

दक्षिणमध्यरेलवे
SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY



No.SCR/P-HQ/228/EC/CLA/PRQ

मुख्यालय Headquarters Office,
कार्मिकविभाग Personnel Branch,
सिकंदराबाद Secunderabad, 500025
Date: 11.12.2025

**Sr.DPOS; SC, GNT, BZA, GTL.
DPOS(Co.ord); HYB & NED,
WPOS; LGD, GTPL & TPTY, SPO/CH/LGD**

Sub: Formation of panel for promotion to the post of Chief Law Assistant in Level-7 of 7th
CPC Pay Matrix against 60% promotional quota-reg
Ref: This office's notification dated 16.10.2025

A sample questions booklet for selection to the post of Chief Law Assistant in Level-7 of 7th CPC Pay against 60% Promotional quota is enclosed.

The questions are only indicative in nature.

Actual question paper may contain questions not only from sample questions booklet but also covering from the syllabus.

The candidates may acknowledge this.

Encl: As above

M. V. Prasad
(M V Prasad) 11/12/2025
APO/Co-ord

For Principal Chief Personnel Officer

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1996

1.	ADR stands for_____	C
	A) Automated Discovery Response	
	B) Alternate Dispute Resolution	
	C) Alternative Dispute Resolution	
2.	Conciliation proceeding come to an end when_____	D
	A) It appears to the conciliator that there exists the possibility of a settlement	
	B) The conciliator formulates the terms of a settlement	
	C) The parties along with the conciliator draw up a plan for settlement	
3.	Which of the following matters cannot be referred to ADR	C
	A) Customer complaints	
	B) Civil cases	
	C) Criminal cases	
4.	Which of the following model law was used by the Indian Arbitration and conciliation Act 1996?	D
	A) Constitution of India	
	B) Guidelines of Supreme Court of India	
	C) European Commercial Arbitration Procedure	
5.	Which among the following is the main objective of the Arbitration Act, 1996?	C
	A) To comprehensively cover international commercial arbitration	
	B) To ensure that arbitral tribunal within the limits of court's jurisdiction	
	C) To minimize the supervisory role of courts in the arbitral process	
6.	None of the above	C
	The power of court to refer parties for arbitration would and must necessarily include, imply and inhere in it	
	A) The power and jurisdiction to advise the parties	
	B) The power and jurisdiction to review the award	
7.	Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 applies where	A
	A) The place of arbitration is in India	
	B) the place of arbitration is outside India, but is in Asia	
	C) The place of arbitration is outside India, but is in Europe	
8.	The place of arbitration is anywhere in the world.	A
	An arbitral award made under Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 shall be considered as a	
	A) Domestic award	
	B) Foreign award	
9.	General award	C
	International award.	
	In the matters governed by Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996	
	A) A judicial authority can intervene generally	

	B)	A judicial authority shall not intervene under any circumstances	
	C)	A judicial authority cannot intervene except where so provided in this Part	
	D)	Either (A) or (C).	
10.	Arbitral proceedings commence		A
	A)	On the date on which a request for a dispute to be referred to arbitration is received by the respondent	
	B)	On the date when the respondent gives consent to the appointment of the arbitrator	
	C)	On the date when the arbitrator issues notice of the parties	
	D)	On the date when the statement of claim and written submission of defence is made.	
11.	An arbitrator:		D
	A)	Is chosen and paid by the disputant	
	B)	Acts in accordance with privately chosen procedure so far as that is not repugnant to public policy	
	C)	Only (A) is correct	
	D)	Both (A) and (B) are correct.	
12.	An arbitral award:		D
	A)	Must be connected with the subject-matter of the dispute arbitrated	
	B)	Must be founded on principle of trust	
	C)	Both (A) and (B) are correct	
	D)	Only (A) is correct	
13.	An arbitral award		B
	A)	Has to be in writing but need not be signed	
	B)	Has to be in writing and signed by the members of the arbitral tribunal	
	C)	May be oral	
	D)	Either (A) or (B) or (C).	
14.	An arbitral award		A
	A)	Must state the reasons upon which it is based	
	B)	Must state the reasons upon which it is based only when the parties have agreed for the same	
	C)	Need not state the reason upon which it is based	
	D)	May state or may not state the reasons upon which it is based as per discretion of the members of the arbitral tribunal.	
15.	After the arbitral award is made, each party shall be delivered		B
	A)	The original award	
	B)	A signed copy of the award	
	C)	A photocopy of the award	
	D)	An unsigned copy of the award.	
16.	An arbitral award becomes enforceable when		C
	A)	The time for making an application for setting aside the arbitral award has expired and no such application has been made	
	B)	An application for setting aside the arbitral award has been refused	
	C)	Either (A) or (B)	
	D)	Neither (A) nor (B).	
	Which of the following is the correct statement		
	A)	An arbitral award can be inferred with if it is contrary to the substantive	

		provisions of the Act or against the terms of the contract	D
	B)	An arbitral award can be set aside if the arbitral tribunal has not followed the mandatory procedure prescribed under the Act	
	C)	An arbitral award can be set aside if it is contrary to fundamental policy of	
		Indian law, or the interest of India, or justice or morality	
	D)	All of the above.	
19.	Statutory arbitration is:		
	A)	Imposed on the parties by operation of law	
	B)	A compulsory arbitration	D
	C)	Where consent of the parties is not necessary	
	D)	All of the above.	
20.	Which is incorrect statement:		
	A)	Arbitrator is a person to whom the matters in the dispute are submitted by the parties	B
	B)	The Arbitral Tribunal can make law of its own	
	C)	The Arbitral Tribunal is the creature of an agreement	
	D)	Both (B) and (C) are incorrect.	
21.	Court under Section 2(1)(e), Arbitration and Conciliation Act means		
	A)	Court of Small Causes	
	B)	Principal Civil Court and Civil Court of an inferior grade	C
	C)	Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction	
	D)	All of the above.	
22.	A 'Party' within the meaning of Section 2, Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 means		
	A)	Party to the contract	B
	B)	Party to the arbitration agreement	
	C)	Party to the suit/ proceedings	
	D)	Either (A) or (B) or (C).	
23.	The definition of 'Arbitral Tribunal' under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 means		
	A)	Sole arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators	A
	B)	Sole arbitrator only	
	C)	Panel of arbitrators only	
	D)	Presiding officer.	
24.	A written statement of the reasons for the challenge to the arbitral tribunal has to be sent within		
	A)	15 days of becoming aware of the constitution or the reasons	
	B)	30 days of becoming aware of the constitution or the reasons	A
	C)	7 days of becoming aware of the constitution or the reasons	
	D)	60 days of becoming aware of the constitution or the reasons	
25.	The arbitral tribunal has the jurisdiction to rule		
	A)	On its own jurisdiction	
	B)	On objections as to the existence of the arbitration agreement	D
	C)	On objection as to the validity of the arbitration agreement	
	D)	All of the above.	
26.	A plea questioning the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal		

	A)	Must be raised before or at the time of submission of statement of defence	
	B)	May be raised after the submission of the statement of defence	A
	C)	Can be raised at any time before the conclusion of arbitral proceedings	
	D)	Can be raised at any time before the making of arbitral award.	
27.	A party shall be precluded from raising the question of jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal		D
	A)	Where he has appointed the arbitrator.	
	B)	Where he has participated in the appointment of the arbitrator	
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	
	D)	Neither (A) nor (B).	
28.	During the arbitral proceedings the arbitral tribunal		C
	A)	Can make interim award	
	B)	May require a party to provide appropriate security	
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	
	D)	Either (A) or (B).	
29.	The arbitral tribunal has the jurisdiction to		A
	A)	Award interest on the whole or part of the money	
	B)	Award interest on the whole of the money Only	
	C)	Award interest on part of the money only	
	D)	Either (B) or (C).	
30.	The expression 'Arbitration agreement' under Section 7 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 means		B
	A)	Any agreement which have arisen under the Arbitration Act of 1940	
	B)	Any agreement to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, contractual or not.	
	C)	Any agreement to submit to arbitration certain disputes of civil nature	
	D)	Any agreement to submit to arbitration certain disputes of criminal nature.	
31.	Which is incorrect statement:		C
	A)	Arbitration agreement is a kind of contract	
	B)	Parties to the arbitration must be legal persons	
	C)	Arbitration agreement recognises verbal agreement	
	D)	None of the above	
32.	Which Article of the Constitution of India authorises the government to enter into an arbitration agreement:		B
	A)	Art. 235	
	B)	Art. 299	
	C)	Art. 39	
	D)	Both (A) and (C).	
33.	Under Section 7, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, an arbitration agreement		A
	A)	Shall be in writing	
	B)	May be oral	
	C)	Either in writing or oral	
	D)	Neither in writing nor oral.	
34.	Reference in a contract to a document containing an arbitration clause		
	A)	Does not constitute an arbitration agreement	

	B)	Constitutes an arbitration agreement if the contract is in writing and the reference is such as to make that arbitration clause part of the contract	B
	C)	Constitutes an arbitration agreement where the contract though oral, the reference is such as to make that arbitration clause part of the contract	
	D)	Either (B) or (C).	
35.		Under Section 7, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, an arbitration agreement shall be in writing if it is contained in	D
	A)	A document signed by the parties	
	B)	An exchange of letters, telex, telegrams or other means of telecommunication which provide a record of the agreement	
	C)	An exchange of statements of claim and defence in which the existence of the agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by the other party	
	D)	Either (A) or (B) or (C).	
36.		Section 9 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with:	A
	A)	Interim measures by the court	
	B)	Discretionary powers of the court	
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	
	D)	None of the above.	
37.		Under Section 10, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, the parties are free to determine the number of ' arbitrators, provided that such number	D
	A)	Does not exceed three	
	B)	Does not exceed five	
	C)	Does not exceed seven	
	D)	Is not an even number.	
38.		Under Section 11, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, a person for being an arbitrator	C
	A)	Must be an Indian national	
	B)	Must be an Indian citizen	
	C)	May be a person of any nationality	
	D)	May be a person of any nationality, except an alien enemy.	
39.		In an arbitration by three arbitrators where the parties fail to agree upon appointment of arbitrators, under Section 11, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996:	A
	A)	Each party shall appoint one, and the two appointed arbitrators shall appoint the third arbitrator	
	B)	The claimant shall appoint two arbitrators and the disputant shall appoint one	
	C)	The disputant shall appoint two arbitrators and the claimant shall appoint one	
	D)	All the three, to be appointed by the Court.	
40.		Under Section 11, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, the arbitrator has to be appointed	D
	A)	Within 30 days of the arbitration agreement	
	B)	Within 30 days of arising of the dispute	
	C)	Within 30 days of failure to resolve the dispute of their own	
	D)	Within 30 days from the receipt of request for appointment of arbitrator from the other party.	
41.		A party.....	

	A)	Cannot challenge an arbitrator appointed by him	
	B)	May challenge an arbitrator appointed by him for reason of which he becomes aware after the appointment has been made	
	C)	May challenge an arbitrator appointed by him for reason known to him before the appointment is made	B
	D)	May challenge an arbitrator appointed by him irrespective of the reasons being known to him before the appointment or becoming aware of thereasons after the appointment has been made.	
42.	Section 12 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with		
	A)	Procedure 'for arbitration	
	B)	Grounds for challenge to Arbitrator	B
	C)	Finality of award	
	D)	None of the above.	
43.	Section 12(3) provides the ground for challenging to the arbitrator when:		
	A)	He is not independent or impartial	D
	B)	He is a foreign national	
	C)	He is not qualified as per agreement between the parties	
	D)	Both (A) and (C).	
44.	Where there is a challenge to arbitrator under any procedure agreed upon by the parties, the Arbitral Tribunal shall		
	A)	Send the matter to the court	
	B)	Appoint any other arbitrator at its own discretion	D
	C)	Not continue the arbitral proceedings	
	D)	Continue the arbitral proceedings and shall decide on the challenge.	
45.	The mandate of an arbitrator shall terminate		
	A)	When he withdraws from his office for any reason	
	B)	When he becomes de jure or defacto unable to act without undue delay	D
	C)	When the parties have agreed to terminate arbitrator's authority	
	D)	All of the above.	
46.	Which is incorrect statement:		
	A)	The arbitral tribunal is bound by Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	
	B)	The arbitral tribunal is bound by Indian Evidence Act, 1872	C
	C)	Both (A) and (B) are incorrect	
	D)	None of the above.	
47.	The provision which provides for mutual settlement of dispute by parties before the arbitral tribunal is laid down under:		
	A)	Section 24	
	B)	Section 30	B
	C)	Section 29	
	D)	Section 27.	
48.	The arbitral tribunal may by order terminate the arbitral proceedings when:		
	A)	When parties have mutually agreed to seek termination of arbitral proceedings	
	B)	When the claimant withdraws his disputed case and which is not objected by the respondent	D
	C)	When the arbitral Tribunal thinks it is impossible to continue proceedings	
	D)	all of the above.	

49.	The request for the correction or interpretation of the award by the arbitral Tribunal has to be made by the party:		B
	A)	Within sixty days	
	B)	Within thirty days	
	C)	Within ninety days	
50.	The provision for setting aside the arbitral award is laid down under:		C
	A)	Section 32 of the Act	
	B)	Section 36 of the Act	
	C)	Section 34 of the Act	
51.	An arbitral award may be set aside by the court if:		D
	A)	The arbitral award is in conflict with the public policy of India	
	B)	The subject-matter of dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law for the time being in force	
	C)	Both (A) and (B) are incorrect	
52.	An application for setting aside an arbitral award must be made by the party after receiving the award within:		A
	A)	Three months	
	B)	Thirty days	
	C)	Ninety days	
53.	The delay in making an application for setting aside the arbitral award under Section 34		B
	A)	Cannot be condoned	
	B)	Can be condoned for a maximum period of 30 days	
	C)	Can be condoned for a maximum period of 60 days	
54.	For condonation of delay in making an application for setting aside the arbitral award		A
	A)	Section 34 of the Act is complete in itself	
	B)	Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 is applicable	
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	
55.	Delay in making an application for setting aside the arbitral award		B
	A)	Can be condoned under Section 5 of Limitation Act	
	B)	Cannot be condoned by invoking Section 5 of Limitation Act	
	C)	May be condoned under Section 5 of Limitation Act as per discretion of the court	
56.	The conciliation proceedings:		D
	A)	Can be used as evidence in any judicial proceedings	
	B)	Can be used as evidence only in the arbitral proceedings	
	C)	Can be used as evidence only on the discretion of the judge or arbitrator	
57.	Conciliation proceedings shall commence:		B
	A)	When both the parties comes to a written agreement	
	B)	When written invitation to conciliation is made to the other party	

	C)	When both the parties agree for conciliation mutually	
	D)	None of the above.	
58.	In Conciliation:		B
	A)	The parties come to settlement after the award of the conciliator	
	B)	The parties come to a settlement without making of any award by the conciliator	
	C)	The parties come to any settlement only after the agreement ' of settlement or conciliation is signed in front of the conciliator	
	D)	All of the above.	
59.	The conciliator is required to be bound by		A
	A)	Principles of natural justice	
	B)	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	
	C)	Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	
	D)	Both (A) and (C).	
60.	Conciliation proceedings shall be terminated_____		D
	A)	by signing of the settlement agreement by the parties, on the date of agreement	
	B)	by written declaration of the parties and the conciliator to terminate the conciliation proceedings on the date of declaration	
	C)	by written declaration of the parties addressed to the conciliator to the effect that conciliation proceedings are terminated, on the date of declaration	
	D)	All of the above	
61.	Under Arbitration and conciliation Act,1996 number of members that can constitute Arbitral Tribunal is		D
	A)	One	
	B)	Two	
	C)	Three	
	D)	Any odd number	
62.	Arbitral proceedings are deemed to have been commenced from the date:		D
	A)	Arbitral Tribunal is constituted	
	B)	Claim statement is filed	
	C)	Reply to claim statement is filed	
	D)	Notice demanding arbitration is served on the other party	
63.	Arbitrator is a judge:		D
	A)	Chosen by parties	
	B)	Appointed by court at the request of party	
	C)	Named in the arbitration agreement	
	D)	Any one of the above	
64.	Arbitral Tribunal is bound by:		D
	A)	CPC	
	B)	Evidence Act	
	C)	(A)&(B)	
	D)	None of the above	
65.	Arbitral Tribunal can take		C
	A)	Only oral evidence	
	B)	Only documentary evidence	
	C)	Both oral and documentary evidence	
	D)	No evidence can be take	
66.	Arbitral Tribunal is empowered to pass:		

	A)	Interim order	
	B)	Interim award	
	C)	(A)or(B)	D
	D)	(A)&(B)	
67.	Under the Arbitration and conciliation Act, an Arbitral award will be enforceable like a decree:		
	A)	After expiry of 3 months	A
	B)	Immediately	
	C)	After expiry of six months	
	D)	It cannot be enforced.	
68.	Under Sec 31 (8) of A&C Act, the costs of Arbitral Tribunal can be fixed by:		
	A)	The parties	C
	B)	Courts	
	C)	Arbitral Tribunal itself	
	D)	None of the above	
69.	According to the arbitration Act, 'waiver' means		
	A)	To waive right to object	A
	B)	To waive right to claim	
	C)	To waive right to appoint arbitrator	
	D)	To waive right to defend claims	
70.	If the Arbitral Tribunal fails to conduct proceedings, it can be terminated:		D
	A)	By the claimant	
	B)	By respondent	
	C)	By the authority who appointed the Arbitral Tribunal	
	D)	Court on an application by aggrieved party	
71.	If the Arbitral Tribunal consisting three members, the arbitral award passed should be signed by		
	A)	All the members	C
	B)	Presiding arbitrator	
	C)	Majority of the members	
	D)	Any of the above	
72.	Out of three, only two members have signed the award:		
	A)	It is not valid	B
	B)	It is valid provided reasons for not signing by the third arbitrator are recorded	
	C)	It will be valid after obtaining 3rd member's signature	
	D)	None of the above	
73.	If the parties are aggrieved of the costs and expenses fixed by the Arbitral Tribunal, they may approach civil court under:		
	A)	Sec 34	C
	B)	Sec 37	
	C)	Sec 39	
	D)	Sec 21	
74.	As per the arbitration Act, the procedure to be followed by Arbitral Tribunal by default will be		
	A)	As agreed by parties	A
	B)	As decided by the tribunal	
	C)	Court procedure	
	D)	As decided by presiding arbitrator	

75.	Once Arbitral Tribunal parts with the final award:		B
	A)	No corrections are permitted	
	B)	Typographical errors only can be rectified	
	C)	any mistakes can be corrected	
	D)	None of the above	
76.	Additional award means		D
	A)	There is no such definition	
	B)	Award passed with respect to additional claims	
	C)	Additional amounts for the same claims	
	D)	Award for the claims omitted in the original award	
77.	Arbitral Tribunal can decide its own jurisdiction under		D
	A)	Sec 13	
	B)	Sec 14	
	C)	Sec 15	
	D)	Sec 16.	
78.	If the appointed arbitrator is not possessing requisite qualifications, then the aggrieved party has to file application under:		B
	A)	Sec 11	
	B)	Sec 12	
	C)	Sec 13	
	D)	Sec 16	
79.	Under Arbitration and conciliation Act,1996 number of members that can constitute Arbitral Tribunal is		D
	A)	Only one	
	B)	Two	
	C)	Any even number	
	D)	Any odd number	
80.	Under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 an Arbitral award is enforceable like a decree		D
	A)	After expiry of 3 months and 30 days	
	B)	Where the time for making an application to set aside the arbitral award has expired	
	C)	An application to set aside the arbitral award is refused	
	D)	B & C	
81.	The following is not an alternative dispute resolution mechanism		C
	A)	Arbitration	
	B)	Lok adalat	
	C)	Lokayukta	
	D)	Conciliation	
82.	If the Arbitral Tribunal consisting of three members, out of three arbitrators, only two members have signed the award and the third arbitrator refused to sign the award: The Arbitration Award is		B
	A)	Not valid	
	B)	It is valid provided reasons for not signing by the third arbitrator are recorded	
	C)	It will be valid only after obtaining 3rd member's signature	
	D)	None of the above	
83.	Once Arbitration award is signed and sent to the parties		B
	A)	No corrections are permitted	
	B)	Typographical errors only can be rectified	

	C)	any mistakes can be corrected	
	D)	None of the above	
84.	Competenz-Competenz rule is provided under		D
	A)	Sec 13	
	B)	Sec 14	
	C)	Sec 15	
	D)	Sec 16	
	In matters governed by the arbitration and consolidation act 1996, no judicial authority shall intervene except where so provided in the Act. This statement is :		A
	A)	True	
	B)	False	
	C)	Partially correct	
	D)	None of the above	
86.	An arbitration clause maybe in the form of		C
	A)	An arbitration clause in a contract	
	B)	In the form of a separate agreement	
	C)	Either (A) or (B)	
	D)	None of the above	
87.	Can a foreigner be appointed as an arbitrator in a domestic arbitration?		A
	A)	Yes	
	B)	No	
	C)	Cannot say	
	D)	None of the above	
88.	If the claimant fails to submit his claim statement even after opportunities then, arbitral Tribunal:		B
	A)	Can decide the claims on the basis of record	
	B)	Shall terminate the proceedings	
	C)	Shall pass ex parte orders	
	D)	Can do (A) or (B)	
89.	If the respondent do not come forward with the reply statement even after repeated opportunities, Arbitral Tribunal:		B
	A)	Shall terminate the arbitral proceedings	
	B)	Can decide claims on the basis of record available before it	
	C)	Act as per a or b as he deems fit	
	D)	Pass award based on claim	
90.	Mode fee structure of fees are rates of the arbitral tribunal is provided under —		D
	A)	First Schedule of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996	
	B)	Second Schedule of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996	
	C)	Third Schedule of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996	
	D)	Fourth Schedule of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996	
91.	Part III of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 relates to		C
	A)	Domestic Arbitration	
	B)	International Arbitration	
	C)	Conciliation	
	D)	Enforcement of Foreign Award	
92.	Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 provides that		
	A)	There shall be one conciliator	

	B)	If parties agree, there shall be one, two or three conciliators	B
	C)	If parties agree, any number	
	D)	Only A&B are correct	
93.	Which of the following statement is not correct regarding arbitral award		A
	A)	It may be either oral or in writing	
	B)	If signed by majority members of the Tribunal it is sufficient	
	C)	It can be challenged under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996	
	D)	It shall be enforced in accordance with CPC 1908 as if it were a decree of a court	
94.	Arbitral Award (i) Must be connected with the subject - matter of the dispute arbitrated (ii) Must be founded on principle of trust		A
	A)	Only (i) is correct	
	B)	Only (ii) is correct	
	C)	Both (i) and (ii) are correct	
	D)	Both (i) and (ii) are wrong	
95.	Private Arbitration is also described as.		B
	A)	Integral arbitration	
	B)	Consensual arbitration	
	C)	Domestic arbitration	
	D)	None of the above	
96.	Statutory arbitration is		D
	A)	Imposed on the parties by operation of law	
	B)	A compulsory arbitration	
	C)	Where consent of the parties is not necessary	
	D)	All of the above	
97.	The Arbitral Tribunal may arrange for administrative assistance by a suitable .		C
	A)	Institution	
	B)	Person	
	C)	Either institution or person	
	D)	Neither (A) nor (B)	
98.	The provision of Section 8, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 are ---.		A
	A)	Pre-emptory	
	B)	Directory	
	C)	Discretionary	
	D)	Optional	
99.	Section 39 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with-		C
	A)	Costs of arbitration	
	B)	Fees for the arbitrators	
	C)	Unpaid costs of arbitration	
	D)	None of the above	
100.	Foreign Award implies -		D
	A)	Where one of the parties is foreign national	
	B)	Where the award is made in foreign country	
	C)	Where subject matter deals with international trade	
	D)	All of the above	
101.	Part-III of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, deals with-		
	A)	Geneva conventions	

	B)	Conciliation	B
	C)	UNCITRAL	
	D)	New York Convention Awards	
102.	The power and functions of the conciliator under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been laid down-		C
	A)	Section 64	
	B)	Section 62	
	C)	Section 67	
	D)	Section 63	
103.	Arbitral Tribunal can admit expert evidence of a person:		B
	A)	Who is an expert in the subject and also had some nexus with the case	
	B)	Expert with no nexus with the case	
	C)	Any outsider, who can depose	
	D)	Who is an advocate	
104.	Fee structure is covered _____ Section of Arbitration and Conciliation Act		C
	A)	5/V	
	B)	6/VI	
	C)	4/IV	
	D)	7/VII	
105.	The number of arbitrator must always be		A
	A)	Odd	
	B)	Even	
	C)	Odd or even	
	D)	Three	
106.	How much extra percentage fee is to be given if the tribunal is having sole arbitrator (Single member Tribunal) under Schedule 4		A
	A)	25%	
	B)	30%	
	C)	50%	
	D)	10%	

Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985

107.	Limitation prescribed under AT Act, for filing case before CAT is		B
	A)	Six months	
	B)	One year	
	C)	One year six months	
	D)	Three years.	
108.	An aggrieved employee, after submitting representation to Rly. Admn. Has to normally wait for _____ before filing case before CAT.		A
	A)	Six months	
	B)	One year	
	C)	Two years	
	D)	Three years	
109.	Before 1997, an appeal against the order of CAT had to be filed before:		C
	A)	High Court	
	B)	Principal Bench	
	C)	Supreme Court	

	D)	None	
110.	Petition filed against the order of CAT before High Court is:		B
	A)	Appeal	
	B)	Judicial review	
	C)	Review	
	D)	None of the above	
111.	Limitation period prescribed under Section 21 of Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 for filing a case before CAT is		B
	A)	Six months	
	B)	One year	
	C)	One year six months	
	D)	Three years.	
112.	A petition can be filed by a retired employee before a CAT at		D
	A)	Within the territorial jurisdiction of CAT where he retired last	
	B)	Within the territorial jurisdiction of CAT where he is residing now	
	C)	Within the territorial jurisdiction of CAT where the cause of action arose	
	D)	All of the above	
113.	An employee working with South Eastern Rly. Kolkatta, on retirement settled in Vijayawada. He had some problem with his pension payment. He can file an OA before CAT Bench of:		D
	A)	Kolkatta	
	B)	Hyderabad	
	C)	Any where in India d	
	D)	Either a or b	
114.	A' living in Vijayawada made a transaction with —B' at Khammam. _B' resides in Warangal. The two agreed that when any dispute arise, they may file case before Courts at Hyderabad for convenience sake. Parties:		C
	A)	Can decide to file case before any court they choose	
	B)	Can give mutual consent as to the territorial jurisdiction of a court	
	C)	Territorial jurisdiction of a court depends upon the place of residence	
	D)	Any of the above	
115.	Administrative Tribunal Act was passed in the year		B
	A)	1984	
	B)	1985	
	C)	1986	
	D)	1987	
116.	The maxim audi alteram partem denotes		B
	A)	No one shall judge his own case	
	B)	No one shall be condemned unheard	
	C)	Rights are better than the duties	
	D)	Contempt of court in case of non compliance of order	
117.	Against any order of the Government regarding service of an employee, an original application can be filed before the CAT within of the order.		C
	A)	90 days	
	B)	3 years	
	C)	1 year	
	D)	2 years	
118.	Which of the following statements is correct in respect of Central Administrative Tribunals Act		

	A)	It was enacted in pursuance of Article 323 A of the Constitution	A
	B)	Powers of review are not provided under the Act	
	C)	The provisions of this Act apply to the staff of Supreme Court and High Courts	
	D)	The Act was enacted in 1984	
119.	As per Rule 17 the Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1987 an Application for review:		D
	A)	No application for review shall be entertained unless it is filed within thirty days from the date of receipt of copy of the order sought to be reviewed.	
	B)	A review application shall ordinarily be heard by the same Bench which has passed the order, unless the Chairman may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct it to be heard by any other Bench.	
	C)	Unless otherwise ordered by the Bench concerned, a review application shall be disposed of by circulation and the Bench may either dismiss the application or direct notice to the opposite party.	
	D)	All of the above	

Official Languages Act, 1963

120.	Under which Section of the Official Language Act, some documents are compulsorily prepared, issued in both Hindi and English languages?		B
	A)	Section 3(1)	
	B)	Section 3(3)	
	C)	Section 3(2)	
121.	Who is empowered to make rules to implement the Official Language Act?		A
	A)	Central Government	
	B)	State Government	
	C)	Governor	
122.	The definition of 'working knowledge in Hindi' is given in which rule of the Official Language Rules?		D
	A)	7	
	B)	8	
	C)	9	
123.	The names of the Central Government offices of which _____percent employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi are notified in the Gazette. ?		C
	A)	60	
	B)	70	
	C)	80	
124.	According to the Official Language Rules, in which language can any employee can submit his application, appeal or representation?		B
	A)	In Hindi	
	B)	In Hindi-English	
	C)	In English	

	D)	In any language	
125.	According to Official Language Rule-12, who is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring proper compliance of the instructions issued in connection with the Official Language Act and Rules?		B
	A)	Rajbhasha Adhikari	
	B)	Administrative Head of the office	
	C)	Concerned Dealer	
	D)	All of the above	
126.	In which order the boards are displayed in non-Hindi speaking areas?		B
	A)	Hindi, English, Regional Language	
	B)	Regional Language, Hindi, English	
	C)	English, Hindi, Regional Language	
	D)	Regional Language, English, Hindi	
127.	Under which rule of the Official Language rules, 1976, an employee can write notings or minutes on the file in Hindi or English?		B
	A)	Rule 3(1)	
	B)	Rule 8(1)	
	C)	Rule 7(1)	
	D)	Rule 10(1)	

