

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs) Unit-1

Remembering

1) Which of the following best defines ethics?

- a) A set of rules imposed by law
- b) Moral principles that govern a person's behavior
- c) Guidelines for professional development
- d) Personal preferences in decision-making

Answer: b

2) What is the primary focus of professional ethics?

- a) Personal values
- b) Behavior in professional settings
- c) Adhering to social customs
- d) Avoiding legal penalties

Answer: b

Understanding

1) Which of the following distinguishes a gift from bribery?

- a) The value of the item offered
- b) The intent behind the offering
- c) The timing of the offering
- d) The legality of the offering

Answer: b

2) Why is whistleblowing important in professional ethics?

- a) To encourage better teamwork
- b) To address unethical practices within an organization
- c) To ensure financial stability
- d) To promote favoritism

Answer: b

Applying

1) In which situation does a conflict of interest arise?

- a) A professional acts in their client's best interest.
- b) A professional's personal interest clashes with their professional duties.
- c) A professional receives a bonus for good performance.
- d) A professional follows organizational guidelines strictly.

Answer: b

2)Identify the code of ethics being violated: An engineer accepts a lavish trip from a supplier before deciding on a procurement contract.

- a) Negligence
- b) Professional responsibility
- c) Conflict of interest
- d) Whistleblowing

Answer: c

Analyzing

Which of the following best reflects a deficiency in the state-of-the-art practice?

- a) Adopting outdated technology despite available advancements
- b) Complying with legal standards
- c) Implementing cutting-edge innovations
- d) Following professional guidelines

Answer: a

Evaluating

Evaluate the role of whistleblowing in creating a vigilant mechanism.

- a) It promotes ethical behavior by exposing malpractices.
- b) It increases operational risks for organizations.
- c) It ensures every stakeholder's silence in critical issues.
- d) It encourages unethical practices in organizations.

Answer: a

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

Remembering

1)Ethics refers to a set of _____ that govern an individual's behavior.

Answer: moral principles

2)Professional responsibility involves adhering to _____ while performing one's duties.

Answer: ethical standards

Understanding

A _____ occurs when personal interests conflict with professional responsibilities.

Answer: conflict of interest

2)The mechanism that allows reporting unethical practices within an organization is called _____.

Answer: whistleblowing

Applying

1)The primary difference between a gift and a bribe lies in the _____ of the offering.

Answer: intent

2)Whistleblowers are protected under _____ disclosures to ensure their safety.

Answer: protected

Analyzing

1)Using outdated methods despite better alternatives available is an example of _____.

Answer: deficiency in the state-of-the-art

2)A professional code of ethics helps in addressing issues like negligence, _____, and bribery.

Answer: conflict of interest

Evaluating

1)The introduction of GST ensures that various _____ collaborate transparently in the taxation process.

Answer: stakeholders

2)Evaluate if an act of whistleblowing is justified when a professional discloses _____ practices within the organization.

Answer: unethical

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs) Unit-2

Remembering

Which of the following is an essential element of a valid contract?

- a) Offer and acceptance
- b) Written format only
- c) Presence of witnesses
- d) None of the above

Answer: a

2)What is 'consideration' in the context of a contract?

- a) A condition to accept the offer
- b) Something of value exchanged between parties
- c) A written agreement between parties
- d) A proposal made to the other party

Answer: b

Understanding

1)Why is 'free consent' important in a contract?

- a) To ensure legality of the object
- b) To avoid coercion, fraud, or undue influence
- c) To comply with the Sale of Goods Act
- d) To fulfill the promise of performance

Answer: b

2)Which of the following agreements is considered void?

- a) A contract with a minor
- b) A contract made for illegal purposes
- c) A contract involving misrepresentation
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

Applying

1)In which case does a contract become voidable?

- a) When consent is obtained under undue influence
- b) When consideration is not provided
- c) When the contract is not in writing
- d) When the parties lack communication

Answer: a

1) A agrees to sell a car to B if B's house catches fire. What type of contract is this?

