



SSC CGL/CHSL TIER II 2023

CENTRE – STATE RELATIONS

केंद्र-राज्य संबंध

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- All the powers are divided into three parts:
 - legislative,
 - executive &
 - financial,
- between the centre and the states, but the system is integrated.

LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS विधायी संबंध

articles 245 to 255

- Laws made by parliament apply to the whole of India and on matters related to extraterritorial legislation.

- Laws made by Parliament are not applicable in the following cases:-
- In these union territories
 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands,
 - Lakshadweep,
 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu and
 - Ladakh.

1. The union list includes approximately 97 subjects. Examples – Defence, banking, atomic energy etc. Only Parliament can make laws on these subjects.
2. The state list includes approximately 66 subjects. Examples – Politics, fisheries, and police. Only the state legislature has the power to make laws on these subjects.
3. The concurrent list includes approximately 47 subjects. Example – population control and civil procedure. Both Parliament and the state can make laws on these subjects.

The Centre can make laws on a state list under 5 conditions.

- Article 249 – If Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by, 2/3rd of the members present and voting.
- Article 250 – If National Emergency prevails (a result of 352 articles).
- Article 252 – If two or more States request Parliament to make laws on subjects of state list.
- Article 253 – To fulfill the terms of international agreement or treaty.
- Article 356 – If president rule prevails in any state.

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONS प्रशासनिक संबंध

articles 256 to 263

- Administrative power of the centre or Union prevails on the whole of India or any State or UT.
- The administrative power of States prevails on its Territory or State only.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS वित्तीय संबंध

- articles 268 to 293 in part XII
- Parliament can levy taxes on subjects listed in the union list (13 in number).
- The state legislature has the power to levy tax on subjects listed in the state list (18 In number).

- After the 101st amendment act of 2016, Parliament and state legislature can make laws governing goods and services tax.
- Residuary power of taxation is vested in Parliament (gift tax, wealth tax and expenditure tax).

1. In which year, the Government of India had set up the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations?

a) 1980

b) 1983

c) 1987

d) 1992

2. Constitution of India guarantees which of the following to the states of India?

- a) Territorial Integrity
- b) Sovereignty
- c) Right to secede from Union
- d) None of them

3. When can Parliament make laws on State List subjects?

- a) When states make request.
- b) To implement international agreements.
- c) During National Emergency in case of armed rebellion.
- d) all

4. The Central Government's exclusive powers are enumerated in the

- A Federal List
- B Union List
- C State List
- D None of these

5. The residuary powers mean the

- a) Powers not included in any of the three Lists
- b) Powers related to country's external affairs
- c) Powers related to country's internal affairs
- d) Powers shared between the Union and State Governments

6. Relation of Centre-State lies in which of the following Schedules?

- (A) 7th
- (B) 8th
- (C) 6th
- (D) 9th



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