


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, May 2023			
Course: Comparative Legislative Relations Program: BA LL, B(H) Constitutional Law Course Code: CLCT 4008		Semester: VIII Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions:			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Discuss the unitary features of Constitution	2	CO1
Q 2	Discuss the rule of doctrine of severability	2	CO1
Q 3	Discuss the salient features of Art 245	2	CO1
Q 4	Discuss the concept of joint sitting of Parliament.	2	CO1
Q 5	Discuss the concept of Parliamentary Privileges.	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Discuss the concept of doctrine of territorial nexus.	5	CO2
Q 7	Discuss the issue of double dissolution in the Australian Constitution.	5	CO2
Q 8	Discuss the principle of doctrine of colourable legislations.	5	CO2
Q 9	Discuss the salient features of constitution of Switzerland	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Critically analyze and differentiate between the legislative relationship as given under the Indian Constitution and USA Constitution.	10	CO3
Q 11	Elaborate the process, if the Parliament want to make laws on the Subject matters listed in the State List of the Indian Constitution.	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	The Gujarat State legislature passed an Act by name "Gujarat Gas (Regulation of Transmission, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2001" (hereinafter being referred to as "Gujarat Act"), which came into force w.e.f. 19th December. 2000. The object of the enactment is to provide for regulation of transmission, supply and distribution of gas, in the interests of general public and to promote gas industry in the State, and	25	CO4

	<p>for that purpose, to establish Gujarat Gas Regulatory Authority and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. The term "Gas" has been defined in the Gujarat Act under Section 2(h) as follows:- "Gas" means a matter in gaseous state which predominantly consists of methane."</p> <p>The State legislature passed the said enactment by tracing its legislative competence under Entry No. 25 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The Parliament has passed various enactments under Entry No. 53 of List I dealing with the matters of petroleum and petroleum products.</p> <p>The Entry No. 53 of List I of the Seventh Schedule reads as follows:- "Regulation and development of oilfields and mineral oil resources; petroleum and petroleum products; other liquids and substances declared by Parliament by law to be dangerously inflammable."</p> <p>Entry No. 25 of List II reads as follows:- "Gas and gas works"</p> <p>Keeping in mind the above facts, answer the following questions-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether natural gas in whatever physical form including Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is a Union subject covered by Entry 53 of List I and the Union has exclusive legislative competence to enact laws on natural gas? 12.5 Marks 2. Whether the State of Gujarat had legislative competence to enact Gujarat Gas (Regulation of Transmission, Supply and Distribution) Act 2001? 12.5 Marks 		
Q 13	<p>Constituent Assembly of India while drafting the provisions related to the legislative relationship between Union and the States had three model before them to choose from-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USA Model 2. Australian Model 3. Canadian Model <p>After a lots of deliberation and discussion we settled our own distribution of legislative power, Keeping in mind the above statements, answer the following questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How should we interpret the Schedule VII of the Constitution of India? 10 Marks 	25	CO4

	<p>2. What is the significance of understanding the Comparative legislative relationship? 5 Marks</p> <p>3. What are the common factors in the legislative relationship given under the Canadian Constitution and Indian Constitution? 10 Marks</p>		
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