

QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET CODE : **A**

327

Question Paper Booklet No.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Roll No. :

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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 ballpoint pen ONLY to fill-in all the required information in OMR Answer Sheet and this Question Paper Booklet.
2. 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.
3. Candidates are required to correctly fill-in the Question Paper Booklet Code and the Question Paper Booklet No. (as mentioned on the top of this booklet) in the OMR Answer Sheet, as the same will be taken as final for result computation. Institute shall not undertake any responsibility for making correction(s) at later stage.
4. This Question Paper Booklet contains 100 questions. All questions are compulsory and carry ONE mark each. There will be no negative marking for 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 leaving all the circles blank 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.
9. Rough work, if any, should be done only on the space provided in this Question Paper Booklet.
10. The Copyright of this Question Paper Booklet and Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) contained therein solely vests with the Institute.

.....
(SIGNATURE OF CANDIDATE)

1/2015/ILGL **ANSWERS MARKED IN THE OMR ANSWER SHEET SHALL ONLY BE EXAMINED** P.T.O.

301 / 1

327

:2:

Space for Rough Work

PART – A

1. Under the Factories Act, 1948, usually the term 'precincts' is known as —
 - (A) A space enclosed by walls
 - (B) Part of factory
 - (C) Subsidiary of factory
 - (D) Walls of the factory.
2. The statutory wage ceiling under the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 is —
 - (A) ₹6,500 per month
 - (B) ₹10,000 per month
 - (C) ₹15,000 per month
 - (D) ₹25,000 per month.
3. Which of the following person is not included in the definition of 'workman' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 —
 - (A) Who is employed in a supervisory capacity drawing more than ₹6,500 but less than ₹7,500 per month as wages
 - (B) Who is employed in a supervisory capacity drawing more than ₹1,600 but less than ₹6,500 per month as wages
 - (C) Who is employed in a supervisory capacity drawing more than ₹10,000 per month as wages
 - (D) Who is employed in a supervisory capacity drawing less than ₹1,600 per month as wages.
4. As per section 16 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in every establishment wherein contract labour numbering 100 or more is ordinarily employed by a contractor, the contractor is required to provide and maintain _____ for the use of such contract labour.
 - (A) One or more rest rooms
 - (B) One or more canteens
 - (C) Creches
 - (D) First-aid facilities.
5. As per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 domestic workers or servant are treated as —
 - (A) Occupations set forth in Part-A of the Schedule
 - (B) Processes set forth in Part-B of the Schedule
 - (C) Occupations set forth in Part-B of the Schedule
 - (D) Processes set forth in Part-A of the Schedule.
6. Under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 any premises including the precincts thereof whereon twenty or more workers are working, or were working on a day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on is known as —
 - (A) Factory
 - (B) Mobile unit belonging to the armed forces
 - (C) Railway running shed
 - (D) Hotel, restaurant or eating place.

7. As per the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 the bonus should be paid within how many months from the close of the accounting year —
- (A) One month
 - (B) Two months
 - (C) Twelve months
 - (D) Eight months.
8. Which of the following is included in the definition of 'wages' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 —
- (A) Any bonus
 - (B) Any travelling concession
 - (C) Any gratuity payable on the termination of the service
 - (D) Any commission payable on the promotion of sales or business or both.
9. Which establishment is defined as 'small establishment' under the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Act, 1988 —
- (A) The establishment in which not less than 9 and not more than 20 persons are employed or were employed on any day in preceding 12 months
 - (B) The establishment in which not less than 10 and not more than 19 persons are employed or were employed on any day in preceding 12 months
 - (C) The establishment in which not more than 9 persons are employed or were employed on any day in preceding 12 months
 - (D) The establishment in which not more than 10 persons are employed or were employed on any day in preceding 12 months.
10. Which of the following is empowered under section 41D of the Factories Act, 1948 to appoint an Inquiry Committee in the event of the occurrence of an extraordinary situation involving a factory engaged in a hazardous process, to inquire into the standards of health and safety observed in the factory with a view to finding out the causes of any failure or neglect in the adoption of any measures or standards prescribed for the health and safety of the workers employed in the factory —
- (A) Central Government
 - (B) State Government
 - (C) Occupier of the factory
 - (D) Inspector of the factory.
11. Any industrial dispute or any matter appearing to be connected with, or relevant to the dispute specified in the Second Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the appropriate Government, by order in writing may make a reference for adjudication to —
- (A) Labour Court
 - (B) Court of Inquiry
 - (C) Industrial Tribunal
 - (D) National Tribunal.
12. As per section 3A and 3B of the Apprentices Act, 1961 in every designated trade, training places shall not be reserved for —
- (A) Scheduled castes
 - (B) Scheduled tribes
 - (C) Other backward classes
 - (D) Minority community.

