

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO JUNIOR ADMINISTRATIVE GRADE OF MIZORAM LEGAL SERVICE UNDER LAW & JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. JULY, 2016

LAW PAPER - III

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 100

Attempt all questions.

All questions carry equal marks of 1 each.

1. Who is known as father of Law of Evidence?
 - (a) Lord Macaulay
 - (b) Sir James F. Stephen
 - (c) Austin
 - (d) None of these
2. Law of Evidence is-
 - (a) lex loci
 - (b) lex fori
 - (c) lex situs
 - (d) none of these
3. Word 'fact' as used in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 includes:
 - (a) only psychological fact
 - (b) only Physical fact
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
4. A fact neither proved nor disproved is known as:
 - (a) Not proved
 - (b) Disapproved
 - (c) Proved
 - (d) None of these
5. Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act deals with conclusive proof?
 - (a) Section 41
 - (b) Section 112
 - (c) Section 113
 - (d) All of these
6. Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act deals with the relevancy of judgments of courts?
 - (a) Section 40-44
 - (b) Section 45-51
 - (c) Section 52-55
 - (d) Section 56-58
7. Which among the following systems is followed in India?
 - (a) Adversarial System
 - (b) Inquisitorial System
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
8. Documentary evidence may be _____
 - (a) Primary or secondary
 - (b) Attested or unattested
 - (c) Public or private
 - (d) All of these
9. Which among the following is exception of the principle "hearsay evidence is no evidence"?
 - (a) *Res gestae*
 - (b) confession
 - (c) Admission
 - (d) None of these

10. The case *Badri Rai vs State of Bihar* is related with _____ of the Indian Evidence Act
- (a) Relevancy of Confession (b) Relevancy of Conspiracy
(c) Relevancy of dying declaration (d) Relevancy of Character
11. Section 23 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with :
- (a) Relevance of admission in Civil Cases
(b) Relevance of Oral Admissions as to Contents of Documents
(c) Relevance of Oral Admissions as to Contents of electronic record
(d) None of these
12. The word “confession”-
- (a) has been defined under section 23 of the Indian Evidence Act
(b) has been defined under section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act
(c) has been defined under section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act
(d) has not been defined under the Indian Evidence Act
13. Confession made to other person than police during police custody is not relevant unless it has been made immediately in presence of Magistrate. This provision has been made under _____ of the Indian Evidence Act
- (a) Section 25 (b) Section 26
(c) Section 27 (d) Section 28
14. In which of the following cases, it was held that Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is an exception to Sections-24, 25 and 26?
- (a) Pakala Narain Swamy vs. King Emperor (b) Inayatullah vs. State of Maharashtra
(c) State of U.P. vs. Deoman Upadhyaya (d) P. Kottayya vs. King Emperor
15. A dying declaration in India is admissible:
- (a) if it is regarding cause of death
(b) there must be direct relationship between cause and effect
(c) the person making declaration must die
(d) All of these
16. The examination of a witness by the Adverse Party shall be called:
- (a) Examination-in-Chief (b) Cross-Examination
(c) Re-Examination (d) None of these
17. Expert opinion is relevant for:
- (a) Science (b) