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CHAPTER V

THOUGHTS OF DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR ON POLICIES FOR POLITICAL STABILITY

5.1 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar’s Views on Political Stability:

The Indian constitution has been a finest model for the developing countries as we enter in the 21st century. It is largely due to pioneering vision of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, founder and chief architect of the constitution of India. While celebrating the 50th anniversary of the adoption of Indian constitution and evaluating achievements, it will be worthwhile to transform the Babasaheb Vision into action in the present era of liberalization, privatization, and Globalization. (Khan Nazeer H. 2001, P.33). Ambedkar was a great visionary of new social order and eminent constitutionals. He was one of the few statesman politicians in India who took active part in all the deliberations of constitution making from the mortford reforms 1919 to cabinet mission scheme 1946 except Cripps proposals. While considering Dr. Ambedkar’s contribution to constitution making we have to take note of his two different capacities, i.e. as a champion of the untouchables, and as a constitutional expert.

Dr. Ambedkar’s vision was to see India as a secular and sovereign state. The legal and constitutional philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar has been reflected in many documents and speeches made by him from time to time. However his magnificent contribution to constitutional jurisprudence. He displayed his
excellence in constitution making. To frame the new constitution for newborn nation state like India is very difficult task, because India is a multicultural society consisting of several religious communities, castes and tribes etc. With their different social structure and organization, tradition, value-systems, customs and cultural practices. These are embroidered with segmented divisions, which are hierarchically arranged and distributed in different geographical region having different socio-philosophical traditions and cultural practices. For the realization of these ideals and to frame the basic law of the land a constituent assembly was established after independence. It was appointed on August 29, 1947.

5.1.1 Parliamentary Democratic System:

The draft constitution was introduced in the constituent assembly on November 4, 1948 by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar gave speech with reference of Indian society and deep understanding of the psychology of Indian people. He compared the democratic system of the presidential type of America and the parliamentary type of England. In the Draft constitution of India Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar suggested parliamentary system of constitution with nominal head of the state as president. Thus he suggested a new pattern of parliamentary differing from American and British pattern.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar said,

"In the draft constitution there is placed at the head of the Indian union a functionary who is called the president of the union. The title of this..."
functionary reminds one identity of names there is nothing in common. what that draft constitution proposes is the parliamentary system. Under the draft constitution, the president occupies the same position as the King under the English constitution. He is the head of the state but not of the Executive. He represents the nation but does not rule the nation. He is the symbol of the Nations. His place in the administration is that of a ceremonial device on a seal by which the Nation's decisions are made known the president of the Indian Union will be generally bound by the advice of his Ministers. He can do nothing contrary to their advice nor can do anything without their advice.... the president of the Indian Union has no powers to do so as long as his ministers command a majority in parliament". (CAD: Vol. VII, 1948, PP.31-44)

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a strong supporter of parliamentary form of government for political stability, unity and security of India right from the inception of government of India Act of 1935. He believed in the peaceful democratic methods of legislation, persuasion, discussion, consensus etc. Are more important for socio-economic change. He firmly believed that the parliamentary system of government alone could usher in an egalitarian society through the application of principles of social democracy. Such as socio-economic justice and equality amongst the people according to Babasaheb Ambedkar Vision essential for the successful functioning of parliamentary system of government are:
1. For the modern society the successful functioning of the democracy active functional opposition is required. Responsible and complete opposition party is the key to free political life. No parliamentary democracy can function successfully without such an opposition party.

2. The second and pillar of parliamentary democracy is free and fair election. In the absence of these two pillars of democracy or in the absence of any of these democracy degenerates into monocracy and dictatorship in the name of democratic form of government.

The Preamble of our constitution echoes the principles of parliamentary democracy it reads.

