

**Study Circle Career Development Institute**

# **100 Important Points : SSP**



**(34) Polity & Governance : Centre State relations,  
New States, Judiciary**

### **3) Maharashtra and India - Indian Polity and Governance (15)**

- 1) **Constitution (3)**
- 2) **Political System (3)**
- 3) **Panchayati Raj & Urban Governance (3)**
- 4) **Public Policy (3)**
- 5) **Humana Rights Issues (3)**

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- 31) Constituent Assembly, Sources, Committees, Symbols
- 32) Preamble, Salient & Basic features, articles
- 33) Amendments, Commissions and Boards

#### **34) Centre State relations, New States, Judiciary**

- 35) Union Executive, Legislature , Parties and Pressure Groups
- 36) State Government and Administration
- 37) Evolution of LSG, 73rd & 74 th Amendment
- 38) Grampanchayat, Taluka Panchayat, Zilla Parishad & Rural development
- 39) Urban Governence - Institutes and Development
- 40) Acts, Regulations
- 41) Policies and Programmes
- 42) Empowerment of weaker sections, NGOs
- 43) UNHRD, HR movements
- 44) Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties
- 45) NHRC, Constitutional Commissions - NCBC, NSCC, NSTC,

State Service Preliminary Examination 2024

Preparation & Guidance : Topics & Subtopics of the Syllabus

100 Important Points : Polity & Governance - 34

- 1) Which one of the following extraordinary powers, the Indian Constitution provided to the Centre to deal with and emergency arising out war, external aggression or arm rebellion?

Select the correct answer using the following codes.

- a) Centre can modify the provisions relating to the distribution of revenue between Centres and the states.  
b) Centre can give directions to any state as to the manner in which its executive power are to be exercised.  
c) Parliaments can make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State.  
d) Centre can order the reduction of salaries of state employees, including the judges High Court.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a), (c), (d)      2) (a), (b) and (d)      3) (a), (b), (c)      4) (b), (c), (d)

- 2) What is not true in connection with the Centre-State conflict and granting of fiscal autonomy to the states?

- a) Since independence, the Centre has been gradually extending its function in such a way that the states remain completely dependent upon it.  
b) the financial resources of the Centre are inelastic.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Only a      2) Only b      3) Both a and b      4) neither a nor b

- 3) Match the features of Indian Constitution with the sources borrowed from different constitutions of the world. (use correct codes)

**List 1 - Features**

- a) Office of the Governor  
b) Judicial Review  
c) Directive Principles of State policy  
d) Parliamentary System of Government

**List 2 - Sources**

- i) Government of India Act 1935  
ii) British Constitution  
iii) Ireland Constitution  
iv) American Constitution

**Answer Options :**

- |    | (a)   | (b)   | (c)   | (d)  |
|----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1) | (i)   | (iv)  | (iii) | (ii) |
| 2) | (iv)  | (iii) | (i)   | (ii) |
| 3) | (iii) | (i)   | (iv)  | (ii) |
| 4) | (i)   | (iii) | (iv)  | (ii) |

- 4) Which of the following statements about Zonal Councils are *not* correct?
- The Zonal Councils are the constitutional bodies.
  - They are established by the States Reorganisation Act of 1956
  - Home Minister of the Central Government is the Chairman of Zonal Councils.
  - India is divided into seven zones and provided a Zonal Council for each zone.

**Answer options :**

- 1) Only (a) and (c)      2) Only (a) and (d)      3) Only (a), (c) and (d)      4) All of the above

- 5) The princely states that were unwilling to join the Indian Union until July 1947 included :
- Baroda
  - Travancore
  - Bikaner
  - Bhopal

**Answer options :**

- 1) (a), (c)      2) (b), (c)      3) (b), (d)      4) All the above

- 6) Consider the following statements :

- Zonal Councils are the constitutional bodies.
- The Prime Minister acts as the Chairman of all Zonal Councils.
- Each chief Minister acts as the Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council by rotation.
- Joint meetings of two or more Zonal Councils are presided over by the Union Home Minister.

**Answer options :**

- 1) Statements a, b and c are correct      2) Statements b, c and d are correct  
3) Statements c and d are correct      4) Statements a, c and d are correct

- 7) Which one of the following has not been provided by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 relating to National Emergency ?

