ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (A.D.R.)

1. Which are the correct methods of ADR?

A. Legislation, Arbitration and Negotiation
B. Negotiation, Legislation and Mediation
C. Arbitration, Negotiation, Conciliation and Mediation
D. Legislation and Mediation

2. Which are the correct advantages of Negotiation?

A. Its Quick, Cheap Process and Privacy.
B. Cheap Process and Might not come to a decision.
C. Privacy and Lack of certainty.
D. Might not come to a decision and its Quick.

3. Which of the following matters are not referred to arbitration?

A. Civil matters.
B. Matrimonial matters.
C. Banking matters.
D. Property matters.

4. What's the similarity with mediation and conciliation?

A. They sound the same
B. They both use a messenger
C. They are the same
D. There is no similarit

5. What's an arbitrator's role?

A. Sit and talk
B. Acts like a judge
C. Acts like a jury
D. Acts like a police officer

6. Which are the correct disadvantages of Arbitration?

A. Legal point, Flexible, Fees expensive and Delays
B. Fees expensive, Legal point, Delays and Limited appeal
C. Limited appeal and Its Quick
D. Flexible

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7. What does ADR actually stand for?

A. Alternative desperate resolution
B. Alternative despite resolution
C. Alternative dispute resolution
D. Additional dispute resolution

8. The term "International Commercial Arbitration" is defined under

A. Section 2 (f).
B. Section 2 (b).
C. Section 2 (c).
D. Section 2 (d).

9. The term "Arbitration Agreement "comes under-

A. Chapter I
B. Chapter II
C. Chapter III
D. Chapter IV

10. The ADR mechanism of dispute resolution in India, mainly comprise of the following:

A. Arbitration and litigation;
B. Litigation, Negotiation and Arbitration;
C. Mini Trials, Early Neutral Evaluation and Mediation;
D. Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation and Negotiation.

11. Which of the following is the most accurate description of arbitration?

A. An informal meeting between the parties involving a discussion as to how the issue may be resolved
B. An adjudicative process where the parties submit their dispute, for a binding decision, to an impartial tribunal.
C. A meeting between the parties where an impartial third party facilitates discussions
D. None of the options given is correct

12. A conciliator is appointed-

A. By the parties to the dispute.
B. By the Chief Justice of the high court.
C. By the Civil Court.
D. None of the above.

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13. In ADR the issue is-

A. Proved.
B. Inquired into.
C. Agreed upon.
D. Disposed.

14. The mediator is-

A. Judge.
B. Advisor.
C. Expert.
D. Facilitator.

15. How many arbitrators are normally appointed by the parties in an arbitration?

A. Parties are free to determine the number of arbitrators provided that such number shall not be even number.
B. Parties are free to determine the number of arbitrators provided that such number shall not be odd number.
C. Only sole arbitrator should be appointed
D. None of the above

16. What are the important International Conventions, applicable to part II of the Act?

A. New York Convention.
B. Geneva Convention.
C. None of the above.
D. Both the above a and b.

17. The Chairperson of the Arbitration Council of India appointed under,

A. Section 43C (1) (a)
B. Section 45 (1) (a)
C. Section 34
D. Section 54

18) Is the Arbitral tribunal Competent to appoint an expert in certain cases-?

A. Yes
B. No

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19. Committee for implanting Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS 1980) is replaced by-

A. State Legal Service Authority
B. District Legal Service Authority
C. National Legal Service Authority
D. None of the above

20. Arbitral tribunal has no jurisdiction to issue-

A. Interim award.
B. Award
C. Winding up orders
D. Ex-parte Orders.

21. An application under Section 8 of the Act must be filed by a defendant to the suit:

A. Before filing written statement to the suit
B. At the time of filing its written
C. Any time during the pendency of the suit
D. Can be filed at any time, but only to challenge the appointment of arbitrator

22. An interim relief application be made before the court under s 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996:

A. Both before and after commencement of arbitration proceedings
B. Only During arbitration proceedings
C. Only before the appointment of arbitrator
D. Only after the commencement of arbitration proceedings.

23. Which statement is True with respect to Jurisdiction in domestic arbitrations?

A. Arbitrator cannot decide his own jurisdiction
B. Parties can choose a place of jurisdiction
C. Only High Courts have the jurisdiction under the A&C Act
D. Parties can only appoint Arbitrators from a pre-set list given by the High Courts of each state.

24. Execution of a domestic arbitral award is governed by:

A. Section 34
B. Section 36

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C. Section 35

D. Section 14s

25. Arbitration is a legal process
A. Difference relating to their mutual rights and obligations
B. difference relating to intoxication
C. Difference relating to drugs
D. Difference relating to sexual assault

26. Advantages of Arbitration
A. Less time consuming
B. More time consuming
C. Time pass
D. Wastage of time

27. ADR plays a significant role in reducing the burden
A. Upon police station
B. Upon political parties
C. Upon underworld
D. Upon Court

28. Negotiation is a procedure
A. Binding procedure
B. Non-binding procedure
C. Prospective binding
D. Retrospective binding

29. Lok Adalat basically means
A. Women's court
B. Men's court
C. People's court
D. Children court

30. The power of court to refer parties for arbitration would and must necessarily include, imply and inhere in it
A. the power and jurisdiction to advise the parties
B. the power and jurisdiction to review the award
C. the power and jurisdiction to appoint the arbitrator
D. the power and jurisdiction to call for another arbitrator.

31. A sum directed to be paid by an arbitral award shall carry interest
A. @ 6% per annum from the date of the award till the date of payment
B. @ 12% per annum from the date of the award till the date of payment
C. 18% per annum from the date of the award till the date of payment
D. 24 % per annum from the date of the award till the date of payment.

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32. Sanjay and Mohit partners in a partnership firm make an agreement in writing to refer a dispute between them in business to an arbitrator. Inspite of this agreement Sanjay files a suit against Mohit relating to the dispute in a court. With regard to above answer the following questions.
    A. The jurisdiction of court is ousted as a valid arbitration agreement exists
    B. Court has jurisdiction over the matter and it overpowers arbitration agreement and such dispute cannot be referred to jurisdiction
    C. Sanjay can file an appeal in Court only against arbitral award
    D. The court does not has jurisdiction

33. Conciliator would independently investigate into the dispute and draft his report indicating the method of settlement of disputes.
    A. The conciliator would take help from the court on the settlement of the method
    B. The conciliator would rely on the application filed by the parties
    C. The conciliator would take help from the disputing parties on the settlement of the method
    D. The conciliator will hear both the parties separately

34. The award made by the Lok Adalat
    A. is deemed to be a decree of the civil court like arbitration Award
    B. is deemed to be a decree of the civil court
    C. is effective as an Arbitral award
    D. is not binding on the party

35. Arbitral proceedings commence
    A. on the date on which a request for a dispute to be referred to arbitration is received by the respondent
    B. on the date when the respondent gives consent to the appointment of the arbitrator
    C. on the date when the arbitrator issues notice of the parties
    D. on the date when the statement of claim and written submission of defence is made.

36. An arbitral award
    A. has to be in writing but need not be signed
    B. has to be in writing and signed by the members of the arbitral tribunal
    C. may be oral
    D. may be in writing but no signature required

37. After the arbitral award is made, each party shall be delivered
    A. the original award
    B. a signed copy of the award
    C. a photocopy of the award
    D. an unsigned copy of the award.

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38. A sum directed to be paid by an arbitral award shall carry interest of
   A. 6% per annum from the date of the award till the date of payment
   B. 12% per annum from the date of the award till the date of payment
   C. 18% per annum from the date of the award till the date of payment
   D. 24 % per annum from the date of the award till the date of payment.

39. In case of three arbitrators, the 'third arbitrator' shall act as:
   A. an umpire
   B. a Presiding Arbitrator
   C. sole arbitrator
   D. Assistant Arbitrator

40. Which of the following Special Act does not provide for arbitration in respect of disputes covered by those Acts?
   A. Land Acquisition Act, 1894
   B. The Cantonments Act, 1924
   C. Forward Contracts Regulation Act, 1956
   D. Easement Act, 1882

41. During conciliation proceeding, a party to the dispute shall not initiate any judicial proceeding except.
   A. With the permission of the Conciliator
   B. For preserving his rights
   C. With the permission of the Court
   D. With the consent of the other party

42. In Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, no judicial authority shall intervene with arbitration proceeding except.
   A. For setting aside an award
   B. For removal of arbitrator/s
   C. For modification of award
   D. For replacing the arbitrator/s

43. Which type of cases are not dealt by Lok Adalat?

   A. Compoundable criminal offences
   B. Family disputes
   C. Non-compoundable criminal offences
   D. Motor accident claims

44. Recourse to a Court against an Arbitral Award may be made only if.

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A. party to the dispute is not happy with the award
B. Even number of arbitrators were appointed by the parties
C. A party was unable to present his case
D. The party is not satisfied with the award passed

Answer : 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B, 6-B, 7-C, 8-A, 9-B, 10-D, 11-B, 12-A, 13-C, 14-D, 15-A, 16-D, 17-A, 18-A, 19-C, 20-C, 21-A, 22-C, 23-B, 24-B, 25-A, 26-A, 27-D, 28-B, 29-C, 30-A, 31-C, 32-D, 33-C, 34-A, 35-A, 36-B, 37-B, 38-C, 39-B, 40-D, 41-B, 42-A, 43-C, 44-C.