“We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN (SOCIALIST SECULAR) (42ND Amendment) DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

EQUALITY of status and opportunity and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity (and integrity) of the Nation.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar sounded a rate of warning many time that if parliamentary democracy fails to bring socio-economic justices, the result would be anarchy rebellion and bloodshed. In particular, the plight of the weaker
sections. The poorest of the poor, will have to be immediately attended to. Than only the fruits of democracy can be realized.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar after pointing out the pitfalls of democracy, made certain positive suggestion for its successful working which are

A) Every democratic form of government aiming at the welfare to all people must not allow dynastic rule or hereditary, authoritarian, autocratic rule to grow under its umbrella of welfare and well being of the people.

B) The adoption of the principle of equality, equal treatment in administrative, legislative matters and equal protection of laws must be the heart and soul of any successful government.

C) No democratic form of government shall survive, without observing the principles of constitutional morality such as fair method of election with honesty and integrity etc.

For Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar moral fabric of society governed as well as the governance must be strong. In other words public conscience, moral order and constitutional morality, ethics of politicians, that constitute the core of policy making, must be very sound and strong if democracy is to survive for long period of progress and prosperity for the common people and political stability and security of India. The vision of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar helped India to pursue its tenets for the last 54 years without much political breach and keeping political unity required for nation-states existence.
5.1.2 Centre-State Relations:

India represents a plural society in which a variety of ethnic linguistic and religious groups co-exist in terms of varying co-operation and competition. The main objective was to create a strong central government, which would unify the country into a homogenous nation and maintain India's unity and security.

5.1.3 Article 356 for Political Stability:

The constitutional experience of the past fifty years in India discloses that there has been persistent criticism, in ever mounting intensity both in regard to the frequency and the manner of use of Article 356 of the constitution of India. Recent political turmoil in relation to use of Article 356 in U.P., Bihar are once again focused the attention of all common people in India on the frequent misuse of Article 356. It is now well known that president rule was introduced 98 times by October 1996. It was no Prime Minister who did not misused Article 356. If you look statistical data late Prime Minister Nehru (7) Shastri (2) Morarji Desai (9) Indira Gandhi (48) Rajiv Gandhi (6) P.V. Narsima Rao (11) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1) but not succeeded because honorable President K.R. Narayanan sent the recommendations of the cabinet for reconsideration. (Khan Nazeer H.: 2001, P.12). The cabinet was thus forced to abandon to use of the article 356. It was unthinkable and unpredictable in the political circle. For the first time, the president took a step under the provision inserted by the 44th Amendment in Article 74 (1) of the constitution. This is a historic action on the part of the president of India.
However, today there is a change in the political climate of the country, with a shift from one party dominance or majority government to the coalition rule at the center. It is necessary to study the thoughts of Dr. Babasaheb on Article 356 and it’s relevance in present time. Various committee reports ranging from administrative reform committee (1973) Sarkaria commission (1987) have given valuable suggestions for the center-state relation. Unfortunately suggestions by committee and reports no value for the successive governments Indira Gandhi to Atal Bihari Vajpayee. (The pioneer: 17th February 1999)

5.1.3.1 Historical Background of Article 356:

The origin of Article 356 can be traced to Government of India Act, 1935. Section 93 of the Act provided that if the governor of a province was satisfied that a situation has a risen in which the governance of the province can not be carried on in accordance with provisions of the act, he may, by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by a provisional body or authority the minister and the legislature and to discharge the function thus assumed in his discretion. The only exceptions were that he could not encroach upon the powers of the High court. Similar powers were conferred on the Governor General under section 45, which was a part of the federal scheme. However this part never came into operation. (Sarkaria Commission Report: PP.166-67) When the constitution work has started the constitution framers were deeply concerned with the need for ensuring peace
and tranquility throughout the country. External aggression in Jammu and Kashmir, the emergence of disruptive forces and widespread violent disturbances in the wake of partition, demonstrated to the imperative necessity of making special provision for effectively and swiftly dealing with grave situation of law and order. The need for conferring special power on union government was accepted and it was agreed that the president of India would be given the powers of superseding the state legislature and government.

The constitution framers decided that president would exercise all his functions on the advice of his council of ministers. It was also decided that the Governor in a state should not be an elected one but be a nominated functionary. Constitution assembly finally decided that the responsibility of intervening in the administration of state when it was faced with a threatened or actual breakdown of the constitutional arrangements would be exclusively that of the president.

