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India's Quasi-Federal System of Governance After Independence: An Analysis
in the Current ScenarioINDIA'S QUASI-FEDERAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE AFTER INDEPENDENCE: AN ANALYSIS
IN THE CURRENT SCENARIO

by

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ABSTRACT

The framers of Indian Constitution have orchestrated a balance between the concepts of centralization and distribution of power in the country. It is to be understood that the Constitution of India is neither unitary nor federal in totality. It is a mixture of both which gives us a glimpse of provisions for national as well as state elections through the method of adult franchise. The Constitution of India has provisions related to Distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States that are mentioned in Schedule VII in form of three lists viz. the Union List, State List and the Concurrent List. These provisions run from Articles 245 to 255 of the Constitution specifically mentioning the subjects/items on which the Union as well as the State Legislatures can legislate. However, the current Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi has advocated for 'One Nation-One Election' theory though it doesn't mean to infringe rights of the governments running in different States of India. In a democratic organization, there has to be division of powers as the choice of people from different States matter differently. Needless to emphasize the fact that proper coordination between central as well as state governments help in smooth running of the country. Conflict of interests have to be kept aside in order to avoid any kind of tussle between the governments and more importantly, for ensuring the victory of Democracy and Constitutionalism. We all



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know that Central Government is authorized to grant packages in form of money to different states for the development and upliftment of its people and when this distribution is fair and impartial, the purpose gets solved. In this paper, a perusal of 'Quasi-Federal' nature of Indian Constitution shall be done after the independence of the country in light of various statutory provisions and judicial pronouncements. An analysis of the fulcrum point of coordination between the Union and States shall be on the cards while studying the concepts of Federalism in detail. The research methodology adopted shall be doctrinal including the principles of applied and fundamental research and the literature review shall include an analysis of various textbooks and articles of different authors' expert in the field of Constitutional law.

Keywords: Unitary, Federal, Quasi-Federal, One Nation, One Election.

I. INTRODUCTION

Federalism is no longer the fault line of Centre-State relations but the definition of a new partnership of Team India.

—Narendra Modi

India got independence on the 15th day of August, 1947 and its Constitution was framed on 26th January, 1950. The founding fathers of the Constitution were vigilant

enough to include the principles of ethics, morality and values in the Constitution by applying their judicious mind. Their step towards distribution of powers can be welcomed on the ground that if there would have been a single party or single system of governance having only one government at the centre, equal representation of people and their demands would have been a distant reality. The draft of the Indian Constitution has been framed in a way to secure the principles of equity, justice and good conscience and more importantly to achieve the goal of happiness, safety and prosperity for the people.



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Cooperative Federalism has been a hot topic over the years defining various structures of governance, especially a democratic set-up and India being the world's largest democracy (in terms of population), has proven to be a marvellous example of cooperation and collaboration of policies as well as ideas between the States and the Centre. Its Constitutional framework is such that neither the Centre nor the States have been given any chance of monopolising things. In the words of Professor K.C. Wheare, "*India's system of governance is quasi-federal in nature*". It means federal in form but unitary in spirit. D.D. Basu, another Constitutional law expert propounded that "*the Constitution of India is neither completely federal nor unitary; rather it is mixture of both.*" The observations of these two well-known authors simply reflect the fact that framers of the Constitution of India were adamant to include the concept of dictatorship or something resembling to that. They wanted to create a balance between powers and functions of the Central and State governments by defining their roles and areas of functioning. It won't be wrong to say that this was necessary in order stop thing from becoming pathetic. A democratically elected government whether at the Centre or the State, has the duty to function for the people who have participated in the process of electing the same. Notwithstanding the fact that democracy is of the people, for the people and by the people¹ it becomes necessary for these governments to lay the platform for successful organisation of policies that are related to welfare of citizens. A detailed study of the Constitutional provisions (India) will demonstrate the reality that areas have been defined in which the Centre and States have been empowered to make laws.² There are lists defining the subjects on which the Centre and the State Legislatures can legislate³. The Parliament has exclusive power to legislate on the items that have been mentioned in Union List. Most important issues involving national interest like Defence of India, naval, military and air force works, Central Bureau of Investigation and Intelligence, Atomic energy necessary for production, Banking and Insurance etc. are mentioned in Union List where only the Parliament has been given the exclusive power to legislate. The State Legislatures have powers to legislate upon the subjects given in the State List like Public order (but not naval or air force), police, local government, public health and sanitation, pilgrimages, relief for the disabled etc. Apart from these two lists, there is a third list as well-known as Concurrent List containing the subjects on which both Centre and the States are authorised to legislate. However, it is to be noted that if the law passed by the State Legislature is in contravention to that of Parliament passed on the same subject mentioned in this list, the one made by the Parliament shall prevail over the one



