

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 : 20

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 contains 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.
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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. Under the Factories Act 1948 “Young Person” means a person who :
 - (A) is either a child or an adolescent
 - (B) has completed his twenty years of age
 - (C) has completed his twenty one years of age
 - (D) has completed his fourteen years of age
2. Which one is not manufacturing process under the Factories Act, 1948 ?
 - (A) Preparation of soap in soap works
 - (B) Process carried out in converting sea water into salt
 - (C) Any preliminary packing of raw material for delivering it to the factory
 - (D) None of the above
3. Section 49 of the Factories Act, 1948 imposes statutory obligation upon the occupier of the factory of appointment of welfare officer wherein or more workers are ordinarily employed.
 - (A) 20
 - (B) 100
 - (C) 250
 - (D) 500
4. Who is empowered to appoint inspector under Sec. 8 of the Factories Act, 1948 ?
 - (A) Central Government
 - (B) State Government
 - (C) Occupier
 - (D) High Court
5. Under the Factories Act, 1948, what is minimum number of worker in a factory required for arrangement of cooling drinking water during hot weather ?
 - (A) 50
 - (B) 100
 - (C) 250
 - (D) 500
6. What is maximum daily hour of work for an adult worker in a factory under Section 54 of the Factories Act, 1948 ?
 - (A) 8 hours
 - (B) 9 hours
 - (C) 7 hours
 - (D) 6 hours

7. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in relation to mine "Appropriate Government" means :
- (A) Central Government
 - (B) State Government
 - (C) Central and State Government both
 - (D) Local authority
8. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 wages includes :
- (A) Gratuity payable on discharge
 - (B) Contribution of employer to any Pension Fund
 - (C) House rent allowance
 - (D) All of the above
9. What is maximum punishment of imprisonment under sec. 22 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for paying to employee less than the minimum rates of wages ?
- (A) 6 months
 - (B) 9 months
 - (C) 1 year
 - (D) 2 years
10. What are the methods for fixing minimum rates of wages under sec. 5(1)(a) of the Minimum Wages Act 1948 ?
- (A) Commission method and notification method
 - (B) Committee method and notification method
 - (C) Alternative method and commission method
 - (D) Alternative method and notification method
11. Under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 'Wages' does not include :
- (A) Any bonus
 - (B) The value of any house-accommodation
 - (C) Any travelling allowance
 - (D) All the above
12. Sec. 2(ib) of Payment of Wages Act, 1936 deals with :
- (A) Factory
 - (B) Employer
 - (C) Employed person
 - (D) None of the above

13. Under Sec. 13A of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 every register and record will be preserved for a period of :
- (A) three years
(B) four years
(C) eight years
(D) nine years
14. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to :
- (A) Men and women
(B) Child and adult
(C) Child, adolescent and adult
(D) Men, women, child and adult
15. Under Section 2(11) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 who among the following relative shall not come under the family ?
- (A) Spouse
(B) Minor legitimate child
(C) Minor adopted child
(D) Married daughter
16. Under Section 2(6A) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 a legitimate or adopted son shall be dependent of a deceased insured person, if he has not attained the age of :
- (A) twenty-five years
(B) twenty-one years
(C) eighteen years
(D) sixteen years
17. Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 extends to :
- (A) Whole of India
(B) Whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir
(C) In Jammu and Kashmir only
(D) None of the above
18. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 provides for the constitution of a Standing Committee under :
- (A) Section 5
(B) Section 6
(C) Section 7
(D) Section 8

19. How many schemes are in operation under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 ?
- (A) Three
(B) Four
(C) Five
(D) Seven
20. The Employee Deposits—Linked Insurance Scheme came into force on the :
- (A) 1st August 1976
(B) 25th January 1976
(C) 1st November 1976
(D) 15th July 1976
21. Under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, how much contributory service is required of entitlement to pension ?
- (A) Minimum 8 years
(B) Minimum 10 years
(C) Minimum 15 years
(D) Minimum 20 years
22. How many members of persons, during an accounting year, are required to be employed in an establishment for payment of bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 ?
- (A) Minimum 10
(B) Minimum 20
(C) Minimum 50
(D) Minimum 100
23. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 shall apply to :
- (A) Every factory
(B) Employees employed by the Deposit Insurance Corporation
(C) Employees employed by the Unit Trust of India
(D) All the above
24. For the purpose of Sec. 29 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 "Company" includes :
- (A) Body corporate
(B) Firm
(C) Association of Individuals
(D) All the above

