LL.B. (3 Year Degree Course) Sem-V (2009 Course) SUMMER - 2019

SUBJECT: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Day : Friday

Time: 02.00 PM TO 05.00 PM

Date:

05/04/2019

Max. Marks: 80

S-2019- 1791

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any SIX questions in all. Q. No. 1 is COMPULSORY.
- 2) Q. No 1 carries 20 marks and all other questions 12 marks each.
- Q.1 Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following
 - a) Rule of Law
 - **b)** Promissory Estoppel
 - c) Contractual liability of the government
 - d) Reason decision
 - e) Statutory remedies
 - f) Special leave to appeal
- Q.2 Administrative law has grown and developed tremendously in quantity, quality and relevant significance in the 20th century. Discuss the nature and scope of administrative law.
- Q.3 The doctrine of separation of powers had an intimate impact on the growth of administrative process and administrative law in the United States. Discuss the doctrine of separation of powers.
- Q.4 "Today the question is not whether delegated legislation is desirable or not, but what controls and safeguards can be introduced so that power conferred is not misused or misapplied." Discuss the parliamentary over delegated legislation.
- Q.5 The various components of principles of natural justice are not rigid or fixed, but are flexible and variable so also their scope and applicability differs from case to case. Discuss the principle of Audi Alterm Partem.
- Q.6 "Public Undertaking must be given maximum autonomy necessary for functional efficiency, however they must be subject to governmental as well as parliamentary control." Discuss.
- Q.7 Explain the functions and powers of 'Commission' under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.
- Q.8 Apart from the constitutional remedies certain statues also provide mechanism for seeking remedies through the courts to aggrieved person against the administration. Explain the statutory judicial remedies.
- Q.9 Define administrative adjudication and state the factors responsible for the emergence of Administrative Tribunals in India.
- Q.10 Write a critical note on the institution of Ombudsum.

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