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LAW OF EVIDENCE

1. Which section deal with Oral Evidence?
A. Section 54
B. Section 14
C. Section 37
D. Section 60

2. Documentary Evidence is included in the Act under-
A. Section 3
B. Section 53
C. Section 65
D. Section 8

3. Which is not the essential of the Doctrine of Res Gestae?
A. The statement made should not be an opinion and must be a statement.
B. The statements should be made by the participants of the transaction.
C. The statements should have enough information to explain or brief about the incident
D. The statement must be as per the advice of legal expert

4. Conspiracy means-
A. An act done b few person
B. An act of illegal nature
C. An act of legal nature by illegal means
D. All of above

5. The confession by a person will be considered not relevant if they are-
A. Inducement
B. Threat
C. Promise
D. All of above

6. A statement, [oral or documentary or contained in electronic form], which suggests any inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact, and which is made by any of the persons, and under the circumstances, hereinafter mentioned is-
A. Admission
B. Confession
C. Dying Declaration
D. None of the above

7. When one person has, by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed, in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative, to deny the truth of that thing is-

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A. Proof
B. Primary proof
C. Etoppel
D. Oral evidence

8. The conditions for dying declaration are-
A. It must be a written or verbal statement
B. The statement must be relate to the cause of death
C. The cause of death person must be in question
D. All of above

9. Section 65A deals with-
A. Primary evidence
B. Secondary evidence
C. Electronic record
D. Oral evidence

10. Resumption of Dowry death is included in the Evidence Act under-
A. Section 54
B. Section 113B
C. Section 67
D. Section 86

11. Section 133 deals with-
A. A person who take part in the commission of crime
B. A person who give information of crime
C. A court which entertains the case
D. A police officer who Is related to the case

12. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure is-
A. Privileged communication
B. Official communication
C. Private communication
D. Confidential communication

13. All persons shall be competent to testify unless the Court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from giving rational answers to those questions, by tender years, extreme old age, disease, whether of body or mind or any other cause of the same kind is-
A. Child witness
B. Adult witness

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C. Dumb witness
D. Lunatic witness

14. A witness who is unable to speak may give his evidence in any other manner in which he can make it intelligible, as by writing or by signs; but such writing must be written and the signs made in open Court, the evidence so given shall be deemed to be oral evidence is known as-

A. Dumb witness
E. An informer
F. Female witness
G. Hostile witness

15. If a married woman is dies within the period of…… from the date of marriage, it will be considered as presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman.
A. 15 years
B. 5 years
C. 7 years
D. None of the above

16. How many numbers of witnesses is required in any case to prove the facts?
A. Two
B. Five
C. Seven
D. No particular number has been specified in the Act.

17. The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called as-
A. Advocate
B. Examination –In-Chief
C. Re-Examination
D. Cross-Examination

18. The examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called as-
A. Cross-Examination
B. Re-Examination
C. Examination In-Chief
D. Leading questions

19. Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive as-
A. Ordinary question
B. Relevant question
C. Leading question
D. Interrogative question

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20. Production of documents is included under-
A. Section 145
B. Section 163
C. Section 164
D. Section 162

21. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 applies to all judicial proceedings in or before any Court, including Courts-martial, but not to
A. affidavits presented to any Court or Officer, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator
B. power of attorney presented to any Court or Officer, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator
C. only to high courts and supreme court
D. only to criminal courts

22. When there is a question whether an act was accidental or intentional or done with a particular knowledge or intention, the fact that such act formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned,
A. is relevant.
B. is irrelevant.
C. Is material.
D. Is immaterial.

23. Confession made to a police officer,
A. shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence.
B. shall not be proved as against a person accused of any offence.
C. Must be proved as against a person accused of any offence.
D. May be proved as against a person accused of any offence.

24. Certified copies are considered as
A. Secondary evidence
B. primary evidence
C. accepted evidence
D. invalid form of evidence.

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25. Evidence of terms of contracts, grants and other dispositions of property reduced to form of documents, covered under section

A. S.91

B. S.92

C. S.93

D. S.94 of Indian Evidence Act.

26. Under The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Section 17 to 31 applies to

A. Admissions

B. Confessions

C. Both Admissions and Confessions

D. Opinion of third person

27. In civil cases no admission is not relevant if _____

A. If it is made upon an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given

B. If it is not clear in terms and intention

C. Court is not satisfied

D. All of the above

28. 'Fact judicially noticeable need not be proved' is given under which section?

A. Section 56

B. Section 57

C. Section 58

D. Section 59

29. Section 63 - Secondary evidence means and includes-

A. Certified copies given under the provisions of the Act

B. Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies;

C. Copies made from or compared with the original and Counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them;

D. All of above

30. Provisions regarding admissibility of electronic records are given under section_____

A. Section 65

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B. Section 65A

C. Section 65B

D. All of above

31. Burden of proof under section 101 of Evidence Act

A. never shifts
B. goes on shifting as the trial proceeds
C. may shift
D. both b and c are correct

32. section 105 of Evidence Act applies to

A. criminal trials
B. civil trials
C. both a and b
D. neither a nor b

33. In the criminal trials, the onus is on the accused to prove that his case falls in

A. any of the general exception
B. any of special exception
C. any of the proviso to any provisions
D. all of the above

34. A person in section 106 of the Evidence Act refers to

A. a party to the suit
B. a stranger to the state
C. a person who is not a party to the suit but interested in the outcome of the suit
D. a witness

35. For presumption under section 107 of Evidence Act, the person to be shown to be alive within

A. 7 years
B. 12 years
C. 3 years
D. 30 years

36. A dying declaration is admissible

A. Only in Criminal proceedings
B. Only in civil proceedings
C. In civil as well as criminal proceedings both D. In Administrative proceeding

37. Burden of proving that case of accused comes within exception lies on….

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A. Prosecution
B. Accused
C. Magistrate
D. Any one

38. What is conclusive proof of legitimacy under the law of Evidence?
A. Birth during marriage
B. DNA Test
C. Father's acceptance
D. Child statement

39. The following need not be proved
A. Admitted facts and Judicially noticeable facts
B. Confession to police
C. Legitimacy of child
D. Relevant fact

40. The following can be proved by oral evidence
A. Contents of a document
B. Electronic statement
C. All facts except a)
D. Anything and everything

41. According to S. 25 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a confession made before a police officer
A. Must be proved
B. Need not be proved
C. Must be proved only in certain cases
D. Must be proved by that police officer

42. According to Section 62, a Primary Evidence means –
A. the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.
B. The true copy of the document produced for the inspection of the Court.
C. the Xerox copy of the document produced for the inspection of the Court.
D. Notarized copy of the document

43. According to which section of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, The Court may direct any person present in Court to write any words or figures for the purpose of enabling the Court to compare the words or figures so written with any words or figures alleged to have been written by such person.
A. Section 62
B. Section 65A

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C. Section 12
D. Section 73

44. According to S. 113A of Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman, it must be shown that the suicide must be committed:
A. within a period of ten years from the date of her marriage
B. within a period of six years from the date of her marriage
C. within a period of seven years from the date of her marriage
D. within a period of one year from the date of her marriage

45. According to S. 60, Oral Evidence must be —
A. Suitable
B. Satisfactory
C. Obtained
D. Direct

46. A, an accused wants to submit true copy of a document as secondary evidence. The original is with the opposite party and he has failed to produce the same. Which of the following statements will hold true in the case?