: 5 :

13. An insured person under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is entitled to receive certain benefits. But the insured person is —
- (A) Not entitled to receive more than one benefit for the same period
 - (B) Entitled to receive more than one benefit for the same period on compassionate grounds
 - (C) Entitled to receive one benefit partly in cash and receive the other benefit in kind for the same period
 - (D) Entitled to receive more than one benefit on approval of authorities concerned.
14. Under section 2(ii) of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age is defined as —
- (A) Infant
 - (B) Child
 - (C) Adolescent
 - (D) Young.
15. According to section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 any minimum rate of wages duly fixed or revised may not consist of —
- (A) A basic rate of wages and a special allowance at a rate to be adjusted (hereinafter referred to as the cost of living allowance)
 - (B) A basic rate of wages or without the cost of living allowance and the cash value of the concession in respect of supplies of essential commodities at concessional rates where so authorized
 - (C) An all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate, the cost of living allowance and the cash value of the concessions, if any
 - (D) An all exclusive rate not allowing for the basic rate, the cost of living allowance and the cash value of the concessions, if any.
16. Under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 'accounting year' in relation to a corporation means —
- (A) The year commencing on the 1st day of April
 - (B) The period in respect of which any profit and loss account of the company is laid before the annual general meeting, whether that period is a year or not
 - (C) The year ending on the day on which the books of account of the corporation are to be closed and balanced
 - (D) The year commencing on the 1st day of January.
17. Any unpaid wages due to the workers under the Chapter VII (annual leave with wages) of the Factories Act, 1948 can be recovered as delayed wages under the provisions of the —
- (A) Minimum Wages Act, 1948
 - (B) Payment of Wages Act, 1936
 - (C) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
 - (D) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

18. Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment if he has rendered continuous service for —
- (A) Not less than three years
 - (B) Not less than five years
 - (C) Not less than seven years
 - (D) Not less than ten years.
19. As per the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 a woman is entitled to maternity benefit if she has actually worked in an establishment of the employer for a period of not less than —
- (A) Eighty days in the twelve months immediately preceding the date of her expected delivery
 - (B) Ninety days in the twelve months immediately preceding the date of her expected delivery
 - (C) Hundred days in the twelve months immediately preceding the date of her expected delivery
 - (D) Hundred twenty days in the twelve months immediately preceding the date of her expected delivery.
20. The body, by whatever name called, to which the management of the affairs of a trade union is entrusted is defined as —
- (A) Body corporate under the Trade Union Act, 1926
 - (B) Agent under the Trade Union Act, 1926
 - (C) Office-bearer under the Trade Union Act, 1926
 - (D) Executive under the Trade Union Act, 1926.
21. Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 the principal employer of an establishment can employ contract labour if —
- (A) The principal employer has not obtained the certificate of registration
 - (B) The work is of urgent nature
 - (C) The work is not of perennial nature
 - (D) The work provides instant employment to a considerable number of unemployed persons.
22. As per the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 Standing Orders shall come into operation —
- (A) On the expiry of 15 days from the date on which the authenticated copies are sent to employer and workers representatives
 - (B) On the expiry of 30 days from the date on which the authenticated copies are sent to employer and workers representatives
 - (C) On the expiry of 60 days from the date on which the authenticated copies are sent to employer and workers representatives
 - (D) On the expiry of 6 weeks from the date on which the authenticated copies are sent to employer and workers representatives.
23. Under section 55 of the Factories Act, 1948, an adult worker shall not work continuously for more than five hours unless he has had a rest interval of at least —
- (A) One hour
 - (B) 45 minutes
 - (C) Half an hour
 - (D) Two hours.

