

## Chapter – VI

### FEDERALISM AND REGIONALISM IN INDIAN POLITICAL PROCESS

#### 6. Introduction

The founding father of the Constitution of India has been adopted a unique federal system for the Country to maintain the paradox of 'unity in diversity' in general. But gradually the gravitation of Power of the Centre was segmented towards the regions in late 1960's. The tremendous diversity as well as quest for decentralization of powers paves the way for the regionalism. Consequently the politics of centralization has been covered by the politics of regionalization from that particular point of time. It was observed that the roots of this antagonism were laid on the unplanned model of development of the country in general which instigated the movement for reorganization of the states on the basis of language in particular. Consequently the linguistic decision of reorganization has been made a flood gate for the regional politics. Henceforth the 'commanding' politics is replaced by the politics of bargaining. An ethno federal India was started its journey with Union and States rather than the Union of States, which brings a qualitative as well as quantitative changes in India Political discourse. If we examine the dynamics of Indian politics, then it revealed the two aspects, federalism and regionalism are interlinked as well as inter dependable. "Regional interests, demands and aspirations around the states in India have had a considerable impact on our federal set up. The kaleidoscopic changes in the political scenario obtaining after the Fourth General Elections, in 1967 brought about a drastic departure from the pattern of the nation's federal experience. In eight of the seventeen states non-Congress Governments were installed. Most of the parties ruling the eight states had a regional base. Regionalism has at times resulted in inter-State rivalry and competition under the federal set up. There have been frictions among State relating to the drawing and redrawing of state boundaries (e. g., Maharashtra vs. Karnataka; Punjab vs. Haryana; Andhra Pradesh vs. Orissa), sharing of river water, unseemly wrangles over the location of 'Unreal' projects and the complaints against the alleged 'discriminatory' treatment by the centre with regard to disbursement of loans, grants and other financial assistance". "Whether directly or indirectly, each State Government whips up regionalism as such sentiment strengthens its bargaining position with the centre and its local political influence".(Hazary, 1991).

It is assumed that the two necessary conditions, ethno-diversity of the Country as well as the structural dimension of our Constitution are responsible for mixing the two concepts in particular. Now we can discuss the interaction of federalism and regionalism in the following way:

### **6.1. Federalism and regionalism in India: The points of interaction**

India is a Country, which represented herself as a mosaic of ethnic colors. Naturally the ethnic representation is amalgamated with the federal structure of the country for power sharing. Ethno-national sentiment was emerged out by paying loyalty to a particular region as well as a particular ethnic group rather than a nation state, because a nation is being seen as a conjugation of both political and cultural phenomenon. Henceforth India politics was seen as the reflection of the multicultural manifestations, where multinational ethnic groups have an ethno national demand. It was observed that to manage the ethnic diversity, chronologically the federal politics of India getting regionalized, which may also seen as an absence of proper distribution of legitimate basis of authority. It was also been observed that from late 1960's, the environment of consensus democracy was spread in a political life of the country where the federal system has been worked comparatively in a smooth way. It is the "Consensus democracy" which tries to give autonomy to a particular ethno-regional group in a heterogeneous society. (Lijphart, 1984)

After independence, the country was going through a phase of Congress majoritarianism where the decentralize thrust of plural society may undermine. The authoritarian federalism was rule over the Consensus federalism in particular. The nation of State rights was hampered by the strong Centre. Gradually this majoritarian trend give birth the discontent of regions and the demand for reorganization of states on the basis of language was finally shaped in 1950's, which directed against the centre oriented division of powers enshrined in the constitution of India. Consequently by this movement as well as the reorganization of the states on the basis of language in 1956, the cultural identity was getting politicized. Henceforth this was the beginning of the era of power decentralization rather than the model of power centralization moreover it was observed that this power sharing model was invoked the ethno-regionalism also. The consolidation of cultural identity and power politics prepare a ground for consensus federalism, where the regional political powers become strengthened. In a contest of multiculturalism, to fulfill the needs of the people of different region as well as maintain inter-regional parity under the condition of Cultural diversity, appealed for a regionalist path rather than national one. This added a flavor of

“Super-diversity” against the national discrimination in the platform of pluralism (Meer, 2014) for political justice in a liberal democratic system. Henceforth Federalism may come as a tool of accommodating the regional territory as well as conflict management of ethno-linguistic conflicts, and prevent the secessionism. Gradually the increasing State autonomy through political devolution as well as collective representation enhanced by the ‘Self-rule’ was coherence with the ethno-federal model of the country. It was said that, “genuine democratic federalism an attractive way to regulate ethnic conflict” ( Garry and Leary, 1993).

In a Unified State, the Centre was started to Seen as a manager of proper division of authority between the regions as well as to mitigate the ethno-regional conflict in general and pursue the regional Independence in particular. Eventually for that purpose the regional elites was appeared in the surface of Indian Politics as an agent of power sharing in an ethno-federal environment. As a power sharing institution, the regionalism was getting merged with the federal set up of the country, since the time of the formation of coalition Government. It was observed that, In India where federal setup was inserted in the country’s administrative structure by its own technique, so it is the regional powers which come and hold the proper equation of federal power by representing the plural essence of the country from traditional central aggression. So federalism and regionalism may be interacted in this way on the basis of decentralization of powers and to representing the development of plural India free from central disparity.

In the phase of centralization, the dissatisfaction as well as discontent among the regions against the governmental strategy give birth the ‘Self-rule’ rather than ‘Shared-rule’ policy structure in India. It is observed that the ethno-federalism is tends to be more Suitable in this Contest of multiculturalism ignited by the co-operative environment of ‘Consensus democracy’. Ethno-Cultural distinctiveness on the one hand and unequal economic distribution on the other getting strengthen the regionalist strategy against the national domination. The states may evoke for federal justice in particular. It was observed the political mobilization of the Country are influenced by the federal Set up, when its become society centric, which in turn getting affected the administrated Structure of the Country by transforming it from centralization to decentralization. Hence, the paradigm of decentralization getting shifted the unitary federalism into a co-operative federalism which brings a comparative symmetrical division of powers between the centre and the regions instigated by the formula of Coalition.

Henceforth, in an ethnically plural Country, the ethno-federalism becomes appeared as a federal Solution, where ethno-regional sentiment though out the country may honor. More over the regional autonomy also increases by the political empowerment which often creates an environment of antagonism between the central and the state government in general. Because regional autonomy may offer ethno-regional representation in the decision making process of bargaining was entered in Indian federal matrix. Consequently the Sub-nationalism vs. Pan Indian Nationalism was treated as a subject of debate in Indian Political discourse, which deals with the issue of “dual national identity” also (Roeder, 2010) where the regional elites has taken this dilemma of identity as their support base in electoral politics.