- A proclamation of National Emergency will not be issued by President unless there is a written recommendation of the Cabinet.
- The expression 'internal disturbances' has been replaced by 'armed rebellion'.
- The six fundamental rights under Article 19 can be suspended only when the National Emergency is declared on grounds of war or external aggression and not on grounds of armed rebellion.
- The President must issue a proclamation of revocation any time if any House of Parliament passes a resolution disapproving of the continuance of the proclamation.

- 8) Consider the following statements :

- The Constitution not include any provision for categorisation of any State in India as a Special Category Status (SCS) State.
- The National Development Council first accorded SCS in 1969 to Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Nagaland.
- The Central Government pays 90% of the funds required in a centrally sponsored scheme to SCS category States as against 60% in case of normal States

Which of the above statement is/are false ?

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Only (a)      2) (a) and (b)      3) Only (c)      4) None of these above

- 9) The Parliament of India acquires the power to legislate on any item in the State List in the national interest if a resolution to that effect is passed by the
- 1) Rajya Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its members present and voting
  - 2) Lok Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership
  - 3) Lok Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its total membership
  - 4) Rajya Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership
- 10) **Assertion (A) :** Regionalism is on rise in India  
**Reason (R) :** Government wants that there should be movements for the creation of more states.  
**Answer options :**
- 1) If both 'A' and 'R' are correct and R is the correct explanation of 'A'.
  - 2) If both 'A' and 'R' are true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'.
  - 3) If 'A' is false but 'R' is true.
  - 4) If 'A' is true but 'R' is false.
- 11) Which one of the following suggested that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the State and should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past?
- 1) Sarkaria Commission (1983)
  - 2) Rajamannar Committee (1969)
  - 3) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)
  - 4) First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
- 12) Sarkaria Commission was set up to :
- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Centre-State relations     | 2) Interstate relations  |
| 3) enquire into P.M. security | 4) New Panchayat Raj Act |
- 13) Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federalism?
- 1) There is an independent judiciary in India.
  - 2) It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.
  - 3) Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.
  - 4) The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.
- 14) What is the correct chronological order in which the following states of the Indian Union were created or granted full statehood?
- |             |                   |            |                |
|-------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| a) Nagaland | b) Andhra Pradesh | c) Haryana | d) Maharashtra |
|-------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
- Select the **correct** answer using the codes given below :
- |                        |                        |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) (a),(b),(c) and (d) | 2) (a),(b),(d) and (c) | 3) (b),(d),(a) and (c) | 4) (b),(a),(d) and (c) |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
- 15) Arrange in appropriate order (formation of the States) :
- |            |             |              |                |
|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| a) Mizoram | b) Nagaland | c) Meghalaya | d) Maharashtra |
|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
- Answer Options :**
- |                     |                          |                     |                       |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) (a) and (b) only | 2) (d), (b), (c) and (a) | 3) (a), (c) and (d) | 4) (a), (b), (c), (d) |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|

- 16) Consider the following statements about the States Reorganisation Commission and Act ?
- The commission was appointed in December, 1953.
  - The commission was headed by Fazal Ali and two members of the commission were H. V. Kamath and Govind Ballabh Pant.
  - The commission submitted its report on September 30, 1954.
  - The States Re-organisation Act was enacted on August 31, 1956.
  - The State Re-organisation Act came into effect on January 1, 1957.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a) and (d) only      2) (a), (b) and (c)      3) (a), (c) and (d)      4) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)
- 17) What procedure is followed if a new state is to be formed by the separation of a territory from any state of the Indian Union ?
- The two houses of the Parliament pass a bill by 2/3rd majority
  - President calls for the views of the Parent State and then the two houses of Parliament pass a bill to this effect by simple majority
  - The President gets a bill passed by the simple majority of the State Legislature
  - None of the above
- 18) The office of Lokpal and Lokayukta in India resemble which of the following ?
- Ombudsman in Scandinavia
  - Prosecutor General of Russia
  - Council of State in France
  - Parliamentary Commissioner of India
- 19) Which one of the following statements about International Court of Justice is correct?
- The Court is permanently in session at Geneva
  - The Judges are elected for a six year term.
  - All questions before it are decided by a majority of judges present.
  - Retiring judges are not eligible for re-election
- 20) Which of the following statements regarding Judiciary in India are correct?
- Supreme Court of the India is free from the control and influence of legislature and executive
  - Subordinate courts are at the head of the judicial hierarchy of the state
  - The Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
  - A High Court can withdraw a case from a subordinate court and can deal with the case itself if it is satisfied that the case involves a substantial point of constitutional law
- Choose the **correct** answer from the codes given below :

1) (a) and (b) only      2) (a), (b) and (c)      3) (a) and (d)      4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

- 21) With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:
- No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid.
  - An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court of India.