25. What is maximum amount of fine under Sec. 28 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 ?
- (A) ₹ 1,000
 (B) ₹ 2,000
 (C) ₹ 5,000
 (D) ₹ 10,000
26. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 extends to :
- (A) the whole of India
 (B) the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir
 (C) the whole of India except the State of Nagaland
 (D) the whole of India except the State of Nagaland and State of Jammu and Kashmir
27. Under Section 2(h) of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 in case of a male employee, 'family' does not include :
- (A) employee's dependent parents
 (B) dependent parents of employee's wife
 (C) children of employee's predeceased son
 (D) children of employee's predeceased daughter
28. Under Section 7(7) of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 any person aggrieved by an order of Controlling Authority may prefer an appeal to the :
- (A) Appropriate Government
 (B) Supreme Court
 (C) High Court
 (D) District Court
29. Gratuity has been exempted from attachment in execution of any decree or order of :
- (A) Civil Court
 (B) Revenue Court
 (C) Criminal Court
 (D) All the above
30. Which of the following section of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 deals with recovery of gratuity ?
- (A) Section 6
 (B) Section 7
 (C) Section 8
 (D) Section 9

31. If after the accident a 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. It was held in :
- (A) General Manager, G.I.P. Rly. *Vs.* Shankar
- (B) Sukhai *Vs.* Hukam Chand Jute Mills Ltd.
- (C) Divisional Manager KSRTC *Vs.* Bhimaiah
- (D) Mangru Palji *Vs.* Robinsons
32. Under the Section 3 of the Employees Compensation Act, 1923 the employer shall not be liable when the inquiry does not result in disablement for a period exceeding :
- (A) 3 days
- (B) 10 days
- (C) 15 days
- (D) 30 days
33. Under Section 30 of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 an appeal of orders of a Commissioner shall lie to the :
- (A) Supreme Court
- (B) District Court
- (C) High Court
- (D) Appropriate Government
34. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 came into force on :
- (A) 5th December 1970
- (B) 5th November 1970
- (C) 15th January 1971
- (D) 10th February 1971
35. Under Section 15 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 aggrieved person against the order relating to revocation of registration may file an appeal within :
- (A) 30 days
- (B) 45 days
- (C) 60 days
- (D) 90 days

36. Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 where the offence consists of disobeying a written order made by an inspector, what is limitation period for filing complaint ?
- (A) 2 months
(B) 3 months
(C) 6 months
(D) 9 months
37. Consider the following statements under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 :
- (1) 'Child' includes a still-born child.
(2) 'Establishment' does not mean factory.
Select the *correct* answer from the options given below :
- (A) (1) and (2) both are true
(B) (1) and (2) both are false
(C) (1) is true and (2) is false
(D) (1) is false and (2) is true
38. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is related to Maternity benefit ?
- (A) Article 42
(B) Article 38
(C) Article 39
(D) Article 48
39. Under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 woman who returns to duty after delivery shall, be allowed in the course of her daily work two additional breaks until the child attains the age of :
- (A) 9 months
(B) 16 months
(C) 15 months
(D) 12 months
40. Section 21 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 deals with :
- (A) Penalty for contravention of Act
(B) Registers
(C) Cognizance of offences
(D) All the above
41. Under the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 child means a person who has not completed his of age or such age as may be specified in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, whichever is more.
- (A) twelve year
(B) fourteenth year
(C) sixteen year
(D) eight year