## **6.2. Nation state and ethno-regional attachment: a journey of Indian federalism:**

India, deals with the world largest multiculturalism as well as multinational federation. Gradually which become ethnocentric in nature by the linguistic reorganization of the states. In this context, the central power sharing was treated as crucial as much for the regional development throughout the country as well as to avoid the centre-region antagonism. It was find that, the state of Punjab, Jammu& Kashmir and northeast was going through the phase of central hostility, when the maximum use of article 356, has hampered their regional development in general. (Adeney, 2017) It was observed that the, trend of ethno-federalism is to made the country’s entity equally committed for both the notion of national and regional.

The Federation of India was established upon an enormous ethnic diversity, in compare to the others federations of the world. But, the notion of language was gradually dominant the Indian federalism in particular. There was the third phase of federal reorganization was taking place by the creation of the state of Telengana in 2014, out of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Hence, the ethno federalism has continued its journey against the political majoritarianism along with culture as well as economic and administrative proforma. ( Bhattacharyya, Housing and Mukherjee, 2017) .

In India, when the cultural heterogeneity merged with the economic inequality, poses a serious threat to the federal polity at this stage the cultural identity was acted as a source of deprivation, which create a legitimacy crisis for a national level political authority. The contemporary multicultural politics are responsible for creating regional consciousness rather then the national consciousness, which nurtured the ethnic values and ‘deterritorialize’ the nation in particular. The tensions were revolving around in an identity Politics. Therefore it

was observed that, foster the Sense of collective identity along with diversity is become the measurement of a successful federal policy. It was said that when the state's peruses the concept of homogeneity on the one hand, the centre may foster the feelings of heterogeneity on the other and in this situation a unique federal structure may be adopted as a tools of conflict resolution. (Oommen, 2009)

It was seen that most of the states of Indian federal union was created from an ethnic consideration since 1950's but when the federal balance of the country is often disturbed due to excessive centralization, the discontent has started. It was observed that if the central government of India rule the nation by law, without imposing any discretionary powers to honor the fundamental rights as well as leading an ethno-regional development in general and economic development in particular by providing inclusive democracy than an unified India which established on an ethnic line may merge the ethno-regional grievances by producing politico-cultural justice to them. Therefore the ethno-regional groups of the country may feel alienated from the nation and there feeling of nationalism was gradually converted to Sub-nationalist on regionalism in particular. As a condition for survival, their thrust for power sharing state as well as in national level was growing naturally. Though in India, the central was apex at the federal System but so far as the regional autonomy is concerned it was always goes against the central hegemony. It was observed that, regional dissatisfaction, have enhanced the Support base of regional political parties rather than the national congress party gradually. In this situation, the question was arising that how the federal government has mitigated the regional dissatisfaction? Even after the reorganization of the states on the basis of language, various regional demands for autonomy were come from the different sections of the country. Several autonomous councils were established for accommodating the ethnic interest in particular as well as regional authorities was given more power there earlier. But India's policy towards Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Northeast, which was mention earlier, in Chapter 4(Four), has failed to prove to eradicate the regional discontent. Though these States were not able to succeed from the Indian Union but the grievances of ethno- regional minorities was able to create an alternative government at the Central Since 1977. Henceforth, to make a tie between central, state as well as region the regional powers was uplifted in the politics of India. The feeling of regionalism was emerged out for maintaining the proper federal system in the Country.

### **6.3. Centre vs. Region: a federal imbalance**

It was observed that, in a multicultural society, where centralized federalism worked, the confrontation between centre and region may occur. In this context, when the unitary federalism was unable to manage the ethno-regional conflicts in long run, the regionalism has undertake the responsibility of making the federal order region- friendly. The coalition govt. with the support of various regional parties makes a paradigm shift in India federal system, where the nationalism was maintained in the cultural context. In the coalition era, the idea of inclusive nationalism was enhanced particularly. It was also to be seen, in a liberal democratic system, regionalism was arose side by side of federalism as a source of power centre. It was said that, the term democracy often wrongly used in a developing countries as it was borrowed from western Countries. But the internal structure of India often does not permit the hostile pressure from below against the centralized authority which was newer in compare to the western countries. Especially the enormous cultural diversity often does not cope up with the modernize democracy at all.

In this context, the gap of legitimacy was creating between the ruler and the ruled. The nature of elites also transformed into a new one. The democratic pattern of developing country has been affected by the political hegemony as well as the interventionist roll of Centre. More over the inter-state relative deprivation and politics over this deprivation added an extra political dimension in the democratic life of developing countries. In this situation when the deprived sections move for power sharing with some secessionist tendency, the Unity and integrity of a country may threatened. It was seen as a need of hour to accommodate such dissatisfaction and to control the discontent of the federal matrix of the Country may invite the regional powers in the policy making process, through a coalition government in particular. Though it `has been observed that the bonafied will of the leaders to accommodate the regional development is significant because if the ruling strategy is co-operative as well as accommodative in nature, it was possible to redress the grievances of the deprived sections of the plural society.

Hence, it was seen that, federal device to manage the regional diversity is become possible by negotiation of power between central, state and regional government. Institutionalization of political power is become necessary in this context. Especially in plural India, when the ethno-regional distinctiveness is very much acute on the basis of language, culture or religion. Maturely the politico-culture conflict is grasping the roots of the Indian politics generally, which come from the personalization of power in particular, after the

Nehruvian era. It was observed that during the period of Indira Gandhi, the politics of India is “Unaccommodative” in nature which in turn proved as a non-institutional also. The roots of the regionalization of powers was started from that particular point of time and appeared in the context of federal India as a “movement for self-determination” (Kohli, 2010)

#### **6.4. Regionalism as an ethno-federative approach:**

It is assumed that in a multicultural Society the inclusive democracy can manage the ethno- regional tensions through an ethno-federative approach. It was observed that, nationalism when at the national level centre around the political consciousness the feelings of regionalism at the regional level centre around the ethnic consciousness on the other. So whenever a nation state is consolidated on power politics, on the other hand the regions are prepared for protect their cultural distinctiveness in particular. India as a multi-cultural country may propagate an ethno-nationalism in the boundary of Nation State, when the loyalty of a people is reflected on the basis of a particular culture. This is also a growth of nationalist feeling but in narrow sense when a cultural nationalism is dominated by political nationalism in a large extent, the ethnic feeling may be contaminated with various political demands. This is the major task of India federalism to accommodate this type of ethno-regional separativeness and bring them in to the mainstream of the Country. But the problem is, the ethnic group may always want to separate themselves from the main stream and to protect their cultural distinctiveness in particular. So, when the federal India was bestowed upon an ethnic demarcation, it is the primary task of the federation to accommodate the various ethnic identities in an untied proforma.

