

TNY – 81

LL. B. (Hons.) (Semester – VIII) Examination, October 2013
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

- Instructions :** i) Answer **any four** questions from questions 1 to 6.
ii) Answer **any four** questions from questions 8 to 13
iii) Question No. 7 and Q. No. 14 are **compulsory**.

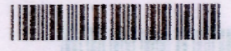
SECTION – I

1. Administrative law is an outstanding development of the 20th century. Explain. 8
2. Classifying the different types of administrative action is difficult in theory and impossible in practice – Analyse with suitable case laws. 8
3. Explain the constitutionality of delegated legislation and the judicial test of essential legislative function. 8
4. Critically analyse the liability of the government in tort and contract in India. 8
5. Examine the ambit of special leave petition with special reference to tribunals. 8
6. Examine the scope of Right to Information in India. 8
7. Write short notes on **any two** : (2×3=6)
 - a) Administrative tribunal
 - b) Injunction
 - c) Reasoned decision.

SECTION – II

8. Examine the government privilege to withhold documents. 8
9. Discuss the problems of administrative adjudication. 8
10. Examine how far government is bound by estoppel. 8
11. Discuss with case law judicial review over administrative discretion at the stage of exercise of discretion. 8

P.T.O.



12. What is meant by audi alteram partem ? Explain the different stages of fair hearing. 8
13. Examine the scope and characteristics of public undertakings and analyse the various control mechanism over PSUs. 8
14. Write short notes on **any two** : (2×2½=5)
- a) Ombudsman
 - b) Henry VIII clause
 - c) Droit Administratif.

SECTION - II

8. Examine the government privilege to withhold documents. 8
9. Discuss the problems of administrative adjudication. 8
10. Examine how far government is bound by estoppel. 8
11. Discuss with case law judicial review over administrative discretion at the stage of exercise of discretion. 8



TNY – 81

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester – VIII) Examination, April 2013
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

- Instructions :** i) Answer **any four** questions from Questions 1 to 6.
ii) Answer **any four** questions from Questions 8 to 13.
iii) Question No. 7 and Q. No. 14 are **compulsory**.

SECTION – I

1. Define Administrative Law. Analyse Rule of Law and Separation of Powers as conceptual objections to administrative Law. **8**
2. Explain the significance of classification of administrative action, and differentiate between quasi legislative and quasi-judicial action. **8**
3. Analyse the effectiveness of procedural and parliamentary control over delegated legislation. **8**
4. What is promissory estoppel ? Examine how far government is bound by estoppel. **8**
5. Examine the importance of Public Undertakings and discuss the various control mechanism over them. **8**
6. Critically discuss the liability of the government in tort and contract in India. **8**
7. Write short notes on **any two** : **(2x3=6)**
 - a) No evidence rule
 - b) Reasoned decisions
 - c) Statutory tribunal.

SECTION – II

8. Explain the various exceptions to the principles of natural justice. **8**
9. Compare and contrast Art. 32 and Art. 226 and explain its efficacy in ensuring fair administration. **8**
10. Explain the privilege of the administration to withhold documents. **8**

P.T.O.



TNY - 81



- 11. Analyse Right to information in India. 8
- 12. Examine the private law remedies of injunction and declaration, available against the administration. 8
- 13. Explain with case laws, the judicial control over abuse of administrative discretion. 8
- 14. Write short notes on any two : (2x2 1/2=5)
 - a) Henry VIII Clause
 - b) Ombudsman
 - c) Droit Administratif.

SECTION - I

- 1. Define Administrative Law. Analyse Rule of Law and Separation of Powers. Discuss the conceptual objections to administrative Law. 8
- 2. Explain the significance of classification of administrative action, and differentiate between quasi legislative and quasi-judicial action. 8
- 3. Analyse the effectiveness of procedural and parliamentary control over delegated legislation. 8
- 4. What is promissory estoppel? Examine how far government is bound by estoppel. 8
- 5. Examine the importance of Public Undertakings and discuss the various control mechanism over them. 8
- 6. Critically discuss the liability of the government in tort and contract in India. 8
- 7. Write short notes on any two : (2x3=6)
 - a) No evidence rule
 - b) Reasoned decisions
 - c) Statutory tribunal.

