

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF ASSISTANT PUBLIC PROSECUTOR UNDER LOKAYUKTA, VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, NOVEMBER, 2020

LAW PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

All questions carry equal mark of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. Which of the following Acts gave representation to Indians for the first time in the Legislature
 - (a) Indian Councils Act, 1909
 - (b) Indian Independence Act, 1947
 - (c) Government of India Act, 1919
 - (d) Government of India Act, 1935
2. The Constitution of India is federal in character because
 - (a) The Head of the State (the President) is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the State.
 - (b) The Governor of States are appointed by the President and they hold office during the pleasure of the President.
 - (c) There is distribution of power between the Union and the State.
 - (d) The amendment of the Constitution can be made only by following the procedure laid down in the Constitution and in some cases amendment requires ratification by Legislatures of the States.
3. Which of the following statements is false?
 - (a) Most of the structure of the Indian Constitution has been taken from the Government of India Act, 1935.
 - (b) The original Constitution had 10 schedules.
 - (c) The political part of Indian Constitution is taken from the British Constitution.
 - (d) Article 368 is related to the Constitutional amendment.
4. The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were inserted in the Preamble by
 - (a) 15th Amendment of the Constitution
 - (b) 39th Amendment of the Constitution
 - (c) 42nd Amendment of the Constitution
 - (d) 44th Amendment of the Constitution
5. Which of the following statement is correct
 - (a) Preamble of the Constitution is the part of the Constitution and can be amended under Article 368
 - (b) Preamble of the Constitution is not a part of the Constitution and cannot be amended
 - (c) Preamble of the Constitution is part of the Constitution and can be amended only if no change in the basic structure is made
 - (d) Preamble can be amended by Parliament simply by an objective resolution

6. Consider the following statements:
- i) The provisions relating to citizenship are contained in Articles 5 to 11 in Part II of the Constitution
 - ii) The Constitution of India provided a single citizenship for the entire country
 - iii) Since 2003, dual citizenship is allowed by Indian law that is called overseas citizens of India
 - iv) A non-resident Indian is a citizen of India but has not resided in India for the required number of days
- (a) i) only (b) i) & iv) only
(c) ii), iii) & iv) only (d) All of these
7. The Fundamental Rights are enforceable against the
- (a) Legislature (b) Executive
(c) Judiciary (d) State
8. Under the Indian Constitution, which of the following is NOT a specific ground on which the State can place restrictions on freedom of religion?
- (a) Public Order (b) Morality
(c) Security of State (d) Health
9. Which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that a basic feature of the Indian Constitution cannot be amended?
- (a) Golaknath vs. State of Rajasthan (b) Keshvananda Bharti vs. State of Kerala
(c) Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India (d) Sajjan Singh vs. State of Rajasthan
10. Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws to
- (a) All persons living within the territory of India (b) All Indian citizens living in India
(c) All persons domiciled in India (d) All persons natural as well as artificial
11. Under Article 11 of the Constitution, the power to enact a law relating to citizenship of India is left to
- (a) President (b) House of People
(c) State Legislature (d) Parliament
12. The Indian Constitution came into force on
- (a) 25th August, 1949 (b) 26th January, 1950
(c) 15th August, 1942 (d) 26th November, 1949
13. Petition to the Supreme Court under Article 32 are subject to the rule of Res Judicate except
- (a) Quo Warranto (b) Habeas Corpus
(c) Certiorari (d) Prohibition
14. Reasonable restrictions on freedom to assemble can be imposed
- (a) in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India
(b) in the interest of general public and integrity of India
(c) in the interest of the general public, unity, integrity and sovereignty of India
(d) in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India and public order
15. Under Article 15 of the Constitution, the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of
- (a) Colour (b) Religion
(c) Sex (d) Both (a) & (b)

