



LAKSH

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ipem
Law Academy
GHAZIABAD



NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

“CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS UNDER INDIAN CONSTITUTION”

28th MARCH 2020 (Saturday)

More Details



www.ipemgzb.ac.in



A-13/1, South Side G.T. Road
Industrial Area, NH-24 By Pass,
Ghaziabad, U.P.-201010



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About the Seminar

India adopted a Federal Constitution where the powers have been divided into the Centre Government and the State Governments. Both Units are entitled to perform their functions within their assigned area and cannot go out of it or encroach on the area assigned to the other. However the Federal framework of the Indian Constitution provides for a good deal of centralization. The Union Government has a large sphere of action and plays a more dominant role than the States. There is a long Concurrent List containing subjects of common interest to both the Centre and States in which both Centre and State Governments can legislate and in case of conflict the Centre is to dominate. The Emergency provisions provide a way of transforming the normal Federal fabric into an almost unitary system, so as to meet national exigencies effectively. In certain circumstances the Parliament becomes competent to legislate even in the exclusive field of the State. The process of amending the Constitution for that matter is not very rigid. The Constitution of India is a single frame which applies to Centre as well as States and no Unit can get out of it but has to work within this framework. No State Government can frame its own Constitution and every Unit is to be governed by the provision of Constitution of India.

In other federations like USA, the duality of a Government produces a diversity of laws, whereby the States are free to draw their own Constitution covering matters within their competence. It is not so in India. Such a situation has been avoided in India, though before 1935 India was governed as a Unitary State and uniform system of laws which had been established in many areas like Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure, Evidences, Marriages, Divorce, Inheritance etc. After Independence all such subjects have been placed in Concurrent list by the Constitution, so that uniformity may be preserved in the laws without interfering the Federal system. The effect however remains that though the Centre in India is strong but utmost Inter-Governmental Cooperation is sought to be promoted within the Constitutional framework. Yet the States are not the agents of the Centre, they exist under the Constitution and not at the sufferance of the Centre. States enjoy large amount of autonomy in normal times. The Federal portion of Constitution can be amended not unitarily by the Centre alone but only with the cooperation of Centre and States. This aspect constitutes the essence of Federalism and has been declared to be essential feature of the Constitution and a part of its basic structure.

India is not a pure Federal State in the true sense because it is not formed by agreement among various States and it is open to Central Government not only to change the boundaries but even to extinguish a State (Article 3). The Indian Federalism is also considered pseudo-federation or quasi-federation. Parliament may make laws for the whole or any part of territory of India while Legislature of the State may make laws of the whole or any part of the State. However, no law made by Parliament shall be deemed to be invalid on the ground that it would have extra-territorial operation. This doctrine of territorial nexus has been a subject matter of dispute from time to time in the courts.

The Union has its own area of power to legislate the territories in which it functions. The States in turn have their own areas of power independent of the Union to ensure that State Government by its actions or inactions does not interfere with the Legislative and Administrative policies of the Union and thereby undermine the unity of the Nation. Certain powers of Administrative Control over the States have been given to the Central Government. Sometimes when the Union is ruled by one Political Party and a State is ruled by another political party, a conflict arises regarding the administrative relations between the Union and the State.

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Objective of the Seminar

- After about seventy years of the working of the Constitution, this is the time to relook at the Constitution and work towards the establishment of a true Federation where the States may also feel strengthened and at the same time are not a threat to the Unity and Integrity of the country.
- The Objective of the Seminar is to make an attempt to redefine the Relationship between the Centre and States so as to make States stronger and more autonomous;
- To maintain Harmony while analyzing and exercising control over Legislation as well as Administration of the States.

Research Papers and Sub-Themes

- The Research Papers from the participants are invited on the following Sub-Themes of the Seminar: -
- Nature and History of Federalism in India
 - Reasons for making the Central Government strong as compared to States in India
 - Distribution of Legislative Powers in India
 - Distribution of Administrative Powers in India
 - Distribution of Financial Powers in India
 - Power of Union to deal with Extraordinary provisions such as Emergency
 - Provisions in case of failure of Constitutional machinery in State
 - Power of Parliament to legislate with respect the Matters in the State list
 - Power of Parliament for formation of new States and Alteration of Areas/Boundaries and Names of the States as well as Extinct the existing State
 - Any other related topic (s).

