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Name :	Reg. No.	Signature :
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DEPARTMENTAL TESTS — SEPTEMBER, 2020

Number of Questions : 100

Time : 2 hours

(Maximum Marks :100)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The Question Booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so the fact should be brought to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative marks for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.
14. **If any candidates make a marking of answer in the question paper and exchange with other candidate during the course of the examination, the answer script will be invalidated and the candidates will be debarred for a minimum period of 2 years from appearing the Departmental Tests.**

A

1. Indian Penal Code Declares that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under of age.

(A) 12 years	(B) 7 years
(C) 14 years	(D) 16 years
2. Section 302 Indian Penal Code deals with

(A) Murder	(B) Culpable Homicide
(C) Grievous Hurt	(D) None of the above
3. A and Z agree to fence with each other for amusement. If A, while playing fairly, hurts Z, A commits

(A) Hurt	(B) Assault
(C) No Offence	(D) Negligence
4. P, a surgeon, knowing that a particular operation is likely to cause the death of X, who suffers under the painful complaint, but not intending to cause X's death, and intending, in good faith, X's benefit, performs that operation on X, with X's consent. P has committed

(A) Murder	(B) Grievous Hurt
(C) Negligence	(D) No Offence
5. A person who causes bodily injury to another who is labouring under a disorder, disease or bodily infirmity, and thereby accelerates the death of that other, shall be deemed to have

(A) Caused his death	(B) No offence
(C) Caused bodily injury and shall be liable accordingly	(D) None of the above
6. A intentionally gives P a sword-cut sufficient to cause the death of a man in the ordinary course of nature. P dies in consequence. A did not intend to P's death. A committed

(A) No Offence, as he did not intend it	(B) Murder
(C) Hurt / Grievous Hurt	(D) Assault
7. Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause

(A) No Offence	(B) Trifling Act
(C) Hurt	(D) Mischief
8. Whoever, by secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the dead body of a child whether such child die before or after or during its birth, intentionally conceals or endeavors to conceal the birth of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to, or with fine, or with both.

(A) Six months	(B) One year
(C) Two years	(D) Three years
9. Permanent disfiguration of head or face is

(A) Simple Hurt	(B) Grievous Hurt
(C) Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	(D) Outraging the Modesty

10. Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go from any place, is said to that person.
- (A) Kidnap from India
 - (B) Kidnap from lawful guardianship
 - (C) Battery
 - (D) Abduct
11. “Cognizable offence” means case in which, a police officer may, in accordance with the First Schedule or under any other law for the time being in force,
- (A) Arrest without warrant
 - (B) Arrest with warrant only
 - (C) Grant Bail
 - (D) None of the above
12. “.....” means a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reason of the act or omission for which the accused person has been charged and includes his or her guardian or legal heir.
- (A) Women
 - (B) Accused
 - (C) Victim
 - (D) Minor
13. Which among the following is the highest court ?
- (A) Sessions Court
 - (B) Chief Judicial Magistrate Court
 - (C) Judicial Magistrate of First Class
 - (D) Special Magistrate Court
14. An Offence under Indian Penal Code is tried by
- (A) Any Court
 - (B) Any Criminal Court
 - (C) Any Criminal Court as indicated in the First Schedule of Code of Criminal Procedure
 - (D) Any Criminal Court as indicated in the First Schedule of Indian Penal Code
15. The Court of a Magistrate of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding
- (A) One year
 - (B) Two years
 - (C) Three years
 - (D) Six months
16. Examination of arrested person by medical practitioner at the request of arrested person is provided under
- (A) Section 42 Cr P C
 - (B) Section 54 Cr P C
 - (C) Section 92 Cr P C
 - (D) Section 154 Cr P C

