

Seat No: _____

Enrollment No: _____

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF LAW

I-B.A. LL.B./ I-B.Com. LL.B./ I-B.B.A. LL.B. Winter 2019–20 Examination

Semester: 5

Subject Code: 17300302

Subject Name: Administrative Law

Date: 28-11-2019

Time: 02:00 pm to 04:30 pm

Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed.

(15)

(MCQ, True or False, Definitions, Explain terms) (1 marks each. All Compulsory)

- 1 _____ is a reason for growth of administrative law.
A) Inefficient traditional courts
B) Inefficient companies
C) Inefficient laws
D) None of the above
2. How many principles does Dicey's formulation of the Rule of Law contain?
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
3. How many principles does the Doctrine of Separation of powers contain?
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
4. Right to know the evidence against oneself is a part of _____.
A) Audi Alteram Partem
B) Rule of Law
C) Separation of powers
D) None of the above
5. Direct General Control and Direct Special Control are types of _____ control over administrative rule making.
A) Judicial
B) Executive
C) Parliamentary
D) None of the above
6. PIL is a type of _____ remedy.
A) Extra judicial
B) Statutory
C) All of the above
D) None of the above
7. Invisibility of decision is a problem of _____.
A) Administrative decision making
B) Judicial decision making
C) All of the above
D) None of the above
8. Constitutional law and Administrative Law are the same.
A) True
B) False
9. There is no concept of Ombudsman in India.
A) True
B) False
10. Rules, Regulations, Orders, etc are examples of Title based classification.
A) True
B) False
11. There are 3 organs of the state in the concept of separation of powers.
A) True
B) False
12. Constitutional law deals with rights and Administrative Law lays emphasis on public needs.
A) True
B) False

13. Tribunals are the same as courts and there is no difference in their powers.

- A) True B) False

14. There are five Principles of Natural Justice.

- A) True B) False

15. Administrative law is a branch of public law.

- A) True B) False

Q.2 Answer the following (Each of three mark) (15)

1. Give definition and scope of administrative law.
2. Why according to Keith is it impossible to distinguish between constitutional law and administrative law?
3. Explain the checks and balance principle of doctrine of separation of powers.
4. Explain parliamentary control over administrative rule making in brief.
5. What are the advantages of tribunals over courts?

Q.3 A) Elaborate the reasons for the growth of administrative law. (08)

OR

A) Explain purpose based classification in detail. (08)

B) Discuss all the statutory remedies in detail. (07)

OR

B) Explain parliamentary control over administrative rule making. (07)

Q.4 A) An airhostess was terminated from the services for getting pregnant during the first four years of her service with an airline, a condition which was also laid down in her appointment letter at the time of employment. Apply the relevant case law and decide which principle, if any, is violated in this case. Also give the reasoning for the same. (07)

B) Answer the following (ATTEMPT ANY 4) (Each of two mark) (08)

1. Explain the right to cross examination.
2. Explain the writ of certiorari.
3. Briefly explain the concept of ombudsman.
4. What is procedural control over administrative rule making?
5. Explain the relationship between constitutional law and administrative law.
6. Explain the writ of habeas corpus.