BLOGS

Questions on Distribution of Power between Centre and State

Harshita Gulati · 07 Feb 2021

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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