The Indian constitution provides for three type of emergencies (a) whereby the security of India is threatened by external aggression, (Article 352). (b) A state Government is not functioning in accordance with the provision of the constitution (Article 356). (c) Whereby financial stability or credit of India is threatened (Financial emergency) (Article 360).

However, Article 352 have been used only twice unmercifully that of article 356, 108 times and article 360 not so far. (The pioneer: 26th January 1999) Rajamandar committee in 1971, Tamilnadu government in 1974, the west
Bengal Government, government of Andhra Pradesh and the BJP government of Rajasthan and regional political parties have demanded the deletion of Article 356 from the constitution.

5.1.3.2 Objective of Articles 355 and 356:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, the chairman of the drafting committee explained the underlying rational objectives of introducing Article 355 in the constituent Assembly.

Dr. Babasaheb stressed that, “Our constitution not withstanding that many of its provisions bestow overriding powers on the center, nonetheless gives, on the federal principle, plenary authority to the provinces to make laws and administer the same in the field assigned to them. That being so, if the center is to interfere in the administration of provincial affairs, it must be by and under some obligation, which the constitution imposes upon the center. It was also emphasized that the invasion by the center of the provincial field must not be an invasion, which is wanton, arbitrary and unauthorized by law. Therefore, in order to make it quite clear that articles 278 and 278-A are not to be deemed as a wanton invasion by the center upon the authority of the province, “we propose to introduce Article 277-A. As members will see article 277-A says that it will be found that it is not our constitution alone which is going to create this duty and this obligation. Similar clauses appear in the American constitution. They also occur in the Australian constitution, where the constitution, in express terms provides that it shall be the duty of the central government to
protect the units or the states from external aggression or internal commotion. 
All that we prepare to do is to add one more clause to the principle enunciated in the American and Australian constitutions, namely, that it shall also be the duty of the Union to maintain the constitution in the provinces as enacted by this law... (CAD: Vol. IX, PP. 175-78)

The provision for president rule made in article 278 of the draft constitution now Article 356 was later changed drastically. The Article 277-A now Article 355 of the constitution contains the guarantee clause of the US constitution. This article was needed to impose on the union an obligation to protect the unit and to maintain the constitution. However, 277-A evoked ideal reaction in the assembly. The other two articles which created reaction in the assembly were article 278 and 278-A. In article 278 the word ‘otherwise’ was added empowering the president too assume the functions of a provincial government, whether or not he had received a request to intervene from the governor, Article 278-A which consisted largely of clause (4) of article 278, embodied two major changes. It empowered parliament, upon the proclamation by the president that he had assumed the functions of the provincial government, to confer on the president, “the power of the legislature of the state to make laws” and gave him authority to delegate this power. It also authorized the president to spend money from the state revenues if parliament happened not to be in session. These two articles now commonly referred to as ‘President rule’ there were not opposed on the floor of the Assembly by any of
its ranking members. However, other members condemned the provisions as far too sweeping thus reducing provincial autonomy to a force.

Constituent assembly member H.V. Kamath, made the objection he informed the assembly that the foresaw the possible end of democracy in India in the form of Hitler like take over by the union Government “otherwise” is a diabolical word in this context he said, “and I pray to god that it will be deleted from this article”. P. S. Deshmukh believed that bestowing such powers on the president was both impractical and unfederal because it placed too great a burden upon parliament and gave the president to override at his own sweet will the provisions of the constitution itself. (Sarkaria Commission report: P.167)

