

Q 1/ How many classification are there in the constitution?

- 1- Traditional
- 2- Modern

Q2/ Traditional constitution classified into what?

Written and unwritten, flexible and rigid

Q3/ what do we mean by Written and unwritten?

Written constitution is one which is set out in a document or document which may possibly be amended subsequently.

Unwritten is one which is not formally set down such as the British constitution.

Q3/ we supplement the written constitution with what?

- 1- By amendments and organic laws or other legislation passed in the ordinary way from time to time to fill in gaps.
- 2- By judicial decisions interpreting its provisions
- 3- By customs and conventions regulating the working of the machinery of government.

Q4/ What codification means?

It's a result of constitutionalism, it's the fundamental law of country, the express embodiment of the doctrine of the rule of law in one of its senses.

Q5/ What do we mean by flexible and rigid constitutions?

Flexible constitution is one which may be altered or amended in the same way as a law on any other topic (its very rare).

Rigid one is one which may be amended only by a special procedure, in this way the constitution is safeguarded against rash alteration (almost all laws are rigid).

Q6/ Modern constitutions are classified into ?

- 1- Subordinate/superior

- a) a constitution that can be amended by the legislature acting alone .
 - b) a constitution that can be amended by the participation of other bodies.
- 2- Indigenous/ adventitious
- a) Indigenous constitution is one that embodies original functional principles for the process of political power and the formation of the will of the state.
 - b) Adventitious constitution is that which is imposed from without or imitative.
- 3- Programmatic/ confirmatory
- a) Programmatic constitution is one that declare certain aims or stipulates standards that are for the time being unrealizable.
 - b) confirmatory constitution is one which concerns mainly with the existing constitutional arrangements. It deals with the present rather than the future.
- 4- Bicameral/ unicameral
- a) Bicameral legislator is a law making body consisting of two parts.
 - b) Unicameral legislator is a legislative example of a county which has a Unicameral legislator.

Q7/ constitution can be classified into Bicameral/ unicameral

According to?

constitution can be classified into Bicameral/ unicameral according to The composition of the legislator they provide for.

Q8/ Define the administrative law

administrative law is a branch of public law which deals with the composition , power, duties rights and liabilities of public authorities.

Q9/ administrative law includes subjects in it, what are they

- a) The first subject is devoted to the organic structure of public administration. This include the composition of public authorities.

- b) The second subject is devoted to the operation of public administrator authorities. This include the procedure of public authorities.
- c) The third subject is concerned with the legal restrains to which administrative authorities are subjects. This include the control of public authorities.

Q10/ What is the relation between the constitutional law and administrative law?

- a) constitutional law is the basis of administrative law, it defines the organs of the state and determine the function of each of them, but the regulation of these functions is left to the administrative law.
- b) administrative law deals with the act that related to the daily execution of laws. However, the constitutional law deals with the acts of state such as the declaration of war and peace.

Q11/ What are the characteristic of administrative law?

- a) A judge-made law : administrative law is essentially judge-made law or case law.
- b) A flexible law: the first characteristic of administrative law leads to the second, namely, flexibility.
- c) A law balancing between public interest and private rights.

Q12/ What do we mean by law balancing between public interest and private rights?

- a) Prerogative of public corporations
- b) The defense of individual rights

Q13/ Prerogative of public corporations goes with what?

- a) It goes without saying that a strong administration requires extensive special power which are not given to individual citizens.
- b) An example of these privileges is the power of the civil servant to enforce their decision without having resources to the courts.

c) Such wide privileges make the administration appear as not only strong but also dictatorial.

Q14/ The defense of individual rights goes with what?

- a) Although the prerogative of public authorities are very extensive, they are not absolute.
- b) It confers extensive powers upon public corporation to enable them to perform their duties, administrative law protects individuals against the wrongs of these corporations.



م.م. ظفر احمد
مدرس المادة