

19-20
P

An Overview Of Constitutional Framework Of Legislative Relations In India

Dr. Jagbir Singh
Assistant Professor in Political Science
Govt. College, Julana (Haryana)
Email: jagbirkundu22@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Actually, India is a "Union of States". Therefore, form of our constitution is federal which establishes a dual polity with the Union at the Centre and States at the periphery, each endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively. The Union is not a "League of States" united in a loose relationship like U.S.A. There is a provision of strong centre during emergency in the country. However, a federal system can function smoothly if there is a sincere and active-cooperation between the two. There are many constitutional provisions which are very helpful to make cordial and smooth relations between the Centre and the States. Keeping in the view, we have made a modest attempt to understand the nature of Centre-State legislative relations (Articles 245-255) in India. Thus, the present study covers all the major constitutional aspects of legislative relations in India.

KEYWORDS: Union of States, Legislative Relations, Constitutional Provisions, Union List, State List, Concurrent List.

INTRODUCTION: Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the State. However, it is a well-known fact that the constitutional fathers were nearly of unanimous opinion that what they wanted was one State, and one Union, nevertheless, we cannot ignore the fact that there are many irritants in federal relations in India. But, focus of the present study is to make an overview of legislative relation in India. Here, it is noteworthy that at the same time, they also wanted that there should be enough scope for every province to grow and expand and that there would be nothing to prevent any province from reaching its ultimate goal consistent with the common obligation. Therefore, they devised a scheme of government which was to be federal with a strong Centre. Moving the consideration of the Draft Constitution in the Assembly, Ambedkar said that the form of the constitution was federal. It establishes a dual