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.