The major speakers in support of the complex provisions and particularly of Article 278 and 278-A were Ayyar and Santhanam and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. In reply to the criticism made by some members of the constituent assembly, Dr. Babasaheb stated, “In regard to the general debate which has taken place in which it has been suggested that these articles are liable to be abused, I may say that I do not altogether deny that there is a possibility of these articles being abused or employed for political purposes. But that an objection applies to every part of the constitution which gave powers to the center override the provinces. In fact I share the sentiments expressed by my honorable friend Mr. Gupte yesterday that the proper thing we ought to expect is that such articles will never be called into operation and that they would brought remain a deal letter. If at all they are brought into operation, I hope the president who is
endowed with these powers, will take proper precautions before actually suspending the administration of the provinces. I hope the first thing he will do would be to order to election allowing the people of the province to settle matters by themselves. It is only when these two remedies fail that he would resort to this article. It is only in those circumstances he would resort to this article. I do not think we could then say that these articles were imported in vain or that the president had acted wantonly. (CAD: Vol. IX, P.177) Thus the constituent assembly recognized that the provisions of articles 355 and 356 were necessary to meet an exceptions where break down of the constitutional machinery occurs in a state.

Sarkaria’s commission observed, “the constitution framers conceived these provisions as more than a mere grant of overriding powers to the union over the states they regarded them as a bulwark of the constitution, an ultimate assurance of maintaining or restoring representative government in states responsible to the people. They expressed that these extraordinary provisions would be called into operation rarely in extreme cases as a last resort, when all alternative correctives fail. (Sarkaria commission report: P.168)

In S. R. Bommai Vs Union of India and others a nine judge bench of the court observed that, “Ambedkar himself hoped that resort to article 356 (1) would only be a as a last measure and before the article is brought into operation the president would take proper precaution. Court hoped that president would issue a warning to the concerned state. If the warning failed, he
would order an election in the state and if only when said two remedies failed, that he would resort to the Article. (Shyamlal and Saxena K. S 1998, PP.235-48)

The provisions of the Article 356 are intended to be used as a last measure. But the hopes of chief architect of Indian Constitution Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and other honorable, members of the constituent assembly have been belied by the ruling party in the center as when the situation arise in the particular state or states. The words, “failure of the constitutional machinery” were interpreted by the union government according to the political interest of the party in power in the union. There was numbers of times use of Article 356 in 1977 and 1980 that was political leaders and political parties’ mistakes not constitutional failures.

5.1.4 Federalism :

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a strong advocate of federal structure of the union because India is a large country with diverse cultures, religions, languages, tribal and ethnic differences and even marginal racial variations, with historical geographical and political divergences, cannot bear true faith with democracy and collective freedom without authentic federal features. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar regarded federalism as basically concerned with a democratic system and national unity and security. It is a well-known fact that the Indian constitution has not used the word federation, Instead the term ‘Union’ has been used. It was also intended to connote a higher degree of
integration. Article 1 reads, “India that is, shall be a union of states”. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar justified the use of word “Union” on two grounds: First, Federalism in India has not been the result of an agreement among the units and Secondary, the constituent Units of the Indian federalism has not got the right to secede from the union. In his own words, the constitution of the states is A single frame from which neither they can get out and within which they must work.

Dr. Babasaheb proposed the institution of unified judicial system single judiciary starting from down court to high court and high court to the apex court the supreme court of India, uniformity in laws, and common all India services with a view strengthen National unity and security. Pleading in support of strong center, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar said, “the basic principle of federalism is that the legislative and executive authority is partitioned between the center and the not by any law to be made but by the constitution itself. The state is in no way dependent upon the center for their legislation or executive authority. The states and the center are co-equal in this regard”. It was his strong faith that federalism would rest on a balance between the center and the federal units what is needed is neither complete independence nor total dependence, but interdependence that create harmony, orderly progress and prosperity unity while allowing diversity, oneness while providing for diversion, is the outstanding characteristic of modern federalism. Dr. Babasaheb had faith that a federal state is an institutional means for the solution of social economic problem. The federalism means an ideal policy
with the union at the center and states at the periphery. It does not mean a league of small states united in a loose relationship nor the agencies of the union government deriving power form it, both the union and the state governments derive authority from the constitution. The Indian constitution has accordingly adopted a mid-way between centralization and decentralization of power for the reason that (A) there is a clear demarcation of government powers between the center and the states. (B) Each government is independent of the other in its own field and (C) The constitution has provided for an independent Judiciary for setting disputes between the union and the states in respect of division of powers. Ambedkar’s concept of federalism is that the state is a federation in normal times and turns into unitary type in emergency. According to him, the term ‘Indian Union’ means that the Indian federation is not the result of an agreement by the units, and the component units have no freedom to secede from it and the union should be strong, stable, capable, of holding together irrespective of state loyalties and thereby such a union of states lead to national unity and integrity.

