

BLOGS

Questions on Distribution of Power between Centre and State

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Choose the correct option from the following given options:

1. A law made by Parliament having extra-territorial operation shall

- a. not be deemed invalid
- b. be deemed valid
- c. be deemed ultra vires
- d. be deemed unconstitutional

Ans. a

2. The Parliament has no power to make law on

- a. duties of excise on opium
- b. taxes on capital value of agricultural land
- c. taxes on advertisements published in newspapers
- d. trust and trustees

Ans. a

3. Which one of the following doctrines relates to the interpretation of the legislative conflicts between the Union and the States?

- a. Doctrine of clear and present danger
- b. Precautionary approach
- c. Stare decisis
- d. Pith and Substance

Ans. d

4. Indian Constitution reserves the residuary power to

- a. union
- b. states
- c. parliament
- d. state legislatures

Ans. c

5. The exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the concurrent list or state list, vests with

- a. legislature of the State
- b. the parliament
- c. both the state legislature and the parliament
- d. president alone

Ans. b



6. Parliament has the power to legislate with respect to a matter in the State list provided it is in the:

- a. national interest

- b. interest of the State concerned
- c. interest of the public
- d. interest of the minority

Ans. a

7. The case of State of Bihar v. Kameshwar Singh is related with which of the following doctrines?

- a. Doctrine of basic structure
- b. Doctrine of Eclipse
- c. Doctrine of pith and substance
- d. Doctrine of color-able legislation

Ans. d

8. *Delegatus non potest delegare* means

- a. a delegate can further delegate its powers
- b. delegated legislation is valid
- c. a delegate cannot further delegate his powers
- d. none of the above

Ans. c

9. The statement, 'what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly' relates to the doctrine of

- a. pith and substance
- b. implied power
- c. severability
- d. color-able legislation

Ans. d

10. In which case the Supreme Court gave 'Doctrine of Prospective Overruling'?

- a. Shankari Pd. v. Union of India
- b. Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan
- c. LC Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
- d. Keshavanand Bharti v. State of Kerela

Ans. d

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