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made by the State legislature and the law made by the State legislature to the extent of repugnancy or conflict shall be void⁴. But, if the law passed by the State legislature has received the assent of the President of India, it shall be applicable within the territory of the State irrespective of the fact that it has been in contravention of the law passed by the Parliament on the same issue⁵. This beautiful set-up of Constitutional democracy has reflected the fact that equal participation and representation of citizens at the state as well as national level had been the motto of the members of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution. Their zeal to include these provisions has played an important role in giving a shape to the concept of *quasi-federalism*. I am not using the terms 'Unitary' or 'Federal' here because the meaning would be changed in Indian scenario. The imposition of emergency by Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1975 by taking help of Article 352(1) of the Indian Constitution had been a step that forced the people to raise their eyebrows⁶. This article permits the President of India to impose National Emergency if he is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory is threatened upon the written report of the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers. Taking this provision into account, can we say that Indian system of governance is completely federal in nature? Of course not. However, when we go through the provisions of our Constitution (Articles 168 to 212), we can find the complete framework and functioning of State Legislatures and governments. Needless to emphasise the fact that here, we can't see the Centralised or Unitary nature of Indian democracy. Centralization of powers up to some extent can be justified but absolute control results in autocracy. From the above mentioned Constitutional provisions, we can see that there is a balance of powers and responsibilities on part of the governments towards the citizens. It can be said that somewhere the framers of the Indian Constitution wanted to make India a federal State with a strong centre which would prevent the nation from disintegration and ensured proper and complete participation of citizens in the administration including policy making, health care facilities, education, sanitation etc. A proper coordination between the Centre and States helps not only in achieving the desired goals but also in creating an atmosphere of commitment and prosperity.



II. *Federal v. Unitary*: IS THE DEBATE JUSTIFIED IN INDIA?

As already said earlier, the Indian Constitution establishes a *quasi-federal* system of government, at least if we give it a liberal interpretation. But is it a literal definition? Let us see in detail. The Constitution of India contains the essentials of a federal system viz. Division of powers, written Constitution, supremacy of Constitution, independent judiciary etc. But it is to be noted that the text of the Indian Constitution also contains features that are found in a unitary system of governance like single Constitution, single citizenship, flexibility of Constitution, emergency provisions etc. Article 1 described India as 'Union of States' which implies that Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement by the States and no State has the right to withdraw from the federation. Therefore, it can be said that Indian Constitution has been variously described as federal in form but unitary in spirit. K.C. Wheare goes on to say that Indian Constitution is *quasi-federal* in nature, Granville Austin says it as *co operative federalism*⁷.

A detailed study of the provisions of Indian Constitution will reflect the fact that

there is a blend of *spirit of responsibilities and the concept of 'working together'* in it. The framers of the Indian Constitution were adamant to centralise the powers as it would have somewhere defeated the idea of democracy. However, they have already reflected their intention of giving supremacy to the Centre in certain matters that are of national interest and one can easily find their ideas in Schedule VII where the Lists have been made to decide the areas of functioning of the Parliament and the State Legislatures. The Centre has been given the power of making laws on those subjects as well, that are included in the State List, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution⁸. This is where the concept of strong centre has been on the cards.

So, it can be narrated that balancing of powers between the Centre and the States has been a wonderful concept laid down by the makers of the Indian Constitution signifying the presence of both Parliament and State Legislatures in decision making policies related to the welfare of the citizens and opulence of the Indian sociological framework.



III. COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM: INDIA'S SUCCESS IN STRIKING A BALANCE

The framers of the Constitution of India have done a commendable job by dividing the powers of the Centre and States by bringing both of them on a common platform. A study of the text of the Indian Constitution gives us an idea that it makes distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and States in respect to territory and subject-matter. Article 245(1) of the Indian Constitution says that the Parliament may make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In *Kavalappara Kottarathil Kochuni v. State of Madras*⁹, the Supreme Court of India tried to interpret the 'Theory of territorial nexus' where it said that Article 245(1) means to suggest that State Laws would be void if they have extra territorial operation i.e. takes effect outside the State. However, a State law of extra-territorial operation will be valid if there is sufficient nexus between the object and the State¹⁰. It is quite evident that the Union as well as the States have to perform or rather make laws, within their domain and defined areas only. Meaning thereby, the performance of either the Union or the States will only be judged on the items on which they have been authorised to make laws. In spite of having all these things, sometimes there is a state of confusion over the subject matter on which law has to be made due to strenuous nature and interpretation of some provisions, especially in cases of conflict of laws. In order to remove this uncertainty, the Supreme Court of India has come up with some principles in its various decisions. It went on to say in *State of A.P. v. NTPC Ltd.*¹¹ that *the most important consideration for invoking the doctrine of territorial nexus is that the connection between the State and the subject-matter of the law must be real and not illusory. Apart from this, the territorial nexus is not sufficient unless the law selects some fact which provides a relation with the State and adopts that as a ground for its interference*¹². The Supreme Court applied the doctrine of pith and substance¹³ in *E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of A.P.*¹⁴ and invalidated the A.P. Scheduled Castes (Rationalisation of Reservations) Act, 2000 on the ground of overriding effect of a law into the legislative competence of another legislature. These judgments simply give us an idea that the judiciary from time to time has played its part in framing a scenario where legislative competence of

legislatures is not mixed and the state of confusion is avoided. Transgressing the



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domain of constitutional power by the legislatures while making laws on the defined subjects wasn't the aim of the framers of our Constitution and therefore Courts have not been reluctant to apply the principle of *Colourable legislation*¹⁵ in many cases. The Supreme Court has cleared in its judgment pronounced in *B.R. Shankaranarayana v. State of Mysore*¹⁶ that the doctrine of Colourable Legislation is applicable only in those cases where there is an issue of legislative outreach or competence is involved. A perusal of Article 246(1) gives us an idea that in case of any conflict between the subject matter of legislation of Union and State Legislatures, the former will supersede the latter. In other words, the Centre has been given more powers as compared to that of States in case of any tussle on an issue involved. Article 246-A which has been inserted by Constitution (101st Amendment) Act in 2016 has given special powers to the Parliament to make laws with special reference to goods and services tax even in case of supply of goods or services in the course of inter State trade¹⁷. This again tells us about the dominance of the Centre at the time of making laws. An argument can be given that as there is only one Parliament comprising of *The House of People and Council of States in the country*¹⁸ whereas legislative assemblies are in every State so it is important to give priority to the Parliament as it directly or indirectly represents the needs and demands of the whole country whereas State Legislatures' demands are confined to its brief and limited territorial population. However, this contention cannot bring any scenario comprising of inequality or something like that in picture but we have to accept the fact that somewhere the intention of the members of the Constituent Assembly while framing the Constitution was to give prime concern or superiority to the Union irrespective of the fact that the State Legislatures can also participate in the process of making laws upon the subjects that have been mentioned in the Concurrent List. The Parliament's exclusive power to legislate on any matter which is not enumerated in the Concurrent or the *State List*¹⁹ gives us a message that the idea of having a strong Centre was on the cards of the Constitution makers and in order to avoid any kind of chaos and confusion between States, this residuary power was given to Parliament all alone. I am using the words 'chaos' and 'confusion' because if this power would have been given to States, there would have been a scenario of different kind of legislatures in every State owing to the demand of the society, within the territory of India and this would have created problems for the Centre to manage things at the national level.



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We have already seen that the Parliament has been empowered to legislate upon those matters as well which have been mentioned in State List in case of national interest.²⁰ It would be wrong to say that Cooperative Federalism somewhere violates the principle of 'Separation of Powers' as both of them have their applicability in different areas. The former talks about the relation between Centre and States whereas the latter avoids the interference of Executive in the functioning of judiciary and vice versa. It is to be remembered that *three Cs* viz. 'Cooperation', 'Commitment' and 'Continuity' are the essentials to determine the fate of an organised system of governance that play an important role in deciding the future of the citizens as well as the nation in totality and therefore, they cannot be neglected.