A

17. The deposition of civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and in the presence of the accused, or taken on commission under this Code of Criminal Procedure, may be given in evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under Code of Criminal Procedure, although the deponent is not called as a witness.
- (A) Signed by the accused
 (B) Attested by the defence lawyer
 (C) Attested by a Magistrate
 (D) None of the above
18. Report of which among the following scientific experts may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under Code of Criminal Procedure ?
- (A) The Chief Inspector of Explosives
 (B) The Director of the Finger Print Bureau
 (C) The Directors, Haffkeine Institute
 (D) All the above
19. An offence is 'Compoundable' means that such offence is
- (A) Bailable (B) Cognizable
 (C) Can be compromised (D) None of the above
20. What is the remedy available to an accused person who is aggrieved of the information given by psychiatrist or clinical psychologist as to his or her soundness of mind ?
- (A) No remedy as his soundness itself is questioned
 (B) Appeal to Medical Board
 (C) Appeal to District Medical Officer
 (D) The Magistrate shall take a final decision
21. If a woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant, the shall commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.
- (A) High Court (B) Sessions Court
 (C) Governor (D) None of the above
22. Under the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 means a person who possesses a degree or diploma or certificate in medical genetics in the field of pre-natal diagnostic techniques or has experience of not less than two years in such field after obtaining any one of the medical qualifications recognised under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 a post-graduate degree in biological sciences.
- (A) Medical Geneticist
 (B) Gynaecologist
 (C) Paediatrician
 (D) Gynaeco-geneticist
23. means all gynecological or obstetrical or medical procedures such as ultrasonography foetoscopy, taking or removing samples of amniotic fluid, chorionic villi, blood or any tissue of a pregnant woman for being sent to a Genetic Laboratory or Genetic Clinic for conducting pre-natal diagnostic test.
- (A) Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (B) Pre-natal Diagnostic Procedures
 (C) Pre-natal Diagnostic Diagnosis (D) All the above

24. means a clinic, institute, hospital, nursing home or any place, by whatever name called, which is used for conducting pre-natal diagnostic procedures.
- (A) Genetic Counselling Centre
 (B) Genetic Laboratory
 (C) Genetic Clinic
 (D) Genetic Institute
25. means a medical practitioner who possesses any recognised medical qualification as defined in clause (h) of Section 2 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, and whose name has been entered in a State Medical Register.
- (A) Appropriate Authority
 (B) Medical Board
 (C) Medical Geneticist
 (D) Registered Medical Practitioner
26. Which of the following authorities can be registered under The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Law and shall conduct or associate with conducting activities relating to pre-natal diagnostic techniques.
- (A) Genetic Counselling Centre
 (B) Genetic Laboratory
 (C) Genetic Clinic
 (D) All the above
27. shall conduct or cause to be conducted or aid in conducting by himself any pre-natal diagnostic techniques at a place registered under The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.
- (A) Medical geneticist
 (B) Gynaecologist
 (C) Paediatrician
 (D) All the above
28. No pre-natal diagnostic techniques shall be conducted except for the purposes of detection of any of the following abnormalities, namely
- (A) Chromosomal Abnormalities
 (B) Congenital Anomalies
 (C) Both A & B
 (D) None of the above
29. Sex determination is prohibited under the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 under
- (A) Section 5
 (B) Section 6
 (C) Section 7
 (D) Section 8
30. The Genetic Counselling Centre, Genetic Laboratory or Genetic Clinic may prefer an appeal against an order of suspension or cancellation of registration passed by the Central Appropriate Authority to
- (A) Central Government
 (B) Appropriate Appellate Authority
 (C) Relevant High Court
 (D) Supreme Court

A

31. If a person, organisation, Genetic Counselling Centre, Genetic Laboratory or Genetic Clinic issues or causes to be issued any advertisement in any manner regarding facilities of pre-natal determination of sex available at such Centre, Laboratory, Clinic or any other place shall be punished with
- (A) Six months imprisonment
 (B) One year imprisonment
 (C) Two year imprisonment
 (D) Three year imprisonment
32. Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Evidence Act, the court shall presume unless the contrary is proved that the pregnant woman has been compelled by her husband or the relative to undergo pre-natal diagnostic technique and such person shall be liable for
- (A) Conspiracy (B) Abetment
 (C) Criminal Intimidation (D) Assault
33. Offences under the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 are
- (A) Cognizable
 (B) Non-compoundable
 (C) Both A & B
 (D) None of the above
34. No court other than that of a shall try any offence punishable under the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.
- (A) Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of First Class
 (B) Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of Second Class
 (C) Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or a Chief Judicial Magistrate
 (D) Special Metropolitan Magistrate or a Chief Judicial Magistrate
35. mandates that every physician shall display the registration number accorded to him by the State Medical Council / Medical Council of India in his clinic and in all his prescriptions, certificates, money receipts given to his patients.
- (A) Medical Ethics Regulations, 2009
 (B) Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002
 (C) Indian Medical Council Act, 1956
 (D) None of the above
36. The physician should neither exaggerate nor minimize the gravity of a patient's condition. He should ensure himself that the patient, his relatives or his responsible friends have such knowledge of the patient's condition as will serve the best interests of the patient and the family. This is related to
- (A) Prognosis (B) Obstetrics
 (C) Both A & B (D) None of the above