5.2 Policies for the Political Stability Adopted by the government:

For political unity and stability government had adopted following policies:

I) Parliamentary system of democracy

II) Centre- state relation

III) Federalism
5.2.1 Parliamentary Democratic System:

Looking back to the scenario of the third world countries we find that there constitution, Government, military rule kept on changing as well as forming and dissolving very frequently. India among them is the only country which stands firm in all manners neither has changed its constitution nor imposed any military rule since independence. We are proud to say that India is the largest parliamentary democratic system in the world having unity in diversity were people of different class, caste, religion, stay together, to form one unit. During the last 50 years we have seen the working of our constitution. Many amendments have been made in it from time to time, but its basic framework has not been changed. In order to protect its basic framework the Supreme Court has also said in the Keshavanand Bharati case that the parliament cannot amend its basic framework, which has been handed over to us by the constituent Assembly. The credit for framing the draft constitution goes to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. As a chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar made a vital contribution to the framing of the constitution of India.

5.2.2 Centre-State Relations:

Relation between the centre and state refers to the provision listed in the Indian constitution as well as to the ongoing pattern of interaction between the union the states. The arena of centre state relationship has increased enormously with the assumption of a key role by the central under national economic planning. In a few other areas also despite the division of responsibilities by the constitution
the requirement, of administration convince make coordination between the centre and the states have been undergoing fundamental changes and nature of demand pattern in a democratic polity. Every federal constitution necessarily contains provisions regulating centre state relation. These provisions must provide for adjustment in cases of conflict between the two coexisting authorities. There are generally four areas of potential conflict the legislative the administrative the Judicial and the financial. However, the constitution of India provides for a single integrated judicial system.

5.2.3 Legislative Relation Between Centre and State:

5.2.3.1 Union Supremacy:

Chapter I of part XI of the constitution deal with the legislative relation between the union and the states. According to Indian constitution, legislative powers of Parliament and state legislatures have been divided into three lists in the seventh schedule of the constitution. List I called the union list deals with all the subjects within the exclusive competence of Parliament. List II set forth all the subjects, which are in the exclusive competence of the state legislature. List III known as the concurrent list contains matters in respect of which both the union and states can legislate. Having made this division, the constitution has laid down a scheme of priority embodying to principle of supremacy of union laws over state laws (Majumdar A. K. and Sing Bhanwar Singh 2000, P2)

Country like India, where many regional minorities live together and one can predict a total federation for such mozac of culture. But Dr. Babasaheb
Ambedkar of the view that supremacy of union would be better to keep this country integrated in the event of any subversion, both self perceived or integrated any foreign power. That is why, we could be able to fight regionalism in Punjab or in Jammu & Kashmir. This is a great contribution to the security of India by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

5.2.3.2 Administrative Relations Between Centre and States:

Union Control over States:

The Constitution of India contains provisions for the division of exclusive power between the centre and the states. In general the executive power of the centre extends primarily to matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws. Similarly the executive power of a state extends to matters with respects to which state legislature has power to make laws.

In the realm of administration relations the constitution provides several methods for union control over the state. These provisions ensure that state’s administration does not interfere with the legislative and executive of each constituent state, which ultimately is most essential for the strength and survival of the union.

Directions by the Central Government to State Government:

Directions by the central government to state governments form a major category of control. Apart from emergencies, the central government is empowered to enforce union laws in respect of Constitution, and maintenance,
internal law and order, and national security matters. The constitution has also provided a sanction against non-compliance by the state. Article 365 provides that in case compliance the President shall be competent to make a proclamation under article 356 that constitutional machinery has failed where upon the coercive provisions of that article will come into play.

