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**Administrative Law**

**Second stage-2023-2024**

**Question Bank**

1. Administrative: relating to the management of a company, organization, or institution.
2. Executive: the part of a government responsible for putting laws into effect.
3. Government: The group of people with the authority to govern a country
4. Significant: important or noticeable
5. Determine: to control what something will be.
6. Precise: exact, clear, and correct.
7. Satisfactory: good enough to be accepted in a particular situation.
8. Jurists: someone who has a very detailed knowledge of law.
9. Attempt: to try to do something, especially something difficult.
10. Regulate: to control an activity or process, especially by rules.
11. Primary: more important than anything else.
12. Limit: to prevent a number, amount, or effect from increasing past a particular point.
13. Protect: to keep someone or something safe from harm, damage, or illness.
14. Abuse: to use something for the wrong purpose in a way that is harmful or morally wrong.
15. Conflict: disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles.
16. Abolish: officially end a law, system, especially one that has existed for a long time.
17. Involvement: the act of taking part in an activity or event.
18. Coherent: it is easy to understand because it is clear and reasonable.
19. Effective: Successful and working in the way that was intended.
20. Enhance: to improve the quality, amount, or strength of something:
21. Facilitate: to make something easier or possible.
22. Category: in a system for dividing things according to appearance, quality.....
23. Set forth: to explain ideas, facts, or opinions in a clearly organized way in writing or in a speech.
24. Various: several different types of that thing.
25. Ultra vires: beyond the legal power or authority of the person performing an action.
26. Codify: to arrange laws, principles, facts……. in a system.
27. Legislator: someone who has the power to make laws or belongs to an institution that makes laws.
28. Obligatory: must be done because of a law.
29. Consecutive: follow one after another without an interruption.
30. Judgment: an official legal decision.
31. Implement: the process of putting a plan into action (starting to use something).
32. Authorize: to give official permission for something.
33. Ambiguity: something that is not clear because it has more than one possible meaning.
34. Interpretation: an explanation or opinion of what something means.
35. Amend: to correct or make small changes to something that is written or spoken.
36. Expense: the amount of money that you spend on something.
37. Revenue: the income that a government or company receives regularly.
38. Prohibit: an action is illegal or not allowed.
39. Duty: something that you have to do because it is morally or legally right.
40. Penal: relating to punishment given by law.
41. Centralization: to organize the control of a country, organization, or system so that everything is done or decided in one place.
42. Advantage: something good that helps you.
43. Uniformity: the state of being the same size, shape, amount.....
44. Coordination: a way of organizing the different parts of an activity or making people or things work together effectively.
45. Opportunity: a chance to do something when it is easy for you to do it.
46. Priority: something that is very important and must be dealt with before other things.
47. Reduce: to make something smaller or less in size, amount, or price.
48. Sufficient: as much as is needed for a particular purpose.
49. Encourage: to help someone to feel confident and able to do something
50. Distribution: the act of sharing things among a large group of people in a planned way.

