

**Centre-State Relations**

Time :3 Hours

Marks: 50

**Answer any five questions. Each question carries TEN marks (5x10=50)**

1. “A government is not federal if the powers of the regional governments are specified, and the residue is left to the general government”. Criticise the statement with the experience of unique federal features of the Indian Constitution.
2. Elucidate the administrative relations between the Centre and the States under the constitutional provisions and review the recommendations of various commissions and committees to improve relations and federal principles.
3. Discuss the various types of emergency proclamations in India and examine whether these provisions give supremacy to the central government over the state governments with the help of constitutional provisions and case laws.
4. Article 262 of the Constitution and the Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956 enacted under it are important components of the federal structure. In terms of these provisions, the award of a tribunal set up under the ISWD Act is final and binding on the states concerned, and there can be no appeal to the Supreme Court against such an award. Comment.
5. What changes did the 101<sup>st</sup> Amendment to the Constitution bring about in the economic relations between the Centre and the States? Critically examine how this affects the federal principle of the Indian Constitution.
6. The Governor, as an appointee of the President, is the titular head of State. The fundamental principle of constitutional law that has been consistently followed since the Constitution was adopted is that the Governor acts on the ‘aid and advise’ of the Council of Ministers, except in those areas where the Constitution has entrusted the exercise of discretionary power to the Governor. Discuss.
7. Discuss how the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment works within the framework of the Federal Constitution.
8. Examine the scheme of distribution of legislative powers and the exceptional circumstances in which the Constitution empowers Parliament to make laws on matters enumerated in the State List.

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