the provisioner actions that increase the requisitions which hold the power and give out the mentions that will help in increasing the power to provide the solutions to such contingent ideas and beliefs.

Despite holding the titular head of the State, the Governor truly does not take part in the day to day actions that help in the functioning of the state. Governor appoints the Chief Minister of the state who holds the office to carry out the daily functioning of the State.

Chief Minister

The most controversial yet the powerful position in the State executive within the State who has the real power to work and carry out the day to day activities is the Chief Minister of the State. Appointed by the Governor of the State, the Chief Minister is the elected head of the state who comes through the state Legislature and carries out the duties and

14 Article 164, The Constitution of India.
15 Article 174, The Constitution of India

functions of the leader with the potential to create and bake on the idea of carrying out the various functions of the state with the helps his Council of Ministers.¹⁶

The Chief Minister of a state is not merely a Constitutional post, rather a post that acts as a relative linker to the three aspects of the society which include:

- Relation to the Governor.
- Relation to the Council of Ministers
- In relation to the State Legislature

Which distinguishes the authority that the Chief Minister holds in comparison to the accountability and objective adoptability of the leader.

The Chief minister is the leader of the house of Legislature as well as is responsible for leading the State Planning Board as well as other distinguishing body of the State which acts upon the reliance on him as well as other members to formulate the Straight Jacket solutions that intend to incline and create the various structures in the state.

Holding at political helms and solely depending on the aggravation of the political party, the Chief Minister post changes hands and shifts the gear from time to time which aggravates the posture and the dignity of the position the Chief Minister. From time to time the Chief minister.

The Chief Minister allocates the portfolio to various ministers who hold the power to carry out day to day activities as well as provide for seeking constant meeting. The Chief Minister has the power to hold and retain certain portfolios that shall be providing and working on the similar lines to enunciate and formulate policies from time to time. The Chief Minister also leads the Council of Minister of the State Cabinet who assist him in formulating policy on daily basis with day-to-day working of the Constitutional posts. The Chief Minister requires a great amount of responsibility and it is impossible for the Chief Minister to be involved in several of the portfolios of the department at once and as a result, the Chief Minister appoints the Cabinet who help the Chief Minister and provide for the best way solutions to it and reduce the burden.

Council of Ministers

The third important pillar of the State Executive is the Council of Minister(CoM) of the State. The State
16 Article 164, The Constitution of India

Cabinet are elected member of the Legislature who are entitled to the membership for the period of five years after winning from the seats in the State Election. The Council of Ministers have been provided with the idea of collective responsibility as they have to carry out the day-to-day performance.¹⁷

The Council of Ministers consist of three types:

- Cabinet Ministers
- Ministers of State
- Deputy Ministers

Each of the ministers present have a distinctive category and rank according to which they have to perform their functions as they have been allotted frequent functioning of ideas as well as provide for the working with the help of the officers of the bureaucracy present with them.

The ministers are expected to perform certain function which is including the role of advisor to the Governor of the State as well as provide for a report of the work they have to present on a day-to-day.¹⁸

The Council of Ministers have been provided immunity from their decision getting questioned by the court and have the power to keep the decision in relation to the cabinet keeping it private and confidential.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION

The State Executive v/s The Union Executive

As one can see through, no two democratic system can function perfectly in the world. There will be dissent, changes in hands of power, descriptive actions which suggest that there are no such issues in the world that cannot act as a factor of disruption. With the distinctive observation made in the past in relation to the Indian Constitution, the federal structure is not perfectly divided, rather it is more inclining towards the powers of the Union. The Executive have battled themselves out on the terms of Union and Executive as well as provide for a way which is inquisitorial in nature. The tussle between the two executive, as a result of interdependency and independence, they have

17 Article 164, The Constitution of India

18 Article 163, The Constitution of India



been essentially functioning upon the differences in the political ideology in case there is difference between the party in the Centre and the State which leads to controversial facts and the ideological substantiation. To inscribe the never ending struggle, the making can be easier when we divide the issues and the tussles into two category:

- Horizontal differences i.e. between the Governor and the State Executive
- Vertical Differences i.e. the direct confrontation between the State Executive and Union Executive.

Horizontal Differences

The Governor as one can identify, is mainly appointed by the President on the basis of recommendation of the President Of India which directly comes from the Recommendation of the Central Government. It can be said that the Governor is the representative of the Central Government in the state and reports to the Central Government in case of any contingency that arises from within the state and can be considered of necessity for the purpose of national security or to retain peace in the state.