37. Which of the following amounts to an unethical practice under Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002.
- (A) Aiding in Torture
 - (B) Practicing Euthanasia
 - (C) Not making available the benefits of Copyright or Patent of a Physician
 - (D) All the above
38. Which of the following acts of commission or omission on the part of a physician shall constitute professional misconduct rendering him/her liable for disciplinary action
- (A) Adultery or Improper Conduct
 - (B) Conviction by a Court of Law for offences involving moral turpitude / Criminal acts
 - (C) Both A & B
 - (D) None of the above
39. The latest amendment to The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 was in the year
- (A) 2021
 - (B) 2017
 - (C) 2002
 - (D) 2000
40. The Medical Board under The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 shall consist of the following
- (A) Gynaecologist
 - (B) Radiologist
 - (C) Both A & B
 - (D) None of the above
41. No registered medical practitioner shall reveal the name and other particulars of a woman whose pregnancy has been terminated under The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act except to a person authorised by any law for the time being in force. Punishment in the form of imprisonment for violation of the aforementioned can be upto
- (A) Imprisonment for three years
 - (B) Imprisonment for two years
 - (C) Imprisonment for seven years
 - (D) Imprisonment for one year
42. "Guardian" Under The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act means a person having the care of the person of a
- (A) Minor
 - (B) Lunatic
 - (C) Indigent
 - (D) Both A & B only
43. Where the length of the pregnancy does not exceed in case of such category of woman as may be prescribed by rules made under The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, if not less than two registered medical practitioners are, of the opinion, formed in good faith that the continuance of the pregnancy would involve a risk to the life of the pregnant woman or of grave injury to her physical or mental health; or there is a substantial risk that if the child were born, it would suffer from any serious physical or mental abnormality, pregnancy may be terminated under The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act.
- (A) 12 weeks
 - (B) 20 weeks
 - (C) 24 weeks
 - (D) 30 weeks

A

44. Medical Termination of Pregnancy under The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act is permitted to
- (A) Married women
 (B) Married women with the permission of husband
 (C) Unmarried women
 (D) Both married and unmarried women
45. Which of the following does not have power to carry out medical termination of pregnancy under The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act after the latest amendment ?
- (A) Single Medical Practitioner
 (B) Two Medical Practitioners
 (C) Medical Board
 (D) None of the above
46. The Supreme Court Decision in the case *Selvi v. State of Karnataka* is with regards to
- (A) Post Mortem (B) Narco Analysis
 (C) Custodial Death (D) Encounter Deaths
47. Whoever prints or publishes the name or any matter which may make known the identity of any person against whom a victim of a sexual offences shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine. The same is provided under
- (A) Section 228 A, IPC
 (B) Section 376 A, IPC
 (C) Section 10, POSCO Act
 (D) Section 15, POSCO Act
48. "Human Rights" Under the Protection of Human Rights Act includes of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India.
- (A) Right to Life (B) Right to Liberty
 (C) Right to Dignity (D) All the above
49. The Commission shall, while inquiring into complaints under the Protection of Human Rights Act, have all the powers of a
- (A) Criminal Court
 (B) Civil Court
 (C) Both A & B
 (D) None of the above
50. For the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences arising out of violation of human rights, the State Government may, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court specify for each district a to be a Human Rights Court to try the said offences.
- (A) Court of Session (B) District Court
 (C) District Human Rights Commission (D) Any one of the above

