

**BA LLB
TENTH SEMESTER
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
BLB - 1006
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)**

**SET
A**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 80

Time : 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks : 30

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×10=10

1. Droit Administratif is prevalent in-
 - a. India
 - b. England
 - c. France
 - d. America
2. Which country follows a strict application of the Separation of Powers?
 - a. India
 - b. United Kingdom
 - c. United States of America
 - d. France
3. The Latin maxim "delegatus non potest delegare" means-
 - a. A delegated power cannot be further delegated
 - b. All powers must be delegated
 - c. Only Parliament can make laws
 - d. The executive has full discretion in rule-making
4. The concept of 'Doctrine of Bias' is primarily derived from which principle?
 - a. Nemo iudex in causa sua
 - b. Audi alteram partem
 - c. Doctrine of Necessity
 - d. Doctrine of Fairness
5. The Administrative tribunal have been recognized under which of the following articles of the constitution -
 - a. Article 32
 - b. Article 136 and Art 227
 - c. Article 323 A and 323 B
 - d. All of the above
6. Which doctrine ensures that administrative actions are not arbitrary and are reasonable in proportion to the purpose they seek to achieve?
 - a. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation
 - b. Doctrine of Proportionality
 - c. Doctrine of Basic Structure
 - d. Doctrine of Separation of Powers
7. The seeds of the concept of public interest litigation were initially sown in India by-
 - a. Justice H.R. Khanna
 - b. Justice M. Hidayatullah
 - c. Justice P.N. Bhagwati
 - d. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
8. The Ombudsman is a public official primarily appointed to address-
 - a. Criminal prosecutions
 - b. Corruption and maladministration in public offices
 - c. Private contractual disputes
 - d. Election-related complaints

9. The power of Judicial review is derived from which article of the Indian Constitution of India-
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Article 14 | b. Article 19 |
| c. Article 32 | d. Article 44 |
10. In India, the institution of Ombudsman at the central level is known as-
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Vigilance Commissioner | b. Lokpal |
| c. Lokayukta | d. Public Prosecutor |

Answer the following: (Use descriptive answer sheet)

2×10=20

1. Write two source of Administrative Law
 2. Write two reasons for the growth of Administrative Law.
 3. What is delegated Legislation?
 4. What is the Henry VIII Clause?
 5. What is Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?
 6. What is administrative discretion?
 7. Name any two Writs available under the Constitution of India.
 8. Write two sources of Administrative law.
 9. What does the term *Conseil d'État* mean in Administrative Law?
 10. What is the relationship between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law?
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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer the following questions]

1. a. "Administrative law is the law relating to the administration. It determines the organisation, powers, and duties of administrative authorities." Explain. 10
Or
b. Define Administrative Law. Discuss its nature and scope of Administrative Law. 2+8=10
2. a. Explain the Doctrine of Separation of Powers. How is this doctrine applied in India, the United Kingdom, and the United States? 2+8=10
Or
b. Explain the reason for the growth of administrative law in India. 10
3. a. Critically examine the concept and evolution of delegated legislation, highlighting its necessity, scope, and implications in contemporary governance. How has its growth influenced the balance of power between the legislature and the executive? 8+2=10
Or
b. What are the different types of control over delegated legislation? 10
4. a. Explain the principles of natural justice. Discuss its importance in ensuring fairness in administrative and judicial proceedings, with the help of relevant case laws. 8+2=10
Or
b. What do you understand by the term 'Failure to exercise discretion' in administrative Law? Discuss the various circumstances under which this ground arises and explain how such failure invites Judicial intervention. 3+7=10
5. a. Critically evaluate the role of *Public Interest Litigation* (PIL) as a tool for judicial control over administrative actions. 10
Or
b. Discuss the different types of writs issued by the higher courts in India. 10

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