

## 1. Arbitration Act

**1. The present Arbitration and Conciliation Act of 1996 is based on:**

- (a) Constitution of India
- (b) Guidelines of Supreme Court of India
- (c) European Commercial Arbitration Procedure
- (d) UNCITRAL, 1985.**

**2. Which among the following options is the main purpose of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996**

**(a) to comprehensively cover international and commercial arbitration and also conciliation as also domestic arbitration and conciliation**

- (b) to cover only domestic arbitration and conciliation
- (c) to cover only international arbitration
- (d) None of above.

**3. Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 applies where**

**(a) the place of arbitration is in India**

- (b) the place of arbitration is outside India, but is in Asia
- (c) the place of arbitration is outside India, but is in Europe
- (d) the place of arbitration is anywhere in the world.

**4. 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.

**5. Finality to arbitral awards within meaning of section 35 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 shall**

- (a) not be binding on parties
- (b) be binding on government authority
- (c) be binding on first party only
- (d) be binding on the parties and person claiming under them respectively.**

**6. An arbitral award shall be enforced in the same manner as if it were a decree of**

- (a) local authority
- (b) the court**
- (c) the tribunal
- (d) both (b) and (c).

**7. A 'party' within the meaning of section 2, Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 means**

- (a) party to the contract
- (b) party to the arbitration agreement**
- (c) party to the suit proceedings
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

**8. The definition of 'Arbitral Tribunal' under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 means**

- (a) sole arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators**
- (b) sole arbitrator only

- (c) panel of arbitrators only
- (d) presiding officer.

**9. The expression 'Arbitration agreement' under section 7 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 means**

- (a) any agreement which have arisen under the Arbitration Act of 1940
- (b) any agreement to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, contractual or not.**
- (c) any agreement to submit to arbitration certain disputes of civil nature
- (d) any agreement to submit to arbitration certain disputes of criminal nature.

**10. In case of three arbitrators, the 'third arbitrator' shall act as:**

- (a) an umpire
- (b) a Presiding Arbitrator**
- (c) sole arbitrator
- (d) none of the above.

**2. Civil Procedure Code**

- 1. Second appeal shall not lie from any decree, as provided under section 102 of CPC when the subject matter of the original suit is for recovery of money not exceeding:**
  - (a) Rs.10,000
  - (b) Rs.25,000**
  - (c) Rs.50,000
  - (d) Rs.1,00,000.
  
- 2. Under section 100A of the CPC, where any appeal from an original or appellate decree or order is heard and decided by a single judge of a High Court:**
  - (a) no further appeal shall lie from the judgment and decree of such single judge**
  - (b) further appeal shall lie under the Letters Patent for the High Court
  - (c) further appeal shall lie with the leave of the Supreme Court
  - (d) further appeal shall lie before the Division Bench of the High Court.
  
- 3. The court under section 89(1) of CPC can refer the dispute for:**
  - (a) arbitration or conciliation
  - (b) conciliation or mediation
  - (c) mediation or Lok Adalat
  - (d) arbitration or conciliation or Lok Adalat or mediation.**
  
- 4. According to section 27 of CPC summons to the defendant to be served on such date not beyond:**
  - (a) 30 days from the date of institution of suits**
  - (b) 60 days from the date of institution of suits
  - (c) 45 days from the date of institution of suits
  - (d) 90 days from the date of institution of suits
  
- 5. In every plaint, under section 26 of CPC, facts should be proved by:**
  - (a) oral evidence
  - (b) affidavit**

- (c) document  
(d) oral evidence as well as document.
6. 'X' residing in Delhi, publishes statements defamatory to 'Y' in Calcutta. 'Y' can sue 'X' at:  
(a) Delhi  
(b) Calcutta  
(c) anywhere in India  
**(d) either in Delhi or in Calcutta.**
7. In a suit, where the doctrine of res-judicata applies, the suit is liable to be:  
(a) stayed  
**(b) dismissed**  
(c) may be stayed & may be dismissed  
(d) both (a) & (c).
8. Decree-holder is:  
A. Any person in whose favour a decree has been passed  
B. An order capable of execution has been made  
**C. Either (A) or (B)**  
D. None of these
9. Bar to further suit is dealt under which of the following in the Code of Civil Procedure?  
A. Section 11  
B. Section 16  
C. Section 13  
**D. Section 12**
10. In which of the following writs, the doctrine of res judicata is not applicable?  
(A) Certiorari  
(B) Mandamus  
(C) Quo Warranto  
**(D) Habeas Corpus**