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

129.	The Chairman of the drafting committee of constituent assembly of India was		A
	A)	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	
	B)	Sri Babu Rajendra Prasad	
	C)	Dri Sarvepalli Radha Krishnan	
	D)	Sri Jawaharlal Nehru	
130.	The term —State’ defined in:		A
	A)	Article 12	
	B)	Article 13	
	C)	Article 14	
	D)	Article 15	
131.	An appeal from the order of CAT lies to:		B
	A)	High Court	
	B)	Supreme Court	
	C)	Industrial Tribunal	
	D)	Rly Board	
132.	Equality before law: “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India to which Article this fundamental right refers?		A
	A)	Article 14	
	B)	Article 15	
	C)	Article 16	
	D)	Article 17	
133.	Which Article states — “The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex place of birth or any of them”		

	A)	Article 14	B
	B)	Article 15	
	C)	Article 16	
	D)	Article 17	
134.	Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment is provided in		C
	A)	Article 14	
	B)	Article 15	
	C)	Article 16	
	D)	Article 17	
135.	“Creamy layer” concept was expounded by Supreme Court in:		A
	A)	Indira Sawanay Vs.UOI	
	B)	Balaji Vs. State of Mysore	
	C)	Devasan Vs.UOI	
	D)	Akhil Bharatiya Karmachari Sangh Vs.UOI	
136.	The Supreme Court in the following case, held that reservation shall not exceed 50%:		A
	A)	Balaji Vs. State of Mysore	
	B)	Devadasan Vs UOI	
	C)	State of Kerala Vs.N.M.Thomas	
	D)	Indira Sawanay Vs.UOI	
137.	Double jeopardy means:		B
	A)	A person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence twice	
	B)	No person shall be punished for the same offence twice	
	C)	No person shall be punished for any offence	
	D)	A person shall be punished for an offence without committing it by him	
138.	Which Article of the Constitution says —No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once:		B
	A)	Article 20 (1)	
	B)	Article 20 (2)	
	C)	Article 20 (3)	
	D)	Article 21	
139.	Right to pollution free air falls under which Article of Constitution		A
	A)	Article 21	
	B)	Article 22	
	C)	Article 23	
	D)	Article 24	
140.	Dr. Ambedkar, Chairman of the drafting committee of constituent assembly of India, describes which Article is the very heart of the Constitution of India		A
	A)	Article 32	
	B)	Article 226	
	C)	Article 14	
	D)	Article 16	
141.	Which Article of Constitution deals with “Free legal Aid to poor, illiterate and indigent persons”:		D
	A)	Article 37	
	B)	Article 38	
	C)	Article 39	

	D)	Article 39 A	
142.	Supreme Court may accept an appeal by granting Special leave. The power to grant such special leave is vested in the Supreme Court by :		B
	A)	Article 37	
	B)	Article 136	
	C)	Article 144	
	D)	Article 226	
143.	Under Article 226 the High Court is empowered to issue Writs to government authorities in the nature of:		D
	A)	Habeas Corpus	
	B)	Prohibition, Mandamus	
	C)	Quo warranto, certiorari	
	D)	All of the above	
144.	When a writ of mandamus can be issued:		D
	A)	It is a legal remedy available under Constitution whenever there is infringement of fundamental rights	
	B)	It can be granted only against public authority	
	C)	It can be granted only when there is legal duty cast on the public authority.	
	D)	All of the above	
145.	All contracts made in the exercise of the executive power of the Union shall be expressed to be made by:		A
	A)	The President	
	B)	The Governor	
	C)	Principal Secretary Concerned to the UOI	
	D)	Minister concerned	
146.	If the requirements of Article 299 are not complied with, then the consequences are :		D
	A)	The government is not bound by the contract because Article 299 is mandatory	
	B)	The Officer executing the contract would be personally bound	
	C)	If the government enjoys the benefit of the contract, it is bound to recompense.	
	D)	All of the above	
147.	Government of India may sue or be sued by the name of the Union of India under which Article:		B
	A)	Article 299	
	B)	Article 300	
	C)	Article 302	
	D)	None of the above	
148.	“Doctrine of pleasure” was initially originated in which of the following country		B
	A)	France	
	B)	Great Briton	
	C)	America	
	D)	India	
149.	Under which Article, doctrine of pleasure‘ is incorporated in Indian Constitution		C
	A)	Article 300	
	B)	Article 308	

	C)	Article 310	
	D)	Article 312	
150.	In which Article, the provisions relating to dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacity under the Union or State is dealt with		C
	A)	Article 309	
	B)	Article 310	
	C)	Article 311	
	D)	Article 312	
151.	What are the restrictions on the —doctrine of pleasure:		D
	A)	Removal cannot be done by a subordinate authority than the appointing authority	
	B)	Reasonable opportunity be given	
	C)	Principles of natural justice have to be followed	
	D)	None of the above	
152.	Which Article of the Constitution states that —the official language of the Union shall be in Devanagari script. The form of numerals to be used for the official purpose shall be the international form of Indian numerals :		B
	A)	Article 340	
	B)	Article 343	
	C)	Article 344	
	D)	Article 345	
153.	It is not permissible to change the basic structure or frame work of the Constitution. In which judgement, the Supreme Court made this observation		B
	A)	Menaka Gandhi Vs. UOI	
	B)	His Holiness Kesavananda Bharathi Sripadagalavaru Vs.State of Kerala	
	C)	Minerva Mills Vs.UOI	
	D)	Indira Gandhi Vs. Raj Narain	
154.	Right to information flows from which of the following Articles:		C
	A)	Articles 19 & 20	
	B)	Articles 21 & 22	
	C)	Articles 19 & 21	
	D)	Articles 14 & 19	
155.	His Holiness Kesavananda Bharathi Sripadagalavaru Vs.State of Kerala case is also known as the case of:		B
	A)	Fundamental rights case	
	B)	Basic Structure case	
	C)	Amendment case	
	D)	None of the above	
156.	Govt. contracts are governed under which Article of Constitution of India.		D
	A)	300	
	B)	301	
	C)	311	
	D)	299	
157.	Article ___ of constitution provides safeguard to a Govt. servant before he was removed/dismissed or compulsory retired from service:		C
	A)	309	
	B)	310	

	C)	311	
	D)	All of the above	
158.	Part IV of the Constitution of India related with		B
	A)	Emergency Provisions	
	B)	Directive Principles	
	C)	Fundamental Rights	
	D)	Office of the President	
159.	Doctrine of Eclipse pertains to		A
	A)	Revival of Dormant Law or void law	
	B)	Jurisdiction of any Act	
	C)	Power of Parliament	
	D)	Power of Supreme Court	
160.	Scope of Article 226 is wider than the scope of Article 32		A
	A)	True	
	B)	False	
	C)	Depends on the petition	
	D)	Scope is same for both	
161.	Scope of Judicial Review is not applicable to which Schedule		D
	A)	8/VIII	
	B)	10/X	
	C)	7/VII	
	D)	9/IX	
162.	The concept of Rule of Law was given by		C
	A)	Austin	
	B)	Julius Stone	
	C)	Dicey	
	D)	Roscoe Pound	
163.	Double jeopardy was given in which Article of the Indian Constitution		B
	A)	20(1)	
	B)	20(2)	
	C)	20(3)	
	D)	None of the above	
164.	Which Article gives a Civil Servant protection from arbitrary removal from service		D
	A)	300	
	B)	285	
	C)	299	
	D)	311	
165.	Supreme Court mentioned the right to die or suicide in which famous case		B
	A)	Golaknath Vs. State of Punjab	
	B)	Gian Kaur Vs. State of Punjab	
	C)	Minerva Mills for Union of India	
	D)	Shankar Prasad Vs. Union of India	
166.	Which Schedule covers Languages of India		A
	A)	VIII	
	B)	IX	
	C)	X	
	D)	XI	
167.	Part XVII (17) of the Constitution pertains to		
	A)	Official language	

	B)	Directive Principles	A
	C)	Fundamental Rights	
	D)	Office of the President	
168.	Provision regarding equal pay for equal work for both men and women is given specifically in _____		B
	A)	Article 16 of the Constitution	
	B)	Article 39 of the Constitution	
	C)	Article 38 of the Constitution	
	D)	Article 37 of the Constitution	
169.	Which Article of the Constitution provides exemption from state taxation on property of Unions		D
	A)	Article 300	
	B)	Article 299	
	C)	Article 309	
	D)	Article 285	
170.	It is not open to the citizens to give up the fundamental rights guaranteed in the constitution of India. This doctrine is called		A
	A)	doctrine of waiver	
	B)	be doctrine of severability	
	C)	doctor of eclipse	
	D)	None of the above	
171.	Which of the following doctrines is based on the rule that you cannot do indirectly what you cannot do directly		A
	A)	doctrine of colorable legislation	
	B)	doctrine of pith and substance	
	C)	doctrine of repugnancy	
	D)	None of the above	
172.	Who is competent to amend fundamental rights?		B
	A)	Supreme Court	
	B)	Parliament	
	C)	President India	
	D)	They are not amendable	
173.	Fundamental rights as given in the constitution of India are		A
	A)	Subject to reasonable restrictions	
	B)	Absolute	
	C)	Inalienable	
	D)	None of the above	
174.	which of the following Articles is available only to the citizens of India		D
	A)	Article 16	
	B)	Article 19	
	C)	Article 29	
	D)	All of the above	
175.	Which of the following is a procedural defense that forbids person from being tried again on the same hour similar charges following a legitimate acquittal or conviction?		A
	A)	Double jeopardy	
	B)	Ex post facto law	
	C)	Testimonial compulsion	
	D)	None of the above	

176.	Separation of the judiciary from the executive has been provided in which of the following Articles of the constitution?		A
	A)	Article 50	
	B)	Article 49	
	C)	Article 44	
	D)	Article 48	
177.	Equal pay for equal work for both men and women has been laid down in the Indian constitution as, one of the directive principles of the state policy in		A
	A)	Article 39	
	B)	Article 51 A	
	C)	Article 44	
	D)	Article 38	
178.	Article 285 of the constitution of India provides for exemption of property of the Union from State taxation.		A
	A)	Exemption of all taxes imposed by a State government	
	B)	Exemption of only entry tax	
	C)	Exemption of certain taxes as provided by that State	
	D)	None of the above	
179.	Article 299 of the constitution of India deals with		C
	A)	All contracts made in the exercise of the executive power of the Union	
	B)	All contracts made in the exercise of the executive power of the State	
	C)	Both (A) & (B)	
	D)	None of the above	
180.	All contracts and all assurances of property made in the exercise of the executive power of the Union shall be executed on behalf of the President or the Governor by such persons and in such manner as he may direct or authorise. Which Article provides for this		B
	A)	Article 285	
	B)	Article 299	
	C)	Article 300	
	D)	Article 301	
181.	Which Article of the Constitution of India refers to "Recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State"		A
	A)	Article 309	
	B)	Article 308	
	C)	Article 311	
	D)	Article 310	
182.	Language to be used in the Supreme Court and in High courts will be in the English language until parliament by law provides otherwise. – Which Article states this		A
	A)	Article 348	
	B)	Article 350	
	C)	Article 342	
	D)	Article 349	
183.	Under which provision of the Constitution writs can be issued		C
	A)	Article 226	
	B)	Article 32	

	C)	Articles 226 & 32	
	D)	Article 219	
184.	Article 227 of the Constitution is		B
	A)	Appellate jurisdiction of the High Courts	
	B)	Supervisory jurisdiction of the High Courts	
	C)	Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court	
	D)	Supervisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court	
185.	Special Leave Petition can be filed before the Supreme Court under Article		A
	A)	Article 136	
	B)	Article 32	
	C)	Article 142	
	D)	Article 226	
186.	Which of the following statement is not correct regarding Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)		B
	A)	These are not enforceable by a Court of Law	
	B)	These can be enforceable by Court of Law	
	C)	Uniform Civil Code for all Citizens is a DPSP	
	D)	These are fundamental to govern the State	
187.	Which Article of the Constitution relates to contracts made in the exercise of executive powers of the Union		D
	A)	Article 285	
	B)	Article 300	
	C)	Article 300 A	
	D)	Article 299	
188.	The Union List consists of		A
	A)	97 subjects	
	B)	61 subjects	
	C)	47 subjects	
	D)	73 subjects	
189.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act promulgated in the year		B
	A)	1980	
	B)	1986	
	C)	1985	
	D)	1987	
190.	Which Article of the Constitution of India prohibits child labour?		D
	A)	Article 33	
	B)	Article 23	
	C)	Article 25	
	D)	Article 24	
191.	Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act was passed in the year		B
	A)	1952	
	B)	1956	
	C)	1953	
	D)	1954	
192.	Under Hindu law registration of valid marriage is		A
	A)	Compulsory	
	B)	Optional	
	C)	Registration of marriage is not valid at all	

	D)	None of the above	
193.	Fundamental duties are non justiciable and non enforceable. Choose the correct option		B
	A)	False	
	B)	True	
	C)	Partially true	
	D)	None of the above	
194.	Right to property is under which Article?		B
	A)	Article 300	
	B)	Article 300A	
	C)	Article 300B	
	D)	Article 300C	
195.	Keshavananda Bharati case is associated with		C
	A)	Fundamental Rights	
	B)	Directive Principles of State Policy	
	C)	Basic Structure doctrine	
	D)	Armed rebellion	
196.	The High Court has the power to issue writs under Article		C
	A)	Article 32	
	B)	Article 220	
	C)	Article 226	
	D)	Article 344	
197.	Executive power of the State is vested with		C
	A)	People of the State	
	B)	Chief Minister of the State	
	C)	Governor of the State	
	D)	State Legislature	
198.	After a Bill has been passed by the Parliament and sent to the President		D
	A)	He can refuse to sign it	
	B)	He has to sign it	
	C)	He can change certain clauses of the Bill	
	D)	He can send it back for consideration	
199.	A Law made by Parliament having extra-territorial operation shall		C
	A)	not be deemed invalid	
	B)	be deemed invalid	
	C)	be deemed ultra-vires	
	D)	be deemed unconstitutional	
200.	To adjudicate on any dispute relating to any inter-state rivers or inter-state valley		D
	A)	Only the Supreme Court is empowered under Article 131	
	B)	High Court of concerned State enjoys concurrent jurisdiction	
	C)	President of India only has the power to decide	
	D)	The parliament is empowered to establish Tribunal and to that extent the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be extended	
201.	The Supreme Court of India is		A
	A)	A Court of Record and has power to punish for its contempt	
	B)	Like House of Lords on its judicial side	
	C)	In all respect like the Supreme Court of the USA	
	D)	None of the above	
202.	Supreme Court has original jurisdiction		

	A)	In all inter-state or Union-State disputes	
	B)	In all disputes relating to international relations	
	C)	In disputes to which India and foreign States are parties	A
	D)	In conflict between two foreign States	
203.		It is inappropriate for a petitioner in Public Interest Litigation to	
	A)	Write to any judge of the Supreme Court	A
	B)	Act pro bono publico	
	C)	Withdraw proceedings	
	D)	Ask for the direction for a new legislation	
204.		Which Article lays down that the laws declared by the Supreme Court would be binding on the courts in India?	
	A)	Article 131	B
	B)	Article 141	
	C)	Article 143	
	D)	Article 142	
205.		Article 14 guarantees similar treatment and not identical treatment held in:	
	A)	State of Orissa Vs. Prassana Kumar Sahoo	D
	B)	State of Rajasthan Vs. Jagdish Nassari	
	C)	T. Devdasan Vs. Union of India	
	D)	Ashutosh Gupta VS. State of Rajasthan	
206.		Sexual Harassment of Women at working place was recognised as violation of Human Rights to Human dignity in	
	A)	Sarla Mudgal Vs. State of T.N.	B
	B)	Vishakha Vs. State of Rajasthan	
	C)	Nargesh Mirza Vs. Air India	
	D)	Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India	
207.		Which Amendment in the Constitution abolished Right to Property as Fundamental Right Under Article 31 of Constitution	
	A)	44th Amendment	A
	B)	42nd Amendment	
	C)	25th Amendment	
	D)	1st Amendment	
208.		Five Judges constitution Bench held that imparting Education cannot be treated as a Trade or Business in which of the following cases	
	A)	Unnikrishnan's Case	A
	B)	Mohini Jains Case	
	C)	Dinesh Kumar's Case	
	D)	P.A. Inamdar's Case	
209.		Right to education is declared as Fundamental Right in	
	A)	Olga Telli's Case	C
	B)	Mohini Jain's Case	
	C)	Unnikrishnan's Case	
	D)	In Re Kerala Education Bill	
210.		Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may be connected with	
	A)	Judicial review	C
	B)	Judicial intervening	
	C)	Judicial Activism	
	D)	Judicial Sanctity	
211.		In which case Supreme Court laid down doctrine of Basic Structure	

	A)	Shankari Prasad's Case	
	B)	Golakhnath Case	
	C)	Kesavananda Bharti's Case	C
	D)	Indira Gandhi's Case	
212.	Right to Life Under Article 21 also includes Right to livelihood decided in which case		
	A)	Maneka Gandhi's Case	C
	B)	Golakhnath Case	
	C)	Olega Tellis Case	
	D)	Kesavananda's Case	
213.	Environmental related cases are connected to which Article (Fundamental rights) under Indian Constitution		
	A)	Article 21	A
	B)	Article 21A	
	C)	Article 32	
	D)	Article 25	
214.	New Chapter of Tribunals was added by Constitutional which amendment		
	A)	25th Amendment	B
	B)	42nd Amendment	
	C)	44th Amendment	
	D)	1st amendment	
215.	Administrative tribunals for service matters are falling under following Articles		
	A)	Article 323 A and 323 B	A
	B)	Article 323 C and 323 D	
	C)	Article 322 A and 322 B	
	D)	Article 322 C and 322 D	
216.	Article 323 A and Article 323 B provide for exclusion from jurisdiction of "all Courts" whether this statement is true or false choose correct option		
	A)	True	A
	B)	False	
	C)	Partially true	
	D)	Partially false	
	In which case, the Supreme Court observed that the powers of the High Court cannot be taken away in service matters:		C
217.	A)	S.P.Sampat Kumar Vs. Union of India	
	B)	Union of India Vs. Deep Chand Pandey	
	C)	L. Chandra Kumar Vs. Union of India	
	D)	R.K.Jain's Case	
218.	Right to property in India is		
	A)	Fundamental Right	B
	B)	Constitutional Right	
	C)	Legal Right	
	D)	Human Right	
219.	Acquiring land without payment of compensation would have been arbitrary, violating		
	A)	Article 14	A
	B)	Article 15	
	C)	Article 19	

	D)	Article 21	
220.	In Somawati v. State of Punjab, the Supreme Court held that object of the Land Acquisition Act was to empower the government to acquire land		
	A)	Only for public purposes	
	B)	For a company	
	C)	If for a company, the purpose of the company should be directly connected with or for the construction of some work which is likely to prove directly useful to the public land	d
	D)	all the above	
221.	Who is competent to enact law relating to acquisition of property?		
	A)	Union Government	
	B)	State Government	C
	C)	Both Union & State Government	
	D)	Neither Union nor State Government	
222.	Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right?		
	A)	Right against exploitation	
	B)	Right to Constitutional Remedies	C
	C)	Right to property	
	D)	Cultural and educational rights	
223.	The Panchayat Raj system came in existence by the		
	A)	42nd Constitutional Amendment	
	B)	52nd Constitutional Amendment	D
	C)	26th Constitutional Amendment	
	D)	73rd Constitutional Amendment	
224.	Fundamental Rights have no value without -		
	A)	Right to freedom	
	B)	Right to freedom of religion	D
	C)	Right to property	
	D)	Right to Constitutional Remedies	
225.	Indian citizenship can be acquired by -		
	A)	Birth	
	B)	Descent	D
	C)	Registration and naturalisation	
	D)	Any of the above	
226.	Which constitutional Article lays down the provision for a National Commission for SC & ST ?		C
227.	A)	Article 337	
	B)	Article 334	
	C)	Article 338	
	D)	Article 339	
228.	Total number of Schedules in Constitution of India is -		
	A)	28	
	B)	97	D
	C)	7	
	D)	12	
229.	Constitution of India came into effect on -		
	A)	26/01/1950	
	B)	26/11/1949	A
	C)	20/11/1950	

	D)	20/01/1949	
230.	Total No. of fundamental rights in Constitution of India is:		C
	A)	12	
	B)	8	
	C)	6	
	D)	10	
231.	Petitions for special leave to appeal under Article 136 of the Constitution before the Supreme Court of India is entertained as		C
	A)	Original Jurisdiction	
	B)	B. Appellate jurisdiction	
	C)	Extra-ordinary Appellate Jurisdiction	
	D)	Special jurisdiction	
232.	As per Civil Rules of Practice – a place appointed by a party, or his Advocate, at which service of summons, notice or other process may be made on such party is called		A
	A)	Address for service	
	B)	Address of house	
	C)	Address for litigation	
	D)	Address for conciliation	
233.	Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was replaced by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act in		B
	A)	2012	
	B)	2013	
	C)	2014	
	D)	2015	
234.	Under the Land Acquisition Act, the process of acquisition begins with a preliminary notification on signaling the need to acquire the land		C
	A)	Notification is issued in the official gazette only	
	B)	Notification is issued in two daily newspapers circulated in the concerned locality	
	C)	Notification is issued both in official gazette as well as in two daily newspapers circulated in the concerned locality of which at least one shall be in the regional language.	
	D)	Both (A) & (B)	
235.	The notification under the Land Acquisition Act puts forward		C
	A)	The intention of the government to acquire land	
	B)	Entitles the government officials to investigate and ascertain whether the	
		land is suitable for the purposes	
	C)	Both (A) & (B)	
236.	An award for acquisition of land by Collector is an offer of compensation made on behalf of the government		C
	A)	Claimant may not accept the award or accept it with protest	
	B)	Person not accepting the award or accepting with protest has a right make an application to the Collector to refer the matter to the Civil Court for determination of market value of the land acquired	
	C)	Both (A) & (B) are correct statements	

	D)	Only (B) is correct statement	
237.		Which one is the not correct under Land Acquisition Act, 1894	
	A)	The land acquired for public purpose shall be used for the same	
	B)	It is obligatory upon the State to return the land to the original land owner if it is not put to use for what purpose the land is acquired.	D
	C)	The land acquired for a company first vests in the State and then is transferred to the company on payment of amount or cost of acquisition	
	D)	If the acquired land is no longer required by the company it should not be offered back to the original owner	
238.		<i>Necessitas publica major est quam privata</i> means	
	A)	Public necessity is greater than private necessity	A
	B)	Necessity is basis of private law	
	C)	Law should be based on necessity	
	D)	Majority should be consulted to make good law	
239.		In how many months, from the date of publication, the Collector should make award in cases of land acquisition	
	A)	12	A
	B)	15	
	C)	17	
	D)	19	
240.			

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1986

		No appeal by a person who is required to pay any amount in terms of an order of the National Commission shall be entertained by the Supreme Court unless that person had deposited% of that amount or thousand whichever is less.	
	A)	25%, 25	B
	B)	50%, 50	
	C)	50%, 75	
	D)	75%, 75	
241.		Appeal by a person who is required to pay any amount in terms of an order of State Commission shall not be entertained by the National Commission unless the appellant has deposited%age of the amount or Rs..... Thousand whichever is less.	
	A)	25, 25	D
	B)	25, 35	
	C)	50, 25	
	D)	50, 35.	
242.		State Commission shall have the jurisdiction to entertain the complaint where the value of the goods or services and compensation if any, claimed exceeds rupees lakhs but does not exceed rupees:	B
	A)	1, one crore	
	B)	20, one	
	C)	20, 75	
	D)	25, 75	

243.	Appeal by a person who is required to pay any amount in terms of an order of Dist. Forum shall not be entertained by State Commission unless the appellant has deposited percent of that amount or thousand rupees whichever is less.	C
	A) 25, 25	
	B) 25, 50	
	C) 50, 25	
	D) 50, 50	
244.	Which one of the following powers is vested in District Forum under C.P. Act.	D
	A) Summoning and examining witness on oath.	
	B) Discovery and production of any document as evidence.	
	C) Reception of evidence on affidavits.	
	D) All the above	
245.	In which one of the following National Commission has no jurisdiction?	B
	A) To entertain an appeal against orders of State Commission.	
	B) To entertain a complaint the value of which is Rs.50,00,000/-.	
	C) To call for records from State Commission where it appears it has exercised jurisdiction not vested in it	
	D) All the above.	
246.	Which one of the following statements is not correct?	B
	A) Consumer Fora are not bound by rules under Civil Procedure Code	
	B) National Commission can suo motu issue notice to impose penalty if it feels that its orders are not complied with.	
	C) Consumer Forum has powers to condone delay where limitation is prescribed in the Act.	
	D) When an order is passed by National Commission ex parte, the aggrieved can file a petition to set aside the said order.	
247.	Which one of the following is not correct with respect to frivolous or vexatious complaints:	B
	A) While disposing such petitions, Forum shall record reasons.	
	B) Awarding costs is not permissible	
	C) Costs shall not exceed Rs.10,000/-	
	D) Costs shall be paid to the opposite party and not paid to the Forum.	
248.	Which one of the following statements is not correct?	A
	A) Commission shall rely on evidence by affidavits and no need of deposition before it.	
	B) From a complaint first appeal lies to State Forum and second appeal lies to National Commission.	
	C) Limitation for filing a complaint is 2 years irrespective of whether it is District Forum, State Commission or National Commission.	
	D) The order passed U/S.27 imposing penalty is appealable.	
249.	Which of the following statement is correct with regard to Consumer Protection Council, constituted under Consumer Protection Act, 1986	D
	A) Object to promote the rights of the consumer	
	B) Object to protect the rights of the consumer	
	C) Union Minister for Consumer Affairs will be its Chairman	
	D) All of the above	
250.	A district forum shall not admit a complaint unless it is filed within ____	

	A)	1 year from the date of cause of action	B
	B)	2 years from the date of cause of action	
	C)	3 years from the date of cause of action	
	D)	6 months from the date of cause of action	
251.	A trade practice in which a trader for the purpose of promoting the sale falsely represents any second hand/renovated or old goods as new goods is known as _____		D
	A)	Restrictive Trade Practice	
	B)	Malafide Trade Practice	
	C)	Deceptive Trade Practice	
	D)	Unfair Trade Practice	
252.	Which of the following comes under the definition of consumer		A
	A)	A person who buys any goods for own consumption	
	B)	A person who buys goods for commercial purpose	
	C)	Any organisation which buys goods for resale	
	D)	All of the above	
253.	A complainant means:		D
	A)	A consumer	
	B)	A voluntary consumer organisation	
	C)	A Central or State government which makes a complaint	
	D)	All of the above	
254.	An Appeal against the order of Dist. Forum can be preferred to State Commission within a period of from the date of the order.		A
	A)	30 days	
	B)	60 days	
	C)	90 days	
	D)	45 days	
255.	Dist. Forum shall have jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods or services and the compensation of any does not exceed rupees		B
	A)	5 lakhs	
	B)	20 lakhs	
	C)	21 lakhs	
	D)	25 lakhs	
256.	An appeal against the order of State Commission can be preferred to National Commission within a period of days from the date of the order.		D
	A)	45	
	B)	90	
	C)	60	
	D)	30	
257.	National Commission shall have the jurisdiction to entertain complaint where the value of the goods or services and compensation, if any, claimed exceed:		C
	A)	Rs. 50 lakhs	
	B)	Rs. 75 lakhs	
	C)	Rs. 1 crore	
	D)	Rs. 1.5 crores.	
258.	An appeal can be preferred to the Supreme Court against the order of National Commission within a period of from the date of order.		
	A)	45 days	

	B)	30 days	B
	C)	60 days	
	D)	80 days	
259.	Section _____ of the Consumer Protection Act provides for penalties for failure or omission to comply with any order made by the District Forum, State Commission & National Commission:		B
	A)	26	
	B)	27	
	C)	28	
	D)	30	

Indian Contract Act, 1872

260.	A proposal, when accepted, becomes a _____		B
	A)	Agreement	
	B)	Promise	
	C)	Contract	
	D)	None of the above	
261.	_____ when is the communication of a proposal is complete		A
	A)	When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made	
	B)	When it comes to the knowledge of the proposer	
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	
	D)	None of these	
262.	A contracts to pay to B Rs.50,000 if B's house is burnt		B
	A)	This is a Unilateral contract.	
	B)	This is a contingent contract.	
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	
	D)	None of these	
263.	An agreement to do an act impossible is _____		B
	A)	Valid	
	B)	Void	
	C)	Voidable	
	D)	None of the above	
264.	Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is a/an _____		C
	A)	Contract	
	B)	Offer	
	C)	Agreement	
	D)	Acceptance	
265.	The property of the firm includes ----		C
	A)	All property and rights and interest in property originally brought into the stock of the firm	
	B)	All property and rights and interest in property acquired, by purchase or otherwise, by or for the firm for the purposes and in the course of the business of the firm, and includes also the goodwill of the business	
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	
	D)	None of the above	

266.	Right of Indemnity Holder is specified in ----		B
	A)	Section 126	
	B)	Section 125	
	C)	Section 124	
267.	X and Y go into the shop. Y says to the shopkeeper 'let him have the goods, I will see you paid'. This is a contract of -----		C
	A)	Guarantee	
	B)	Bailment	
	C)	Indemnity	
268.	Contract of Indemnity as defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872 covers only -----		B
	A)	Liability incurred by something done by the indemnified at the request of the indemnifier	
	B)	Indemnity for loss caused by human agency	
	C)	Indemnity arises from loss caused by the events or accidents which do not depend upon the conduct of indemnifier or any other person	
269.	Which one of the following is not a party to a contract of guarantee?		D
	A)	Principal Debtor	
	B)	Creditor	
	C)	Surety	
270.	Anything done or any promise made, for the benefit of the principal debtor, maybe a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee. The statement is		A
	A)	True	
	B)	False	
	C)	Partly correct	
271.	In a contract of guarantee, the person to whom the guarantee is given is known as		B
	A)	Principal debtor	
	B)	Creditor	
	C)	Surety	
272.	In a contract of guarantee, the liability of surety is -----		B
	A)	Primary	
	B)	Collateral and secondary	
	C)	Does not arise	
273.	Surety is a -----		B
	A)	Favored creditor	
	B)	Favored debtor	
	C)	None of the above	
274.	A guarantee obtained by means of keeping silence as to material circumstances is		
	A)	Valid	

