

STATE RELATIONS IN INDIA

India follows a **quasi-federal structure**, meaning it has both federal and unitary features. The Constitution provides a clear framework for relations between the **Union (Central Government)** and the **State Governments** under the following heads:

1. Legislative Relations

- **Union List:** Only Parliament can make laws
- **State List:** States can make laws
- **Concurrent List:** Both can make laws (but Union law prevails in case of conflict)

2. Administrative Relations

- States have their own administration, but:
 - The **Centre can give directions** to states
 - **During emergencies**, the Centre has **greater control** over state functions

3. Financial Relations

- The Centre collects most revenues (e.g., Income Tax, GST)
- States get a share of revenues through:
 - **Finance Commission recommendations**
 - **Grants-in-aid** and **tax devolution**

President's Rule (Article 356)

◆ What is President's Rule?

When the constitutional machinery of a state **breaks down**, the **President of India can take over the state's governance**. This is known as **President's Rule** or **State Emergency**.

Constitutional Provision:

- **Article 356** of the Constitution
- Invoked when the **Governor reports** that the government in the state **cannot function according to the Constitution**

Conditions for Imposition:

- No clear majority in the State Legislative Assembly
- Breakdown of law and order
- Failure of the constitutional machinery
- Refusal to follow constitutional directions of the Centre

Effects of President's Rule:

| Authority | What Happens |
|-----------------------------|---|
| State Legislature | May be dissolved or kept in suspended animation |
| Governor | Becomes the real executive head of the state |
| Council of Ministers | Dismissed |
| Parliament | Takes over the legislative powers of the State Legislature |
| President | Acts on the advice of the Union Cabinet |