16. Grounds of discrimination mentioned under Article 15 and Article 16 are moreover similar, but more grounds have been mentioned in Article 16. Find those grounds from the following options:
- (a) Descent (b) Place of birth
(c) Residence (d) Both (a) & (c)
17. The term 'State' in connection with the Directive Principles
- (a) has a meaning given to it in reference to fundamental rights
(b) means only Union and State Legislature
(c) means all three organs of the Government
(d) means the same thing as in connection with the fundamental rights
18. The President of India is
- (a) Commander-in-Chief of Defence Forces
(b) Supreme Commander of Armed Forces
(c) Head of the Government
(d) Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of the Union and Executive Head of the Union
19. The ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States is
- (a) President of India (b) Vice President of India
(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha (d) None of these
20. The Ordinances issued by the Governor are subject to the approval by
- (a) President (b) Chief Minister
(c) State Legislature (d) None of these
21. Which of the following article cannot be suspended in any proclamation of emergency?
- (a) article 15, 16 (b) article 14, 16
(c) article 18, 19 (d) article 20, 21
22. Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in regard to Civil matter pertains only to
- (a) Question of law (b) Substantial question of law
(c) Question of law and fact (d) Substantial question of law and fact
23. Which article lays down that the laws declared by the Supreme Court would be binding on all Courts of India?
- (a) article 131 (b) article 141
(c) article 143 (d) article 142
24. The power of judicial review in India is enjoyed by
- (a) The Supreme Court (b) The High Courts
(c) The Supreme Court and not the High Courts (d) The Supreme Court as well as the High Courts
25. The jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India may be enlarged by
- (a) Parliament by resolution
(b) Parliament by
(c) The President
(d) The President in consultation with Chief Justice of India
26. The main sources of Hindu law are
- (a) Srutis (b) Justice, equity and good conscience
(c) Commentaries and digests (d) All of these

27. A marriage may be solemnized between two Hindus if
- (a) Bridegroom completes the age of 18 years and the bride completes the age of 18 years at the time of marriage
 - (b) Bridegroom completes the age of 21 years and the bride completes 21 years at the time of marriage
 - (c) Bridegroom completes the age of 21 years and the bride completes 18 years at the time of marriage
 - (d) Bridegroom completes the age of 18 years and the bride completes 21 years at the time of marriage
28. A marriage solemnized between two Hindus, one of whom is having a spouse living at the time of marriage will be
- (a) Valid
 - (b) Void
 - (c) Voidable
 - (d) Invalid
29. Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 enables parties to a marriage to obtain its dissolution by a decree of divorce on which of the following grounds
- (a) Desertion
 - (b) Passing of a decree for maintenance
 - (c) Remarriage of the husband
 - (d) All of these
30. Non-resumption of cohabitation between the parties after the passing of decree of judicial separation is a ground for divorce under section 13 (1A) (i) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the resumption of cohabitation must be for a minimum period
- (a) six months
 - (b) one year
 - (c) eighteen months
 - (d) two years
31. Which among the following are not acknowledged as theory of divorce under Hindu law
- (a) Guilt or Fault Theory
 - (b) Divorce at Will Theory
 - (c) Frustration of Marriage Theory
 - (d) Mutual Consent Theory
32. Which of the following families cannot be a joint Hindu family
- (a) a family consisting of only two male members
 - (b) a family consisting of a single male member, his wife and daughters
 - (c) a family consisting of a single male or female
 - (d) a family consisting of two widows
33. Alienation by the Karta without legal necessity or the benefit of the estate is
- (a) valid
 - (b) voidable at the instance of any coparcener
 - (c) voidable at the instance of the alienee
 - (d) void ab initio
34. An order of maintenance under section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 can be varied, modified or rescinded
- (a) Prospectively
 - (b) Retrospectively
 - (c) Only prospectively and not retrospectively
 - (d) Either prospectively or retrospectively depending on the facts and circumstances of the case
35. An adopted child
- (a) can renounce his adoptive parents and return to the family of his birth
 - (b) can renounce his adoptive parents but cannot return to the family of his birth
 - (c) cannot renounce his adoptive parents and return to the family of his birth
 - (d) cannot renounce his adoptive parents but can return to the family of his birth with the consent of his adoptive parents

