

327

QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET CODE : **A**

Question Paper Booklet No.

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Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Total number of questions : 100

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: 2 :

PART – A

1. The word 'child' as defined under section 2(c) of the Factories Act, 1948 means :
 - (A) a person who has not completed the age of 12 years
 - (B) a person who has not completed the age of 14 years
 - (C) a person who has not completed the age of 15 years
 - (D) a person who has not completed the age of 18 years
2. Which of the following is not covered in the definition of 'factory' under the Factories Act, 1948 ?
 - (A) Railway running sheds
 - (B) Mines
 - (C) Hotel
 - (D) All of the above
3. As per section 40-B of the Factories Act, 1948 where more than 1000 workers are employed or where manufacturing process involves risk of bodily injury, poisoning disease or any other hazard to health of the persons employed therein the State Government may direct an occupier to employ :
 - (A) Welfare officer
 - (B) Safety officer
 - (C) Certifying officer
 - (D) None of the above
4. According to the Factories Act, 1948 in every factory wherein more than women workers are ordinarily employed, the facility of suitable room or rooms should be provided and maintained for the use of children under the age of of such woman, creches in the factory should be provided.
 - (A) 20, 4 years
 - (B) 30, 5 years
 - (C) 30, 6 years
 - (D) 50, 5 years
5. Section 81 of the Factories Act, 1948 provides that where an adult worker has been allowed leave for not less than days and a child worker for not less than days, wages due for the leave period should be paid in advance.
 - (A) 2, 2
 - (B) 3, 4
 - (C) 4, 5
 - (D) 5, 7
6. Which one of the following is not a manufacturing process under the Factories Act, 1948 ?
 - (A) work of garling of pepper or curing ginger
 - (B) preparation of soap in a soap works
 - (C) finished goods and packing thereof
 - (D) preparation of food and beverages

7. Which of the following is included in the definition of wages defined under section 2(h) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ?
- (A) The value of any house accommodation
 (B) Gratuity payable on discharge
 (C) Travelling allowance
 (D) House rent allowance
8. Which of the following is not included in the definition of appropriate Government under section 2(b) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ?
- (A) Central Government
 (B) State Government
 (C) Central Government and State Government (Both)
 (D) Autonomous Bodies
9. In pursuance of section 2(vi) of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 which of the following is not included in the definition of wages ?
- (A) Remuneration payable under any settlement between the parties
 (B) Remuneration payable under any award or settlement by the order of the Court
 (C) Sum of termination benefit
 (D) Gratuity payable on the termination of employment
10. Under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the responsibility regarding the payment of wages to a person employed by him in a factory lies upon :
- (A) Accounts Manager
 (B) H.R. Manager
 (C) Manager
 (D) Owner
11. Which of the following is incorrect as regards to the discrimination not to be made while recruiting men and women under section 5 of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 ?
- (A) No discrimination shall be made while making recruitment for the same work or work of a similar nature
 (B) No discrimination shall be made in condition of service subsequent to recruitment
 (C) Discrimination may be made where the employment of women in such work is prohibited
 (D) No priority shall be given for S.C. or S.T. class in the matter of recruitment under the provisions of this Act
12. Which of the following legal processes have created a congenial work environment for women workers towards adopting the principle “equal pay for equal work” ?
- (A) Article 39 of the Constitution of India
 (B) Enforcement of the resolution of International Labour Organisation Conventions
 (C) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
 (D) All of the above

13. As per section 8 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 no fine shall be imposed on any employed person who is under the age of years.
- (A) 14
(B) 15
(C) 18
(D) 21
14. Match List I with List II which is related to the statute and the year in which they were enacted and select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- List I**
- (a) Employees' State Insurance Act
(b) Payment of Bonus Act
(c) Employees Compensation Act
(d) Maternity Benefit Act
- List II**
- (i) 1961
(ii) 1923
(iii) 1948
(iv) 1965
- Codes :
- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (A) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| (B) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) | (iii) |
| (C) | (i) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (D) | (iv) | (ii) | (iii) | (i) |
15. Which of the following is not related to the definition of 'factory' under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 ?
- (A) Any premise whereon ten or more persons are employed
(B) Precincts thereof
(C) Manufacturing process
(D) Railway running shed
16. As per section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation consists certain members. Among them who is ex-officio member of this corporation ?
- (A) Chairman
(B) Vice-Chairman
(C) A member who represents the interest of employers
(D) Director General of the Corporation
17. The cases relating to Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 shall be instituted in :
- (A) Civil Court
(B) Employees' Insurance Court
(C) Industrial Court
(D) High Court

