The proposed research study venture to undertake an enquiry into the various aspects of the problem of state-autonomy and its emerging trends under Indian Federation. The demand for greater autonomy to the states has been more and more gaining strength since the forth general election of 1967. We perceive that the state-autonomy demand is continuously on increase after every general election in the country. It is also gaining a momentum due to the reaction of certain arbitrary and unjustified acts, committed knowingly or unknowingly by the centre against the autonomy of states, at times. There is din, confusion, and mist of uncertainty on the political horizon of India, these days.

On the one side, we see that there has been a demand for drastic constitutional changes for giving greater autonomy to the states in all spheres - legislative, administrative and financial.

The Raj Mannar Committee report (1971) Anandpur Sahib resolution (1972), A.R.C. recommendations, West Bengal memorandum (1977), the inaugural address in Kashmir Mela by Sheikh Abdullah at Calcutta (1978), the demands of Akali Govt. of Punjab, the demand of A.D.M.K. Government of Tamil Nadu
all have pressed strongly for the much greater scope of state autonomy under Indian Federation.

United left government of West Bengal, Telgu Desham Government of Andhra, Janta Government of Karnataka, National Conference government of Jammu-Kashmir, have all along been pressing hard for greater state autonomy. During the years of 1983 and 1984, the opposition parties held their conference in Hyderabad, Delhi, and Sri Nagar and made strong protests against the unjust interventions by the centre in state spheres and demanded for the constitutional changes for more autonomy to the states.

The proceedings of the Regional Council of Four-Southern Non-Congress (I) Chief Minister, and the proceedings of 17 opposition parties conclave recently held at Sri Nagar have put forth a number of proposals for more of state autonomy. They have demanded amendments in the present Indian constitution to give it a flavour of traditional federalism.

SARKHARIA COMMISSION (1983), is these day, investigating comprehensively into the problem of state autonomy and centre-state relations as a whole. Anandpur Sabib Resolution has also been referred for a deep study to
SAKARIA COMMISSION in July '85. All this shows that the question of State - autonomy is projecting serious problems before us.

ON THE OTHER SIDE, we see that there are happenings, all over India, which demand a country - wide and unified action in regard to basic policies and their implementation for defending our basic existences as a free nation.

Our national unity, security, and territorial integrity is in grave danger. Fissiparous tendencies and separatist movements are in swift motion. We have not only to overcome these dangers, but we have also to develop a strong, self-sufficient, and prosperous India. For this we have to give attention towards agricultural development, ceiling- laws, industrial growth, educational planning, inter state river waters, environmental pollution, power - grids, and a number of such other matters which need to accelerate the working of the principle of CO-OPERATIVE FEDERALISM IN INDIA.

The main emphasis emphasis in the present research study is towards an objective discussion of the working pattern of state-autonomy in India at present and an analysis of the dynamics which shape this pattern. The power of the Centre, and the autonomy of states, in Indian Federal System
reflect regional identities and the federal balance of power as the product of the interaction of socio-cultural, economic, political, and constitutional determinants.

Inspite of the wide powers with which the centre is armed by the constitution, there has been growing trend towards an assertion of autonomy on the part of the states. Though, the trend has not been uniformly evident and there has been back and forth movement. The pendulum of the balance of power is leaning at one time towards the centre and then towards the states. The growing vitality of the states implies no erosion of the power of the centre or the unity and security of the country.

Thus, the problem arises whether we should adopt and opt for competitive model of federalism or we should evolve healthy, indigenous solution to our problem of state-autonomy.

These question, for finding a proper solution, a clear vision, and a matured understanding for the judicious interpretations of the facts and happenings around us, deserve an objective, intensive, insightful and scientific study - Hence this research endavour undertaken.

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