- a) Indemnity
- b) Contingent contract
- c) Sale of goods contract
- d) Void contract

Answer: b

Analyzing

2) Identify the type of contract: A contracts with B to buy stolen goods.

- a) Valid contract
- b) Voidable contract
- c) Void contract
- d) Contingent contract

Answer: c

3) Which principle under the Sale of Goods Act ensures that goods sold are fit for purpose?

- a) Condition of sale
- b) Warranties
- c) Implied warranty
- d) Express agreement

Answer: c

Evaluating

1) Evaluate the remedy suitable for breach of contract when monetary compensation is insufficient.

- a) Liquidated damages
- b) Specific performance
- c) Rescission of contract
- d) Injunction

Answer: b

2) Which of the following ensures an agent acts in the best interest of the principal?

- a) Contract of indemnity
- b) Fiduciary duty
- c) Performance guarantee
- d) Sale of goods contract

Answer: b

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

Remembering

1)The essential elements of a valid contract include offer, acceptance, and _____.

Answer: consideration

2)A contract without free consent is considered _____.

Answer: voidable

Understanding

1)A contract becomes void if it involves _____ activities.

Answer: illegal

2)In a contract of guarantee, the person who promises to discharge another's liability is called the _____.

Answer: surety

Applying

1)A contract contingent on the occurrence of an uncertain event is called a _____ contract.

Answer: contingent

2)Under the Sale of Goods Act, a _____ is a stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract.

Answer: condition

Analyzing

1)A contract is said to be _____ if it is not enforceable by law.

Answer: void

2)Goods that do not correspond to the contract description breach the principle of _____.

Answer: condition

Evaluating

1) In case of a breach of contract, _____ performance is ordered by the court when monetary compensation is inadequate.

Answer: specific

2) Under a contract of indemnity, one party promises to save the other from _____.

Answer: loss

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs) Unit-3

Remembering

1) What does ADR stand for?

- a) Alternate Dispute Remedy
- b) Alternative Dispute Resolution
- c) Advanced Dispute Resolution
- d) Arbitration Dispute Remedy

Answer: b

2) Which of the following is a key feature of arbitration?

- a) Informal discussions
- b) Binding resolution of disputes
- c) Mediation by a third party
- d) Voluntary withdrawal of claims

Answer: b

Understanding

1) What is the primary distinction between the Arbitration Acts of 1940 and 1996?

- a) The 1940 Act allows international arbitration.
- b) The 1996 Act aligns with the UNCITRAL model law.
- c) The 1940 Act emphasizes conciliation.
- d) The 1996 Act does not allow interim measures.

Answer: b

2) How does mediation differ from arbitration?

- a) Mediation results in a binding decision, arbitration does not.
- b) Arbitration is voluntary, mediation is court-mandated.
- c) Mediation facilitates a negotiated agreement, while arbitration imposes a decision.
- d) Mediation involves legal representation, arbitration does not.

Answer: c

Applying

1) An arbitration tribunal can challenge its own jurisdiction under which circumstance?

- a) When one party questions the appointment process.
- b) When the contract explicitly prohibits arbitration.
- c) When the arbitration agreement is deemed invalid.
- d) All of the above.

Answer: d

2) Which of the following best describes a Lok Adalat?

- a) A court-ordered arbitration process
- b) A legal aid center offering advisory services
- c) A forum for amicable resolution of disputes at a minimal cost
- d) A binding judicial proceeding under the high court's supervision

Answer: c

Analyzing

1) Identify the scenario where confidentiality in ADR is breached.

- a) A party discusses the case details with their attorney.
- b) A mediator discloses private negotiation details to an unauthorized party.
- c) Parties document their agreement after conciliation.
- d) None of the above.

Answer: b

2) Which of the following reflects the power of an arbitration tribunal?

- a) Issue binding decisions
- b) Grant interim relief measures
- c) Determine its own jurisdiction
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

Evaluating

1) Evaluate why international commercial arbitration is preferred for cross-border disputes.

- a) It ensures a cost-effective resolution.
- b) It aligns with international trade standards.
- c) It eliminates the need for legal representation.
- d) It prohibits judicial intervention.