18. Who among the following shall be qualified to be a judge of the Employees Insurance Court ?
- (A) Any person who has been judicial officer
 - (B) Any person who is a judicial officer
 - (C) Any person who is a legal practitioner of five years standing
 - (D) All of the above
19. Section 28 of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 provides that the Employees' State Insurance Fund may be expended for :
- (A) Defraying the cost of Employees Insurance Courts
 - (B) Defraying the cost of auditing the accounts of the Corporation
 - (C) Defraying the cost and other charges of instituting or defending any civil proceeding
 - (D) All of the above
20. The Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 is related to :
- (A) Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
 - (B) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
 - (C) Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
 - (D) Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
21. Section 17 of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 authorises to appropriate Government to grant exemption to certain establishments or persons from the operation of all or any of the provisions of the scheme. Such exemption may be granted :
- (A) By notification in the official Gazette
 - (B) By the appropriate authority
 - (C) By employer of the establishment
 - (D) By notification in the official Gazette subject to such conditions as may be specified therein
22. As per section 2(f) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 the definition of 'employee' does not include :
- (A) an apprentice under the standing orders of the establishment
 - (B) a sweeper working thrice in a week
 - (C) working partner's drawing salaries or other allowances
 - (D) a gardener working for 10 days in a month

23. Which of the following is not included in the definition of establishment in public sector as given under section 2(16) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 ?
- (A) Government Company owned by Central Government
 (B) Reserve Bank of India
 (C) A Corporation owned by a reputed private bank
 (D) Corporation owned by the State Government
24. As per section 8 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 every employee shall be entitled to be paid by his employer in an accounting year, bonus, provided he has worked in the establishment for not less than working days in that year.
- (A) 15
 (B) 30
 (C) 45
 (D) 60
25. Under section 28 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, if any person, to whom a direction is given or a requisition is made, fails to comply with the direction or requisite he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to or with fine which may extend to, or with both.
- (A) 6 months; ₹ 1,000
 (B) 6 months; ₹ 5,000
 (C) 6 months; ₹ 3,000
 (D) 12 months; ₹ 5,000
26. As per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 the minimum number of employees required for its application is :
- (A) 10
 (B) 15
 (C) 20
 (D) 25
27. Section 2(e) of the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2009 has covered the educational institutions retrospectively from :
- (A) 1st April, 1997
 (B) 3rd April, 1997
 (C) 5th April, 1997
 (D) 7th April, 1997
28. According to section 2(s) of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 the term wages does not include :
- (A) all emoluments earned by an employee while on duty
 (B) all emoluments earned by an employee while on leave
 (C) dearness allowance
 (D) any other allowance

29. Which of the following statements is false under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 ?
- (A) The minimum number of employees required at least 10 for the application of this Act
 - (B) Gratuity has been exempted from the attachment in execution of any decree or order of any civil, revenue or Criminal Court
 - (C) Assignment of gratuity is prohibited
 - (D) Gratuity shall be payable only on completion of at least five years service except in case of death or disablement of an employee
30. Which of the following statements is false under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ?
- (A) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 extends to whole of India
 - (B) The primary object to enact this Act is to safeguard the interests of the workers
 - (C) Sect. 2(b) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 includes only to the Central Government as an appropriate Government
 - (D) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 came into force on 15th March 1948
31. The term 'employer' under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923 includes :
- (A) anybody of persons incorporated or not
 - (B) legal representative of a deceased employer
 - (C) a contractor
 - (D) all of the above
32. If due to any physical defect, a workman is unable to get any work which a workman of his class ordinarily performs, and has thus lost the power to earn he is entitled to compensation for :
- (A) partial permanent disablement
 - (B) temporary partial disablement
 - (C) total disablement
 - (D) partial disablement
33. Under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923 the employer is not liable when the injury does not result in disablement for a period exceeding :
- (A) one day
 - (B) two days
 - (C) three days
 - (D) none of the above