Note-The above Sub-Themes are only illustrative and Papers on allied issues may also be considered in accordance with the Theme of the seminar.

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Abstract and Paper Submission

Abstract should be of approx 300 words including Key Words. The details of the Authors along with Abstract should be submitted latest by **28th January, 2020**. All the Abstracts will be reviewed by Expert Team, the decision of which will be notified by email by **10th February, 2020**. Full Papers in the range of 3000 to 5000 words be submitted till **10th March, 2020**. Only after the acceptance of the Abstracts, the Prospective Paper Presenters need to submit their Full Paper. However the Organizing Committee reserves the right to accept or reject the final paper at their discretion. The Plagiarism must not exceed the limit of 20% including References.

Abstracts/Papers submitted to the Seminar must be Original. The Authors are requested to submit the Abstract and Full Papers through e-mail attachment in MS word format to email at: lawseminar@ipemgzb.ac.in.

Last Date of Abstract submission	28th January, 2020
Abstract Acceptance to be Notified by email	10th February, 2020
Last Date of Full Paper submission	10th March, 2020

Publication

All the Papers will be reviewed and the selected good quality Papers will be published in the Special Issue of IPEM Law Journal (ISSN No. 2581-3129) or Book.

Registration Fees

Teachers/ Academicians / Advocates	₹ 500/-
Research Scholars & Students	₹ 300/-

The Registration Fee will include the Payment for the Seminar Kit, Refreshments and Lunch etc. during the Seminar. The Registration Fee should be paid by **Demand Draft in favor of IPEM Law Academy payable at Ghaziabad**. Payment can also be done through NEFT. The details & payment receipt has to be emailed along with Registration Form. The Participants have to bear their own Travelling Expenses and no TA/DA will be Provided by IPEM.

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About IPEM LAW ACADEMY:

IPEM Law Academy (NAAC Accredited) affiliated to Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut and approved by the Bar Council of India, offers LLB (3Yrs) and BALLB (5Yrs) Courses. In the course of their studies, the Students are encouraged to visit Parliament, Courts, participate in Workshops, Guest Lectures and Moot Court Competitions, Seminars and Other Scholastic and Non-Scholastic Activities. The IPEM Law Academy is located at NH-24 Bypass (near Vijay Nagar, Ghaziabad) adjoining East Delhi, Noida & Greater Noida (West). It is well connected by all modes of public transport also. It has spacious self contained Campus spread over five acres of land. The infrastructure and layout of the Academy are planned in such a congenial manner that it is learner's paradise.

IPEM Law Academy was established in 2005 to impart legal education as a growing area of knowledge. It is a Centre for Learning, where full encouragement is given to the Scholars to become futuristic in their approach and endorse the qualities of being legal professionals of tomorrow. The Academy provides a good learning environment combined with the teaching pedagogy. The Faculty is highly educated in their respective fields and subjects. There is a regular feedback system in which the Students provide Feedback directly to the Governing Body. The Campus has congenial ambience, conducive to learning and education and to excel in chosen field.

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:: Organizing Committee ::

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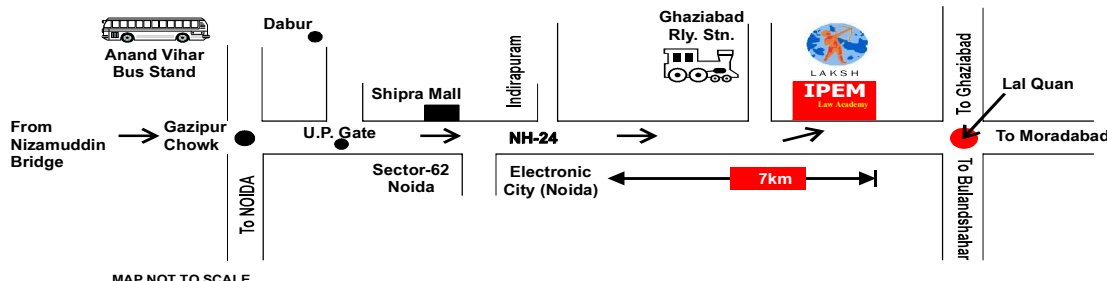
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:: LOCATION MAP ::



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