#### **6.5. Cultural fragmentation and regional consciousness of federal India:**

It was observed that, often the political Unity and cultural Identity together represent a dual nationalism. The cultural heterogeneity of plural India has claim for politico-cultural sovereignty in particular. It was observed that, where nationalism were emerged by negate the colonialism, the regionalism was emerged as a negation of negation. It was flourished against centralized political nationalism by negating the national centralization in a federal ideology. Hence, it was observed that in a true federal polity a parity should be maintain between political and cultural connection of the country, where identity syndrome may be evaluated carefully. So, ethno-federalism was appeared and consolidated by the regional powers to protect the ethno-regional identity throughout the Country as well as granting autonomy where it became necessary. Naturally, it is seen that the unity and integrity of India

is related with the ethnic congruence in particular. It was often seen as a great task of multinational ethno-federal India to manage the multiple identities within unified nation, especially when the multicultural identities gently connected with a definite territory and demand for a political affiliation for it.

So far as the nationalism in India is concerned we can find that the strength of India as a nation state is lies on the unity of the countryman besides the cultural heterogeneity. But after Independence, the nationalism getting divided in to a political as well as cultural connotation nurtured by we-they syndrome. In this context the expressed regional consciousness of the country renamed as cultural nationalism. The identity issue is deteriorated, when the economic deprivation is added a new dimension on it. Henceforth the material deprivation is worked as an enzyme, which indulges to establish a particular ethnic-identity on national scale from the feelings of negligence by the superior cultural. Moreover the linguistic considerations make the identity issue as a matter of debate. However in this context the relative deprivation on the basis of unequal development of the regions also sensitize the regional sentiment against the central government. Henceforth when this feelings of deprivation turned into a discontent the democratic setup of a country may affected.

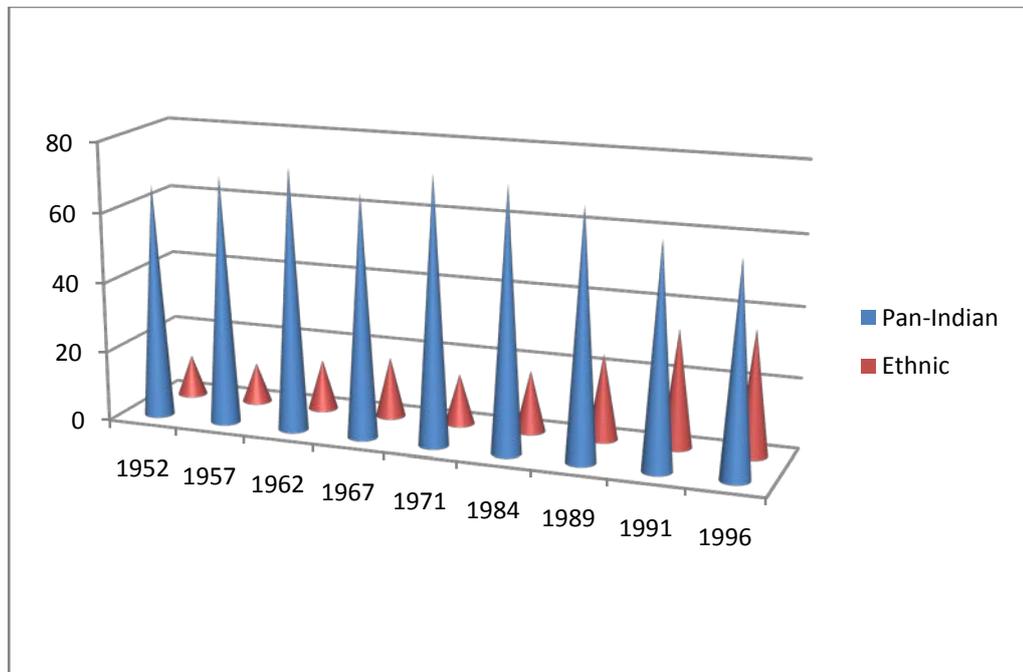
Though in a plural society, the nationalism is fragmented in national as well as regional sector, through the identity phenomenon, hence to maintain the national feelings of whole country, the cultural nationalism of region may protected in a federal polity. It has been observed that often the polity as well as cultural may be assimilated, in a federal content, without hampering the national unity and integrity of the nation. There was a quest for minimizing the national hegemony and maintaining the peaceful co-existence (Nanda, 2006) not to curtail the strength of political nationalism.

#### **6.6. A growing trend of ethno-regional participation in federal politics:**

In a democratic pluralism, an ethnic orientation often goes against the endurance of nation, because it depends on the skill full strategy adopted by the national as well as state government on distribution of power in particular. As using the issue of identity the regional forces, try to access the political power as more as possible. Henceforth to reduce the ethno-regional conflict in the Country, the institutionalize power distribution is needed. However, to tackle the ethnic confrontation by power allocation the federal system of India has tried to established a decentralize governance with a “grand coalition” (Lijphart, ,1977) in Nehruvian

era. It was seen that, the ethnic deprivation when managed with power politics, it started to control the electoral field also. The percentage of valid vote of national as well as state parties and the trend of growing vote of ethno-regional parties from 1952-1996 is presented through the following picture:

Figure 6.1



**Source:** V. B. Singh and Shankar Bose, Data Handbook on Indian Elections, 1952-84 (New Delhi, Sage Pub, 1984). Cited in “Ethnicity me pluralism, An Exploration with Reference to Indian Cases.” Narendra Subramanian, PP 492, in “Ethno- Nationalism in India” edited by Sanjib Baruah, Oxford University press 2010).

It was observed that, these electoral victories of ethnic parties, was the outburst of inefficient policy making of traditional Central government, where the centralized vision of ruling may encroach upon autonomy of State politics in India. Gradually the feeling of detachment of the ethno-regional leaders may encourage their quest for power sharing in a parliamentary democracy. And the coalition was built on ethnic line in the country since 1977. It was observed that gradually the process of nation building of India was swing on “Party-Society interactions.” (Narendra Subramanian, 2010)

### 6.7. Central hegemony vs. regional autonomy: a structural dilemma

So far as the structural dimension of the constitution of India is concerned, in a union of states, though the power was divided between the Central and the State Governments and the federal constitution granted autonomy for both in their own jurisdiction but the Central hegemony is established with its directional Orientation. Henceforth the quest for autonomy

of States is continued. Move over, the regions also emerged out for the quest of power as a need of hour. The domination nature of Central govt. gradually creates a vacuum of legitimacy. Gradually the region's of all over the country has preferred the policy of Self rule in place of Shared rule so far as economical as well as cultural aspect of India Society is concerned. The flexibility of the Indian Constitution with the age is appeared as a very relevant matter. It was seen that, it is the demand of Society for greater decentralization of powers in place of massive centralization since 1977. Where, India's democratic pluralism called for a horizontal federalism with bottom up policy in the Centre. Hence, Co-operative federalism was come up as a great check over centralization. But so far as the regional diversity is concerned, it was seen that, unequal regional development, regional backwardness make sense of relative deprivation among the region. Henceforth the regional elites come forward with movement for self- determination in particular. It was observed that, late 1960 are the people of India on a single National authority in general. Gradually the regional Support base was prepared for power completion in an electoral field.