Answer: b

2) When is judicial intervention permitted in arbitration?

- a) During appointment of arbitrators
- b) When enforcing arbitral awards
- c) In granting interim measures
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

Remembering

1)The 1996 Arbitration Act aligns with the _____ model law.

Answer: UNCITRAL

2)In ADR, _____ refers to a voluntary process where parties negotiate to resolve disputes with a mediator's assistance.

Answer: mediation

Understanding

1)The essential requirement of an arbitration agreement is _____ between parties.

Answer: consent

2)_____ focuses on amicable settlements without imposing binding decisions on the parties.

Answer: Conciliation

Applying

1)Arbitration tribunals have the power to decide on their own _____.

Answer: jurisdiction

2)_____ is a cost-effective ADR mechanism used for resolving disputes without formal litigation.

Answer: Lok Adalat

Analyzing

1)In arbitration, _____ refers to a temporary remedy provided by a court during the dispute resolution process.

Answer: interim measures

2)A significant difference between conciliation and arbitration is that arbitration results in a _____ award, while conciliation focuses on mutual agreements.

Answer: binding

Evaluating

1)Judicial intervention in arbitration is limited to circumstances like _____ or enforcement of awards.

Answer: invalid agreements

2)Dispute Resolution Boards are often used in _____ contracts to resolve disputes promptly.

Answer: construction

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)Unit-4

Remembering

1) Which Act governs the regulation of employment and working conditions of building and other construction workers?

- a) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- b) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- c) Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
- d) RERA Act, 2017

Answer: c

2) What does RERA stand for?

- a) Real Estate Regulation and Accountability
- b) Real Estate Regulation and Development Act
- c) Real Estate Reconstruction Act
- d) Residential Estate Regulation Act

Answer: b

Understanding

1) What is the primary purpose of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923?

- a) To define working hours for employees
- b) To ensure fair wages for laborers
- c) To provide compensation for injuries or death during employment
- d) To regulate industrial disputes

Answer: c

2) Which of the following best describes collective bargaining?

- a) A method for resolving industrial disputes through negotiation between employers and employees
- b) A legal provision under the Workmen's Compensation Act
- c) An employer's mandate to set work rules
- d) A provision for hiring workers on a contractual basis

Answer: a

Applying

1) Identify the correct method of engaging labor when payment is based on the amount of work done rather than time spent.

- a) Labour on rolls
- b) Labour subcontract
- c) Piece-rate work
- d) Collective bargaining

Answer: c

2) Which Act governs the standing orders defining employment conditions in industrial establishments?

- a) RERA Act, 2017
- b) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
- c) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

d) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

Answer: b

Analyzing

1) Under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, which of the following is mandatory for construction projects?

- a) Ensuring a safety net for workers through welfare boards
- b) Allowing collective bargaining
- c) Fixing minimum wages for contractual labor
- d) Registering every individual laborer with the National Board of Construction

Answer: a

2) How does the RERA Act protect homebuyers?

- a) By regulating the employment conditions of construction workers
- b) By providing compensation for construction delays
- c) By mandating minimum wages for labor
- d) By ensuring timely completion and quality of real estate projects

Answer: d

Evaluating

1) Evaluate the effectiveness of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in preventing strikes and lockouts in construction projects.

- a) It eliminates disputes entirely through arbitration.
- b) It provides mechanisms for negotiation and resolution to avoid stoppages.
- c) It imposes penalties on workers participating in strikes.
- d) It applies only to large-scale industries and excludes construction.

Answer: b

2) Which of the following provisions ensures compensation for workers injured during construction work?

- a) RERA Act, 2017
- b) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- c) NBC, 2017
- d) Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996

Answer: b

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

Remembering

1) The Building and Other Construction Workers Act was enacted in _____.

Answer: 1996

2) The _____ Act governs real estate development and ensures accountability and transparency in real estate transactions.

Answer: RERA

Understanding

1) Collective bargaining involves negotiation between _____ and employees to resolve disputes.

Answer: employers

2) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, mandates that employers define _____ conditions of employment.