**English Words with Kurdish and Arabic Translation**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.
 | decrease  | كةم كردن |  انخفاض |
|  | increase  | زيادكردن  | زيادة |
|  | at least  | بة لايةني كةم | على الاقل |
|  | different | جياواز | مختلف |
|  | branch  | لق | فرع |
|  | relationship  | ثةيوةندى | علاقة |
|  | govern  | حوكمدةكات | يحكم |
|  | individual  | تاك | فرد |
|  | executive  | جيبةجآ كردن | تنفيذي |
|  | significant  | طرنط | مهم |
|  | rapid growth  | طةشةكردني خيَرا | النمو السريع  |
|  | century | سةدة | قرن  |
|  | function | ئةرك | عمل / وظيفة |
|  | Definition | ثيَناسة | تعريف |
|  | Indeed | لة راستيدا | في الحقيقة |
|  | Determine | دياريكردن  |  تحديد  |
|  | Precise | ورد | دقيق |
|  | Compare | بةراورد | مقارنة |
|  | Absolute | رةها | مطلق |
|  | submit  | مل كةض | خضوع |
|  | ancient | كوَن | قديم |
|  | conflict  | ناكوكي | نزاع |
|  | limit | كوَت | حد |
|  | obstruct | بةربةست | عرقلة |
|  | satisfactory | رازيكةر | مرضية |
|  | jurist  | فةقيه | الفقيه |
|  | attempt | هةولَدان | يحاول |
|  | nature | سروشت | طبيعة |
|  | include | لةخوَدةطريَ | تتضمن |
|  |  protect | ثاراستن | تحمي |
|  |  scope | ضوارضيَوة | نطاق |
|  | activity | ضالاكي | نشاط |
|  | expand  | فراوان بوو (زيادبون) | توسيع |
|  | abuse | خراث بةكارهيَنان | اساءة استعمال |
|  | concern | طرنكي ثيَدان | يهتم ب |
|  | remedy  | ضارةسةر | علاج |
|  | available | بةردةست | متوفر/ متاح |
|  | aggrieved  |  زولَم ليَكراو |  المظلوم |
|  | summarize | كورتكراوة | يلخص |
|  | in respect of  | ثةيوةندار بة | فيما يتعلق |
|  | embodying | بةرجةستةكردن | يتجسد |
|  | facilitate  | ئاسانكاري | يسهل |
|  | liberty  | ئازادي | حرية |
|  | enhancing  | باشكردن | تحسين/ تعزيز |
|  | accountability | بةرثرسياريةتي وليَثرسينةوة | المسؤلية و المساءلة |
|  | transparency | رووني | شفافية |
|  | doubt | طومان | شك |
|  | aspect  | لايةن | جانب |
|  | coherent | روون | واضح |
|  | essential | بنةرةتي | اساسي |
|  | category  |  طروث | فئة |
|  | set forth | روونكردنةوة | بيان |
|  | grant | ثيَدان | منح |
|  | statute | ياسا | قانون |
|  | create | دروستكردن | انشاء |
|  | exceed | بةزاندن | تتجاوز |
|  | intervene | دةستتيَوةردان | تدخل |
|  | due to  | بة هوَكاري | بسبب |
|  | necessary | زةرووري, ثيَويست |  ضروري |
|  | abolish |  هةلَوةشاندنةوة | إلغاء |
|  | separation  |  جياكردنةوة | انفصال  |
|  |  responsible |  بةرثرسيار | المسؤول  |
|  |  issue  |  دةركردن |  اصدار |
|  |  judgment | حوكم |  حكم |
|  |  gradually | لةسةرةخوَ (بةهيَواشي)  | تدريجيا  |
|  | financial | دارايي | مالي |
|  | revenue  | داهات | إيرادات |
|  | properly | بةشيَوةكي دروست | بصورة صحيحة |
|  | strike  | مانطرتن | إضراب |
|  | participation | بةشداريكردن | مشاركة |
|  | rigid | توند | صارم |
|  | uniform | هاوشيَوة | متماثل |
|  | coordination | تةنسيق | تنسيق |
|  | delay | دواكةوتن | تأخير |
|  | communication | ثةيوةندي | الاتصالات |
|  | opportunity | هةل | فرصة |
|  | Skill | شارةزايي | مهارة |
|  | transfer | طواستنةوة | نقل |
|  | respond | وةلامدانةوة | رد |
|  | consistent with | دةطونجيَ لة طةلَي | بالتوافق مع |
|  | encourage | هاندان | شجع |
|  | improve | باشكردن | تحسن |
|  | entity | قةوارة | كيان |
|  | empower | دةسةلات ثيَدان | فوض |
|  | crises | ئةزمةكان | ازمات |
|  | provide |  دابين كردن | تزود |
|  | citizen | هاولَاتي | مواطن |
|  | majority | زوَرينة | أغلبية |
|  | minority | كةمينة | أقلية |
|  | support | ثشتيواني | دعم |
|  | efficiency | كاريطةري  | فعالية |
|  | according to | بةطويَرةي | وفقاً لـ |
|  | obtain | بةدةستهيَنان | حصل |
|  | information | زانياري | معلومات |
|  | decision | بريار | قرار |
|  | license | موَلةت | رخصة |
|  | employee | كريَكار | عامل |
|  | employer | خاوةن كار | صاحب العمل |
|  | corruption | طةندةلَي | فساد |
|  | priority | أفضلية | أفضلية |
|  |  |  |  |

**Questions**

1. Why the definitions of administrative law do not completely demarcate the nature scope and contents of it?
2. Define Administrative Law.
3. What is the primary function of Administrative Law? Why?
4. What are the important subjects that Administrative Law is concerned?
5. What are the main purposes of administrative law?
6. What are the elements of administrative custom?
7. Define delegated legislation and how does it help parliament?
8. What are the similarities of Administrative Law and Constitutional Law?
9. When does the relation between Administrative Law and Financial Law appear?
10. When does the relation between Administrative Law and Penal Law appear?
11. Give examples of prohibiting strikes in government departments.
12. What are the advantages of centralization system?
13. What are the disadvantages of centralization system?
14. What are the advantages of decentralization system?
15. What are the disadvantages of decentralization system?
16. How decentralization constitutes to key elements of good governance?
17. Why decentralization is consistent with principles of democracy?
18. Define Electronic Government and what are the benefits of it?
19. Define Electronic Government and count types of it.
20. Define Government-to-Business as a kind of E- Government and give examples for this service.