51. The Mental Health Care Act, 2017 has been passed because of the international obligation arising from ratification of which of the following international Instruments
- (A) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - (B) The Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities
 - (C) International covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - (D) International covenant on Social Cultural Rights
52. “Mental Illness” means a substantial disorder of that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognise reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, mental conditions associated with the abuse of alcohol and drugs :
- (A) Thinking
 - (B) Perception
 - (C) Orientation
 - (D) All the above
53. “Minor” under the Mental Health Care Act, 2017 means a person who has not completed the age of
- (A) 16 years
 - (B) 14 years
 - (C) 18 years
 - (D) 21 Years
54. Under the Mental Health Care Act means consent given for a specific intervention, without any force, undue influence, fraud, threat, mistake or misrepresentation, and obtained after disclosing to a person adequate information including risks and benefits of, and alternatives to, the specific intervention in a language and manner understood by the person.
- (A) Free Consent
 - (B) Informed Consent
 - (C) Mental Consent
 - (D) Both A & B only
55. Under the Mental Health Care Act, 2017 “medical officer in charge” in relation to any mental health establishment means the who, for the time being, is in charge of that mental health establishment.
- (A) District Medical Officer
 - (B) Psychiatrist
 - (C) Medical Practitioner
 - (D) Both C & D
56. Which of the following person(s) is/are entitled to modify an advance directive under the Mental Health Care Act, 2017 ?
- (A) Mental Health Professional
 - (B) Relative
 - (C) Care Giver
 - (D) All the above
57. The nomination of a Nominated Representative under the Mental Health Care Act, 2017
- (A) Can be oral or in writing
 - (B) Shall be with sign or thumb impression of the person concerned
 - (C) Both A & B
 - (D) None of the Above

A

58. The power to revoke nomination of a Nominated Representative is vested with
under the Mental Health care Act, 2017
- (A) Board (B) Relative
(C) Care Giver (D) Mental Health Professional
59. Right of a Mentally ill Person includes The Mental Health Care Act, 2017.
- (A) Right to Information
(B) Right to Legal Aid
(C) Right to Access to Medical Records
(D) All the above
60. Under the Mental Health Care Law Any mental health establishment aggrieved by an order of the Authority refusing to grant registration or renewal of registration or cancellation of registration, may, within a period of thirty days from such order, prefer an appeal to the
- (A) High Court
(B) Mental Health Appellate Authority
(C) Supreme Court
(D) District Court
61. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 applies to
- (A) Children Conflict with law
(B) Children Who are in need of care and protection
(C) Both A & B
(D) None of the above
62. "Aftercare" under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act means
- (A) Provision of support to persons who have completed the age of 18 years
(B) Provision for support of a juvenile who is a victim after the incident
(C) Provision for support of a child who is in need of care and protection
(D) All the above
63. "Child" under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Law means a person who has not completed
- (A) 14 years of age (B) 12 years of age
(C) 18 years of age (D) 21 years of age
64. under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Law means the subjecting of a child by any person to physical punishment that involves the deliberate infliction of pain as retribution for an offence, or for the purpose of disciplining or reforming the child.
- (A) Incorporal Punishment
(B) Corporal Punishment
(C) Virtual Punishment
(D) Deterrent Punishment

65. "Heinous offences" under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Law includes the offences for which the minimum punishment under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force is
- (A) Imprisonment for three years or more
 - (B) Imprisonment for five years or more
 - (C) Punishable by Life Imprisonment or Death Penalty
 - (D) Imprisonment for seven years or more
66. "Inter-country adoption" under the Juvenile Justice Law means adoption of a child from India by
- (A) Foreigner
 - (B) Person of Indian Origin
 - (C) Non-Resident Indian
 - (D) All the above
67. The Child Welfare Committee under the Juvenile Justice Law shall function as a Bench and shall have the powers conferred on
- (A) Civil Court
 - (B) District Court
 - (C) Judicial Magistrate of First Class
 - (D) Judicial Magistrate of Second Class
68. In relation to adoption under the Juvenile Justice Law which of the following is incorrect
- (A) In case of a couple, consent of both the spouses for the adoption shall be required
 - (B) A single or divorced person can adopt
 - (C) A single male is eligible to adopt a girl child
 - (D) The prospective adoptive parents shall be financially sound
69. A child in respect of whom an adoption order is issued by the court, shall become the child of the adoptive parents, and the adoptive parents shall become the parents of the child as if the child had been born to the adoptive parents, for all purposes, including intestacy, with effect from
- (A) The date child chooses
 - (B) The date of attaining majority
 - (C) The date of birth of the child
 - (D) The date on which the adoption order takes effect
70. The latest amendment in the present Juvenile Justice Law has been passed in the year
- (A) 2015
 - (B) 2021
 - (C) 2017
 - (D) 2019
71. Which provision of Evidence Act states who is expert
- (A) Section 45
 - (B) Section 55
 - (C) Section 65
 - (D) Section 75