Over the years it has been distinctly seen that the Chief Minister of the State who is the real head and controls the power over the State has been in disputes with the Governor of the state in either case of ideological differences or due to other discrepancy. The best examples in the modern-day era can be easily displayed through the three big states of India which include West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

West Bengal

The current Vice-President of India (erstwhile Governor of West Bengal) Jagdeep Dhankar, frequently held the issues with the functioning of the secretariat and was known to have pulled up the Directorate General of Police and Chief Secretary of the West Bengal Government on several issues where the security and other issue of concerns were presented. The West Bengal Governor also delayed the assent to the Howrah Municipal Corporation Bill, 2021, thus delaying the election to the Howrah Municipal due to certain questions of law being into consideration. Likewise, the Governor was also in constant tussle with the Chief Minister on

regular basis in terms of appointments to be made at the various universities. Overall, the constant power tussle taking place in the background of the political and ideological differences between the two Constitutional Authorities spoke about the volumes of differences that lie in the Horizontal Tussle. This tussle led to the delay in implementation of the friendly policies that were aimed at by the Government for the people of Bengal.

Tamil Nadu

The State is most commonly known for its debate and the data holding power which entails the differences that can have a different quantum and debacle in terms of democratic processes. Recently, Governor RN Ravi, did not act upon the T.N. Admission to Undergraduate Medical Degree Courses Bill which was duly passed in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. Along with the growth which was positively increasing the strength in terms of removing a complete dependence from the NEET exam scheme, the Tamil Nadu Government and Legislative Assembly voiced their dissent in the lackadaisical attitude of the Government. The structural delay that was given in the structure was again prohibiting the State from introducing the policies which would be helpful towards the Tamilians who lived in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Maharashtra

With the coming in of the Politically controversial Government of Maha-Vikas-Aghadi led by Uddhav Thackeray, one could clearly see the huge amount of differences that took place between the Governor of the State, Bhagat Singh Koshiyari and the Chief Minister on several occasions. The Governor did not approve of the appointment of the 12 MLCs who were suggested by the State Cabinet and required an unnecessary intervention of the Bombay High Court.

Vertical Difference

The most renowned fights and the disputes that one can observe and see are the differences between the authority and power of both the Centre and the State Government. The tussle which is more direct in nature has been effective and affectionate

in terms of providing a solution which remains highly impactful as well as consequential in nature. To further the situation, the Central and the State Government have been in war of not only words but action which has sometimes resulted in excess usage or misuse of power by the Centre to overthrow or over shadow the Government. Over the period of time, one can observe that there have been dynamic shifting in the nature of disputes that arise between the two chains of power. History has been the biggest witness to such events and holdings which cater to the understanding and provisions of these disputes and the manner with which they have been dealt and the conclusive results that have strengthened the democracy as well as the structure. Some of the recent developments of the Centre-State Disputes can be noted below:

Border Authorisation

The Ministry of Home Affairs issued an order into increasing the ambit of the Border Security Forces from the range to 15 km to 50 km in the three bordering states of Punjab, West Bengal and Assam.¹⁹ The authorisation allows the BSF to make arrests, investigate matters which pertain to the idea of threat of the border trespassing which was condemned by the State of Punjab and West Bengal which called out for violation of the Jurisdiction of the state and over-powering of the Centre which might affect the Federal Structure.²⁰

The Three Farm Laws

One of the most controversial legislations of the century which provide for the best way possible actions of the heated debate as well as the lending into the entire structure of the country was the three farm bills which were passed by the Parliament. As the idea of creating a safer structure and environment for the implementation, the ambit of Farm falls under the state list and the exception of the inter-state trading and transaction falls under the structure and ambit of the Concurrent List.²¹ The

farm bills were strictly condemned by the leaders of the country as well as various states vehemently opposed the passage of any such law. There constant demands that were made in terms of retreating the laws and bring into the former culture of holding the *Mandis* in their former structure.

National Education Policy

Another controversial bone of contention between the Central Executive and the State executive includes the National Educational Policy which was mainly introduced to replace the former National Educational Framework of 2005 considering the due diligence and the requisite changes based on the dynamics of the modern-day structure of education and the variation of subject from which one could choose from. The National Education Policy (NEP) was declined by the States stating that the policy was more inclined towards providing the “Centralisation, Commercialisation and Communalisation of the education system in India”.