	B)	Void	C
	C)	Invalid	
	D)	Voidable	
275.	A leaves a cow in the custody of B to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. In the absence of any contract to the contrary		B
	A)	B is bound to deliver only the cow to A	
	B)	B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A	
	C)	B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow if he is paid half the price of the calf.	
	D)	B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow if he is paid one third of the price of the calf.	
276.	A finder of goods is		D
	A)	Entitled to retain the goods	
	B)	Entitled to claim compensation when specific reward is offered	
	C)	Not entitled to claim compensation and thus not entitled to retain the goods	
	D)	Both (A) and (B)	
277.	Which of the following are the rights of bailee?		D
	A)	Right of indemnity	
	B)	Right of remuneration	
	C)	Right of lien	
	D)	All the above.	
278.	Which of the following are the rights of bailor?		D
	A)	Right to demand restoration of goods	
	B)	Right to get increase or profit from goods bailed	
	C)	Right to sue the bailee for the enforcement of the duties imposed upon a bailee	
	D)	All the above	
279.	Which of the following is not an example of bailment?		B
	A)	Giving clothes for dry-cleaning	
	B)	Keeping property in mortgage	
	C)	Giving clothes for tailoring	
	D)	Giving book for reading	
280.	A agrees to sell bag of wheat to B at Rs. 1500. Before delivery Government bans private trading of wheat. So contract could not be executed. This can be termed as		D
	A)	Supervening Impossibility	
	B)	Unenforceable	
	C)	Void Agreement	
	D)	Subsequent Illegality	
281.	An agent can be appointed by ----		C
	A)	A minor of sound mind	
	B)	Any person of sound mind	
	C)	A major of sound mind	
	D)	Any major of sound or unsound mind	
282.	An agent can lawfully employ a sub-agent -----		D
	A)	Originally	
	B)	If the nature of the agency permits	
	C)	If the ordinary custom of trade permits	
	D)	Both (B) and (C)	

283.	Who is Sub-agent?	D
	A) Who works under the main agent	
	B) Who carries out the order and direction of a person under whom he works directly	
	C) Who works on behalf of the main agent	
284.	Employed by and acting under the control of the original agent in the business of agency	C
	For the acts of sub-agent lawfully appointed	
	A) The sub-agent is not responsible to the principal	
	B) The sub-agent is responsible to the principal directly	
285.	The agent is responsible to the principal	D
	The agent is not responsible to the principal	
	An agency may be created by ----	
	A) Expressly or impliedly	
286.	Necessity	B
	Ratification	
	All the above	
	----- is an agent who sells goods or other property by auction.	
287.	Del credere agent	D
	Auctioneer	
	Factor	
	Broker	
288.	----- is a mercantile agent who guarantees the performance of the contract by the third person on the payment of some extra commission	D
	A) Broker	
	B) Factor	
	C) Auctioneer	
289.	Del credere agent	D
	An agency comes to an end by -----	
	A) Performance of the contract	
	B) Agreement between the principal and the agent	
290.	Renunciation of his authority by the agent	C
	All of the above	
	An agency is irrevocable -----	
	A) Where the authority of agency is one coupled with interest	
291.	Where the agent has incurred personal liability	D
	Both (A) and (B)	
	None of the above.	
	Social Agreements are not considered as contract because	
292.	A) Those agreements are not legal	C
	B) They don't have consideration	
	C) They don't create legal relations	
	D) Intention of the parties is not Lawful	
293.	A consideration cannot be	D
	A) Past	
	B) Present	
	C) Future	
294.	Subjective	D
	When the acceptance of one party to the contract is not obtained by free consent then the contract becomes	

	A)	Valid	
	B)	Void	
	C)	Voidable	C
	D)	Unenforceable	
293.		For an acceptance to be valid, it must be	
	A)	Partial & qualified	
	B)	Absolute & unqualified	B
	C)	Partial & unqualified	
	D)	Absolute & qualified	
294.		Over a cup of coffee in a restaurant, X Invites Y to dinner at his house on a Sunday. Y hires a taxi and reaches X's house at the appointed time , but x fails to performhis promise. Can Y recover any damages from X?	
	A)	Yes, as y has suffered	
	B)	No, as the intention was not to create legal relation.	B
	C)	Either (A) or (B)	
	D)	None of these.	
295.		Which one of the following has the correct sequence.	
	A)	Offer, acceptance, consideration, offer.	
	B)	Offer, acceptance , consideration, contract	B
	C)	Contract, acceptance, consideration, offer.	
	D)	Offer, consideration, acceptance, contract.	
296.		Offer implied from conduct of parties or from circumstances of the case is called	
	A)	Implied offer	
	B)	Express offer	A
	C)	General offer	
	D)	Specific offer	
297.		An offer is revoked	
	A)	By the death or insanity of the proposer	
	B)	By Lapse of time	D
	C)	By Communication of notice of revocation	
	D)	All of these	
298.		An acceptance on telephone should be	
	A)	Heard by the offeror	
	B)	Audible to the offeror	D
	C)	Understood by the offeror	
	D)	All of the above.	
299.		Agreement without consideration is valid, when made	
	A)	Out of love and affection due to near relationship	
	B)	To pay a time barred debt	D
	C)	To compensate a person who has already done something voluntarily	
	D)	All of the above	
300.		Under the Indian Contract Act, a third person	
	A)	Who is the beneficiary under the Contract can sue	
	B)	From whom the consideration has proceeded can sue	A
	C)	Can not sue even if the consideration has proceeded from him.	
	D)	Can not sue at all for want of privity of contract.	
301.		A Contract which is formed without the free consent of parties, is	
	A)	Valid	
	B)	Illegal	C

	C)	Voidable	
	D)	Void ab- initio	
302.	The phrase “Quantum Meruit” literally means –		A
	A)	As much as is earned	
	B)	The fact in itself	
	C)	A Contract for the sale	
	D)	As much as is gained.	
303.	A Gratuitous Promise can		B
	A)	Be enforced	
	B)	Not be enforced	
	C)	Be enforced in court of law	
	D)	None of above	
304.	If A makes an offer to B on a particular day, then the offer can be revoked by A before		C
	A)	B accepts the offer	
	B)	A receives B’s acceptance	
	C)	B has posted the letter of acceptance	
	D)	Reasonable period of time	
305.	The two types of breach are		C
	A)	Actual breach and Deemed breach	
	B)	Actual breach and Conditional breach	
	C)	Actual breach and Anticipatory breach	
	D)	Actual breach and Remedial breach	
306.	Section----- of Indian Contract Act defines a contract of Indemnity		B
	A)	Section 127	
	B)	Section 124	
	C)	Section 125	
	D)	Section 130	
307.	A contract by which one party promises the other party to save from loss which may be caused either by the conduct of the promisor or by the conduct of any other person is called as -----		C
	A)	Contract of Bailment	
	B)	Contract of Guarantee	
	C)	Contract of Indemnity	
	D)	None of the above	
308.	A Contract of Indemnity is -----		C
	A)	Void Agreement	
	B)	Quasi Contract	
	C)	Contingent Contract	
	D)	Wagering Contract	
309.	A Contract of Guarantee is a ---- agreement.		B
	A)	Bipartite agreement	
	B)	Tripartite agreement	
	C)	Either (A) or (B)	
	D)	None of these	
310.	A----- is a contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default.		A
	A)	Contract of Guarantee	
	B)	Contract of Bailment	

	C)	Contract of Indemnity	
	D)	Contract of Pledge	
311.	Surety is a person who -----		A
	A)	Who gives the guarantee	
	B)	To whom the guarantee is given	
	C)	In respect of whose default the guarantee is given	
	D)	None of the above	
312.	Liability of surety is -----		A
	A)	Conditional on default	
	B)	Independent of default	
	C)	Can be conditional or independent	
	D)	None of the above	
313.	A continuing guarantee applies to -----		C
	A)	Reasonable number of transactions	
	B)	Any number of transactions	
	C)	A series of transactions	
	D)	A specific transaction	
314.	A surety can be discharged from his liability by -----		D
	A)	By Notice	
	B)	By Novation	
	C)	By his Death	
	D)	All the above	
315.	Right of Subrogation means -----		D
	A)	The surety will step into the shoes of the another	
	B)	He is entitled to the benefit of every security which the creditor has	
	C)	The surety can claim indemnity from the principal debtor	
	D)	All the above	
316.	Bailment means -----		C
	A)	The goods delivered to be returned by way of an equivalent in other commodities	
	B)	The goods delivered to be returned by way of an equivalent in money	
	C)	The goods is delivered by one person to another for some purpose to be specifically returned or otherwise disposed of as per the order of the bailor	
	D)	All of these	
317.	Bailment is defined under Section ----- of Indian Contract Act, 1872.		C
	A)	144	
	B)	146	
	C)	148	
	D)	149	
318.	In all cases of bailment, the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would under similar circumstances. The statement is -----		A
	A)	True	
	B)	False	
	C)	Partly correct	
	D)	None of the above	
319.	If the goods are lent free to the bailee for his use it is known as ----		B
	A)	Guarantee	
	B)	Gratuitous Bailment	

	C)	Non-Gratuitous Bailment	
	D)	Deposition	
320.	If the bailee mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, without the consent of the bailor		A
	A)	The bailee is liable to pay the expenses for separation of goods and damages	
	B)	The bailee is not liable	
	C)	Not liable for compensation	
	D)	None of these	
321.	Lien means -----		A
	A)	A charge	
	B)	A particular status	
	C)	A guarantee	
	D)	A legal claim to hold property as security	
322.	An Item in a showroom tagged with the price is an		B
	A)	Express offer	
	B)	Invitation to offer	
	C)	Implied Offer	
	D)	None of these	
323.	Which of the following is a false statement		D
	A)	Consideration can be past	
	B)	Consideration need not be adequate	
	C)	Consideration may move from promise or any other person	
	D)	Consideration cannot move from any other person	
324.	According to Section 71 of the Contract Act, a person who finds goods belonging to another and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a -----		A
	A)	Bailee	
	B)	Bailor	
	C)	Surety	
	D)	Pawnor	
325.	As per Section 182 of the Contract Act, an agent is one -----		D
	A)	Who is employed by another	
	B)	To do any act for another	
	C)	To represent another in dealing with third person	
	D)	All of the above	
326.	A sub-agent is a person -----		D
	A)	Who works under the main agent	
	B)	Who carries out the order and direction of a person under whom he works directly	
	C)	Who works on behalf of the main agent	
	D)	Employed by and acting under the control of the original agent in the business of agency	
327.	Substituted agent is -----		B
	A)	Agent's agent	
	B)	Principal's agent	
	C)	None of the above	
	D)	Both (A) and (B)	
328.	Ratification of authority means		
	A)	Delegation of powers	

	B)	Subrogation	
	C)	Termination of agency	D
	D)	Confirmation to make valid or sanction an act which is already done.	
329.		An agency is terminated -----	
	A)	By the principal revoking the authority	
	B)	By the agent renouncing the business of agency	D
	C)	By either the principal or agent dying or becoming of unsound mind	
	D)	All the above	
330.		Void ab-initio” means	
	A)	Void Agreements	A
	B)	Void Contracts	
	C)	Voidable Contract	
	D)	None of the above	
331.		Which of the following is a bailment plus agreement to sell?	
	A)	Pledge	
	B)	Hire purchase	B
	C)	Mortgage	
	D)	None of the above	
332.		A stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract is	
	A)	Warranty	
	B)	Condition	B
	C)	Obligation	
	D)	None of the above	
333.		A stipulation collateral to the main purpose of the contract is -----	
	A)	Condition	
	B)	Warranty	B
	C)	Obligation	
	D)	None of the above	
334.		A breach of condition may be treated as a breach of warranty and not vice versa. The statement is	
	A)	True	
	B)	False	A
	C)	Depends	
	D)	None of the above	
335.		Starting point of an agreement is:	
	A)	Invitation to offer	
	B)	Offer/proposal	A
	C)	Acceptance	
	D)	None of the above	
336.		A has a car. As he wants to sell it, he gave an advertisement in the newspapers. The advertisement of A is	
	A)	An invitation to offer	
	B)	Offer	A
	C)	Acceptance	
	D)	None of the above	
337.		An agreement not enforceable by law is	
	A)	A valid agreement	
	B)	A void agreement	B
	C)	A voidable agreement	
	D)	None of the above	

338.	Standard form contracts are also called		D
	A)	Contracts of adhesion	
	B)	Compulsory contracts	
	C)	Private legislations	
339.	Caveat emptor' means		B
	A)	Let the seller beware	
	B)	Let the buyer beware	
	C)	Agreement with Emperor	
340.	Doctrine of Ubberrima fide (doctrine of utmost good faith) is mostly used in:		A
	A)	Contracts of insurance	
	B)	Shipping business	
	C)	Railway contracts	
341.	A promises to give to B Rs 25,000/-. Which one of the following is true		A
	A)	It is not an agreement	
	B)	It is voidable agreement	
	C)	It is valid agreement	
342.	A takes Rs.20,000/- as loan @ 18% interest p.a from B and executes a promissory note in favour of B. This is		C
	A)	Void agreement	
	B)	Voidable agreement	
	C)	A Valid agreement	
343.	Contracts which are opposed to public policy are		B
	A)	Valid	
	B)	Void	
	C)	Voidable	
344.	A agrees to sell to B his white horse for rupees five hundred or rupees one thousand:		D
	A)	The agreement is valid	
	B)	Void for uncertainty	
	C)	Voidable at the option of B	
345.	A agrees to pay B Rs.15,000/- if two straight lines should enclose a space. This agreement is:		B
	A)	Valid	
	B)	Void due to impossibility of performance	
	C)	Viodable at the option of B	
346.	Which Section of Contract Act states that the effect of failure to perform at fixed time in a contract where time is essential		B
	A)	Sec 54	
	B)	Sec 55	
	C)	Sec 56	

	D)	Sce 57	
347.	A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is:		A
	A)	Void	
	B)	Voidable at the option of B	
	C)	Valid agreement	
348.	Liquidated damages means		A
	A)	Probable loss as a result of the breach of a contract	
	B)	Damages on account of mistake caused from both sides	
	C)	As much as earned, as much as liquidated	
349.	A contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default is called:		A
	A)	Contract of guarantee	
	B)	Contract of indemnity	
	C)	Under taking contract	
350.	Lien means:		D
	A)	A legal claim to hold property as security	
	B)	A particular status	
	C)	A line between two concepts	
351.	An agency may be created:		C
	A)	By express or by implied conduct	
	B)	By necessity	
	C)	A&B	
352.	To be a valid contract, an agreement must be have:		D
	A)	Consideration	
	B)	Lawful object	
	C)	Free consent	
353.	The essentials of a valid contract are:		D
	A)	Purpose of offer, its legal consequences	
	B)	Intention, consent & conduct of the party	
	C)	Communication and consideration	
354.	Consensus ad idem means:		A
	A)	Contracting parties agree to a thing with the same meaning	
	B)	Consequence of agreement without proper meaning	
	C)	Consent of one of the parties	
355.	Which of the following is an example for —invitation to offer‘:		D
	A)	A tender	
	B)	Railway time table	
	C)	Catalogue of a bookseller/menu card in hotel	
356.	Acceptance is to offer what a lighted match is to a train of gunpowder what is the import of this statement:		
	A)	Acceptance results irresistible change in status of parties	

	B)	Acceptance replaces the offer with a binding contract	D
	C)	Once accepted, none of the parties can retract	
	D)	All of the above	
357.	When the person to whom the proposal is made, signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal, when accepted, becomes:		B
	A)	A valid proposal	
	B)	Promise	
	C)	Consideration	
	D)	None of the above	
358.	A has a car. He writes a letter to B proposing to sell it for Rs.50,000/-. The communication of proposal is complete against A:		C
	A)	When B acknowledges the letter	
	B)	When A writes the letter	
	C)	When A drops the letter in post box	
	D)	When B receives the letter and accepts it.	
359.	In certain cases there may be no agreement and contract between the parties. However, a person making a promise may become bound to obey his promise. This is called:		B
	A)	Standard form contract	
	B)	Promissory estoppel	
	C)	Wager contract	
	D)	None of the above	
360.	A, a house owner enters into an agreement to make an agreement to lease his house to B after one year. This agreement is:		D
	A)	Not enforceable by law	
	B)	Entered for the purpose of another agreement cannot be enforceable	
	C)	Law does not recognise a contract to enter into a contract	
	D)	All of the above	
361.	A, for natural love and affection, promises to give his son, B, Rs 20,000/-. A put his promise to B, into writing and registers it. This is without consideration. Which of the following is true:		C
	A)	Void agreement	
	B)	Voidable agreement	
	C)	A Valid agreement	
	D)	No agreement	
362.	Privity of contract means:		B
	A)	In contract between private parties, Govt can sue	
	B)	A stranger to a contract cannot sue	
	C)	A contract between the private parties	
	D)	None of the above	
363.	Which of the following statement is not correct? Every private and public company is a juristic person. Hence the company:		D
	A)	Can enter into contracts on their own name	
	B)	Can sue or be sued for breach of contracts	
	C)	Enter into any contract which shall be within the bounds of the Articles of association and memorandum of association	
	D)	All of the above	
364.	In some instances, mere silence becomes fraud, and it is the duty of the person who enters that contract to reveal the truth. Which one is an		

	exception?	
	A) Insurance contracts	D
	B) Partnership agreements	
	C) Family settlement agreements	
	D) None of the above	
365.	A promises to obtain for B employment in Railways by using his official position. In return B promises to pay Rs.50,000/- to A. the agreement is	A
	A) Void	
	B) Voidable	
	C) Enforceable	
	D) B can file a case for specific performance of the agreement.	
366.	A promises B to drop prosecution which he has instituted against B for robbery and B promises to restore the value of the things taken. This agreement is:	A
	A) Void agreement being the object is unlawful	
	B) Voidable agreement	
	C) A valid agreement	
	D) None of the above.	
367.	A agrees to sell to B hundred tons of oil. There is nothing whatever to show what kind of oil was intended. The agreement is:	A
	A) Void for uncertainty	
	B) Voidable agreement at the option of B	
	C) A Valid agreement	
	D) Void as it is against public law.	
368.	A agrees to pay B a sum of money, if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk:	C
	A) The contract is against public policy. Hence it is void	
	B) The contract is voidable at the option of A	
	C) The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks	
	D) None of the above	
369.	A promises to deliver goods to B on a certain day on payment of Rs 25,000/-. A dies before that day. B sues A's representatives for specific performance of contract. A's representatives challenge it.	C
	A) The agreement is voidable at the option of A's representatives	
	B) The agreement is abated against A's representatives	
	C) A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay the amount to perform	
	D) None of the above.	
370.	A, a singer enters into a contract with B, manager of a theatre to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her Rs 1000/- for each night's performance. On the sixth night A wilfully absents herself from the theatre	B
	A) B has no other choice but to continue her for the rest of the nights	
	B) B is at liberty to put an end to the contract	
	C) A is at liberty to put an end to the contract	
	D) None of the above	
371.	A promises to paint a picture for B. A must perform this promise personally. A dies before the completion of the painting. B sues A's representatives for specific performance of the contract or compensation	

	A)	Court cannot order for specific performance of the contract.	A
	B)	B is entitled for specific performance of the contract from A's representatives	
	C)	B is entitled to compensation from A's representatives.	
	D)	None of the above	
372.	A, B, C jointly promise to pay D Rs 30,000/-. D may:		D
	A)	Sue A, B, and C for recovery of the amount	
	B)	Sue A, B, or C for recovery of Rs 30,000/-	
	C)	D cannot sue A or B or C for recovery of Rs 30,000/- each.	
	D)	Statements a & b are correct	
373.	Novation means:		D
	A)	A new contract is substituted for an existing one, but the parties must be the same	
	B)	Novation should take place before expiry of the time of the performance of the original contract	
	C)	Consensus of the parties is necessary, and if there is breach of contract arises, there could be no novation.	
	D)	All of the above	
374.	A merchant leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own:		C
	A)	It is a bonafide mistake of B to treat A's goods as his own. There is no fault of B	
	B)	It is the fault of A to leave the goods. Therefore A is not entitled to receive any payment for such goods	
	C)	B is bound to pay A for the goods under quasi contractual obligation	
	D)	None of the above	
375.	A and B jointly owe Rs 20,000/- to C. A alone pays the amount to C. This fact is not known to B. B pays Rs 20,000/- to C:		B
	A)	C should not have taken the amount from B again.	
	B)	C is bound to repay the amount to B	
	C)	C is bound to repay the amount to A	
	D)	None of the above	
376.	When a contract is broken, the injured party can recover from the other party such damage as naturally and directly arose in the usual course of things from the breach. Such damages are called as:		A
	A)	General damages	
	B)	Special damages	
	C)	Vindictive damages	
	D)	Nominal damages	
377.	A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct of any other person, is called:		B
	A)	Contract of guarantee	
	B)	Contract of indemnity	
	C)	Contract of surety	
	D)	Under taking contract	
378.	A takes Rs.25,000/- from a Bank as loan. B gives an undertaking that he will pay the debt, if A fails to pay. It is a :		A
	A)	Contract of guarantee	
	B)	Contract of indemnity	

	C)	Under taking contract	
	D)	All of the above	
379.	A guarantees B the payment of a bill of exchange by C, the acceptor. The bill is dishonoured by C:		B
	A)	A is not liable	
	B)	A is liable for the amount	
	C)	A is liable only a part of the amount	
	D)	None of the above	
380.	A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe and B is not aware of it. But A is injured.		A
	A)	B is responsible to A for the injury	
	B)	B is not responsible to A for the injury	
	C)	A is responsible	
	D)	A is not responsible	
381.	An agency may be terminated by:		D
	A)	Revocation by principal or renunciation by agent	
	B)	Completion of the business of agency or death of principal or agent	
	C)	Insanity of principal or agent or insolvency of the principal	
	D)	All of the above	
382.	Generally agreement without consideration is		A
	A)	Void	
	B)	Voidable	
	C)	Enforceable	
	D)	Valid	
383.	Voidable agreements are _____		C
	A)	Never enforceable	
	B)	Always enforceable	
	C)	Enforceable at the option of only one prty	
	D)	Enforceable at the option of either of the parties	
384.	Counter offers means		B
	A)	Acceptance of offers without variation	
	B)	Acceptance of offer with variation or condition	
	C)	Rejection of tender	
	D)	Cancellation of agreement	
385.	Doctrine of Privity to Contract means		A
	A)	Stranger to the contract cannot sue	
	B)	Only private party can execute the contract	
	C)	Any party can sue the contract even outsider	
	D)	Government cannot sue in any contract	
386.	In which famous case it was decided that a contract by a minor will be void		B
	A)	Harvey Vs. Facey	
	B)	Mohiri Bibi Vs. Dharmadas Goshe	
	C)	Balfour Vs. Balfour case	
	D)	Carlil Vs. Carbolic Smoke Ball Company	
387.	Novation of the contract means		D
	A)	Negotiation in a contract	
	B)	Awarding of a contract	
	C)	Nullity of a contract	
	D)	Renewal of a contract	
388.	Example of wagering contract is		

	A)	Insurance of a house	
	B)	Rent agreement	
	C)	Betting in a horse race	D
	D)	Contract for making risky project	
389.		Doctrine of frustration relates to:	
	A)	Impossibility of any act	A
	B)	Huge loss in a contract	
	C)	Cancellation of agreement by one party	
	D)	Abnormal delay in execution	
390.		Injunction pertains to	
	A)	Cancellation of an agreement	B
	B)	Order of court for restraining any act	
	C)	Compensation	
	D)	Breach of contract	
391.		Unqualified damages under Indian Contract Act, 1972 Section 73 means	
	A)	Amount is fixed for breach as damages	D
	B)	Huge amount of damages	
	C)	Damages other than cash payment	
	D)	The amount of compensation is not predetermined	
392.		Generally all Insurances except (Insurance of life and personal insurance) is are a	D
		contract of	
	A)	Guarantee	
	B)	Surety	
	C)	Bailment	
	D)	Indemnity	
393.		Surety is a person	
	A)	In respect of whose default guarantee is given	C
	B)	To whom guarantee is given	
	C)	Who gives the guarantee	
	D)	None of the above	
394.		Goods displayed in a shop with price tag is ____	
	A)	An offer	B
	B)	An invitation to offer	
	C)	A counter offer	
	D)	A promise	
395.		As per Section 2(e) of the Contract Act, every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other is an agreement that:	
	A)	Makes a contract voidable	D
	B)	Makes a contract void	
	C)	Makes the contract illegal	
	D)	Does not make the contract either void or voidable	
396.		A contingent agreement to do or not do anything happening of an uncertain future event is _____	
	A)	Enforceable only on happening of the event	A
	B)	Enforceable at the option of only one party	
	C)	Enforceable when the event becomes impossible	
	D)	Void ab initio	
397.		The Law of Contract is nothing but-	

	A)	A child of commercial dealing	A
	B)	A child of religion	
	C)	A child of day to day politics	
	D)	A child of economics	
398.	An agreement to sell will become sale in -		A
	A)	Future date	
	B)	Immediate effect	
	C)	30 days	
399.	The remedies available to a person suffering from breach of contract are -		D
	A)	Suit for damages	
	B)	Suit for injunction	
	C)	Quantum meruit	
	D)	All of the above	

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400.	Among the following in which Section the term “decree” is defined		B
	A)	Section 2(1)	
	B)	Section 2(2)	
	C)	Section 2(a)	
	D)	Section 2(b)	
401.	Legal representative means/includes		D
	A)	Person who is law represents the estate of a deceased person	
	B)	Any person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased	
	C)	The person on whom the estate devolves on the death of the party	
402.	The term ‘public officer’ means–		A
	A)	Every officer in the service remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty.	
	B)	Every person who holds any office by virtue of which the is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement	
	C)	Both (A) and (B) above	
403.	Cause of action may be described as–		A
	A)	A bundle of essential facts necessary for the plaintiff to prove	
	B)	An important subject of litigation	
	C)	A point in question	
404.	A defendant to a suit against whom no relief is claimed is called		B
	A)	Co defendant	
	B)	Pro-forma defendant	
	C)	Intervenors	
405.	A Civil Court has jurisdiction to try a civil suit unless its cognizance is barred–		C
	A)	Expressly	
	B)	Impliedly	
	C)	Either (A) or (B)	

	D)	Only (A) not (B)	
406.	Mark the incorrect statement		D
	A)	A statute ousting jurisdiction of a Court must be strictly construed	
	B)	Every Court has inherent power to decide the question of its own jurisdiction	
	C)	Consent can neither confer nor take away jurisdiction of a Court	
	D)	None of the above	
407.	Doctrine of res sub judice is provided under Section–		B
	A)	Section 9	
	B)	Section 10	
	C)	Section 11	
	D)	Section 12	
408.	Section 10 of the Code deals with–		A
	A)	Stay of civil suits	
	B)	Puts a bar upon the institution of a civil suits	
	C)	(A) and (B) both above	
	D)	Neither (A) nor (b)	
409.	Which of the following is based upon equity–		C
	A)	Res judicata	
	B)	Res subjudice	
	C)	Estoppel	
	D)	None of the above	
410.	Among the following conclusively determines the rights of the parties–		A
	A)	Decree	
	B)	Order	
	C)	Judgment	
	D)	Application	
411.	The term ‘Resjudicata’ means–		C
	A)	Stay of proceeding	
	B)	Further proceeding	
	C)	A matter already adjudicated	
	D)	None of the above	
412.	If a plaint is rejected for non-payment of Court fee, the remedy is		A
	A)	Appeal	
	B)	Writ	
	C)	Revision	
	D)	None of the above	
413.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1999 as well as the AmendmentAct, 2002 were held constitutionally valid in the case of–		D
	A)	State of Punjab v. Sivaram	
	B)	State of U.P. v. Chandra Bhushan	
	C)	Anil Rai v. State of Bihar	
	D)	Salem Advocate Bar Association v. UOI	
414.	The official request that a Court should not take a particular action without issuing notice to the applicant party is called–		C
	A)	Stay of suit	
	B)	Injunction	
	C)	Caveat	
	D)	Letter of request	

415.	The jurisdiction of the Civil Court is based on–		D
	A)	Pecuniary jurisdiction	
	B)	Territorial jurisdiction	
	C)	Subject matter jurisdiction	
	D)	All of the above	
416.	A written statement–		D
	A)	May contain new facts in favour of defendant	
	B)	May contain legal objections to the claim of the plaintiff	
	C)	Must be confined to the reply of the plaint	
	D)	Both (A) and (B) above	
417.	Provision regarding Res subjudice are		A
	A)	Mandatory	
	B)	Discretionary	
	C)	Not Mandatory	
	D)	Directory	
418.	Which of the following Sections of the Code is intended to prevent two parallel proceedings in respect of same cause of action–		C
	A)	Section 13	
	B)	Section 11	
	C)	Section 10	
	D)	Section 9	
419.	A decree may be executed by		D
	A)	Court which passed it	
	B)	Court to which sent for execution	
	C)	Appellate Court	
	D)	Both (A) and (B) above	
420.	Under the Code the provision of notice before instituting a suit against the Government is given in–		B
	A)	Section 82	
	B)	Section 80	
	C)	Section 79	
	D)	Section 78	
421.	A residing in Hyderabad, beats B in Vijayawada. B may sue A under the Code–		C
	A)	Hyderabad	
	B)	Vijayawada	
	C)	Either (A) or (B)	
	D)	Only (A) not (B)	
422.	Which of the following must be stated in the pleadings–		A
	A)	Facta Probanda	
	B)	Facta Probandia	
	C)	Both (A) and (B) above	
	D)	Neither (A) nor (B)	
423.	Agreement between the parties to institute the suit relating to disputes in a particular Court–		C
	A)	Does not oust the jurisdiction of other Courts	
	B)	May operate-as estoppels between the parties	
	C)	Both (A) and (B) above	
	D)	None of the above	
424.	The Doctrine of res judicata applies to–		