IV. *Self Ego v. National Interest*: WHAT COMES FIRST?

The legislative framework of India is such that the Centre has been empowered to grant funds to States for the implementation of policies at their own level. In India, various schemes are launched by governments for the upliftment of their citizens²¹. A proper patch up between the Centre and States help in implementing these schemes and programmes at the ground level. However, problem arises when State governments due to their self-conceit; disagree with the provisions of the plans or projects launched by the Central Governments. On a practical note, it won't be wrong to say that they are actually terrified by the fact that the Central Government may take credit of these schemes and in return this would affect their so called 'vote-banks'. This selfish approach not only proves to be a hurdle in all round development of the nation, but also plays an important role in depriving the citizens of their rights. On the other hand, it is necessary for the Union government as well to allocate and distribute funds to the State governments in an impartial, justified and useful manner. It is sometimes seen that the political party ruling at the Centre is interested in giving huge packages to the States that have the same government or governments that have expressly or impliedly capitulated in front of the Centre. The members of the Drafting Committee at the time of framing the Constitution never wanted this situation to come in front, but due to self-greed and over ambitious nature of various political parties, the nexus between the Centre and the States for the execution of plans sometimes gets disturbed.

It would be proper to say that the governments must work in a manner to respect the Fundamental principles of the Constitution of India instead of misusing their powers given by the holy text framed in 1950. The mandate



given by the citizens to various political parties must be respected by working for them in return and making prolific policies instead of playing the game of 'clash of egos' between each other. The reason of defining the limits and areas of working for the governments by the Constitution framers was to create a stability and transparency in their respective fields. They refrained from making it a totally Unitary Constitution in order to avoid the possibility of despotism which may have resulted in creating hurdles for the democracy. It is necessary for the Centre as well as the States to think of national interest primarily as, a nation can succeed when its citizens are educated, prosperous and self-dependent. Instead of satisfying their egos and interests, both the Centre as well as the States should perform their obligations in a manner suitable to the needs of the citizens of India. Their functioning should be like a bunch of flowers making a garland together that can purify the environment through its smell. Meaning thereby, a powerful and bold government at the Centre and cooperative governments at the States can help in taking the nation to the path of success. I am using the term 'powerful' for the Union government because it represents the nation in front of the whole world through its foreign policies, trade, infrastructure etc. However, it doesn't mean that the State governments are required to surrender in front of the Centre every time whenever there is a matter of implementation or execution of policies. Proper and justified responses along with objections up to some extent can be raised by these federal governments as they have a say because of the fact that they also have been elected by the people of their respective territories. In order to implement any scheme, the Central Government should take into confidence the governments of every state and if there are any grievances on part of the latter, they should be taken into consideration by the former.

However, again it is to be noted that this process should not turn out to be a blame game or imposition of personal ideologies. In democracy, every step taken by the governments have to be for the welfare of citizens and the nation rather than filling pockets. Therefore, it becomes necessary for the Centre as well as the States to work in an amicable manner ensuring that they don't indulge in any kind of ungracious and meaningless conflicts that may tarnish the image of the country and more importantly, damage the idea of democracy.

V. EPILOGUE

By now we have understood that the sociological framework of India is such that it includes people from various castes, religions and credos. Undoubtedly, the idea of unity in diversity has been very well enshrined in the Constitutional set-up of India. Therefore, for setting up a balance between *needs of the people and functioning of the country, a federal system with strong Centre* was proposed and composed by the framers