A. The evidence cannot be admitted because it fails to satisfy the requirements of section 64 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
B. The evidence cannot be admitted because it fails to satisfy the requirements of section 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
C. The evidence can be admitted as it satisfies the requirements of both section 63 and section 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
D. The evidence can be admitted under section 60

47. A person summoned to produce a document in the Court
A. Does not become a witness in the case unless he is called as a witness
B. Automatically becomes a witness in the case
C. Automatically becomes a hostile witness in the case
D. Can be cross examined without being called as a witness

48. Opinion of an expert expressed in a book commonly offered for sale can be proved by the production of such book if the author

A. is dead
B. lives outside the jurisdiction of the trial court
C. is capable of giving evidence but fails to appear before the court
D. is not willing to give evidence

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49. Declaration in course of business are admissible under

A. Section 32(1) of the Act
B. Section 32(2) of the Act
C. Section 32(4) of the Act
D. Section 32(7) of the Act

50. Confession made by an accused to a police officer is admissible under Indian Evidence Act under

A. S.25
B. S.26
C. S.27
D. S.28

Answer: 1-D, 2-A, 3-D, 4-D, 5-D, 6-A, 7-C, 8-D, 9-C, 10-B, 11-A, 12-B, 13-A, 14-A, 15-C, 16-D, 17-B, 18-A, 19-C, 20-D, 21-A, 22-A, 23-B, 24-A, 25-A, 26-C, 27-A, 28-A, 29-D, 30-C, 31-A, 32-A, 33-D, 34-A, 35-D, 36-A, 37-B, 38-A, 39-A, 40-C, 41-B, 42-A, 43-D, 44-C, 45-D, 46-C, 47-A, 48-A, 49-B, 50-C.

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LAW OF BANKING & NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881

1. The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, came into force on-
   A. 20th July, 1881
   B. 1st March, 1882
   C. 9th December, 1882
   D. 1st March, 1881

2. "Cheque" is defined under
   A. Section 2 of NI Act
   B. Section 4 of NI Act
   C. Section 5 of NI Act
   D. Section 6 of NI Act

3. In negotiable instrument, where amount is stated differently in words and figures
   A. Amount stated in figures shall be the amount of consideration
   B. Amount stated in words shall be the amount of consideration
   C. Amount which is larger shall be the amount undertaken
   D. Instrument is void due to uncertainty

4. A promissory note or bill of exchange which is not expressed to be payable on demand, at sight or on presentation is at maturity
   A. On the 3rd day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable
   B. On the 30th day after the day in which it is expressed to be payable
   C. On the 5th day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable
   D. On the 4th day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable

5. " Holder" has been defined in Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 under
   A. Section 6
   B. Section 8
   C. Section 7
   D. Section 9

6. Section 9 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, defines-
   A. Holder
   B. Holder in due course
   C. Negotiation
   D. Indorsement

7. A negotiable instrument payable to order can be negotiated by

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A. Simple delivery
B. Endorsement only
C. Endorsement and delivery
D. Cannot be negotiated

8. The endorsement of a negotiable instrument followed by delivery
   A. Transfers to the endorsee the property in the bill, provided the endorsement must be an endorsement in full
   B. Does not transfer the property in the bill to anyone
   C. Transfers to the endorsee the property in the bill
   D. Transfers to the holder the property in the bill

9. Discharge from liability by 'material alteration' has been dealt in-
   A. Section 84
   B. Section 87
   C. Section 86
   D. Section 85

10. Penalties for " Dishonor of cheque for insufficiency, etc., of funds in the account" is provided under
   A. Section 138
   B. Section 144
   C. Section 128
   D. Section 142

11. For the purpose of attracting the provision of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a cheque has to be presented to the bank
   A. Within a period of 6 months
   B. Within a period of 15 days from the date on which it is drawn
   C. Within a period of 6 months from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity whichever is earlier
   D. Within a period of 15 days from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity whichever is earlier

12. " presumption of consideration" means until the contrary is proved, it shall be presumed that-
   A. Every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time and before its maturity
   B. Every negotiable instrument bearing a date was made on that date
   C. Every negotiable instrument was made for consideration
   D. Every transfer of negotiable instrument was made before its maturity

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13. Who among the following cannot cross the cheque
    A. Foreigner
    B. Banker
    C. Drawer
    D. Holder

14. An authority to draw bills of exchange
    A. May on its discretion itself import an authority to indorse
    B. Does not itself import an authority to indorse
    C. Sometime import an authority to indorse
    D. Is obligated to itself import an authority to indorse in any situation

15. The term 'legal representative' in section 29 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
    A. Does not include executors or administrators
    B. Includes executors or administrators
    C. Includes executors but does not include administrators
    D. Includes only administrators but not executors

16. In which of the case laws the elementary law is laid down that where there is no acceptance, no cause of action can have arisen to the payee against the drawee
    A. Khandas Narandas v. Dahiabhai, ILR 3 Bom 182 (183)
    B. Venkayya Pantulu v. Surya Prakasamma, AIR 1940 Mad 879
    C. Karak Rubber Co.Ltd v. Burden, (1972) 1 ALL ER 1210
    D. K.A. Lona v. D.H. Ibrahim, AIR, 1981 Ker 816 (DB)

17. In case of loss or destruction of a note, bill or cheque, which of the following person is the holder of such instrument
    A. Finder of such instrument
    B. Person who was the de facto possessor at the time of loss of such instrument
    C. Person who was the de facto possessor at the time of destruction of the instrument
    D. Person who is the de jure possessor of such instrument

18. The term " a cheque in electronic form" is defined under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 under
    A. Section 6 (a)
    B. Section 6(2) (a)
    C. Explanation 1 (a) of section 6
    D. Section 6A

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19. A proceeding in a Civil Court or Criminal Court for dishonor of Cheque may be instituted only when
    A. The cheque should have been presented within six months of its issue, or within the period of its validity, whichever is earlier
    B. The drawee should have issued a notice to the drawer demanding the payment of the amount for which the cheque is drawn and even when the drawer should have complied within the period of the notice
    C. The cheque should have been presented within a period of three months.
    D. The notice must have been issued in writing within a period of 45 days of the receipt of information from the bank regarding dishonor of cheque

20. Liability of " intervening parties" are dealt in
    A. Section 36
    B. Section 15
    C. Section 20
    D. Section 18

21. Arjun draws a bill of exchange at London payable in Mumbai. What kind of instrument is it?
    A. Inland Instrument
    B. Foreign Instrument
    C. Time Instrument
    D. Clean Instrument

22. Arnab orders Yamini to pay ₹ 50,000 for 90 days after date and Yamini accepts this order by signing her name. Yamini is.....?
    A. drawer
    B. drawee
    C. maker
    D. payee

23. RBI was established in the year _____.
    A. 1927
    B. 1934
    C. 1935
    D. 1949

24. A post-dated cheque is.....
    A. Promissory Note
    B. Hundi
    C. Bill of exchange
    D. none of the above

25. Dishonour of Negotiable Instrument by Non Payment is covered under section in Negotiable Instrument Act 1882…

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

A. Section 90
B. Section 91
C. Section 92
D. Section 93

26. The RBI, India's central bank started operations in_____.
A. 1930
B. 1935
C. 1936
D. 1940

27. The legal backing for the functions of RBI are not only confined to the provisions of RBI Act, but also spread over statutes, such as_____
A. Banking Regulating Act
B. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
C. Government Securities Act, 2006
D. All of the above

28. A bill of exchange drawn in vernacular language according to Indian customs is known as____
A. "teep"
B. "rukka"
C. "hundi"
D. "penth"

29. A banker is bound to dishonour the cheque, if the customer has____, and the bank has notice of the same.
A. Become insolvent
B. Died
C. Become insane
D. All of the above

30. Bills of exchange_____ be crossed.
A. Can
B. Cannot
C. May
D. Shall

31. Who holds the Capital of Reserve Bank
A. Central Government
B. State Government
C. Central and State government 50:50
D. All Nationalised Banks

32. What is scheduled Bank

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

A. Bank included in First schedule of RBI Act 1934
B. Bank included in Second schedule of RBI Act 1934
C. Bank included in third schedule of RBI Act 1934
D. Bank included in Fourth schedule of RBI Act 1934

33. The undertaking contained in a promissory note, to pay a certain sum of money is
A. Conditional
B. Unconditional
C. May be conditional or unconditional depending upon the circumstance
D. not enforceable

34. A Bill of exchange contains a/an
A. Unconditional undertaking
B. Unconditional order
C. Conditional undertaking
D. Conditional order

35. Dishonor of cheque by a banker without any justifiable reason is called as
A. Valid dishonor of cheques
B. Unlawful dishonor of cheques
C. Wrongful dishonor of cheques
D. Dishonor by mistake

36. Which banks accept deposit from the public and lend them mainly to commerce for short periods?
A. Commercial bank
B. Agricultural bank
C. Central bank
D. Scheduled bank

