

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE
BACHELOR OF LAWS (LL.B.) (Three Years Semester Pattern)/
B.A. LL.B. (ACADEMIC LAW)
(FIVE YEARS SEMESTER PATTERN) CREDIT SYSTEM
EXAMINATION : MAY - 2024
NINETH / FIFTH SEMESTER
Sub.: Administrative Law (LW-9003-503)

Date : 23/05/2024

Total Marks : 60

Time: 10.00 am to 12.30 pm

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figure indicate to the right full marks.

Q. 1. Answer the following question. (15)

A) What is delegated legislation? Explain the need for delegated legislation along with Parliamentary and Judicial Control over Delegated Legislation.

OR

B) Explain critically the Concept of Separation of Powers. State Concept of Check and Balance and application of Separation of Powers in Indian Constitution.

Q. 2. Answer the following question. (15)

A) What is Administrative Law? Explain reasons for development of Administrative law along with "Rule of Law" under Indian Constitution.

OR

B) Critically examine Judicial Review of Administrative Actions.

Q. 3. Write Short Notes. (any four) (20)

- a) Quasi Judicial Action
- b) Administrative Tribunal
- c) Central Vigilance Commission
- d) Sources of Administrative Law
- e) Pecuniary Bias
- f) ADM Jabalpur vs Shivkant Shukla

Q. 4. Answer the following questions. (10)

A) Write Case Summary of A.K. Kraipak vs. Union of India, 1969. How do you think the principles outlined in the AK Kraipak case could be applied in other spheres of governance or public administration?

OR

B) In a case, the state of Andhra Pradesh nationalised the motor transport industry under a government scheme. Before nationalising the said industry, the government invited objections from affected and interested parties. The

petitioner filed his objections and said objections were heard by the secretary of government. In spite of filing objections, the scheme of nationalising the motor industry was passed by the government. The petitioner filed a case challenging the approval of the scheme, contending two issues: 1) The secretary who heard the objection was the same person who initiated the scheme. 2) The objections were heard by one officer, and the decision was taken by another officer.

In light of the above case, explain which principle is violated here, write in detail about the principle, and give the name of the above landmark judgement.
