

Co-operative Federalism

The fields in Concurrent List were meant to be of common interest between Centre and States.

The power to legislate on subjects in Concurrent List were to be shared so that there would be uniformity in law across the country.

Encroachment of subjects mentioned in Concurrent List by Centre

Farm Laws

(14- State list: Agriculture; 33- Concurrent List: Trade and Commerce)

Major Ports Authorities Act, 2021

(31- Concurrent List: non-major ports; Indian Ports Act, 1908- regulation and control with State govt)

Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2020

(38- Concurrent List; Now, Electricity Contract Enforcement Authority to be Centrally appointed)

Collective and Individual consultation with states is essential Inter-State council (Art 263) must be used for this purpose - **National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution**

"States are not mere appendages of the Union"- **S R Bommai vs. Union of India**

If an enactment falls within one of the matters assigned to the State List and reconciliation is not possible with any entry in the Concurrent of Union List after employing the "doctrine of pith and substance", the legislative domain of the State Legislature must prevail. - **State of Bombay vs. F N Balsara case**