SECTION - II

- 8. Explain the various exceptions to the principles of natural justice. 8
- 9. Compare and contrast Art. 32 and Art. 226 and explain its efficacy in ensuring fair administration. 8
- 10. Explain the privileges of the administration to withhold documents. 8



TNY – 78

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester – VIII) Examination, October 2012
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions : a) Answer **four** questions from Q. 1 to 6.

b) Answer **four** questions from Q. 8 to 13.

c) Question No. 7 and 14 are **compulsory**.

SECTION – I

(4×8=32)

1. Define Administrative Law. Explain the nature and scope of Administrative Law in India. 8
2. Critically analyse the constitutionality of delegated legislation in India. 8
3. Explain the concept of Audi Alteram Partem with relevant case law. 8
4. Explain judicial review over administrative discretion at the stage of exercising discretion. 8
5. Explain Rule making action. How does it differ from Rule decision action ? 8
6. What do you mean by administrative adjudicatory bodies ? Enumerate reasons for its growth in India. 8
7. Write **any two** of the following : **(2×3=6)**
 - a) Personal bias
 - b) Right to information
 - c) Separation of powers.

SECTION – II

(4×8=32)

8. Explain the following : 8
 - a) Injunction
 - b) Civil suits
9. Critically analyse the scope of principle of promissory estoppel in India. 8
10. Discuss in brief the contractual liability of Government in India. 8

P.T.O.



11. Explain the following : 8
- a) Government privileges in legal proceedings
 - b) Waiver.
12. What is public undertaking ? Explain various controls over such undertakings. 8
13. Examine the necessity of Lokpal and Lokayukta in India. 8
14. Answer any two of the following : (2×2½=5)
- a) Writ of Mandamus
 - b) Resjudicata
 - c) Official secrets.

SECTION – II

8. Explain the following : 8
- a) Injunction
 - b) Civil suits
9. Critically analyse the scope of principle of promissory estoppel in India. 8
10. Discuss in brief the contractual liability of Government in India. 8



TNY – 78

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester – VIII) Examination, April 2012
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

24/4/12 Tue

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

- Instructions :** a) Answer **any four** questions from Q.1 to 6.
b) Answer **any four** questions from Q. 8 to 13.
c) Question No. 7 and 14 are **compulsory**.

SECTION – I

(4×8=32)

1. Define administrative law. Explain various reasons for growth of administrative law in India. 8
2. Enumerate different types of bias with the help of suitable case law. 8
3. Explain procedural and parliamentary control over delegated legislation. 8
4. Discuss the grounds on which judiciary controls abuse of administrative discretion. 8
5. Explain the classification of administrative action. 8
6. What is administrative tribunal ? Explain different kinds of tribunals. 8
7. Answer **any two** of the following : (2×3=6)
 - a) Henry VIII clause
 - b) Droit Administratif.
 - c) Waiver.

SECTION – II

(4×8=32)

8. Explain the doctrine of promissory estoppel with relevant case law. 8
9. Critically analyse the tortious liability of government. 8
10. What are the reasons for growth of public undertaking in India ? Explain parliamentary control over statutory corporations. 8
11. Critically analyse public law review of administrative action. 8
12. Enumerate various privileges and immunities available to state in legal proceedings. 8
13. Explain the system of Ombudsman in India. 8
14. Answer **any two** of the following : (2×2½=5)
 - a) Right to know
 - b) Declaration
 - c) Central Vigilance Commission.

B - 27

[Total No. of Questions : 14]



(Pages : 02)

04/10/2011
(Tuesday)

TNY - 78

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - VIII) Examination October - 2011

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

- Instructions :*
- 1) Answer any four Questions from Q.No. 1 to 6.
 - 2) Answer any four Questions from Q.No. 8 to 13.
 - 3) Question 7 is compulsory.
 - 4) Question 14 is compulsory.