24. If the services of an employee have been terminated for riotous or disorderly conduct or any other act of violence on his part, the gratuity payable to him under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 may —
- (A) Be forfeited wholly or partially
 - (B) Not to be forfeited wholly or partially
 - (C) Be given at the discretion of employer
 - (D) Be referred to the trade union.
25. Which Act, regulates employment of women in certain establishments for a certain period before and after childbirth and provides for maternity and other benefits —
- (A) The Apprentices Act, 1961
 - (B) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
 - (C) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
 - (D) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.
26. Under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 an establishment which is not an establishment in public sector and where ordinarily twenty-five or more persons are employed to work for remuneration is defined as —
- (A) Employment exchange
 - (B) Establishment in public sector
 - (C) Establishment in private sector
 - (D) Public company.
27. Under the Apprentices Act, 1961 any industry or business in which any trade, occupation or subject field in engineering or technology or any vocational course may be specified as a designated trade is defined as —
- (A) Industry
 - (B) Business
 - (C) Trade
 - (D) Designated trade.
28. The authority to hear and decide claim arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages under section 20 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is —
- (A) Any Commissioner for workmen's compensation
 - (B) Any officer of the local government
 - (C) Any officer of the State government below the rank of Labour Commissioner
 - (D) Employer.
29. In terms of section 25N of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 a workman employed in any industrial establishment shall be retrenched by the employer by giving _____ notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment.
- (A) One month
 - (B) Three months
 - (C) Fifteen days
 - (D) Twenty-one days.

30. Every State Council constituted under the Apprentices Act, 1961 should be affiliated to the —
- (A) State Council
 - (B) State Apprenticeship Council
 - (C) National Council
 - (D) Central Apprenticeship Council.
31. In the case of *Workmen of Dimakuchi Tea Estate v. Dimakuchi Tea Estate*, which of the following objectives of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are not laid down by the Supreme Court —
- (A) Promotion of measures of securing and preserving amity and good relations between the employer and workmen
 - (B) Investigation and settlement of industrial disputes between employers and employees
 - (C) Promotion of collective bargaining
 - (D) Promotion of lay-off and lock-outs.
32. Which of the following Act is not a Scheduled Act as specified in the First Schedule to the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 —
- (A) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
 - (B) The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942
 - (C) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
 - (D) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
33. According to section 66 of the Factories Act, 1948 a woman shall not be allowed to work in any factory except between the hours of —
- (A) 6 A.M. and 7 P.M.
 - (B) 6 A.M. and 9 P.M.
 - (C) 8 A.M. and 9 P.M.
 - (D) 8 A.M. and 8 P.M.
34. The employer's contribution rate in every wage period under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is —
- (A) 1.25% of the wages paid/payable
 - (B) 1.75% of the wages paid/payable
 - (C) 4.25% of the wages paid/payable
 - (D) 4.75% of the wages paid/payable.
35. According to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 modification of Standing Orders will not be affected until —
- (A) The expiry of 1 month from the date on which the Standing Orders were last modified or certified as the case may be
 - (B) The expiry of 2 months from the date on which the Standing Orders were last modified or certified as the case may be
 - (C) The expiry of 3 months from the date on which the Standing Orders were last modified or certified as the case may be
 - (D) The expiry of 6 months from the date on which the Standing Orders were last modified or certified as the case may be.

