

Register Number :

Name of the Candidate :

7 9 1 6

**L.L.M / M.L.
DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2007**

**(BRANCH - II : LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL
RELATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW)**

(FIRST YEAR)

(PAPER - II)

121. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW - I

May]

[Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

*Answer question No. 1 and
any other FIVE questions.*

*Question No. 1 carries 25 marks
and ALL other questions carry 15 marks each.*

1. (a) "Administrative law is the most outstanding legal development of the Twentieth Century". - Comment on this statement with reference to the major contributory factors for the growth of administrative law during the 20th Century.

(OR)

Turn over

- (b) 'The courts in India have played a very creative role in relation to the growth and development of administrative laws - Discuss.
2. Parliament empowers the Union Government to extend to the Union Territory of Pondicherry any Act in operation in the State of Tamil Nadu with such modifications as it deems fit. Is such a delegation valid? What is the scope of modifying power?
 3. "Legislature is not permitted to delegate essential legislative powers to the executive. However, it is permitted to delegate non-essential legislative powers to the executive". Discuss and illustrate your answer with reference to decided cases.
 4. Explain the safeguards provided to the civil servants under the Indian Constitution.
 5. Elucidate the reasons for the failure of bureaucracy in the implementation of socio-economic welfare legislations in India and offer suggestions to make administration accountable and responsible.

6. Discuss the validity of exclusion of judicial review of the High Courts over Central Administrative Tribunals with reference to decided cases.
7. Examine the scope of judicial control over delegated legislation.
8. "The doctrine of separation of powers has influenced and has itself been influenced by the growth of administrative law". - Comment.
9. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Henry - VIII clause.
 - (b) Rule of law.
 - (c) Laying before Parliament.
 - (d) Domestic Tribunals.