	A)	Changing circumstances	B
	B)	Static situations	
	C)	Both (A) and (B) above	
	D)	None of the above	
425.	Where the relief claimed by the plaintiff is undervalued and the valuation is not corrected within the time fixed or extended by the Court–		B
	A)	The plaint may be rejected	
	B)	The plaint will be rejected	
	C)	The plaint will be returned	
	D)	Either (A) or (C)	
426.	Which of the following does not deals with final determination of contested questions and have the binding effect in future litigation		A
	A)	Res subjudice	
	B)	Res Judicata	
	C)	Stare decisis	
	D)	Both (A) and (B)	
427.	Which of the following operate as res judicata–		B
	A)	A withdrawal of suit	
	B)	An exparte decree	
	C)	A compromise decree	
	D)	None of the above	
428.	After rejection of plaint, whether the plaintiff can institute fresh suit on the same cause of action–		A
	A)	Can institute another suit	
	B)	Can institute another suit with the permission of the High Court	
	C)	Cannot institute another suit	
	D)	Both (A) and (B) above	
429.	Which Section of the Code prove enforcement of decree against legal representative–		B
	A)	Section 51	
	B)	Section 52	
	C)	Section 56	
	D)	Section 58	
430.	Among the following properties, which shall not be liable for attachment under the Code–		C
	A)	Government securities	
	B)	Bank notes	
	C)	A mere right to sue for damages	
	D)	All of the above	
431.	A decree is passed against the Union of India or a State, execution shall not be issued on any such decree unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of–		B
	A)	Two months	
	B)	Three months	
	C)	One months	
	D)	Six months	
432.	No order for detention of the judgment debtor in civil prison in execution of a decree for the payment of money shall be made, where the total amount of the decree not exceed–		
	A)	One Thousand	

	B)	Two Thousand	B
	C)	Five Thousand	
	D)	Ten Thousand	
433.	In which of the following cases, the Court may not issue a commission–		D
	A)	Appeal dismissed	
	B)	By a decision on a reference from a Court a small causes	
	C)	By a decree or order from which an appeal is allowed by this code, but from which no appeal has been preferred	
	D)	By a decree or order from which no appeal is allowed by this code	
434.	The expression ‘time requisite’ used in Section 12(2) of the Limitation Act, 1963 means		B
	A)	Maximum time	
	B)	Actual time taken	
	C)	Minimum time taken	
	D)	None of the above	
435.	Section 15 of the Limitation Act, 1963 applies to		D
	A)	Execution proceedings only	
	B)	Suits only	
	C)	Appeals only	
	D)	Both (A) and (B)	
436.	The law of limitation is		B
	A)	Substantive law	
	B)	Procedural law	
	C)	None of these	
	D)	Both Substantive & Procedural law	
437.	Which of the following are the ingredients of a decree		D
	A)	There must be adjudication	
	B)	Such adjudication is given in a suit	
	C)	Determination of rights of the parties	
	D)	All of the above	
438.	An order means :		C
	A)	Formal expression of any civil court	
	B)	It is not a decree	
	C)	(A) & (B)	
	D)	None of the above	
439.	A, residing in Hyderabad, beats B in Kolkotta. B may sue A at		C
	A)	Hyderabad	
	B)	Kolkotta	
	C)	Either a or b	
	D)	At any place in India	
440.	Pleadings should state		C
	A)	Facts but not law	
	B)	No evidence	
	C)	A & B	
	D)	None of the above	
441.	An ex parte decree means		A
	A)	Decree passed in the absence of the defendant	
	B)	Decree passed in the absence of the plaintiff	
	C)	Decree passed in the absence of both the parties	

	D)	None of the above	
442.	In execution of a decree, the following properties are not liable to attachment		D
	A)	Tools of artisans	
	B)	Necessary cooking utensils	
	C)	Stipends and gratuities allowed to pensioners	
	D)	All of the above	
443.	When suits are filed by or against the government, the authority to be named as plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, in the case of Central government shall be		A
	A)	Union of India	
	B)	Designation of the authority	
	C)	Name of the authority	
	D)	Any of the above	
444.	When a suit is filed against railway, notice in writing under Sec 80 shall be delivered on		A
	A)	General Manager	
	B)	Divisional Railway Manager	
	C)	Officer concerned	
	D)	None of the above	
445.	No suit shall be instituted against Central Government unless a notice in writing is delivered. Which Section of CPC deals with this embargo:		C
	A)	Section 60	
	B)	Sec 79	
	C)	Sec 80	
	D)	Sec 85	
446.	Under Sec 80 of CPC no suit shall be instituted unless a notice in writing is delivered until the expiry of months.		B
	A)	One	
	B)	Two	
	C)	Three	
	D)	Four	
447.	Without notice to the Central Government under Sec 80:		B
	A)	No suit can be filed	
	B)	Suit can be filed with the leave of the court	
	C)	Notice is not required to file suit	
	D)	None of the above	
448.	Exemption from arrest and personal appearance of a public officer in respect of any act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity is provided in CPC under		B
	A)	Sec 80	
	B)	Sec 81	
	C)	Sec 85	
	D)	None of the above	
449.	Under Sec 82 of CPC, execution of decree against Union of India shall not be issued unless it remained unsatisfied for a period of months from the date of decree		D
	A)	One month	
	B)	One and half	
	C)	Two months	

	D)	Three months	
450.	An appeal may lie against original decree passed		A
	A)	Ex parte	
	B)	In a consent decree	
	C)	Both a & b	
	D)	None of the above	
451.	Against orders passed in appeal on a decree, second appeal lies to High Court if		A
	A)	A substantial question of law is involved	
	B)	There is question of merit	
	C)	Both a & b	
	D)	None of the above	
452.	No second appeal lies from any decree, when the subject matter of the original suit is for recovery of money not exceeding rupees		B
	A)	Ten thousand	
	B)	Twenty five thousand	
	C)	Fifty thousand	
	D)	Five thousand	
453.	A review by any aggrieved person can be filed against a decree or order when		B
	A)	He filed an appeal	
	B)	Though appeal is available but he did not prefer appeal	
	C)	There is typographical error	
	D)	None of the above	
454.	A review of order of principal munsiff court can be filed before :		A
	A)	Same court which passed the decree	
	B)	Dist. court	
	C)	High Court	
	D)	Supreme Court	
455.	Caveat can be filed before the court in a suit or proceeding instituted or about to be instituted. Such caveat shall remain in force for a period of:		C
	A)	30 days	
	B)	60 days	
	C)	90 days	
	D)	120 days.	
456.	Under which Section of CPC, inherent powers of courts can be exercised to pass orders to meet the ends of justice:		B
	A)	Sec 150	
	B)	Sec 151	
	C)	Sec 152	
	D)	Sec 136	
457.	A court has jurisdiction to correct any clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgements or orders or errors from any accidental slip or omission. This may be done:		C
	A)	On its own motion	
	B)	On the application by any of the parties	
	C)	In both situations	
	D)	Only in b	
458.	Execution Petition can be filed to execute a decree against government before completion of __years from the date of decree.		

	A)	1 year	B
	B)	3 years	
	C)	5 years	
	D)	12 years.	
459.	Which of the following are the ingredients of a decree		D
	A)	There must be adjudication	
	B)	Such adjudication is given in a suit	
	C)	Determination of rights of the parties	
	D)	All of the above	
460.	An order means :		C
	A)	Formal expression of any civil court	
	B)	It is not a decree	
	C)	(A) & (B)	
	D)	None of the above	
461.	Decree holder means:		A
	A)	Any person in whose favour a decree has been passed	
	B)	Any person against whom a decree has been passed	
	C)	(A) & (B)	
	D)	None of the above	
462.	Judgement debtor means		B
	A)	Any person in whose favour a decree has been passed	
	B)	Any person against whom a decree has been passed	
	C)	(A) & (B)	
	D)	None of the above	
463.	Sec 60 of CPC deals with		A
	A)	Attachment of property	
	B)	Auction of buildings	
	C)	Declaring a person pauper	
	D)	None of the above	
464.	Which of the following are liable for attachment under Sec 60:		C
	A)	Pension	
	B)	Gratuity	
	C)	Moiety calculated under the Act	
	D)	None of the above	
465.	Garnishee means :		C
	A)	Judgement debtor	
	B)	Decree holder	
	C)	Judgement debtor's debtor	
	D)	None of the above	
466.	In execution of a decree, the following properties are not liable to attachment		D
	A)	Tools of artisans	
	B)	Necessary cooking utensils	
	C)	Stipends and gratuities allowed to pensioners	
	D)	All of the above	
467.	A money suit by Govt. arising out of a contract can be filed with in --- years from the date of cause of action arose		D
	A)	3 years	
	B)	5 years	
	C)	12 years	

	D)	30 years.	
468.	Res Sub-judice covers under which Section of CPC		B
	A)	9	
	B)	10	
	C)	11	
	D)	12	
469.	Estoppel means		A
	A)	You cannot change your stand	
	B)	A decree	
	C)	A judgement	
	D)	Prohibition by Court to appear	
470.	Res-judicata means		D
	A)	The matter is pending before the Court	
	B)	There is a stay given by the court	
	C)	Case is filed in a Court	
	D)	The matter is already decided by the Court	
471.	Plaint is filed by		C
	A)	Respondent	
	B)	Defendant	
	C)	Plaintiff	
	D)	Any of the above	
472.	Written statement is submitted by		C
	A)	Respondent	
	B)	Applicant	
	C)	Defendant	
	D)	Any one of the above	
473.	Ex-parte decree is given		B
	A)	When plaintiff is absent	
	B)	When respondent is absent	
	C)	When witness does not appear	
	D)	When applicant is absent	
474.	Pleadings cover		A
	A)	Plaint and Written Statement	
	B)	Decree and Plaint	
	C)	Order and Written Statement	
	D)	Judgement and Plaint	
475.	Reference comes under which of the following Section of CPC 1908		A
	A)	113	
	B)	114	
	C)	115	
	D)	100	
476.	Review petition is filed in		D
	A)	High Court	
	B)	Supreme Court	
	C)	District Court	
	D)	Same court where order is passed	
477.	Property which can be attached in execution of decree		D
	A)	Wearing apparels	
	B)	Cooking vessels	
	C)	Tools of Artisans	

	D)	Money and Currency Notes	
478.	Prohibitory orders under Section 144 have been issued across the country to arrest the spread of COVID-19. Section 144 is part of which legislation _____		B
	A)	Code of Civil Procedure	
	B)	Code of Criminal Procedure	
	C)	Indian Penal Code	
	D)	Constitution of India	
479.	As per Section 79 of CPC 1908, a suit against or by the Central Government the authority to be named as plaintiff or defendant is _____		D
	A)	Department of the Central Government	
	B)	Ministry of Central Government	
	C)	Central Government	
	D)	Union of India	
480.	In case of a suit of Central Government (except where it is a Railway)		C
	A)	President of India	
	B)	Concerned Cabinet Minister	
	C)	Secretary to the Government	
	D)	Union of India	
481.	X residing in Visakhapatnam beats Y residing at Bhuwaneshwar at Bhuwaneshwar. Y can suit X at		C
	A)	Visakhapatnam only	
	B)	Bhuwaneshwar Only	
	C)	Either Visakhapatnam or Bhuwaneshwar	
	D)	Anywhere in India	
482.	As per Section 89 of CPC modes of settlement outside the courts is		D
	A)	Arbitration and Conciliation	
	B)	Judicial Settlement including Lok Adalat	
	C)	Mediation	
	D)	All of these	
483.	A caveat shall not remain in force after expiry of		A
	A)	90 days	
	B)	60 days	
	C)	30 days	
	D)	70 days	
484.	X a client, says to Y a lawyer: "I have committed a forgery, and I wish you to defend me" Chose the correct option		B
	A)	Y can freely disclose the communication to the Police	
	B)	Y cannot disclose the communication being a privileged communication	
	C)	Y can freely disclose the communication before a court	
	D)	Y can freely disclose the communication after his employment is will cease	
485.	A presumption of death under Section 108 of Evidence Act, the person is shown to be not heard for a period of		A
486.	A)	7 years	
	B)	10 years	
	C)	12 years	
	D)	15 years	

487.	Evidence given by a dumb in writing deemed to be a ____		A
	A)	Documentary Evidence	
	B)	Oral Evidence	
	C)	Both A and B	
	D)	Neither A nor B	
488.	Due to execution of and authentication of a Power of Attorney shall be presumed under Section 85 of the Evidence Act when executed before and authentication by _		D
	A)	A Notary	
	B)	A Judge	
	C)	A Magistrate	
	D)	All of the above	
489.	Period of limitation for preferring an appeal against an decree/order of High Court is		B
	A)	180 days	
	B)	90 days	
	C)	60 days	
	D)	30 days	
490.	Persons under legal disability are entitled to for an extension of time under Section 6 of the Limitation Act. Who is not covered under Section 6		D
	A)	Minor	
	B)	Insane	
	C)	Idiot	
	D)	Insolvent	
491.	Period of limitation for filing revision is ____		B
	A)	180 days	
	B)	90 days	
	C)	60 days	
	D)	30 days	
492.	What is the limitation period in a suit by a landlord to recover possession from a tenant after the date of tenancy is determined		C
	A)	Three years	
	B)	Ten Years	
	C)	Twelve Years	
	D)	Thirty Years	
493.	An executing court cannot determines the question relating to which of the following		D
	A)	execution of a decree	
	B)	discharge of decree	
	C)	satisfaction of a decree	
	D)	modification of decree	
494.	Provision for interpleader suit is contained in which of the following Section of C.P.C.?		B
	A)	Section 87	
	B)	Section 88	
	C)	Section 89	
	D)	Section 90	
495.	Which one of the following properties is liable to attachment and sale in the execution of a decree?		

	A)	Right to future maintenance	
	B)	A promissory note	B
	C)	Book of account	
	D)	A right of personal service	
496.	A right to sue for damages is -		
	A)	An actionable claim	B
	B)	Not an actionable claim	
	C)	Not only a mere right to sue	
	D)	Transferable	
497.	Remedy of 'foreclosure' is available in which one of the following mortgages?		
	A)	Usufructuary mortgage	C
	B)	Simple mortgage	
	C)	Mortgage by conditional sale	
	D)	English mortgage	
498.	Bar to further suit is dealt under which of the following Section in the Code of Civil Procedure?		
	A)	Section 11	D
	B)	Section 16	
	C)	Section 13	
	D)	Section 12	
499.	Which of the following Section deals with the transfer of decree in the Code of Civil Procedure?		
	A)	Section 41	C
	B)	Section 36	
	C)	Section 39	
	D)	Section 52	
500.	Which of the following Section deals with the power of Supreme Court to transfer suits etc. in the Code of Civil Procedure?		
	A)	Section 18	C
	B)	Section 20	
	C)	Section 25	
	D)	Section 28	
501.	Which one of the following deals with the written statement in the Code of Civil Procedure?		
	A)	Order 8, Rule 1	A
	B)	Order 4, Rule 13	
	C)	Order 6, Rule 10	
	D)	Order 10, Rule 22	
502.	No decree to be set aside without notice to opposite party is dealt under which of the order/rule in the Code of Civil Procedure?		
	A)	Order 5, Rule 30	D
	B)	Order 4, Rule 13	
	C)	Order 6, Rule 10	
	D)	Order 9, Rule 14	
503.	The object of discovery is-		D
	A)	To elicit admissions	
	B)	To obviate the necessity to produce lengthy evidence	
	C)	To expedite disposal	

	D)	All of the above	
504.	A decision on issue of law-		C
	A)	Shall always operate as res-judicata	
	B)	Shall never operate as res-judicata	
	C)	May or may not operate as res-judicata	
	D)	None of the above	
505.	A suit for damages for breach of contract can be filed at a place-		D
	A)	Where the contract was made	
	B)	Where the contract was to be performed or breach occurred	
	C)	Anywhere in India	
	D)	Either (A) or (B)	
506.	No court shall proceed with the trial of any suit in which the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit between the same parties under the same title in the same or in any other court in India..... This Section refers to:		A
	A)	Res sub judice (stay of the suit)	
	B)	Res judicata	
	C)	Res integra	
	D)	None of the above.	
507.	A' files a suit against B' for declaration that he is entitled to certain lands as heir of C'. The suit was dismissed. A' filed another suit claiming the same property on the ground of adverse possession. This suit is:		A
	A)	Barred by res judicata	
	B)	Res sub judice	
	C)	(A) & (B)	
	D)	None of the above	
508.	A' sues B' for possession of a house. However, the house belongs to C' and is in his possession. This suit is:		C
	A)	Maintainable	
	B)	Not maintainable for non joinder of necessary party	
	C)	Not maintainable for mis joinder of party	
	D)	None of the above	
509.	A' a Govt. employee obtained loan from a Bank under a declaration from his salary drawing authority, undertaking to remit the amount from his monthly salary bills. On default, bank filed suit against drawing officer and the loanee for a direction and damages:		B
	A)	Such a suit is maintainable	
	B)	Suit is not maintainable because there is no notice to the govt.	
	C)	(A) & (B)	
	D)	None of the above	
510.	During the execution of a decree, all the questions arising between the parties to the suit will be dealt by the -		C
	A)	Original court	
	B)	Appellate court	
	C)	Executing court	
	D)	Any of the above	
511.	Which one of the following is not a defense to trespass to the person -		B
	A)	Lawful authority	
	B)	Contributory negligence	

	C)	Self defense	
	D)	Necessity	
512.	Which one is the primary function of the Law of Tort?		A
	A)	Compensating the claimant	
	B)	The spreading of losses throughout the society	
	C)	The punishment to a wrongdoer	
	D)	The clarification of the Human Rights of parties	
513.	An ex parte decree means :		A
	A)	Decree passed in the absence of the defendant	
	B)	Decree passed in the absence of the plaintiff	
	C)	Decree passed in the absence of both the parties	
	D)	None of the above	

Railway Servants (D&A) Rules

514.	Which of the following rules deal with Discipline in Railways?		C
	A)	The Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1968	
	B)	The Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1966	
	C)	The Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968	
	D)	None of these	
515.	When the Railway Servants (D&A) Rules, 1968 came into force ?		C
	A)	On the first day of January, 1968	
	B)	On the 22nd day of August, 1968	
	C)	On the first day of October, 1968	
	D)	None of these	
516.	Which No. of standard form is used for issuance of Major penalty charge sheet on disciplinary proceedings?		C
	A)	SF-11	
	B)	SF-7	
	C)	SF-5	
	D)	None of these	
517.	Which of the following Rules of DAR 1968 does specify the penalties?		C
	A)	Rule-9	
	B)	Rule-11	
	C)	Rule-6	
	D)	None of these	
518.	Board of enquiry appointed by the Disciplinary authority?		B
	A)	Not more than 5 members	
	B)	Not less than 2 members	
	C)	Not less than 3 members	
	D)	Not more than 4 members	
519.	Where appointing authority are not available on record, who should be treated as appointing authority?		C
	A)	Controlling Officer	
	B)	DRM	
	C)	GM	
	D)	CPO	
520.	Disciplinary Authority while passing orders for imposing a penalty should invariably pass?		B

	A)	Orders for penalty	
	B)	Speaking order	
	C)	None	
	D)	All of the above	
521.	Who is the competent authority to make rule on RS (D&A) Rules?		A
	A)	President of India	
	B)	Ministry of Railways	
	C)	Member(Staff)	
	D)	Secretary Rly.Bd.	
522.	When a casual labourer will be governed under the Railway disciplinary rules?		C
	A)	After 4 months from engagement date	
	B)	After 6 months from engagement date	
	C)	After attaining temporary status	
	D)	After regular absorption	
523.	Recognised Trade Union official can be allowed to act as defence counsel in		B
	A)	2 Nos. of cases	
	B)	3 Nos. of cases	
	C)	5 Nos. of cases	
	D)	Any number of cases	
524.	Which is rules in RS (D&A) Rules, 1968 deal with common proceedings?		C
	A)	Rule 9	
	B)	Rules 11	
	C)	Rule 13	
	D)	Rule 20	
525.	If the disciplinary authority of a charged official is also involved in the same case, this case should dealt with by the		C
	A)	Disciplinary Authority	
	B)	Revising Authority	
	C)	The next higher authority	
	D)	None	
526.	An employee against whom a disciplinary case was initiated and pending. However, subsequently he is expired. His case should be		D
	A)	Continued and finalised	
	B)	Sent to Rly.Board for opinion	
	C)	Sent to GM	
	D)	Closed	
527.	What would be correct procedure when a faulty charge-sheet requires modification/addition		A
	A)	Canceling the earlier charge sheet with reasons stating that without prejudice to the rights to issue fresh charge sheet	
	B)	Without canceling a fresh charge sheet may be issued	
	C)	Continue the proceedings	
	D)	None of these	
528.	Which of the standard form is required to be used for issuing the order of deemed suspension?		C
	A)	SF-1	
	B)	SF-3	
	C)	SF-2	

	D)	SF-4	
529.	How many Annexures are attached with major penalty charge memorandum?		D
	A)	2	
	B)	3	
	C)	5	
	D)	4	
530.	A Rly. Servant punished with stoppage of increment simultaneously is going promotion to the next grade. The penalty will given effect to the		A
	A)	Promotion of the grade for same period	
	B)	But not result in greater monetary loss	
	C)	Retrospective effect	
	D)	None of the above	
531.	A person appointed directly to a post, grade or time scale of pay can be reduced byway of punishment to a post in lower scale/grade service or to a post which he never held before?		B
	A)	Yes	
	B)	No	
	C)	Can be reduce but his pay to be protected	
	D)	None	
532.	Which deduction from subsistence allowance cannot be made?		B
	A)	House Rent	
	B)	P.F. Subscription	
	C)	Income Tax	
	D)	None	
533.	Which of the following deduction is prohibited from subsistence allowance?		C
	A)	House Rent	
	B)	Income Tax	
	C)	Court attachment	
	D)	Station debits	
534.	Suspension is not a punishment. However suspension visits employee with variousdisadvantages. Which one of the following is not a disadvantage as a consequence of suspension?		B
	A)	During the period he cannot leave headquarters without permission	
	B)	He need not sign attendance register	
	C)	Privilege passes cannot be availed	
	D)	No increment is drawn during suspension	
535.	When a Rly. Employee placed under suspension but only a minor penalty is imposed. How to treat the suspension period:		C
	A)	Dies non	
	B)	Non duty	
	C)	Duty	
	D)	None	
536.	If an employee is placed under suspension on the date of retirement, who is competent to sign the charge sheet?		C
	A)	Charge sheet shall be signed by the Rly.Bd.	
	B)	Charge sheet shall be signed by the GM	

	C)	Charge sheet shall be signed by the Disciplinary authority as on the date of retirement	
	D)	President of India	
537.	Rule 14 of Rule of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968 is based on which Article of the Indian Constitution.		C
		Article 309	
		Article 310	
		Article 311	
		Article 312	
538.	A Railway servant under suspension is entitled to		C
	A)	Leave his head qrs.	
	B)	Have passes for attending PNM/JCM	
	C)	Act as defence counsel	
	D)	None	
539.	An employee under suspension can be called to appear at a written examination required for selection to the promotion?		A
	A)	May be called to appear during suspension b	
	B)	May be called after suspension is over	
	C)	To be decided by the Disciplinary Authority.	
	D)	None of these	
540.	Compassionate allowance in case of removed employee may be granted under		C
	A)	Rule 20 of pension rules,1993	
	B)	Rule 64 of pension rules, 1993	
	C)	Rule 65 of pension rules, 1993	
	D)	None	
541.	An employee under suspension, when he reports sick is eligible for grant of sick leave?		D
	A)	Grant of sick leave	
	B)	Grant of extraordinary leave	
	C)	Grant of Half pay leave	
	D)	Not grant of sick leave	
542.	How many types of standard forms that are used while initiating action against any Railway employee under D&A Rules, 1968.		C
	A)	One	
	B)	Five	
	C)	Eleven	
	D)	Seven	
543.	A Rly. Servant punishment with stoppage of increment for a specified period and becomes due for promotion. He should be promoted		A
	A)	Immediate effect	
	B)	After expiry of the penalty	
	C)	With the approval of GM	
	D)	None of the above	
544.	A Railway servant shall be deemed to have been placed under suspension if he has been put in police custody for a period:		B
	A)	Exceeding 24 hours	
	B)	Exceeding 48 hours	
	C)	Immediate effect	

	D)	None	
545.	50% of subsistence allowance granted under?		
	A)	Rule 1342 R-II	A
	B)	Rule 1343 R-II	
	C)	Rule 1345 R-II	
	D)	None	
546.	Review of suspension cases is done		
	A)	After 4 months	B
	B)	After 3 months	
	C)	After 2 months	
	D)	None	
547.	Who among the following cannot act as Enquiry Officer ?		
	A)	An officer who had conducted fact finding Inquiry.	D
	B)	A person who is interested in punishing the charged employee.	
	C)	A person who has personal knowledge in the charges.	
	D)	All of the above	
548.	When an employee under suspension is acquitted by a court of law?		
	A)	Full pay and allowance are granted	A
	B)	Half pay and allowance for granted	
	C)	75% pay and allowance are granted	
	D)	No payment	
549.	Which of the following shall be compulsorily deducted from subsistence allowance?		
	A)	PF subscription	C
	B)	LIC premia	
	C)	House rent	
	D)	Court attachment	
550.	Gr.'C' and Gr.'D' employees under suspension may be given		
	A)	3 sets of pass per calendar year	C
	B)	2 sets of pass	
	C)	One set of pass	
	D)	None of these	
551.	From the Subsistence Allowance being paid to a suspended employee, therecoveries should not exceed _____ of gross of Subsistence and other admissible allowances.		
	A)	4/3	B
	B)	1/3	
	C)	2/3	
	D)	3/3	
552.	Compassionate Allowance shall not exceed _____ of pension or gratuity or both.		
	A)	4/3	C
	B)	1/3	
	C)	2/3	
	D)	3/3	
553.	Inquiry is not mandatory under Rule		
	A)	Rule 5	B
	B)	Rule 14(ii)	
	C)	Rule (13)	
	D)	None	

554.	D&A Rules 1968 will not apply to		B
	A)	Permanent employee	
	B)	Apprentice	
	C)	Casual lab our with temporary status	
	D)	None	
555.	Whether Sr.Section Engineer are empowered to suspend a Jr.clerk in scale RS.3050-4050 (RSRP) working under his control?		A
	A)	Sr.Section Engineer is Competent Authority	
	B)	Depends upon offence	
	C)	Office Supdt. is competent authority	
	D)	None of these	
556.	Inquiry officer's report is to be submitted by IO to		D
	A)	Presenting officer	
	B)	Controlling officer	
	C)	Charged officer	
	D)	Disciplinary Authority	
557.	On transfer from one division to another division, a staff does not report for duty at the new place of posting. Who will be the competent authority for taking disciplinary action?		B
	A)	GM	
	B)	Controlling officer at new place	
	C)	D&A authority at old place	
	D)	None	
558.	Penalty Order should be signed by		C
	A)	Enquiry officer	
	B)	Controlling officer	
	C)	Disciplinary authority	
	D)	None	
559.	What would be appropriate disciplinary authority when staff working under the administrative control of DOM and misconduct pertains to violations of Commercial rule or safety rules?		C
	A)	DCM/Sr.DCM	
	B)	DSO/Sr.DSO	
	C)	DOM/Sr.DOM	
	D)	DPO/Sr.DPO	
560.	Time fixed by the Rly.Board in all DAR cases are to be completed within:		C
	A)	202 days	
	B)	300 days	
	C)	150 days	
	D)	All of the above	
561.	Under which Rule of the R.S.(D&A) Rules, 1968, the appellate authority can act as revising authority?		A
	A)	Rule-25	
	B)	Rule - 25 A	
	C)	Rule-22	
	D)	Rule-21	
562.	A charged employee has a choice for choosing a defence Council (DC) indisciplinatory case against him. However certain classes of employees are barred to act as DC. Which one of the following classes are barred?		D
	A)	Vigilance inspector	

	B)	Law Assistant	
	C)	Railway servants under suspension	
	D)	None the above	
563.	Reappointment of Railway employee in cases of removal from service may be considered by the		C
	A)	Revising authority	
	B)	Disciplinary authority	
	C)	Higher than the Revising authority	
	D)	None of the these	
564.	Reduction to a lower stage in a time scale of pay for a period not exceeding 3 years without cumulative effect and not adversely affecting his pension is		B
	A)	Major penalty	
	B)	Minor penalty	
	C)	None	
	D)	Both of these	
565.	Penalty of compulsory retirement, removal or dismissed from service should be imposed only by		C
	A)	Controlling officer	
	B)	Disciplinary authority	
	C)	Appointing authority	
	D)	None	
566.	The following are not in penalty under D&A Rules?		B
	A)	Censure	
	B)	Warning	
	C)	Stoppage of pass	
	D)	The recovery from pay of any pensionary loss	
567.	Whether ad-hoc promoted officers are competent to initiate disciplinary proceedings?		A
	A)	Yes	
	B)	No	
	C)	None of the above	
	D)	A&B	
568.	Which penalty is not recorded in the service sheet?		C
	A)	Stoppage of increment	
	B)	Stoppage of passes	
	C)	Warning	
	D)	Censure	
569.	While forwarding appeals under Rule 21(3) of the R.S.(D&A) Rules to the appellate authority, DA should confine its comments to		A
	A)	The points raised in the appeal only	
	B)	Comment on any extraneous circumstances on which the charged official has had no opportunity to explain his position	
	C)	Discuss past cases	
	D)	Comments on his personality	
570.	Whether Divisional safety officer can act as disciplinary authority in the case of misconduct of Dy.S.S.Working under DOM?		
	A)	Division Safety Officer is competent	