**All India Services :**

From the national integration point of view states have officers who will not be influenced by parochial and regional considerations in tackling the various administrative problems. The officers are in a position to fulfil their responsibilities, without being unduly subjected to the influence of local politicians. However regional language has been adopted as the official language by the states, officers, non-familiar with that language will find it difficult to fulfil their responsibilities. The language problem has made more difficult the recruitment to all India services.

However, due to the All India Services, to the certain extent regional influence and the regionalism in administration brought under control, and unitary approach is promoted. This principle in the Constitution and the nature of our federal cum unitary Constitution helped a lot to integrate our country. It may be because of political and other regional politicians, by and large, observed this principle that helped to maintain the security of our country.
Financial Assistance:

Financial assistance a major technique of control by union over the states under article 275, Parliament is empowered to give financial assistance to states in need of such assistance.

Under articles 275 and 282 the union can exercise an indirect control over the executive policies of the states. Similarly the union Government is empowered by the constitution to grants loan to states and also to guarantee loans raised by the exercise control over the administration of states subjects.

Constitutional Bodies:

Inter-state council:

Article 263 provides for the creation of an inter-state council to effect coordination among the states. The President is empowered to establish it is any time. He finds that public interest would be served thereby. Though the President can define the nature of the duties to be performed by the council. The council can either be a permanent body or adhoc. The four regional sales tax councils constituted recently will discuss and coordinate all matters regarding the levy of sales tax. Primarily they will set to remove the complaint of multiple taxes by adjoining states.

a) Water disputes settlement machinery:

India is vast country. It contains many rivers, which flow across state lives. Article 262 empowers the Parliament to exclude the adjudication of any dispute with respect to the waters of any inter-state river or river valley from the
Jurisdiction of the courts and provides for the adjudication of such disputes in any manner provided by parliament.

Although an Act of parliament authorized the creation of a tribunal to handle disputes between the states concerning inter-state waterways, the central government has relied on negotiation.

b) Statutory bodies zonal councils:

Many cooperative arrangements have been established by the centre and the states under various statutes. Prominent among them are the zonal councils set-up under the state Reorganization Act 1956. By the Act the whole of India, Each zonal council consists of a union minister, the chief ministers, of the states, included in the zone and two other ministers of each state nominated by its Governor.

The main function of the councils is to make recommendations on matters of common interest in the field of economic and social planning and with respect to border disputes, linguistic disputes, and minorities and inter state transport. However that council has not succeeded in evolving coordinating and integrated lines of action over a large fields. The area of agreement and cooperation has also not been impressive. This coordinating Central Bodies in a way help to pacify the difference and conflicts, which is a matter of national security in the long run.

As for the financial relation between the centre and the states the financial dependence of the states on the union is a marked feature of the Indian federal
structure and development involving huge outlays. Another characteristic has been the influence of the political processes on the centre-state relation. In this field the federal principal remained obscured during the twenty years the congress party held a monopoly of power at the centre and in the states. Under such circumstances extra constitutional means became available for the operation of the centre-state relationship. This financial relations in favour of centre’s upper hand has made the centre more stronger and on the contrary, helped to bind the state without any fade way fillings.

Inter-State Water Disputes:

India has got many inter-state rivers and interstate disputes regarding the use of waters of these rivers. The administrative Reforms Commission has noted nine disputes still awaiting settlements. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had thoughts of a permanent body for the settlement of such disputes. (CAD.Vol.IX P.118) A commission presided over by a chairman with adequate legal and administrative knowledge and whose members are technical experts compared to the adhoc settlements envisaged in the present arrangement.

Distribution of financial resources:

The distribution of financial resources is a major problem in the centre-state set up of India with the bulk of the major revenue yielding items falling under the control of the centre. The states are forced more and more rely upon and ask for increased shares in the total pool. The present system is to share the revenues allocated on the recommendation of the finance commission set up every five
years under article 280 of the constitution. The selection of members of each commission on an adhoc basis that may look influenced by political consideration cannot inspire confidence of the states.

