1. Which Act governs the admissibility of electronic records as evidence in India?
a) Indian Evidence Act of 1872
b) Information Technology Act, 2000
c) Both a) and b)
d) None of the above

Answer: b) Information Technology Act, 2000
Explanation: The Information Technology Act, 2000 specifically addresses electronic records and their admissibility as evidence in legal proceedings in India.

2. What is the primary focus of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 regarding evidence?
a) Physical evidence
b) Documentary evidence
c) Oral evidence
d) Digital evidence

Answer: b) Documentary evidence
Explanation: The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 primarily deals with documentary evidence, including paper records, written documents, and other physical forms of evidence.

3. Which Act establishes the legal framework for digital signatures in India?
a) Indian Contract Act, 1872
b) Indian Evidence Act, 1872
c) Information Technology Act, 2000
d) Contract Law of India

Answer: c) Information Technology Act, 2000

Explanation: The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides provisions for the use and validity of digital signatures in electronic transactions in India.

4. According to the Information Technology Act, what is the status of electronic records as evidence?
a) Not admissible
b) Admissible with certain conditions
c) Admissible without any conditions
d) Not addressed in the Act

Answer: b) Admissible with certain conditions
Explanation: Electronic records are considered admissible as evidence under the Information Technology Act, 2000, subject to certain conditions and provisions laid down in the Act.

5. How does the Information Technology Act handle the management of electronic records?
a) It does not provide any guidelines
b) It establishes strict regulations
c) It provides guidelines for management
d) It delegates management to individual organizations

Answer: c) It provides guidelines for management
Explanation: The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides guidelines for the management of electronic records, ensuring their integrity, authenticity, and security.

6. What is the process for proving digital signatures under the Information Technology Act?
a) Through physical documentation only
b) Through testimony of witnesses

c) Through forensic analysis
d) Through digital evidence and certificates

Answer: d) Through digital evidence and certificates
Explanation: The Information Technology Act, 2000 outlines the process for proving digital signatures through digital evidence and certificates issued by certifying authorities.

7. How does the Information Technology Act address the admissibility of electronic agreements?
a) It prohibits electronic agreements
b) It treats them the same as physical agreements
c) It requires additional validation
d) It does not address electronic agreements

Answer: b) It treats them the same as physical agreements
Explanation: The Information Technology Act, 2000 treats electronic agreements similarly to physical agreements, recognizing their validity and enforceability under certain conditions.

8. What is required to prove the authenticity of electronic messages under the Information Technology Act?
a) Witness testimony
b) Digital certificates
c) Notarization
d) Physical evidence

Answer: b) Digital certificates
Explanation: The Information Technology Act, 2000 mandates the use of digital certificates to

prove the authenticity of electronic messages in legal proceedings.

9. Which Act provides provisions for the relevancy and probative value of e-evidence?
a) Indian Penal Code, 1860
b) Indian Evidence Act, 1872
c) Information Technology Act, 2000
d) Indian Contract Act, 1872

Answer: b) Indian Evidence Act, 1872
Explanation: The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 includes provisions for determining the relevancy and probative value of electronic evidence in legal proceedings.

10. Under the Information Technology Act, what measures are in place to ensure the admissibility of e-evidence?
a) Strict authentication requirements
b) Court discretion
c) Mandatory expert testimony
d) None, it’s left to interpretation

Answer: a) Strict authentication requirements
Explanation: The Information Technology Act, 2000 imposes strict authentication requirements to ensure the admissibility of electronic evidence in legal proceedings.

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