SECTION - I

- Q1)** "Article 123 of the constitution of India empowers the president to promulgate ordinances during recess of parliament". Explain the statement with the help of other four sources of Administrative law. [8]
- Q2)** "The Henry VIII clause" Which is also known as exceptional legislation is valid under english law but held to be ultravires the constitution of India. Explain with case laws. [8]
- Q3)** Explain the term administrative tribunal along with its characteristics and bring out the difference between a tribunal and court. [8]
- Q4)** "Nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa" is one of the cardinal principles of Natural justice. Explain the rule in detail. [8]
- Q5)** "The control mechanism of administrative rule making is tripartite". Explain. [8]
- Q6)** Explain the following: [8]
- a) Domestic tribunal.
 - b) Retrospective operation of delegated legislation.
- Q7)** Answer any TWO of the following: [6]
- a) Conditional legislation.
 - b) Plea bargaining.
 - c) Ministerial action.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II

- Q8)** Analyse the chief characteristics of statutory public corporation and explain its liability if sued for the torts committed by its servants. [8]
- Q9)** "An Injunction is more incisive than certiorari". Examine critically the importance of injunction under private law review. [8]
- Q10)** "The right to personal liberty would be futile without the remedy of habeas corpus". Explain this writ with the help of case laws. [8]
- Q11)** "The contract must be executed on behalf of the president or the Governor". Explain the statement with reference to liability of administration in Government contracts. [8]
- Q12)** Bring out various privileges and immunities allowed to the government as a litigant. [8]
- Q13)** Answer the following: [8]
- a) The main features of ombudsman.
 - b) The right to Information in India.
- Q14)** Write any TWO of the following: [5]
- a) Government Companies.
 - b) Lokayuktas.
 - c) Central Vigilance Commission.

G - 530

[Total No. of Questions : 14]

(Pages : 02)



TNY - 78

LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - VIII) Examination, April/May 2011
Administrative Law

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

- Instructions : 1) Answer any four Questions from Q.No. 1 to 6 Question 7 is compulsory.
2) Answer any four questions from Q.No. 8 to 13 Question 14 is compulsory.

SECTION - I

[4 × 8 = 32]

- Q1) The modern state takes care of its citizens from "Cradle to grave". Bring out the most outstanding legal developments of the twentieth century with reference to administrative law of various countries.
- Q2) Explain in detail the judicial control of administrative rule making in India with suitable case laws.
- Q3) Explain in detail the common problems of administrative decision making.
- Q4) The "Rule against bias" is one of the cardinal principles of natural justice. Critically analyse the rule with the help of suitable case laws.
- Q5) Critically analyse the merits and demerits of administrative tribunal system.
- Q6) Answer the following:-
a) Henry VIII clause.
b) Sources of administrative law.

[2 × 3 = 6]

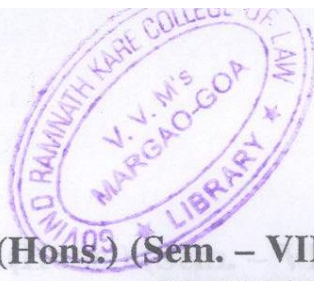
- Q7) Answer any two of the following
a) Droit administratif.
b) Ministerial action.
c) Domestic tribunal.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II

[4 × 8 = 32]

- Q8)** Critically examine the parliamentary and judicial control over the statutory corporations.
- Q9)** Discuss the various exceptions to the rule of Natural Justice.
- Q10)** The writ of mandamus is considered as a residuary remedy of public law. Examine the conditions for the grant of mandamus.
- Q11)** Sometimes national or public interests demands non-disclosure of facts by the Government. Analyse various exemptions provided under Right to Information Act 2005.
- Q12)** "The Traditional rule of Locus standi, in public interest litigation has now been relaxed by the Supreme Court of India". Explain the statement in light of the Complexities of public interest litigation.
- Q13)** Answer the following:
- Writ of certiorari.
 - Injunction.
- Q14)** Answer any two of the following. [2 × 2½ = 5]
- Ombudsman.
 - Government companies.
 - Central vigilance Commission.



6/10/10

TNY – 78

LL.B. (Hons.) (Sem. – VIII) Examination, October 2010
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

SECTION – I

Answer **any four** questions from Q. No. 1 to 6.

(4×8=32)

Question 7 is **compulsory**.

(2×3=6)

1. What is administrative law and explain various factors that led to the growth of administrative law in India.
2. What is delegated legislation ? Examine constitutionality of such legislation.
3. Critically analyze the problems of administrative adjudication.
4. Explain judicial control over administrative discretion.
5. Explain the concept of rule of fair hearing.
6. Define and distinguish between quasi judicial and administrative functions.
7. Write short notes on **any two** of the following :
a) Personal bias b) Rule of law c) Tribunal.

SECTION – II

Answer **any four** questions from Q. No. 8 to 13.