36. General rule of succession to a female Hindu, under section 15 (1) of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 is
- (a) heirs in all the entries take simultaneously
 - (b) heirs in the earlier entry excludes heirs in the latter entries
 - (c) heirs in all the entries take one share to be divided among the heirs in that entry per-capita
 - (d) heirs at the earlier position in one entry exclude the heir in the latter position in the same entry
37. The main sources of Mohammedan Law are:
- (a) The Quran
 - (b) Ijmaa and Qiyas
 - (c) Ahadis and Sunna
 - (d) All of these
38. Which of the following is not a Sunni sub-schools
- (a) The Zaidiya
 - (b) Safely
 - (c) Maliki
 - (d) Hanbali
39. A wife of an irregular marriage is
- (a) not bound to observe the iddat at all
 - (b) is bound to observe the iddat in case of death of the husband
 - (c) is bound to observe iddat in case of death of the husband or divorce, if the marriage is consummated
 - (d) is bound to observe the iddat in case of divorce
40. A Muslim husband can revoke the talaq
- (a) expressly
 - (b) impliedly
 - (c) either expressly or impliedly
 - (d) neither expressly nor impliedly
41. Failure to perform marital obligations on the part of the husband, to be available as a ground for divorce must be for a period of
- (a) one year
 - (b) two years
 - (c) three years
 - (d) four years
42. Which of the following statements are not correct:
- A woman married under muslim laws shall be entitled to obtain a decree for dissolution of he marriage on the following ground.
- (a) That the whereabouts of the husband have not been known for a period of 7 years.
 - (b) That the husband has neglected or has failed to provide for her maintenance for a period of two years.
 - (c) That the husband has been insane for a period of two years or is suffering form leprosy or a virulent vinereal disease.
 - (d) All of the above.
43. On divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, when the marriage has been consummated
- (a) full dower is payable
 - (b) no dower is payable
 - (c) payment of dower depends on the discretion of the husband
 - (d) half of the dower is payable

44. Which of the following agreements between Muslim husband and wife are valid
- (a) an agreement that the wife shall be at liberty to live permanently with her parents
 - (b) an agreement for future separation
 - (c) an agreement that the husband would live in the wife's house and that she would not be compelled to reside with him at his place of residence with other relations
 - (d) all of these
45. According to the Mohammedan Law
- (a) a child born after five months of the marriage is legitimate unless the father disclaims it
 - (b) a child born after six months of the marriage is legitimate unless the father disclaims it
 - (c) a child born after at least seven months of the marriage is legitimate unless the father disclaims it
 - (d) a child born after at least seven months of the marriage is legitimate unless the father disclaims it
46. Guardian of property in Mohammedan Law is called
- (a) Wasi
 - (b) Wilaya
 - (c) Wali
 - (d) None of these
47. A subsequent bequest of the same property, to another person in the same Will
- (a) operates as a revocation of the first bequest and that another person shall be entitled to the property
 - (b) does not operate as a revocation of the first bequest and the property will be divided between the two legatees in equal share
 - (c) does not operate as a revocation of the first bequest and the first person shall be entitled to the property
 - (d) both the bequests become void
48. Which of the following are not a valid gift
- (a) conditional gift
 - (b) contingent
 - (c) gifts in future
 - (d) all of these
49. Mohammedan Law permits a disposition inter vivos
- (a) Unfettered as to quantum
 - (b) Restricted to one third of the estate
 - (c) Restricted to two third of the estate
 - (d) Restricted to one fourth of the estate
50. Custody of illegitimate children belongs to
- (a) Mother
 - (b) Father
 - (c) Both the mother and the father
 - (d) All of these
51. The provisions of environmental protection in the Constitution were made under:
- (a) Article 5-A
 - (b) Article 21-B
 - (c) Article 27-B(h)
 - (d) Article 48-A and 51-A(g)
52. Risk Assessment is different from Environmental Impact Assessment in terms of:
- (a) Hazardous Identification
 - (b) Disaster Management
 - (c) Probability Expression
 - (d) Consideration of Human Environment
53. The fine places of sitting of the National Green Tribunal are:
- (a) Delhi, Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai
 - (b) Delhi, Bhopal, Maharashtra, Kolkata and Chennai
 - (c) Delhi, Bhopal, Maharashtra, Kolkata and Karnataka
 - (d) Delhi, Bhopal, Maharashtra, Pune and Chennai