**Answer Options :**

1) (a) only      2) (b) only      3) Both (a) and (b)      4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 22) What is the provision to safeguard the autonomy of the Supreme Court of India?
- While appointing the Supreme Court Judges, the President of India has to consult the Chief Justice of India.
  - The Supreme Court Judges can be removed by the Chief Justice of India only.
  - The salaries of the Judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to which the legislature does not have to vote.
  - All appointments of officers and staffs of the Supreme Court of India are made by the Government only after consulting the Chief Justice of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- 1) (a) and (b) only      2) (a) and (c) only      3) (a), (c) and (d)      4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

- 23) Which of the following are included in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
- A dispute between the Government of India and one or more States
  - A dispute regarding elections to either House of the Parliament or that of Legislature of a State
  - A dispute between the Government of India and a Union Territory
  - A dispute between two or more States

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a) and (b) only      2) (a), (b) and (c)      3) (a), (b), (c), (d)      4) (a) and (d)

- 24) With reference to the Constitution of India, prohibitions or limitations or provisions contained in ordinary laws cannot act as prohibitions or limitations on the constitutional powers under Article 142. It could mean which one of the following?
- The Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by laws made by the Parliament.
  - The decisions taken by the Election Commission of India while discharging its duties cannot be challenged in any court of law.
  - In the event of grave financial crisis in the country, the President of India can declare Financial Emergency without the counsel from the Cabinet.
  - State Legislatures cannot make laws on certain matters without the concurrence of Union Legislature.

- 25) Which of the following statements regarding the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court area correct ?
- It is binding on the Supreme Court to give its opinion on any matter referred to it by the President
  - The full bench of the S.C. hears any reference made to it under its power of advisory jurisdiction
  - The opinion given by the Supreme Court on a reference under advisory jurisdiction is not binding on the government
  - Not more than one reference at a time can be made to the S.C. under its power of advisory jurisdiction

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a) and (c)      2) (a), (c) and (d)      3) (a), (b), (c), (d)      4) (a) and (b) only

26) Consider the following statements regarding the High Courts in India :

- a) There are eighteen High Courts in the country.
- b) Three of them have jurisdiction over more than one state.
- c) No Union Territory has a High Court of its own.
- d) Judges of the High Court hold office till the age of 62.

**Answer options :**

- 1) (a) and (b) only      2) (a), (b) and (d)      3) (a), (c) and (d)      4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

27) When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to .....

- 1) special control exercised by the Chief Justice of India
- 2) the writ jurisdiction of any of the other judges of the High Court
- 3) special powers provided to the Chief Minister in this regard
- 4) discretionary powers of the Governor of the State

28) The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the High Court are charged to the

- 1) Contingency Fund of India
- 2) Contingency Fund of the State
- 3) Consolidated Fund of India
- 4) Consolidated Fund of the State

29) Which of the following are the States in which the Lok Ayukta Act includes the Chief Minister its ambit ?

- 1) Gujarat and Maharashtra
- 2) West Bengal and Kerala
- 3) Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
- 4) Rajasthan and Karnataka

30) Consider the following statements :

- a) The highest criminal court of the district is the Court of District and Sessions Judge.
- b) The District Judges are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Courts.
- c) A person to be eligible for appointment as a District Judge should be an advocate or a pleader of seven years' standing or more, or an officer in judicial service of the Union or the State.
- d) When the Sessions Judge awards death sentence, it must be confirmed by the High Court before it is carried out.

Which of the statements given above are **correct** ?

- 1) (a) and (b) only      2) (a), (b) and (c)      3) (a), (c) and (d)      4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

31) Consider the following statements :

- a) In Britain, no judicial review of legislation is permitted.
- b) Judiciary in India is not as supreme as in the United States of America which recognises no limit on the scope of judicial review.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Statements (a) is correct, (b) is false
- 2) Statements (a) is false, (b) is correct
- 3) Both the statements are false
- 4) Both the statements are correct

32) Which one of the following statements about 'Judicial Review' is **not** correct?

- 1) The Constitution of India does not clearly describe the system of Judicial Review.
- 2) Judicial Review in India is governed by the principle 'procedure established by law'.
- 3) Judicial Review cannot be applied in respect of laws incorporated in the 9th schedule of the Constitution.
- 4) The Parliament cannot pass laws and amendment for overriding the hurdles created by Judicial Review.



