Multiple Choice Questions

Subject: Administrative Law
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1. “Administrative law is the law relating to the administration. It determines the organization, powers and duties of the administrative authorities”. This definition is provided by –
   a) K. C. Davis
   b) Garner
   c) Ivor Jennings
   d) Wade

2. Dicey developed his theory of ‘Rule of law’ in his classic work –
   a) The Law and The Constitution
   b) The Spirit of The Laws
   c) Constitutional Law
   d) The Law and The Spirit

3. Delegatus non potest delegare means-
   a) A delegate can further delegate
   b) a delegate cannot further delegate
   c) delegation is bad in law
   d) delegation is not provided to delegate

4. Which function cannot be delegated?
   a) Essential legislative functions
   b) Exclusion
   c) Suspension
   d) Commencement

5. Which function can be delegated?
   a) Essential legislative functions
6. A delegated legislation may be held valid on the ground of-
   a) Parent act is unconstitutional
   b) Mala fide: bad faith
   c) Where Parent Act is unconstitutional
   d) Where Parent Act delegates incidental legislative functions

7. When a subordinate legislation fails to comply with procedural requirement prescribed by the parent act or by a general law, it is known as-
   a) Substantive ultra vires
   b) Parent ultra vires
   c) Procedural ultra vires
   d) None of the above

8. Which is not a principle of Rule Of Law according to Dicey-
   a) Equality before law
   b) Judge made constitution
   c) Separate courts
   d) Supremacy of law

9. The principle of Natural Justice is –
   a) Audi alteram partem
   b) Speaking Orders
   c) Nemo debet esse judex in propria causa
   d) All of the above

10. In State of W.B. v. Shivananda Pathak, Apex court described a new form of bias-
    a) Pecuniary Bias
    b) Personal Bias
    c) Official Bias
d) Judicial Obstinacy

11. Under Indian Constitution, Art.______ authorized to constitute Administrative Tribunals
a) Art.299
b) Art.300
c) Art.323-A
d) None of the above

12. The Latin phrase ______________ means ‘have the body’ -
a) Mandamus
b) Habeas corpus
c) Prohibition
d) Certiorari

13. ‘Quo Warranto’ literally means ________
a) To issue warrant
b) What is your authority
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above

14. Article __________ of the constitution confers on every High Court, the power of superintendence over all the subordinate courts and inferior Tribunals in the State.
a) 32
b) 226
c) 299
d) 227

15. The institution of Ombudsman originated in __________ in 1809.
a) India
b) New Zealand
c) Finland
d) Sweden
16. Article 299 lays down condition which must be fulfilled in contracts made by or with the union or a state –
   a) Expressed to be made by the President or the Governor
   b) Execute by a person authorized by the President or the Governor
   c) Expressed in the name of President or the Governor
   d) All of the above

17. The doctrine of Vicarious Liability is based on following maxim-
   a) Audi alteram partem
   b) Respondeat superior
   c) Qui facit per alium facit per se
   d) Both b and c

18. Which of the following sentence is correct-
   a) A public corporation can enter into contract and cannot sue or be sued for breach thereof.
   b) A public corporation can enter into contract and can sue and be sued for breach thereof.
   c) A public corporation is not a government department, the provisions of Article 299 of the constitution of India do not apply to it
   d) Both b and c are correct

19. A.V.Dicey criticized the French legal system of _______
   a) Drone
   b) Drone Administration
   c) Droit Administratif
   d) None of the above

20. Following is the defect of Doctrine Of Separation Of Power-
   a) Checks and balances between organs
   b) Judiciary must be independent from other two organs
   c) Prevent an abuse of enormous powers of the executive
   d) It is not easy to draw a demarcating line between one power and another with mathematical precision.