### 3. Indian Constitution

1. Which of the following is not included in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India?  
**(a) Right to adequate means of livelihood**  
(b) Right to Freedom  
(c) Right against Exploitation  
(d) Right to Equality
2. Keshavananda Bharati case was associated with  
**(a) Fundamental Rights**  
(b) Directive Principles of State Policy  
(c) State right  
(d) Armed rebellion
3. The word 'socialist' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which amendment

- (a) 44th  
 (b) 27th  
 (c) 21<sup>st</sup>  
**(d) 42<sup>nd</sup>**
4. The Constitution of India is  
 (a) Rigid  
 (b) flexible  
**(c) Combination of rigidity and flexibility**  
 (d) Neither rigid nor flexible
5. Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article  
 (a) 17  
**(b) 19**  
 (c) 18  
 (d) 20
6. Part IV A of the Indian Constitution deal with  
**(a) Fundamental Duties**  
 (b) Fundamental Rights  
 (c) Directive Principles of state Policy  
 (d) Citizenship
7. Quo warranto is  
**(a) Writ**  
 (b) statute  
 (c) Treaty  
 (d) Act
8. Which Right was remarked by Dr B.R. Ambedkar as the “heart and soul of the Constitution”  
 (a) Right to Equality  
 (b) Right to Freedom  
 (c) Right to Education  
**(d) Right to Constitutional remedies**
9. Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right?  
 (a) Right to Equality  
**(b) Right to Property**  
 (c) Right to Freedom  
 (d) Right against exploitation
10. Right to privacy is contained in  
 (a) Article 22  
 (b) Article 19  
**(c) Article 21**  
 (d) Article 22

#### 4. **Indian Contract Act**

1. **When is the communication of a proposal complete:**  
 A. **When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made**

- B. Only when the proposal, acceptance or revocation of the proposal is recorded in writing
- C. When the other party gives his assent or dissent to the proposal
- D. Only when a clear verbal communication of such proposal is made
2. **Which of the following feature is not essential for a contract:**
- A. **It should be in writing only**
- B. free consent of parties competent to contract
- C. lawful consideration and with a lawful object
- D. It should not be declared void expressly
3. **Who among the following is not competent to contract:**
- A. Person who has acquired the age of 18
- B. **Person who has acquired the age of 16**
- C. Person is of sound mind
- D. Person who is disqualified from contracting by any law
4. **Agreement to do an impossible act is:**
- A. Voidable at the option of the promisor
- B. **Void**
- C. Valid
- D. Voidable at the option of the promisee
5. **The correct sequence in formation of a contract is:**
- A. **Offer, acceptance, consideration, agreement**
- B. Offer, Consideration, acceptance, agreement
- C. Agreement, consideration, offer, acceptance
- D. Offer, acceptance, agreement, consideration
6. **Which of these contracts has three parties consisting of creditor, principle debtor and surety:**
- A. Contract of indemnity
- B. Contract of surety
- C. Contract of pledge
- D. **Contract of guarantee**
7. **What is the minimum consideration required to create an agency?**
- A. Minimum of Rupees One Lakh
- B. Minimum of Rupees One Thousand
- C. **No consideration at all is required**
- D. Minimum of Rupees Ten Thousand
8. **A, a tradesman, leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own.**
- A. He is not bound to pay A for them
- B. He is bound to pay partially A for them
- C. **He is bound to pay A for them**
- D. None of these
9. **A leaves a cow in the custody of B to be taken care of. The cow has a calf.**
- A. B is not bound to deliver the calf but the cow to A
- B. B is bound to deliver the calf but not the cow to A
- C. **B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A**
- D. None of these

10. **A employs B to beat C, and agrees to indemnify him against all consequence of the act. B thereupon beats C, and to pay damages to C for so doing.**
- A is liable to indemnify B for those damages
  - A is partially liable to indemnify B for those damages
  - A is not liable to indemnify B for those damages**
  - None of these