(4×8=32)

Question 14 is **compulsory**.

(2×2¹/₂=5)

8. Explain the writ jurisdiction under article 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution.
9. Explain the principles of promissory estoppel.
10. Explain state's liability for contracts entered by its servant.
11. What is public corporation explain its classification and chief characteristics.
12. Explain the doctrine of pleasure and state the exceptions.
13. Answer the following :
a) Central Vigilance Commission b) Immunity from operation of statute.
14. Write short note on **any two** of the following :
a) Injunction b) Declaration c) Right to know.



12. Explain briefly : 8
- a) Construction in bonam partem
 - b) Expressio unius exclusio alterius.
13. Explain **any four** under the General Clauses Act. 8
- a) Gender and number
 - b) Power to appoint
 - c) Duty to be done on pro rata
 - d) Powers conferred
 - e) Document
 - f) Movable property.
14. Write short notes on **any two** : (2×2.5=5)
- a) Statute
 - b) Proviso
 - c) Principle of territorial nexus.

12/04/2010



TNY - 78

LL.B. (Hons.) Semester - VIII Examination, April 2010

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

SECTION - I

Instructions: Answer any four questions from Q. No. 1 to 6. (4×8=32)

Question 7 is compulsory. (2×3=6)

1. Explain the impact of rule of law and separation of powers on growth of administrative law.
2. What are factors that lead to the development of administrative rule making?
3. What is delegated legislation? Examine critically parliamentary control over delegated legislation.
4. Critically analyze rule against bias.
5. What is administrative discretion? When does exercising such discretion amount to abuse?
6. What is quasi-judicial action? Distinguish it from quasi legislative action.
7. Write short note on any two of the following :
 - a) Henry VIII clause
 - b) Right to notice
 - c) Res judicata.

SECTION - II

Instructions: Answer any four questions from Q. No. 8 to 13. (4×8=32)

Question 14 is compulsory. (2×2½=5)

8. Explain the circumstances in which principles of natural justice may be waived.
9. Explain the concept of public interest litigation.

P.T.O.



10. Explain the doctrine of promissory estoppels with relevant case law.
11. Critically analyze the system of Ombudsman in India.
12. Answer the following : Duration: 3 Hours
- a) Privilege to withhold documents
 - b) Writ of Quo warranto.
13. Examine various controls on functioning of statutory corporations.
14. Write a short note on **any two** of the following :
- a) Curative petition
 - b) Declaration
 - c) Contractual liability.
-

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

SECTION - I

Instructions: Answer **any four** questions from Q. No. 1 to 6. (4×8=32)
Question 7 is **compulsory**. (2×3=6)

1. Explain the impact of rule of law and separation of powers on growth of administrative law.
 2. What are factors that lead to the development of administrative rule making?
 3. What is delegated legislation? Examine critically parliamentary control over delegated legislation.
 4. Critically analyze rule against bias.
 5. What is administrative discretion? When does exercising such discretion amount to abuse?
 6. What is quasi-judicial action? Distinguish it from quasi legislative action.
- Write short note on **any two** of the following :
- a) Henry VIII clause
 - b) Right to notice
 - c) Res judicata.

SECTION - II

Instructions: Answer **any four** questions from Q. No. 8 to 13. (4×
Question 14 is **compulsory**. (2×1

- Explain the circumstances in which principles of natural justice may be waived
- Explain the concept of public interest litigation.

10. Explain the doctrine of promissory estoppels with relevant case law.
 11. Critically analyze the system of Ombudsman in India.
 12. Answer the following :
 - a) Privilege to withhold documents
 - b) Writ of Quo warranto.
 13. Examine various controls on functioning of statutory corporations.
 14. Write a short note on **any two** of the following :
 - a) Curative petition
 - b) Declaration
 - c) Contractual liability.
-



LL.B. (Hons.) (Semester - VIII) Examination, October 2009
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

SECTION - I

Instructions : i) Answer any four questions from questions 1 to 6.
ii) Question No. 7 is compulsory.