A

72. The question is, whether A, at the time of doing a certain act, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing what was either wrong or contrary to law. The opinions of experts upon is/are relevant.
- (A) Whether the symptoms exhibited by a commonly show unsoundness of mind
 (B) Whether such unsoundness of mind usually renders persons incapable of knowing the nature of the acts which they do
 (C) Neither A nor B
 (D) Both A & B
73. Facts, not otherwise relevant, are relevant if they the opinions of experts, when such opinions are relevant.
- (A) Support
 (B) Are inconsistent with
 (C) Both A & B
 (D) None of the above
74. The question is, whether X was poisoned by a certain poison. The fact that other persons, who were poisoned by that poison, exhibited certain symptoms which experts to be the symptoms of that poison, is relevant.
- (A) Affirm (B) Deny
 (C) Both A or B (D) None of the above
75. In a prosecution for an offence under Section 354, Section 354A, Section 354B, Section 354C, Section 354D, Section 376, Section 376A, Section 376AB, Section 376B, Section 376C, Section 376D, Section 376DA, Section 376DB or Section 376E of the Indian Penal Code or for attempt to commit any such offence, where the question of consent is in issue, evidence of the character of the victim or of such person's previous sexual experience with any person shall on the issue of such consent or the quality of consent.
- (A) Not be relevant (B) Be relevant
 (C) Either A or B (D) Both A & B
76. Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead are themselves relevant facts, when
- (A) The statement is made by a person as to the cause of his death
 (B) In cases in which the cause of that person's death comes into question
 (C) Both A & B
 (D) None of the above
77. The question is as to the date of A's birth. An entry in the diary of a deceased surgeon regularly kept in the course of business, stating that is a relevant fact.
- (A) On a given day he attended A's mother
 (B) Surgeon delivered her of a son
 (C) Both A & B
 (D) None of the above is relevant

78. When the question, is whether the commission of suicide by a woman had been abetted by her husband or any relative of her husband and it is shown that she had committed suicide within a period of and that her husband or such relative of her husband had subjected her to cruelty, the court may presume, having regard to all the other circumstances of the case, that such suicide had been abetted by her husband or by such relative of her husband.
- (A) Three years from the date of her marriage
 (B) Seven years from the date of her marriage
 (C) Five years from the date of her marriage
 (D) 12 years from the date of her marriage
79. In a prosecution for rape under Indian Penal Code where sexual intercourse by the accused is proved and the question is whether it was without the consent of the woman alleged to have been raped and such woman states in her evidence before the court that, the court shall presume that she did not consent.
- (A) She did not consent (B) She did consent
 (C) It was not informed consent (D) It was informed consent
80. Examination-in-Chief is conducted in a criminal case by
- (A) Prosecution (B) Defence
 (C) Court (D) By the party who called him
81. “Deceased person” the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 means a person in whom permanent disappearance of all evidence of life occurs, by reason of at any time after live birth has taken place.
- (A) Brain-stem death
 (B) In a cardio-pulmonary sense
 (C) Neither A nor B
 (D) Both A & B
82. “Recipient” under the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act means a person into whom any is, or is proposed to be, transplanted.
- (A) Artificial Organ (B) Tissues
 (C) Blood (D) None of the above
83. Under the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Law, after the removal of any human organ from the body of any person, the shall take such steps for the preservation of the human organ so removed as may be prescribed.
- (A) The authority under the law
 (B) Hospital
 (C) Human Organ Retrieval Centre
 (D) None of the above
84. The proposed transplantation is between near; if one of them is, prior approval of the Authorisation Committee shall be required before removing or transplanting human organ under the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Law.
- (A) Indian National (B) Foreign National
 (C) Mentally ill Person (D) Both B & C

