

LLB
THIRD SEMESTER
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
LLB – 303 [REPEAT]
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

$1 \times 20 = 20$

1. In India, the separation of power is provided in-
a. Article-32 of the Constitution b. Article-40 of the Constitution
c. Article-50 of the Constitution d. None of the above
2. Administrative law is a branch of-
a. Private Law b. Public Law
c. International Law d. None of the above
3. The function of Administrative Law is-
a. Judicial b. Quasi-judicial
c. Administrative d. Both b&c
4. The basic source of Administrative Law is-
a. Constitutional Law b. Case Law
c. Statutes and delegated legislation d. All the above
5. Administrative arbitrariness can be controlled by-
a. Judicial remedies b. Writ Jurisdiction
c. Special leave before Supreme Court d. All the above
6. Rule of law means-
a. Supremacy of law b. Equality before the law
c. General principle of the Constitution d. All the above
7. Legislation made by the authority other than the Legislature is known as-
a. Delegated legislation b. Original legislation
c. Constitutional Legislation d. None of the above
8. The delegated legislation is criticised as it is against the-
a. Doctrine of separation of power b. Rule of law
c. Both a & b d. None of the above
9. Delegated legislation may be controlled in-
a. Two ways b. Four ways
c. three ways d. None of the above
10. Rule against Bias are-
a. Three kinds b. Two kinds
c. Four kinds d. None of the above

11. Audi Alteram Partem means-

- a. Hear the other side
- b. Rule against bias
- c. Oral hearing
- d. Adjudicating the case

12. The function of Administrative Tribunal is-

- a. Administrative
- b. Judicial
- c. Quasi-judicial
- d. All the above

13. Article-323A of the Constitution of India deals with-

- a. Establishment of Union Tribunal
- b. Establishment of State Administrative tribunal
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the above

14. The merits of Administrative Adjudication is-

- a. Lessen the burden of Court
- b. Quick justice
- c. Cheap adjudication
- d. All the above

15. Article-32 & 226 of the Constitution of India provides-

- a. Writ Jurisdiction
- b. Remedies through judicial control
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the above

16. The writs are of -

- a. Three kinds
- b. Four kinds
- c. Five kinds
- d. None of the above

17. The basic structure of the Constitution includes-

- a. Independence of judiciary
- b. Judicial review
- c. Fundamental rights
- d. All the above

18. The main function of Ombudsman is-

- a. To investigate the complaint against administration
- b. To punish administrative officer.
- c. To hold the office of public nature
- d. None of the above

19. Public Corporation is a-

- a. Government's Departmental undertaking
- b. Statutory Corporation
- c. Private Organization
- d. None of the above

20. Doctrine of Pleasure is mentioned in-

- a. Article-310
- b. Article-311
- c. Article-312
- d. None of 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 administrative law? What is the relationship between Constitutional law and Administrative Law? Explain. 10
2. Give a brief idea about Dicey's Rule of Law. Explain the relationship of Rule of Law with Constitution of India. 10
3. What do you mean by delegated legislation? Narrate the advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation. 10
4. Define control mechanism on delegated legislation. What are the Different types of control mechanism on delegated legislation? Narrate. 10
5. Define writs. Give a brief account on different kinds of writ 10
6. What is Ombudsman? Explain the concept and development of Ombudsman. 10
7. Give a brief account of Public Corporation. What are the different Categories of public undertakings? Explain two types of public corporation. 10
8. Who is the civil servant under the Constitution of India? Explain the procedural safeguard of public servant. 10

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