

Fundamentals of Business Law - Module – I – Introduction

- 1) Which of the Laws deals with Offences and Punishment?
 - a) Criminal Law
 - b) Constitutional Law
 - c) Civil Law
 - d) Administrative Law
- 2) Which of the following are the sources of Law?
 - a) Custom
 - b) Judicial Precedent
 - c) Legislation
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Which of the following is not an essential of a Custom?
 - a) Antiquity
 - b) Continuance
 - c) Certainty
 - d) Inconsistency
- 4) Which of the following is also known as Fundamental Law of the Land?
 - a) Constitutional Law
 - b) Criminal Law
 - c) Civil Law
 - d) Consumer Law
- 5) The Judgement delivered by higher courts is binding on lower courts. Technically it is known as _____
 - a) Judgement
 - b) Order
 - c) Command
 - d) Judicial Precedent
- 6) Which of the following legal system is practiced in India?
 - a) Continental Legal System
 - b) Socialist Legal System
 - c) Common-Law System
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Personal Law is the law by which an individual is governed in respect of various matters such as _____
 - a) Marriage and Divorce
 - b) Maintenance, Adoption and Inheritance
 - c) Guardianship and Succession
 - d) All of the above
- 8) What are the Sources of Law?
 - a) Constitution of India
 - b) Constitution of India, Judicial Precedents, Customary Laws, Statutes and Ordinances
 - c) Statutes enacted by the Parliament of India and State Legislatures
 - d) Religion
- 9) The Supreme Court of India can review its own orders or judgements under Article _____
 - a) 137
 - b) 127
 - c) 136
 - d) 135
- 10) Law is a ____ of rules
 - a) Book
 - b) Set
 - c) Combination
 - d) None of the above
- 11) Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers the legislature to make laws?
 - a) Article 12
 - b) Article 243
 - c) Article 141
 - d) Article 245
- 12) When a Bill is presented to the president for his assent, what are the options available with him?
 - a) He may give his assent to the bill; or
 - b) He may withhold his assent to the bill; or
 - c) He may return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses
 - d) All of the above
- 13) Which of the following statements is Not Correct?
 - a) Article 323 provides for the establishment of administrative tribunals.
 - b) The Central Administrative Tribunal was set up in 1985
 - c) Its members are appointed by the president.
 - d) They hold office for a term of five years or 65 years whichever is earlier.
- 14) Which Constitution has inspired the Indian Concepts of Rule of Law, Parliamentary System and Law-making Procedure?
 - a) US Constitution
 - b) British Constitution
 - c) Canadian Constitution
 - d) All of the above
- 15) Money Bill is not defined as
 - a) Regulation of the borrowings of money or giving of guarantee by the Government of India

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- b) Bill containing taxation clause, but not solely dealing with taxation
- c) Appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI)
- d) Declaring any expenditure as “Charged” on the CFI.
- 16) What is not true about a public bill?
- a) It is introduced by any Member of Parliament other than a minister.
- b) It reflects of the policies of the government
- c) It is drafted by the concerned department in consultation with the law department.
- d) Its rejection by the House amounts to the expression of want of parliamentary confidence in the government and may lead to its resignation.
- 17) Who is regarded as the “Father of All India Services”?
- a) Sardar Patel
- b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- c) Lord Cornwallis
- d) B.R. Ambedker
- 18) Who was the Chairman of the drafting Committee of the Constitution?
- a) K.M. Munshi
- b) B.R. Ambedkar
- c) B.N. Rau
- d) S.N. Mukherjee
- 19) When did the Constituent Assembly adopt the Constitution?
- a) 26th November, 1949
- b) 26th January, 1950
- c) 26th November, 1950
- d) 26th January, 1949
- 20) Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs?
- a) Article 41
- b) Article 49
- c) Article 32
- d) None of the above
- 21) Which of the following has wider territorial jurisdiction for issuing writs?
- a) Supreme Court
- b) High Courts
- c) President
- d) Parliament
- 22) Power of issuing a writ lies with
- a) Supreme Court
- b) High Courts
- c) District and Session Court
- d) Both (A) and (B)
- 23) The President can make laws through ordinances
- a) Only on subjects contained in the concurrent list
- b) Under no circumstances
- c) On certain subjects even when Parliament is in Session
- d) During the recess of the Parliament
- 24) When Parliament is not in session, the President can promulgate an ordinance which is to be ratified by the Parliament within
- a) 6 Weeks from the reassembly of Parliament
- b) 6 Months from the reassembly of the Parliament
- c) 6 Weeks from the date of issue of ordinance.
- d) 3 Months from the date of issue of the ordinance
- 25) If the President returns a Bill sent to him for his assent and the Parliament once again passes the Bill in its original form, then the President
- a) Can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the bill.
- b) Gives assent to the bill
- c) Can once again return the bill for further reconsideration
- d) Can ask for a referendum on the bill.