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of the Constitution²². Nevertheless, this system was made with an aim of taking everyone together for the better working of our democratic set up. There have been coalition governments at the Centre as well as States and this was possible due to the wonderfully defined written structure of the Constitution. There can be dissension on the issue that sometimes this system has created problems for passing of various important bills in the Council of States.²³ But, the idea of including the Upper House within the skeleton of legislature was to orchestrate a beautiful balance and involvement of States in the process of law making at the national level. As said earlier, just like the Parliament, State governments have been given the power and authority to make laws for people living in their respective territories. Of course, the layout of the Constitutional legislative power and process is such that it gives an upper hand to the Centre but we must not forget that this has been done to preserve the sanctity of the temple of democracy and avoid the areas of squabble between the States inter se. The chassis of the legislative actions has been formed on a rock solid foundation of Constitutional provisions containing the principles of equality and justice. Judiciary has been empowered to keep a check upon the functioning of the legislatures and any law made by the State violating the Fundamental Rights (or any other part of the Constitution as well) of the citizens of India shall be void up to the extent of violation. All these provisions give us a glimpse of dependency of every organ of the democracy viz. Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary upon each other for proper functioning of the country. As far as legislative skeleton is concerned, in order to move ahead, it is necessary for the Centre as well as States to function in a manner which is productive and more importantly, beneficial for the nation. Conflict of interests should be set aside and every attempt be made for ensuring successful organisation of policies for the betterment of citizens of India. It cannot be neglected that India, being a developing country has to go way ahead in achieving the goals that were desired by the founding fathers of the Constitution and this can only be done by proper cooperation and teamwork between the Centre and States. An equal representation and participation of every section of the society will help in taking the country on those heights that were dreamed by the framers of the Constitution.

VI. SUGGESTIONS AND REMEDIES FOR THE NATION'S GROWTH

It is quite evident from the above discussion that the growth of a nation rests upon the proper and prolific functioning of its institutions. Whether



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it is the judiciary, executive or the legislature, every organ has to play a vital role in making the country run on a defined positive goal so that the citizens don't suffer at large. The responsibilities of the power houses²⁴ increases in a democracy where the citizens are directly affected by the moves or I should say, steps of the governments. Therefore in this context, I would like to add that following steps should be taken both on part of the Centre as well as the States to ensure a smooth running of the Country:

- 1) The Centre as well as the State governments should try to formulate a policy or scheme that somewhere has a defined and meaningful agenda of 'public welfare.' Needless to emphasise the fact that branding of self-image and interests have to be kept aside while doing the same as they can derail the purpose of 'coming together for a better tomorrow'.
- 2) Secondly, the policies framed by the Centre should be accepted and applied by the States in their respective territories without having any prejudice for anyone. Meaning thereby, the States should not think in a manner which is *political* in nature say for e.g. that these policies will ensure a vote-bank for anyone or something like that. However, it doesn't mean that the States are bound to accept everything proposed by the Centre. They have every right to give suggestions and advice to the Centre for any amendment of their choice in the proposed legislation but that should rest on the base of 'citizen's welfare'.
- 3) It is to be kept in mind that the Centre should not discriminate between States while granting the funds to them for the implementation of schemes or formulation of policies. Say for eg. a party ruling in Centre should not give more funds to the State governments where its own party is in power and less to the State governments where it is not in power as it will simply dilute the purpose of federal structure of the Country and will somewhere create rift between the Centre and the State governments. A proper planning and cooperation is needed from both the sides.
- 4) Another method in which effective results can be obtained is that both the Centre and the States must follow the concept of 'Cooperative Federalism²⁵' in a verbatim sense. I mean to say that both have to understand that mutual cooperation is the need for defining a happy society which consists of people of various societies and culture.



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- 5) There are many provisions in the Indian Constitution that tell us that the framers of the Constitution of India actually wanted equal participation on part of the States as well as the Centre while making policies for the nation and that is why they talked about Rajya Sabha (The Council of States) where the members are elected through the votes of the Members of Legislative Assemblies of the States and every State has representation in it. Meaning thereby, the Centre must be aware of this fact that no law can be passed without the approval of Rajya Sabha (ordinance through President is an exception which is a Legislative process only) and therefore should take steps to ensure that its policies and ideologies are not

such that it becomes difficult for the States to walk together with them.

These are some of the principles on my end that can be followed to safeguard the interests of the citizens as well as the nation at large although the list is exhaustive and non ending knowing the fact that our society as well as laws are dynamic in nature It has to be remembered that 'Only talk does not cook rice'. We have to see that how the Centre and States interact with each other and avoid conflicts between them so that a healthy atmosphere through negotiations is created for the betterment of citizens.

