



Faculty of Law

End Semester Examination May 2025

LW3CO37 Administrative Law

Programme	: All	Branch/Specialisation	: -
Duration	: 3 hours	Maximum Marks	: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Assume suitable data if necessary. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

Section 1 (Answer all question(s))		Marks	CO	BL				
Q1.	Which of the following is NOT a feature of Administrative Law? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Delegated legislation</div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Separation of powers</div></div>	1	1	2				
Q2.	Which country is considered the originator of modern administrative law? <div><div><input type="radio"/> United States</div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/> France</div></div>	1	1	2				
Q3.	What is 'delegated legislation'? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Law made by Parliament</div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Law made by administrative authorities under the authority of primary legislation</div></div>	1	2	2				
Q4.	Abuse of administrative discretion can be controlled by- <div><div><input type="radio"/> The executive</div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Judicial review</div></div>	1	2	2				
Q5.	Which of the following is a landmark case relating to administrative adjudication in India? <table><tr><th>Rubric</th><th>Marks</th></tr><tr><td>Both (C) and (D) are correct</td><td>1</td></tr></table> <div><div><input type="radio"/> A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras</div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/> L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India" (1997)</div></div>	Rubric	Marks	Both (C) and (D) are correct	1	1	1	2
Rubric	Marks							
Both (C) and (D) are correct	1							
Q6.	The Latin maxim <i>audi alteram partem</i> means- <div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Listen to the other side</div><div><input type="radio"/> No man is above the law</div></div>	1	2	2				
Q7.	Contractual liability of the State is governed by- <div><div><input type="radio"/> The Indian Contract Act only</div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Indian Constitution and Contract Act both</div></div>	1	2	2				
Q8.	<i>Habeas Corpus</i> is a remedy for- <div><div><input type="radio"/> Property rights</div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Unlawful detention</div></div>	1	1	2				
Q9.	Which of the following is NOT a judicial remedy in administrative law? <div><div><input type="radio"/> Writs</div><div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Declarations</div></div>	1	5	2				

Q10. The principle of *vicarious liability* means-

1 5 2

- ☒ One person is liable for the tort of another
- ☐ The employer is never liable for the acts of employees
- ☐ State is immune from all civil liability
- ☐ A person can be punished twice for the same offence

Section 2 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q11. Write short note on any two-

4 1 2

- (i) One who hears must decide
- (ii) Ante Natal Publicity
- (iii) Dicey's Rule of Law

Rubric	Marks
One who hears must decide	2
Ante Natal Publicity Or Dicey's Rule of Law	2

Q12. (a) Discuss how the Indian Constitution distributes powers among the legislature, executive, and judiciary. Is there a clear separation of powers?

6 1 2

Rubric	Marks
Constitution distributes powers among the legislature, executive, and judiciary.	3
Explained there a clear separation of powers among the legislature, executive, and judiciary.	3

(OR)

(b) Define administrative law. Discuss its nature, scope, and importance in the modern welfare state.

Rubric	Marks
Define administrative law	3
Nature, scope, and importance in the modern welfare state."	3

Section 3 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q13. Explain the concepts of "Audi alteram partem" in details with the help of decided case laws.

4 2 2

Rubric	Marks
concepts of "Audi alteram partem"	2
Case Laws	2

Q14. (a) Critically examine the misuse of administrative discretion. How can such misuse be controlled in a democratic setup like India?

6 2 2

Rubric	Marks
Misuse of administrative discretion Explained.	2
Misuse of administrative discretion How can such misuse be controlled	4

(OR)

(b) Discuss the delegated legislation. Analyse the factors leading to growth of delegated legislation.

Rubric	Marks
Delegated legislation	3
Growth of delegated legislation	3

Section 4 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q15. Explain the role of tribunals in administrative law. How do they differ from regular courts?

3 3 3

Rubric	Marks
Explain the role of tribunals in administrative law	1.5
Difference in tribunals and courts	1.5

Q16. (a) Discuss the principles of Natural Justice. Explain its importance in Administrative Law with relevant case laws.

7 3 2

Rubric	Marks
principles of Natural Justice	3
Importance in Administrative Law	2
relevant case laws	2

(OR)

(b) What is Bais? Explain different kind of bais.

Rubric	Marks
Bais	3
Different kind of bais.	4

Section 5 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

Q17. Discuss the writ of habeas corpus with the help of relevant Case Laws.

2 2 2

Rubric	Marks
Concept of habeas corpus	1
relevant Case Laws	1

- Q18. (a)** Discuss the doctrine of judicial review as established in landmark cases such as *Kesavananda Bharati Vs State of Kerala*. 8 2 2

Rubric	Marks
Doctrine of judicial review	3
<i>Kesavananda Bharati Vs State of Kerala</i>	5

(OR)

- (b)** Discuss the role and relevance of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 in India. How does it balance national security with the right to information?

Rubric	Marks
role and relevance of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 in India	4
Balancing balance national security with the right to information	4

Section 6 (Answer any 2 question(s))

Marks CO BL

- Q19.** "The State is liable for the tortious acts of its servants", explain with decided cases.

5 5 2

Rubric	Marks
Tortious acts of its servants	3
decided cases.	2

- Q20.** Discuss the concept of administrative liability. How is the government held liable for tortious and contractual wrongs in India? 5 5 3

- Q21.** Explain the principles of promissory estoppel. 5 5 2

Rubric	Marks
Explain Principles of promissory estoppel	5
