

Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021)

Course Name - Administrative Law

Course Code - BBALLB403

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. Jennings defined administrative law as

Mark only one oval.

- Law relating to administration
- It determines the power, function and duties of administrative authorities
- Both Law relating to administration and It determines the power, function and duties of administrative authorities
- None of these

10. 2. Prof. .K. C. Davis, defined administrative law as

Mark only one oval.

- Powers and procedures of Parliament
- Powers and procedures of Administrative agencies
- Powers and procedures of Judiciary
- None of these

11. 3. Halsbury's Law of England defined administrative law as

Mark only one oval.

- The law relating to the discharge of a public nature in government and administration
- The law relating to the discharge of judicial function
- The law relating to the discharge of function of parliament
- None of these

12. 4. Purpose of administrative law is

Mark only one oval.

- To keep the powers of the government under control
- To protect the citizen from abuse of powers from administrative authorities
- To compel public authorities to perform the duty
- All of these

13. 5. Administrative Law is a branch of

Mark only one oval.

- Jurisprudence
- Constitutional Law
- Labour Law
- None of these

14. 6. Three organs of the government are

Mark only one oval.

- Legislature
- Executive
- Judiciary
- All of these

15. 7. Reason for growth of administrative law is

Mark only one oval.

- Changing role of State
- Inadequate judicial system
- Inadequacy of legislative process
- All of these

16. 8. The system of 'Droit Administratif' is prevalent in

Mark only one oval.

- Italy
- France
- Germany
- None of these

17. 9. Propounder of 'Rule of Law' is

Mark only one oval.

- Salmond
- A. V. Dicey
- Wade
- Montesquieu

18. 10. Proposer of Doctrine of 'Seperation of Powers' is

Mark only one oval.

- Salmond
- A. V. Dicey
- Montesquieu
- Wade

19. 11. According to A.V. Dicey, 'Rule of Law' applies in

Mark only one oval.

- Supremacy of Law
- Equality before Law
- Judge-made Constitution
- All of these

20. 12. Concept of 'Separation of Powers' is reflected in

Mark only one oval.

- Article 50 of Indian Constitution
- Article 51 of Indian Constitution
- Article 52 of Indian Constitution
- Article 53 of Indian Constitution

21. 13. Judicial function mean and includes

Mark only one oval.

- Presentation of the case by the parties to the dispute
- If the dispute is a question of fact, then evidence should be produced
- If the dispute is a question of law, then legal argument between the parties should take place.
- All of these

22. 14. A quasi-judicial authority will contain and perform

Mark only one oval.

- All the attributes of a court
- Some of the attributes of a court
- No attribute of a court
- None of these

23. 15. According to Salmond, legislation is

Mark only one oval.

- Supreme
- subordinate
- ether supreme or subordinate
- None of these

24. 16. Concept of 'Delegated Legislation' arises because of

Mark only one oval.

- Pressure upon Parliamentary time.
- Technicality
- Flexibility
- All of these

25. 17. Substantive ultra vires occurs

Mark only one oval.

- When an act of legislature exceeds the power conferred on legislature by the Constitution
- When an act of legislature does not exceed the power conferred on legislature by the Constitution
- When an act of legislature exceeds the procedure conferred on legislature by the Constitution
- None of these

26. 18. When a subordinate legislation fails to comply the procedural requirements prescribed by parent Act or general law, it is called

Mark only one oval.

- Substantive ultra vires
- procedural ultra vires
- The law relating to the control of power of judiciary
- None of these

27. 19. Which one of the following is a true statement of the rules of natural justice?

Mark only one oval.

- A public body shall not make a decision which is so absurd that no reasonable authority could ever have made to it.
- A public body shall not act in bad faith.
- A public body shall direct itself properly in law
- No man is to be a judge in his own cause and that all the parties to a dispute shall be fairly heard

28. 20. Which one of the following statements is false?

Mark only one oval.

- There are degrees of judicial hearing ranging from the borders of pure administration to the borders of a full hearing in a criminal case in the Crown Court.
- The requirements of natural justice depend, among other things, on the circumstances of the case, the nature of the inquiry, the rules under which the tribunal is acting and the subject matter.
- There are three recognized categories of licensing case, namely application cases, expectation cases and revocation cases.
- Applicants for licences are automatically entitled to hearing if their application is refused.