37. The primary relation between the banker and customer starts from the time
A. When customer open accounts
B. When customer visits the bank
C. When customer had gone for any querry
D. When customer hears about the bank

38. Which of the following was/were established for the recovery of debt due to the banks
A. DRT
B. DRATs
C. Both (a) & (b)
D. DRIT

39. Banks are required to maintain SLR under which Act?
A. Section 24 of Banking Regulation Act

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM

B. Section 25 of Negotiable Instrument Act
C. Section 24 of Reserve bank of India Act
D. Section 25 of Reserve bank of India Act

40. Who is not the party to a cheque
A. Acceptor
B. Drawer
C. Drawee
D. Payee

41. Which of the presumption in case of a negotiable instrument is not presumed:
A. the instrument is invalid
B. date is the correct date
C. signature is genuine
D. amount written is correct

42. The term "Negotiable Instrument" is defined in Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 under which section
A. Section 2
B. section 3
C. Section 12
D. Section 13

43. Under the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 which refer " a written document by which a rights are created in favor of some person.
A. contract
B. Acceptance
C. Agreements
D. Instrument

44. for what terms of imprisonment for an offence under Section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881
A. 5 years
B. 4 years
C. 3 years
D. 2 years

45. which of the following statement are incorrect :

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VII/X (LAW)

A. Statutory protection is given to banker under certain circumstance
B. Banker is justified in dishonoring a cheque
C. Banker is never liable
D. Banker is bound to make payment under certain circumstance

Answer : 1-B, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-B, 6-B, 7-C, 8-C, 9-B, 10-A, 11-C, 12-C, 13-A, 14-B, 15-B, 16-A, 17-D, 18-C, 19-A, 20-A, 21-B, 22-B, 23-C, 24-C, 25-C, 26-B, 27-D, 28-C, 29-D, 30-B, 31-A, 32-B, 33-B, 34-B, 35-C, 36-A, 37-A, 38-C, 39-A, 40-A, 41-A, 42-D, 43-D, 44-D, 45-C.

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

SUBJECT: CONFLICT OF LAW/ PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. Conflict of Law is applicable where one party must be…..?
   A. A private person
   B. An Indian
   C. A foreign element
   D. Offender

2. Private International Law is a diversity of positive laws (with each territory having its laws) and thus it is essential to mark each in a separate outline to fix the area of authority. Who said this…?
   A. Austin
   B. Sutherland
   C. Savigny
   D. Kant

3. Section 11 of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1969 deals with-
   A. Solemnization of marriage
   B. Divorce
   C. Maintenance
   D. Custody of child

4. The validity of marriage is determined by-
   A. The place of birth
   B. The place of occupation
   C. The place where marriage has been solemnized
   D. The place of residence

5. Succession of immovable property is governed by-
   A. Indian law
   B. U.N. Charter
   C. Law of Land where property is located
   D. Law of Nation where party is related

6. In a case of liability under the law of torts, it is governed by-
   A. The law related to the place of plaintiff
   B. The law related to the place of defendant
   C. The law of land where damage has been done
   D. None of the above

7. The first attempt to unify the internal laws of different nations was held in-
   A. Geneva Convention
   B. Bern Convention

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

C. Warsaw Convention
D. Hague Convention

8. Which of the following is related to a landmark in this regard as it laid down uniform laws which regulated the carriage of goods and person by air?
   A. League of Nation
   B. U.N.O.
   C. Warsaw Convention
   D. Geneva Convention

9. Which is not the important issue in Private International Law?
   A. Personal Jurisdiction
   B. Choice of Application of Law
   C. Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Laws
   D. Defendant Choice of Law

10. Who propounded Local Law Theory?
   A. A.B. Dicey
   B. Ulrich Huber
   C. William James
   D. Walter Wheeler Cook

11. *Lex Fori* is used to determine -
   A. The Jurisdiction of Law
   B. The Choice of Law
   C. The Choice of Court
   D. Personal Choice

12. Stare Decisis is a legal doctrine which means-
   A. To stand by that which is decided
   B. To stand by that which is not decided
   C. Interpretation on self-source of knowledge
   D. An agreement between the parties for peaceful solution.

13. Actus In Rem means-
   A. A decision that binds only plaintiff
   B. A decision that binds defendant
   C. A decision that binds only the parties to the action
   D. None of the above

14. Which condition is not important for enforcement of foreign judgement?
   A. Competent jurisdiction
   B. Final and conclusive judgement

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

C. The judgement must be for a definite sum
D. Appealable judgement

15. Which section of Civil Procedure Code deal with enforcement of foreign judgement?
A. Section 13
B. Section 44 and 44A
C. Section 60A
D. Section 23

16. When a wrong has been taken within a ship, the law of place of commission is-
A. The law of the ship's flag
B. The law of place of incidence
C. The law of plaintiff
D. The law of place of business

17. Proper Law of Contract means-
A. Competent parties
B. Valid proposal
C. Valid acceptance
D. Law chosen by the parties

18. The essential validity of a Will disposing of moveable property is determined by the law of-
A. The Testatee domiciled at the date of his death
B. The Testator domiciled at the date of his death
C. The domicile of Executer
D. The domicile of Administrator

19. The domicile of adopted child depends on the-
A. Domicile of mother
B. Domicile of father
C. Domicile of parents
D. Domicile of grandparents

20. If the matrimonial domicile is abandoned , the proprietary rights of spouse are governed by-
A. The law of previous domicile
B. The law of new domicile
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

21. Private International Law is a set of legal rules that governs relations between
A. Sovereign States

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

B. States and International Organisations
C. Private persons in an International Context*
D. International Personalities

22. In the USA Domicile of corporation is based upon the state where the
A. compony is incorporated*
B. head quatre of the company is located
C. company is engaging in business
D. place of management of the company is located

23. According to section 7 of Indian Succession Act, 1925, the Domicile of origin of a minor legitimate child is the Domicile of
A. his father at birth*
B. his mother at birth
C. grandfather at birth
D. grandmother at birth

24. According to Muslim Personal Law, Khula can be taken by

A. husband
B. wife*
C. either by husband or wife
D. husband and wife mutually

25. According to Muslim Personal Law, Zihar is a form of divorce in which, a wife is entitled totake divorce on the ground of

A. intoxication of husband
B. unlawful comparison*
C. unlawful conjunction
D. ill treatment by husband

26. Lex rei situs means
A. The law of the place where the party is situated
B. The law of the place where the person is domiciled
C. The law of the place where the act is done
D. The law of the place where the property is situated

27. is a landmark case of the English Court of Probate and Divorce.

A. Hyde vs. Hyde
B. Le Mesurier Vs. Le Mesurier
C. Cohn Vs. Cohn

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

28. Conflict of Laws is considered to -

A. deal with solution of disputes having a geographical connection with a foreign country
B. Based on respect for foreign sovereign
C. Regulates relation between states
D. Establish identical legal systems for all countries.

29. 'The voluntary union for life of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others' was held in the case of -

A. Bellinger v Bellinger
B. Hyde Vs. Hyde
C. Udny Vs. Udny
D. Ogden Vs. Ogden

30. Sources of Conflict of Laws are:

A. Statutes in force in India
B. Decisions of the courts
C. Both a & b

31. What is the other name for Private International Law?
A. Civil Laws
B. Local Laws
C. Conflict of Laws
D. Common Laws

32. A person is said to have _____ in the country where he resides permanently without any intention of relocating anywhere else
A. Domicile
B. Nationality
C. Citizenship
D. Resident

33. What is Acquisition of nationality by subjugation?
A. Nationality is conferred at birth
B. Take place by means of marriage
C. When the part of a state is subjugated by another state the inhabitants of that state become the nationals of the later state
D. When a part of the state is ceded, all nationals of the former state become nationals of the later state

34. What do you mean by Renvoi?
A. Foreign Judgment
B. Recognition of judgment
C. Jurisdiction of the Court
D. to return unopened

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

35. Which Section of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 deals with tests to enforceability of a foreign judgment in India?
    A. Section 3
    B. Section 33
    C. Section 30
    D. Section 13

36. The proposition that 'every legal relationship has a natural seat in a local law and there exists an international community of nations' belongs to
    A. Territorial theory
    B. International theory
    C. Justice theory
    D. Comity theory

37. When the contract by its term specifies the law by which the contract is to be governed, the choice of law is
    A. Express
    B. Implied
    C. No choice
    D. Silent

38. India has adopted extra-territoriality principle in
    A. Art 245(2)
    B. Art 32
    C. Art 372
    D. Art 53

39. In common law countries the criterion employed to connect a person with a particular legal system in matters of personal status and succession is
    A. Domicile
    B. Sex
    C. Place of birth
    D. Citizenship

