

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

*** 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