29. 21. Which of the following cases supports the rule that a legitimate expectation might arise based on a promise made to the claimant?

Mark only one oval.

- Council of Civil Service Unions v Minister for the Civil Service [1985] AC 374
- R v Gaming Board ex parte Beniam and Khaida (1970)
- R v Barnsley MBC ex parte Hook (1976)
- R v North and East Devon Health Body ex parte Coughlan [2001] QB 213

30. 22. What remedy may be availed of by an aggrieved party against the non-performance of duty by the public officer, if his duty is ministerial?

Mark only one oval.

- Petition for Certiorari
- Petition for Review
- Petition for Mandamus
- Ordinary Court Action

31. 23. An officer sued in his private or personal capacity for acts done beyond the scope of his authority or for unlawful or tortuous acts while discharging official function cannot invoke:

Mark only one oval.

- The Doctrine of State Immunity
- The Presumption of Regularity
- The Doctrine of Primary Jurisdiction
- The Doctrine of Separation of Powers

32. 24. Settled is the rule that jurisdiction to hear and decide cases, which involves the exercise of adjudicatory power is conferred only by

Mark only one oval.

- Rules of Court
- Implementing Rules and Regulations
- Constitution
- Administrative Orders

33. 25. The doctrine of separation of powers prohibits the delegation of that which is purely legislative in nature. This consists of the following, except:

Mark only one oval.

- to determine the purpose or policy to be achieved by the law
- to fix the limits within which the law shall operate
- to add or modify the provisions of the law through implementing regulations
- Option 4

34. 26. The following are requisites for mandamus to issue except:

Mark only one oval.

- The applicant must have a clear and legal right to the thing demanded.
- The corresponding duty of respondent to perform the required act must be clear and specific.
- The respondent must have the power to perform the act concerning which the application for
- There must be a reasonable delay in the performance of the duty, notwithstanding demand to perform it

35. 27. Administrative adjudication is the process by which

Mark only one oval.

- Legislature issues an affirmative, negative, injunctive, or declaratory order
- an administrative agency issues an affirmative, negative, injunctive, or declaratory order
- Judiciary issues an affirmative, negative, injunctive, or declaratory order
- None of these

36. 28. Administrative Adjudication means the

Mark only one oval.

- determination of questions of a judicial or quasi-judicial nature by an administrative department or agency
- Legislature issues an affirmative, negative, injunctive, or declaratory order
- Judiciary issues an affirmative, negative, injunctive, or declaratory order
- None of these

37. 29. Who said, "...administrative adjudication means the investigation and settling of a dispute involving a private party on the basis of a law and fact by an administrative agency."

Mark only one oval.

- Prof Dicey
 Prof White
 Prof Wade
 Salmond

38. 30. Cause of Growth of Administrative Adjudication is

Mark only one oval.

- The instruction
 The command
 The request
 By-Product of the Welfare State

39. 31. Causes of the Growth of Administrative Adjudication are

Mark only one oval.

- Ordinary Courts are not competent
 Safety to be ensured
 Standard of conduct to be devised
 All of these

40. 32. Administrative Tribunal is bound to act in

Mark only one oval.

- Administrative way
- judicially
- In political way
- None of these

41. 33. Tribunal means

Mark only one oval.

- You may have the body
- An officer or body with the authority to pronounce judgment on a matter based upon the evidence
- You may have the character
- You may have the title

42. 34. The latin term 'Habeas Corpus means

Mark only one oval.

- You may have the body
- You may have the soul
- cannot be a party to the dispute
- You may have the title

43. 35. Tribunal is headed by

Mark only one oval.

- The Lokpal
- Lokayukta
- Ombudsman
- Chairperson and other judicial members

44. 36. For tribunal,

Mark only one oval.

- no formal procedure is required
- formal procedure is required
- Administrative procedure is required
- You may have the title

45. 37. Administrative tribunals' are

Mark only one oval.

- Judicial in nature
- Quasi-judicial in nature
- Administrative in nature
- None of these

46. 38. Administrative Directions are instructions or regulations issued

Mark only one oval.

- In Supreme Court.
- In High Court
- In District Court
- By administrative authority

47. 39. Administrative Directions is subject to

Mark only one oval.

- Legal Review
- Judicial Review
- Presidential; Rewvies
- Parliamentary Review

48. 40. Administrative Instructions has

Mark only one oval.

