


<b>Name:</b>			
<b>Enrolment No:</b>			
<div><div>UPES</div><div>End Semester Examination, May 2025</div><div><div>Course: Administrative Law</div><div>Program: LLB 3 year</div><div>Course Code: CLCC2042</div></div><div><div>Semester: IV</div><div>Time: 03 hrs.</div><div>Max. Marks: 100</div></div></div>			
<b>Instructions: All the questions are mandatory.</b>			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx2M=10Marks)</b>			
Q 1	Define the principle of Legitimate Expectation in Administrative Law.	2	CO1
Q 2	Define Pecuniary Bias?	2	CO1
Q 3	On what grounds <i>locus standi</i> can be enlarged in writ jurisdiction?	2	CO1
Q 4	Define Curative petition?	2	CO1
Q 5	Define separation of powers.	2	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)</b>			
Q 6	Explain search-cum-selection Committee as introduced by the Tribunals Reforms Act, 2021?	5	CO2
Q 7	Explain relevant provisions of the Constitution encompassing Rule of Law in India?	5	CO2
Q 8	Discuss the understanding and application of Wednesbury principle in judicial review?	5	CO2
Q 9	Explain any two kinds of biases under Principle of Natural Justice in Administrative Law.	5	CO2
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx10M=20 Marks)</b>			
Q 10	In the light of the judgment of Marbury v. Madison discuss the jurisprudence of judicial review of legislation and administrative actions.	10	CO3
Q 11	Discuss the establishment of tribunals in India. Also explain the domestic Tribunals?	10	CO3
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>(2Qx25M=50 Marks)</b>			
Q 12	The Parliament of India considering a steep rise in AI based monetary frauds, proposed to create a tribunal specifically dealing with AI related civil offences. Accordingly, a bill was brought, discussed and approved by the Parliament in the year 2024 and brought to enforcement.	25 (5+10+10)	CO4

	<p>Considering the technicality of the offences, the Act relaxed the right of representation before the tribunal in favour of individuals and any other technical expert along with preserving the traditional representation by the lawyers. As soon as the bill was passed the bar association of multiple states challenges the same citing the following grounds –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Parliament had no authority to make the law for creating Tribunal as the subject matter is not included under Art 323A or 323B.</li> <li>II. Act being in contravention of Art 14 and 19 as it did not provide the opportunity for hearing to the practicing advocates before granting right to appearance to technical experts.</li> </ol> <p>Discuss the power of the Parliament to constitute Tribunals and decide the validity of the Act on account of above-mentioned grounds.</p>		
Q 13	<p>Mr. X earns his living by driving an auto in City of Dimdim. During Local body elections his auto was requisitioned by the District Magistrate under Dimdim Urban Requisition of Movable Property Act, 2010. The laws also exempted properties used for religious work. Further the laws did not provide any policy for requisition and a wide discretion was given to the District Magistrate for exercising the power under the relevant law. The laws also prohibited recording of the reason for which the movable property is being requisitioned.</p> <p>Explain the validity of the Law and the authority of the District Magistrate under the Act.</p>	25	CO4