An observation which one can make is the ideal situations wherein the three different segments which were policy making and decision making which held the importance of how the different subjects have considered and provided for various disputes. The disputes, however hold an affection and efficacy towards the rise of the strengthening of both the forces of authority and giving the best powers to one another that gives in the way forward for their end to the struggle.

Impact of the Two Horizontals to Democracy and Policy Making

A power tussle between the two forces who have separate jurisdiction and visualisation of the structure come up and fight out the battles on cases of ideological differences and the over-lapping of powers that exist can be a tumultuous structuring which will be fighting for the existence of the political ideology or for the statesmanship. However, lest the leaders forget, the ideal expectation is to serve the people/citizens of the country by formulating policies and implementing them according to the needs which they cater to and the structure which they behold and can be considered of utmost importance that has an eccentric value towards

19 Ministry of Home Affairs Notification, 11th October 2021.

20 PDT Acharya to Financial Express, October 19 2021.

21 Schedule VII of the Constitution of India, 1950.

helping the citizens out. The Constitution as it says it is “of the people, by the people and for the people” which means it gives authorisation to the supremacy of the people or the *Janata* who is considered to be the real owner and head of the country. The elected representatives with their ideologues and constant battles for existence have shambled certain amount of hopes amongst the people wherein they can trust the structure as well as create an understanding amongst the people which will over-ride any miscommunication and work towards prosperity. The constant tussle between the executives and must bring about an end. The constant disruptions are often known to provide delay to any policies which might be benefitting the public and provide amenities that will be benefitting in accordance to the faith and structure laid down in the Directive Principle of State Policy.

SOLUTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Innumerable suggestions and solutions have been tried upon and laid down, however it has not been visible that there are no straight jacket solutions that have helped in removing either two of the structures of differences and problems that arise. However, from time to time there have been efforts to give solutions in a much more comprehensive manner through various committees. Some of them are as follows:

- The Administrative Reform Commission succeeded the ideals of creating circumstances that prevailed to create the reform in terms of settling the matters pertaining to the Presidential rule and suggested for the Government to take matters into his own hand for the purpose of Governor and suggests his own actions which will be effective when he takes the decisions in his own hands.²²
- There was a reformative suggestion which was made in the Rajamannar Committee(1971) suggesting the deletion of Article 356 and 357 of the Indian Constitution pertaining to the Emergency clauses specially the contingencies of the land and internal disputes. It was firmly believed that the constant misuse of the Article

in the past led to the harmful effects on the structure of Federalism.²³

- The most essential suggestive reform came in with the idea of creating of the Sarkaria commission which suggested the limited use of Article 356 of the Constitution. The commission stated that only during the high contingent and situation wherein the grave concerns that come into action. The Sarkaria Commission was also effective and in the longer run provided for a suggestive reform towards the entire segment in the field of collaborative reformation.²⁴
- The suggestive reformation was also made towards collaborating and creating a safe space in terms of the Concurrent lists that presents with several over-lapping points. The idea of jurists suggesting the innovative change and involving the structural formation of the gaps and rather increase their potential ability to provide for a periodic shift and transition was inevitably more suitable to the ongoing discrepancy. The idea of the reformation comes in with the provisions of Schedule VII. The entry three must not be derivative but segregated.

CONCLUSION

The democratic structure of the Government which has been created over a long period of time has been influential in providing a guidance to the seven decade old-democracy. The struggles uncapitulated by the severance of the relationship that existed between the two authorities either through their own vertical difference or through the horizontal differences has done nothing but harm the federal structure. The democratic values incarnated in terms of creating the differences stipulated the Constitution to be on the weaker footing unless there comes a situation which changes or alters the course of the work laid down by our forefathers. The idea which is retained is the fact that there must be no two ways with which there can be dealt but with the regular solving. There must be distinctiveness in the actions and believes of the leaders and the specifications of the authority which lies over their

22 Administrative Reforms Commission, 1968

23 Rajamannar Committee, 1971.

24 Sarkaria Commission, 1988

jurisdiction. With that, the law of the land and the value process of democracy can inscribe the better desire of a centre-state relationship that can be processed as the better of the two and ideally supporting as to what can be constituted as the best possible solution moving forward. History has been a greater source as to how democracy can be fruitful and effective in terms of improving the ideal beliefs as well as constantly striving to give solutions which are suggestively more effective and amicable. The tussle of power is a never ending process but in itself it strives to give the best possible solution to the development of the land as well as improving the cordiality for a greater good.