- no statutory force
- no regulatory force
- no judicial force
- None of these

49. 41. administrative directions are in the nature of instructions that are issued by

Mark only one oval.

- various government departments
- Parliament
- President
- Judiciary

50. 42. Administrative decisions which run counter to statutory rules are not binding and their violation cannot be enforced in a court of law, held in

Mark only one oval.

- Jagjit Singh v. State of Punjab, (1978) 2 S.C.C. 196. 20.
- Keshavanand Bharti v/s State of Kerala AIR 1973 SC1461
- 21 Gurdial Singh Fijji v. State of Punjab, (1979) 2 S.C.C. 368.
- Indira Gandhi Nehru v/s Raj Narain AIR 1975 SC

51. 43. An administrative decision, which is taken through the exercise of discretionary powers, must be in the extent to the consequences that follow from implementing such decisions. This doctrine is

Mark only one oval.

- The doctrine of proportionality
- Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
- Doctrine of Public Accountability
- The doctrine of Severability

52. 44. Authority given in the hands of Public Authority is on public trust which must be exercised in the best interest of the Public. This doctrine is

Mark only one oval.

- The doctrine of proportionality
- Public Trust Doctrine
- Doctrine of Public Accountability
- Option 4

53. 45. When one party with the intention of creating or affecting legal relationship makes a promise with another party and that party acts on it, that promise should be binding for the party who is making it. It will not be allowed to go back from its words. This doctrine is

Mark only one oval.

- The doctrine of proportionality
- The doctrine of eclipse
- Doctrine of Public Accountability
- Doctrine of severability

54. 46. The Doctrine of Legitimite Expectation is a ground of

Mark only one oval.

- Seperation of Powers
- Seperational review
- Constitutional review
- Judicial review

55. 47. Which of the following is subject to judicial review in an appropriate case?

Mark only one oval.

- Only non-judicial actions
- Only quasi-judicial actions
- Both non-judicial actions and quasi-judicial actions
- None of these

56. 48. In reviewing administrative decisions, the finding of fact made therein is conclusive. And that is absolute.

Mark only one oval.

- Absolutely true
- Absolutely false
- Partially true
- Partially false

57. 49. In order to be valid, the administrative rules and regulations must be,

Mark only one oval.

- reasonable and partially related to carrying into effect the general provisions of the law
- conform to the standards that the law prescribes
- germane to the objects and purposes of the law
- All of these

58. 50. The writ which will be filed by a person for not performing the administrative duty is called

Mark only one oval.

- Action for Quo-Warranto
- Petition for mandamus
- Writ of preliminary injunction
- Petition for review on Certiorari under Rule 45

59. 51. What are the principles of 'Doctrine of Judicial Review'?

Mark only one oval.

- Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
- The Supreme Court has the ultimate authority in ruling on constitution matters
- The judiciary must rule against any law that conflicts with the constitution
- All of these

60. 52. How many writs, a person can file in Supreme Court and High Court?

Mark only one oval.

- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

61. 53. Habeas corpus is a latin term, which means

Mark only one oval.

- You may have the body
- You may have the soul
- You may have the character
- You may have the title

62. 54. Certiorari' means

Mark only one oval.

- To quash
- To stop
- To implement
- To apply

63. 55. A person may have a reasonable or of being treated in a certain way by the administrative authorities owing to some consistent practice in the past or an express promise made by the concerned authority. This proposition is known as

Mark only one oval.

- Doctrine of Seperation of powers
- Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation
- Doctrine of Public Accountability
- Doctrine of Severability

64. 56. The word 'ombudsman' is a

Mark only one oval.

- African word
- Scandinavian word
- Chinese word
- English word

65. 57. The 'Lokayukta' is

Mark only one oval.

- For Union Territory
- For State
- For whole India
- For District

66. 58. The 'Lokpal' is

Mark only one oval.

- For Union Territory
- For State
- For whole India
- For District

67. 59. Who appoints 'Lokpal'?

Mark only one oval.

- President of India
- Chief Minister
- Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Judge of High Court

68. 60. Article 294 makes provisions

Mark only one oval.

- For the succession of the Parliament
- For the succession by the present governments of the Union and the States to property, assets, rights, liabilities and obligations vested in the former government.
- For the succession of the Judiciary
- None of these

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