

327

QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET CODE : **A**

Question Paper Booklet No.

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Roll No. :

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Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Total number of questions : 100

Total number of printed pages : 24

Instructions :

1. Candidates should use blue/black ball point pen ONLY to fill-in all the required information in OMR Answer Sheet and this Question Paper Booklet.
2. OMR Answer Sheet cannot be taken out from the Examination Hall by the examinees and the same is required to be properly handed over to the Invigilator/Supervisory staff on duty and acknowledgement be obtained for doing so on the Admit Card before leaving the Examination Hall.
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4. This Question Paper Booklet contain 100 questions. All questions are compulsory and carry ONE mark each. There will be negative marking for wrong answers in the ratio of 1 : 4, *i.e.*, deduction of 1 mark for every four wrong answers.
5. Seal of this Question Paper Booklet MUST NOT be opened before the specified time of examination.
6. Immediately on opening of Question Paper Booklet, candidates should ensure that it contains 100 questions in total and none of its page is missing/misprinted. In case of any discrepancy, the booklet shall be replaced at once.
7. Each question is followed by four alternative answers marked as A, B, C and D. For answering the questions including those requiring filling-in the blank spaces, candidates shall choose one most appropriate answer to each question and mark the same in the OMR Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle only in the manner as prescribed in the OMR Answer Sheet.
8. Darkening of more than one circle corresponding to any question or overwriting/cutting any answer(s) shall be taken as wrong answer for computation of result. Ticking/marking/writing of answer(s) in the Question Paper Booklet shall not be considered in any circumstance for award of marks. The Institute shall neither entertain any claim nor be liable to respond to any of the query in the aforesaid matter.
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PART – A

1. According to Section 3(1)(b) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the ‘appropriate Government’ may review at such intervals as it may think fit, such intervals not exceeding years, and revise the minimum rate of wages, if necessary.
 - (A) 3
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 10
2. Under the Factories Act, 1948, The Certifying Surgeon may grant or renew to any such young person, a certificate of fitness, in the prescribed form to work as a child, if, after examination, he is satisfied that such young person has completed his :
 - (A) 12th year
 - (B) 13th year
 - (C) 14th year
 - (D) 15th year
3. Under the Factories Act, 1948 whenever a new manager is appointed, the occupier shall send to the Inspector a written notice and to the Chief Inspector a copy thereof, within days from the date on which such person takes over charge.
 - (A) 30
 - (B) 21
 - (C) 15
 - (D) 7
4. Under the Factories Act, 1948, “Manufacturing processes” include :
 - (A) Stitching old gunny bags and making them fit for use
 - (B) Finished goods and packing thereof
 - (C) Industrial Institute imparting training, producing cloth, not with a view to its sale
 - (D) Preliminary packing of raw material for delivering it to the factory

5. Under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, “Wages” means all remuneration (whether by way of salary allowances or otherwise) expressed in terms of money or capable of being so expressed and includes :
- (A) Value of any house accommodation
 - (B) Sum of travelling allowance
 - (C) Sum of termination benefit
 - (D) Receipt of payment under a scheme of profit sharing
6. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, minimum wages are to be fixed on basis of standard normal working hours, namely :
- (A) 42 hours a week
 - (B) 44 hours a week
 - (C) 46 hours a week
 - (D) 48 hours a week
7. “Only a member of Board of Directors of the company can be occupier of the factory of the company. The ultimate control of factory owned by company vests in Board of Directors.” This was stated in the case of in respect of occupier of a factory under the Factories Act, 1948.
- (A) Lal Mohmd. *Vs.* Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd.
 - (B) Chitaman Rao *Vs.* State of M.P.
 - (C) Birdhichand Sharma *Vs.* First Civil Judge, Nagpur
 - (D) J.K. Industries Ltd. *Vs.* Chief Inspector of Factories
8. Where an employee is engaged in work on piece work, wages shall be paid in terms of Section 17 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 at :
- (A) minimum time rate
 - (B) minimum piece rate
 - (C) standard normal rate
 - (D) maximum rate

