REV-01
BBLB/24/29

2025/12

SET A

BBA LLB
SEVENTH SEMESTER
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
BBLB-703

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. French Administrative Law is known as:
   a. Conseil d'Etat
   b. Droit Administrative
   c. Administrative Court
   d. None of the above

2. The welfare function of the State is nourished by:
   a. Parliament
   b. Administrative officer
   c. Quasi-legislative organ of the State
   d. All the above

3. The concept "Rule of Law" found in :
   a. Aricle-12 of Constitution of India
   b. Article-14 of the Constitution
   c. Article-15 of the Constitution of India
   d. None f the above

4. The basic structure of the Constitution include:
   a. The separation of power
   b. Second appeal
   c. Doctrine of pleasure
   d. None of the above

5. The relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law is:
   a. Administrative Law must be in accordance with Constitutional Law
   b. Administrative Law is subordinate to Constitutional Law
   c. Both (a) & (b)
   d. None of the above

6. The concept fair hearing can be expressed by the maxim:
   a. Audi Alteram Partem
   b. Nemo judex in Causa
   c. Both a7b
   d. None of the above

7. The advantage of delegated legislation is:
   a. Easy to handle technical nature of the subject by expert
   b. Easy to take quick action by making regulation
   c. Flexibility of law arising from delegation
   d. All the above

8. In law, the colourable exercise of discretionary power by administrative officer is:
   a. Valid
   b. Invalid
   c. Judicial review scope
   d. None of the above

9. The Administrative Tribunal was constituted by the Act in:
   a. 1977
   b. 1985
   c. 1975
   d. None of the above

10. The ad judicial function of administration means:
    a. Quasi- judicial function of administrator
    b. Quasi-legislative function
    c. Functioning as Court
    d. None of the above

11. Pecuniary Bias arises when the adjudicator has:
    a. Monetary interest in dispute
    b. Special favour to one of disputing party
    c. Adjudicator itself is a party to the dispute
    d. All the above

12. Colourable Legislation is a law which:
    a. Exceeds the constitutional authority
    b. Ultra varies the Constitution
    c. Both(a) &(b)
    d. None of the above

13. The basic concept of Rule of Law as propounded by Dicey is:
    a. Supremacy of the law
    b. Equal protection of law
    c. Both (a) & (b)
    d. None of the above

14. Article-14 of the Constitution of India speaks about:
    a. Equality before the law
    b. Supremacy of the law
    c. Rule of Law
    d. All the above

15. Doctrine of legitimate expectation means:
    a. Public accountability of the administrator
    b. Administrative discretion
    c. Reasonable expectation of public
    d. None of the above

16. In legal terminology "Locus Standi" means:
    a. Right to take legal action
    b. Right to appear in court
    c. Right to sue
    d. All the above

17. Article-311 of the Constitution of India speaks about:
    a. Protection of civil servant
    b. Doctrine of Pleasure
    c. Appointment of civil servant
    d. None of the above

18. Liability in Tort in administrative law means:
    a. Strict liability
    b. Vicarious Liability
    c. Tortious liability
    d. All the above

19. Public Corporation means:
    a. Government owned public entity
    b. Private organization
    c. Government organization
    d. None of the above

20. Procedural safeguards to subordinate administratorinclude:
    a. Fair hearing
    b. Arbitration
    c. conciliation
    d. All the above

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

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

1. What is Droit Administrative? Explain the concept of Droit Administrative developed in Germany. **3+7=10**

2. Define nature, scope and reasons for development of Administrative Law. **10**

3. What do you mean by Parliamentary control on administrative action? Explain with reference to Indian Parliamentary system. **5+5=10**

4. What do you mean by Delegated Legislation? Discuss the reason for growth of delegated legislation. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation. **2+4+4 =10**

5. What do you mean by judicial function of administration? Explain it with reference to the principle of natural justice. **5+5=10**

6. Explain the Judicial control over administrative action. What do you mean by administrative discretionary power of administrator? How the power can be controlled? **2+4+4 =10**

7. What are writs? Explain the different kinds of writs which can be used to control the administrative malpractices. **3+7=10**

8. Discuss public corporation and its characteristic and liabilities and the procedure to control the Public Corporation. **10**

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