5.3 Indian Federalism:

The government of India act 1935 established the nucleus of the federal form of government. However, there was hardly any problem of centre. State relation under the act in view of the large power, which remained with the governor and the governor general. Centre state relations in the strict sense of the term may be said to have former princely states and particularly so after the creation of the linguistic states. India is a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-cultural country having so much diversity, the unitary system would have been both unworkable and inadvisable. Therefore in order to achieve unity and integration the federal system was the only course open to the framers of the constitution (Gautam Munshilal: 1993, P.56) Now a present day federalism in India has also been facing a challenge as the pattern of modernization and pattern of industrialization followed turned out even and socially discriminatory. Regional imbalance and inequalities of states were retained and accentuated. The tribal struggle and insurgency along with armed rebellion in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Assam are a challenge to internal security and national unity of India.
5.4 Assessment:

5.4.1 Policies for the Political Stability:

For the political stability and security of India, Dr. Babasaheb suggested parliamentary democracy system, and federalism this two important policies directly adopted by government of India. Due to such policies, we have maintained unity and security of India.

5.4.2 Parliamentary Democratic System:

Looking back at the scenario of the third world countries we find that there constitution, government, military rule kept on changing as well as forming and dissolving very frequently. India among them is the only country which stands firm in all manners neither has changed its constitution, nor imposed any military rule since independence. We are proud to say that India is the largest Parliamentary democratic system in the world having unity in diversity were people different class, caste, religion, stay together, to form one unit. This is possible only due to the implementation of constitution framed by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and we hope that the condition remained same in coming ages.

It is needless to explain that in order to bring about national unity, a coherent society based on associated life, common activity and free communication is essential. The state is nothing but the reflection of its social structure and its social endosmosis, as the people constitute the political institutions of the state. Therefore, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar attached great importance to the state for national unity and expressed that national unity requires a state in which all sections of the society get an
opportunity to take part in the constitution of its political constitutions and also share responsibility for national integration purpose Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar rejected duel citizenship which is existing in U.S.A. Indian constitution adopted single citizenship for the purpose of national integration, uniform laws and common system of administration are the landmarks of Dr. Ambedkar’s constitutional concepts which too have bearing on national unity and integration. India being a largest and vast country with multi-culture and multi-ethnic population one may doubt about the introduction and implementation of uniform basic laws however but experience shows that various uniform laws such as criminal procedure code, civil procedure code, Indian penal code, Indian evidence Act, Transfer of property Act, Indian contract act and so on had been successfully introduced and implemented. All the people welcome and accept such laws as they create a sense of oneness and integrate the people of various regions, caste and creed and thereby the society becomes one integral whole.

The common system, of administration is another integrating factor for national unity and security. For army or any other officers from civilian it imparts opportunity to young generation to move from one place to another in the country and serves the people. For example armed forces trained there jawans and officers in such manner that they forget all the caste regional and other differences, other hard common system of administration provides opportunities to the leaders, and bureaucratic and exchanges their thought on various matters of developmental and administrative matters. The common system of administration helps in promoting common culture in the country, which is an essential integrating factor as it creates common sentiments among the people. Thus the system promotes the national
integration and ensures national unity. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar laid great stress on the concept of common system of administration and uniformity of law in various provisions of our constitution. Besides all India services, single citizenship, common administration and single judicial system are also unifying factors as they create common thinking that we are Indians whether we live in any part of the country. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar laid foundation for political stability through constitutional provisions and various writing and speeches and government of India adopted his policies through various means.

5.4.3 Indian Federalism:

India is a multi-ethnic, multi-culture, multi-lingual, nation state. Therefore in order to achieve unity and security Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar suggested the federal system for political stability and it was adopted government of India. Now present day federalism in India has facing a challenge as the pattern of modernization and pattern of globalization. Regional imbalance and inequalities of states were retained and accentuated. The tribal struggle and insurgency along with armed rebellion in the states of Arunachal pradesh, Nagaland Manipur, Mizoram Tripura and Assam are a challenge to internal security and unity of India. But these challenges can manageable through constitutional provision and proper political decisions. Today we are united because government of India adopted Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar policies related to parliamentary democracy and federalism for political stability.

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