9. The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is applicable to factories and other classes of establishments engaged in specific industries employing :
- (A) 10 or more persons
(B) 20 or more persons
(C) 50 or more persons
(D) 100 or more persons
10. The definition of employee in the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 includes :
- (A) Part-time employee
(B) Full-time employee
(C) Employment through contract
(D) All of the above
11. To adjudicate disputes under the Employees, State Insurance Act, 1948, has its jurisdiction.
- (A) High Court
(B) District Court
(C) Employees' Insurance Court
(D) Magistrate Court
12. The present rate of contribution of insurance amount by employer under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 shall be percent of the workers' wages.
- (A) 4.00
(B) 4.50
(C) 4.75
(D) 4.25
13. The authorities for the purpose of hearing and deciding complaints with regard to the contravention of any provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 shall not be below the rank of a :
- (A) Welfare Officer
(B) Safety Officer
(C) Labour Officer
(D) Personnel Officer
14. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in fixing minimum rates of wages in respect of any scheduled employment for the first time or in revising minimum rates of wages, the appropriate Government can follow :
- (A) Advisory method
(B) Notification method
(C) Conciliation method
(D) Negotiation method

15. When in an accounting year, the allocable surplus exceeds the amount of maximum bonus payable to the employees then, the excess shall be, subject to a limit of of the total salary or wages of the employees employed in the establishment in that accounting year, be carried forward for being set on in the succeeding accounting year and so on up to and inclusive of the fourth accounting year to be utilized for the purpose of payment of bonus in the manner illustrated in the Fourth Schedule of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.
- (A) 10%
(B) 12.50%
(C) 20%
(D) 25%
16. If there is a dispute regarding payment of bonus pending before any authority under Section 22 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 all amounts payable to an employee by way of bonus under this Act shall be paid in cash by his employer, within from the date from which the award becomes enforceable or the settlement comes into operation, in respect of such dispute.
- (A) three months
(B) two months
(C) one month
(D) 90 days
17. If any dispute arises between an employer and his employee with respect to the bonus payable under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 then, such dispute shall be deemed to be :
- (A) a dispute between the concerned employee and the employer
(B) a dispute between all the employees and the employer
(C) industrial dispute
(D) bonus dispute to be settled by the appropriate Government
18. As per Section 7(3A) of the Payment of the Gratuity Act, 1972 if the amount of gratuity payable under sub-section (3) is not paid by the employer within the period specified in sub-section (3) due to the fault of the employer, then the employer shall pay, from the date on which the gratuity becomes payable to the date on which it is paid, simple interest at the rate of :
- (A) 10% per annum
(B) 15% per annum
(C) 12% per annum
(D) 18% per annum

19. The explanation of the term 'Pay' under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, includes cash value of :
- (A) Fuel bills concession
 (B) Food concession
 (C) Entertainment allowance
 (D) Monthly Journal subsidy
20. "Justifiability of a strike is purely a question of fact. Therefore, if the strike was restored to by the workers in support of their reasonable, fair and bona fide demands in peaceful manner, then the strike will be justified. Where it was resorted to by using violence or acts of sabotage or of any ulterior purpose, then the strike will be unjustified." This was held in the case of in respect of legality of strike under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (A) Gujarat Steel Tubes Ltd. *Vs.* Gujarat Steel Tubes Majdoor Sabha
 (B) Punjab Land Development Corporation Ltd. *Vs.* Labour Court, Chandigarh
 (C) Hariprasad Shivshankar Saukla *Vs.* A.D. Diwakar
 (D) Parry & Co. *Vs.* P.C. Pal
21. Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Gratuity can be withheld by an employer, if :
- (A) the land of the employer is not vacated by the employee
 (B) the gratuity is assigned by the employee
 (C) the employee is terminated for riotous conduct
 (D) all of the above
22. Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, A nominee of an employee who is eligible for payment of gratuity in the case of death of the employee shall apply to the employer ordinarily within days from the date of the gratuity becomes payable to him.
- (A) 30
 (B) 60
 (C) 90
 (D) 45