42. Section 17A of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provides that the appropriate Government may confer powers and impose duties on a :
- District Judge
 - District Magistrate
 - Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - High Court Judge
43. According to Section 2 of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 'Day' means a period of :
- twenty-four hours beginning at midnight.
 - twenty-four hours beginning at 07:00 a.m.
 - twelve hours beginning at 07:00 a.m.
 - twelve hours beginning at 09:00 a.m.
44. Consider the following statements under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 :
- Certified standing orders become part of the statutory terms and conditions.
 - Certified standing orders are contractual terms and conditions of service.
 - Certified standing orders are binding on the employer.
 - Certified standing orders are not binding on the employees.
- Select the *correct* statement from the options given below :
- (i) and (iii)
 - (ii) and (iv)
 - (i) and (iv)
 - (iii) and (iv)
45. Under the Section 3 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 how many copies of 'Draft Standing Order' are required to submit to the certifying officer ?
- 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
46. Under the Section 2(a) of the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946 Appellate Authority is appointed by :
- High Court
 - Supreme Court
 - Labour Court
 - Appropriate Government
47. In the case of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board *Vs.* A. Rajiappa, Supreme Court defined the term :
- Dispute
 - Industry
 - Wages
 - Trade

48. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court decided that teachers are not workmen under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ?
- (A) Sunderambal *Vs.* Government of Goa
 (B) J.K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd. *Vs.* L.A.T.
 (C) Carona Sahu Co Ltd. *Vs.* Labour Court
 (D) Standard Vacuum Oil Co. *Vs.* Commissioner of Labour
49. The case of Bharat Sugar Mills Ltd. *Vs.* Jai Singh, is related with the legality of :
- (A) go-slow strike
 (B) lay-off
 (C) lock-out
 (D) retrenchment
50. What is maximum penalty of imprisonment for illegal Strikes under Section 26(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ?
- (A) one year
 (B) one month
 (C) three months
 (D) six months
51. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 Unfair Labour Practices have been listed in :
- (A) Schedule V
 (B) Schedule IV
 (C) Schedule III
 (D) Schedule II
52. How many minimum members are required for registration of Trade Union under the Trade Union Act, 1926 ?
- (A) Five
 (B) Seven
 (C) Fifteen
 (D) Twenty
53. Under the Trade Union Act, 1926 application for registration of a Trade Union shall be made to the :
- (A) Appropriate government
 (B) State Government
 (C) Registrar
 (D) Central Government

54. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* under the Trade Union Act, 1926 ?
- (A) Registered Trade Union shall be a body corporate
 - (B) Registered Trade Union shall not have perpetual succession.
 - (C) Registered Trade Union shall have power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property.
 - (D) Registered Trade Union shall have a common seal
55. Under the Trade Union Act, 1926 a copy of every alteration made in the rules of a registered Trade Union shall be sent to the Registrar within of the making of the alteration.
- (A) fifteen days
 - (B) twenty one days
 - (C) thirty days
 - (D) forty five days
56. Which Section of Trade Union Act, 1926 provides definition of Trade Union ?
- (A) Section 2(a)
 - (B) Section 2(b)
 - (C) Section 2(c)
 - (D) Section 2(h)
57. How many Acts are specified in first schedule of the Labour Laws (Simplification of Procedure for Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishment) Act, 1988 ?
- (A) Fourteen
 - (B) Sixteen
 - (C) Eighteen
 - (D) Twenty
58. Consider the following statements under the Labour Laws (Simplification of Procedure for Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 and choose the *correct* option :
- Statement No. 1**—“Small establishment” means an establishment in which not less than ten and not more than forty persons are employed.
- Statement No. 2**—“Very small establishment” means an establishment in which not more than nine persons are employed.
- (A) Both the statements are true
 - (B) Both the statements are untrue
 - (C) Statement No. 1 is true but Statement No. 2 is untrue
 - (D) Statement No. 1 is untrue but Statement No. 2 is true

59. Section 6 of the Labour Laws (Simplification of Procedure for Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 deals with :
- (A) Establishment
 (B) Exemption from furnishing or maintaining of returns
 (C) Penalty
 (D) Registers in electronic form
60. The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 applies to those establishments in the private sectors where ordinarily persons are employed to work.
- (A) twenty or more
 (B) twenty five or more
 (C) fifty or more
 (D) seventy five or more
61. Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 does not apply in relation to vacancies in any employment :
- (A) in domestic service
 (B) where the period of employment is less than three months
 (C) to do unskilled office work
 (D) all the above
62. Under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 Establishment in Public Sector means :
- (A) Department of Government
 (B) Government Company
 (C) Local authority
 (D) All the above
63. Which Section of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 deals with right of access to record ?
- (A) Section 4
 (B) Section 5
 (C) Section 6
 (D) Section 7
64. What is minimum age required for being engaged as an apprentice for designated trades related to hazardous industries under the Apprentice Act, 1961 ?
- (A) Fourteen years
 (B) Sixteen years
 (C) Eighteen years
 (D) Twenty one years