A

85. The shall appoint, by notification, one or more officers as Appropriate Authorities for the purposes of the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994.
- (A) State Government Concerned (B) Central Government
(C) Both A & B (D) Supreme Court
86. shall maintain a registry of the donors and recipients of human organs and tissues and such registry shall have such information as may be prescribed to an ongoing evaluation of the scientific and clinical status of human organs and tissue.
- (A) State Government (B) Central Government
(C) Both A & B (D) None of the above
87. shall, after holding an inquiry and after satisfying itself that the applicant has complied with all the requirements of the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act and the rules made thereunder, grant to the hospital or to the tissue Bank, as the case may be, a certificate of registration.
- (A) The Central Government
(B) The State Government
(C) The Appropriate Authority
(D) National Human Rights Commission in consultation with Supreme Court of India
88. Under the Poison Act may by rule regulate the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or retail, of any specified poison.
- (A) The Central Government (B) The State Government
(C) The Drug Controller of India (D) None of the above
89. may issue a warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe or to suspect that any poison is possessed or sold in contravention of the Poison Act.
- (A) The District Magistrate (B) The Sub-divisional Magistrate
(C) Drug Controller (D) Both A & B
90. Any poison in respect of which an offence under the law relating to Poison has been committed be liable to
- (A) Confiscation (B) Prohibition
(C) Restriction (D) All the above
91. "Medical exposure" under the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules means exposure incurred by
- (A) Patients as part of their own medical diagnosis or treatment
(B) Persons while willingly helping in the support patients
(C) Volunteers in biomedical research
(D) All the above
92. under the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules means exposure that is not expected to be delivered with certainty but which can result from an accident involving a source or due to an event or sequence of events of a probabilistic nature including equipment failure and operating errors.
- (A) Potential exposure (B) Medical exposure
(C) Atomic exposure (D) Radiation

93. "Adequate protection" under the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules means protection against so provided that the regulatory constraints notified by the competent authority are not exceeded.
- (A) Exposure (B) Radiation
(C) Contamination (D) Any or all of the above
94. under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 means any substance or material which spontaneously emits radiation in excess of the levels prescribed by notification by the Central Government.
- (A) Radiation (B) Exposure
(C) Radioactive Substance (D) None of the above
95. "Medicine" under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 means modern scientific medicine in all its branches and includes surgery and obstetrics.
- (A) Ayush (B) Obstetrics
(C) Veterinary Medicine (D) Both B & C
96. "Approved Institution" means a hospital, health center or other such institution recognised by as an institution in which a person may undergo the training required by his course of study before the award of any medical qualification to him.
- (A) A University
(B) Indian Medical Council
(C) The Medical Council of the State Concerned
(D) Central Health Department
97. Any man who watches, or captures the image of a woman engaging in a private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not being observed either by the perpetrator or by any other person at the behest of the perpetrator or disseminates such image is committing the offence of
- (A) Stalking (B) Voyeurism
(C) Outraging the modesty (D) Disrobing
98. Whoever has sexual intercourse with his own wife, who is living separately, whether under a decree of separation or otherwise, without her consent, shall
- (A) Not be punishable now as adultery is no a criminal offence
(B) Not be punishable
(C) Be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than two years
(D) None of the above
99. The decision of the Supreme Court of India in 'Navtej Singh Johar V. Union of India' is related to which of the following offences ?
- (A) Rape (B) Custodial Rape
(C) Gang Rape (D) Unnatural Offences
100. Which among the following amounts rape ?
- (A) A man penetrates his penis into the vagina
(B) A man penetrates his penis into the mouth
(C) A man penetrates his penis into the anus
(D) All the above
-

A

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

- * **The Booklet with alpha code 'A' starts with Qn. No. 1 of the Original question paper (1 - 100)**