### 5. **Indian Evidence Act**

- Generally dying declarations are admissible as evidence under-**
  - Section 20 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
  - Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
  - Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872**
  - Section 35 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- Definition of secondary evidence has been given under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?**
  - Section 61
  - Section 62
  - Section 63**
  - Section 64
- Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 gives provisions regarding proof as to electronic signatures?**
  - Section 67
  - Section 67A**
  - Section 67B
  - Section 67C
- A person summoned to produce a document-**
  - Does not become a witness in the case unless he is called as a witness**
  - Automatically becomes a witness in the case
  - Automatically becomes an hostile witness in the case
  - Can be cross examined without being called as a witness
- An attesting witness is:**
  - one who signs his name to an instrument, at the request of the party or parties, for the purposes of proving or identifying it
  - a witness who has attested the document
  - both (A) and (B)**
  - none of them
- The principle on which a dying declaration is admitted in evidence is indicated in legal maxim:**
  - nemo moriturus proesumitur mentiri**
  - lex fori
  - res judica
  - none of them
- Declaration in course of business are admissible:**
  - under section 32(1) of Evidence Act
  - under section 32(2) of Evidence Act**
  - under section 32(4) of Evidence Act

D. under section 32(7) of Evidence Act.

**8. Under section 45 of Evidence Act, the opinion of expert can be for:**

- A. identity of hand writing
- B. identity of finger impression
- C. both (a) & (b)**
- D. neither (a) nor (b).

**9. Opinion of an expert under section 45 of Evidence Act:**

- A. is a conclusive proof
- B. is not a conclusive proof
- C. is supportive & corroborative in nature**
- D. either (a) or (c).

**10. Oral evidence under section 60 of Evidence Act may be:**

- A. direct only**
- B. hearsay
- C. both (a) & (b)
- D. either (a) or (b).

**6. Payment of Wages Act**

1. Statutory Minimum wage is fixed under
  - (a) Payment of Wages Act, 1936
  - (b) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
  - (c) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
  - (d) Minimum Wages Act, 1948**
2. Which of the following is not included under the definition of wages given under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936?
  - (a) Basic Wage
  - (b) Dearness Allowance
  - (c) Incentive
  - (d) Gratuity**
3. According to this Act, the maximum wage period or payment of wages to employees by employer should not exceed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) 45 days
  - (b) 15 days
  - (c) 30 days**
  - (d) 60 days
4. The total amount of deductions from wages of employees should not exceed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) 50%**
  - (b) 70%
  - (c) 25%
  - (d) 40%
5. Payment of Wages Act, 1936 was extended to J & K by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Central Labour Laws Act, 1970**

- (b) Central Labour Laws Act, 1980  
 (c) Factories Act, 1948  
 (d) None of the above
6. Wages of every person employed in organization of less than 1000 persons, shall be paid before expiry of\_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) **5th day**  
 (b) 7th day  
 (c) 10th day  
 (d) 12th day
7. In case of termination of employment, wages shall be paid before expiry of \_\_\_\_\_ from day on which his employment is terminated.
- (a) **2nd day**  
 (b) 5th day  
 (c) 7th day  
 (d) 10th day
8. Payment of Wages Act is applicable to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) India except J & K  
 (b) Only J & K  
 (c) **Whole India**  
 (d) Only Textile Mills
9. Responsibility for payment of wages in Payment of Wages Act is under \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Section 4  
 (b) **Section 3**  
 (c) Section 5  
 (d) Section 13
10. \_\_\_\_\_ nominated employees are liable for payment of wage in case of railways.
- (a) **Railway Administration**  
 (b) State Government  
 (c) Central Government  
 (d) Trade Union

### 7. **Workmen compensation Act**

1. Under Workmen's Compensation Act, employer shall not be liable to pay compensation in respect of any injury which does not result in the total or partial disablement of the workman for a period exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- (a) 2  
 (b) 3  
 (c) 5  
 (d) **7**
2. Under Workmen's Compensation Act, employer shall not be liable to pay compensation in case of any injury not resulting in death or permanent total disablement caused by an accident
- (a) Under the influence of drink or drugs