	B)	Divisional Safety Officer is not competent	B
	C)	Divisional Personnel Officer is competent	
	D)	None of these	
571.	Whether initiation of inquiry or counseling or Govt. Displeasure can constitute a penalty under D&A Rule?		B
	A)	Is a penalty under D&A Rules	
	B)	Is not a penalty under D&A Rules	
	C)	All are penalty under D&A Rule	
	D)	None of these	
572.	Can a disciplinary authority order for stoppage of increment under Rule 6 of the R.S.(D&A) Rules, 1968 effecting from the date of issuance of order or from date of next increment due.		B
	A)	Effect from the date of issue of order	
	B)	Effect from date of next increment date	
	C)	From the retrospective effect	
	D)	None of these	
573.	What is the permissible time limit for preferring a revision petition to the revising Authority?		B
	A)	60 days	
	B)	45 days	
	C)	90 days	
	D)	none	
574.	When a charged employee is working under the control of two officers, then, who can act as Disciplinary Authority ?		A
	A)	The authority who actually functions of Disciplinary Authority can be one under whose administrative control, the delinquent employee works.	
	B)	The authority who actually extracting work.	
	C)	The authority who actually supervises the delinquent employee works.	
	D)	None of the above	
575.	Under which circumstances ex-parte inquiry can be held?		A
	A)	Charge official does not appear before I.O despite repeated opportunities	
	B)	Presenting Officer not appear before IO	
	C)	After charged official appeared before I.O. more than two occasion.	
	D)	Disciplinary Authority not appear before IO	
576.	Can any of the penalties specified in Rule 6 of the Railway servants (D&A) Rules be imposed with retrospective effect?		B
	A)	With retrospective effect	
	B)	Both are prospective and immediate effect as admissible	
	C)	Always be prospective effect	
	D)	None of these	
577.	During the pendency of a penalty of stoppage of pass/PTO, whether promotion of a Railway staff is affected?		B
	A)	Promotion will be affected	
	B)	Promotion will not be affected	
	C)	Promotion will effect after expiry of punishment	
	D)	None of these	

578.	When it is not practical to hold any inquiry under Rule 9 of the Railway servants (D&A) Rules, under which rule penalty can be imposed?		B
	A)	Rule 6	
	B)	Rule 14(ii)	
	C)	Rule 13	
	D)	None	
579.	What is the correct Rule under R.S.Rules (D&A) for common proceeding?		C
	A)	Rule 14	
	B)	Rule 18	
	C)	Rule 13	
	D)	None	
580.	If no presenting officer is appointed, _____ will perform the functions of the presenting officer in an DAR inquiry.		B
	A)	Disciplinary Authority	
	B)	Inquiry Authority	
	C)	Revising Authority	
	D)	AA	
581.	Is it necessary the Inquiry Officer should be sufficiently senior in rank to the charged official?		C
	A)	IO may be junior	
	B)	IO may be equal in rank with CO	
	C)	Inquiry Officer should be sufficiently senior in rank	
	D)	Both A & B	
582.	Who can exercise reversionary power when no appeal has been preferred in terms of Rule 25 (i) (iv)?		A
	A)	The officer not below the rank of DRM	
	B)	The officer not below the rank of JA officer	
	C)	The officer not below the rank of PHOD	
	D)	None of the above	
583.	Whether it is obligatory of the inquiry officer to inform defence counsel engaged by the charged official in each hearing?		A
	A)	IO should inform DC	
	B)	IO should not inform DC	
	C)	DA should inform DC	
	D)	None of these	
584.	Under which Rule granting compassionate allowance is granted to Railway employees who are removed or dismissal from service?		B
	A)	Rule 64 of R.S.(Pension) Rules	
	B)	Rule 65 of R.S.(Pension) Rules	
	C)	Rule 60 of R.S.(Pension) Rules	
	D)	None of the above	
585.	Fresh appointment/Re-appointment under D&A Rule can be consider in terms of Rule		B
	A)	502 IREC Vol-I	
	B)	402 IREC Vol-1	
	C)	302 IREC Vol-1	

	D)	None of the above	
586.	How many total number of Rules, the Railway Servants (D&A) Rules, do contain and how many parts are they divided.		C
	A)	31 Rule in IV parts	
	B)	25 Rule in VI parts	
	C)	31 Rule in VII parts	
	D)	None	
587.	Rule 11 of the R.S.(D&A) Rules, 1968 deals with the procedure for		D
	A)	Suspension	
	B)	Major penalty proceedings	
	C)	Appeal cases	
	D)	Minor penalty proceeding	
588.	Which of the following is not termed as penalty under DAR 1968?		C
	A)	Censure	
	B)	Withdrawing of promotion	
	C)	Suspension	
	D)	None	
589.	Which of the following person is not allowed to be engaged as defence counsel?		C
	A)	A serving Rly. Employee	
	B)	A retired Rly. Employee	
	C)	A legal petitioner	
	D)	A trade union official	
590.	Removal from service of a Railway servant on ground of long absence from duty without permission, by not giving him an opportunity of showing cause is		B
	A)	No show cause is necessary	
	B)	Against Article 311 of the constitution of India	
	C)	Correct as per Rly.Board's orders	
	D)	None of these.	
591.	Whether a retired Rly. Servant can be taken up under RS (D&A) Rules, 1968 ? If so, upto how many years from the date of misconduct committed ?		D
	A)	A retired Rly. Servant can be taken up under disciplinary proceedings as per Rule 9 of Rly. Services (Pension) Rules 1993 and not under the RS (D&A) Rules, 1968.	
	B)	Prior approval from the President of India is required for initiating disciplinary action against retired Rly. Servant	
	C)	Disciplinary proceedings can be initiated only upto four years from the date of misconduct committed.	
	D)	All of the above	
592.	Rule 17 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968, deals with Orders against which no appeal. What are they?		D
	A)	Orders issued by the President.	
	B)	Any order of an interlocutory nature	
	C)	Any order passed by an Inquiring Authority during the course of inquiry.	
	D)	All the above.	
593.	Who is the competent authority to consider the appeal without restriction of time limit?		
	A)	PHOD	

	B)	GM	B
	C)	DRM	
	D)	HOD	
594.	Schedule –II of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968, deals with _____		A
	A)	Different grades of Rly. Officers and senior supervisors in respect of non- gazetted staff of Zonal Rlys. Etc.	
	B)	Authorities of Rly. Board, GM, Secretary/Rly. Board.	
	C)	Group “A” Officers.	
	D)	None	
595.	Who would be competent to issue Govt’s displeasure to a ret’d. Railway employee whose case has been dropped after retirement but initiated before retirement?		C
	A)	Railway Board	
	B)	HOD/PHOD	
	C)	AGM/GM	
	D)	None of these.	
596.	Who can exercise reversionary power when no appeal has been preferred in terms of Rule 25(i) (iv)?		C
	A)	DCM	
	B)	SrDPO	
	C)	DRM	
	D)	None of these.	
597.	Who is competent to impose cut in pensionary benefit of a retired employee		C
	A)	GM	
	B)	Rly.Board	
	C)	President of India	
	D)	None	
598.	Whether Revision/Review of cases already finalised before retirement of the Railway employees can be initiated after his retirement with a view to impose cut in his pensionary benefits?		B
	A)	Can be initiated.	
	B)	Cannot be initiated.	
	C)	Can be initiated with the approval of GM.	
	D)	None of these.	
599.	Whether pension is payable in the cases of removal or dismissal of a railway servant?		C
	A)	Pension is payable.	
	B)	Pension is not payable.	
	C)	Compassionate allowance can be considered.	
	D)	None of these.	
600.	Under which Rule it is permissible for consideration of appeal		B
	A)	Rule 20	
	B)	Rule 22	
	C)	Rule 25	
	D)	None of the above	
601.	Which of the following is the order against which no appeal lies?		C
	A)	An order of suspension	
	B)	An order for enhancement of penalty	
	C)	Any order passed by an inquiry authority in the course of an	

		enquiry	
	D)	None of these	
602.	Whether The Railway servants (D&A) Rules, 1968 are applicable to constable of the Railway protection force?		B
	A)	Are applicable.	
	B)	Are not applicable.	
	C)	Are applicable in certain cases.	
	D)	None of these.	
603.	Which penalty is provided under Pass rules for misuse of Privilege Pass ?		A
	A)	Removal, or dismissal or reversion to lower stage.	
	B)	Compulsory Retirement	
	C)	Minor penalty	
	D)	Withholding of annual increments	
604.	Appointing authority in relation to a Railway Servant means		D
	A)	An authority who actually appointed him.	
	B)	Equal or higher authority empowered to make appoints to the post	
	C)	Any other authority.	
	D)	(A) & (B)	
605.	What is Rule 14(II) of the RS(D&A) Rules, 1968.		B
	A)	Removal / Dismissal after an SF 5 is issued.	
	B)	Removal / Dismissal without any inquiry when it is not practicable to hold inquiry in a normal manner.	
	C)	Compulsory retirement without any inquiry.	
	D)	Removal / Dismissal in case of conviction	
606.	A Railway servant cannot be promoted during the punishment period. Which one of the following is an exception to the above provisions?		A
	A)	Recovery of pecuniary loss caused to the Govt.	
	B)	Reduction to the lower stage in the time scale of pay	
	C)	Withholding of increment	
	D)	Reduction to the lower time scale of pay/grade/post	
607.	Which one of the penalties cannot be imposed on a retired Railway service?		D
	A)	Cut in pension	
	B)	Cut in DCRG	
	C)	Cut in pension/DCRG	
	D)	Cut in retirement complementary passes	
608.	A suspended Rly Employee issued a major penalty C/sheet but finally imposed a minor penalty. The suspension period shall be treated as		B
	A)	Non duty	
	B)	Duty	
	C)	Dies non	
	D)	None of these.	
609.	Before forwarding the mercy appeal to Rly.Board, the mercy appeal may be examined by the		C
	A)	Controlling officer	
	B)	Disciplinary authority	
	C)	Prescribed authority	

	D)	Revising authority	
610.	Which is not applicable to treatment of the suspension period?		D
	A)	Duty	
	B)	Suspension	
	C)	Leave due	
	D)	Dis-non	
611.	After retirement a charge sheet can be issued only by the		C
	A)	GM	
	B)	Controlling officer	
	C)	President of India	
	D)	Chief Personnel Officer Justice of Supreme Court	
612.	Reply to the charge memorandum by the Charged official to be given within		B
	A)	15 days	
	B)	10 days	
	C)	20 days	
	D)	None of the above	
613.	When inquiry is not necessary?		A
	A)	Charges admitted by CO	
	B)	Charges not admitted by CO	
	C)	Charges prepared by DA.	
	D)	None of these.	
614.	Arising out of investigation by the CVC, if the charge sheet is to be dropped by the Disciplinary Authority, the matter should be consulted with		C
	A)	GM	
	B)	Railway Board	
	C)	CVC	
	D)	CBI	
615.	Appointment of presenting officer is mandatory		B
	A)	In all cases	
	B)	In complex CBI, vigilance investigation	
	C)	Canteen cases	
	D)	None of the above	
616.	In an allegation against inquiry officer as bias by the Charged employee, the case should be put up for orders to:		C
	A)	Disciplinary authority	
	B)	Appellate authority	
	C)	Revising authority	
	D)	None of the above	
617.	Daily order sheet is to be maintain by		B
	A)	Disciplinary authority	
	B)	Inquiry officer	
	C)	Charged officer	
	D)	None of the above	
618.	Which penalty does not effect for promotion?		A
	A)	Stoppage of pass/PTO's	
	B)	Reduction in post	
	C)	Dismissed from service	
	D)	None of the above	

619.	Exparte inquiry may be held when		A
	A)	CO does not appear	
	B)	I.O does not appear	
	C)	Defence counsel does not appear	
	D)	None of the above	
620.	When did De-novo proceedings may be ordered by the competent authority?		A
	A)	Irregularity of proceedings	
	B)	Correctness proceedings	
	C)	CO does not appear	
	D)	None of the above	
621.	In case of NOC-CVC vigilance case, before imposition of penalty the matter should be consult with		B
	A)	GM	
	B)	Vigilance	
	C)	CPO	
	D)	CAT	
622.	Inquiry is not necessary when an employee		B
	A)	Intoxicated of Alcohol	
	B)	Convicted of criminal charge	
	C)	Misused railway property	
	D)	Misbehaved with supervisor	
623.	Under which Rule Disciplinary authority is not required to issue a formal charge sheet for imposition of penalty		C
	A)	Rule 13	
	B)	Rule 25	
	C)	Rule 14(ii)	
	D)	Rule 22	
624.	The authority competent to reduce or increase the subsistence allowance after a period of three months of suspension is _____.		A
	A)	Who placed him under suspension.	
	B)	Revising Authority	
	C)	Appointing Authority	
	D)	DRM	
625.	As per RS (D&A) Rules, 1968, Appeal shall be entertained unless preferred within _____ days.		B
	A)	30 days	
	B)	45 days	
	C)	60 days	
	D)	No time limit	
626.	To review the suspension case, the Review Committee will be constituted by		A
	A)	The Appellate Authority	
	B)	The Disciplinary Authority	
	C)	The Suspending Authority	
	D)	None of the above	
627.	Minimum period of withholding of increment		D
	A)	3 months	
	B)	One year	
	C)	Six months	

	D)	2 months	
628.	A retd. Employee may be granted which of the following pensions before finalisation of the D&A case.		C
	A)	Full pension	
	B)	Half pension	
	C)	Provisional pension	
	D)	None of the above	
629.	In case the alleged charge is unauthorized absence, _____ can be one of the listed documents.		A
	A)	Attendance Register	
	B)	Leave chart	
	C)	absence statement	
	D)	None of the above	
630.	The trade union official nominated as defence counsel should be a member of therecognized trade union for at least _____(period) at the time of nomination		A
	A)	One year	
	B)	2 years	
	C)	3 years	
	D)	6 months	
631.	In a case where ADRM is the disciplinary authority. Who will be the Appellate authority?		B
	A)	DRM	
	B)	PHOD	
	C)	GM	
	D)	Rly.Board	
632.	The disciplinary authority cannot impose major penalty without conducting enquiry proceedings subject to the exceptions given under Rule__of theRS(D&A) Rules, 1968.		D
	A)	Rule 6	
	B)	Rule 9	
	C)	Rule 13	
	D)	Rule 14	
633.	Re-appointment under Rule 402-RI. A railway employee may be given full benefit of past service.		B
	A)	Full benefit of past service	
	B)	Forfeiture of past service	
	C)	Half benefit of the past service.	
	D)	None of these.	
634.	The suspension is treated as suspension and the period of suspension will be _____service.		B
	A)	Qualifying service.	
	B)	Dies-non	
	C)	Counted as duty	
	D)	Counted as leave	
635.	A competent authority may reduce penalty or upheld the penalty imposed within		A
	A)	1 year	
	B)	2 years	
	C)	6 months	

	D)	None of the above	
636.	Show cause notice is necessary when		C
	A)	Punishment is upheld	
	B)	Punishment is reduced	
	C)	Proposed to enhance punishment	
	D)	None of the above	
637.	In a case an employee preferred a revision petition and in the meantime he has died. His petition may be considered by the		D
	A)	GM	
	B)	Rly.Board	
	C)	President of India	
	D)	Revising authority	
638.	In very special circumstances, which authority can revert an officiating employee in relaxation of the time of 18 months.		C
	A)	PHOD	
	B)	DRM	
	C)	GM	
	D)	Rly.Board	
639.	Which one of the following penalties are recognised?		B
	A)	Warning	
	B)	Censure	
	C)	Counseling	
	D)	Govt. displeasure	
640.	Rule 9 of the R.S.(D &A) Rules" 68 deals with the procedure for....		C
	A)	Suspension	
	B)	Imposing of minor penalties	
	C)	Imposing of Major penalties	
	D)	Appeal	
641.	Which of the following is not a penalty under RS (D & A) Rules 1968?		D
	A)	Censure	
	B)	Withholding of promotion	
	C)	Compulsory retirement	
	D)	Suspension	
642.	Under what circumstances, an employee can be placed under suspension ?		D
	A)	When a disciplinary proceeding is contemplated or pending against him.	
	B)	When engaged in activities prejudicial to the interest of the state.	
	C)	When a criminal case is pending for investigation, inquiry or trial	
	D)	all the above.	
643.	Who is the appointing authority when the records are not available in respect of actual appointing authority ?		B
	A)	Rly. Board	
	B)	GM	
	C)	PHOD	
	D)	DRM/CWM	
644.	Who can impose Penalty of compulsory retirement, removal or dismissal from service ?		C
	A)	Controlling officer	
	B)	Disciplinary authority	
	C)	Appointing authority	

	D)	None of the above	
645.	On what grounds, an employee who was issued charge-sheet may challenge the charge-sheet before Court of Law ?		D
	A)	The charge is vague	
	B)	The charge-sheet is issued by incompetent authority	
	C)	Disciplinary Authority was the preliminary inquiry officer.	
	D)	All the above.	
646.	Under which Article of the Constitution of India, RS(D&A) rules have been promulgated?		C
	A)	Article 310	
	B)	Article 311	
	C)	Article 309	
	D)	Article 421	
647.	Which are the following authorities is empowered to order for cut in pension to a retired railway servant as a measure of penalty followed by DAR proceedings?		A
	A)	President	
	B)	GM	
	C)	Prime Minister	
	D)	DRM/CWM	
648.	While DAR is normally applicable to every railway servant, certain class of persons working on railways is expressly exempted which one of the following isnot exempted?		D
	A)	A member of RPF as defined in RPF Act, 1957	
	B)	A member of all India service	
	C)	A person in casual employment	
	D)	A casual labour with temporary status working on railways.	
649.	In terms of Rule 18(4) of RS (Conduct) Rules, intimation is to be given by an Officer to the prescribed Authority		A
	A)	If cumulative transactions entered by him in shares/securities debentures exceed Rs.50000 in a calendar year	
	B)	If cumulative transactions entered by him in shares/securities debentures exceed Rs.50000 in a calendar month	
	C)	If cumulative transactions entered by him in shares/securities debentures exceedRs.25000 in a calendar year	
	D)	If cumulative transactions entered by him in shares/securities debentures exceed Rs.25000 in a calendar month.	
650.	Powers to Interpret the Rules under Railway Services (Conduct) Rules 1966 is reserved to		D
	A)	General Manager	
	B)	CPO	
	C)	Railway Board/	
	D)	The President	
651.	Time limit for grant of permission for transactions in immovable property outside India or with foreigners is		A
	A)	60 days	
	B)	30days	
	C)	90 days	
	D)	45 days	
652.	The Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules came into force from		

	A)	01.01.1968	B
	B)	01.10.1968	
	C)	10.10.1968	
	D)	10.01.1968	
653.	Railway Servants (D&A) Rules will not apply to Inspector of Govt. Railway Police (A) Inspector of Govt. Railway Police (B) Inspector of RPSF (C) Inspector of Railway Mail Service		D
	A)	A & B	
	B)	B & C	
	C)	A & C	
	D)	A, B & C	
654.	A Railway Servant kept under deemed suspension when		D
	A)	If he is detained in custody for a period exceeding forty-eight hours	
	B)	If in the event of a conviction for an offence, he is sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding forty-eight hours	
	C)	Cruelty and Harassment of Women.	
	D)	A&B	
655.	Extension of suspension shall not be for a period exceeding		B
	A)	90 days at a time	
	B)	180 days at a time	
	C)	30 days at a time	
	D)	60 days at a time	
656.	Payment of subsistence Allowance during the period of suspension is regulated by		B
	A)	Rule 5 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968	
	B)	Rule 1342 of R.II	
	C)	Rule 5 RS (Conduct) Rules, 1966	
	D)	None of the above	
657.	Period of suspension on the death of employee during pendency of the Disciplinary Proceedings shall be treated as		A
	A)	Dies-non	
	B)	Period spent on duty	
	C)	Period not spent on duty	
	D)	Extraordinary Leave	
658.	Which of the following Statements are correct (A) When the pay of an employee is reduced to a particular stage, his pay will remain constant at that stage for the entire period of reduction. (B) In cases of reduction to lower grade for an indefinite period, repromotion will be ordered only by the authority competent to promote him in higher grade and D.A. has no role to play in the matter.		A
	A)	Only Statement A is correct	
	B)	Only Statement B is correct	
	C)	Statements (A) & (B) are correct	
	D)	Both (A) & (B) are not correct	

659.	Which of the Following Statements is/are correct (A) An order of the D.A. reducing a Railway servant to a lower grade and giving further directions on fixing his pay in the lower grade does not amount to Double Jeopardy. (B) The Penalty of reduction to a lower grade cannot be imposed by reducing the grade of an employee to a level lower than the grade in which he was originally appointed.	C
	A) Only (A) is correct	
	B) Only (B) is correct	
	C) Both (A) & (B) are correct	
	D) Both (A) & (B) are not correct	
660.	Which of the following documents are not required to be sent to I.O. by the D.A. A) Articles of Charges B) Service Particulars of Charged Official C) Defence Statement D) Statement of Prosecution Witnesses as well as Defence Witnesses	B
661.	Which of the following Statements are correct Where D.A. is not itself the Inquiring Authority, on consideration of Inquiry Report, he may remit the case to I.O. for further Inquiry. (B) Inquiry Report along with findings shall be forwarded to C.O. and on receipt of same C.O. may submit written representation to D.A. on such findings.	C
	A) Only (A) is correct	
	B) Only (B) is correct	
	C) Both (A) & (B) are correct	
	D) Both (A) & (B) are not correct	
662.	Which of the following statements are correct A) D.A. on the basis of evidences adduced during the Inquiry shall make an order imposing any of the major penalty (B) C.O. shall be given opportunity of making representation on the penalty proposed to be imposed.	A
	A) Only (A) is correct	
	B) Only (B) is correct	
	C) Both (A) & (B) are not correct	
	D) Both (A) & (B) are correct	
663.	SF – 9 relates to A) Disciplinary action in common proceedings B) Revocation of Suspension C) Charge sheet for minor penalty with Inquiry D) None of the above.	D
664.	An order directing to initiate Disciplinary Action against a Sr.Clerk (P.Way Office), SSE/ P.Way and AEN (Gr.B) in a common proceedings shall have to be issued by A) The President	B

	B)	The Railway Board		
	C)	The General Manager		
	D)	The Principal Chief Engineer		
665.	Holding of Inquiry before imposition of major penalty of removal is in accordance with		B	
	A)	Art. 311(1) of the Constitution		
	B)	Art.311 (2) of the Constitution		
	C)	Art. 312 of the Constitution		
	D)	Art. 310 of the Constitution		
666.	Appeal cannot be made against		B	
	A)	An order of suspension		
	B)	An order passed by I.O. during the course of Inquiry		
	C)	Denying maximum pension admissible to Railway servant under Rules		
	D)	An order of the Revisionary Authority enhancing the penalty		
667.	Appeal can be made against		A	
	(A) An order determining pay and allowances during the period of suspension			
	(B) An order determining pay and allowances for the period from the date of removal to the date of reinstatement			
	(C) An order specifying the period between date of dismissal to date of reinstatement a period not spent on duty			
	(D) An order in the nature of step-in-aid of the final disposal of Disciplinary proceedings			
	A)	(A) (B) & (C)		
	B)	(A) (C) & (D)		
	C)	(A) & (C)		
	D)	(B) & (C)		
668.	Which of the following statements are not correct			A
	(A) The orders of the Appellate Authority can be signed and communicated by another on his behalf to the C.O.			
	(B) Appeal lies only with the appropriate Appellate Authority on the Division where the employee was working at the time of imposition of penalty, notwithstanding employee's transfer.			
	A)	(A) alone		
	B)	(B) alone		
	C)	Both (A) & (B)	A	
	D)	None of the above		
669.	Who is competent to change Enquiry Officer, when bias is alleged against him?			A
	A)	Revising Authority		
	B)	Appellate Authority		
	C)	Appointing Authority		
	D)	Disciplinary Authority		
670.	Who is the Authority competent to exercise Suo-moto Revision without restriction any time limit even when he is the Appellate Authority			

	A)	President	A
	B)	General Manager	
	C)	Chairman, Railway Rates Tribunal	
	D)	None of the above	
671.	Appellate Authority can also exercise Revisionary powers		D
	A)	In a case no appeal has been preferred	
	B)	The authority has to be of the rank of DRM	
	C)	Only for conducting suo moto Revision	
	D)	All of the above	
672.	When it is proposed to reduce the penalty, suo moto Revision can be exercised by DRM for a period		C
	A)	Beyond 6 months from the date of order to be revised	
	B)	Beyond one year from the date of order to be revised	
	C)	within one year from the date of order to be revised	
	D)	Within 6 months from the date of order to be revised	
673.	Review under Rule 25A of RS (D&A) Rules can be exercised by		D
	A)	The DRM	
	B)	The General Manager	
	C)	The Railway Board	
	D)	The President	
674.	The Prescribed authority may withhold the Petition submitted to the President under Rule 31, if it is against termination of service of		A
	A)	Petitioner appointed on probation, during probation	
	B)	A Petitioner dismissed under Rule 14 (ii)	
	C)	A Petitioner compulsorily retired under Rule 1802, R.II.	
	D)	None of the above	
675.	Which of the following Statements are correct :		B
	(A) I.O. shall be sufficiently senior to the Charged Official		
	(B) The stipulation in Statement (A) above will also apply in case of Inquiries conducted by Commissioner of Departmental Inquiries/CVC.		
	A)	Both (A) & (B) are correct	
	B)	(A) is correct but (B) is wrong	
	C)	(A) is wrong but (B) is correct	
	D)	Neither A nor B is correct	
676.	Which one of the following is not a major penalty		B
	A)	Reduction to lower stage for 3 years with cumulative effect	
	B)	Withholding of increment for 4 years with cumulative effect	
	C)	Reduction to lower grade for 3 years with effect of postponing future increments of pay	
	D)	Compulsory Retirement	
677.	Which of the following Statements are correct		A
	(A) Delinquent Railway servant can be transferred to new post during pendency of Disciplinary Proceedings		
	(B) Disciplinary authority will be with reference to new post under whose administrative control he was working		
	A)	Both (A) & (B) are correct	
	B)	(A) is correct but (B) is not correct	

	C)	(A) is not correct	
	D)	Both (A) & (B) are not correct	
678.	Which of the following penalties specified under Rule 6 does not find place in Article 311 of Constitution		C
	A)	Removal	
	B)	Dismissal	
	C)	Compulsory retirement	
	D)	None of the above	
679.	Provisions for placing a Railway servant under deemed suspension is contained in		C
	A)	Rule 3 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968	
	B)	Rule 4 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968	
	C)	Rule 5 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968	
	D)	Rule 7 of RS (D&A) Rules, 1968	
680.	Which of the following is not penalty under RS (D&A) Rules : (A) Suspension (B) Compulsory Retirement under Age Review (C) Compulsory Retirement (D) Reversion from officiating higher grade to lower grade on administrative grounds		B
	A)	(A) (B) & (C)	
	B)	(A) (B) & (D)	
	C)	(A) (C) & (D)	
	D)	(B) (C) & (D)	
681.	Which Conduct Rule is correctly matched		B
	A)	Rule 13 Dowry	
	B)	Rule 12 Subscription	
	C)	Rule 13A Gift	
	D)	Rule 9 Staging Demonstration	
682.	Authority competent to impose penalty of Dismissal from service on a Railway servant by invoking Rule 14 (iii) is		D
	A)	DRM	
	B)	General Manager	
	C)	Member/Railway Board	
	D)	President	
683.	The term 'Commission' in RS (D&A) Rules relate to		C
	A)	Central Vigilance Commission	
	B)	Administrative Reforms Commission	
	C)	Union Public Service Commission	
	D)	Planning Commission	
684.	Match the following A. Schedule I - X Disciplinary Authorities in respect of Gazetted staff B. Schedule II - Y Disciplinary Authorities in respect of Non Gazetted staff C. Schedule III- Z Authorities competent to order suspension		B
	A)	A - X, B - Z, C - Y	
	B)	A - Z, B - Y, C - X	
	C)	A - Y, B - X, C - Z	
	D)	A - Z, B - X, C - Y	

685.	Sexual harassment of women at working place has been included in the conduct rules as Rule 3C. This has been included after the judgement of Supreme Court in:		B
	A)	Indira Sawaney	
	B)	Vishaka Vs.State of Rajasthan	
	C)	Shabano's case	
	D)	None of the above	
686.	Appointing authority in relation to a Railway Servant means:		D
	A)	an authority who actually appointed him	
	B)	equal or higher authority empowered to make appointments to the post	
	C)	any other authority	
	D)	a&b only	
687.	RS (D&A) Rules are not applicable to:		D
	A)	any member of All India Services	
	B)	RPF personnel	
	C)	any person in casual employment	
	D)	all of the above	
688.	Which of the following not amounts to penalty		C
	A)	Discharge of Railway servant for inefficiency due to failure to confirm to the requisite standard of physical fitness	
	B)	Discharge of Railway servant on reduction of the establishment	
	C)	Both a &b	
	D)	None of the above.	
689.	Report of fact finding enquiry when to be supplied to charged employee is necessary_____		C
	A)	Always	
	B)	Not necessary	
	C)	When it is a listed document	
	D)	None of the above	
690.	Under rules who can not act as Defense Helper:		B
	A)	Railway servant of lower rank	
	B)	An Advocate	
	C)	Law Asst.	
	D)	All the above persons	
691.	In how many enquiries a retired railway employee can participate simultaneously as defense helper		D
	A)	One	
	B)	Three	
	C)	Five	
	D)	Seven	
692.	If additional documents are requested to be produced by the CE, IO:		B
	A)	Shall allow them	
	B)	May agree if department has no objection	
	C)	Shall permit if he feels relevant	
	D)	Shall refer it to DA	
693.	When a prosecution witness is declared as hostile witness, the IO		B
	A)	Can drop him	
	B)	Can cross examine him	

