BLOGS

Sectional Test on Administrative Law for CLAT PG [Part 2]

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This Administrative Law sectional test for CLAT PG has been carefully curated to reflect the exam's emphasis on conceptual understanding, legal reasoning, and case law application.

The questions cover core topics such as natural justice, delegated legislation, judicial review, tribunals, and landmark judgments.

Q1. The principle of **audi alteram partem** is primarily associated with:

A. Res judicata

B. Rule of law

C. Natural justice

D. Separation of powers

Q2. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court emphasize that administrative decisions affecting rights must be supported by reasons?

A. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

B. A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India

C. Union of India v. Tulsi Ram Patel

D. Mohinder Singh Gill v. Chief Election Commissioner

Q3. Delegated legislation refers to:

A. Laws made by the judiciary

B. Powers exercised by the President

C. Rules and regulations made by the executive under authority of the legislature

D. Laws made by Parliament with the help of judges

Q4. Wednesbury unreasonableness is a principle used in:

A. Procedural due process

B. Judicial review of administrative action

C. Separation of powers

D. Doctrine of estoppel

Q5. The doctrine of **legitimate expectation** was first recognized in India in which case?

A. S.P. Gupta v. Union of India

B. Union of India v. Hindustan Development Corporation

C. State of Kerala v. N.M. Thomas

D. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India

Q6. Tribunals in India are established under which constitutional provision?

A. Article 32

B. Article 226

C. Article 323-A and 323-B

D. Article 370

Q7. The **rule against bias** is encapsulated in which maxim?

A. Nemo judex in causa sua

B. Ubi jus ibi remedium

C. Actus curiae neminem gravabit

D. Qui facit per alium facit per se

Q8. Which of the following is **not** a ground for judicial review of administrative action in India?

A. Illegality

B. Irrationality

C. Proportionality

D. Popularity

Q9. The **test of proportionality** in Indian administrative law was first substantially applied in:

A. State of Madras v. V.G. Row

B. Asha Sharma v. Chandigarh Administration

C. Om Kumar v. Union of India

D. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

Q10. Which of the following is **true** regarding the **Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)**?

A. It is governed by Article 136

B. Appeals from CAT go directly to High Courts

C. It was created under Article 323-B

D. It deals with disputes related to service matters of public servants

Answer Key with Detailed Explanations

Q. No.	Answer	Explanation
1	C. Natural justice	Audi alteram partem (“hear the other side”) is a cardinal principle of natural justice.
2	D. Mohinder Singh Gill v. CEC	SC held that administrative decisions must record reasons to ensure transparency and accountability.
3	C. Rules and regulations by the executive	Delegated legislation refers to rules made by authorities under powers granted by primary legislation.
4	B. Judicial review of administrative action	Wednesbury unreasonableness is a UK-origin principle used to assess if a decision is irrational or unreasonable.
5	B. UOI v. Hindustan Development Corp.	SC recognized and elaborated the doctrine of legitimate expectation in this landmark case (1989).
6	C. Articles 323-A and 323-B	These Articles allow the establishment of tribunals for administrative and other matters.
7	A. Nemo judex in causa sua	This Latin maxim means “no one shall be a judge in his own cause,” representing rule against bias.
8	D. Popularity	Judicial review is based on illegality, irrationality, and procedural impropriety—not popularity.
9	C. Om Kumar v. Union of India (2001)	This case marked the substantial application of the doctrine of proportionality in India.
10	D. It deals with service disputes	CAT was established under Article 323-A to adjudicate service matters of central government employees.