

- (vii) Select the term that describes laws inconsistent with the provisions of the Indian Constitution.
- a) Ultra vires
c) Intra vires
- b) Within the Power
d) Ultra vires
- (viii) Name the Act of Parliament that allows others to make laws through delegated legislation.
- a) Executive Act
c) Constitutional Act
- b) Enabling Statute
d) Delegation Act
- (ix) Identify a principle of Natural Justice that prohibits making someone a judge in their own cause.
- a) Nemo iudex in causa sua
c) Rule Against Bias
- b) Audi alteram partem
d) Pecuniary Bias
- (x) Infer the scenario that would most likely lead to public confidence being undermined in an administrative process.
- a) A judge showing impartiality in a controversial case.
c) A judge impartially weighing evidence.
- b) A judge making decisions based on personal relationships.
d) A judge with no prior experience in the subject matter of the case.
- (xi) Find the situation where a decision-maker is excessively persistent in their judgment.
- a) Personal Bias
c) Subject Matter Bias
- b) Pecuniary Bias
d) Bias on Account of Obstinacy
- (xii) List an exception to the rule of natural justice .
- a) Emergency situations
c) Mandatory legal representation
- b) Oral hearings in every case
d) Detailed speaking orders
- (xiii) Choose who is disqualified from filing a PIL case according to the text:
- a) A person acting for self-gain or personal profit
c) A person without public interest
- b) A person with political involvement
d) All of these
- (xiv) Determine the basis for state liability under torts as per post-constitutional developments in India.
- a) Sovereign immunity is absolute and unchallenged
c) Traditional sovereign-non sovereign classification remains unchanged
- b) State's liability is determined on grounds like the degree of policy discretion available
d) State is immune from all torts committed by its employees
- (xv) Predict the constitutional provision related to the liability of the State in India.
- a) Article 300
c) Article 32
- b) Article 21
d) Article 370

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Examine the concept of "speaking orders" in the context of Natural Justice and explain its importance. (3)
3. Define Public Interest Litigation (PIL). (3)
4. Identify and discuss the scope of Administrative Law. (3)
5. Explain Montesquieu's contribution to the doctrine of separation of powers. (3)
6. Discuss the origin and evolution of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India. (3)

OR

- Discuss the role of statutory corporations in mitigating state liability. (3)

Group-C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain the scope of Administrative Law, highlighting its focus on the organization, powers, and duties of administrative authorities. (5)
8. Define the Doctrine of Rule of Law according to Sir Edward Coke and its significance (5)
9. Discuss the need for delegated legislation in the Indian legislative framework. (5)
10. Explain the significance of the "Rule Against Bias" in administrative decision-making. (5)
11. Assess the evolution of the Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel in India's Administrative Law. (5)
12. Categorize the different types of controls exercised by Parliament over delegated legislation in India. (5)

OR

Examine the historical evolution of the Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity in India's legal landscape. (5)