40. Phillips v Eyre propounded the rule that
    A. A suit for breach of contract is maintainable in England where ever in the world it might have been entered into
    B. A suit for tort is maintainable in England if the tort happened abroad and it is actionable under the laws of both the countries and it is not justifiable in the country where it was committed
    C. A criminal complaint is maintainable if there is double actionability
    D. A suit for divorce is maintainable in case it is maintainable in both the countries

41. Number of Judges of International Court of Justice is
    A. Twelve
    B. Thirteen
    C. Fourteen
    D. Fifteen

42. Headquaters of International Court of Justice is in
    A. Hague
    B. Geneva
    C. New York
    D. Washington

43. Pacta Servanda means :
    A. Treaties between states are to be respected
    B. An unwanted person
    C. International Law must be honoured
    D. Deplomatic staff enjoys complete immunity

44. Father of the Law of Nations is
    A. Anzioei
    B. Grotious
    C. Hegel
    D. Salmond

45. Non-Permanent members of the Security Council are elected for the period of
    A. 5 years
    B. 7 years
    C. 3 years
    D. 2 years

46. Diplomatic relations are established by
    A. Mutual consent
    B. A decision of a regional organization
    C. A unilateral decision
    D. A Bilateral decision

47. Which of the following States is the permanent member of the Security Council?
    A. Germany

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

B. Japan
C. France
D. India

48. Conflict of law is also called as
A. Local law
B. Civil law
C. Common law
D. Private International law

Answer: 1-C, 2-C, 3-A, 4-C, 5-C, 6-C, 7-B, 8-C, 9-D, 10-D, 11-B, 12-A, 13-C, 14-D, 15-B, 16-A, 17-D, 18-B, 19-B, 20-B, 21-C, 22-A, 23-A, 24-B, 25-B, 26-D, 27-A, 28-A, 29-B, 30-C, 31-C, 32-A, 33-C, 34-D, 35-D, 36-B, 37-A, 38-A, 39-A, 40-B, 41-D, 42-A, 43-A, 44-B, 45-D, 46-A, 47-C, 48-D.

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VII (LAW)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

1. Which of the following is an "intellectual property" as per IPR Laws in India.
   A. Original literary work
   B. Industrial Design of Maruti800 car
   C. Trademark of Tata Company
   D. All the above

2. What protects the intellectual property created by inventors?
   A. Copyright
   B. Geographical indications
   C. Patents
   D. Trademarks

3. How long do patents usually last for?
   A. 10 years
   B. 20 years
   C. 40 years
   D. 60 years

4. What protects the intellectual property created by artists?
   A. Copyright
   B. Geographical indications
   C. Patents
   D. Trademarks

5. In India, the literary work is protected until
   A. Lifetime of author
   B. 25 years after the death of author
   C. 40 years after the death of author
   D. 60 years after the death of author

6. Which of the following principles is applicable to trademarks?
   A. A trademark should be distinctive
   B. A trademark should be capable of distinguishing goods or services
   C. A trademark should not be deceptive
   D. All of the above

7. Trademark law protects…

   A. Words, symbols or devices that differentiate goods or services from one another.
   B. Only brand names
   C. Names of specific people and places

D. Inventions that feature some sort of utility function

8. Why an invention should be patented?
   i. It gives protection to a patentable invention.
   ii. It gives legal recognition to the invention.
   iii. It makes others aware of the fact as to whom does the invention belong
   iv. Patenting one's invention make useful data relating to the invention available to other inventions for further research and development.

   Out of four reasons given above, identify the correct reasons:
   A. (ii) and (iii)
   B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
   C. None of the above
   D. All of the above

9. The rights of a patentee are
   A. Sell or distribute
   B. License
   C. Assign the property to others
   D. All of the above

10. Patentability criteria includes
   A. Novelty
   B. Inventive step
   C. Capable of Industrial application
   D. All the above

11. The following can be patented
   A. Machine
   B. Process
   C. Composition of matter
   D. All of the above

12. The rights provided by copyrights are
   A. Reproduction of the work in various forms
   B. Public performance and translate into other languages
   C. Broadcasting by radio or cable
   D. All of the above

13. A singer wishes to assign the rights to reproduce a video she has made of her concert.
   A. Copy rights
   B. Trade mark
   C. Patent
   D. Geographical indications

14. Which of the following can not be exploited by assigning or by licensing the rights to others.

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

A. Patents
B. Designs
C. Trademark
D. All of the above

15. Trade mark
A. is represented graphically
B. is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of others
C. may includes shapes of goods or combination of colours
D. All of the above

16. A company wishes to ensure that no one else can use their logo.
A. Copy rights
B. Trade mark
C. Patent
D. Geographical indications

17. What is term of trademark registration in India?
A. 10 years
B. 20 years
C. 40 years
D. 60 years

18. A new way to process milk so that there is no fat in any cheese made from it.
A. Copy rights
B. Trade mark
C. Patent
D. Geographical indications

19. In your view, who can be the right holder of IPR?
A. Owner of the intellectual property.
B. The successor in title of the owner of intellectual property.
C. A licensee duly authorized by the owner of the intellectual property.
D. All the above

20. Prior art includes
A. Prior publication
B. Prior Use
C. Prior Knowledge
D. All the above

21. Prior art search includes
A. Search of Patent literatures
B. Search of Non-patent literature
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. None of the above

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LA

22. IPC means
A. Indian Patent Classification
B. International Panel Code
C. International Patent Classification
D. International Postal Code

23. Copyright law applies to forms of expression contained in
A. Song lyrics and musical compositions
B. Sculptures and paintings
C. Dramatic and literary works
D. All of the above

24. Invention means
A. New product having inventive step and but not capable industrial application
B. New product do not have inventive step and capable industrial application
C. New product or process having inventive step and capable industrial application
D. None of the above

25. The term "WIPO" stands for…
A. World Investment policy organization
B. World intellectual property organization
C. Wildlife Investigation and Policing organization
D. World institute for Prevention of organized crime

26. Transmission means, transmission by operation of Law, devolution on the personal representative of deceased person and any other mode of transfer, not being……
A. Transfer
B. Sale
C. Assignment
D. License

27. Under Section 2 (ze) of the Trade Marks Act, 1999, Tribunal means
A. Registrar
B. Appellate Board
C. Chairman of Appellate Board
D. a and b both

28. Under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, registration of trade mark is valid for …….
A. Seven (07) years from registration date
B. ten (10) years from registration date
C. seven (07) years from application date
D. ten (10) years application date

29. GATT stands for
A. General Agreements on Tariffs, Trade
B. General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VIII (LAW)

C. General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade
D. General Agreement on International Trade & Tariffs

30. Under the Copyright Act 1957, work means –
A. Literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work.
B. Cinematograph film, Sound recording.
C. a & b
D. wood craft

31. Copyright shall subsist in any work of architecture, if
A. Author is citizen of India.
B. Work is located in India.
C. Both a. and b.
D. author is NRI

32. In assignment document, if period of assignment of copyright is not stated than it shall be deemed to be for period of –
A. 2 years.
B. 3 years.
C. 5 years.
D. Lifetime.

33. Which authority shall have power to register Copyright Society under the Copyright Act 1957?
A. Registrar of Copyright.
B. Copyright Board.
C. State Government.
D. Central Government.

34. Under the Copyright Act 1957, 'Broadcast reproduction right' shall subsists for period of-
A. 25 years.
B. 50 years
C. 60 years.
D. Lifetime of owner.

