

ADR MCQ

1. Which one of the following is not part of the four correct methods of ADR.?

- A. Legislation
- B. Mediation
- C. Conciliation
- D. Negotiation
- E. Arbitration

2. What are need of ADR

- A) Amicable and economical settlement of disputes
- B) Time saving management
- C) Speedy disposal of dispute
- D) All of the above

3. Which of the following is essential ingredients of a valid arbitration agreement-

- A) It must be in orally
- B) There must be agreement between the parties
- C) There is no need of agreement between the parties
- D) None of the above

4. — of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with the jurisdiction of arbitral tribunals.

- A) Chapter VI
- B) Chapter V
- C) Chapter IV
- D) Chapter III

5. Which of the following is not type of conciliation-

- A) Voluntary
- B) Contractual
- C) Compulsory
- D) All of the above

6. What are the duties of the conciliator-

- A) Administrative assistance
- B) Disclosure of information
- C) Settlement agreement
- D) All of the above

7. Stages of negotiations-

- A) Preparation
- B) Opening
- C) Bargaining
- D) All of the above

8. Lok adalat introduced in-

- A) 1982
- B) 1984
- C) 1986
- D) None of the above

9. Award of lok adalat –

- A) Final
- B) Not binding on the parties
- C) Final and binding on the parties
- D) All of the above

10. 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

11. 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.

12. The mediator is

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

13. 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

14. Negotiation is a procedure

- A. Binding procedure
- B. Non-binding procedure

C. Prospective binding

D. Retrospective binding

15. Lok Adalat basically means

A. Women's court

B. Men's court

C. People's court

D. Children court

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

19. _____ and _____ are regarded as equivalent terms referring to essentially the same kind of third party intervention in promoting voluntary settlement of disputes.

a. Mediation and Conciliation

b. Conciliation and Arbitration

c. Mediation and Court of Enquiry

d. None of the above

20. Which of the settlement machinery implies a stronger form of intervention and a mediator may be permitted to offer to the parties proposals for settlement?

a. Conciliation

b. Adjudication

c. Arbitration

d. Mediation

e. Court of enquiry

21. The mediator has been described as a confidential _____ and an industrial diplomat.

a. Peace - maker

b. Messenger

- c. Adviser
- d. None of the above

22. _____ can be described as - the practice by which the services of a neutral third - party are used in a dispute as a means of helping the disputing parties to reduce the extent of their differences and to arrive at an amicable settlement.

- a. Arbitration
- b. Mediation
- c. Adjudication
- d. Conciliation

23. Which are the two methods on which a conciliator relies on to resolve the disputes between two parties?

- a. Cognition and Influence
- b. Reasoning and Persuasion
- c. Rationale and Coaxing
- d. Motivation and Leadership

24. Which are the unique and essential characteristics of the conciliation process?

- a. Flexibility, informality and simplicity
- b. Blase, clumsy and decisive
- c. Candid, conceited and dismayed
- d. Fierce, intrepid and meticulous

25. Which of these is one of the phases in the sequence of the conciliation process

A. Emergency of appropriate mood for settlement of compromise

B. The hard posture phase

C. Outlet for feelings

a. Only A & C

b. Only B

c. Only A & B

d. Only B & C

1. D

2. D

3. B

4. C

5. B

6. D

7. D

8. A

9. C

10. C

11. A

12. D

13. C

14. B

15. C

16. A

17. B

18. C

19. A

20. D

21. C

22. D

23. B

24. A

25. C