- (b) **Due to the willful disobedience of the workman to an order expressly given or to a rule expressly framed for the purpose of securing the safety of workmen**
- (c) Due to the willful removal of any safety guard or other device by workmen provided for the purpose for securing the safety of workman
- (d) All of the above
3. Basic compensations given to employees as salaries or wages are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) base pay
- (b) wages
- (c) variable pay
- (d) **salaries**
4. For Compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act, any workman can file suit and had to establish \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) That this injury was the result of an accident with his employment
- (b) That the employer was somehow responsible for accident
- (c) Establish amount of compensation due to his injury
- (d) **All of the above**
5. Commissioner means a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation appointed under \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) **Section 20**
- (b) Section 21
- (c) Section 22
- (d) Section 23
6. Dependant means following relatives of a deceased workman:
- (a) Widower
- (b) A parent other than a widowed mother
- (c) A minor brother or unmarried sister
- (d) **Any of the above**
7. In case of an injury caused by an accident, a workman has the following:
- (a) He can claim compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act
- (b) He can claim damages in torts
- (c) He can claim under the Employers' Liability Act
- (d) **Any of the above**
8. Statements relating to the Employees' Compensation Act is not correct:
- (a) This Act has a link with the Workmen's Compensation Act.
- (b) This Act is the outcome of the amendment that was made to the Workmen's Compensation Act.
- (c) **This Act does not have any provision relating to temporary disablement of workmen.**
- (d) This Act has a provision relating to permanent partial disablement.

9. If there is willful removal or disregard by the workman of any safety guard or other device which he knew to have been provided for the purpose of securing safety of workman,
- (a) Employer is liable to pay compensation
  - (b) Employer is not liable to pay compensation**
  - (c) Appropriate government is liable to pay compensation
  - (d) The Trade Union is liable to pay compensation
10. Compensation means compensation provided for by Workmen's Compensation Act in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Section 2(1-a)
  - (b) Section 2(1-b)
  - (c) Section 2(1-c)**
  - (d) Section 2(1-d)

### **8. Railways Act**

1. As per the Rly. Act 1989 Rly Admn in relation to a Govt. Rly. means:

**[a] Railway owned by the Central Government.**

[b] DRM

[c] GM

[d] Chairman Rly. Bd.

2. Punitive charges are levied when:

a) Goods not removed from Rly. Premises.

b) Detention of rolling stock

c) Irregular Travelling detected

**d) Wagons are over loaded**

3. Wharfage Charges are levied for :

**a) Goods not removed from Rly. Premises.**

b) Detention of rolling stock

c) Irregular Travelling

d) Over loading of wagon

4. Demurrage Charges are levied for :

a) Not removing goods from Rly. Premises.

**b) Detention of wagon/vehicle beyond the free time allowed**

c) Irregular Travelling

d) Over loading of wagon

5. Excess charges are levied for:

a) Goods not removed from Rly. Premises.

b) Detention of rolling stock

**c) Irregular Travelling**

d) Over loading of wagon

6. The liability of Railway Administration for any loss, destruction, deterioration, non-delivery of goods carried is prescribed under Sec\_\_\_ of Railways Act:

[a] 94

[b] 95

**[c] 96**

[d] 97

7. Which of the following is not dependent as defined under Sec. 123 of the Act:

[a] Unmarried sister

[b] Widowed sister

[c] Widowed daughter-in-law

**[d] Widowed mother-in-law.**

8. Notice of claim for compensation and refund of overcharge has to be served to the railway Administration within a period of six months from the date of:

[a] Booking of consignment

[b] Loading of consignment

[c] Submission of forwarding note

**[d] Entrustment of goods**

9. A person shall not be entitled to claim compensation against railway Administration for the loss, destruction etc., of goods carried by Railway unless a notice there of is served by him as prescribed under Sec:

[a] 102

[b] 104

**[c] 106**

[d] 101

10. Maximum carrying capacity of wagons and trucks shall be fixed under Sec. 72 [1] of Rlys Act by:

[a] General Manager

b) Railway Board

**[c] Central Govt.**

[d] State Govt

**9. Law of torts**

1. What is Nuisance

**A. Civil Wrong**

B. Criminal Wrong

C. Both of the above

D. None of the above

2. What is Trespass

A. A trespass is an unauthorized action with respect to a property

B. A trespass is an unauthorized action with respect to a person

**C. Both of the above**

D. None of the above

3. What is Tort

**A. A tort is a wrong arising from the violation of a private duty**

B. A tort is a wrong arising from the violation of a public duty

C. Both of the above

D. None of the above

4. Which is not a tort

A. Negligence

B. Trespass

C. False Imprisonment

**D. Murder**

5. Tort involves

- A. Duties created by Law**
- B. Duties created by parties
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