- 54.** In the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, unless the context otherwise requires, 'environment' includes:
- (a) Water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants
 - (b) Water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organisms
 - (c) Water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organisms and property
 - (d) Water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures
- 55.** Which Convention adopted the protection of the ozone layer?
- (a) Vienna Convention
 - (b) Basel Convention
 - (c) Montreal Protocol
 - (d) Stockholm Protocol
- 56.** When did Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants become effective?
- (a) 2000
 - (b) 2002
 - (c) 2004
 - (d) 2006
- 57.** Which of the following Conventions are legally binding:
- i)* Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), 1973
 - ii)* Montreal Protocol, 1987
 - iii)* Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
 - iv)* UNCCD, 1994
- (a) *i)* and *iii)*
 - (b) *ii)* and *iii)*
 - (c) *ii)* and *iv)*
 - (d) All of these
- 58.** Noise pollution has been inserted as air pollution in the Air Act in:
- (a) 1981
 - (b) 1987
 - (c) 1982
 - (d) 2000
- 59.** The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 was enacted in consonance with which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India?
- i)* Article 21
 - ii)* Article 275(I)
 - iii)* Article 243(A)
 - iv)* Article 274
- (a) *i)* only
 - (b) *i)* and *ii)*
 - (c) *i)* and *iii)*
 - (d) All of these
- 60.** Which of the following statements is true regarding the Indian Forest Act, 1927?
- i)* The Government decided not to amend the Forest Act
 - ii)* Forests in India are governed by the law enacted in 1927
 - iii)* As per the existing forest law, forest officials have power to remove tribals from certain areas
 - iv)* A new law was passed in 2006 by the Parliament which recognizes the rights of forest, dwelling communities.
- (a) *i)* and *ii)*
 - (b) *ii)*, *iii)* and *iv)*
 - (c) *i)*, *ii)* and *iv)*
 - (d) *i)*, *ii)* and *iii)*

61. Under which article of the Constitution is the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 enacted?
- (a) 248 (b) 249
(c) 254 (d) 253
62. Which of the following agents is responsible for turning the Taj Mahal yellow?
- (a) Sulphur (b) Sulphur dioxide
(c) Chlorine (d) Nitrogen Dioxide
63. Offences by Government Department and Authorities in Forest Act is under:
- (a) Section 5B (b) Section 5A
(c) Section 3B (d) Section 8A
64. Which of the following environmental law allows private rights to use a resource that is, groundwater, by viewing it as attachment to the land?
- (a) Indian Easement Act, 1882 (b) Water Conservation Act, 1974
(c) Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (d) Environment Protection Act
65. Which Convention was the first to achieve any kind of universal satisfaction?
- (a) Stockholm Convention
(b) Vienna Convention
(c) Basel Convention
(d) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
66. The power of Central Government to declare an area as a sanctuary or national park in Wildlife (Protection) Act is under:
- (a) Section 38 (b) Section 39
(c) Section 18 (d) Section 27
67. Environment Impact Assessment is an objective analysis of the probable changes in:
- (a) Physical characteristic of the environment
(b) Biophysical characteristic of the environment
(c) Socio-economic characteristic of the environment
(d) All of these
68. Which Ministry initiated Swachh Bharat Mission?
- (a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(b) Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
(c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
(d) Ministry of Urban Development
69. With reference to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, which of the following statements are correct?
- i.* It was formed in order to fulfill India's international obligation under the Convention on Biological Diversity
ii. As per the law only a part of the wild animal is considered as a wildlife trophy
- (a) *i*) only (b) *ii*) only
(c) *i*) and *ii*) (d) Neither *i*) nor *ii*)