Answer: standard

Applying

1) Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, employers are liable to compensate workers for _____ or death arising during the course of employment.

Answer: injuries

1) _____ work refers to a labor engagement method where payment is determined by the quantity of work completed.

Answer: Piece-rate

Analyzing

2) The RERA Act ensures _____ of funds, making it mandatory for developers to deposit a certain percentage of project costs in a separate account.

Answer: transparency

3) Construction workers are provided with safety nets and welfare measures through _____ established under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act.

Answer: welfare boards

Evaluating

1) Judicial interventions under RERA often address issues of _____ completion and buyer grievances.

Answer: delayed

2) The National Building Code (NBC) provides _____ for ensuring safety in construction practices.

Answer: guideline

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)unit-5

Remembering

1)What does IP stand for in the context of law?

- a) International Policy
- b) Intellectual Property
- c) Intellectual Patent
- d) Internet Protocol

Answer: b

2)Which of the following is a form of intellectual property?

- a) Real estate
- b) Copyright
- c) Bank deposits
- d) Government bonds

Answer: b

Understanding

1)What is copyright primarily concerned with?

- a) Protecting ownership of physical goods
- b) Safeguarding creative works like books, music, and software
- c) Preventing unauthorized use of trademarks
- d) Granting exclusive rights to inventions

Answer: b

2)Which law governs copyrights in India?

- a) Patents Act, 1970
- b) Copyrights Act, 1957
- c) Trademarks Act, 1999
- d) Designs Act, 2000

Answer: b

Applying

1)Identify the situation that constitutes copyright infringement:

- a) Using software under a valid license
- b) Distributing copies of a copyrighted book without the owner's permission
- c) Selling goods with a registered trademark
- d) Filing a patent for an original invention

Answer: b

2)Which of the following is protected under the Patents Act, 1970?

- a) A literary work
- b) An innovative manufacturing process
- c) A company logo
- d) A fashion design

Answer: b

Analyzing

1) Which of the following constitutes piracy in the context of intellectual property?

- a) Sharing music or movies online without authorization
- b) Developing new software using existing programming techniques
- c) Creating a logo similar to an existing one but with slight differences
- d) Publishing a new edition of a public domain book

Answer: a

2) How does the Patents Act, 1970, define the criteria for patentability?

- a) Novelty, Inventive Step, and Industrial Applicability
- b) Originality, Copyright, and Distribution
- c) Trademarking, Licensing, and Ownership
- d) None of the above

Answer: a

Evaluating

1) Evaluate the effectiveness of remedies under the Copyright Act, 1957, for combating online piracy.

- a) Highly effective due to strong enforcement mechanisms
- b) Moderately effective, as enforcement is challenging for internet-based piracy
- c) Ineffective due to the absence of legal provisions
- d) Completely dependent on international laws

Answer: b

2) Why is intellectual property protection essential for innovation?

- a) It ensures public access to creative works.
- b) It provides creators exclusive rights and encourages investments in innovation.
- c) It prevents any form of competition.
- d) It allows creators to infringe on others' rights legally.

Answer: b

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

Remembering

1) Intellectual property refers to creations of the _____ that are protected by law.

Answer: mind

2) The Copyright Act in India was enacted in _____.

Answer: 1957

Understanding

1) Copyright infringement occurs when a work is reproduced without the owner's _____.

Answer: permission

2) The Patents Act, 1970, provides protection for inventions that are _____, involve an inventive step, and are industrially applicable.

Answer: novel

Applying

1) _____ is the unauthorized distribution or reproduction of copyrighted material on the internet.

Answer: Piracy

2) Ownership of copyright in a work typically belongs to the _____ unless assigned otherwise.

Answer: creator

Analyzing

1) The criteria for patent infringement include the use of a patented invention without _____.

Answer: authorization

2) A _____ is a recognizable sign, design, or expression that distinguishes products or services.

Answer: trademark

Evaluating

1) Remedies for copyright infringement under the Copyright Act, 1957, include _____ and injunctions.

Answer: damages

2) Patents encourage innovation by granting exclusive rights for a period of _____ years.

Answer: 2

