
Inter-State relation

Inter-State water disputes

- **Art 262:-** Adjudication of inter-state water disputes
 - Parliament has the power of adjudication of any inter-state water dispute
 - The Parliament has enacted two acts viz :
 - **River Boards act 1956:-** The act provides the central govt to establish river boards for the regulation and development of inter-state river on the request of concerned states.
 - **Inter-State Water disputes act 1956:-**
 - Empowers central govt to set up an ad- hoc tribunal for the adjudication of water dispute b/w 2 or more states
 - The decision of the tribunal would be final and binding
 - Neither SC nor any other court has the jurisdiction over water disputes referred to the tribunals
 - the center had established 9 Inter-State water tribunals
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Inter-state councils

- **Art 263:-** provides for the establishment of Inter-state council.
- The President can set up such council at any time in the public interest
- The President is empower to define the duties of the council
- **Sarkaria Commission** recommended for a **permanent council**
- In pursuance of the Sarkaria commission, a permanent inter-state council was established in 1990
- The Council is a **recommendatory body** on S-S, C-S and C-UT issues
- The Council's functions are complementary to the SC, its function is advisory while **SC's decision under Art 131 is binding**
- The Council may meet at least **thrice** in a year
- **Members:-**
 - **PM(Chairman)**
 - CM of states and UTs
 - Administrators of UTs not having LA
 - Governors of states having Prez Rule
 - Home minister + 5 cabinet ministers/minister of states
- The **HM is the chairman of the standing committee** of the council
- Inter-State council secretariat headed by a secretary to the GoI assists the council and acts as the secretariat to the zonal councils as well

Inter-State trade & commerce

- **Art 301-307:-** Trade, commerce and intercourse within Indian territory
 - **ART 301:-** Trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free
 - **Parliament** can **restrict freedom of trade** and commerce **between the states or within state** in public interest
 - Parliament can discriminate or give preference between the states in case of scarcity of goods
 - **State Legislature** can **restrict freedom of trade** and commerce **with the state or within state** in public interest only with the prior permission of the Prez
 - **State Legislature** can impose tax on imported goods from another state which are already being manufactured in the state
 - Parliament can appoint an authority for carrying out purposes of inter-state trade and commerce but no such authority has been appointed yet
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Zonal Council

- Statutory Bodies (not the constitutional)
- Established through States Reorganization Act, 1956
- This act divided the country into five zones each having one zonal council
- **Home Minister** is the **common chairman of all the zonal councils** and **CMs of the member states are Vice-Chairman in rotation for one year**
- They are only advisory bodies
- **Members:-**
 - Home Minister
 - CMs of all states in the zone
 - Two other ministers from the states
 - Administrators of each UT in the zone
 - A person nominated by NITI Aayog, Chief secretary of each state and development commissioner of each state can also be the members but without having voting powers
- **North-Eastern Council:-**
 - Created by North-Eastern Council act 1971
 - In June 2018, the proposal of ***Union Home Minister to be ex-officio Chairman of North Eastern Council (NEC)*** and Minister of State (Independent Charge), ***Ministry of DoNER to serve as Vice Chairman of the Council*** was passed