1. "If the rule of law" hampered the recognition of administrative law in England, the "Separation of powers" had an intimate connection on the growth of administrative law in the united States: Analyse and also comment on the applicability of these concepts in India. 8
2. What is meant by 'Rule against bias' ? Enumerate the different types of bias with the help of suitable case law. 8
3. The courts have to see that the delegated legislation is exercised within the ambit of the power delegated and according to the constitution' - Elaborate with suitable case law. 8
4. Explain the significance of classification of administrative action and analyse the characteristics of a quasi-legislative action and how it differs from quasi-judicial and administrative action. 8
5. Discuss the grounds on which judiciary controls abuse of discretion by administrative authorities. 8
6. What is a 'Tribunal'? Explain the various modes of administrative adjudication with illustration . 8
7. Answer any two of the following (3 marks each) : 6
 - a) No Evidence Rule
 - b) Reasoned Decisions
 - c) Privilege to withhold documents.



SECTION - II

*Instructions : i) Answer any four questions from questions 8 to 13.
ii) Question No. 14 is compulsory.*

8. Analyse critically the effectiveness of parliamentary and procedural control over delegated legislation. 8
9. Examine the reasons for the growth of public undertakings in India and explain the different controls over Statutory Corporation. 8
10. Analyse critically the liability of the government in tort and contract. 8
11. Explain with the help of case laws, the grounds for issuing the writs of certiorari and prohibition and against whom can it be issued. 8
12. Discuss on the immunities of the administration in legal proceedings, with special reference to Promissory Estoppel. Substantiate your answer with landmark cases. 8
13. Explain briefly the scope of special leave appeal under Art.136 of the constitution. Compare it with Arts.32 and 226. 8
14. Answer **any two** of the following (2½ marks each) : 5
 - a) Injunction
 - b) Ombudsman
 - c) Right to information.



LL.B. (Hons.) (Sem. – VIII) Examination, April 2009

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

SECTION – I

Instructions : i) Answer any four questions from Questions 1 to 6.
ii) Question No. 7 is compulsory.

1. What is Administrative Law ? Discuss the reasons for the growth of administrative law and its significance in India. 8
2. Explain the grounds of judicial control over delegated legislation with special reference to the permissible limits of the Constitution within which law making power can be delegated. 8
3. Distinguish between quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and administrative action and point out the reasons for the significance of such a classification, in spite of the difficulty in drawing a distinct line between these actions of the government. 8
4. Explain judicial review over administrative discretion at the stage of conferring discretion. 8
5. Explain the extent and scope of special leave to appeal to the Supreme Court under Article 136 of the constitution in correcting quasi judicial errors. 8
6. Discuss briefly the importance of administrative adjudication and explain the problems of administrative adjudication. 8
7. Answer any two of the following : (3×2=6)
 - a) Right to information
 - b) Departmental Bias
 - c) Rule of Law

P.T.O.



9. Discuss the importance of concept of sovereign and non sovereign function in deciding tortious liability of Government.
10. Examine how far doctrine of Estoppels applicable against government.
11. What is public undertaking and explain the parliamentary control over such undertakings ?
12. Examine the necessity and scope of Lokayukta and Lok Pal in India.
13. Explain various remedies available against administrative excess.
14. Answer **any two** of the following :
 - a) Central Vigilance Commission
 - b) Right to Know
 - c) *Counseil D'etat.*

SECTION - II

Instructions : i) Answer any four questions from Questions 8 to 13. (4x8=32)
 ii) Question No. 14 is compulsory. (2x2.5=5)

P.T.O.

Administrative law

SECTION – I

Duration : 3 hours

Max. Marks: 75

Instructions: i) Answer any FOUR questions from Question 1 to 6

(4X8 = 32)

ii) Question No.7 is COMPULSORY

(2X3 = 6)

1. Explain the effects of rule of law and the doctrine of separation of powers on the growth of Administrative law.
2. What is delegated legislation? How the judicial control exercised over delegated legislation.
3. Explain quasi judicial function and how it differs from administrative function.
4. What is administrative discretion? What are the checks and balances in the exercise of administrative discretion?
5. Enumerate the powers and functions of Administrative Tribunal
6. Explain the following
 - a) Droit Administratif
 - b) Henry VIII clause
7. Answer any TWO of the following
 - a) Mandamus
 - b) Quo Warranto
 - c) Reasoned decision

SECTION – II

Instructions: i) Answer any FOUR questions from Question 8 to 13

(4X8 = 32)

ii) Question No.14 is COMPULSORY

(2X 2.5 = 5)