	C)	Can ask him not to attend the enquiry	
	D)	None of the above	
694.	While holding enquiry, who have to fix the date, time & venue and inform the Charged employee:		A
	A)	Inquiry officer	
	B)	Disciplinary authority	
	C)	presenting officer	
	D)	Confidential Section of the dept.	
695.	If the charged employee is illiterate, who has to explain him the charges during preliminary enquiry:		B
	A)	CE has to arrange for it on his own	
	B)	Inquiry Officer	
	C)	Defense helper	
	D)	None of the above	
696.	Inquiry into the truth of any imputation of misconduct or misbehaviour against a railway servant is conducted under which rule of D&A rules 1968:		B
	A)	Rule 8	
	B)	Rule 9	
	C)	Rule 10	
	D)	Rule 11	
697.	The President of India makes rules in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso of which Article of the Constitution:		B
	A)	Article 308	
	B)	Article 309	
	C)	Article 310	
	D)	Article 311	
698.	Inquiry Officer can delegate his functions to:		D
	A)	Disciplinary authority	
	B)	Defence helper	
	C)	Presenting officer	
	D)	He cannot delegate	
699.	D&A rules are applicable to the following persons only		C
	A)	RPF personnel	
	B)	Persons in casual employment	
	C)	Every railway servant	
	D)	All of the above	
700.	Inquiry Officer's findings are binding on:		D
	A)	Charged employee	
	B)	Disciplinary authority	
	C)	Appellate authority	
	D)	None of the above	
701.	When an Inquiry officer is replaced by another, the new IO has to proceed		B
	A)	Afresh	
	B)	From the stage left by the earlier IO	
	C)	From the stage ordered by DA	
	D)	From a stage considered just and proper by IO	
702.	Order passed by the Inquiring authority in the course of an enquiry is		B
	A)	Appealable	
	B)	Not appealable	

	C)	Appeal lies to DA	
	D)	Appeal lies to RA	
703.	During enquiry, who can allow additional defence documents/witnesses		B
	A)	DA	
	B)	Inquiry Officer	
	C)	Presenting officer	
	D)	All of the above	
704.	Where Inquiry Officer shall conduct Enquiry		B
	A)	At his home	
	B)	At official premises	
	C)	At any place chosen by charged employee	
	D)	None of the above	
705.	Who is competent to change IO when bias is alleged against him		C
	A)	Disciplinary authority	
	B)	Appointing authority	
	C)	Revising authority	
	D)	Any of the above	
706.	Standard of proof required in departmental enquiry		C
	A)	As applicable in civil rules (CPC)	
	B)	As applicable in Criminal rules (Cr PC)	
	C)	Preponderance of probability	
	D)	None of the above	
707.	Inquiry Officer shall submit his enquiry report to		D
	A)	Defense helper	
	B)	Charged employee	
	C)	Revising authority	
	D)	Disciplinary authority	
708.	A railway servant shall be deemed to have been placed under suspension when:		C
	A)	He was detained in custody	
	B)	He was detained in custody for more than 24 hours	
	C)	When he was detained in custody for more than 48 hours	
	D)	Any of the above	
709.	When an order of suspension is made or deemed to have been made, the suspension shall continue to remain in force		C
	A)	Till he is acquitted from criminal case	
	B)	Till he gets a bail	
	C)	Till the suspension is revoked	
	D)	Any of the above	
710.	Disciplinary proceedings against retired Railway servant can be initiated by:		C
	A)	DA as on the date of retirement	
	B)	Appointing authority or of a grade equal as on the date of retirement	
	C)	President of India	
	D)	None of the above	
711.	When bias is attributed to the IO, the IO has to:		D
	A)	Cease to function as IO once for all	
	B)	Proceed with the enquiry	
	C)	Seek advise from Railway advocate	

	D)	Stop Inquiry and seek advise from DA	
712.	At what stage new documents/witness by prosecution can be allowed by IO:		B
	A)	At any time	
	B)	Before commencement of defence case	
	C)	Before commencement of prosecution case	
	D)	None of the above	
713.	A retired Rly. Servant, aggrieved by non-release of DCRG, filed a complaint before Dist. Forum. What would be your defence?		A
	A)	Consumer forum has no jurisdiction	
	B)	He should go to High Court	
	C)	(A) & (B)	
	D)	None of the above	
714.	If prosecution witness is not attending the enquiry, IO has to:		D
	A)	Drop him	
	B)	Summon him to attend	
	C)	Postpone enquiry for next hearing	
	D)	Any of the above	
715.	If a document is requested by the CE, IO:		B
	A)	May refuse straight away	
	B)	IO may refuse by giving his ruling	
	C)	May leave it to the discretion of the DA	
	D)	Any of the above	
716.	If the charged employee complains that he could not attend enquiry because of non payment of subsistence allowance, IO has to:		C
	A)	Arrange for the same	
	B)	Conduct the enquiry ex parte	
	C)	Advise the DA to arrange subsistence allowance	
	D)	Ask the CE to make his own arrangements to attend the enquiry	
717.	Enquiry in major penalty charge sheet is not compulsory when:		B
	A)	DA decides not to conduct enquiry	
	B)	Charged employee admits the charges	
	C)	Charged employee is out of country	
	D)	Charge sheet cannot be served due to absconding	
718.	When is an ex parte enquiry legal:		D
	A)	When Defence helper is not available but CE is present	
	B)	When unable to serve notice on CE is not present	
	C)	When DA directs in writing to do so	
	D)	When CE does not attend the enquiry inspite of notice	
719.	Who among the following cannot act as IO:		D
	A)	An officer who had conducted fact finding enquiry	
	B)	A person who is interested in punishing the charged employee	
	C)	A person who has personal Knowledge in the charges	
	D)	All of the above	
720.	Which of the following is correct:		A
	A)	DA can remit the matter back to the Inquiry officer for further enquiry	
	B)	DA has to accept Inquiry Officer's report	
	C)	DA has to refer the matter to appellate authority	
	D)	DA has to report to DRM	

721.	When DA did not accept IO's report:		A
	A)	He has to record his reasons for such disagreement and send a copy of his disagreement to charged employee for his representation	
	B)	After recording reasons he can impose penalty	
722.	C)	DA can straightaway impose penalty, reasons are not essentially to be recorded.	
	D)	None of the above	
723.	Before imposing minor penalties:		C
	A)	An enquiry has to be conducted to meet Principles of natural justice	
	B)	An enquiry is to be conducted when charged employee specifically requests	
	C)	An enquiry is to be conducted when DA decides so	
	D)	All of the above	
724.	Enquiry can be dispensed with in the following cases:		C
	A)	Where the penalty imposed on a railway servant on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge	
	B)	In the opinion of DA enquiry is not reasonably possible	
	C)	Both a & b	
	D)	Employee is unauthorisedly absent.	
725.	Services of a permanent Rly. Employee are governed by:		C
	A)	Terms of agreement at the time of appointment.	
	B)	Terms of contract entered between employee & Rly. Admn.	
	C)	Statutory Rules made from time to time.	
	D)	Rules framed by UPSC	
726.	Which rule of Railway Service Conduct Rules deals with prohibition of sexual harassment of women		D
	A)	3	
	B)	3A	
	C)	3B	
	D)	3C	
727.	Group A Railway Officers can accept a gift upto_____rupees on his birthday		C
	A)	15000	
	B)	7500	
	C)	25000	
	D)	10000	
728.	Giving or taking dowry (Prohibition) is given in____rule of Railway Service Conduct Rules 1966		B
	A)	13	
	B)	13A	
	C)	18(3)	
	D)	16	
729.	What amount of transaction need not be informed to railway administration for purchase of movable property from a person having no official dealing with Railway		C
	A)	4 months basic pay	
	B)	3 months basic pay	
	C)	2 months basic pay	
	D)	One month basic pay	

730.	The rate of subsistence allowance for the first three months (of average/normal pay)		A
	A)	50%	
	B)	25%	
	C)	40%	
	D)	75%	
731.	(a) In removal, an employee is disqualified for all future employment in Government		D
	(b) In dismissal, an employee is not disqualified for future employment in Government		
	A)	Both a and b are true	
	B)	Only a is true B is false	
	C)	Only b is true a is false	
	D)	Both a and b are false	
732.	The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act has been passed in the year		D
	A)	2015	
	B)	2011	
	C)	2016	
	D)	2013	
733.	Under Section 5 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, who cannot be notified as the district officer for Local Complaints Committee		D
	A)	District Magistrate	
	B)	Addl. District Magistrate	
	C)	District Collector	
	D)	Superintendent of Police	
734.	The appropriate writ issued by the Court to quash the appointment of a person to a public office is ____		B
	A)	Mandamus	
	B)	Quo-warranto	
	C)	Certiorari	
	D)	Prohibition	
735.	Standard of proof required in departmental enquiry:		C
	A)	As applicable in civil rules (CPC)	
	B)	As applicable in Criminal rules (Cr PC)	
	C)	Preponderance of probability	
	D)	None of the above	
736.	NEW PENSION RULES 2004		A
		New pension scheme is effective from	
	A)	01.01.2004	
	B)	01.07.2004	
	C)	01.04.2004	
	D)	None of the above	
737.	New entrants in Railway Service will come under New Pension Scheme		A
	A)	Automatically	
	B)	By option	
	C)	On Administrative option	
	D)	None of these.	
738.	New Pension Scheme is		

	A)	Contributory	
	B)	Non-contributory	
	C)	None	
	D)	All are correct	
739.		New Pension Scheme is	
	A)	Single Tier System	
	B)	Two Tier System	B
	C)	Three Tier System	
	D)	None of the above	
740.		The contribution payable by the employee	
	A)	Monthly basis	
	B)	Quarterly basis	D
	C)	Half yearly basis	
	D)	Annual basis	
741.		Permanent Pension Account Number will consist of	
	A)	12 digits	
	B)	14 digits	C
	C)	16 digits	
	D)	20 digits	
742.		Nodal officer for each Zonal Railway is	
	A)	GM	
	B)	DGM	D
	C)	FA&CAO	
	D)	Dy.CAO/G	
743.		. The contribution towards New Pension Scheme is	
	A)	@8%	
	B)	@9%	C
	C)	@10%	
	D)	@12%	
744.		Dearness Allowance is to be taken with pay for contribution.	
	A)	Yes	
	B)	No	A
	C)	Partly True	
	D)	Partly false	
745.		PASS RULES	
		Gazetted staff having completed 20 years' service are entitled to get passes at the rate of ___ per annum after retirement	
	A)	One Set per annum	C
	B)	Two Sets Per annum	
	C)	Three Sets per annum	
	D)	None of the above	
746.		Gazetted staff having completed 20 years and more service are entitled to get post retirement passes at the rate of	
	A)	One Set per annum	
	B)	Two Sets Per annum	C
	C)	Three Sets per annum	
	D)	None of the above	
747.		Group „C“ staff having completed 20 years and more service are entitled to get post retirement passes at the rate of	
	A)	One Set per annum	

	B)	Two Sets Per annum	B
	C)	Three Sets per annum	
	D)	None of the above	
748.	Group C staff having less than 5 years completed service are entitled to ____ passes per Year		A
	A)	One Set per annum	
	B)	Two Sets Per annum	
	C)	Three Sets per annum	
	D)	None of the above	
749.	Widow complementary passes may be issued to a widow whose husband was a railway employee and		C
	A)	Expired	
	B)	Missing	
	C)	Either expired on Missing	
	D)	None	
750.	Non – Gazetted staff with Grade Pay Level _____ and above are entitled for 1 st Class pass		A
	A)	Level 6	
	B)	Level 5	
	C)	Level 3	
	D)	None of the above	
751.	Gazetted officers with Grade Pay Level _____ are entitled for First Class A Pass		A
	A)	GP Level 8 and above	
	B)	GP level 11 and Above	
	C)	GP Level 9 and above	
	D)	None of the above	
752.	In residential card passes a person can be accompanied as:		D
	A)	Attendant	
	B)	Companion	
	C)	Both	
	D)	None is allowed	
753.	HAG & SAG officers on the Zonal Railway are allowed _____ Metal Pass Token		C
	A)	Gold	
	B)	Bronze	
	C)	Silver	
	D)	Platinum	
754.	A Guardian can be included in the school pass for		D
	A)	A boy under 18 years age	
	B)	A girl under 18 years age	
	C)	Physically Handicapped boy above 18 years	
	D)	All of the above	
755.	Facility of a companion will be provided on the post retirement complimentary pass holders of:		A
	A)	First and 1A Pass	
	B)	First, 1A & 2A Passes	
	C)	All classes passes	
	D)	First Class Only	
756.	Attendant as defined in pass rules means		

	A)	Any relative of the employee	C
	B)	A person employed in house hold works of an employee	
	C)	A person exclusively employed on salary in the personal service of a Railway Servant	
	D)	None of the above	
757.	One post retirement complimentary pass should be stopped for each month or part thereof above ten days of unauthorized occupation of Railway Quarter.		A
	A)	True	
	B)	False	
	C)	Can't say	
	D)	None of the above	
758.	One Widow complimentary pass should be stopped for each month or part thereof above ten days of unauthorized occupation of Railway Quarter		B
	A)	True	
	B)	False	
	C)	Can't say	
	D)	None of the above	
759.	Inclusion of divorced and widow daughter in post-retirement complimentary passes is:		A
	A)	Allowed	
	B)	Not Allowed	
	C)	Under consideration	
	D)	None of the above	

PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932

760.	The term "Partnership" is defined in Section----- of the Indian partnership act, 1932.		C
	A)	2	
	B)	3	
	C)	4	
	D)	5	
761.	Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are collectively called as ...		C
	A)	Partners	
	B)	Directors	
	C)	Firm	
	D)	None of the above	
762.	Partnership is a subject in the -----		C
	A)	Union List	
	B)	State List	
	C)	Concurrent List	
	D)	None of the above	
763.	An action for the indemnity can be brought against a partner		D
	A)	By the firm	
	B)	By any partner on behalf of the firm	

	C)	By a partner in his individual capacity	
	D)	Either (A) or (B)	
764.	A)	When it is used for the business of the partnership	C
	B)	When the property is owned by the partners	
	C)	When there is an agreement express or implied that the property is to be treated as that of the firm	
	D)	None of the above	
765.	A)	With the consent of all the other partners	D
	B)	In accordance with an express agreement by the partners	
	C)	Where the partnership is at will, by giving notice in writing to all the other partners of his intention to retire	
	D)	All of the above.	
766.		Which of the following is a ground for dissolution u/s 44 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?	D
767.	A)	Misconduct	
	B)	Permanent incapacity	
	C)	Unsoundness of mind	
	D)	All of the above	
768.		On the retirement of a partner having more than two partners, the firm _	B
	A)	Ceases to exist	
	B)	Continues to exist	
	C)	Depends	
	D)	None of the above.	
769.		Where the partnership is at will a partner can retire any time	C
	A)	By consent	
	B)	By agreement	
	C)	By notice	
	D)	All of the above	
770.		When a minor becomes a partner, his personal liability commences from -----	A
	A)	The date of his first admission	
	B)	The date of majority	
	C)	The date fixed by all the partners	
	D)	Any one of the above	
771.		A minor admitted to the benefits of a firm has a right to -----	C
	A)	Such share of the property and of the profits of the firm as may be agreed upon	
	B)	Have access to and inspect and copy any of the accounts of the firm	
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	
	D)	Any of the above.	
772.		Section 23 of the Partnership Act provides that an admission made by a partner is an evidence _____	A
	A)	Against the firm	
	B)	Against the partner	
	C)	Against the managing partner	
	D)	All the above	

773.	Section 25 of the Partnership Act provides that every partner is liable for all acts of the firm		C
	A)	Only jointly with all the partners	
	B)	Only severally	
	C)	Jointly and severally	
	D)	No liability	
774.	Effect of non-registration of a partnership firm is ____		B
	A)	A partner cannot sue either the firm or the other partners	
	B)	The firm cannot file suit against the third party for breach of contract	
	C)	A third party can sue the firm	
	D)	All the above are true	
775.	A partnership firm is required to be registered under _____ Act		B
	A)	Indian Registration Act	
	B)	Indian Partnership Act	
	C)	Indian Companies Act	
	D)	None of the above	
776.	“Partnership means Company” - The statement is		B
	A)	True	
777.	B)	False	
	C)	Partly true, because partnership is a corporate	
	D)	None of the above	
778.	Section 25 of the Partnership Act provides that every partner is liable for all acts of the firm		C
	A)	Only jointly with all the partners	
	B)	Only severally	
	C)	Jointly and severally	
	D)	No liability	

THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

779.	As per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act which of the following act is not termed as Sexual Harassment?		D
	A)	A demand or request for a sexual favour	
	B)	Sexually coloured remarks	
	C)	Bad Physical contact	
	D)	Meeting in the cabin of the office	
780.	When was Sexual Harassment of Women employees at the Workplace Act passed?		A
	A)	2013	
	B)	2007	
	C)	2009	
	D)	2011	
781.	Section 4 of the POSH Act provides for the employer to constitute an Internal Complaint Committee having the following members:		

	A)	2 Members (at least) – Amongst employees committed to women issues have legal knowledge or experience in social work	D
	B)	1 Member – from NGO	
	C)	Provided that at least one-half of the total nominated members shall be the woman	
	D)	All of the above	
782.		What if ICC is not constituted in an organization?	A
	A)	Shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees.	
	B)	Not necessary to Constitute	
	C)	No penalty	
	D)	None of the above	
783.		How many employees are required in an organization to form ICC?	A
	A)	10 or more employees (permanent, temporary, ad-hoc or daily wages basis, interns, etc)	
	B)	10 permanent employees	
	C)	100 employees	
	D)	1000 employees	
784.		What a Complaint Committee does when a complaint is submitted to it?	A
	A)	The Complaints Committee (ICC/LCC) will conduct an inquiry into the complaint	
	B)	Ex parte enquiry will be conducted	
	C)	No enquiry required. ICC will take a decision on the Complaint	
	D)	None of the above	
785.		Can a woman register both FIR and lodge complaints with ICC/LCC at the same time?	A
	A)	Yes, both can be lodged simultaneously	
	B)	When complaint is lodged, she cannot file FIR	
	C)	Only FIR is permitted	
	D)	None of the above	
786.		During the inquiry, at the written request of the complainant, ICC can provide following interim reliefs to the complainant:	D
	A)	Transfer the complainant or respondent to any other place	
	B)	grant leave to the complainant for up to 3 months in addition to her entitled leave	
	C)	Restrain the respondent from reporting on the work performance/ writing confidential report of aggrieved	
	D)	All of the above	

Railways Act. 1989

787.		Which of the following employment of a railway servant does not belong to “excluded” category as per Sec. 130 of Rlys Act?	B
	A)	Railway servants employed in a marginal or confidential capacity.	
	B)	A canteen worker	

	C)	Staff of the railway schools imparting technical training or academic education	
	D)	None of the above.	
788.		If any person, with intent to defraud a railway Administration, uses a single passor ticket which has already been used on a previous journey, he shall be liable to pay.	
	A)	Excess charge	C
	B)	Ordinary single fare for the distance which he travelled	
	C)	a& b	
	D)	None of the above.	
789.		Fraudulently travelling or attempting to travel without proper pass or ticket, attracts provision of Sec. 137 of Rlys Act which prescribes punishment of:	
	A)	Imprisonment for six months	B
	B)	Imprisonment for a term which may extend up to six months	
	C)	Either a or b	
	D)	None of the above.	
790.		If any person, not being a railway servant or an agent authorized in this behalf sellor attempts to sell any ticket in order to enable any other person to travel there with:	
	A)	He shall forfeit the ticket which he sells or attempts to sell	D
	B)	Shall be punishment with imprisonment which may extend to three months	
	C)	Punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees	
	D)	All of the above.	
791.		Under Section of Railway Act, penalty of imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees orwith both is for the offence of:	
	A)	Hawking and begging in railway carriage	B
	B)	Carrying unauthorized business of procuring and supplying of railway tickets	
	C)	Maliciously wrecking or attempting to wreck a train	
	D)	Described in Sec. 142	
792.		Which are of the following is not an offence as per Railways Act?	
	A)	Entering into a compartment reserved	D
	B)	A male, Entering carriage or other place reserved for females	
	C)	Traveling on roof step or engine of a train	
	D)	Stretching the arms through widow, while travelling	
793.		Which of the following is not an offence as per Railways Act?	
	A)	Giving false account of goods	D
	B)	Unlawfully bringing dangerous goods on a railway	
	C)	Unlawfully bringing offensive goods on a railway	
	D)	None of the above.	
794.		If any person commits any offence mentioned in Sec. 137 to 139, 141 to 147, 153to 157, 159 to 167 and 172 to 176, he may be arrested, without warrant or other written authority, by the officer authorized by a notified order of the Central Govt. who is that authorized officer?	
	A)	Head Constable of RPF	C
	B)	Head Constable of GRP	
	C)	All the Officers of and above the rank of ASI of RPF	
	D)	All the Officers of and above the rank of SI of GRP	

QUESTION BANK FOR CLA SELECTION		SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY	
795.	Which of the following power is not vested with authorized officer under Sec. 180 B of Rlys Act?		
	A) Summon and enforce the attendance of any person	C	
	B) Require the discovery and production of any document		
	C) Remand any person to the custody of authorized officer not exceeding 7 days		
	D) None of the above.		
796.	When any person is arrested by the officer authorized for an offence punishable under Railways Act, such officer shall proceed to inquire into the charge as per the provisions of Cr PC. For this purpose he shall exercise same power as that of:	C	
	A) 1st Class Magistrate		
	B) 2nd Class magistrate		
	C) Officer in charge of a police station		
	D) None		
797.	Entries made in the records or other documents of a railway Administration or production of a copy of the entries certified by the officer:	B	
	A) Shall not be admitted as evidence		
	B) Shall be admitted as evidence		
	C) May be admitted at the discretion of court		
	D) None of the above		
798.	Which one of the following statement is incorrect.	D	
	A) Every person entrusting any goods to a railway administration for carriage shall execute a forwarding note		
	B) Forwarding note means document executed under Sec 64 of Railways Act		
	C) The form of forwarding note shall be prescribed by the Central Govt.		
	D) Forwarding note is issued by consignor to the consignee.		
799.	Pick up the correct statement from the following	D	
	A) Railway receipt is issued either for carriage of passengers or goods		
	B) Railway receipt is only an acknowledgement of goods received		
	C) A mutually agreed format can be adopted for Railway receipt		
	D) A railway receipt shall be prima facie evidence of the weight and number of packets stated therein.		
800.	Which one of the following statements is incorrect.	D	
	A) Rly. Admn. shall have the right to re-measure, re-weigh or reclassifiy any consignment		
	B) Re-calculate the freight and other charges		
	C) Correct any other error or collect any amount that may have been omitted to be charged		
	D) Re-book the consignment to another destination		
801.	As per Sec. 79 of the Railway Act, which one of the following statements is incorrect:	D	
	A) No re-weighment is permissible even if requested by consignee in case of perishable that are likely to lose weight in transit		
	B) No request for weighment of consignment in wagon-load or train-load shall be allowed if the weighment is not feasible due to		

		congestion in the yard	
	C)	No re -weighment shall be allowed if goods booked at owners risk rate	
	D)	Re-weighment, if agreed will be free of any charges.	
802.		When consignment arrives in a damaged condition or shows signs of having been tampered with, under Sec. 82 of the Railways Act which statement is correct:	
	A)	Rly. Admn shall give open delivery	D
	B)	A part of consignment can be delivered duly furnishing partial delivery certificate	
	C)	If the consignee or endorsee refuses to take such delivery, shall be subject to wharfage charges	
	D)	All of the above.	
803.		Which of the following statement is not correct:	
	A)	If any person fails to take delivery of any consignment, it shall be treated as unclaimed	D
	B)	In case of non-perishable consignment, issue notice to consignee to remove the goods within seven days from the receipt thereof	
	C)	Rly. Admn may sell unclaimed perishable consignment as per Sec.83 [2]	
	D)	Free time is not applicable for perishable traffic	
804.		Which of the statements is incorrect:	
	A)	There is no other provision than Sec. 83 to sell the perishable consignment	C
	B)	[b] Where traffic on any route is intercepted and there is no other route to direct the consignment, then Rly. Admn may sell the perishable consignment to prevent loss	
	C)	Right of Rly to recover by suit any freight charge or other expenses shall not be affected by sale under Sec. 83, to 95	
	D)	Rly. Admn. Shall retain the freight and other charges out of the sale proceeds including expenses for the sale and the surplus, if any, shall be rendered to the person entitled there to.	
805.		Which of the following factors is not relevant for Central govt. to consider before notifying a station under Sec. 89 of the Act	
	A)	The volume of traffic and the storage space available at such Rly. Station	D
	B)	The nature and quantities of goods generally booked to such railway station	
	C)	The number of wagons likely to be held up at such railway station if goods are not removed there from quickly	
	D)	Essential nature of the commodity for public use.	
806.		Which of the following cannot be defense against responsibility of Rly. Admn. As carrier of goods?	
	A)	Act or conscious negligence of the consignor or the consignee	C
	B)	Act or omission of the agent or servant of the consignor or the consignee or the endorsee	
	C)	Act or omission of Rly officials while accepting goods for carriage	
	D)	Orders or restriction imposed by the Central Govt. or State Govt. or by an officer authorized in this behalf.	

QUESTION BANK FOR CLA SELECTION		SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY	
807.	Which of the following statements is not correct:		
	A) Rly. Admn. Shall not be responsible for any loss, destruction etc, of consignment carried at owners risk rate	C	
	B) Even if it is owner's risk rate Rly is liable if it is proved that such loss destruction non- delivery due to railway's negligence		
	C) Under railway risk rate, negligence has to be proved by the consignee		
	D) None of the above		
808.	Normal carrying capacity of every wagon or truck in its possession should be determined by Rly. Admn and shall:	C	
	A) Exhibit in conspicuous manner at all Rly. Stations		
	B) Display at all HQ/Divisional Offices, wagon depot		
	C) Exhibit in a conspicuous manner on the outside of every such wagon or truck		
	D) All of the above.		
809.	Which of the following statement is correct: If any person fails to take delivery of any consignment	D	
	A) It shall be treated as unclaimed		
	B) Rly. Admn may sell unclaimed perishable consignment as per Sec.83 [2]		
	C) In case of non-perishable consignment to issue notice to remove the goods within seven days from the receipt there of		
	D) All of the above		
810.	Which of the statements is incorrect:	C	
	A) There is no other provision other than Sec. 83 to sell the perishable consignment		
	B) Where traffic or any route is intercepted and there is no other route to direct the consignment, then Rly. Admn may sell the perishable consignment to prevent loss		
	C) Right of Rly to recover by suit any freight charge or other expenses shall not be affected by sale under Sec. 83 to 95		
	D) Rly. Admn. shall retain the freight and other charges out of the sale proceeds including expenses for the sale and the surplus, if any, shall be rendered to the person entitled thereto.		
811.	Which of the following factors, central govt. shall consider before notifying a station under Sec. 89 of the Act:	D	
	A) The volume of traffic and the storage space available at such Rly. Station		
	B) The nature and quantities of goods generally booked to such railway station		
	C) The number of wagons likely to be held up at such railway station if goods are not removed there from quickly		
	D) Either a, b, or c		
812.	Which of the following is not an exception to general responsibility of Rly. Admn.as carrier of goods:	C	
	A) Act or conscious negligence of the consignor or the consignee		
	B) Act or omission of the agent or servant of the consignor or the consignee or the endorse		
	C) Act or omission of Rly officials while accepting goods for carriage		

QUESTION BANK FOR CLA SELECTION		SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY	
	D) Orders or restriction imposed by the central govt. or state govt. or by an officer authorized in this behalf.		
813.	Rly. Admn. Shall not be responsible for any loss, destruction, damage or deterioration of goods. In this context, which of the following statements is incorrect:		
	A) Where goods are required to be loaded at a siding not belonging to a railway admn. for carriage by Rly.	C	
	B) Where any consignment is required to be delivered by a railway administration at a siding not belonging to a railway admn.		
	C) In case of loading, when the wagon containing the goods has been placed at the specified point of inter charge of wagons between the siding and the railway administration with or without informing rly. administration in this regard		
	D) None of the above		
814.	Which of the following statements is not correct:		
	A) Rly. Admn. Shall not be responsible for any loss, destruction etc, when consignment is carried at owners risk rate	C	
	B) Even if it is at owner's risk rate Rly is liable if it is proved that such loss destruction non- delivery is because of Railways.		
	C) Rly. Admn. is not bound to disclose to the consigner how the consignment was dealt when package found to be tampered with		
	D) None of the above		
815.	Rly. Administration if it considers necessary, or expedient so to do, it may vary the normal carrying capacity of:		
	A) Wagon carrying any specified class of goods	C	
	B) Class of wagons or trucks of any specified type		
	C) A&B above		
	D) None of the above.		
816.	Where a person loads goods in a wagon beyond its permissible carrying capacity as exhibited, Rly. Admn. may recover		
	A) Extra charges	C	
	B) Damages from consignee		
	C) Charges by way of penalty from the consignor, the consignee or the endorsee, as the case may be		
	D) Any of the above		
817.	As per the Rly. Act 1989 "Rly Administration" in relation to a Govt. Rly. Means		
	A) Ministry of Rlys.	C	
	B) DRM		
	C) GM		
	D) Chairman Rly. Bd.		
818.	Punitive charges are levied when		
	A) Goods not removed from Rly. Premises.	D	
	B) Detention of rolling stock		
	C) Irregular Travelling detected		
	D) Wagons are over loaded		
819.	Wharfage Charges are levied for :		
	A) Goods not removed from Rly. Premises.	A	
	B) Detention of rolling stock		
	C) Irregular Travelling		

QUESTION BANK FOR CLA SELECTION		SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY	
	D) Over loading of wagon		
820.	Demurrage Charges are levied for :	B	
	A) Not removing goods from Rly. Premises.		
	B) Detention of rolling stock		
	C) Irregular Travelling		
	D) Over loading of wagon		
821.	Excess charges are levied for	C	
	A) Goods not removed from Rly. Premises.		
	B) Detention of rolling stock		
	C) Irregular Travelling		
	D) Over loading of wagon		
822.	Maximum carrying capacity of wagons and trucks shall be fixed under Sec. 72 [1] of Rlys Act by:	C	
	A) General Manager		
	B) Railway board		
	C) Central Govt.		
	D) State Govt.		
823.	According which Section of Rly. Act, the property in the consignment covered by a railway receipt shall pass to the consignee or the endorsee.	B	
	A) Section 73		
	B) Section 74		
	C) Section 75		
	D) None of the above		
824.	According which Section of Rly. Act, the property in the consignment covered by a railway receipt shall pass to the consignee or the endorsee.	B	
	A) 73		
	B) 74		
	C) 75		
	D) None of the above		
825.	The liability of Railway Administration for any loss, destruction, deterioration, non-delivery of goods carried at owners risk rate is prescribed under Sec of Railways Act:	D	
	A) Section 94		
	B) Section 95		
	C) 96		
	D) 97		
826.	Responsibility of a Railway Administration after termination of transit is governed by Sec --- of Railways Act.	A	
	A) 99		
	B) 98		
	C) 97		
	D) 96		
827.	Exceptions to General responsibility of a Railway Administration as carrier of goods are enumerated under Section:	C	
	A) Section 91		
	B) Section 92		
	C) Section 93		
	D) Section 94		
828.	When any goods entrusted to a Railway Administration for carriage are in a defective conditions as a consequence of which they are liable to damage, deterioration, leakage, wastage, Rlys liability is governed by Sec.		