It was observed that, the nature of party system in India getting transformed from one-party dominance to the multiparty dominance with the pressure of the time as well as the society. The Indian Political platform was gradually crowded by several regional political parties, who come up from different Social background without any inherent ideology. They stand for their regional interests only, where the territorial dimension is always getting preference. On the other hand the leaders of nationalist parties are come with a national outlook as well as national interests. Though the feeling of nationalism is common for both but the expression is different, where the nationalist party goes with the political nationalism in broader Sense the regional parities goes with the cultural phenomenon in a narrow sense on the other. It was also observed that, the antagonism was come from the centre-periphery aspect particularly. It was the situation, which compelled the peripheral groups to come out from the continuous domination of core groups. It was said that, "it is these local interests that need more state power and less of central interference." (Arora, 1989)

In late 1960's when the power of centralist congress are started to minimize, the regionalist power was come in the fore front of Indian electoral arena. Eventually in 1977, a coalition government was introduced in India parliamentary federalism where a first meet of central and regional power was represented of ethno-federalism. Hence a politico-cultural partnership has added a sustainable dimension in federal principle of Indian democracy. However the federal texture of developing India, has examined on the ground of economic

equality as well as financial justice. The role of finance commission regarding federal transfer played an important role in this context. It was said that, the fund allocation is must be equalize with the needs of the states in general and resource mobilization of a state in particular otherwise the feelings of relative deprivation may generate in a democratic society. Hence it was observed that, the economic centralization was appeared as a great challenge for the survival of federal polity in India. It has been observed that, “essentially, India's fiscal federalism displays four main weaknesses: 1. Over-centralization of economic policies. The center has micromanaged the economy, has intruded into areas assigned to the states, and has weakened the accountability of state and local governments. 2. failure to ensure unhindered functioning of the common market. 3. flaws in the design of intergovernmental transfers 4. Inadequate central vigilance over states' borrowing”. (Bagchi, 2003)

Federal System is implies an affiliated co-ordination among the several power centre of a country. But in a decentralized Unitary System the federal principle often deviated from this and the system is fall in to the purview of quasi-federal frame work. So far as the fiscal decentralization of federal India is concerned, the financial autonomy had been restricted in nature. The bargaining process between the centre and the state made the character of India fiscal federalism, controversial, where the status enjoying a limited Sources of revenue. More over an inter-regional fiscal disparity are being noticed in an acute form in an inter-regional transference of resources. It was said that, “if a Satisfactory allocation Cannot be achieved, the enhances of federation surviving without interval conflicts and external pressure are slight”(Sinha, 1981)

In a true federal environment, an economic symmetry is maintained by the national authority for the national development because, without the financial co-operation of the Center as per states needs, the States were not be able to carry out their responsibilities in their jurisdiction. The national outputs must be reaching to the regional extent also for accelerating the fiscal federal balance of the country. In India the fiscal plan was prepared on the basis of Central domination. Over the States where the States are running under the direct financial Contract of the Centre and their dependency lies on Centre Grants-in-aid in particular. More over the financial conditions of the States become worsened due to the discretionary role of planning commission. As because the planning commission was a non-statutory body, was acted just as a central mechanism which aggravated the autonomy of the states in a federal Context.

It was being observed that, the acute Central domination in federal India was seeing in the dependency syndrome of the States on the Centre in an economic sphere in general and the role of planning Commission as well as Niti Ayog in particular. This is one of the crucial factor enshrines in the constitution of India which make federal India in to a Unitary one. Hence the centre-State redesigned revenue distribution as well as inter-State distribution of grants-in-aid may eradicate the regional disparity all over the India in general. Because, the regional imbalances has been appeared as a greatest source of union-State financial conflict in Indian politics system. Henceforth the fiscal design may draw on the need basis resource generation throughout the country in particular. Because in the period of regionalization the unitary trend of federalism gradually converted in to a bargaining federalism. (Rekha, 2014.) However the following tables have indicated the financial disparity in the context of inter-state politics:

**Table- 6.1**  
**Difference in the Shares of Individual States between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Finance Commissions**

States	12 <sup>th</sup> FC	13 <sup>th</sup> FC
Andhra Pradesh	7.362	6.948
Bihar	11.037	10.934
Chhattisgarh	2.656	2.474
Goa	0.259	0.266
Gujarat	3.572	3.046
Haryana	1.076	1.050
Jharkhand	3.364	2.806
Karnataka	4.463	4.335
Kerala	2.667	2.345
Madhya Pradesh	6.717	7.131
Maharashtra	5.001	5.207
Orissa	5.165	4.787
Punjab	1.300	1.391
Rajasthan	5.614	5.862
Tamil Nadu	5.309	4.977
Uttar Pradesh	19.280	19.708
General category states	84.842	83.267
Arunachal Pradesh	0.288	0.328
Assam	3.238	3.634
Himachal Pradesh	0.522	0.782
Jammu and Kashmir	1.214	1.394
Manipur	0.362	0.452
Meghalaya	0.371	0.409
Mizoram	0.239	0.269
Nagaland	0.263	0.314
Sikkim	0.227	0.239
Tripura	0.428	0.512
Uttarakhand	0.940	1.122
West Bengal	7.063	7.276

Source: Economic and Political Weekly, Nov 27, 2010, Vol XLV No.48 (The 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission's Reports: Conundrum of Conditionalities, Govinda Marapalli Rao).

Table-6.2

**State-wise share in divisible pool of union taxes**

<b>States</b>	<b>Share (%)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	4.305
Arunachal Pradesh	1.370
Assam	3.311
Bihar	9.665
Chhattisgarh	3.080
Goa	0.378
Gujarat	3.084
Haryana	1.084
Himachal Pradesh	0.713
Jammu and Kashmir	1.854
Jharkhand	3.139
Karnataka	4.713
Kerala	2.500
Madhya Pradesh	7.548
Maharashtra	5.521
Manipur	0.617
Meghalaya	0.642
Mizoram	0.460
Nagaland	0.498
Orissa	4.642
Punjab	1.577
Rajasthan	5.495
Sikkim	0.367
Tamil Nadu	4.023
Telengana	2.437
Tripura	0.642
Uttar Pradesh	17.959
Uttarakhand	1.052
West Bengal	7.324
<b>All States</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommendation for Tax devolution, FICCI Economic Affairs and Research Division, Highlights of 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Report Feb 2015.

