The subject "Socio-Legal Study of Centre-State Relations under the Constitution of India with Reference to some States" has been undertaken for doctoral research keeping in view the importance and dimension it has assumed in the recent past. The step gap in the uniparty rule both in the Centre and State after the 1967 general election, the National Emergency launched in 1975 and its excesses, east lobbying and gradual increase of regionalism and in short increase in fissiparous tendencies have brought to surface some very important aspects of the working of the Indian Constitution particularly in the field of Centre-State Relations.

The Centre-State Relations are of far reaching consequence not only in the working of the constitution but they also involve question of socio legal nature. Socio-economic development of the nation and the Constituent units are closely interwoven with the Constitutional provisions governing Centre-State Relations. A brief survey of the history of these relations together with socio-logical forces that had forced the founding fathers of the Constitution to lay down such provisions in the constitution - may reveal that the philosophy underlying these relations is based on
the principle of unity in diversity which is the peculiar feature of the Indian Subcontinent because of the fact that the Indian Nation is not one nation but a composition of many sub-nationalisms which are to be forced into the mainstream of Indian nationalism through precepts and practices of Constitutional Provisions.

The Constitution of a country is unique product of history and society and the Indian Constitution is also not an exception of it. With the social change in course of time the working of the Constitution is bound to change. In the course of time various political, economic and social forces emerge as a consequence of which the working of the Constitution becomes different from the original one and as a result we may expect a difference between the precepts and practices governing the Centre-State-Relations.

It is with this in view that the subject has been chosen for research from a purely academic point of view without any bias to any political ideology. Therefore, it is not intended to make a thorough investigation of the constitutional provisions relating to Centre-State Relations as such. Also it is not intended to make division of study such as legislative, Executive and Financial relations. However, reference will be made to the relevant constitutional provisions where it is deemed to be necessary for the purpose.
RESEARCH DESIGN

The investigation into the Centre-State Relations is intended to confine to the socio-legal one. For the socio-logical part investigation will be confined to sociological forces i.e. to explain the impact and influence of the heterogeneous society on the constitutional provisions governing Centre-State Relations. This will, in broad sense, however, include political and economic forces as well, social forces and background, cultural milieu and economic and political forces and factors decisively determine the general character of the Constitution and its working.

To make the study a micro one it is further intended to confine the study into those factors, forces and constitutional provisions which alleged to have created unitary biasness and at the same time to examine the factors that have generated a non-centralising tendency i.e. centripetal and centrifugal forces on Centre-State Relations. Further limitation on the study is sought to be made by confining the investigation into the working of Centre-State Relations with reference to some States vis-a-vis Assam and West Bengal. The selection of Assam and West Bengal is with the purpose that one is governed by the same party as in the Centre for most of the period since 1950 and the other is governed by the leftist party and as such they can serve as models for the rest of the Constituent units.
With these limitations the investigation will be limited to the following issues:

(1) Formidable forces influencing the Constituent Assembly in laying down of provisions governing the Centre-State Relations.

(2) Law governing Centre-State Relations with special emphasis on provisions laid down for 'crisis Management.'

(3) Factual conditions governing Centre-State Relations and its comparison with law governing Centre-State Relations.