65. Under Section 4A of the Apprentice Act, 1961, if any objection raised by Apprenticeship Advisor, he shall convey to employer within :
- (A) Fifteen days
 - (B) Twenty one days
 - (C) Twenty five days
 - (D) Thirty days
66. Section 15 of the Apprentice Act, 1961 does not deal with :
- (A) Hour of work
 - (B) Salary
 - (C) Overtime
 - (D) Leave and holidays
67. As per Section 20 of the Apprentice Act, 1961 any disagreement or dispute between an employer and an apprentice arising out of the contract of apprenticeship shall be referred to the :
- (A) Labour Court
 - (B) High Court
 - (C) Apprenticeship Adviser
 - (D) Appropriate Government
68. Which of the following is not authority under the Apprentice Act, 1961 ?
- (A) The State Council
 - (B) The All India Council
 - (C) The Central apprenticeship adviser
 - (D) The State Bar Council
69. Choose the *incorrect* statement :
- (A) Labour Audit is a process of fact finding.
 - (B) Labour Audit is not continuous process.
 - (C) Social Justice is guaranteed by the Preamble of Indian Constitution.
 - (D) Labour Audit will increase workers' Social Security.
70. Which one of the following is not Benefits of Labour Audit to employer ?
- (A) Increased productivity in view of lower absenteeism in the enterprise
 - (B) Status in the society for the employer will increase
 - (C) Co-operation of and understanding with the workers will improve labour relations.
 - (D) None of the above

PART – B

71. When was the Constitution of India adopted ?
- (A) 26th January, 1949
 (B) 26th November, 1948
 (C) 26th November, 1949
 (D) 26th January, 1950
72. Preamble is a part of the Constitution. It was held in :
- (A) *Kesavananda Bharati Vs. State of Kerala*
 (B) *Zee Telefilms Ltd. Vs. Union of India*
 (C) *A.K. Gopalan Vs. State of Madras*
 (D) *Charanjit Lal Chowdhary Vs. Union of India*
73. Which one of the following is not correctly matched ?
- (A) Right to freedom—Articles 19 to 22
 (B) Right against exploitation—Articles 23 to 24
 (C) Right to freedom of Religion—Articles 29 to 30
 (D) Right to Constitutional remedies—Article 32
74. Article 15(1) prohibits the State from discriminating against any citizen on grounds of :
- (A) religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth
 (B) religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth and place of residence
 (C) religion, race, caste, sex, descent and place of residence
 (D) religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth and place of residence
75. Protection of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is provided to :
- (A) Every citizen
 (B) Every citizen except alien enemy
 (C) Every Resident of India
 (D) Every Person
76. The Fundamental Duties were inserted in the Indian Constitution by the :
- (A) 42nd Constitutional Amendment
 (B) 44th Constitutional Amendment
 (C) 24th Constitutional Amendment
 (D) 36th Constitutional Amendment

77. According to which of the following rule the words, phrases and sentences of a statute are ordinarily to be understood in their natural, ordinary or popular and grammatical meaning ?
- (A) Harmonious construction
 - (B) Literal construction
 - (C) Mischief rule
 - (D) Reasonable construction
78. *Ejusdem Generis* means :
- (A) of the same kind
 - (B) statute must be read as a whole
 - (C) express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another
 - (D) All the above
79. Which one of the following is not internal aid in interpretation ?
- (A) Preamble
 - (B) Title
 - (C) Parliamentary history
 - (D) Marginal notes
80. Sections 5 and 6 of Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with :
- (A) Recovery of possession of immovable property
 - (B) Recovery of possession of movable property
 - (C) Specific Performance of Contracts
 - (D) Contracts which cannot be specifically enforced
81. Under Specific Relief Act, 1963 an injunction is a :
- (A) Legislative Process
 - (B) Judicial Process
 - (C) Quasi-judicial Process
 - (D) Non-judicial Process
82. Which one of the following is extra-judicial remedy under Law of Tort ?
- (A) Injunction
 - (B) Specific Restitution of Property
 - (C) Self defence
 - (D) None of the above
83. Consider the following statements and choose the *correct* option.
Statement No. 1 : Law of Limitation does not bar remedy.
Statement No. 2 : Law of Limitation extinguishes rights.
- (A) Both the statements are true
 - (B) Both the statements are false
 - (C) Statement No. 1 is true but Statement No. 2 is false
 - (D) Statement No. 1 is false but Statement No. 2 is true