Table-6.3

**Release of Grants to State Governments as recommended by Finance Commission-XIV  
during 2018-19**

SI No.	Name of the States	Total	
		Allocation	Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6802.09	3203.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	294.13	27.00
3.	Assam	1918.92	239.40
4.	Bihar	5746.86	2099.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	1750.59	748.41
6.	Goa	83.23	11.55
7.	Gujarat	4015.95	1312.63
8.	Haryana	1615.12	548.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8904.95	4424.57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14294.61	6728.88
11.	Jharkhand	2112.92	793.57
12.	Karnataka	3665.57	1268.85
13.	Kerala	1900.06	593.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4992.76	2271.31
15.	Maharashtra	7501.36	2604.54
16.	Manipur	2147.53	1048.72
17.	Meghalaya	245.39	117.60
18.	Mizoram	2633.41	1313.70
19.	Nagaland	3983.97	1982.40
20.	Orissa	3044.39	1419.83
21.	Punjab	1818.14	506.92
22.	Rajasthan	5054.62	1936.76
23.	Sikkim	77.19	35.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	4441.67	353.70
25.	Telangana	2220.01	763.54
26.	Tripura	1150.80	545.76
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10973.08	3925.82
28.	Uttarakhand	828.36	351.78
29.	West Bengal	5155.87	2229.10

Source: Department of Expenditure, Finance Commission Division, FFC Release Data (2018-19). [xlsx/2018-19 doc.gov.in](#)

C N Annadurai, observed "The powers which the Central government has assumed in regard to mobilisation, allocation and pattern of utilisation of re- sources for the Plan have reduced the States to the status of supplicants for and from the Centre" (Madras Legislative Assembly Debate, 1967, quoted in Dandekar 1987). It has been observed that in a country with sharp regional inequalities in development, the Centre has a role in 'redistribution' to enable the poorer States to provide basic public services at a reason- ably comparable level. The need for such equalisation transfers has been recognised in federations like Canada where the federal transfers are widely regarded as the 'glue' that holds the nation together

(Bagchi, 2000). Kincaid observed that “The inclination of co-operative federalism was towards a 'de-centralized unitary democracy' entrusting policy-making to the national government and implementation to states and local governments” (Kenyon and Kincaid, 1991) Hence the “central to the idea of cooperative federalism is the notion that cooperation is negotiated. If there is no negotiation then co-operation becomes either coercive or antagonistic. The key to cooperative federalism thus lies in negotiation and bargaining” (Bagchi, 2000).

Since independence, the Indian economy was characterized by not only economic stagnation, but also wide regional disparity in terms of their per capita income. The division of the major states in India into the three broad groups of high- middle- and low-income states since the 1970s interestingly generates three almost contiguous zones. At the top, one finds “four states (Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Maharashtra) which, but for the location of Rajasthan, would mean a contiguous zone of relative prosperity, all in the western half of the country. The middle-income states (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal) again form a contiguous zone in the southern part of the peninsula, except for West Bengal. That leaves four Hindi heartland states (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar) to form a contiguous zone of poor states, with one of its remaining members (Orissa) just bordering the Hindi heartland and another (Assam) located at a distance. This geographical pattern of prosperity has no association with the natural endowment of the different states” (Ghosh and Das Gupta, 2009).

### **6.8. Regionalism: as a positive force of extending federalism**

Thus, regionalism may be seen as a positive force against the centralized government by demanding an administrative equality as honoring the territorial rearrangement of the country in particular. Because the constitutional provision cannot institutionalize the federal system of a country always but the socio-cultural pressure of the country may change the federal system with the needs of the hour. The nature of political parties was seen as crucial in this unsteady political environment. Their task as a vanguard of a multi-cultural society often makes a turning point of a tradition. In a multi-culture society the several regional parties were formed to enhance the federal setup with a new alternative. Over the years, it is seen that consequent central domination makes the platform for the emergence of regional parties in the different regions of the country which gradually make the states as the competitor of the central government as a representative of bargaining federalism instead of a silent receiver of central commands. It has been observed that the combination of federalism and

regionalism is being seen in an inclusive democracy instead of a majoritarian democracy. Hence the formation of Janata Dal the first coalition Government at the center 1977 with various regional parties with other state parties as well as independent parties, make a new era in the state as well as national politics in India. It was observed that after 1977, with the increasing federal diversity India's federal system is going with the two sided pressure of centralization on the one and the regional pressure on the other. The country's political life was going through the environment of emergency on the one hand and urge for autonomy on the other.

“Federal system should not be viewed as a static system but as a dynamic one. The future of Indian federalism depends upon the continuity and change in its ability to respond to the challenges. In the whole process, the equilibrium in the balance of power must be maintained without endangering either integrity of the nation or the states. This is a real challenge to the political leaders at the national and state levels. It calls for wisdom on the part of political parties who have the major responsibility in the working of the Indian political system” (Cheluvvaraju, 1988). Hence, it was the regional political parties which made the federation of India, as a true federalized government which carried out by the coalition of the political parties. A true federal structure can manage the enormous ethnic diversity the country with a spontaneous political culture. It was observed that, the majoritarian democracy of Congress dynasty with a strong centralization was replaced by the consensus democracy of regionalism with a principle of decentralization which makes the unitary federalism in participatory ethno/ federalism in particular. A federal distribution of political power in accordance with the needs of India ethnic society was appeared in a liberal democracy, from the post 1967 period. It was observed that inter state regional disparity has made the support base of the regional leaders in the platform of electoral politics in India. The regional assertion was appeared as a sensitive issue of State politics, enhanced by the sub-regional politics in mid 1970's. Gradually the regional politics was flourished throughout India. When, a region specific interest was articulated in front of National as well as state politics in the country. It was said that, “the problem of federalism in India is political rather than ethnic. The lack of strains in the American federal system is due to the two party systems but the tensions in the Indian federal system is largely political on the other” (Sukumarannayar, 1992)

