

Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University
Faculty of Law and Political Sciences
Department of Public Law
Master One/ Administrative Law
First Midterm Exam /All Groups

Full Name **Group**.....

*** Question/ For each of the following questions, mark the correct answer:**

1. What is the primary focus of an administrative case?

- A) The merits of administrative decisions.
- B) The legality of administrative decisions.
- C) The financial implications of administrative decisions.
- D) The administrative process itself.

2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an administrative case?

- A) It involves a public authority as one of the parties.
- B) It focuses on the legality, not the merits, of administrative decisions.
- C) It protects public interest and individual rights.
- D) It resolves conflicts between private parties only.

3. What is the first stage in an administrative case?

- A) Trial Phase.
- B) Judgment.
- C) Preliminary Examination.
- D) Submission of a written claim.

4. Which of the following terms specifically refers to a formal legal action challenging the actions or decisions of an administrative body?

- A) Administrative Litigation.
- B) Administrative Case.
- C) Administrative Dispute.
- D) Judicial Review.

5. What distinguishes the term "Administrative Dispute" from "Administrative Case" and "Administrative Litigation"?

- A) It refers exclusively to lawsuits in court.
- B) It is a broader term that includes both formal lawsuits and informal resolutions, such as mediation.
- C) It always involves a judicial review process.
- D) It is only used in the context of compensation claims.

6. What is the primary role of the central administration in Algeria?

- A) To manage international relations and foreign policy.
- B) To implement national policies and manage public affairs at the national level.
- C) To oversee judicial proceedings and legal matters.
- D) To provide local governance and municipal services.

7. Which of the following is an advisory institution in Algeria's central administration?

- A) National Human Rights Council.
- B) Ministry of Finance.
- C) Ministry of Defense.
- D) Public Works Department.

8. What is one of the major challenges facing central administration in Algeria?

- A) Excessive decentralization of power.
- B) Bureaucratic inefficiency and red tape.
- C) Lack of national security measures.
- D) Absence of economic growth policies.

9. How does the central administration in Algeria contribute to national governance?

- A) By serving as the primary authority in implementing laws and national policies.
- B) By focusing solely on local governance and regional laws.
- C) By organizing military actions and interventions.
- D) By managing foreign trade and export policies.

10. What significant reform is being pursued to address challenges in Algeria's central administration?

- A) Introduction of a new police force for national security.
- B) Administrative reforms to streamline operations and reduce bureaucracy.
- C) Nationalization of all private industries.
- D) Greater focus on military and defense functions.

11. What is the primary focus of financial law?

- A) To regulate private businesses and industries.
- B) To manage the state's public funds, including taxes, revenues, and spending.
- C) To organize the military budget and defense spending.
- D) To determine the salary of government employees.

12. What is one of the main objectives of financial control in Algeria?

- A) To minimize government spending across all sectors.
- B) To ensure compliance with legal and regulatory frameworks.
- C) To increase the number of public loans.
- D) To privatize state-owned enterprises.

13. Which of the following is NOT a financial control body in Algeria?

- A) Court of Auditors.
- B) Public Procurement Committee.
- C) General Inspectorate of Finance.
- D) Ministry of Internal Affairs.

14. What is the role of the Court of Auditors in Algeria?

- A) To issue public loans to government agencies.
- B) To promote regular and efficient use of public resources, ensuring accountability and transparency.
- C) To approve all government budgets.
- D) To assess the economic development of the private sector.

15. What challenge does financial control in Algeria face, according to the lecture?

- A) Excessive government spending on infrastructure projects.
- B) Lack of transparency in financial systems.
- C) Over-dependence on foreign financial aid.
- D) Widespread private sector involvement in state finances.

16. What is the primary purpose of an electoral system?

- A) To determine the political party with the most influence.
- B) To ensure that only citizens over 30 years old can vote.
- C) To decide how elections are conducted and how votes are translated into political power.
- D) To regulate the economy through elections.

17. Which of the following elections is held every five years in Algeria?

- A) Presidential Elections.
- B) Local Elections.
- C) Referendums.
- D) Parliamentary Elections.

18. What is the role of the National Independent Authority for Elections in Algeria?

- A) To determine the political party platforms for elections.
- B) To monitor the media coverage during election campaigns.
- C) To organize elections, ensure transparency, and resolve electoral conflicts.
- D) To count the votes during elections.

19. What does the Algerian electoral law, represented by Ordinance No. 21-10, primarily focus on?

- A) The process of electing municipal officials.
- B) Amending the constitution.
- C) Amending and supplementing the electoral system to improve representation and transparency.
- D) Regulating the number of political parties allowed to run for election.

20. What challenge might the Algerian electoral system face, according to the lecture?

- A) High voter turnout.
- B) Political polarization.
- C) Excessive campaign funding.
- D) Overrepresentation of political parties in the government.

Dr. Aziza BENDJEMIL