

LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
COMPARATIVE PUBLIC LAW
LLM – 1.2
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
B**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

[Objective]

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Droit Administrative means-
 - a. Purely administrative
 - b. Quasi-judicial
 - c. Parliamentary Control
 - d. Separation of power
2. White collar crime is the crime relating to-
 - a. Finance
 - b. Corruption
 - c. Bribery
 - d. All the above
3. Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is an Act for the protection of-
 - a. Children
 - b. Men
 - c. Women
 - d. Parents
4. The concept of federalism includes-
 - a. Dual Citizenship
 - b. Distribution of Powers
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of the above
5. Global administrative law is the law relating to-
 - a. Public law
 - b. Private Law
 - c. Constitutional Law
 - d. International law
6. Plea bargaining means-
 - a. Respondate superior
 - b. Vicarious liability
 - c. Pleads guilty
 - d. Drops charges
7. Separation of power is mentioned in the Constitution of India in-
 - a. Art-30
 - b. Art-50
 - c. Art-32
 - d. Art-51A(e)
8. Judicial review is ensure to protect-
 - a. Fundamental rights
 - b. Constitutional Rights
 - c. Restricted Rights
 - d. Statutory rights
9. Ombudsman is constituted for investigation against-
 - a. Administration
 - b. Judicial control
 - c. Public grievances
 - d. Parliament

10. The sources of public law are-
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a. Regulation | b. Statute |
| c. Constitution | d. All the above. |
11. Public Law governs relationship between-
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Individual & Contract Law | b. Individual & State |
| c. Individual & Individual | d. Criminal & Prison |
12. The importance of public law has emerged due to-
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. Naturalization | b. Globalization |
| c. Assimilation | d. Accumulation |
13. Constitutionalism includes the principles regarding-
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Accountable Government | b. Independent of judiciary |
| c. Rule of law | d. All the above |
14. The rationale behind setting up of Nyaya Panchayat is-
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Democratic decentralisation | b. Free legal aid |
| c. Supremacy of the Government | d. Good governance |
15. Judicial accountability means-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Accountability of lawyer | b. Accountability of Judges |
| c. Accountability of litigant | d. All the above |
16. The concept of Rule of law was propounded by-
- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| a. Dicey | b. Coke |
| c. H.L.a Hart | d. None of the above |
17. Tools of comparative public law are-
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Supremacy of Legislature | b. Separation of Power |
| c. Constitutional Law | d. All the above |
18. Typology of federalism includes-
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a. Dual federalism | b. Monarchy |
| c. Oligarchy | d. Dictatorship |
19. India have the provision for-
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Dual citizenship | b. Single citizenship |
| c. None of the above | d. All the above |
20. Pro Bono Publico means litigation-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. By public spirited citizen | b. By public lawyer |
| c. By self-representation | d. None of the above |

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. "Comparative public law means the comparative study of the laws of different countries". Explain 10
2. "Comparative public law gained more popularity due to globalization". Narrate the statement from the perspective of global administrative law. 10
3. What do you mean by tools of comparative public law? Explain the different forms of Government that prevail in India. 5+5=10
4. What do you mean by judicial activism? Narrate how the Supreme Court of India acts to uplift the judicial activism in India. 10
5. What do you mean by Ombudsman? Discuss the position of Ombudsman in Indian scenario? Explain Lokpal and Lokayukta 10
6. "White-collar crime is generally non-violent in nature." Explain the nature of white collar crime in India and make a comparison with US and UK. 10
7. What do you mean by Droit Administrative? Explain the France concept of separation of power with reference to Administrative Court. 5+5
8. Explain domestic violence against women with reference to international law. 10

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. "Federalism is no longer the fault line of Centre-State relations but the definition of a new partnership of Team India."- Justify the statement. 2+4+4
=10
2. What makes India a federal country? Explain the reason for growth of Indian federalism. 10
3. Describe the administrative relation between Centre and State. 10
4. "NITI Ayog is an action tank than just a think tank"-examine in brief along with its difference with the planning commission. 4+6=10
5. Explain in brief the amendments made in the Indian Constitution relating to taxes with special focus to GST and its types. 10
6. What are zonal councils? Describe the composition and role of such councils. 10
7. Explain federalism and interstate river water governance in India referring to the famous Cauvery dispute. 10
8. Write short note on: 5+5=10
 - a) Doctrine of territorial nexus
 - b) Doctrine of pith and substance

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