Henceforth, the regional parties here played a crucial role in formation of front government at the national level of politics by representing the regional diversities. Their

participation makes the politics of India as a politics of bargaining. The regional leaders, as an allied partners where bargaining with the central government for their regional interest and were able to extract several grants as well as fund for the development of region. In this way the federal spirit was maintained in true sense throughout the country. Often this regionalist activity for their own state is being treated as healthy for an enhancement of democrat federalism in general.( Kaka, 2014). Henceforth, the Sense of regionalism my increase the positivity of federal feelings in a path of nationalism in a broad sense, because the spirit of competitive federalism may strengthen the all round development of the country in return. But the trend of increasing federal diversity may be treated as a subject of care. “Since federalism is reconciliation between nationalism and regionalism, regionalism to a certain extent must be accepted as a part of democratic process. If regionalism becomes a constructive force, it will be good for the States as well as the Nation. In the interest of Indian federalism, the Union Government must accept the reality of the regional interests and accommodate regional development programmes giving emphasis to regional development as a part of national development to remove regional disparities”(Cheluvvaraju, 1988)

Hence, it has been observed that, the regional political parties have tried to restore the federal balance of the Country through an effective method of Coalition, by creating an obstacle against the central hegemony. In that way regionalism may describe as a feeling of federal Unity which enhanced the federal texture of the Country as well as curtailed the unitary trend in particular. Hence the federal environment of India is nurtured by the regionalization of political power from the mid 1990's. Gradually the concept of shared rule is appeared negating the concept of self rule. Because it was seen that, since late 1980's, the autonomy of different states in federal India has been hampered frequently by the direct central rule through the article 356. It was considered as qualitative change in Indian political discourse when the single party domination is replaced by the multi-party coalition and the coalition compulsion is treated as crucial for the national interest. It's left its direct impact on the centripetal India to make it an eccentric one. Henceforth the regional political parties were acted as a check on arbitrary centralization and to create a balance in a federal democracy by minimizing the imposition of President Rule in different states of India.

#### **6.9. Regionalism as a power maker for states in a federation:**

Therefore, it has been observed that, from the early 1990's in a coalition arena, the national as well as regional parties entered in to the platform of decision making, and the autonomy of the states were gradually highlighted. The states were become strong and stables

in the political discourse of the country and capable to motivate the centre towards the interests of the different regions. The multiparty system of India is represented the major coalitions like Congress and its allies; Left Front and its allies; BJP and its allies, which represent the ethno-regional India in general. Hence the regional political parties were appeared as a federal machinery to find out the importance of the states in a federal matrix, by capturing the national power. Since 1989, no single national Political Party has been gain a Single majority in Lok Sabha election in the Country. The attachment of the local people with the regional political parties instead of national political parties has been come in to the forefront of the political process which added a new federal dimension. Through the increasing power of regional political parties, the states have been emerged as a crucial partner in a federal politics than earlier. Though, the picture had changed in the Lok Sabha election 2014 again. But the increasing impact of state governments enhanced by the Regional political parties has left an enormous impact upon the Indian Political process in general. More over the inter-state incongruity nurtured by the coalition government may boost up the federal strength of the country in particular. Which also known as “a process of democratization in a federal polity.” (Pai, 1990)

This episode of Indian political process was mainly dominated by the regionalist sentiment rather than the nationalist sentiment. The regional political parties, which was seen as a conglomeration of differ splinters from National Political parties, attached with the phenomenal of Caste, Class, region as well as economy of a particular locality or region ached as a support base of the strength of a regional political party in 1990's when the Indian history was regimented by the report of Mandal Commission regarding OBC reservations on the one hand and the Hindu-Muslim Riots on the basis of Ram Mandir and Babri Masjid on the other. Consequently, the Bankruptcy of the Congress govt. in 1991 made a ground for political decentralization in particular. Even in an electoral field the Third Front as well as Fourth Front has been added a new dimension in multiply system in India. These fronts are empowered by the various regional parties as an alternative government of the country on the basis of social pluralism and revealed a new path in a federal set up.

#### **6.10. The regional thrust and territorial politics:**

This regional thrust often untied under the umbrella of “Territorial politics”. (Loughlin, Kincaid, Swenden, 2013) which has been creating a new chapter in the sphere of Political Science, referred the empowerment of the sub-state politics in particular. So far as the restructuring of the power is concerned the territorial strategy indicates the engross power

shifting to the sub-state level. A changing political scenario with regional line has challenged the capacity of national political parties for improvising the federal order of a country. The strategy of sub-state politics in the regional context often squeezes within the sphere of “denationalization”. (Hough and Jeffery, 2006). Hence, it is seen that, as a needs of hours the method of decentralization might included in the politics of territorialization in a federal system. The politics of sub-state level getting empowered by the territorial reform of the states in the era of globalization. A trend is noticed to make regional autonomy complementary with the national development. The concept of more state and more democracy is appeared for re stunting the federal order of the Country. Gradually the multiparty system is continuing with the dominating ideology of regionalization rather than nationalization. It has been noticed that, in this way the politics of regionalization paves the way for federalization in a broad Sense. Where the sub-state authorities getting empowered by the notion of political decentralization in general. The dependent relationship between core and peripheral groups gradually changed in to autonomous one. In a territorial politics the Sub-State units are more independent then earlier, where the issue of territorial identity is getting focused. This trend bring a qualitative change in a federal texture of the country by developing themselves as a “Constitutional alternatives”/ Gradually the political formula of “Self rule” is getting converted in to a “Shared rule” in the arena of “denationalization”. Often it was said that, in a Country like India, when huge diversity dominated the Country’s political life, the “federalist” nature of the political parties are appeared as a crucial phenomenon. Where the political parties at the regional level are independent in their internal matters as well as actively participate in the decision making process of the Nation in general (Loughlin, Kincaid and Swenden, 2013) where the power-sharing equation should be lies in a horizontal line in particular.

#### **6.11. Regional priority in a changing federal context:**

But the multi party systems of India again receive a jolt by the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha election 2014, when Bharatiya Janata party wins the election by Single majority. Hence, one –party–domination comes back again with a new essence. Why the political culture of the contemporary federal India was changed again in favor of one party rather than multiparty government, the matter is subject to verification. It has been observe that, when the regionalism was seen as tools of accommodating uneven economic development throughout the country, often empowered by the communalism, the positive force behind it is gradually diminish. The region based communal movements often seen as the causes of deterioration of

inter-state relations in particular. More over when the regional politics were become region specific the public preferences may hampered in general. Henceforth the national sentiment again prevails over the regional sentiment in contemporary federal age in India Since 2014. Also, it is being observed that, the highly fragmented character of the coalition politics may responsible for the temporary removal of the multiparty dominance, which proved the credential of the dominant party system by minimizing the fissiparous tendencies in the ethno-regional multiparty system and established a “holding together” federalism within a framework of Unity in Diversity. However one fact is revealed from that, after 69 years of working of the constitution, the people of the country still consider the importance of a strong centre for maintaining the national integrity of the Country in particular. Now it is remain to be seen that, under the shade of contemporary cultural nationalism how long the balance between national integrity and the regional diversity will be maintain. It was said that, “The contradictions between centralist perspectives and regionalist aspirations can only be aggravated through this process in a political context where a party system capable of sustaining our complex federal democracy in its dualistic essence is yet to emerge.” (Arora, 1989).