8. Explain the rule against bias
9. Examine the Contractual liability of the government of India.
10. What is promissory estoppel? How far government is bound by promissory estoppel?
11. Enumerate various controls available on public undertakings
12. Critically evaluate the relevance of Lok Pal and Lokayukta as a mechanism to curb Maladministration in India.
13. Answer the following
 - a) Right to Know
 - b) Private remedies
14. Answer any TWO of the following
 - a) Injunction
 - b) Exclusion of fair hearing
 - c) Central Vigilance Commission

**LL.B. (Hons.) (Sem. - VIII) Examination, 2008****ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

SECTION - I

Instructions : i) Answer **any four** questions from Questions 1 to 6. (4×8=32)
ii) Question No. 7 is **compulsory**. (2×3=6)

1. What is administrative law ? Explain the reasons for the growth of administrative law.
2. Explain the constitutionality of administrative rule making.
3. Examine the distinction between judicial, quasi judicial and administrative functions.
4. What are the grounds on which exercise of discretion by administrative authorities can be reviewed by the courts ?
5. Discuss the theory of separation of powers with special reference to USA and India.
6. Critically evaluate legislative control over delegated legislation with the help of case laws.
7. Answer **any two** of the following :
 - a) Rule of law
 - b) Personal Bias
 - c) Mandamus.

SECTION - II

Instructions : i) Answer **any four** questions from Questions 8 to 13. (4×8=32)
ii) Question No. 14 is **compulsory**. (2×2.5=5)

8. Critically evaluate the requirements of *audi alterm parterm*.



9. Discuss the importance of concept of sovereign and non sovereign function in deciding tortious liability of Government.
10. Examine how far doctrine of Estoppels applicable against government.
11. What is public undertaking and explain the parliamentary control over such undertakings ?
12. Examine the necessity and scope of Lokayukta and Lok Pal in India.
13. Explain various remedies available against administrative excess.
14. Answer **any two** of the following :
 - a) Central Vigilance Commission
 - b) Right to Know
 - c) *Counseil D'etat*.

LL.B. (Hons.) (Sem. – VIII) Examination, 2007
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

SECTION – I

Instructions: i) Answer any 4 questions from Question 1 to 6. (4×8=32)
 ii) Question No. 7 is compulsory. (2×3=6)

1. Discuss the nature and scope of Administrative Law in a Welfare State.
2. What is Delegated Legislation ? How the judicial control exercised over Delegated Legislation ?
3. Discuss in brief the different classes of Administrative actions.
4. Explain the term “Administrative Tribunal”. What is the structure and procedure of its functioning ?
5. What is Administrative Discretion ? What are the checks and balances in the exercise of Administrative Discretion ?
6. Explain and discuss in brief :
 - a) Rule of Law
 - b) Article 136 and 226 of the Constitution.
7. Write in brief on any two of the following:
 - a) Separation of Powers
 - b) Injunctions
 - c) Henry VIII Clause.

SECTION – II

Instructions: i) Answer any 4 questions from Question 8 to 13. (4×8=32)
 ii) Question No. 14 is compulsory. (2×2½=5)

8. Discuss with relevant case Law “Rule against Bias”.
9. What is the legal status of Public Undertakings ? Explain its rights and liabilities.

10. Explain and discuss the functions of Ombudsman.

11. What are the pre-requisites for a binding contract between a state and a private property ?

12. Examine the scope of various judicial remedies available to prevent administrative excess.

13. Examine the Doctrine of Estoppel.

14. Answer **any two** of the following:

- a) Duty to act judicially
- b) Right to Information
- c) Central Vigilance Commission.

RIDS

121
55

MAH - 79

Pallavi - Priganka

LL.B. (Hons.) (Sem. - VIII) Examination, April 2006
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

SECTION - I

Instructions: 1) Answer any four questions from Q. No. 1 to 6.

4×8=32

2) Q. No. 7 is compulsory.

2×3=6

- ✓ 1. Explain various definitions of administrative law. Explain which of these definitions are more comprehensive. 4
- ✗ 2. What is delegated legislation? Explain the doctrine of ultra vires.
- ✓ 3. What is rule of bias? Explain various forms of bias which affects the administrative decision making. 5
- ✓ 4. What is administrative discretion? On what grounds court can review of exercising such discretion? 4
5. Explain the parliamentary control on administrative rule making in India.
- ✓ 6. What is quasi-judicial function and in what respect it is different from an administrative function? 4
- ✓ 7. Answer any two of the following : 3
 - a) Droit administratif
 - b) Separation of Powers
 - c) Speaking orders.