70. Which of the following is true:
- i)* The Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980 governs diversion or use of forest land for non-forest purposes such as industrial or developmental projects
 - ii)* The Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980 mandates that non-forest land, equal to the size of the forest being diverted be afforested
 - iii)* The CAMPA funds were formed in order to compensate for forest cover lost as per the Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980
- (a) *i)* and *ii)* (b) *ii)* and *iii)*
(c) *i)* and *iii)* (d) All of these
71. The National Green Tribunal cannot hear any matter relating to:
- i)* The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977
 - ii)* The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
 - iii)* The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
 - iv)* The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- (a) *i)* and *iv)* (b) *iii)*
(c) *ii)* and *iv)* (d) *i)* and *ii)*
72. In the Vizag Gas Tragedy, the National Green Tribunal held LG Polymers liable according to which of the following common law principles?
- (a) Nuisance (b) Trespass
(c) Negligence (d) Strict-liability
73. What is the first stage of risk assessment?
- (a) Exposure Assessment (b) Hazardous Identification
(c) Toxicity Study (d) Risk Characterization
74. In which year did the Central Government notify the first Environment Impact Assessment norm?
- (a) 1995 (b) 1994
(c) 1996 (d) 2006
75. According to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, any liquid or solid discharged from any premises used for carrying industrial operation or process or treatments is called:
- (a) Sewage (b) Contaminants
(c) Trade effluents (d) Hazardous effluents
76. Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a Work Committee is constituted in those industries where
- (a) 50 or more workmen are employed (b) 100 or more workmen are employed
(c) 150 or more workmen are employed (d) 200 or more workmen are employed
77. Which section of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 deals with power of appropriate Government to refer industrial dispute to boards, courts or tribunals
- (a) section 10 (b) section 10A
(c) section 11 (d) section 11A
78. Under Section 2-A of Industrial Dispute Act, dismissal, etc. of an individual workman is deemed to be an
- (a) individual dispute (b) industrial dispute
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

79. Which of the following statement is incorrect:
- (a) Penalty for illegal strike is one month imprisonment or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with both
 - (b) Penalty for illegal lock-out is one month imprisonment or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both
 - (c) Penalty for giving financial aid to illegal strike and lock-outs are three months imprisonment or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both
 - (d) Any person who instigate for any strike or lock-out which is illegal shall be punishable with imprisonment for six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both
80. 'Award' under Section 2(b) of Industrial Dispute Act means
- (a) An interim or a final determination of any Industrial Dispute by any Labour Court
 - (b) An interim or a final determination of any Industrial Dispute by Industrial Tribunal or National Tribunal
 - (c) An Arbitration Award
 - (d) All of these
81. Under Section 14 of the Trade Union Act, 1926, certain Acts not to apply to registered Trade Unions include
- (a) The Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860)
 - (b) The Co-Operative Societies Act, 1912 (2 of 1912)
 - (c) The Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956)
 - (d) All of these
82. How many members consent is required to change the name of registered trade union
- (a) 1/4th of the total members
 - (b) 3/4th of the total members
 - (c) 2/3rd of the total members
 - (d) Half of the total members
83. How many members should sign the notice of dissolution of trade union
- (a) 5 members and the Secretary of the Union
 - (b) 10 members and the Secretary of the Union
 - (c) 7 members and the Secretary of the Union
 - (d) 15 members and the Secretary of the Union
84. 'Trade Union' means any combination whether temporary or permanent, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between:
- (a) Workman and employers
 - (b) Workmen and workmen
 - (c) Employers and employers
 - (d) All of these
85. Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2009, substituted the word 'workmen' by 'employees' and now the definition of 'employees' includes
- (a) A master, a seaman or other member of the crew of a ship
 - (b) A captain or other member of the crew of an aircraft
 - (c) A person recruited for work abroad by company
 - (d) All of these
86. Under the Employer Compensation Act, 1923, employer shall not be liable to pay compensations in respect of any injury which does not result in the total or partial disablement of the employee for a period exceeding
- (a) 7 days
 - (b) 3 days
 - (c) 5 days
 - (d) 2 days