#### **6.12. Consociational foundation in plural society**

The ethno-political differences were the enduring reality in a plural democratic society in general. Hence in an environment of political heterogeneity the consensus building is a crucial task for a political authority in particular. The ‘Consociational democracy’ often comes in this context as a strategy of maintaining a stable democracy in a plural society on the basis of ‘segmental autonomy’. It has been observed that the political behavior of a plural society is coloured by the considerations of ethnic identities as well as the primordial loyalties. Hence in a plural society the cultural differences are coexists in a common political unit but do not combined. Therefore the adoption of the political strategy of ethnic assimilations is being treated as a precondition of nation building in a plural federation in India. In this circumstance the federation building is essential through the study of political development in the center-state framework. But as the regions are shared the heterogeneous values hence the common consensus building on the basis of a common value is complicated one. In this center-periphery context, the ‘consociational Democracy on the basis of a concurrent majority rule is highly debatable issue in the federal politics of India. Following Lijphart, “The primary characteristic of Consociational democracy is that the political leaders of all significant segments of the plural society cooperate in a grand coalition to govern the

country” (Lijphart, 1977). It has been said that, the coalition building on the basis of “size principle” (Riker, 1962) may be essential for reducing the antagonism in the highly plural societies. This ‘grand coalition’ has brought the willingness of the political leaders to compromise in the sphere of differences. The ‘grand coalition’ is protected by the strategy of ‘mutual veto’ and the minority tyranny is restrained by the principle of ‘proportionality’ on the basis of proportional financial resource distribution which makes the minimum winning coalition as less profitable. In consociationalism, the majority rule is replaced by the ‘segmental autonomy’ where the decision was taken by the all segments of the plural society in together. (Lijphart,1977).

Often the term “federalism” is equated with Lijphart’s segmental autonomy. Though the Sub National units of federation are enjoyed related autonomy in general. But the representations of the units in a federal legislature can justify the arguments in a narrow sense. Now, how long the consociational method are possible to be applied in an ethno federation like India is a matter of debate. However in this context the territorial federalism is closer to segmented cultural autonomy. Following Lijphart, It may be viewed that how long the consociational model works in Indian democracy. It has been observed that in ethnically plural country, powers sharing are very necessary for maintaining the democratic culture. India is often categorized as a quasi-consociational because of the emerging concept of coalition building (1977) as well as the linguistic anatomy by the linguistic state formation (1956) in particular. On the other hand the country was segmented on the basis of cultural aspect since 1956 through the event of linguistic state reorganization in Nehruvian era. Moreover in Indian plural society, the proportioned Representation strategy of electoral system has been represented the proportionality of consociationalism along with the proportional share of parliamentary representation by means of reservation system. In India it has also been seen that, the minorities are able to protect their rights by giving veto in a political system. The three language formula has supported this argument where the minority (non-hindi) veto was applied against the central Government decision of promoting Hindi alone as an official language throughout the country. The English language was adopted along with Hindi as a language of administration in 1965. Besides the existence of several consociational devices, It has been observed that the consociational pattern of India has not been as strong as in the earlier decades ( Lijphart,2010 ) After 1960’s it has been observed that the consociational pattern are gradually loose in Indian federal system. The politics of excessive centralization transformed the spirit of consensus into a hierarchical one. The frequent use of president rule

can minimize the autonomy of the states in general. Henceforth the confrontational strategy was ruling over the consociational strategy in particular. The role of judiciary for the extraction of separate personal laws into a 'uniform civil code' (1965) has been treated as anti consociational in nature. More over demographically in a too large country the acute application of consociational model is facing several complications. Unlike the size principle the size of India's winning coalition is very much complicated which often going beyond the quality also. The quantity of ethnic groups in India is also unfavorable of consociational principle.

According to Paul Brass besides adopting some consociational device in Indian political system a complete consociationalism was not applicable in Indian federal democracy. It is observed that consociational theory is often treated as an undemocratic one due to its lots of misconception about democracy and ethnicity which failed to understand the extending nature of ethnicity in a democratic society. (Brass,1991) It is also an examined fact that a large culturally diversified country like India, the ethnic accommodation is not only managed by a particular political system rather it is depends on a skilled attention and proper care. The role of the state as an allied partner is always viewed predominant in the plural India's ethnic conflict resolutions. It has been seen that, the consociational model given emphasize on cultural segmentation as a protection of stable democracy instead of diminishing the idea of fragmentation. In this context the consociationalism is closely associated with the theory of segregation instead of integration. But the success as well as durability of Indian democracy lies on the notion of integration. It has been observed that, the ethnicity is more provocative in Indian situation in compare to the religion as the ethnic feelings is associated with secessionism in particular which is less active in Indian contemporary religion communities. ( Barry, 1975). Often it's encouraged the procedure of suppression of terrorism. In this context as a powers sharing method the consociationalism has lost its relevance in ethno-Indian democracy in particular. It is examined that consociational theory is appeared in a plural society as an institutionalized power sharing arrangements. This explained that in a plural society, the elite sections intended to fragment the society into several ethnic components for their personal benefits of power accumulations. The Inter-ethnic relative deprivation may empowered there support base.

It has been observed that, the federalism is a system as a whole where the consociationalism is a form of government in general. Also, as a process of accommodation the consociational theory in plural country based on a mynoritism. The politics of

consociationalism has tried to modify the system of parliamentary democracy in to a consociational democracy for accommodating the internal division of a plural society built upon the principal of the minority congregation as minimizing the profits of elite sections which give emphasis on the power sharing method over the non-territorial sub-units of the democratic society. Which represent the non territorial assembled majority of the society instead of territorially scattered majority of federation. As an informal device the consociational system is more feasible which directed towards a specific issue. Whereas an organizational forms the federal system is worked under the constitutional norm and rigid in nature. (Elazar ,1985).

It has been observed that in India federal structured were maintained in federal political system where the dual paradox of unity and diversity were protected by federal means and which is being treated as an ends of strategically adoption of federalism also, producing a unique federal puzzle for Indian democracy. In these circumstances, a crucial question has been appeared in the arena of Indian politics. In which way the phenomenon of federalism has been used in India as an overwhelming structure or as a power sharing method? This is being treated as a most federal obscuring in India. Hence, to fulfill the federal ends of the country it is a crucial task of the policy makers to find out the delicate means of diversity accommodation on the basis of fundamental integrity of the country in particular. Where the cultural autonomy of territorially non demarcated sub-units also be honored as well as included in the national decision making process. Whereas country's 'shared rule's should be provided for all the ethno-regional communities of federal India in general because it is believed that, the concept of more autonomy may strengthened the democratic legitimacy of any viable political culture to a great extent. More over in India, the federal process has been working within a complicated coexisting culture of unity and heterogeneity on the on the one hand and diversity and homogeneity on the other. Hence, as a form of government federalism can used some features of consociationalism as a regime. More federalism and required consociationalism both are complementary for each other which enhanced country's capability aspect regarding diversity absorbency where the institutionalized power sharing method are involved in the process of coalition which is qualitative in nature, based on the benefits of the entire society through the policies of inclusion instead of segmentation.