23. As per Section 7(3) of the Payment of the Gratuity Act, 1972 the employer shall arrange to pay the amount of gratuity within days from the date of its becoming payable to the person to whom it is payable.
- (A) 15
(B) 20
(C) 30
(D) 45
24. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 does not cover for persons employed in :
- (A) Railway company
(B) Oilfields
(C) Mines
(D) State Government
25. The definition of employee in the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, include :
- (A) a person recruited for work abroad by a company
(B) a captain or other member of the crew of an aircraft
(C) a master, seaman or other members of the crew of a ship
(D) all of the above
26. The definition of employer in the Employees's Compensation Act, 1923, include :
- (A) any managing agent of the employer
(B) a contractor
(C) a General Manager of a Railway
(D) all of the above
27. Part II of Schedule I of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 contains list of injuries deemed to result in :
- (A) Permanent partial disablement
(B) Permanent total disablement
(C) Temporary total disablement
(D) Temporary partial disablement
28. In the case of death of a master or seaman, where the ship has been deemed lost with all hands, what is the maximum time period to make claim for compensation by the claimant, without sufficient cause as per Section 15 of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 ?
- (A) 24 months
(B) 18 months
(C) 12 months
(D) 6 months

29. In the case of death of an employee in respect of whom Section 15B of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 apply, the claim for compensation shall be made, within after the news of the death has been received by the claimant, without sufficient cause.
- (A) 24 months
(B) 18 months
(C) 12 months
(D) 6 months
30. "Employees working in canteens in industrial establishments run by managing committee are not employees of managing committee but are employees of occupier." This was held in the case of in relation to Factories Act, 1948.
- (A) Associated Cement Co. Ltd. *Vs.* Sharma
(B) Shinde *Vs.* Bombay Telephones
(C) Harbanslal *Vs.* State of Karnataka
(D) Kanpur Suraksha Karamchari Union *Vs.* Union of India
31. Where an employer is in default in paying compensation under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, he would be liable to pay as penalty of :
- (A) interest thereon
(B) interest thereon and further sum not exceeding ten percent of such amount of compensation
(C) interest thereon and further sum not exceeding twenty percent of such amount of compensation
(D) interest thereon and further sum not exceeding fifty percent of such amount of compensation
32. Schedule III of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 contains list of :
- (A) personal injuries
(B) injuries caused by accidents
(C) occupational diseases
(D) all of the above

33. Schedule IV of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 deals with :

- (A) persons engaged in different employments/operations entitled for compensation
- (B) manner of arriving at compensation
- (C) a list of occupational diseases
- (D) injuries result in permanent total disablement

34. Part I of Schedule I of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 contains list of :

- (A) injuries deemed to result in permanent partial disablement
- (B) injuries deemed to result in temporary partial disablement
- (C) injuries deemed to result in permanent total disablement
- (D) occupational diseases

35. The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 prescribes penalties for the contravention of the provisions of the Act which include fine upto :

- (A) Rs. 5,000
- (B) Rs. 10,000
- (C) Rs. 50,000
- (D) Rs. 25,000

36. The licence issued by the licensing officer under the Central Rules of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is valid for :

- (A) 12 months
- (B) 24 months
- (C) 36 months
- (D) 60 months

37. The licensing officers referred under Section 11 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 are the :

- (A) Inspectors of factories
- (B) Welfare officers
- (C) Safety officers
- (D) Gazetted officers

38. The penalty provided for violation of the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Rules made thereunder, is the fine, or imprisonment or both in the form of :
- (A) Rs. 5,000 or imprisonment extending to 3 months
- (B) Rs. 10,000 or imprisonment extending to 2 months
- (C) Rs. 2,000 or imprisonment extending to 3 months
- (D) Rs. 1,000 or imprisonment extending to 3 months
39. What is the limitation period under Section 27 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to make complaint before the appropriate court ?
- (A) 1 month
- (B) 2 months
- (C) 3 months
- (D) 45 days
40. In the case of it was held that “the government employees have no fundamental right, statutory or equitable or moral to resort to strike and they cannot take the society at ransom by going on strike, even if there is justice to some extent”.
- (A) T.K. Rangarajan *Vs.* Government of Tamilnadu and others
- (B) Express Newspapers (P) Ltd. *Vs.* Michael Mark
- (C) Bank of India *Vs.* T.S. Kalawala
- (D) Crompton Greaves Ltd. *Vs.* The Workmen
41. Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, establishments employing not less than 10 persons and not more than 19 persons are required to furnish a core Return in :
- (A) Form A
- (B) Form B
- (C) Form C
- (D) Form D