84. Choose the incorrect statement under the Evidence Act, 1872 :
- (A) Oral evidence must in all cases be direct.
- (B) All facts including the contents of documents may be proved by oral evidence
- (C) 'Primary evidence' means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court
- (D) Copies made from or compared with the original are secondary
85. Evidence may be given of :
- (A) any facts
- (B) only facts in issue
- (C) only relevant facts
- (D) only facts in issue and relevant facts
86. A person is unable to speak, he gives his evidence in writing. This is :
- (A) Oral evidence
- (B) Documentary evidence
- (C) Circumstantial evidence
- (D) Indirect evidence
87. A man knocked down by a speeding car and a few yards away, there is a car going. "The car has knocked down the man" this is :
- (A) Conclusive proof
- (B) Presumption of law
- (C) Presumption of fact
- (D) Mixed presumption
88. The law which determines rights and liabilities of parties :
- (A) Procedural law
- (B) Substantive law
- (C) Codified law
- (D) All the above
89. A Court tries and decides suits filed before it. This is :
- (A) Advisory jurisdiction
- (B) Appellate jurisdiction
- (C) Original jurisdiction
- (D) Special jurisdiction
90. "Judgement-debtor" means any person :
- (A) Against whom a decree has been passed
- (B) Against whom an order capable of execution has been made
- (C) (A) and (B) both
- (D) In whose favour a decree has been passed

91. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 an “anticipatory bail” is granted by the :
- (A) High Court only
 - (B) Executive Magistrate only
 - (C) Court of Session only
 - (D) High Court or Court of Session
92. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 a “Warrant case” means a case relating to an offence punishable with :
- (A) Death or imprisonment for life only
 - (B) Death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years
 - (C) Death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years
 - (D) Death or imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years
93. The Chief Judicial Magistrate can pass maximum punishment of imprisonment :
- (A) Life imprisonment
 - (B) 7 years
 - (C) 10 years
 - (D) 3 years
94. Who among the following is empowered to take security for keeping the peace under Section 107 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?
- (A) Executive Magistrate
 - (B) Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - (C) Judicial Magistrate of the first class
 - (D) Judicial Magistrate of the second class
95. According to Section 3 of Right to Information Act, 2005 who among the following has right to information ?
- (A) All citizens of India
 - (B) All persons
 - (C) All public servants
 - (D) All persons except accused of a crime

96. The Right to Information Act, 2005 received the assent of the President on :
- (A) 11th May, 2005
 (B) 15th June, 2005
 (C) 12th May, 2005
 (D) 12th June, 2005
97. Under the Right to Information Act, 2005 'record' does not include :
- (A) any microfilm of a document
 (B) manuscript
 (C) material produced by computer
 (D) none of the above
98. What is maximum penalty on a Public Information Officer (PIO) for failing to provide information under Section 20 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 ?
- (A) ₹ 20,000
 (B) ₹ 25,000
 (C) ₹ 50,000
 (D) ₹ 1,00,000
99. Which one of the following statements is false under the Right to Information Act, 2005 ?
- (A) Maximum number of member in Central Information Commission is 15 including Chief Information Commissioner
 (B) Central Information Commission shall have its Headquarter in Delhi
 (C) The State Information Commission is constituted by the State Government
 (D) The Salary of the State Chief Information Commissioner will be same as that of an Election Commissioner
100. Which one of the following statements is false under the Right to Information Act, 2005 ?
- (A) While initiating an enquiry the State Information Commission has same powers as vested in a Civil Court
 (B) The State Information Commission during the inquiry of any complaint under this Act may examine any record which is under the control of the public authority
 (C) Burden of proving that denial of information was justified lies with the PIO
 (D) None of the above

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Space for Rough Work