35. Design does not include
A. Features of shape
B. Composition of lines or colours

C. Mode or principle of construction
D. Movie Song

36. In India, the literacy work is protected until
A. Life of author
B. 25 years after the death of author
C. 40 years after the death of author
D. 60 years after the death of author

37. Which of the following is not an intellectual property?
A. Copyright act 1957
B. Trade marks act 1999
C. Patents act 1970
D. Customs act 1962

38. The following can be patented
A. Machines
B. Process
C. Composition of matters
D. Printed Book

39. A Singer wishes to assign the rights to produce a video she has made of a concert
A. Copyrights
B. Trademark
C. Patent
D. Industrial designs

40. Which statement is incorrect as regards to patent :
A. can be granted for research
B. must be for novel
C. must be for industrial application
D. must be obvious

41. Patent is granted for :
A. 25 years
B. 20 years
C. 60 years
D. 15 years

42. Which is not protected by copyright ?
A. Novel Process
B. Books
C. Piece of architecture
D. Drama

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

43. Which IPR is protected for software related to computer program.
A. Copyright
B. Trademarks
C. Patents
D. Designs

44. IPR grants :
A. its title
B. Status to the owners
C. Grants ownership rights
D. Advertisement of product

45. Which of the following can not be classified as service mark?
A. Hotels
B. Beauty salon
C. Educational Institution
D. Government

46. Wipo Convention applies to:
A. Geographical Indications
B. Integrated Circuits
C. All IPs
D. Trade Secrets

47. Idea + quality + identity:
A. Copyright
B. Trademark
C. Patent
D. Geographical Indication

48. Strike the odd man out:
A. Odisha Rasagulla
B. Tirupati Ladoo
C. Dhanu Chikoo
D. Juhu bhel puri

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VII/X (LAW)

Answer : 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A, 5-D, 6-D, 7-A, 8-B, 9-D, 10-D, 11-D, 12-D, 13-A, 14-C, 15-D, 16-B, 17-A, 18-C, 19D, 20-D, 21-C, 22-C, 23-D, 24-C, 25-B, 26-C, 27-D, 28-D, 29-C, 30-D, 31-B, 32-C, 33-D, 34-A, 35-C, 36-D, 37-D, 38-D, 39-A, 40-A, 41-B, 42-A, 43-A, 44-C, 45-D, 46-C, 47-B, 48-D .

LAW RELATING TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN

1. No child under the age of 14 years is allowed to work in hazardous industry under Article:
   A. 15(3)
   B. 23
   C. 24
   D. 45

2. Testimony of the child is –
   A. Always allowed
   B. Never allowed
   C. Allowed only if the child can understand the question
   D. Allowed only if he can answer all the questions.

3. "Women employee in Indian Foreign Service must take prior permission of the Government before getting married". This rule has been struck down in-
   A. Shah Bano Case
   B. Hussainara Khatoon Case
   C. Nargeesh Mirza Case
   D. Muthuamma Case

4. The custom of " Sati" was first banned in 1929 due to the efforts by:
   A. Mahatma Phule
   B. Indira Gandhi
   C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
   D. Mahatma Gandhi

5. The only International Organization specifically aiming to protect rights of child:
   A. WHO
   B. UNICEF
   C. UNESCO
   D. ILO

6. Child Welfare Board is constituted under-
   A. The Children's Act, 1960
   B. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act,2000
   C. Guardians and Wards Act,1890
   D. Family Court Act,1984.

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

7. Under the dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act,1939, the Muslim Wife can seek Divorce on the following grounds:
   A. Husband is missing for four years or more
   B. Failure to maintain for a period of one year
   C. Imprisonment for 3 years.
   D. Bigamy.

8. "Delinquent Juvenile" under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act,2000.
   A. Means a juvenile who has been abandoned or abused by its parents or relatives.
   B. Means a juvenile who is alleged to have committed a crime and has not completed 18 years of age.
   C. Means a juvenile institution where persons in need of correction are detained
   D. Means a court for trial of juvenile cases.

9. " Amniocentesis" Test is
   A. Test to determine health and sex of foetus.
   B. Test to determine ketone bodies in urine
   C. Test to determine breast cancer
   D. Test to detect HIV.

10. Invalid or Irregular Marriage is known as-
   A. Batil Marriage
   B. Muta Marriage
   C. Sahih Marriage
   D. Fasid Marriage.

11. The Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on-
   A. 15th December 1979
   B. 15th December 1978
   C. 18th December 1979
   D. 18th December 1978

12. The expression 'quick with child' means-
   A. To take immediate custody of the child.
   B. Stage of pregnancy where motion of foetus can be felt.
   C. The guardian for the 'minor' appointed by the court.
   D. None of the above.

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

13. Punishment for Dowry Death is-
    A. Death Punishment
    B. Imprisonment not less than 7 years and may extend to life
    C. Imprisonment upto 10 years and fine upto Rs. 50,000/-
    D. No imprisonment, only fine.

14. Which Section of I.P.C. deals with the intention to insult the Modesty of a Women
    A. 304
    B. 376
    C. 504
    D. 509

15. Which of the following article of the Constitution of India provides for equal pay for equal work for both men and women-
    A. Article 39 (c)
    B. Article 39 (d)
    C. Article 39(b)
    D. Article 39 (a)

16. In case of a Hindu woman dying intestate, if two or more heirs succeed together to the property, they shall take the property-
    A. Per capita
    B. Per stirpes
    C. Per family
    D. Per heir

17. Where a husband charges his wife of adultery and the charge is false, his wife is ethical to sue for and obtain divorce which is:
    A. Khula
    B. Lian
    C. Mubara'at
    D. Zihar

18. A de facto guardian of minor is-
    A. A guardian appointed by the Court
    B. A natural guardian
    C. Who himself takes over the management of the affairs of the minor
    D. A legal guardian

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

19. 'Child' under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 means-
    A. If a male, has not completed 21 years of age, and if a female, has not completed 18 years of age.
    B. If a male has not completed 18 years of age, and if a female who has also not completed 18 years of age.
    C. If a male, has not completed 18 years of age, and if a female, has not completed 21 years of age.
    D. If a male, has not completed 21 years of age, and if a female who has also not completed 21 years of age.

20. If the adoption is by a female, and the person to be adopted is a male, adoptive mother should be how many years older than the person to be adopted-
    A. 18
    B. 21
    C. 14
    D. 16

21. State can make special provisions for women.
    A. Statement is true according to Article 15(3) of the Constitution of India
    B. Statement is false according to Artice 15(3) of the Constitution of India
    C. Statement is true according to Artice 15(4) of the Constitution of India
    D. Statement is true according to Artice 15(2) of the Constitution of India

22. According to Maternity Benefits Act, for how many days, a woman has to work in an establishment to be eligible for maternity benefits.
    A. 80 days in the past 12 month
    B. 160 days in the past 12 month
    C. 90 days in the past 12 month
    D. 180 days in the past 12 month

23. Which of the following landmark case led to amendment in the Criminal Law in the year 1983.
    A. Mukesh &Anr V. State for Nct of Delhi & Ors
    B. Hussainara Khatoon & 0rs V. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
    C. Sheela Barse V. State of Maharashtra
    D. Tukaram and Anr V. State of Maharashtra

24. Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage criminalises
    A. Khula
    B. Mubarat
    C. Talaq- E- Sunnat
    D. Talaq-E-Biddat

SAMPLE MCQ PAPER SEM-VI/X (LAW)

25. How much punishment is prescribed for a person who is living on the earnings of a minor prostitute according to Section 4 of The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956?
    A. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.
    B. imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both
    C. Imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years and not more than ten years.
    D. Imprisonment for a term of not less than three years and not more than seven years.

26. The objective of Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act is
    A. to give rights to all females only.
    B. to provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
    C. to protect male children of the family.
    D. protection of pregnant females only.

27. The concept of Triple Talaq under Muslim Law is
    A. approved form of talaq.
    B. mostly approved form of talaq.
    C. protected form of talaq.
    D. mostly disapproved form of talaq.

28. If a female Hindu dies intestate leaving behind her two children and her parents, her property will be divided amongst
    A. her parents only equally.
    B. her children only equally.
    C. her parents and children equally.
    D. her son only.

29. Under which Act a female can ask protection if she is subject of cruelty by her guardians
    A. Hindu Marriage Act.
    B. Hindu Succession Act.
    C. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
    D. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act

30. If a Christian woman wants to claim succession from her husband's intestate property, which of the following laws is applicable?
    A. Christian Succession Act
    B. Christian Marriage Act
    C. Indian Succession Act
    D. Christian Divorce Act

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VIII (LAW)

31. Under the Indian Constitution special provisions can be made for women and children under which of the following articles:
    A. Art. 14
    B. Art. 15 (3)
    C. Art. 16 (4)
    D. Art. 17

32. When prosecution for an offence under Section 4 of Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 takes place, the burden of proof of not having committed the offence lies on whom of the following:
    A. The State
    B. The Accused
    C. In-laws of the deceased woman
    D. Witness

33. "Sexual harassment" includes which of the following acts:
    A. Sending birthday gift to a female employee
    B. Scolding female employee for committing a mistake
    C. Offering promotion/raise in return for sexual favours
    D. selecting a lady for reward on her merits

34. The term of the office of the members of National Commission for Women shall be:
    A. 2 years
    B. 10 years
    C. 3 years
    D. 7 years

35. In special circumstances, the court can impose a sentence of imprisonment for up to _____ months for the offence of offering dowry through advertisement:
    A. 6 months
    B. 8 months
    C. 7 months
    D. 10 months

36. For the medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) of an adult woman in sound health, whose consent is mandatory among the following?