42. Which Section of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 deals with the powers of Inspectors :
- (A) Section 26
(B) Section 27
(C) Section 28
(D) Section 29
43. As per section 16 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, one or more canteens shall be provided and maintained by the contractor for the use if such contract labour employed by him is :
- (A) 50 or more
(B) 100 or more
(C) 200 or more
(D) 20 or more
44. Section 26 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 provides that no Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act, except on a complaint made by, or with the previous sanction in writing of :
- (A) the management of the establishment
(B) the inspector
(C) the Central Advisory Board
(D) the State Advisory Board
45. Section 4 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, provides that no employer shall knowingly employ a woman in any establishment during the immediately following the day of her delivery, miscarriage or medical termination of pregnancy.
- (A) four weeks
(B) six weeks
(C) eight weeks
(D) five weeks
46. As per the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, a woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit 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) 60 days
(B) 70 days
(C) 80 days
(D) 90 days

47. Section 21 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, provides that if any employer fails to pay any amount of maternity benefit to a woman entitled under this Act or discharges or dismisses such woman during or on account of her absence from work in accordance with the provisions of the Act, he shall be punishable with fine and/or imprisonment which shall not be less than :
- (A) 3 months but may extend to 6 months
 (B) 3 months but may extend to one year
 (C) 6 months but may extend to 9 months
 (D) 6 months but may extend to one year
48. Section 7 of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provides that no child shall be required or permitted to work in any establishment in a day inclusive of interval for rest in excess of :
- (A) 5 hours
 (B) 6 hours
 (C) 7 hours
 (D) 8 hours
49. Section 14 of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, provides that whoever employs any child or permits any child to work in contravention of the provisions of Section 3 of the Act shall be punishable with fine and/or imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than :
- (A) 6 months but may extend to one year
 (B) 3 months but may extend to 6 months
 (C) 3 months but may extend to 9 months
 (D) 3 months but may extend to one year
50. In the case of it was held that “though there exists no express provision in the Contract Labour (Prohibition and Abolition) Act, 1970 for absorption of employees in establishments where contract labour system is abolished by publication of notification under Section 10(1) of the Act, the principal employer is under obligation to absorb the contract labour.”
- (A) Air India Statutory Corporation *Vs.* United Labour Union
 (B) Vegolis Private Ltd. *Vs.* The Workmen
 (C) GEA *Vs.* Union of India
 (D) HSEB *Vs.* Suresh

51. As per Section 3 of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, from the date on which this Act becomes applicable, the employer of an establishment shall submit to the Certifying Officer five copies of the draft Standing Orders proposed by him for adoption in that establishment within :
- (A) 2 months
 - (B) 3 months
 - (C) 6 months
 - (D) 9 months
52. Under the provisions of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, where there are two categories of workers, daily rated and monthly rated but the certified Standing Orders are in respect of daily rated workmen only, then which Standing Orders can be applied to monthly rated workmen ?
- (A) Standard Standing Order
 - (B) Uniform Standing Order
 - (C) Model Standing Order
 - (D) Certified Standing Order
53. Section 13-A of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 provides that the question relating to application or interpretation of a Standing Order certified under this Act, can be referred by any employer or workman or a trade union or other representative body of the workmen to any :
- (A) Civil court having the jurisdiction
 - (B) High court of the concerned State where the establishment is situated
 - (C) Labour court constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
 - (D) District court having the jurisdiction
54. Who is a workman in reference to the provisions of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ?
- (A) A Police Officer
 - (B) General Manager
 - (C) Administrative Manager
 - (D) None of the above

55. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which of the following constitute an industrial dispute ?
- (A) No formal demands have been made by the employer, but demands were raised during conciliation proceedings
- (B) Participation by the employer in the conciliation proceedings
- (C) An agitation
- (D) No demand by the workman and that demand is not complied with by the management
56. As per Section 5 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the certified standing orders upon certification, will be sent by the Certified officer to both the employer and the employees association within :
- (A) 7 days
- (B) 15 days
- (C) 21 days
- (D) 30 days
57. As per Section 31 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder shall, if no other penalty is elsewhere provided by or under this Act for such contravention, be punishable with fine which may extend to :
- (A) One hundred rupees
- (B) Two hundred rupees
- (C) Three hundred rupees
- (D) Five hundred rupees
58. The definition of wages under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not include :
- (A) Any travelling concession
- (B) Any concessional supply of foodgrains
- (C) Any value of any house accommodation
- (D) Any bonus