34. As per the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, if the employer has received a notice and is liable to pay compensation, he must deposit it to the Commissioner within :
- (A) 20 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 40 days
(D) 60 days
35. Which of the following matters are not under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 ?
- (A) to decide the liability of any person to pay compensation
(B) appointment to heir of a deceased in case of permanent disablement
(C) the nature and extent of disablement
(D) the amount of compensation
36. Which of the following statements is false under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923 ?
- (A) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923 provides for the payment by certain classes of employers to their employees of compensation for injury by accident
(B) Employees Compensation Act, 1923 does not define the word disablement
(C) To make the employer liable under this Act, it is necessary that the injury is caused by an accident which must be raised out of and in the course of employment
(D) The employee is entitled to any compensation under this Act, even he has instituted a suit for damages against the employer or any other person in a Civil Court
37. Whosoever fails to send a report of fatal accident and serious bodily injury which he is required to send under section 10B, section 18A of the Employees Compensation Act 1923 prescribes penalties for the contravention of the provisions of the Act which includes fine upto :
- (A) ₹ 1,000
(B) ₹ 3,000
(C) ₹ 5,000
(D) ₹ 10,000
38. Under section 19(1) the Commissioner appointed under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923 is empowered to decide :
- (A) Liability of any person to pay compensation
(B) The nature and extent of disablement
(C) The amount or duration of compensation
(D) All of the above
39. Under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 personal injury does not include :
- (A) Nervous Shock
(B) Loss of Money
(C) Breakdown
(D) Mental Strain

40. Who is empowered to approve the revocation of registration of a particular establishment as per the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 ?
- (A) Central Government
 - (B) State Government
 - (C) Appropriate Government
 - (D) High Court
41. Section 26 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is related to :
- (A) Cognizance of offence
 - (B) Limitation of prosecution
 - (C) Penalties and prosecution
 - (D) None of the above
42. A woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit under Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, if she has actually worked in an establishment of the employer from whom she claims maternity benefit, for a period of not less than in the twelve months immediately preceding the date of her expected delivery.
- (A) 80 days
 - (B) 90 days
 - (C) 60 days
 - (D) 120 days
43. Section 4 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 provides that no employer shall knowingly employ a woman in any establishment during the weeks immediately following the day of her delivery, miscarriage or medical termination of pregnancy. It also specifies that no woman shall work in any establishment during the weeks immediately following the day of her delivery, miscarriage or medical termination of pregnancy.
- (A) six; six
 - (B) seven; seven
 - (C) nine; nine
 - (D) five; five
44. Which of the following statements is correct relating to Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 ?
- (A) A child may be permitted or required to work overtime
 - (B) A child may be permitted or required to work at least for six hours within day and night, at any time
 - (C) A child cannot claim fundamental rights while working in an establishment
 - (D) A child means a person who has not completed his fourteenth years of age

45. Section 3A of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provides that no adolescent shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the hazardous occupations or processes set forth in the schedule. As per schedule such hazardous occupations of processes may be :
- (A) Mines
(B) Inflammable substance
(C) Hazardous process
(D) All of the above
46. Violation of the Child Labour and Adolescent (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not less than
- (A) one month
(B) three months
(C) six months
(D) one year
47. A standing order issued under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 must be in conformity with :
- (A) Form Standing Order
(B) Uniform Standing Order
(C) Model Standing Order
(D) Standard Standing Order
48. As per section 3 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 the employer of an establishment shall, within months from the date on which this Act, becomes applicable to an industrial establishment, submit to the certifying officer copies of the draft standing orders proposed by him for adoption in that establishment.
- (A) 3; 5
(B) 3; 3
(C) 6; 5
(D) 6; 6
49. Which of the following are the authorities for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ?
- (A) Labour Court
(B) Industrial Tribunal
(C) National Tribunal
(D) All of the above
50. As per section 2(n)(vi) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the industries may be declared to be public utility services in the First Schedule. Which of the following industry is not covered under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ?
- (A) Railway
(B) Banking
(C) Cement
(D) Coal