A. Only the woman concerned
B. The woman and the father of the unborn
C. The woman, her parents and the father of the unborn
D. The woman and her in-laws

37. Which of the following can provide redressal in case a female domestic worker files a sexual harassment complaint against her employer?
A. Women's Cell
B. Internal Complaints Committee
C. Local Complaints Committee
D. Managing Committee

38. The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in
A. 1981
B. 1975
C. 1979
D. 1983

39. NCW stands for
A. National Council for Women
B. National Committee for Women
C. National Commission for Women
D. National Congress for Women

40. Which among the following constitutes "sexual harassment" according to the Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013?
A. Unwelcome physical contact and advances, or unwelcome sexually colored remarks
B. Trafficking
C. Acid attack
D. Robbery

41. A family Court shall not have jurisdiction exercised by the

A. District Court
B. Subordinate Civil Court
C. Magistrate of First Class
D. Sessions Court

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VII/X (LAW)

42. Which Court shall try an offence under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 if the offence is committed in Mumbai?
   A. Judicial Magistrate First Class
   B. Metropolitan Magistrate
   C. High Court
   D. Family Court

43. An offence committed by a child below 15 years of age shall be tried by

   A. Children's Court
   B. Juvenile Justice Board
   C. Magistrate's Court
   D. Child Welfare Committee

44. Offence committed under The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 shall not be

   A. Cognizable
   B. Tried by Judicial Magistrate First Class
   C. Investigated as per Code of Criminal Procedure
   D. Non-cognizable

45. Which of the following is not a gender-based violence?
   A. Prostitution
   B. Female Infanticide
   C. Sex-selective Abortion
   D. Culpable homicide

Answer: 1-C, 2-C, 3-D, 4-C, 5-B, 6-A, 7-A, 8-B, 9-A, 10-D,11-C, 12-B, 13-B, 14-D, 15-B, 16-B, 17-B, 18-C, 19-A, 20-B, 21-A, 22-A, 23-D, 24-D, 25-C, 26-B, 27-D, 28-B, 29-C, 30-C, 31-B, 32-D, 33-D, 34-C, 35-A, 36-A, 37-B, 38-C, 39-C, 40-A, 41-D, 42-B, 43-B, 44-D, 45-D .

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

LAW & MEDICINE

1. Define “Hospital” under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994?
   A. It includes a nursing home, clinic, medical centre, medical or teaching institution for therapeutic purposes and other like institution;
   B. Organisation constituted under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 9;
   C. which has adequate facilities for treating seriously ill patients who can be potential donours of organs in the event of death;
   D. a facility registered under section 14A for carrying out any activity relating to the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage and distribution of tissues [but does not to include a Blood Bank;]

2. Which of the legislative provisions cover Medico-legal of sexual assault crimes?
   A. U/s 298A of the Indian Penal Code
   B. U/s 228A of the Indian Penal Code
   C. U/s 248 of the Indian Penal Code
   D. U/s 368 of the Indian Penal Code

3. DMR (OA) Act, 1954 defines `Magic Remedy' as which of the following words?
   A. a medicine for the internal or external use of human beings or animals;
   B. any substance intended to be used for or in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in human beings or animals;
   C. any article, other than food, intended to affect or influence in any way the structure or any organic function of the body of human beings or animals;
   D. includes a talisman, mantra, kavacha, and any other charm of any kind which is alleged to possess miraculous powers for or in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease in human beings or animals or for affecting or influencing in any way the structure or any organic function of the body of human beings or animals;

4. What is ‘sex selection’ under PCPNDT, Act 1994?
   A. Any Procedure to understand the efficient functioning of the vital organs of the female;
   B. means ultrasonography or any test or analysis of amniotic fluid, chorionic villi, blood or any tissue or fluid of a pregnant woman or conceptus conducted to detect genetic or

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or congenital anomalies or haemoglobinopathies or sex-linked diseases;

C. includes any procedure, technique, test or administration or prescription or provision of anything for the purpose of ensuring or increasing the probability that an embryo will be of a particular sex;

D. it means an institute, hospital, nursing home or any place, by whatever name called, which provides for genetic counselling to patients;

5. What is meant by 'Res Ipsa Loquitor'?

A. "It is known from its associates."

B. "the thing speaks for itself";

C. "let the master answer";

D. "the king can do no wrong";

6. In which of the following instances is informed consent not required falling within the valid exceptions of informed consent?

A. The Discussion should include the treatment, the risks and benefits of treatment, and alternative therapies with associated risks and benefits with the conscious patient;

B. The Discussion should include the most likely outcome with no treatment, on the basis of the best available medical or surgical evidence;

C. The Discussion should include the severe risks, such as death, paralysis, loss of cognition, or loss of a limb, even if the probability of occurrences is negligible;

D. Awaiting consent of the patient even in a case of a life-threatening emergency with inadequate time to obtain such consent;

7. What is 'unani' system of medicine?

A. It employs an array of pseudoscientific practices branded as "natural", "non-invasive", or promoting "self-healing";

B. It is the science in which we learn various states of body in health and when not in health and the means by which health is likely to be lost and when lost, is likely to be restored;

C. It is the science of life;

D. It is a medical system based on the belief that the body can cure itself;

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

8. What is meant by Contributory Negligence?
   A. The negligence is so careless it showed a complete lack of concern for the safety of others;
   B. Where the negligent person is held responsible of the actions of another person or animal;
   C. Where all the partied are marginally responsible for the injuries to themselves;
   D. It is the negligent person's failure to exercise reasonable care for the latter's safety;

9. What is 'SAFE' kit?
   A. It is one which will help them collect all 13 prescribed samples in cases of sexual assault. It is mandatory for physicians to collect all prescribed samples and submit in the court;
   B. It is a collection of supplies and equipment that is used to give medical treatment. There is a wide variation in the contents of first aid kits based on the knowledge and experience of those putting it together, the differing first aid requirements of the area where it may be used and variations in legislation or regulation in a given area;
   C. It consists of a mask, eye shield, shoe cover, gown and gloves which doctors wear while treating patients;
   D. It is a kit with a functional bag and a mask;

10. What is 'Euthanasia'?
   A. The practice of intentionally ending a life to relieve pain and suffering.
   B. It is a prolonged state of unconsciousness;
   C. It is a condition in which a medical patient is completely unresponsive to psychological and physical stimuli and displays no sign of higher brain function, being kept alive only by medical intervention;
   D. is a state of controlled, temporary loss of sensation or awareness that is induced for medical purposes;

11. Which of the following is a valid defences against medical negligence?
   A. Uninformed Consent of the patient;
   B. No pre-existing injury;
   C. Negligent act
   D. Unforeseeable Consequences

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VII/X (LAW)

12. Which of the following is not a Duty of a "Registrar Medical Practitioner"?
    A. shall uphold the dignity and honour of his profession
    B. to render service to humanity;
    C. Reward or financial gain is a primary consideration;
    D. Maintaining good medical practice;

13. Which of the following is a mandatory ingredient of a Doctor's Prescription?
    A. Neighbouring doctor's contact details;
    B. Doctor's details such as address, consultation timings, telephone/ contact numbers should printed on the letterhead;
    C. The details of the patient's relative;
    D. The description of the patient's travel details;

14. Which of the following judgements implies that Art 21 – right to life relates to right to health – judgements
    A. People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India
    B. Mohini Jain and Unnikrishnan vs State of Andhra Pradesh
    C. Avinash Mehrotra v Union of India
    D. Shiela Barse vs. Union of India

15. What is the full form of EEG?
    A. Engiography
    B. Encephaloelectrogram
    C. Electroencephalogram
    D. Epidermygram

16. A male adult gave consent to donate his kidney to a friend, which will be the appropriate legislation that will support or deny an action in the above case?
    A. The Indian Medical Council Act 1956;
    B. Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954;
    C. Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994;
    D. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940;

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

17. What is the meaning of Amniocentesis?
    A. The surgical insertion of a hollow needle through the abdominal wall and into the uterus to obtain amniotic fluid especially for the determination of fetal sex or chromosomal abnormality
    B. It is a state of controlled, temporary loss of sensation or awareness that is induced for medical purposes;
    C. It is a routed administration in which drugs are insufflated through the nose;
    D. It is an imaging test that uses X-rays to view your body's blood vessels;

18. What is the Brain Stem Death?
    A. It is when the blood supply to part of your brain is interrupted or reduced, preventing brain tissue from getting oxygen and nutrients;
    B. It means the stage at which all functions of the brain-stem have permanently and irreversibly ceased and is so certified;
    C. It is a sudden loss of blood flow resulting from the failure of the heart to pump effectively;
    D. It is a sudden, uncontrolled electrical disturbance in the brain. It can cause changes in your behaviour, movements or feelings, and in levels of consciousness;

19. Which of the following amounts to misleading advertisements of drugs under the The Drugs And Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 -
    A. Advertisements relating to a drug printed or published by any person with the previous sanction of the Government granted prior to the commencement of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Act, 1963;
    B. Advertisement relating to a drug printed or published by the Government;
    C. Directly or indirectly giving a false impression regarding the true character of the drug;
    D. Advertisement relating to any drug sent confidentially in the manner prescribed under only to a registered medical practitioner;

20. Which of the following is the correct definition of "Drug" under drugs and magic remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954?
    A. It includes a talisman, mantra, kavacha;
    B. It includes any article, other than food, intended to affect or influence in any way the structure or any organic function of the body of human beings or animals;

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C. It includes any other charm of any kind which is alleged to possess miraculous powers for or in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease in human beings or animals;
D. It means to include any charm affecting or influencing in any way the structure or any organic function of the body of human beings or animals;

21. _____ is a good defense available to a doctor in all claims of a civil nature if it is shown that the patient himself was negligent.

