

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

**SET**  
**A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

( Objective )

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1×20=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 ]***

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|---|----|
| 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.        |    |
| 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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