36. Who among the following fixes the minimum rate of wages for piece work, known as minimum piece rate under section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 —
- (A) Employer
 - (B) Contractor
 - (C) Labour Commissioner
 - (D) Appropriate government.
37. Which of the following benefit is not covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 —
- (A) Sickness benefit
 - (B) Maternity benefit
 - (C) Disablement benefit
 - (D) Recreational benefit.
38. Who is eligible to become an apprentice under the Apprentices Act, 1961 —
- (A) Any person who is of 14 years or above, fulfills the basic physical and educational standards as defined in the Apprentices Act, 1961
 - (B) Any person who is of 16 years or above, fulfills the basic physical or educational standards as defined in the Apprentices Act, 1961
 - (C) Any person who is of 18 years or above, fulfills the basic physical and educational standards as defined in the Apprentices Act, 1961
 - (D) Any person who is of 21 years or above, fulfills the basic physical and educational standards as defined in the Apprentices Act, 1961.
39. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 does not apply to which of the following —
- (A) Every factory, mine, oilfield, plantation, port and railway company
 - (B) Every shop or establishment within the meaning of any law for the time being in force in relation to shops and establishments in a State, in which ten or more persons are employed, or were employed, on any day of the preceding twelve months
 - (C) Every shop or establishment within the meaning of any law for the time being in force in relation to shops and establishments in a State, in which less than 10 persons are employed, or were employed, on any day of the preceding twelve months
 - (D) Such other establishments or class of establishments in which ten or more employees are employed, or were employed, on any day of the preceding twelve months as the Central Government may, by notification specify in this behalf.
40. Which one of the following Acts prevents discrimination against women employees while making recruitment for the same work or work of similar nature, or in any condition of service subsequent to recruitment —
- (A) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
 - (B) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
 - (C) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
 - (D) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

41. Section 36A of the Factories Act, 1948 provides that in any factory no portable electric light or any other electric appliance of voltage exceeding _____ shall be permitted for use inside any chamber, tank, vat, pit, pipe, flue or other confined space unless adequate safety devices are provided.
- (A) 42 Volts
 - (B) 24 Volts
 - (C) 50 Volts
 - (D) 100 Volts.
42. As per the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 wage-period shall not exceed —
- (A) Half a month
 - (B) One month
 - (C) Two months
 - (D) Three months.
43. Who is responsible for giving notification of vacancies to employment exchanges under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 —
- (A) Employment exchange
 - (B) The employer
 - (C) The employee
 - (D) Establishment in private sector.
44. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which of the following matter does not fall within the jurisdiction of Labour Courts —
- (A) Hours of work and rest intervals
 - (B) The application and interpretation of standing orders
 - (C) Withdrawal of any customary concession or privilege
 - (D) The propriety or legality of an order passed by an employer under standing orders.
45. A factory which is engaged in any process of blending, packing or repacking of tea or coffee for a period not exceeding seven months in a year under section 19(A) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is known as —
- (A) Seasonal factory
 - (B) Non-seasonal factory
 - (C) Manufacturing process
 - (D) Scheduled employment.
46. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 applies to every factory and every other establishment in which _____ persons are employed on any day during an accounting year.
- (A) Twenty or more
 - (B) Twenty five or more
 - (C) Fifty or more
 - (D) Hundred or more.
47. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 failure, refusal or inability of an employer to give employment, to a workman whose name appears on the muster-rolls of his industrial establishment and who has not been retrenched due to break-down of machinery is defined as —
- (A) Lay-off
 - (B) Lock out
 - (C) Retrenchment
 - (D) Termination.

48. Excluded employee under Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 means an employee drawing pay exceeding —
- (A) ₹6,500 per month
 - (B) ₹15,000 per month
 - (C) ₹10,000 per month
 - (D) ₹20,000 per month.
49. Under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 the basic wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable, either in cash or in kind, to a person employed in respect of employment or work done in such employment, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled is defined as —
- (A) Wage
 - (B) Remuneration
 - (C) Salary
 - (D) Contract of employment.
50. As per the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 in the case of death resulting from injury, the amount of compensation payable to an employee is —
- (A) ₹90,000
 - (B) ₹1,00,000
 - (C) ₹1,20,000
 - (D) ₹1,40,000.
51. The limitation period of prosecutions under section 27 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is —
- (A) Three years
 - (B) One year
 - (C) Nine months
 - (D) Three months.
52. Which of the following body registers a Trade Union —
- (A) Controller of Trade Union
 - (B) Registrar of Trade Union
 - (C) Registrar of Societies
 - (D) Controller of Societies.
53. Which one of the following Acts requires employers in industrial establishments formally to define conditions of employment under them —
- (A) The Apprentices Act, 1961
 - (B) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
 - (C) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
 - (D) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.
54. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 applies to every establishment/contractor in which _____ or more workmen are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months as contract labour —
- (A) 7
 - (B) 10
 - (C) 15
 - (D) 20.