6. Defamation may be

- A. A libel
- B. A slander
- C. Both of the above**
- D. None of the above

7. What is vicarious liability

- A. The responsibility of the superior for the acts of their subordinate
- B. Vicarious liability is the responsibility of the subordinate for the acts of their superior
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

8. The case Rylands Vs Fletcher is connected with

- A. Strict Liability**
- B. Trespass
- C. False Imprisonment
- D. Murder

9. Which one of the following is not an objective of Law of Tort

- A. Compensation
- B. Correctice Justice
- C. Deterrence
- D. Imposition of moral blame**

10. Which is not a defence to Tresspass to the person

- A. Lawfull authority
- B. Contributory negligence**
- C. Self Defence
- D. Necessity

## **10. Sales of Goods Act**

**1. When under a contract of sale, the transfer of property in the goods is to take place at a future time or subject to some condition thereafter to be fulfilled the contract is:**

- A. Contract of sale
- B. agreement to sell**
- C. sale
- D. none of above

**2. Where under a contract of sale the property in the goods is transferred from the seller to buyers is called:**

- A. contract of sale
- B. agreement to sell

**C. sale**

- D. none of above

**3. Goodwill, Trade Mark, Patents, gas, and water are Considered as**

- A. Immovable properties
- B. Immovable good

**C. Goods**

- D. None of the above

**4. A contract of sale must have all the essential of a:**

- A. Voidable contract

**B. valid contract**

- C. Void contract
- D. None of the above

**5. Asghar exchanged his old car with the new car of Sadiq and gave the difference in cash. This is a:**

- A. barter

**B. sale**

- C. agreement to sell
- D. none of above

**6. Consideration for a sale of goods must by:**

- A. goods in return
- B. called agreement

**C. money called price**

- D. none of above

7. Caveat Emptor:

- A. Is a doctrine
- B. Means holding the purchasers buy at their own risk

**C. Both of the above**

- D. None of the above

8. Which of the following is not a goods under Sales of Goods Act:

**A. Actinable Claim**

- B. Stock
- C. Shares
- D. Growing Crops

9. A contract of sale of goods is a contract whereby the seller transfers or agrees to transfer the property:

- A. for a price
- B. in goods

**C. in goods to the buyer for a price**

- D. none of the options provided

10. According to Section 2(7) of Sale of Goods, 'goods' means:

- A. every kind of movable property,
- B. property other than actionable claims and money
- C. every kind of property
- D. every kind of movable property, other than actionable claims and money**

## **11. Limitation Act**

**1. The Limitation Act, 1963 applies to:**

**(a) proceedings before courts**

- (b) proceedings before an executive authority
- (c) proceedings before a quasi-judicial tribunal
- (d) all the above.

**2, Section 3 Limitation Act does not apply to**

- (a) suits
- (b) appeals
- (c) application
- (d) execution.**

**3. The provisions of section 3, Limitation Act are**

**(a) mandatory**

- (b) directory
- (c) discretionary
- (d) optional.

**4. Section 4 of Limitation Act applies to**

- (a) suits
- (b) appeal & applications
- (c) both (a) and (b)**
- (d) none of the above.

**5. Section 4, Limitation Act, 1963 applies where the case is governed by**

**(a) the Limitation Act, 1963**

- (b) any local law
- (c) any special law
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

**6. Section 5 of Limitation Act applies to**

- (a) suit
- (b) appeal & application**
- (c) execution
- (d) all the above.

**7. The delay under section 5, Limitation Act, 1963 can be condoned on**

- (a) an oral application
- (b) a verbal application
- (c) a written application**
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

**8. Section 6 of Limitation Act applies to**

- (a) suits
- (b) execution of a decree**

- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of the above.

**9. Section 6 of Limitation Act does not apply to**

**(a) insolvent**

- (b) minor
- (c) insane
- (d) idiot.

**10. Limitation for filing an appeal commences from**

**(a) the date of judgment**

- (b) the date of signing of the decree
- (c) the date of application for copy of the judgment
- (d) the date of availability of copy of the judgment.