87. Which of the following disablement forms a part of permanent partial disablement and not permanent total disablement
- (a) Loss of hand and foot
 - (b) Amputation through shoulder joint
 - (c) Severe facial disfigurement
 - (d) Absolute deafness
88. What is the duration within which the occurrence of the accident will be compensated by a claim under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923
- (a) 1 year from the date of death
 - (b) 3 year from the date of death
 - (c) 2 year from the date of death
 - (d) 5 year from the date of death
89. The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint any person as Commissioner under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923 who
- (a) is or has been a member of a state judicial service for a period of not less than five years
 - (b) is or has been for not less than five year an advocate or a pleader
 - (c) is or has been a Gazetted Officer for not less than five years, having educational qualifications and experience in personal management, human resource development and industrial relations
 - (d) All of these
90. 'Dependant' under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, means
- (a) A widow
 - (b) A minor legitimate or adopted son
 - (c) An unmarried legitimate or adopted daughter
 - (d) All of these
91. The minimum wages as fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, must be revised at least once in
- (a) 2 years
 - (b) 3 years
 - (c) 5 years
 - (d) None of these
92. What are the methods mentioned in the Section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for fixation/revision of minimum wages:
- (a) Committee Method
 - (b) Notification Method
 - (c) Voting Method
 - (d) Both (a) & (b)
93. If an employee works on any day in which he was employed for a period less than the requisite number of hours constituting a normal working day, he shall be entitled to receive wages
- (a) For a full normal working day
 - (b) For the hours he had worked
 - (c) For a half working day
 - (d) None of these
94. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which of the following cannot be appointed by the appropriate government by notification under the Official Gazette for deciding claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rate of wages
- (a) any commissioner for Employees Compensation
 - (b) any officers in the Central Government exercising functions as Labour Commissioner
 - (c) any officer of the State Government not below the rank of Labour Commissioner
 - (d) any officer not less than the rank of District Magistrate
95. Which of the following are the responsibilities of Central Advisory Board under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- (a) Advising the Central and State Governments in the matters of the fixation of minimum rates of wages
 - (b) Advising the Central and State Governments in the matters of the revision of minimum rates of wages
 - (c) Co-ordinate the work of State Advisory Boards
 - (d) All of these

96. Under Factories Act, 1948 a child is defined as
- (a) a person who has not completed 12 years of age
 - (b) a person who has not completed 14 years of age
 - (c) a person who has not completed 15 years of age
 - (d) a person who has not completed 16 years of age
97. Under section 2 (m) (i) of the Factories Act, 1948, a factory means any premises where workers are working or working on any day of the preceding 12 months, and in any of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power
- (a) 5 or more
 - (b) 10 or more
 - (c) 15 or more
 - (d) 20 or more
98. Under section 66 (1) (b) of the Factories Act, 1948, no woman shall be required or allowed to work in any factory except between the hours of
- (a) 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.
 - (b) 5 a.m. to 6 p.m.
 - (c) 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.
 - (d) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
99. Under section 76 of the Factories Act, 1948, rule making power is vested in
- (a) Central Government
 - (b) Appropriate Government
 - (c) State Government
 - (d) All of these
100. Under section 51 of the Factories Act, 1948, no adult worker shall be required or allowed to work in a factory for more than
- (a) 45 hours in any week
 - (b) 50 hours in any week
 - (c) 48 hours in any week
 - (d) 46 hours in any week

* * * * *