55. According to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibition of employment of children is not applicable to any workshop wherein any process is carried on by the occupier —
- (A) With the aid of his family
 - (B) With the aid of foreign government
 - (C) With the aid of his friends
 - (D) With the aid of public.
56. In terms of section 10A of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 where any workman is suspended by the employer pending investigation or inquiry into complaints or charges of misconduct against him, the employer shall pay to such a workman the subsistence allowance, at the rate of _____ per cent of the wages which the workman was entitled to immediately preceding the date of such suspension, for the first ninety days of suspension.
- (A) Fifty
 - (B) Sixty
 - (C) Seventy five
 - (D) Ninety.
57. Under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 such disablement, whether of a temporary or permanent nature, as incapacitates an employee for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of the accident resulting in such disablement is defined as —
- (A) Total disablement
 - (B) Partial disablement
 - (D) Serious bodily injury
 - (D) Fatal accident.
58. Under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 employment of or work by a woman is prohibited during —
- (A) Three weeks immediately following the day of her delivery, miscarriage or medical termination of pregnancy
 - (B) Six weeks immediately following the day of her delivery, miscarriage or medical termination of pregnancy
 - (C) Nine weeks immediately following the day of her delivery, miscarriage or medical termination of pregnancy
 - (D) Twelve weeks immediately following the day of her delivery, miscarriage or medical termination of pregnancy.
59. The insurance benefit under the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 has increased by _____ in addition to the existing admissible benefits *w.e.f.* 1st September, 2014.
- (A) 20%
 - (B) 25%
 - (C) 50%
 - (D) 70 %.
60. As per Section 2(11) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 superannuation in relation to an employee, who is the member of the Pension Scheme, means the attainment, by the said employee, of the age of —
- (A) Fifty-eight years
 - (B) Fifty-five years
 - (C) Sixty years
 - (D) Sixty-two years.

61. The minimum number of persons required for registration of a trade union are —
- (A) 2
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 10.
62. In the event of any dispute relating to the amount of gratuity payable, the employer shall deposit such amount as he admits to be payable by him —
- (A) With the Civil Court
 - (B) With the Revenue Court
 - (C) With the Labour Inspector
 - (D) With the Controlling Authority.
63. According to section 10B of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 reports of fatal accidents and serious bodily injuries are required to be forwarded to the Commissioner within —
- (A) Fifteen days of the death or serious bodily injury
 - (B) Ten days of the death or serious bodily injury
 - (C) Seven days of the death or serious bodily injury
 - (D) Three days of the death or serious bodily injury.
64. According to the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 where the employment of any person is terminated by or on behalf of the employer, the wages earned by him shall be paid —
- (A) Before the expiry of the second working day from the day on which his employment is terminated
 - (B) Before the expiry of the fifth working day from the day on which his employment is terminated
 - (C) Before the expiry of the seventh working day from the day on which his employment is terminated
 - (D) Before the expiry of the tenth working day from the day on which his employment is terminated.
65. In which of the following cases, the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 —
- (A) When the injury does not result in disablement for a period exceeding 3 days.
 - (B) When the injury does not result in disablement for a period not exceeding 2 days.
 - (C) When the injury does not result in disablement for a period equal to 3 days.
 - (D) When the injury does not result in disablement for a period exceeding one day.

