

**LL.B. (3 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-V (CBCS - 2015  
COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018  
SUBJECT : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Day : **Monday**  
Date : **30/04/2018**

**S-2018-1389**

Time : **02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM**  
Max. Marks : 60

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**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
  - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks
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**Q.1** Administrative law has grown and developed tremendously in quantity and quality and relevant significance, in 20<sup>th</sup> century. Discuss the nature and scope of Administrative Law

**OR**

There is nothing in the Indian Constitution either expressly prohibiting or permitting the legislature to delegate its legislative power to the administrative. Discuss the limits on delegated legislation with the help of land mark cases decided by the Supreme Court of India.

**Q.2** Examine the reasons for the growth of Administrative Tribunals in India. Discuss the structure of Administrative Tribunals and procedure of Administrative Tribunals in India.

**OR**

“It is the requirement of Natural Justice that quasi judicial bodies cannot make a decision adverse to the individual rights without giving him an effective opportunity of hearing. Discuss the Rule of Fair Hearing”.

**Q.3** “Administrative discretion though is necessary, but conferment of an absolute discretionary power would be detrimental to the individual interest”. Comment

**OR**

Discuss the nature and scope of Writ remedies available to an individual under the Constitution of India.

**Q.4** Discuss in detail the provisions of Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 explaining the powers and functions of the Commission of Inquiry.

**OR**

“Government’s Power to enter into contract is prescribed by the Constitution of India which is different and independent from the Contract Act”. Examine the contractual liability of the State with relevant case laws.

**Q.5** With the increasing governmental activities, it has become necessary to minimize the governmental privileges. Explain the law relating to governmental privileges in legal proceedings

**OR**

Discuss the salient features of Right to Information Act, 2005