59. Trade dispute under the provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1926 means any dispute of any person connected with :
- (A) employment
(B) non-employment
(C) conditions of labour
(D) all of the above
60. In the case of it was held that “If after the accident the worker has become disabled, and cannot do a particular job but the employer offers him another kind of job, the worker is entitled to compensation for partial disablement under the provisions of the Employees’ Compensation Act, 1923”.
- (A) General Manager, G.I.P. Rly *Vs.* Shankar
(B) Katras Jherriah Coal Co. Ltd. *Vs.* Kamakhya Paul
(C) Ball *Vs.* William Hunt & Sons Ltd.
(D) Mangra Palji *Vs.* Robinsons
61. Under the provisions of Apprentices Act, 1961, any person aggrieved by the decision of the Apprenticeship Adviser may prefer an appeal against the decision to the Apprenticeship Council from the date of communication to him of such decision within
- (A) 30 days
(B) 45 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 90 days
62. As per section 6 of the Act, any employer who fails to comply with the provisions of the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 shall, in the case of the second or subsequent conviction, be punishable with fine of :
- (A) not less than Rs. 5,000
(B) not less than Rs. 10,000
(C) not less than Rs. 15,000
(D) not less than Rs. 20,000

63. As per section 20 of the Apprentices Act, 1961 any disagreement or dispute between an employer and an apprentice arising out of the contract of apprenticeship for decision shall be referred to :
- (A) the Inspector of Factories
 - (B) the Regional Commissioner
 - (C) the Apprenticeship Council
 - (D) the Apprenticeship Adviser
64. Under the Factories Act, 1948, the definition of "Factory" does not cover :
- (A) Mines
 - (B) Railway Running Sheds
 - (C) Mobile Restaurants
 - (D) All of the above
65. As per section 6 of the Act, any employer who fails to comply with the provisions of the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 shall, in the case of the second or subsequent conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to :
- (A) 6 months
 - (B) 12 months
 - (C) 24 months
 - (D) 36 months
66. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the meaning of retrenchment does not include :
- (A) termination of service on the ground of continued ill-health
 - (B) retirement of the workman
 - (C) termination of service due to non-renewal of contract
 - (D) All of the above

67. "Superannuation", in relation to an employee, who is the member of the Pension Scheme under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, means the attainment, by the said employee, of the age of :
- (A) 55 years
(B) 58 years
(C) 60 years
(D) 65 years
68. The State Governments carry out the administration of the Factories Act, inter-alia, through :
- (A) Occupier of the factories
(B) District Collectors
(C) Inspecting Staff
(D) District Judges
69. As per Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, An employee is entitled to be paid by his employer a bonus in an accounting year subject to the condition that he has worked for not less than working days of that year.
- (A) 90
(B) 30
(C) 60
(D) 120
70. The objectives of labour audit include :
- (A) avoiding of any unwarranted legal actions against the organization and its management
(B) better Governance
(C) value creation for the organisation
(D) all of the above

PART – B

71. Subordinate legislation can take effect upon :
- (A) promulgation and publication
 - (B) promulgation only
 - (C) specific publication
 - (D) particular kind of publication
72. Writ of Certiorari is available to any :
- (A) Government
 - (B) person
 - (C) inferior courts
 - (D) corporations
73. Right to constitutional remedies is :
- (A) substantive in nature
 - (B) guaranteed
 - (C) a primary matter
 - (D) none of the above
74. Delegated legislation may take the form of :
- (A) conditional legislation
 - (B) subordinate legislation
 - (C) supplementary legislation
 - (D) all of the above
75. If there is any appearance of inconsistency between the schedule and the enactment :
- (A) the schedule shall prevail
 - (B) the enactment shall prevail
 - (C) the preamble has to be referred to
 - (D) latest decided case to be taken into consideration
76. Preamble
- (A) is part of a statute
 - (B) is not part of a statute
 - (C) contains no motives
 - (D) contains no inducements