QUESTION BANK FOR CLA SELECTION		SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY	
	A) Section 96		
	B) Section 97	C	
	C) Section 98		
	D) Section 99		
829.	The responsibility of Railway Administration for the loss, destruction, damage, deterioration or non-delivery of any luggage shall be in accordance with Sec.	B	
	A) Section 98		
	B) Section 100		
	C) Section 99		
	D) Section 97		
830.	Responsibility of a Railway administration for the loss, destruction, damage, deterioration or non-delivery of any consignment due to false description of the consignment is determined under Sec.	D	
	A) Section 99		
	B) Section 100		
	C) Section 101		
	D) Section 102		
831.	Where any consignment is entrusted to a railway Administration for carriage by railway and the value of such consignment has not been declared, the amount of liability shall be fixed with reference to its weight as laid down under Sec:	D	
	A) 100		
	B) 101		
	C) 102		
	D) 103		
832.	Where any goods, which under ordinary circumstances, would be carried incovered wagon and would be liable to damage if carried otherwise, are carried in open wagon with the consent of the consigner then the liability shall be as per Sec:	A	
	A) 104		
	B) 103		
	C) 102		
	D) 101		
833.	A person shall not be entitled to claim compensation against railway Administration for the loss, destruction etc., of goods carried by Railway unless an notice there of is served by him as prescribed under Sec:	C	
	A) 102		
	B) 104		
	C) 106		
	D) 101		
834.	Notice of claim for compensation and refund of overcharge has to be served to the railway Administration within a period of six months from the date of	D	
	A) Booking of consignment		
	B) Loading of consignment		
	C) Submission of forwarding note		
	D) Entrustment of goods.		
835.	Notice of claim for compensation and refund of overcharge has to be served on the railway Administration from the date of entrustment of	B	

	goods within a period of:	
	A) Three months	
	B) Six months	
	C) One year	
	D) Three years.	
836.	Compensation for the loss, destruction, damage, deterioration non-delivery of goods is payable to:	
	A) Consignee	
	B) Endorsee possessing RR	
	C) (A) or (B)	
	D) None of the above	
837.	In any application before claims tribunal for compensation for loss, destruction, damage, deterioration or non-delivery of goods, the burden of proving the monetary loss actually sustained shall be in accordance with Sec	
	A) 108	
	B) 109	
	C) 110	
	D) None	
838.	In an application before claims tribunal for compensation for loss, destruction, damage, deterioration or non-delivery of goods, the burden of proving the monetary loss actually sustained shall lie on:	
	A) Consigner	
	B) Consignee	
	C) Endorsee	
	D) Person claiming compensation.	
839.	Which of the following is not dependent as defined under Sec. 123 of the Act	
	A) Unmarried sister	
	B) Widowed sister	
	C) Widowed daughter-in-law	
	D) Widowed mother-in-law.	
840.	Who are dependents as per Sec. 123 of Act	
	A) Son's son	
	B) Daughter's daughter	
	C) Daughter's son	
	D) Description not sufficient	
841.	Central Govt. have the power to make rules with respect to compensation payable for death as well as injuries under the Sec	
	A) 129	
	B) 128	
	C) 127	
	D) 126	
842.	A railway servant where employment is essentially intermittent shall not be employed for more than _____ hours in a week	
	A) 72	
	B) 75	
	C) 76	
	D) 78	

QUESTION BANK FOR CLA SELECTION			SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY	
843.	A railway servant whose employment is continuous shall not be employed for more than has in a week on a two-weeks period of fourteen days		B	
	A)	64		
	B)	54		
	C)	74		
	D)	None		
844.	A railway servant whose employment is intensive shall not be employed for more than hours in a week on an average in a two-weekly period of fourteen days.		A	
	A)	45		
	B)	54		
	C)	64		
	D)	72		
845.	Penalty for making a false statement in an application for compensation is prescribed under Sec:		A	
	A)	148		
	B)	149		
	C)	150		
	D)	151		
846.	Which of the following is an attempt to wreck a train if a person		D	
	A)	Takes up, removes, looses or displaces any rail or sleeper belonging to any railway.		
	B)	Makes or shows or hides or removes any signal or light upon or near to any Railway		
	C)	Puts or throws upon or across any railway any wood, stone or other matter or thing		
	D)	All the above.		
847.	Endangering safety of persons traveling by willful act or omission is an offence according to:		B	
	A)	Sec. 152		
	B)	Sec. 153		
	C)	Sec. 154		
	D)	Sec. 155		
848.	Penalty for intoxication under Sec. 172 of Railways Act is prescribed for		A	
	A)	Railway servant		
	B)	Any person		
	C)	Traveling public		
	D)	None		
849.	Which Section of Rlys Act restricts execution of railway property such as rolling stock, machinery, plant, tools etc., in a decree or order of any court:		C	
	A)	185		
	B)	186		
	C)	187		
	D)	188		
850.	As per Sec. 192 of Rlys Act, any notice or other document required by Railways Act to be served on a Railway Administration may be served in the case of a Zonal Railway, or the General Manager:		D	
	A)	By delivering to him		
	B)	By leaving it at his office		
	C)	By regd. Post to his office address		

	D)	Either a, b or c	
851.	As per Sec. 126 of Railways Act, interim relief to the persons who are injured in a train accident can be paid by		B
	A)	RCT	
	B)	Railway Administration	
	C)	DRM under whose jurisdiction accident occurred	
	D)	None of the above	

LABOUR LAWS

852.	TRADE UNION ACT 1926		
	Creation of a political fund by trade unions under the Trade Union Act is		
	A)	Compulsory	B
	B)	Optional	
	C)	by donation from political parties	
	D)	No such provision in the Act	
853.	What will be the minimum number of workers required for organizing a trade union for registration according to the latest amendment under the Trade Unions' Act, 1926?		
	A)	7 workers	D
	B)	(B) 10 %	
	C)	(C) 100	
	D)	(D) 10% or 100 or 7	
854.	The registered trade union can collect political fund from its members as a		
	A)	General fund	C
	B)	Cannot collect political fund	
	C)	Separate fund from the interested members	
	D)	Only from political parties	
855.	The basic principle underlying the enactment of the Trade Unions Act is:		
	A)	To protect interests of workers against disregard of human elements in industries.	B
	B)	To regulate the relationship of workers and their organization by regulating the balance of power.	
	C)	To provide strength to workers to settle the industrial disputes.	
	D)	To provide security to workers against the occupational hazards.	
856.	PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT 1936		
	The present wage ceiling per month for the purpose of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 is		
	A)	Rs. 10,000/-	C
	B)	Rs. 15,000/-	
	C)	Rs. 24,000/-	
	D)	Rs. 20,000/-	
857.	As per Payment of Wages Act, 1936, in railway factory or industrial or other establishment upon or in which less than one thousand persons are employed, wages shall be paid before the expiry of the		
	A)	Seventh day of the month.	A
	B)	Tenth Day of the months	
	C)	Third Day of the months	

	D)	None of the above	
858.	According to Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the maximum wage period or payment of wages to employees by employer should not exceed		C
	A)	45 days	
	B)	15 days	
	C)	30 days	
	D)	60 days	
859.	The employer shall arrange to pay the amount of gratuity within ____ days from the date it becomes payable.		A
	A)	30 days	
	B)	15 days	
	C)	60 days	
	D)	75 days	
860.	Which Section of Payment of Wages Act covers deduction for damages or loss?		A
	A)	Section 10	
	B)	Section 9	
	C)	Section 12	
	D)	Section 7	
861.	Which of these deductions under Section 7 of Payment and Wages Act is not authorized?		D
	A)	Deduction for fines	
	B)	Deduction for payment of Income Tax	
	C)	Deduction for payment of insurance	
	D)	Deduction for payment of uniform and property	
862.	Which of the following is not included under the definition of wages given under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 ?		D
	A)	Basic wage	
	B)	Dearness allowance	
	C)	Incentive	
	D)	Gratuity	
863.	Under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 the maximum limit on deductions should not ordinarily cross -		C
	A)	50% generally and 65% in case of payment due to the co-operatives	
	B)	60% generally and 75% in case of payment due to the co-operatives	
	C)	50% generally and 75% in case of payment due to the co-operatives	
	D)	40% generally and 65% in case of payment due to the co-operatives	
864.	Under Employee Compensation Act, employer shall not be liable to pay compensation in respect of any injury which does not result in the total or partial disablement of the workmen for a period exceeding ____ days.		B
	A)	7	
	B)	3	
	C)	5	
	D)	2	
865.	Factories Act 1948		

	Which Section of the Factories Act 1948 defines the term "occupier" of a factory as a person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory?	A
	A) Section 2(n)	
866.	B) Section 2(m)	
	C) Section 2(h)	
	D) Section 2(k)	
867.	Which Section of the Factories Act 1948 deals with the conditions that exempt the occupier or manager from liability in certain cases?	B
	A) Section 71	
	B) Section 101	
	C) Section 110	
	D) Section 95	
868.	As per Section 101 of Factories Act 1948, what are the conditions that exempt the occupier or manager from liability in certain defenses which are punishable under this Act?	C
	A) He has used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act	
	B) The offence in question was committed without his knowledge, consent or connivance	
	C) Both (A) & (B)	
	D) None of the above	
869.	A person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the Factory is called	A
	A) Occupier	
	B) Owner	
	C) Supervisor	
	D) Manager	
870.	_____ is an interim or a final determination of any industrial dispute or of any question relating thereto by any labour court.	C
	A) Banking Company	
	B) Closure	
	C) Award	
	D) Conciliation Proceeding	
871.	INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT 1947	
	In which year did the Industrial Disputes Act, come into operation?	A
	A) 1947	
	B) 1949	
	C) 1953	
	D) 1963	
872.	Which permanent settlement machinery has been mentioned in the act accountable for the speedy and amicable settlement of industrial disputes?	B
	A) Adjudication	
	B) Conciliation	
	C) Arbitration	
	D) Appropriate government	
873.	How many members does a conciliation board consist of as per the appropriate government?	A
	A) Chairman and 2 or 4 other members	
	B) Chairman and 1 more member	
	C) Chairman and 5 or 6 other members	
	D) Chairman and 10 other members	

874.	No settlement arrived at in the course of a conciliation proceeding shall be invalid by reason only of the fact that such settlement was arrived at after the expiry of the period referred to in sub-Section (6) of Section 12 or sub-Section (5) of 13.		A
	A)	True	
	B)	False	
	C)	Partially True	
	D)	Partially false	
875.	Which of the below mentioned is the duty of a conciliation officer?		C
	A)	The board shall submit its report within 2 months of the date on which the dispute was referred to	
	B)	The court shall inquire that matters referred to it and report thereon to the appropriate government within a period of 6 months	
	C)	Where any industrial dispute exists or is apprehended, the conciliation officer may, or where the dispute relates to a public utility service and a notice under Section 22 has been given shall hold the conciliation proceedings in the prescribed manner	
	D)	All of the above	
876.	As per Section ____ a conciliation proceeding shall be deemed to have commenced on the date on which a strike or lock - out is received by the conciliation officer		D
	A)	20	
	B)	18	
	C)	19	
	D)	22	
877.	No person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike in breach of contract within ____ of giving such a notice.		B
	A)	14 days	
	B)	6 weeks	
	C)	7 days	
	D)	None of the above	
878.	Choose the correct option where no workmen shall go on a strike in breach of contract and no employer of any such workmen shall declare a lock - out during:		D
	A)	The pendency of conciliation proceedings before a board and 7 days after the conclusion of such proceedings	
	B)	The pendency of proceedings before labour court, tribunal or national tribunal and 2 months, after the conclusion of such proceedings	
	C)	During any period in which a settlement or award is in operation, in respect of any of the matters covered by the settlement or award	
	D)	All of the above	
879.	How much compensation does the workman deserve at the time of retrenchment?		A
	A)	Equivalent to 15 days average pay	
	B)	6 months	
	C)	Equivalent to 30 days average pay	
	D)	None of the above	
880.	How many does notice is the employer supposed to give before closing down an establishment as per Section 25 FFA?		

	A)	90 days	B
	B)	60 days	
	C)	30 days	
	D)	120 days	
881.	What is the penalty faced by an employer if he lays - off or retrenches an employee without prior permission?		D
	A)	Imprisonment for upto a month and a fine of upto 1000 rupees	
	B)	Imprisonment for upto a month or;	
	C)	Fine of upto 1000 rupees	
	D)	All of the above	
882.	What is the main objective of arbitration as per the Industrial Disputes Act?		C
	A)	Securing an award	
	B)	Dominance	
	C)	Adjudication	
	D)	Binding of the award on the parties	
883.	When the two contending parties are unable to compose their differences by themselves or with the help of the mediator or conciliator, agree to submit the dispute to impartial authority whose decision they are ready to accept is called_____		A
	A)	Voluntary arbitration	
	B)	Voluntary Mediation	
	C)	Compulsory arbitration	
	D)	Compulsory Mediation	
884.	As per Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, what is the minimum number of contract labourers ordinarily to be employed by a contractor so that the employer must provide a canteen?		A
	A)	100	
	B)	150	
	C)	200	
	D)	500	
885.	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, excludes from the definition of 'contractor' one who:		C
	A)	undertakes to produce a given result for an establishment through contract labour.	
	B)	supplies contract labour for any work of the establishment.	
	C)	supplies goods and Articles of manufacture to an establishment.	
	D)	is a subcontractor.	
886.	No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, EXCEPT on a complaint by or with the previous sanction in writing of:		C
	A)	Appropriate Government.	
	B)	Labour Commissioner.	
	C)	the Inspector	
	D)	an officer not below the rank of Class One Gazetted Officer of the Government.	
887.	According to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, temporary closing down and permanent closing down of a place of employment are respectively referred to as:		C
	A)	Strike and closure	

	B)	Lay-off and lock-out	
	C)	Lock-out and Closure	
	D)	Closure and lock-out	
888.	To which one of the following types of establishments, the provisions of Lay-off under Chapter VB of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, are NOT applicable?		C
	A)	Plantations	
	B)	Mines	
	C)	Hotels	
	D)	Factories	
889.	As per the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, an employer can NOT change the conditions of service specified in Fourth Schedule of the Act without giving notice and within:		B
	A)	15 days of such notice.	
	B)	21 days of such notice.	
	C)	30 days of such notice.	
	D)	60 days of such notice.	
890.	According to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which one of the following can NOT be raised as an industrial dispute by a trade union of workers?		C
	A)	Stoppage of annual increment	
	B)	Denial of promotion	
	C)	Recognition of trade union	
	D)	Discharge of a probationer	
891.	Which one of the following actions does NOT qualify as 'strike' within the meaning of Section 2(q) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?		C
	A)	Pen Down	
	B)	Stay In	
	C)	Go Slow	
	D)	Tool Down	
892.	A worker who has been employed in an office for more than a year but dismissed by his employer without any appropriate reason. This matter must be addressed under the....		A
	A)	Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	
	B)	Minimum Wages Act, 1948	
	C)	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	
	D)	None of the above	
893.	Find the correct statement.		A
	A)	Article 39(d) of the Constitution envisages that men and women should receive equal pay for equal work.	
	B)	Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act was passed in 1957	
	C)	Child Labour (Prohibition and Abolition) Act was passed in 1978	
	D)	Article 23 of the Indian Constitution prohibits child labour	
894.	What is the maximum age for being eligible as a child under The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986?		A
	A)	14 Years	
	B)	16 Years	
	C)	18 Years	
	D)	21 Years	
895.	Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 Strike is a tool in the hands of __		

	A)	Employees	
	B)	Employers	
	C)	Court	A
	D)	Unions	
896.	What is weeks hours of working under Indian Factory Act, 1948 Section 51		C
	A)	50	
	B)	42	
	C)	48	
	D)	45	

EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACT 1923

897.	Under this Act, employer shall not be liable to pay compensation in respect of any injury not resulting in death or permanent total disablement caused by an accident		
	A)	Under the influence of drink or drugs	
	B)	Due to the wilful disobedience of the workman to an order expressly given or to a rule expressly framed for the purpose of securing the safety of workmen	D
	C)	Due to the wilful removal or disregard by the workman of any safety guard or other device he knew to have been provided for the purpose of securing the safety of workman	
	D)	All of the above	
898.	A Senior Section Engineer, while going to Rail Nilayam to report to his superior officer met with an accident in front of Rail Nilayam. He is:		
	A)	Eligible for compensation under WC Act	A
	B)	Not eligible to receive compensation under WC Act	
	C)	Eligible to receive compensation as exgratia payment	
	D)	None of the above	
899.	A peon working in Railways met with an accident and injured while carrying a file to another office. Whether He is:		
	A)	Eligible for compensation under EC Act	B
	B)	Not eligible to receive compensation under EC Act	
	C)	Eligible to receive compensation as exgratia payment	
	D)	None of the above	
900.	The following come under the purview of EC Act :		
	A)	Apprentices	A
	B)	Casual worker	
	C)	RPF staff	
	D)	None	
901.	Limitation within which claim for Employee compensation should be preferred from the date of occurrence of the accident:		
	A)	One year	B
	B)	Two years	
	C)	Three years	
	D)	No limitation	

902.	Doctrine of notional extension of employment means		D
	A)	The area beyond the precincts of the work place	
	B)	Time beyond duty hours	
	C)	Extend to the outer sphere of his area of working but the work is related to his employment	
	D)	All of the above	
903.	Injuries deemed to result in permanent total disablement are listed in:		A
	A)	Schedule-I, Part – I	
	B)	Schedule –I Part II	
	C)	Schedule III part A	
	D)	Schedule III part B	
904.	For calculating compensation under Employee Compensation Act, wages can be taken as maximum of:		C
	A)	Rs.2000/- p.m	
	B)	Rs.3500/-p.m	
	C)	Rs.4000/- p.m	
	D)	Rs.6500/-p.m	
905.	For claiming compensation under EC Act, a workman or in case of death, his legal representatives has to approach:		B
	A)	Civil court	
	B)	Commissioner under the Act	
	C)	High Court	
	D)	Sessions Court	
906.	An Award passed by the authority under EC Act can be appealed before:		C
	A)	Regional Labour Commissioner	
	B)	Chief Labour Commissioner	
	C)	High Court	
	D)	Dist Court.	
907.	Fines imposed on workman can be recovered from the wages. The maximum amount of fine shall not exceed:		A
	A)	3% of wages	
	B)	5% of wages	
	C)	7% of wages	
	D)	10% of wages	
908.	Recovery of fines shall be done within:		B
	A)	60 days	
	B)	90 days	
	C)	120 days	
	D)	150 days	
909.	Payment of wages Act does not apply to employees drawing wages ---- and above.		D
	A)	Rs.2400/-	
	B)	Rs. 10,000/-	
	C)	Rs.15,000/-	
	D)	Rs.24000/-	
910.	Appeal from authority under Payment of wages Act lies to:		A
	A)	District Judge	
	B)	High Court	
	C)	Labour court	

	D)	Any of the above.	
911.	In Railways the minimum wages Act applies to:		A
	A)	Porters loading/unloading in goods sheds	
	B)	Employees in administrative offices	
	C)	Employees in workshops	
	D)	None of the above	
912.	I.D.Act is not applicable to :		D
	A)	Nurses	
	B)	Teachers	
	C)	RPF	
	D)	All of the of the above	
913.	Industrial disputes means any dispute or difference between		D
	A)	Employers and Employers	
	B)	Employer and Workmen	
	C)	Workmen and Workmen	
	D)	All of the above	
914.	Under Industrial Disputes Act, Railway is:		A
	A)	Public Utility Service	
	B)	Essential service	
	C)	Public transportation service	
	D)	All of the above	
915.	After due process and enquiry a worker in Lallaguda Workshop was dismissed from service. It Is:		A
	A)	Deemed to be industrial dispute	
	B)	Essentially personal dispute	
	C)	To be considered impersonal dispute	
	D)	None of the above	
916.	An appeal from the award of Industrial tribunal lies to:		B
	A)	National Tribunal	
	B)	High Court	
	C)	Supreme Court	
	D)	No appeal lies	
917.	It is the duty of the employer to maintain the muster rolls of every workmen. Which Section deals with this provision:		A
	A)	Sec 25-D	
	B)	Sec 25-E	
	C)	Sec 25-F	
	D)	None	
918.	When a workman is laid off, he is not entitled for any compensation when:		C
	A)	If he refuses to accept any alternative appointment	
	B)	If he does not present for work at the establishment at the appointed time	
	C)	Both (A) & (B)	
	D)	Compensation is compulsory	
919.	No workman employed in any industry who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under an employer shall be retrenched subject to certain conditions. Which Section deals with this provision:		C
	A)	Sec 25-D	
	B)	Sec 25-E	

	C)	Sec 25-F	
	D)	None	
920.	Penalty for illegal strike and lockouts is provided under which of the following Sections:		B
	A)	Sec 25	
	B)	Sec 26	
	C)	Sec 33	
	D)	None	
921.	For recovery of money due from an employer, workman has to file application before under the following Section:		D
	A)	Sec 26	
	B)	Sec 33 A	
	C)	Sec 33 b	
	D)	33 C	
922.	It is the duty of every employer to publish seniority list of casual labour before retrenchment. Which Section deals with this provision:		C
	A)	Sec 25 E	
	B)	Sec 25 F	
	C)	Sec 25 A	
	D)	Sec H	
923.	Contract labour (Regulation and abolition) Act applies to establishments wherein number of workmen employed during the preceding one year:		B
	A)	Twelve	
	B)	Twenty	
	C)	Twenty four	
	D)	Thirty	
924.	Notification for prohibition of contract labour in the establishments can be issued under :		B
	A)	Sec 7	
	B)	Sec 8	
	C)	Sec 9	
	D)	None of the above	
925.	Under Employee Compensation Act, 1923 an appeal lies to ____ from the order of the Commissioner Section [31(1)]		B
	A)	District Judge	
	B)	High Court	
	C)	Civil Judge Senior Division	
	D)	No appeal is provided	
926.	The object of Employee Compensation Act, 1923 is ____		D
	A)	To ensure payment of bonus	
	B)	To ensure payment of salary	
	C)	To protect against removal	
	D)	To ensure payment by employer in case of injury by accident	
927.	Employee Compensation Act 1923 is not applicable in which case		C
	A)	Public Sector	
	B)	Private Sector	
	C)	Member of Armed forces	
	D)	Railways	

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872

928.	Indian Evidence Act applies to		C
	A)	Proceedings before tribunals	
	B)	Proceedings before the arbitrator	
	C)	Judicial proceedings in courts	
	D)	All the above.	
929.	Facts can be		D
	A)	Physical facts	
	B)	Psychological facts.	
	C)	Physical as well as psychological facts.	
	D)	Only physical facts & not psychological facts.	
930.	Under the Evidence Act, fact means		A
	A)	Factum probandum	
	B)	Factum probmis	
	C)	Both factuin probaizdum and factum probans	
	D)	None of the above.	
931.	Fact in issue means		A
	A)	Fact, existence or non-existence of which is admitted by the parties	
	B)	Fact, existence or non-existence of which is disputed by the parties	
	C)	Fact existence or non-existence of which is not disputed by the parties	
	D)	All the above.	
932.	A confession made to a police officer is inadmissible under		B
	A)	Section 24 of Evidence Act	
	B)	Section 25 of Evidence Act	
	C)	Section 26 of Evidence Act	
	D)	Section 27 of Evidence Act.	
933.	Contents of a document may be proved under Section 61 of Evidence Act		C
	A)	By primary evidence	
	B)	By secondary evidence	
	C)	Either by primary or by secondary evidence	
	D)	Only by primary evidence & not by secondary evidence.	
934.	Public documents are mentioned in		C
	A)	Section 72 of Evidence Act	
	B)	Section 73 of Evidence Act	
	C)	Section 74 of Evidence Act	
	D)	Section 75 of Evidence Act.	
935.	Admissibility of electronic record has been prescribed under		C
	A)	Section 65 of Evidence Act	
	B)	Section 65A of Evidence Act	
	C)	Section 65B of Evidence Act	
	D)	Section 66 of Evidence Act.	
936.	Section 79 of Evidence Act applies to		
	A)	Certificates issued by a Government officer	

	B)	Certified copies issued by a Government officer	D
	C)	Other documents duly certified to be genuine by a Government officer	
	D)	All the above.	
937.	Under Section 83 of Evidence Act, presumption as to accuracy of maps & plans can be raised in respect of		B
	A)	Maps & plans made by private persons	
	B)	Maps & plans made by the authority of Government	
	C)	Both (A) & (B) above	
	D)	Only (A) & not (B).	
938.	Due execution and authentication of a power of attorney shall be presumed under Section 85 of Evidence Act when executed before & authentication by		D
	A)	A notary	
	B)	A judge	
	C)	A magistrate	
	D)	all the above.	
939.	Presumption as to the genuineness of Gazettes in electronic form has been dealt with under		A
	A)	Section 81 A of Evidence Act	
940.	B)	Section 88A of Evidence Act	
	C)	Section 90A of Evidence Act	
	D)	Section 73A of Evidence Act.	
941.	Electronic record in proper custody gives rise to a presumption as to the digital signature, to be affixed by that particular person under Section 90A of Evidence Act if the electronic record produced is		D
	A)	30 years old	
	B)	20 years old	
	C)	15 years old	
	D)	5 years old	
942.	Section 91 of Evidence Act applies to		C
	A)	Transactions which under the law must be in writing	
	B)	Transactions which are reduced into writing voluntarily	
	C)	Both (A) & (B)	
	D)	Only (A) and not (B).	
943.	Under proviso 4 to Section 92 of Evidence Act, oral evidence is admissible in cases		A
	A)	Where the contract was oral & not required by laws to be so written	
	B)	Where the law required the contract to be in writing	
	C)	Where the contract has been registered under the law of registration of documents	
	D)	All the above.	
944.	The principle that possession is prima facie proof of ownership is contained in		B
	A)	Section 109 of Evidence Act	
	B)	Section 110 of Evidence Act	
	C)	Section 111 of Evidence Act	

	D)	Section 112 of Evidence Act.	
945.		Doctrine of estoppel is a	
	A)	Substantive law	
	B)	Rule of equity	C
	C)	Rule of evidence	
	D)	Law of pleadings.	
946.		Estoppels are binding	
	A)	On litigating parties	
	B)	On privies of the litigating parties	D
	C)	On strangers to the lis	
	D)	Both (A) & (B) only.	
947.		There cannot be estoppel	
	A)	On a point of law	
	B)	Against a statute	B
	C)	Attestation of a deed	
	D)	All the above.	
948.		Estoppel deals with	
	A)	Question of facts	
	B)	Question of right	A
	C)	Both (A) & (B)	
	D)	Neither (A) nor (B).	
949.		Estoppel	
	A)	Should be specifically pleaded	
	B)	Seed not be specifically pleaded	A
	C)	May be specifically pleaded or may not be specifically pleaded	
	D)	Both (B) & (C) are correct.	
950.		Under Section 116 of Evidence Act, tenant is estopped	
	A)	From denying the title to the property of the landlord	
	B)	From denying the title to the property of the actual owner	A
	C)	Both (A)&(B)	
	D)	None of the above	
951.		Rule of estoppel of tenants and of licence of person in possession is contained in	
	A)	Section 116 of Evidence Act	
	B)	Section 117 of Evidence Act	A
	C)	Section 118 of Evidence Act	
	D)	Section 119 of Evidence Act.	
952.		Privilege under Section 121 of Evidence Act is	
	A)	Available to an arbitrator	
	B)	Not available to an arbitrator	B
	C)	May or may not be available to an arbitrator	
	D)	Both (B) & (C) are correct.	
953.		Communication in respect of the affairs of the state are privileged communication on the grounds of public policy	
	A)	Under Section 123 of Evidence Act	
	B)	Under Section 124 of Evidence Act	A
	C)	Under Section 125 of Evidence Act	
	D)	Under Section 126 of Evidence Act.	
954.		Documents in respect of which privilege has been provided under Section 123 of Evidence Act.	

