

BLOGS

MCQs for CLAT PG 2026- Administrative Law

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Q1. Which writ can be issued against a private person?

- (A) Mandamus
- (B) Certiorari
- (C) Quo Warranto
- (D) Habeas Corpus

Correct Answer: (D)

Explanation: Habeas Corpus can be issued against any person who illegally detains another, even a private individual.

Q2. Cancelling a license without hearing the holder violates:

- (A) Doctrine of Eclipse
- (B) Natural Justice – audi alteram partem
- (C) Res judicata
- (D) Public trust doctrine

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: Denying a hearing breaches the rule that no one should be condemned unheard.

Q3. Writ of Prohibition is issued to:

- (A) Stop an authority from acting beyond jurisdiction
- (B) Quash an already passed order
- (C) Command a duty performance
- (D) Remove a person from public office

Correct Answer: (A)

Explanation: Prohibition prevents lower courts or tribunals from exceeding jurisdiction before the final decision.

Q4. The doctrine of “ultra vires” is used to:

- (A) Test constitutionality of Acts
- (B) Strike down acts beyond statutory authority
- (C) Remove a judge for misconduct
- (D) Limit judicial review

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: It invalidates administrative acts or delegated legislation exceeding conferred powers.

Q5. Arbitrary use of discretionary power is struck down for:

- (A) Procedural ultra vires
- (B) Wednesbury unreasonableness
- (C) Nemo judex principle
- (D) Res ipsa loquitur

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: A decision so unreasonable no reasonable authority would make it can be quashed for irrationality.

Q6. Doctrine of legitimate expectation arises when:

- (A) A promise is made in writing
- (B) A legal right is created
- (C) Consistent past practice or promise creates an expectation
- (D) Public opinion supports it

Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation: It protects expectations from consistent practice or express assurance, subject to fairness.

Q7. Failure to follow mandatory rule-making procedure results in:

- (A) Mere irregularity
- (B) Procedural ultra vires
- (C) Substantive ultra vires only
- (D) Policy violation

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: Non-compliance with statutory procedure renders delegated legislation invalid.

Q8. Quo Warranto challenges:

- (A) Abuse of power
- (B) Illegal occupation of public office
- (C) Private property disputes
- (D) Tax assessments

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: It questions the authority of a person holding a public office without legal qualification.

Q9. Absence of reasons in a tribunal's decision may be struck down as:

- (A) Bias
- (B) Breach of natural justice
- (C) Lack of jurisdiction
- (D) Delegated legislation defect

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: Giving reasons ensures fairness and enables judicial review; absence can render the order arbitrary.

Q10. Blanket refusal to exercise discretion is:

- (A) Fettering of discretion
- (B) Sub-delegation
- (C) Bias
- (D) Proportionality

Correct Answer: (A)

Explanation: Discretion must be exercised case-by-case; rigid refusal or fixed policy is unlawful fettering.