51. As per section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the term 'workmen' will include :
- An apprentice
 - Clerk
 - Skilled worker
 - All of the above
52. Which of the following may be treated as a serious case of misconduct but does not amount to strike under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ?
- Go-slow
 - Pen-down
 - Tool-down
 - Stay-in strike
53. Section 27 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides that any person who instigates or incites to take part in, or otherwise acts in furtherance of, a strike or lock-out which is illegal under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to or with fine which may extend to or with both.
- one month; ₹ 100
 - two months; ₹ 300
 - six months; ₹ 1000
 - six months; ₹ 5000
54. Temporary closing of a place of employment or suspension of work is known as :
- Suspension
 - Lock-out
 - Dismissal
 - Lay-off
55. As per section 2 (OO) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the term 'retrenchment' means :
- Voluntary retirement of workman
 - Termination of the service of workman on the ground of continued ill-health
 - Retirement of the workman
 - None of the above
56. The Supreme Court observed in that in cases of dismissal for misconduct the Tribunal does not act a Court of appeal and substitute its own judgement for that of the management and that the Tribunal will interfere only where there is want of good faith, victimisation, unfair labour practice on the part of the management.
- Rajasthan SRTC *Vs.* Labour Court
 - Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. *Vs.* Their Workmen
 - Chandramalai Estate *Vs.* Its Workmen
 - Crompton Greaves Ltd. *Vs.* Workmen
57. In pursuance of section 28 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 any person knowingly expends or applies any money in direct furtherance or support of any illegal strike or lock-out shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to or with fine which may extend to ₹ or with both.
- 1 month, ₹ 100
 - 2 months, ₹ 500
 - 3 months, ₹ 1000
 - 6 months, ₹ 1000

58. For the first time, the provisions relating to settlement of industrial disputes were incorporated in the enactment of
- (A) Employees and Workmen's Disputes Act, 1850
 (B) Employees' and Workmen's Disputes Act, 1860
 (C) Trade Disputes Act, 1860
 (D) Trade Disputes Act, 1929
59. The Supreme Court in an unprecedented judgement in held that the Government employees have no fundamental right, statutory or equitable or moral to resort to strike and they cannot the society at ransom by going on strike, even if there is injustice to some extent.
- (A) Express Newspaper (P) Ltd. *Vs.* Michael Mark
 (B) Crompton Greaves Ltd. *Vs.* The Workmen
 (C) T.K. Rangrajan *Vs.* Govt. of Tamil Nadu
 (D) Chandramalai Estate *Vs.* Workmen
60. The Registrar on registering a Trade Union, shall issue a certificate of registration which shall be a conclusive evidence that the Trade Union has been duly registered under Trade Union Act. Which of the following sections of Trade Union Act, 1926 is related to the aforesaid statement ?
- (A) Section 7
 (B) Section 8
 (C) Section 10
 (D) Section 12
61. Where a registered Trade Union of Workmen ceases to have the requisite number of members, the Registrar have the power :
- (A) Shall cancel the registration
 (B) Shall ask the Trade Union to increase its strength to minimum requirement
 (C) Shall not take any action unless applied for
 (D) Shall have no power to cancel the registration
62. Which of the following Acts have been specified in Ist Schedule under Section 2(d) of the Labour Laws (Simplification of Procedure for Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishment) Act, 1988 ?
- (A) The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
 (B) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
 (C) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
 (D) All of the above
63. As per section 2(f) of the Labour Laws (Simplification of Procedure for Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishment) Act, 1988, "Very small establishment" means an establishment in which not more than are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months.
- (A) 5 persons
 (B) 7 persons
 (C) 9 persons
 (D) 20 persons