	A)	Is a published official record	B
	B)	Is an unpublished official record	
	C)	Both (A)&(B)	
	D)	Either (A) or (B).	
955.		Section 124 of Evidence Act provides for privilege in respect of	B
	A)	Professional communications	
	B)	Official communications	
	C)	Communications as to information of commission of offence	
	D)	None of the above.	
956.		An accomplice is a person	A
	A)	Who participates in the commission of the crime for which the accused has been charged	
	B)	Who is a pretended confederate	
	C)	Who is an informer	
	D)	All the above both (A) & (B).	
957.		Examination in chief of a witness	A
	A)	Shall be by the party calling the witness	
	B)	Shall be by the adverse party	
	C)	Both (A) & (B)	
	D)	Either (A) or (B).	
958.		Re-examination of a witness can be done	B
	A)	After examination in chief but before cross-examination	
	B)	After examination chief and after cross-examination	
	C)	Either (A) or (B)	
	D)	Neither (A) nor (B).	
		Re-examination of a witness	B
959.	A)	Can be for the purposes of filling what is left-over in examination in chief	
	B)	Can be for the purposes of explaining the matters referred to in cross- examination	
	C)	Can be for the purposes of explaining the matters referred to in the examination in chief	
	D)	All the above.	
960.		During re-examination of a witness	B
	A)	A new matter can be introduced as a matter of right generally	
	B)	A new matter can be introduced only with the permission of the court	
	C)	No new matter can be introduced at all	
	D)	Either (A) or (C).	
961.		In cross-examination of a witness leading questions can be asked during	B
	A)	Examination in chief	
	B)	Cross-examination	
	C)	Re-examination	
	D)	All the above.	
962.		During examination in chief or re- examination	C
	A)	Leading questions cannot be asked under any circumstances	
	B)	Leading questions on certain matters can be asked without the permission of the court, as a matter of right	

	C)	Leading question on certain matter can be asked only with the permission of the court	
	D)	Only (A) and not (B) or (C).	
963.		Under Section 145 of Evidence Act, a witness may be cross-examined as to previous statement in writing	
	A)	Without proving the same and without showing the same to the witness	A
	B)	After proving the same but without showing the same to the witness	
	C)	Without proving the same but after showing the same to the witness	
	D)	Only after proving the same & showing the same to the witness.	
964.		Objections as to the admissibility of a document in evidence	
	A)	Can be made at any state during the trial	B
	B)	Can be made at the first opportunity when the document is tendered in evidence	
	C)	Can be raised for the first time in appeal	
	D)	All the above.	
965.		A party/person who calls the witness can be permitted to cross-examine the witness so called by him, as provided	
	A)	Under Section 152 of Evidence Act	C
	B)	Under Section 153 of Evidence Act	
	C)	Under Section 154 of Evidence Act	
	D)	Under Section 155 of Evidence Act.	
966.		When a witness is cross-examined, he may be asked any questions which tend	
	A)	To test his veracity	D
	B)	To discover who he is and what is his position in life	
	C)	To shake his credit, by injuring his character	
	D)	All of the above	
967.		The right to cross-examine on an answer to court question is available	
	A)	To the adverse party only	C
	B)	To the party calling the witness only	
	C)	To either of the parties if the answer is adverse to either of the parties	
	D)	Only (A) and not (B)	
968.		The presumption under Section 41 of Evidence Act is a	
	A)	Presumption of fact	c
	B)	Rebuttable presumption of law	
	C)	Irrebuttable presumption of law.	
	D)	Presumption of fact & law.	
969.		Though the contempt proceedings are judicial proceedings, the strict rules of evidence contained in the Evidence Act do not apply to proceedings under the Contempt of Courts Act because	
	A)	Of summary nature of inquiry	A
	B)	Contempt matters are governed by special Acts	
	C)	Contempt of courts does not require enquiry and the investigation	
	D)	Contempt proceedings are tried in higher judiciary	
970.		The evidence unearthed by the sniffer dog falls under	
	A)	Oral evidence	

	B)	Documentary evidence	D
	C)	Hearsay evidence	
	D)	Scientific evidence	
971.	The possession or ownership of property of the grand father of defendant on the basis of documents 30 years old can		A
	A)	Be proved	
	B)	Not to be proved	
	C)	Be proved at the option of plaintiff	
	D)	Be proved at the option of defendant	
972.	Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus is		D
	A)	Not a rule of evidence	
	B)	A rule of criminal law	
	C)	A rule of evidence applicable in criminal trial	
	D)	Not a rule of evidence applicable in criminal trial	
973.	Photostat copy of a document is		B
	A)	Primary evidence	
	B)	Secondary evidence	
	C)	Electronic evidence	
	D)	Original evidence.	
974.	A confession to be inadmissible under Section 25 of the Evidence Act		B
	A)	must relate to the same crime for which offender is charged	
	B)	may relate to the same crime for which offender is charged	
	C)	must relate to another crime	
	D)	None of the above.	
975.	"Hostile witness" is		D
	A)	Is one who, from the manner in which he gives evidence, shows that he is not desirous of telling the truth to the Court	
	B)	A witness who is gained over by the opposite party is a hostile witness	
	C)	Court allows a party to cross-examine his own witness	
	D)	All of the above	
976.	Generally dying declarations are admissible as evidence under-		C
	A)	Section 20 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872	
	B)	Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872	
	C)	Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872	
	D)	Section 35 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872	
977.	In which of the following cases the evidence given by the witness will not be relevant under Section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?		A
	A)	When the witness is staying abroad	
	B)	When the witness is dead	
	C)	When witness cannot be found	
	D)	When the witness is in coma	
978.	Definition of Secondary Evidence has been given under of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?		C
	A)	Section 61	
	B)	Section 62	
	C)	Section 63	
	D)	Section 64	

979.	Which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 gives provisions regarding proof as to electronic signatures?		B
	A)	Section 67	
	B)	Section 67A	
	C)	Section 67B	
	D)	Section 67C	
980.	A person summoned to produce a document-		A
	A)	does not become a witness in the case unless he is called as a witness.	
	B)	automatically becomes a witness in the case.	
	C)	automatically becomes a hostile witness in the case.	
	D)	can be cross examined without being called as a witness.	
981.	An admission is not relevant in a civil case if it is-		C
	A)	Relevant otherwise as an admission	
	B)	Proceeding from a person in authority	
	C)	Made under circumstances from which the court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given	
	D)	Made by a pleader, attorney or vakil.	
982.	In which of the following proceeding of domestic tribunals and departmental inquiries, the Indian Evidence Act is not applicable?		D
	A)	Officers conducting departmental inquiries	
	B)	Departmental proceedings	
	C)	Disciplinary proceeding tribunal	
	D)	All of the above	
983.	What do you understand by admission of execution?		D
	A)	It means only admission of signature	
	B)	It means only valid attestation of the signature by two witnesses as required by the law	
	C)	Both (A) and (B)	
	D)	None of the above.	
984.	What do you understand by libelous character?		A
	A)	Constituting or containing a libel	
	B)	Constituting or containing a praise	
	C)	Constituting or containing a commendation	
	D)	None of the above	
985.	Opinions of experts are relevant-		A
	A)	Under Section 45 of Evidence Act	
	B)	Under Section 46 of Evidence Act	
	C)	Under Section 47 of Evidence Act	
	D)	Under Section 48 of Evidence Act	

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

986.			
	What is Environmental Compliance?		C
	A)	Conforming to government laws	
	B)	Conforming to constitutional laws	
	C)	Conforming to environmental laws	
	D)	Conforming to tribal laws	

987.	One of the main objectives of the Central Pollution Control Board is to coordinate the activities of State Pollution Control Boards and resolve the disputes among them.		A
	A)	TRUE	
	B)	FALSE	
	C)	both	
	D)	None of the above	
988.	Which is the central government nodal agency responsible for planning, promotion and coordination of all environmental activities?		D
	A)	The Central Pollution Control Boards	
	B)	Municipal Corporation	
	C)	State Pollution Control Boards	
	D)	Ministry of Environment and Forests	
989.	To which of the following subjects 'Repair, Renovation and Restoration' (RRR) comes under?		C
	A)	Buildings	
	B)	Soil structures	
	C)	Water bodies	
	D)	Forests	
990.	The provisions of environmental protection in the constitution were made under:		D
	A)	Article 5-A	
	B)	Article 21-B	
	C)	Article 27-B (h)	
	D)	Article 48-A and Article 51-A (g)	
991.	The world as World Environmental day is celebrated on:		B
	A)	Dec-01	
	B)	Jun-05	
	C)	Jul-05	
	D)	Aug-05	
992.	Which of the following is the most important human activity leading to the extinction of wildlife?		A
	A)	Afforestation	
	B)	Controlling of pollution level	
	C)	Destruction of the natural habitats	
	D)	Stop hunting animals	
993.	Which year Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in India?		C
	A)	1970	
	B)	1971	
	C)	1972	
	D)	1973	
994.	Who adopted the technique of public interest litigation for the cause of environmental protection in many case		D
	A)	Indian Parliament	
995.	B)	Indian Army	
	C)	Indian Civil Services	
	D)	Indian judiciary	
996.	NGT stands for		
	A)	National Green Tribunal	

	B)	National Green Treaty	A
	C)	Non-Government Tribunal	
	D)	National Government Tribunal	
997.	Which national activist is responsible for environmental awareness		D
	A)	Shashi Tharoor	
	B)	Vineet Narain	
	C)	Vaghese Kurian	
	D)	MC Mehta	

The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act , 1971

998.	The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act , 1971. Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act promulgated in		C
	A)	1965	
	B)	1970	
	C)	1971	
	D)	1975	
999.	Estate officers appointed under Section 3 of the Act can be		D
	A)	Gazetted officers of Government or of the Government of any Union Territory or officers of equivalent rank	
	B)	By notification in the Official Gazette	
	C)	An officer of a statutory authority shall only be appointed as an estate officer in respect of the public premises controlled by that authority	
	D)	All of the above	
1000.	“Public premises” is defined under		C
	A)	S.2(a)	
	B)	S.2(b)	
	C)	S.2(e)	
	D)	S.2(f)	
1001.	Which of the following is correct: Notice to show cause against order of eviction under Section 4 can be issued within		D
	A)	A notice in writing within seven working days from the date of receipt of the information regarding the unauthorised occupation	
	B)	If the estate officer knows or has reasons to believe that any person is in unauthorised occupation of the public premises, then forthwith issue a notice	
	C)	Delay in issuing a notice shall not vitiate the proceedings under the Act	
	D)	All of the above	
1002.	Notice to show cause against order of eviction under Section 4 shall:		D
	A)	Specify the grounds on which the order of eviction is proposed to be made	
	B)	Require all persons concerned in the public premises to show cause, if any, against the proposed order	
	C)	To appear before the estate officer on the date specified in the notice along with the evidence	

	D)	All of the above	
1003.		If Estate officer is satisfied that the public premises are in unauthorised occupation, then which if the following is correct	D
	A)	Estate officer shall make an order of eviction,	
	B)	Reasons for such eviction in writing,	
	C)	Directing that the public premises shall be vacated, on a date specified in the order but not later than fifteen days from the date of the order,	
	D)	All of the above	
1004.		Estate officer shall have the power to:	D
	A)	Demolition of unauthorised construction	
	B)	To seal unauthorised constructions	
	C)	Disposal of property left on public premises by unauthorised occupants	
	D)	All of the above	
1005.		Estate officer for the purpose of holding any inquiry under this Act, have	D
	A)	Same powers as are vested in a civil court under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	
	B)	Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;	
	C)	Requiring the discovery and production of documents;	
	D)	All of the above	
1006.		Appeal from order of Estate officer in respect of any public premises lies to	C
	A)	DRM	
	B)	GM	
	C)	District Court	
	D)	No appeal lies	

TAX LAWS

1007.		Input tax credit is not available on.....?	
	A)	Goods used for personal use	A
	B)	Trading goods	
	C)	Capital goods	
	D)	Fixed capital	
1008.		Under Article of the Constitution, GST on supplies in the cause of Inter-state trade or commerce shall be levied and collected by the Government of India ?	B
	A)	Article 246 A	
	B)	Article 269 A	
	C)	Article 254	
	D)	Article 279 A	
1009.		The incidence of tax on tax is called	A
	A)	Tax Cascading	
	B)	Tax Pyramidding	
	C)	Tax evasion	
	D)	Indirect tax	

1010.	SGST is applicable when		A
	A)	Goods are sold within a state	
	B)	Goods are sold from one GST dealer to a customer	
	C)	Goods are sold by a GST dealer to another GST dealer	
1011.	D)	Interstate supply	B
	Goods and service tax is a – Tax		
	A)	Supply based	
	B)	Consumption based	
1012.	C)	Both supply and consumption based	C
	D)	None of these	
	Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act is applicable to		
	A)	All the States	
1013.	B)	All the Union territories	D
	C)	The whole of India	
	D)	All the states except Jammu and Kashmir	
	Which of the following activity is outside the scope of supply and not taxable under GST		
1014.	A)	Services by an employee to the employer In the course of or in relation to this employment.	C
	B)	Services of funeral	
	C)	Actionable claims, other than lottery, betting and gambling.	
	D)	All of the above.	
1014.	Transportation of passengers by _____are exempt from GST		C
	A)	Railway in first class	
	B)	Railway in an air-conditioned coach	
	C)	Metro	
	D)	All of the above.	

LEGAL TERMINOLOGY

1015.	“From the beginning” can also be expressed in the following maxim		A
	A)	ab initio	
	B)	sine initio	
	C)	initio idem	
	D)	None of the above	
1016.	“Let the purchaser beware”. Denotes the meaning of which of the following maxims:		C
	A)	Vendor emptor	
	B)	Caveat vendor	
	C)	Caveat emptor	
	D)	None of the above	
1017.	“Agreement as to the same things” can be expressed in the following maxim		A
	A)	consensus ad idem	
	B)	Ex dolo malo non oritur action	
	C)	Inter vivos	
	D)	consensus ab initio	
1018.	Between living persons‘ is the meaning of which of the following		

	maxims:	
	A) Inter vivos	A
	B) Vivacious	
	C) Vini vidi vici	
	D) None of the above	
1019.	“Ipso facto” means:	A
	A) By that very fact	
	B) Fact of the issue	
	C) Factually	
	D) Fact and evidence	
1020.	“Obiter Dictum” means	A
	A) An opinion voiced by a judge on a point of law	
	B) Decision rendered by the court	
	C) Direction by the court to department	
	D) None of the above	
1021.	Prima facie means:	B
	A) Preliminary issue	
	B) At first sight	
	C) Face of the issue	
	D) None of the above	
1022.	“Something for something” is the meaning of which of the following maxim:	A
	A) Quid pro quo	
	B) Tit for tat	
	C) Quod pro	
	D) None of the above	
1023.	“An indispensable condition” is the meaning of which of the following maxim	A
	A) sine qua non	
	B) condi indespensa	
	C) quid pro quo	
	D) obiter dicta	
1024.	“Utmost good faith” is the meaning of which of the following maxim:	B
	A) Fata uno	
	B) Uberrima fides	
	C) Ubi jus ibi remedium	
	D) None of the above	
1025.	“The thing speaks for itself” is the meaning of which of the following maxim	B
	A) Res integra	
	B) Res ipsa loquitor	
	C) Res judicata	
	D) Res gaestae	
1026.	Intra vires means:	B
	A) Having no power	
	B) Within the power	
	C) Something illegal	
	D) None of the above	
1027.	“Judgement per incuriam” means:	
	A) Judgement delivered ignoring the law	

	B)	Judgement given by Supreme Court	
	C)	Decision arrived by the court consisting two or more judges	
	D)	Decision given on ignorance or forgetfulness of the existence of an earlier decision	D
1028.		Malfeasance' means:	
	A)	Wrongful act	
	B)	Malafide act	A
	C)	Either a or b	
	D)	None of the above	
1029.		----- is the concept of "Let the buyer beware".	
	A)	Unfair trade practices	
	B)	Caveat venditor	C
	C)	Caveat emptor	
	D)	None of the above	
1030.		----- means no one gives what they do not have	
	A)	Caveat emptor	
	B)	Caveat venditor	C
	C)	Nemo dat quod non habet	
	D)	None of the above	

LIMITATION ACT 1963

1031.		The law of limitation is not applicable to -	
	A)	Civil matters	
	B)	Revenue matters	C
	C)	Inheritance matters	
	D)	None of the above	
1032.		A suit filed, appeal preferred and application made after period of limitation -	
	A)	Would be accepted	B
	B)	Would be dismissed	
	C)	May or may not be accepted	
	D)	None of the above	
1033.		Section 8 of the Limitation Act deals with -	
	A)	Extension of time	
	B)	Legal disability	C
	C)	Special exception	
	D)	None of the above	
1034.		Section of the Limitation Act, 1963 deals with suits against express trustees and their representatives -	
	A)	7	
	B)	8	D
	C)	9	
	D)	10	
		When a person entitled to institute a suit or proceeding or make an application for	D

1035.	the execution of a decree is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, he can institute suit, make application or other proceeding after getting rid from -		
	A)	Insaneness	
	B)	Minority	
	C)	Idiotness	
	D)	All of the above	
1036.	Time limitation for filing suit for compensation for false imprisonment is _year(s)		A
	A)	One	
	B)	Two	
	C)	Three	
	D)	Four	
1037.	Time limitation for revision under Section 115 of CPC is -- days from the date of the decision sought to be revised		C
	A)	30	
	B)	60	
	C)	90	
	D)	120	
1038.	Time limitation under CPC to set aside a sale in execution of a decree including any such application by a judgment debtor is:		C
	A)	15 days from the date of sale	
	B)	20 days from the date of sale	
	C)	30 days from the date of sale	
	D)	45 days from the date of sale	
1039.	Limitation for review of cases of judgment except in the cases provided in Section 161 and 162 of Limitation Act is _days		D
	A)	15	
	B)	30	
	C)	60	
	D)	90	
1040.	Time limitation for the payment of the amount of a decree by installment is -_months from the date of decree		B
	A)	3	
	B)	6	
	C)	9	
	D)	12	
1041.	Time limitation for moving application under Section 12(2) of CPC is -- Year(s)		A
	A)	3	
	B)	4	
	C)	6	
	D)	9	

RTI ACT 2005

1042.		
	Which of the following is not come under the definition of 'information' under RTI Act 2005?	

	A)	Log books	B
	B)	File notings	
	C)	Data material held in any electronic form	
	D)	Circulars	
1043.	The officer designated by the public authorities in all administrative units or offices under it to provide information to the citizens requesting for information under the Act is known as		C
	A)	Appellate Authority	
	B)	Chief Information Commissioner (CIC)	
	C)	Public Information Officer (PIO)	
	D)	Assistant Public Information Officer	
1044.	What is the time limit to get the information under RTI Act 2005?		D
	A)	15 days	
	B)	45 days	
	C)	60 days	
	D)	30 days	
1045.	What is the time limit to get the information concerning the life and liberty of a person?		A
	A)	48 hours	
	B)	24 hours	
	C)	5 days	
	D)	10 days	
1046.	If the interests of a third party are involved in information sought for, the maximum time limit to get the information will be		B
	A)	30 days	
	B)	40 days	
	C)	45 days	
	D)	60 days	
1047.	If information sought has been supplied by third party or is treated as confidential by that third party, the third party must be given a representation before the PIO in reply to the notice issued to him within days from the date of receipt of such notice.		C
	A)	5 days	
	B)	15 days	
	C)	10 days	
	D)	7 days	
1048.	First appeal to the first appellate authority can be preferred by the applicant within ----- days from the expiry of the prescribed time limit or from the receipt of the decision from the PIO		A
	A)	30 days	
	B)	45 days	
	C)	60 days	
	D)	90 days	
1049.	First Appeal shall be disposed of by the first appellate authority within --- days from the date of its receipt.		A
	A)	30 days	
	B)	45 days	
	C)	60 days	
	D)	90 days	

1050.	The long title of the RTI Act seeks to promote the following qualities in the working of every public authority:		A
	A)	Transparency	
	B)	Punctuality	
	C)	Efficiency	
1051.	D)	Reputation	
1052.	The RTI Act gives right to seek information from the following:		C
	A)	private companies	
	B)	MNCs	
	C)	public authorities	
1053.	D)	associations	A
	Under RTI Act, the grounds for a complaint could be being asked to pay an unreasonable amount of fee.		
	(i) being given incomplete or false information.		
	(ii) any matter relating to requesting or obtaining access to records.		
1054.	A)	All (i), (ii) & (iii)	D
	B)	Only (i) & (iii)	
	C)	Only (ii) & (iii)	
	D)	Only (iii)	
1055.	Section 4 (1) (b) (xi) of RTI Act states that a public authority should publish:		C
	A)	The budget allocated to each of its agency	
	B)	Proposed expenditures	
	C)	Reports on disbursements made	
1056.	D)	All the above	B
	Which Section of RTI Act 2005 deals with 'obligations of public authorities'		
	A)	Section 6	
	B)	Section 7	
1057.	C)	Section 4(1)	D
	D)	Section 8	
	"How much time does an APIO, at the most , have to forward an RTI application/appeal to the Public Information Officer/First Appellate Authority "		
	A)	30 days	
1057.	B)	5 days	D
	C)	35 days	
	D)	48 hours.	
	Right to information includes the right to obtaining information in the form of:		
1057.	A)	Diskettes	D
	B)	Floppies	
	C)	Tapes	
	D)	All the above	

1058.	<p>Right to Information includes the right to :</p> <p>(i) inspect works, documents, records</p> <p>(ii) take notes, extracts or certified copies of documents or records</p> <p>(iii) take certified samples of material</p> <p>(iv) obtain information in form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, videocassettes or in any other electronic mode or through printouts</p> <p>Chose the correct answer from the codes given below</p> <table><tr><td>A)</td><td>i, ii & iii</td></tr><tr><td>B)</td><td>i, ii & iv</td></tr><tr><td>C)</td><td>i, iii & iv</td></tr><tr><td>D)</td><td>i, ii, iii & iv</td></tr></table>	A)	i, ii & iii	B)	i, ii & iv	C)	i, iii & iv	D)	i, ii, iii & iv	D
A)	i, ii & iii									
B)	i, ii & iv									
C)	i, iii & iv									
D)	i, ii, iii & iv									
1059.	<p>What are the information not open to disclosure under RTI Act 2005 ?</p> <p>(i) disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relation with foreign State or lead to incitement of an offence</p> <p>(ii) information which has been expressly forbidden to be published by any court of law or tribunal or the disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court</p> <p>(iii) information, the disclosure of which would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or the State Legislature</p> <p>(iv) information including commercial confidence, trade secrets or intellectual property, the disclosure of which would harm the competitive position of a third party, unless the competent authority is satisfied that larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information</p> <table><tr><td>A)</td><td>i, ii & iii</td></tr><tr><td>B)</td><td>i, ii & iv</td></tr><tr><td>C)</td><td>i, iii & iv</td></tr><tr><td>D)</td><td>i, ii, iii & iv</td></tr></table>	A)	i, ii & iii	B)	i, ii & iv	C)	i, iii & iv	D)	i, ii, iii & iv	D
A)	i, ii & iii									
B)	i, ii & iv									
C)	i, iii & iv									
D)	i, ii, iii & iv									
1060.	<p>Which Section of RTI Act deals with 'exemption from disclosure of information'.</p> <table><tr><td>A)</td><td>Section 8</td></tr><tr><td>B)</td><td>Section 9</td></tr><tr><td>C)</td><td>Section 11</td></tr><tr><td>D)</td><td>Section 7</td></tr></table>	A)	Section 8	B)	Section 9	C)	Section 11	D)	Section 7	A
A)	Section 8									
B)	Section 9									
C)	Section 11									
D)	Section 7									
1061.	<p>"The `RTI Act, 2005` stipulates that a Public Authority should transfer an RTI application or a part thereof to another Public Authority if the application or a part of it pertains to information"</p> <table><tr><td>A)</td><td>Held by another Public Authority</td></tr><tr><td>B)</td><td>The subject matter of which is more closely connected with the functions of another Public Authority</td></tr><tr><td>C)</td><td>Both (A) and (B)</td></tr><tr><td>D)</td><td>Neither (A) nor (B)</td></tr></table>	A)	Held by another Public Authority	B)	The subject matter of which is more closely connected with the functions of another Public Authority	C)	Both (A) and (B)	D)	Neither (A) nor (B)	C
A)	Held by another Public Authority									
B)	The subject matter of which is more closely connected with the functions of another Public Authority									
C)	Both (A) and (B)									
D)	Neither (A) nor (B)									

1062.	<p>How could a Public Information Officer receive applications?</p> <p>(i) Those submitted by a requester in hand. (ii) Those sent by an applicant by E-Mail. (iii) Transferred by another Public Authority. (iv) Forwarded by an Assistant Public Information Officer.</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the following codes:</p> <p>A) i, ii & iii B) i, iii & iv C) i, ii & iv D) i, ii, iii & iv</p>	D
1063.	<p>If a Public Information Officer (PIO) reasonably severs non-exempted portions of a record from exempted portions, and partially provides information to an applicant, he/she has to</p> <p>i) Give the name and designation of the person giving the decision. ii) Reasons for the decision. iii) Details of fees the applicant may have to pay iv) applicants rights for a review of the decision.</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the following codes:</p> <p>A) i, ii & iii B) i, iii & iv C) i, ii & iv D) i, ii, iii & iv</p>	D
1064.	<p>A Public Information Officer will be liable to be imposed a monetary penalty for</p> <p>A) Refusal to receive an information application. B) Not providing information within specified time limits C) Destroying information. D) All of them</p>	D
1065.	<p>While inquiring into a complaint, Information Commissions have the power to</p> <p>A) Receive evidence on affidavit. B) Requisition record or copies thereof from any court or office. C) Issue summons for examination of witnesses or documents. D) All of them</p>	D
1066.	<p>For the PIO to disclose certain information, the Competent Authority should be satisfied that larger public interest warrants its disclosure. This information pertains to</p> <p>(i) commercial confidence. (ii) trade secrets. (iii) intellectual property. (iv) information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship</p> <p>Choose the correct answer from the following codes:</p> <p>A) i, ii & iii B) i, iii & iv</p>	D

	C)	i, ii & iv	
	D)	i, ii, iii & iv	
1067.		Wakf is	
	A)	Permanent dedication by a person professing Islam,	
	B)	Of any movable or immovable property	
	C)	For any purpose recognised by the Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable	D
	D)	All of the above	
1068.		The marriage of minors under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is	
	A)	Valid but punishes the organizers	
	B)	Void	
	C)	Voidable	C
	D)	Invalid	
1069.		What is Nikha	
	A)	Marriage under muslim personal law	
	B)	Divorce under muslim personal law	
	C)	Mutual Divorce under muslim personal law	A
	D)	None of the above	

The MCQ&A booklet for guidance of candidates applying for the post of Chief Law Assistant (CLA) in view of the ratification of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, is perused, and the following are suggested.

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- II. The MCQ&As at serial numbers 240 to 259, totalling 20 under the head of CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1986, may be replaced as follows:

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019

1. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Commission for entertaining consumer complaints in respect of goods and services paid as consideration shall be up to
 - A. Up to 1 Crore
 - B. Up to 10 Crore
 - C. Up to 5 Crore
 - D. Up to 50 Lakh

Answer: D

2. What right does a consumer have against unfair trade practices and exploitation?
 - A. Right to information
 - B. Right to equality
 - C. Right to seek redressal
 - D. None of the above

Answer: C

3. In which forum is it compulsory to have a female member?
 - A. National commission
 - B. State commission

- C. District commission
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

4. Within how many days does the opposite party have to answer after they are informed about the complaint?
- A. 30
 - B. 5
 - C. 20
 - D. 15

Answer: A

5. When the seller manipulates the price, it is known as
- A. Caveat Emptor
 - B. Unfair trade practices
 - C. Restricted trade practices
 - D. None of the above

Answer: C

6. How many rights does a consumer have under the Consumer Protection Act?
- A. 8
 - B. 6
 - C. 4
 - D. 5

Answer: B

7. Consumer Protection Act is significant to
- A. Immovable Goods
 - B. Movable Goods
 - C. Particular Goods and Services
 - D. All Goods and Services

Answer: D

8. When was the Consumer Protection Act 2019 ratified?
- A. August 9th, 2019
 - B. August 7th, 2019
 - C. August 9th, 2018
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Answer: A

9. Which consumer right is not guaranteed under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?

- A. Right to Choose
- B. Right to Exploitation
- C. Right to be Heard
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Answer: B

10. Who can make a complaint under this Act?

- A. Consumer
- B. 3rd Person
- C. Alien
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

11. On what grounds can you not claim compensation from the product manufacturer?

- A. Manufacturing Defect
- B. Defect in design
- C. Deviation from specification
- D. Damaged by consumer

Answer: D

12. What is the time limit for filing the complaint?

- A. within one year
- B. within two years
- C. within three years
- D. within ten years

Answer: B

13. What percentage of the awarded amount is to be deposited for filing an appeal?

- A. 10%
- B. 25%
- C. 30%
- D. 50%

Answer: D

14. Which of the following does not constitute a valid ground for a consumer complaint?

- A. Hazardous goods knowingly sold
- B. Restrictive trade practice
- C. Non-payment of bank loan
- D. Excessive price charged

Answer: C

15. Who is excluded from the definition of a consumer?

- A. A person availing services for personal use
- B. A person buying goods for resale
- C. A user of goods with buyer's permission
- D. A beneficiary of hired services

Answer: B

16. Consumer transactions under the Act include:

- A. Only offline retail
- B. Only e-commerce websites
- C. Offline, online, electronic, teleshopping, direct selling
- D. Cash transactions only

Answer: C

17. E-Commerce includes:

- A. Only digital products
- B. Buying/selling of goods or services over digital networks
- C. Trading immovable property
- D. Government tenders

Answer: B

18. Who among the following cannot file a consumer complaint under this Act?

- A. Voluntary Consumer Association
- B. Parent of a minor consumer
- C. A trade association
- D. Legal heir of a deceased consumer

Answer: C

19. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, extends to

- A. The whole India
- B. The whole India except Jammu & Kashmir

- C. The whole India except Nagaland tribal area
- D. Both (B) & (C)

Answer: A

20. A consumer is not satisfied with the District Commission. In how many days can he challenge the same and approach the State Commission?
- A. 20 Days
 - B. 30 Days
 - C. 50 Days
 - D. 90 Days

Answer: B

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