SECTION - II

Instructions : 1) Answer any four questions from Q. No. 8 to 13.

4×8=32

2) Q. No. 14 is compulsory.

5

- ✗ 8. What are the reasons for the growth of administrative adjudication? Explain the basic features of Tribunals.
- ✓ 9. Discuss the importance of sovereign and non-sovereign function in deciding tortious liability of the Government. 4

P.T.O.

- ✓10. Examine the necessity and scope of Lokayuta and Lokpal in India. 1
- ✓11. "The growth of public undertakings is a bye-product of an intensive form of government" - explain. 3
- ✓12. Examine the role of various writs in controlling administrative excess. 3
- ✓13. Critically analyze the scope of principle of promissory estoppel against government. 3 1/2
- ✓14. Answer any two of the following :
- a) Declaratory Actions
 - b) Doctrine of pleasure
 - c) Right to know.

LL.B. (Hons.) (Sem. - VIII) Examination, 2006
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

SECTION - I

Instructions : 1) Answer any four questions from Q. No. 1 to 6. (4×8=32)
2) Q. No. 7 is compulsory. (2×3=6)

1. Define administrative law. Explain the reasons for the growth of administrative law.
2. What is quasi-judicial function and in what respect it is different from an administrative function ?
3. Explain the necessity of delegated legislation and its advantages and disadvantages.
4. Explain the judicial control over delegated legislation.
5. What are the grounds on which exercise of discretion by administrative authorities can be reviewed by the courts ?
6. Explain the following :
 - a) Droit administratif
 - b) Administrative Tribunals.
7. Write a short note on any two of the following :
 - a) Henry VIII clause.
 - b) Separation of powers.
 - c) Colourable exercise of power.

SECTION - II
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Instructions : 1) Answer any four questions from Q. No. 8 to 13. (4x8=32)
2) Q. No. 14 is compulsory. 5

8. Discuss the rule against bias.
9. Explain the doctrine of promissory estoppel.
10. Explain the parliamentary control over the public undertakings.
11. Critically analyze the need and necessity of Ombudsman in India.
12. Enumerate rules regarding the requirements of government contracts.
13. Examine the scope of various statutory judicial remedies available to prevent administrative excess.
14. Answer any two of the following :
 - a) Central Vigilance Commission.
 - b) Right to information.
 - c) Right to cross examine.

L.L.B. (Hons.) (Semester - VIII) Examination, April 2005
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

SECTION - I

Instructions: 1) Answer any four from Q. No. 1 to Q. No. 6.
2) Q. No. 7 is compulsory.

- ✓ 1. Explain the various definitions of administrative law. Explain which of these definitions are more appropriate to describe the system of administrative law in India. 8
- ✓ 2. What is bias? Explain the different forms in which it affects the administrative decision. 8
- ✗ 3. Explain the various procedural controls available over delegated legislation. 8
- ✓ 4. What is administrative function? In what respect it differs from quasi-judicial function? *Topic III (V.V.P.)* 8
- ✓ 5. The grant of administrative discretion can be challenged on the ground that it violates the fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution. Discuss with relevant case laws. *Topic III (V.V.P.)* 8
- ✓ 6. Write a critical note on classification of administrative action. *(Topic III (V.V.P.))* 8
7. Write short notes on any two of the following: (2×3=6)
 - ✓ a) Droit Administratif
 - ✓ b) Post Decisional Hearing
 - ✓ c) No Evidence rule.

SECTION - II

Instructions: 1) Answer any four from Q. No. 8 to Q. No. 13.
2) Q. No. 14 is compulsory.

- ✓ 8. Compare the grounds for issue of writ of Certiorari and Prohibition. 8
- ✓ 9. "The Growth of Public Undertakings is a bye - Product of an intensive form of Government". Discuss with reference to statutory corporations. 8
- ✗ 10. Examine the scope of application of doctrine of Estoppel against the Government. 8

11. Explain the law relating to liability of the administration in tort. 8
12. Critically analyze the transition from an opaque system of governance legitimized by the Official Secrets Act to one where the citizens can demand the right to information. 8
13. Examine the safeguards available to civil servants against termination of employment. 8
14. Write short notes on any two of the following: (2×2½=5)
- a) Central Vigilance Commission
 - b) Doctrine of Legitimate expectation
 - c) Ombudsman.