However, before establishing an argument regarding the role of federal governance in a parliamentary democracy as a bridge between nationalism and regionalism or to estimate

regionalism as an indicator of ethno-national development, we have to look out the pluralist intention of policy making of Canada as well as the European Union.

### **6.13. Cultural Diversity Management: experiencing Canada, European Union, France**

It has been observed that, having a powerful federal government, Canada has maintain a sophisticated balance between the task of 'nation-building' and 'province building'- which encourage the quality of mutual dependence and coordination on the one hand and ' intergovernmental conflict ' on the other. Moreover the pluralist political culture of Canada have produce a serious conflict between the 'French-Speaking majority in Quebec and the English speaking majorities in the other nine provinces' which empowered by the essence of regionalism. This acute regional consciousness have greatly influence the political system of Canada, which denotes the combination of 'Provincial government along with parliamentary federal institutions' for the purpose of provincial representation. In this context the country goes for a strategy of federal negotiation between the national ministry and the cabinet representatives of different provinces.

This elitist strategy of compromising relations between 'executive federalism' and 'legislative federalism' has accommodated the regional diversity of the country to a large extent. As a result all federal government programmes throughout the country are available in French and English language.(Watts, 1998). It has been observed that, so far as the problems of linguistic minority is concerned the government of Canada has provided the constitutional safeguards for them in two ways like, 'right of appeal to the federal government as well as bill of rights'. Which reflect in 'The 1982 charter of Rights and Freedoms' contained "not only the individual rights but also of group rights in relation to minority language educational rights, multicultural groups and aboriginal peoples, all judicially enforceable"

On the other hand Canada has mitigated the inter-regional financial disparity through federal fiscal equalization which is unconditional in nature directed towards the aims of the symmetric regional developments throughout the country. Canada also showing a path of granting a wider level of autonomy to the units may established unity in a multicultural society in real sense where diversity may appeared as a precondition of unity. This may shifted the multicultural loyalties into loyalties to the nation state, composed by the principle of tolerance (Watts, 1998).

The world leaders have been seen Canadian model of ethno culturalism as one of the highest attentive discourse of international politics, agreed by Will Kymlicka in 'Finding one

way: *Rethinking Ethno Cultural relations in Canada*, Oxford University Press, 1998. It has been noticed that Canada have teaches the multi-ethnic countries of the world to hold the politics cautiously with the limits of their constitution. The Canada Model has provided a successful framework for ethnic minorities. In a federal unit, when an ethnic sub units demarcated by the federal boundary, the ethnic minorities of that particular sub units convert itself into a majority groups which ultimately reduce the ethno-regional discontents. Kymlicka has cited the example of Quebec Province of Canada in this context which reflect the accomodationist-integrationist' intention of Canadian federalism (Kymlicka, 1998). Hence the constitutional crisis of Canada emerged from its 'deep diversity' focused by Charles taylor (Taylor,) has showed the limitations of the accommodationist strategy for managing the problems of ethno-national minority (Chowdhury, 2007)

It has been observed that the European Union has surrounded by an extensive culture of diversity. The inter union cultural confrontations has effects the political system of Europe in a large content. It has been observed that, the EU has fled away from the classical integrationist model and arrived in a modern inspiring model of diversity on the basis of its extending utility in the period of modernization which gave emphasize on compulsory 'valorization of cultural diversity' in the age of global competition. Hence in European Union the concept of cultural diversity is coterminous with the concept of 'governing diversity' in particular where reflect the flexibility regarding the constitutional change as well as in the change of different provisions of policy formation instead of suppressing the diversity. The 'top-down' policy designs like 'EU- funded Programmes' has been reflected the 'culture for competitiveness'. Which encourage the method of 'Social inclusion' of the people from disadvantages community. Like the implementation of "the Project EDGAR by Academic de crateil Consisted of a top-down transfer of the European Principle of key competences." The ends of these eight key competences to established a sustainable polity, filled with the quality of employability along with 'active citizenship', 'social inclusion as well as multi linguism'. The European Union have shown a path of successful diversity management through 'a learn from cultural diversity by valorizing it first'- with a caution of right using of this learning by responsible political authority. As the experiments of these learning often based on the difficulties of 'one-size-fits all solutions; (Salgado, 2018).

So far as the politics of accommodation is concerned it has been observed that the "politics of accommodation has been guided in Corsica" by the "motivations of strong network parties through policies conducted at the sub-state level" which introduced the

growing 'possibilities of constitutional reform'. It has been argued that the "Corsican society is experiencing the beginning of a new cycle of the politics of accommodation, in which the range of constitutional possibilities may be noticeably wider" ( Fazi, 2014).

Accommodation in multi ethnic country have denotes the "recognition of more than one ethnic, linguistic, national or religious community in the state and aims to secure the coexistence of different communities within the same state". (McGary, O'Leary. Simon, 2008).

It has been noticed that the "Transforming Belgium in to a federal state was analyzed as a process hollowing out the center with disintegrative tendencies deeply ingrained in the conflict-solving strategies adopted prior to decentralization" (Hooghe,2013).

## **Conclusion**

However it has been observed that as a plural country India is more seasoned with power decentralization instead of power centralization. Therefore often it is being treated as needs of hour, to resurrection of region to get rid of the problem of domination of the national culture over the sub-national culture. It was observed that in India the contemporary political scenario does not permit a single authority to represent the whole nation, when we stand on a worldwide phenomenon of decentralization. Hence it is the politics of coalition through which the state parties can determine the strategies in the regional context in true sense. However we cannot deny the fact that we live in a unique federal system and we the people of India should come up with the different unique strategies made by the people of the country as a representative of diversity in particular. The political culture of a country where has been pendulating from one party and multi party domination within a frame of coalition. Though our Constitution as well as the political system is a dynamic in nature but so far as the separation of power between the centre and states is concerned, this principle may changed with the flexibility of the time to that extent where the minimal autonomy of a state should be honored. It is said that the success of an ethno-federal India is lying on an environment of tolerance where the autonomy of plurality as well as the requirements of oneness may complementary with each other. Because the historical legacy of India is concerned, the diversity must be protected for strengthening the notion of unity.