77. Fundamental right includes :
- (A) right to privacy
 - (B) right to freedom from noise pollution
 - (C) right to travel anywhere
 - (D) all of the above
78. Article 19 is guaranteed to :
- (A) citizens
 - (B) corporations
 - (C) corporate bodies
 - (D) all of the above
79. Articles 25 of the Constitution deal with :
- (A) Right to equality
 - (B) Right to freedom
 - (C) Right to freedom of religion
 - (D) Right against exploitation
80. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed by :
- (A) the executive
 - (B) the judiciary
 - (C) an enacted law
 - (D) the President of India
81. Under the Constitution of India, the State authority includes :
- (A) Income-tax department
 - (B) Electricity Board
 - (C) University
 - (D) All of the above
82. Jurisdiction of a civil court may be of :
- (A) One kind
 - (B) Two kinds
 - (C) Three kinds
 - (D) Four kinds

83. Which of the following would come under Doctrine of “sufficient cause” ?
- (A) time taken to obtain certified copies
 - (B) wrong practice of High Court
 - (C) serious illness of the party
 - (D) all of the above
84. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, provides in its Second Schedule the form of warrant of arrest in :
- (A) Form No. 1
 - (B) Form No. 2
 - (C) Form No. 3
 - (D) Form No. 4
85. The characteristics of an injunction is that
- (A) it is mutual agreement to act
 - (B) it is restraint
 - (C) it is non-prevention of repetition
 - (D) all of the above
86. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 “summary trial” means :
- (A) total settlement
 - (B) speedy disposal
 - (C) such offences which are not punishable
 - (D) trial for bailable offences
87. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 the requisites of a “complaint” in a criminal case include :
- (A) an oral or a written allegation
 - (B) some person known or unknown has committed an offence
 - (C) it must be made with the object that the Magistrate should take action
 - (D) all of the above
88. Under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, a suit can be filed to set aside an ex-parte decree obtained :
- (A) by fraud
 - (B) for non-service of summons
 - (C) for non-appearance
 - (D) all of the above

89. Under Section 2(14) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, the formal expression of any decision of a civil court means :
- (A) A decree
 - (B) An order
 - (C) An appeal
 - (D) Injunction
90. Under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, a decree is an :
- (A) order of dismissal for default
 - (B) adjudication from which an appeal lies from an order
 - (C) formal expression of adjudication
 - (D) all of the above
91. Estoppel is a rule of evidence and does not give rise to a :
- (A) conduct
 - (B) cause of action
 - (C) representation
 - (D) inducement
92. Which of the following authorities have the power to extend the period of limitation as per section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 ?
- (A) Executive Authorities
 - (B) Quasi-judicial tribunals
 - (C) Labour Courts
 - (D) High Court
93. Tortious liability :
- (A) arises from the breach of duty
 - (B) primarily not fixed by law
 - (C) its breach is not redressable by an action for unliquidated damages
 - (D) all of the above
94. A contract cannot be specifically enforced, if it is :
- (A) of a determinable nature
 - (B) dependent on personal qualification of parties
 - (C) having minute details
 - (D) all of the above

95. Under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, specific performances of contract may be obtained by :
- Any party thereto
 - The representative in interest of any party thereto
 - A reversioner in possession
 - All of the above
96. Under Section 16 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person :
- who would be entitled to recover compensation for its breach
 - who has become capable of performing, or not violating any essential term of the contract on his part remains to be performed
 - who fails to aver and prove that he has performed
 - all of the above
97. Relief of cancellation of instruments under Section 31 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 would be available when :
- an instrument is void or voidable against the plaintiff
 - where the plaintiff may apprehend serious injury if the instrument is left outstanding
 - where it is proper under the circumstances of the case to grant the relief
 - all of the above
98. The Right to Information Act, 2005, provides exemption to intelligence and security agencies from the ambit of the Act, as given in its :
- Schedule I
 - Schedule II
 - Chapter 2
 - Chapter 3
99. If the information concerns life or liberty of a person, then the information under the Right to Information Act, 2005, will be provided within :
- 35 hours
 - 48 hours
 - 40 hours
 - 60 hours
100. Under the Right to Information Act, 2005 “right to information” includes :
- Right to take certified samples of material
 - Right to obtain information in the form of video cassettes
 - Right to inspect records
 - All of the above

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Space for Rough Work