

LL.B. Three Years Course (Credit Based System) Semester—IV Examination

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Compulsory Paper—1

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

N.B. :— (1) Attempt **all** Sections. Section A consists of **10** marks. Section B consists of **30** marks. Section C consists of **40** marks.

(2) Follow the instructions given in each section.

(3) Marks are indicated against each question.

SECTION—A

1. Choose the correct alternative (any **TEN**) :

(i) Doctrine of separation of power is propounded by :

(A) Dicey

(B) Austin

(C) Salmond

(D) Montesquieu

(ii) Execution of Laws is the function of :

(A) Government

(B) Parliament

(C) Judiciary

(D) Press

(iii) Dicey propounded the doctrine of :

(A) Severalability

(B) Pith and substance

(C) Rule of law

(D) Separation of powers

(iv) Which of the following is/are reason for growth of Administrative Law ?

(A) Expansion of executive functions

(B) Technicality

(C) Overburdened Judiciary

(D) All of the above

(v) Which powers cannot be delegated ?

(A) Policy making

(B) Power to repeal

(C) Amendment

(D) All the above

(vi) Excessive use of powers than delegated is termed :

(A) Valid

(B) Voidable

(C) Ultra vires

(D) Bonafide

(vii) Which of the following Writ is useful in enforcement of Public duties of the officers ?

- (A) Quo Warranto (B) Habeas Corpus
- (C) Certiorari (D) Mandamus

(viii) Which of the following is advantage of Quasi-judicial adjudication ?

- (A) Less technical (B) Speedy redressal
- (C) Expertise (D) All of the above

(ix) Who of the following can be held liable for tort ?

- (A) Government Hospital (B) State Public Transport
- (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above

(x) CAT Stands for :

- (A) Central Account Tribunal (B) Common Administrative Tribunal
- (C) Central Administrative Tribunal (D) Chief Administrative Tribunal

(xi) Promissory Estoppel restricts one from :

- (A) Change his job (B) Change his profession
- (C) Change his name (D) Change his words

(xii) Administration is _____ function.

- (A) Legislative (B) Judicial
- (C) Executive (D) None of the above

(xiii) 'Delegatus non potest Delegare' refers to the Act of :

- (A) Adjudication (B) Administration
- (C) Sub-delegation (D) None of the above

(xiv) _____ is the principle of natural justice.

- (A) Fair hearing (B) Notice
- (C) Absence of Bias (D) All of the above

(xv) Ombudsman looks into the issues of :

- (A) Corruption (B) Mal-administration
- (C) Misappropriation of public money (D) All of the above

1×10=10

SECTION—B

(Short answer questions)

2. Write notes on (any **THREE**) :

- (A) Separation of powers
- (B) Promissory Estoppel
- (C) CAT
- (D) Tortious liability of State.

5×3=15

3. Write notes on (any **THREE**) :

- (A) Central Vigilance Commission
- (B) Lokayukta
- (C) Contractual liability of the Government
- (D) Writ of Mandamus.

5×3=15

SECTION—C

(Long answer questions)

Answer the following (any **FIVE**) :

- 4. Discuss the nature and scope of Administrative Law.
- 5. State how administrative functions are classified.
- 6. How Judiciary exercises control on Administrative actions ?
- 7. Write a descriptive note on Rule of Law.
- 8. State and explain the reasons for growth of Administrative Law.
- 9. What do you mean by Delegated Legislation ?
- 10. State and explain legislative mechanism to control delegated legislation.
- 11. Compare US and Indian position on division of powers between organs of the State.

8×5=40