64. Definition of employer prescribed in Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 under :
- (A) Section 2(b)
 - (B) Section 2(c)
 - (C) Section 2(d)
 - (D) Section 2(e)
65. Every apprentice who is undergoing apprenticeship training in an establishment shall be designated as :
- (A) a permanent worker
 - (B) a part-time worker
 - (C) a casual worker
 - (D) a trainee
66. Which one of the following is incorrect as regards to obligation of employers under the Apprentices Act, 1961 ?
- (A) An employer is not under obligation to provide qualified incharge of apprenticeship if he is not qualified in the trade
 - (B) The employer has to carry out his obligata under the contract of apprenticeship
 - (C) The employer has to provide adequate instructional staff possessing prescribed qualification
 - (D) The employer is obliged to provide the apprentice with the training in his trade as per the law and rules provided under this Act
67. Settlement of disputes in Apprentices Act, 1961 is prescribed under :
- (A) Section 19
 - (B) Section 21
 - (C) Section 20
 - (D) None of the above
68. The authorities on which the Apprentices Act, 1961 applies are :
- (A) The National Council
 - (B) The State Council
 - (C) The All India Council
 - (D) All of the above
69. Labour audit covers :
- (A) All Criminal Laws
 - (B) All Labour Laws
 - (C) All Property Laws
 - (D) All of the above
70. The report of audit under Labour Legislations by the company secretary should be addressed to :
- (A) Appropriate Government
 - (B) Non-Government Organization
 - (C) Public
 - (D) Social Media

PART – B

71. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India has observed that “The Directive Principles of State Policy have to conform to and run as subsidiary to the chapter of fundamental rights” ?
- (A) State of Madras *Vs.* Champakam Dorairajan
 (B) Glanrock Estate *Vs.* State of Tamil Nadu
 (C) Minerva Mills Ltd. *Vs.* Union of India
 (D) State of Madras *Vs.* V.G. Row
72. Which of the following courts can advise the President on a reference made by the President of India on Question of facts and law ?
- (A) Supreme Court
 (B) High Court
 (C) Special Court
 (D) Tribunal
73. Which of the following comes under the term of delegated legislations ?
- (A) Executive Legislation
 (B) Judicial Legislation
 (C) Autonomous Legislation
 (D) All of the above
74. In which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides Right to Property ?
- (A) Article 21
 (B) Article 300A
 (C) Article 31
 (D) Article 51A
75. In pursuance to the Article Parliament may by law impose such restriction on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse as may be required in the
- (A) Article 305; State Interest
 (B) Article 303; Local Interest
 (C) Article 302; Public Interest
 (D) Article 304; Interstate Interest
76. Ex-post facto laws are :
- (A) The laws which punished what had been lawful when done
 (B) The laws which punished what had been unlawful when done
 (C) The laws which punished the offences when committed
 (D) None of the above

77. "One of the basic principles of interpretation of statute is to construe them according to plain, literal and grammatical meaning of the words".
In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India has upheld the aforesaid verdict ?
- (A) Sarabjit Rick Singh *Vs.* Union of India
(B) State of H.P. *Vs.* Pawan Kumar
(C) Nand Prakash Vohra *Vs.* State of H.P.
(D) Seaford Court Estates Ltd. *Vs.* Asher
78. Which of the following does not come under the head internal aids in the interpretation ?
- (A) Heading and title of a chapter
(B) Proviso
(C) Schedules
(D) Dictionaries
79. "The express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another." This assertion is the literal meaning of a rule of interpretation. Which of the following rules of interpretation states the aforesaid meaning ?
- (A) Expressio Unit East Exclusio Alterius
(B) Ejusdem Generis
(C) Noscitur a Sociis
(D) None of the above
80. The purpose of the interpretation is :
- (A) To understand the statute according to one's own comprehension
(B) To make a guess of what is written
(C) To see what is the intention expressed by the words used
(D) To be able to change the meaning according to the situation
81. The Supreme Court in has held that a marginal note cannot be invoked for construction where the meaning is clear while interpreting a statute.
- (A) Balraj Kumar *Vs.* Jagatpal Singh
(B) Western India Theatres Ltd. *Vs.* Municipal Corporation of Poona
(C) C.I.T. *Vs.* Anand Bhai Umar Bhai
(D) Chandraji Rao *Vs.* Income Tax Commissioner
82. While interpreting the statute the Mischief Rule or Heydon's Rule is applicable only when the words in the question are :
- (A) ambiguous
(B) are reasonably capable of more than one meaning
(C) ambiguous and reasonably capable of more than one meaning
(D) all of the above