VII. WAY FORWARD

All of us shall stand on the same platform believing the fact that India is a developing country even after 72 years of independence and therefore many of the issues need to be resolved like basic health facilities, proper sanitation, effective education of children etc. and all these targets have to be achieved through proper schemes in form of legislation (though there have been laws made on these issues but something more needs to be done). Legislation has to be framed by the legislature in form of laws and the responsibility lies with the Centre and the States for this. Therefore, a patch up between both the Centre and the States is desired in present Indian context. If India wants to move ahead and desires to bring itself in the league of 'developed nations', it has to stop doing self goals that are harmful for its economic, political and even geographical growth by finishing the conflicts between the Central and State governments that have been highlighted at different occasions. The strength of federalism lies in proper coordination and support for each other on part of the governments in most of the situations, if not every. Can we say that India will rise towards the path of success and prosperity without having a genuine policy of liaison and engineering between the governments? The answer is a simple 'No'. The Constitutional provisions have already shown that 'equal participation' of people in policy making in most of the cases was on the cards of the members of Drafting Committee. So, it needs to be understood that *cooperation*



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is the base of prosperity and this can only be achieved by diluting the self-interests and selfishness. India has already suffered a lot due to problems like overpopulation, poverty, unemployment, low per capita income of individuals etc., so it can't afford to let things go in the same manner continuously for a long time. It is high time when States and the Centre should come together to establish the spirit of 'common agendas' and 'welfare of the masses' by ignoring their own personal gains and finishing their 'hidden political motives' as everything comes after national interest.

We should not forget the words of K.R. Regmi that 'Federalism should be a meeting point of all groups'.

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¹ Abraham Lincoln's words while defining democracy.

² Sch. VII talks of Union, State and Concurrent List where the Union List has 97 items, State List has 66 and Concurrent List has 47 items.

³ The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution describes three Lists viz. Union, State and Concurrent which contain items on which the respective governments are authorized to legislate.

⁴ Art. 254(1) of the Indian Constitution.

⁵ Art. 254(2) of the Indian Constitution.

⁶ Proclamation of Emergency: If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or armed rebellion, he may, by Proclamation, made a declaration to that effect in respect of the whole of India or of such part of the territory thereof as may be specified in the Proclamation Explanation. A Proclamation of Emergency declaring that the security of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened by war or by external aggression or by armed rebellion may be made before the actual occurrence of war or of any such aggression or rebellion, if the President is satisfied that there is imminent danger thereof.

⁷ M. Laxmikanth, *Indian Polity* 3.2 (10th edn. 2017).

⁸ Art. 249. Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest.

⁹ AIR 1960 SC 1080.

¹⁰ J.N. Pandey, *Constitutional Law of India* 606-07 (45th edn. 2008).

¹¹ (2002) 5 SCC 203 : AIR 2002 SC 1895.

¹² V.N. Shukla, *Constitution of India* 779 (13th edn. 2017).

¹³ The doctrine is applied when the legislative competence of a legislature with regard to a particular enactment is challenged with reference to the entries in different Legislative Lists, because a law dealing with a subject in one list is also touching on a subject in another List not within the competence of that legislature.

¹⁴ (2005) 1 SCC 394 : AIR 2005 SC 162.

¹⁵ The doctrine says "You cannot do indirectly what you cannot do directly", meaning thereby, if the substance or the relevant matter is beyond the powers of a legislature to legislate upon, its outside or symbolic appearance won't save it from criticism or reprehension.

¹⁶ AIR 1966 SC 1571.

¹⁷ Art. 246 A — Special provision with respect to goods and services tax.

¹⁸ However, President of India is also included in the definition of Parliament but his job is to sign the bills passed by both the houses of the Parliament.

¹⁹ Art. 248 of the Indian Constitution talks about 'Residuary powers of legislation'.

²⁰ *Ibid.* at 8.

²¹ Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana etc. are some of the schemes launched by the Central Government.

²² Notes of Professor C.M. JARIWALA, Dean Academics, R.M.L.N.L.U.

²³ Art. 80(4) of the Constitution reads as "The representatives of each State in the Council of States shall be elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote."

²⁴ Here, it means the defined institutions of democracy that have been given the power to formulate laws and implement them in the territory of a nation.

²⁵ Solving of problems and disputes together by the States and the Centre by coming together on a single platform ensuring the welfare of the people and prosperity of the nation.

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