A. Corporate negligence
B. Contributory negligence
C. Co-operative negligence
D. Wrongful negligence

22. Which was the first act that prohibited illegal abortions which helped to stop female feticide?

A. Preconception And Prenatal Diagnostic Technique Act 1994
B. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971
C. Prohibition of Female Feticide Act 2003
D. Illegal Termination of Pregnancy Act 1970

23. Amongst the various types of privileged communications, which type of privileged communication can be ordered to be disclosed under special circumstances?
A. Absolute privileged
B. Substantive privileged
C. Relative privileged
D. Authorized privileged

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24. The first international document which prescribe informed consent and voluntary participation as a basic requirement of human experiment is ___

A. Helsinki declaration
B. Nuremberg code
C. World health Organisation
D. Universal declaration of human rights

25. In which Supreme Court Case it was held that "relationship between the doctor and the patient is a contract and the patient would have legal remedies against the doctor if the doctor has been deficient in his service"?

A. ParmanandKatara vs union of India 1989
B. Municipal council of Ratlam versus vardhichand 1980
C. Paschim Bengal court majdursamiti vs government of west Bengal 1996
D. Indian medical association vs VP shantha 1996

26. Which of the following bodies prescribe the rules of minimum standard of conduct and code of conduct for the Medical profession in India?

A. Bar Council of India
B. Indian Medical Council
C. AIIMS
D. Maharashtra Medical Council

27. Medical law concerns with responsibility towards?

A. Patients
B. Society
C. Patient and Rights of Patient
D. Family

28. Medical ethics is study of?

A. Moral values
B. Doctor- Patients Rights
C. Legal values
D. legal and social values

29. According to World Health Organizarion (WHO) health is a state of …….. well-being?

A. Mental
B. psychological and physical
C. Absence of diseases
D. physical, mental and social

SAMPLE MCQ PAPERS SEM-VI/X (LAW)

30. Right to health consist of which of the following?

A. Accessibility
B. Participation
C. Quality
D. all of the above

31. Similia Similibus curantur is based on a system of medicine popularly known as:

A. Allopathy
B. Naturopathy
C. Homeopathy
D. Acupressure

32. In medici legal cases STD is an abbreviation for

A. Some treatable disorder
B. sexually transmitted diseases
C. Socially transmitted diseases
D. None of the above

33. Amniocentesis means removing the fluid from

A. Uterus
B. Ovaries
C. Heart
D. Kidney

34. Medical negligence means -

A. Failure to cure the patient
B. Failure to provide adequate care to the patient
C. Failure to diagnose the case

35. Contributory negligence means-

A. Negligence done by doctor contributing to the wrong
B. Negligence done by the nurses or paramedical staff causing harm
C. Negligence done by patient contributing to the wrong

Answer : 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C, 5-B, 6-D, 7-B, 8-D, 9-A, 10-A, 11-D, 12-C, 13-B, 14-A, 15-C, 16-C, 17-A, 18-B, 19-C, 20-B, 21-B, 22-B, 23-C, 24-B, 25-D, 26-B, 27-C, 28-A, 29-D, 30-D, 31-C, 32-B, 33-A, 34-B, 35-C.

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LAW OF INSURANCE

1. Insurance is listed in which schedule of Indian Constitution?
   A. 8Th Schedule
   B. 6th Schedule
   C. 7th Schedule
   D. 5Th Schedule

2. The principle of _____ ensures that an insured does not profit by insuring with multiple insurers
   A. Subrogation
   B. Contribution
   C. Co-insurance
   D. Indemnity

3. CTL as used in insurance
   A. Contributory Total Loss
   B. Constructive Total Loss
   C. Construction Totally Lost
   D. Contractors' Total Loss

4. GA as used in insurance
   A. General Assurance
   B. General Average
   C. General Adjustment
   D. Guaranteed Assurance

5. In cases where a Life Insurance Agent collects the premium from the policyholder and remits it to the insurer's office, he is acting as an agent of _____
   A. IRDA
   B. the Insurance Company
   C. the Policyholder
   D. the broker

6. Which of the following types of insurances is mandatory?
   A. Motor Own Damage
   B. Motor Third Party Legal Liability
   C. Personal Accident Insurance
   D. Product Liability

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7. The document which embodies the contract in insurance is called……
   A. security
   B. policy
   C. certificate
   D. issue

8. A Surveyor's role includes:
   A. Checking the admissibility of the loss
   B. Quantification of the loss
   C. Suggesting risk management measures
   D. Reporting major losses to IRDA.

9. Principle of utmost good faith is also known as ……..
   A. subrogation
   B. causa proxima
   C. insurable interest
   D. uberrima fides

10. The IRDA stands for
    A. Insurance Regulatory and Development Activity.
    B. Insurance Reconstruction and Development Activity.
    C. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.
    D. Insurance Regulatory and Department Activity.

11. From the following, which is not a type of risk?
    A. Speculative risks
    B. Dynamic risks
    C. Fundamental
    D. Quantitative

12. If the insured dies before the expiry of the term of the policy, is known as _____
    A. surrender
    B. fore closure
    C. Death claim
    D. Death Policy

13. General Insurance policies are issued for a period of
    A. 1 year

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B. 2 year
C. 10 year
D. 4 year

14. _____ is a contract between two insures i.e. original insurer and another insurer.
A. Insurance
B. Reinsurance
C. Policy
D. Premium

15. A policy where the policyholder makes a one-time payment of premium, is known as a _____:
A. Money-back policy
B. Single premium policy
C. Salary Savings Scheme policy
D. Half-yearly policy e. Annual policy

16. As per structured formula under the Motor Vehicle Act, victims of fatal injuries are paid compensation on the basis of:
A. Age and sex
B. Age and number of dependents
C. Income and size of family
D. Age and income

17. In 'Hit and Run' cases, claims are settled from _____
A. Solatium Fund
B. IRDA's contingency Fund
C. Insuring Company's reserves
D. Motor Third Party Pool e. State Government's funds.

18. A contract of insurance is a _____ agreement.
A. Contingent
B. Constant
C. both
D. Non contingent

19. Which of the following types of insurances is dissimilar to the other four options?
A. Builders' Risks insurance
B. Crop insurance
C. Livestock insurance

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D. Health insurance

20. The purpose of ……. is to hold the negligent person responsible for the loss and prevent the insured from collecting twice for the same loss.
A. subrogation
B. causa proxima
C. indemnity
D. uberrima fides

21. Insurance is a
A. Contract and a lawful business
B. gambling
C. contract
D. wager

22. Insurable interest is the relation between
A. the policy holder and the event insured
B. the insurance company and the policy holder
C. policy holder and the state
D. insurance company and the government

23. In insurance against liability to third party the beneficiary is
A. The policy holder
B. Third party
C. Dependents of policy holder
D. Employees of the insurer

24. Which of the following statements is correct: Motor Vehicles Act:
A. Requires compulsory third party insurance to be taken by every vehicle owner
B. Suggests that third party insurance may be taken by vehicle owners
C. Punishes taking third party insurance
D. Has nothing to do with any kind of insurance

25. Public Liability Insurance Act is for the purpose of providing Insurance relief to persons affected:

A. By epidemic, pandemic
B. By marine accidents
C. By accidents in handling hazardous substances
D. By train accidents

Answer: 1-C, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B, 6-B, 7-B, 8-D, 9-D, 10-C, 11-D, 12-C, 13-A, 14-B, 15-B, 16-D, 17-A, 18-A, 19-A, 20-A, 21-A, 22-A, 23-C, 24-A,25-C.

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