83. Which of the following sections under specific performance deals with the recovery of possession of movable property ?
- (A) Sections 1 and 2
 (B) Sections 3 and 4
 (C) Sections 7 and 8
 (D) Sections 9 and 10
84. Which of the following judicial remedies are available in an action of tort ?
- (A) Compensation
 (B) Injunction
 (C) Specific Restriction of Property
 (D) All of the above
85. A shakes first under the nose of B. It amounts to :
- (A) Assault
 (B) Battery
 (C) False imprisonment
 (D) None of the above
86. Gloucestour Grammer School case is about :
- (A) Damnum Sine Injuria
 (B) Injuria Sine Damnum
 (C) Contributory negligence
 (D) Strict liability
87. Limitation :
- (A) Bars remedy but extinguishes rights
 (B) Does not bar remedy as well as does not extinguishes rights
 (C) Bars remedy, but does not extinguish rights
 (D) Does not bar remedy but extinguish rights
88. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India states that the State cannot place any hindrance by prescribing a period of limitation in the way of an aggrieved person seeking to approach the Supreme Court of India ?
- (A) Article 30
 (B) Article 32
 (C) Article 34
 (D) Article 36

89. For suits by mortgagee for foreclosure the maximum period of limitation prescribed by the Limitation Act, 1963 is years,
- (A) 10
(B) 15
(C) 20
(D) 30
90. Which of the following is not a judicial confession ?
- (A) Confession made to a Judge
(B) Confession made to a Court
(C) Confession made to a Magistrate
(D) Confession made to a Police
91. Which of the following are privileged communication under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
- (A) Communication during marriage
(B) Affairs of State
(C) Official Communication
(D) All of the above
92. is a written statement of the deponent on oath duly affirmed before any Court or any Magistrate or any Oath Commissioner appointed by the Court or before the Notary Public.
- (A) An affidavit
(B) Summon
(C) Warrant
(D) All of the above
93. Section 60 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that the contents of a document must be proved :
- (A) Only by primary evidence
(B) Only by secondary evidence
(C) Either by primary or by secondary evidence
(D) All of the above
94. Courts to try all Civil suits unless barred is prescribed in Civil Procedure Code under :
- (A) Section 8
(B) Section 9
(C) Section 11
(D) Section 6

95. Which section under Civil Procedure Code is enacted to prevent the Courts of Concurrent Jurisdiction from Simultaneously trying two parallel suits in respect of same matter in suit ?
- (A) Section 9
(B) Section 10
(C) Section 11
(D) Section 12
96. Under which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 a police officer may arrest a person without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant ?
- (A) Section 38
(B) Section 40
(C) Section 41
(D) Section 44
97. A private person may arrest or cause to be arrested any person who in his presence commits under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 :
- (A) a non-bailable offence
(B) a cognizable offence
(C) who is a proclaimed offender
(D) all of the above
98. Which of the following categories of informations are exempted from its disclosure under the Right to Information Act, 2005 ?
- (A) Information received in confidence from a foreign Government
(B) Where disclosure would cause a breach of privileges of Parliament or the State Legislature
(C) Any information the disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court
(D) All of the above
99. As per the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, when a request by a citizen to Public Information Officer for obtaining the information made, in which the matter of life and liberty is involved, information should be provided within
- (A) 24 hours
(B) 48 hours
(C) 3 days
(D) 15 days
100. Under which provision of Right to Information Act, 2005 bars the Jurisdiction of Courts ?
- (A) Section 24
(B) Section 25
(C) Section 23
(D) Section 26

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