**LL.B. (Hons.) (Sem. – VIII) Examination, 2003
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

SECTION – I

Instructions: 1) Answer any four from Q. No. 1 to 6.
2) Q. No. 7 is compulsory.

1. What is administrative law ? Examine various reasons for the growth of administrative law. 8
2. Discuss the constitutionality of administrative rule making power. 8
3. Write a critical note on classification of administrative action. 8
4. What are the various grounds expounded by the judiciary to strike down administrative discretion on the ground of non-exercise of discretion. 8
5. Critically analyze various kinds of Bias with the help of decided case law. 8
6. Critically examine the definition and scope of administrative function. 8
7. Write short notes on any two of the following : (2×3 = 6)
 - a) Droit Administratif c) Writ of certiorari.
 - b) Classification of administrative rule making

SECTION – II

Instructions: 1) Answer any four from Q. No. 8 to 13.
2) Q. No. 14 is compulsory.

8. Explain various techniques of administrative decision making. 8
9. Explain the jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India under Art. 32 and 136 in dealing with administrative excess. 8
10. Explain various reasons that led to the growth of public undertakings. 8
11. Critically evaluate the doctrine of promissory estoppel with the help of various Supreme Court pronouncements. 8
12. Explain the relevance of Lokayukta and Lokpal in India. 8
13. Examine the safeguards available to the civil servants against termination. 8
14. Write short notes on any two of the following : (2×2½ = 5)
 - a) Declaration.
 - b) Central Vigilance Commission
 - c) Doctrine of legitimate expectation.

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

- Instructions: 1) Answer any 4 questions from amongst Q. No. 1 to 6.
 2) Question No. 7 is compulsory.
 3) Answer any 4 questions from amongst Q. No. 8 to 13.
 4) Question No. 14 is compulsory.

SECTION - I

- ✓ Examine the various definitions of Administrative Law. Explain which of these definitions are more appropriate to describe the system of administrative law in India. 8
- ✓ Examine the reasons for the growth of delegated legislation with special reference to India. 8
- ✓ What is the basis for classification of administrative function as quasi-judicial? 8
- ✓ What are the grounds on which the courts can review exercise of discretion by administrative authorities? (Examine) (Vires) 8
- ✓ Enumerate with the help of illustrations the various stages of the right of hearing. 8
- ✓ Explain the various procedural controls available over delegated legislation. 8
- Write short notes on any two: (2x3 = 6)
- a) Doctrine of separation of powers
- b) Procedural ultra vires
- c) Post decisional hearing.

SECTION - II

- ✓ Principle of rule against bias as to subject matter effectively protects the individual administrative excess. 8
- ✓ Explain the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India under Article 136. When can it exercise this jurisdiction? 8
- ✓ Explain the law relating to liability of the administration in tort. 8
- ✓ What are the grounds on which the writ of Mandamus could be issued by the high court? 8
- ✓ Explain the basic characteristics, functions and types of statutory public undertakings. 8
- ✓ Explore the origin and growth of public interest litigation in India. 8
- Write short notes on any two: (2 1/2 x 2 = 5)
- a) Ombudsman
- b) Declaratory remedy
- c) Right to know.

8. Discuss the prohibited and permitted activities in Hunting under the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 as amended. pg. 473 + 481 (bindy)
9. Examine in detail the significance of UN conference on Human Environment, 1972 and the other important enactments to improve environment. pg. 233 (Jas)
10. Explain the general powers of Central Government to take measures to protect and improve environment under the Environmental Protection Act, 1986. pg. 175 (Jas)
11. Discuss the following : pg. 357 (Jas)
- a) Functions of State Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. pg. 292 (Jas)
- b) Civil and criminal remedies as per Water Act. pg. 189
12. Explain the provisions relating to reserved forest, village forest and protected forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927. pg.
13. Comment on the following :
- a) Constitution and disqualifications with respect to member of State Pollution control Board under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. pg. 327 (Jas)
- b) Powers of Central Board under Air Act. pg. 329 (Jas)
14. Answer any two of the following : (2x2.5 = 5)
- a) Public Trust Doctrine pg. 30 (bindy)
- b) Forest Produce
- c) Global Warming. pg. 73