66. Section 28 of the Factories Act, 1948 provides that in a factory, every hoist and lift shall be properly maintained and thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once in every period of —
- (A) Three months
 - (B) Six months
 - (C) Nine months
 - (D) Twelve months.
67. As per section 13A of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 every register and record required to be maintained shall be preserved for a period of —
- (A) Three years after the date of the last entry made therein
 - (B) Five years after the date of the last entry made therein
 - (C) Eight years after the date of the last entry made therein
 - (D) Nine years after the date of the last entry made therein.
68. Under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 work in respect of which the skill, effort and responsibility required are the same, when performed under similar working conditions, by a man or a woman and the differences, if any, between the skill, effort and responsibility required of a man and those required of a woman are not of practical importance in relation to the terms and conditions of employment is defined as —
- (A) Equal work or work of a same nature
 - (B) Equal work or work of a similar nature
 - (C) Same employment or employment of a similar nature
 - (D) Same work or work of a similar nature.
69. 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 —
- (A) Twenty one years
 - (B) Fifteen years
 - (C) Sixteen years
 - (D) Eighteen years.
70. An employee who is employed in a seasonal establishment and who is not so employed throughout the year, the employer shall pay the gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 at the rate of —
- (A) Three days' wages for each season
 - (B) Five days' wages for each season
 - (C) Seven days' wages for each season
 - (D) Ten days' wages for each season.

PART – B

71. Protection of natural environment is an objective expressly stated in —
- (A) Fundamental rights
(B) Fundamental duties
(C) Directive principles of State policy
(D) Social measures.
72. Under the Constitution of India which of the following is not a fundamental right —
- (A) Right to equality
(B) Right to freedom
(C) Right to property
(D) Right to freedom of religion.
73. Judicial review under the Constitution of India :
- (i) is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution
(ii) can only be excluded by a constitutional amendment.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct —
- (A) (i) only
(B) (ii) only
(C) Both (i) and (ii)
(D) Neither (i) nor (ii).
74. Emergency shall be proclaimed by —
- (A) Governor on the basis of the recommendation of Chief Justice of High Court
(B) The President of India on the basis of the recommendation of Chief Justice of India
(C) The President of India on the basis of the recommendation of the Union Cabinet
(D) Governor on the recommendation of Chief Minister of the State.
75. Which of the following writ is applicable for dispute regarding refund of money illegally collected as higher secondary education cess by income-tax authorities —
- (A) *Habeas corpus*
(B) *Certiorari*
(C) *Quo warranto*
(D) *Mandamus*.
76. According to which rule of interpretation, the words, phrases and sentences of a statute are ordinarily to be understood in their natural, ordinary or popular and grammatical meaning unless such a construction leads to an absurdity or the content or object of the statute suggests a different meaning —
- (A) Rule of literal construction
(B) Rule of reasonable construction
(C) Rule of harmonious construction
(D) Rule of *ejusdem generis*.

77. Which of the following may not be taken into account as internal aids in interpretation while interpreting a statute —
- (A) Preamble
 - (B) Heading and title of a chapter
 - (C) Dictionaries
 - (D) Marginal notes.
78. According to section 5 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 a person, entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover the same in the manner provided by —
- (A) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
 - (B) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 - (C) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
 - (D) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
79. Rakesh conveys land to Amit, who bequeaths it to Sonu and dies. Thereupon Sonakshi gets possession of the land and produces a forged instrument stating that the conveyance was made to Bimal in trust for him. Who may obtain the cancellation of the forged instrument under the Specific Relief Act, 1963 —
- (A) Rakesh
 - (B) Amit
 - (C) Sonu
 - (D) Sonakshi.
80. Section 27 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 lays down that any person interested in a contract may sue to have it rescinded, and such rescission may be adjudged by the Court where the contract is voidable by the plaintiff. Here 'contract' means —
- (A) A contract in writing
 - (B) A contract in will
 - (C) A contract in oral
 - (D) A contract in spirit.
81. "An infringement of a right *in rem* of a private individual gives a right of compensation at the suit of the injured party." This statement is given by —
- (A) Salmond
 - (B) Fraser
 - (C) Winfield
 - (D) Fleming.
82. Liability in tort depends upon —
- (A) Number of damages
 - (B) Quantity of injury
 - (C) Infringement of legal right
 - (D) Encroachment of interest.

83. Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 allows the extension of prescribed period in certain cases on sufficient cause being shown for the delay. This is known as doctrine of sufficient cause for condonation of delay. The test of 'sufficient cause' is purely —
- (A) An open test
 (B) An intention test
 (C) An objective test
 (D) An individualistic test.
84. Section 24 of the Limitation Act, 1963 deals with computation of time mentioned in the instruments. It states that all instruments shall for the purposes of the Act, be deemed to be made with reference to —
- (A) The Gregorian calendar
 (B) The Arabian calendar
 (C) The Greek calendar
 (D) The Hindu calendar.
85. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter is interpreted as —
- (A) Facts
 (B) Circumstances
 (C) Document
 (D) Evidence.
86. Which principle/doctrine says that a man cannot approbate and reprobate, or that a man shall not say one thing at one time and later on say a different thing —
- (A) Doctrine of indoor management
 (B) Doctrine of constructive notice
 (C) Principle of *estoppel*
 (D) Principle of equity.
87. Right of appeal is a —
- (A) Natural right attached to litigation
 (B) Inherent right attached to litigation
 (C) Right given by the statute
 (D) Normal right attached to litigation.
88. Which of the following remedies is available to a defendant if an *ex-parte* decree is passed against him :
- (i) He may file an appeal against the *ex-parte* decree under section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
 (ii) He may file an application for review of the judgement.
 (iii) He may apply for setting aside the *ex-parte* decree.
- Select the correct answer from the options given below —
- (A) (i) only
 (B) (i) and (ii) only
 (C) (ii) and (iii) only
 (D) (i), (ii) and (iii).

89. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 the defendant has to file a written statement of his defence within a period of _____ from the date of service of summons.
- (A) 30 Days
(B) 45 Days
(C) 60 Days
(D) 90 Days.
90. In the case of a conflict between the doctrine of *res judicata* and the doctrine of *lis pendens* —
- (A) The doctrine of *lis pendens* prevails over the doctrine of *res judicata*
(B) The doctrine of *res judicata* prevails over the doctrine of *lis pendens*
(C) The doctrine of *res sub-judicata* prevails over the doctrine of *lis pendens*
(D) Only the doctrine of *lis pendens* prevails.
91. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years is defined as —
- (A) Summons case
(B) Sentence case
(C) Warrant case
(D) Accused.
92. Every inquiry other than a trial conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 by a Magistrate or Court, carries the following features :
- (i) The inquiry is different from a trial in criminal matters
(ii) Inquiry is wider than trial
(iii) Inquiry stops when trial begins.
- Select the correct answer from the options given below —
- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) .
(B) (i) and (ii) only
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (i) only.
93. Any sentence of death passed by an Additional Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the —
- (A) Sessions Judge
(B) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(C) Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
(D) High Court.
94. An order under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 can remain in force for two months, and may be extended further by the State Government if it considers necessary for a period not exceeding —
- (A) Twelve months
(B) Eight months
(C) Six months
(D) Five months.

95. Under section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 which of the following is issued by the Court, either for appearance or for producing a document or thing which may be issued to an accused person or witness —
- (A) Warrant
(B) Summons
(C) Notice
(D) Arrest order.
96. As per section 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 a Magistrate of the First Class is authorised to pass a sentence of—
- (A) Imprisonment upto 3 years
(B) Imprisonment upto 5 years
(C) Imprisonment upto 7 years
(D) Imprisonment upto 10 years.
97. The requisites of a 'complaint' to a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 are :
- (i) An oral or a written allegation
(ii) Some person known or unknown has committed an offence
(iii) It must be made to a Magistrate
(iv) It must be made with the object that he should take action
(v) A police report.
- Select the correct answer from the options given below —
- (A) (i), (ii) and (v) only
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
(C) (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only.
98. Which of the following is not a mode of payment of fee for seeking information under the Right to Information Act, 2005 —
- (A) Demand draft
(B) Banker's cheque
(C) Promissory note
(D) Indian postal order.
99. Under the Right to Information Act, 2005 the First Appellate Authority in exceptional cases shall dispose off the appeal within how many days of the receipt of the appeal —
- (A) 30
(B) 45
(C) 60
(D) 90
100. The number of Central Information Commissioners prescribed under section 12 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 are —
- (A) Not exceeding five
(B) Not exceeding seven
(C) Not exceeding ten
(D) Not exceeding eleven.

327

:20:

Space for Rough Work