- 33) In India, Judicial Review implies
- 1) the power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures.
  - 2) the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.
  - 3) the power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
  - 4) the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.
- 34) Sarkaria Commission has been set up to look into
- 1) Agricultural taxes
  - 2) Inter-states relations
  - 3) Splitting of LIC
  - 4) Centre-stage relations
- 35) Why has the Sarkaria Commission been appointed ?
- 1) To examine Centre-State relations
  - 2) To find a solution to the Punjab Crisis
  - 3) To solve the dispute for sharing the Cauvery Waters
  - 4) To examine the working of Public Sector Undertakings
- 36) The following states were created after 1960. Arrange them in ascending chronological order of their formation.
- I) Haryana                      II) Sikkim                      III) Nagaland                      IV) Meghalaya
- Answer options :**
- 1) II, III, IV, I
  - 2) III, I, IV, II
  - 3) I, II, III, IV
  - 4) II, IV, I, III
- 37) Which one of the following statements is **incorrect** ?
- 1) Daman and Diu were separated from Goa by the 56th Amendment of the Constitution of India
  - 2) Diu is an island in the Gulf of Khambhayat
  - 3) Dadra and Nagar Haweli were under French colonial rule till 1954
  - 4) Goa attained full statehood in 1987
- 38) The power to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with respect to any matter included in the Union List of Legislative Powers rests with
- 1) The President of India
  - 2) The Chief Justice of India
  - 3) The Parliament
  - 4) The Union Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs
- 39) The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact
- 1) only if the matter relates to the Fundamental Rights of citizens
  - 2) on its own initiative
  - 3) only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country
  - 4) only if he seeks such advice
- 40) Which one of the following convicted RJD (Rashtriya Janata Dal) Chief Lalu Prasad Yadav in a fodder scam?
- 1) Jharkhan High Court
  - 2) Supreme Court of India
  - 3) Special CBI Court
  - 4) Patna High Court

- 41) According to the Constitution of India, the term 'District Judge' shall not include-
- 1) Chief Presidency Magistrate
  - 2) Sessions Judge
  - 3) Tribunal Judge
  - 4) Chief Judge of a small cause court
- 42) The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its.
- 1) advisory jurisdiction
  - 2) appellate jurisdiction
  - 3) original jurisdiction
  - 4) writ jurisdiction
- 43) The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in
- 1) the President of India
  - 2) the Parliament
  - 3) the Chief Justice of India
  - 4) the Law Commission
- 44) A Judge of the High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with :
- 1) Prime Minister
  - 2) Chief Minister
  - 3) Chief Justice of India, Chief Justice of the State concerned and Governor of the State
  - 4) Governor of the State and Chief Justice of India
- 45) Which one of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court ?
- 1) Protection of the Fundamental Rights
  - 2) Protection against violation of the Constitution
  - 3) Disputes between the centre and the states
  - 4) disputes between the states inter se
- 46) In India, Judicial Review implies
- 1) The power of the judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
  - 2) The power of the judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the legislatures.
  - 3) The power of the judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.
  - 4) The power of the judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.
- 47) Which one of the following statements about 'Judicial Review' is *not* correct?
- 1) The Constitution of India does not clearly describe the system of Judicial Review.
  - 2) Judicial Review in India is governed by the principle 'procedure established by law'.
  - 3) Judicial Review cannot be applied in respect of laws incorporated in the 9th schedule of the Constitution.
  - 4) The Parliament cannot pass laws and amendment for overriding the hurdles created by Judicial Review.
- 48) The reference to National Capital Territory of Delhi is found in .....
- 1) Article 239 A
  - 2) Article 239 AA
  - 3) Article 239 AB
  - 4) Article 239 B

- 49) Which one of the following statements about 'Lok Adalat' is incorrect ?
- 1) Under the Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987, Lok Adalats have been given a statutory status.
  - 2) Lok Adalats can be constituted of serving or retired judicial persons only.
  - 3) Every award made by the Lok Adalat is final and binding on the parties.
  - 4) The award passed by the Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court.
- 50) **Assertion (A)** : Willful disobedience or noncompliance of Court orders and use of derogatory language about judicial behaviour amounts to contempt of Court.  
**Reason (R)** : Judicial activism cannot be practised without arming the judiciary with punitive powers to punish contemptuous behaviour.
- In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
- 1) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
  - 2) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - 3) A is true but R is false
  - 4) A is false but R is true

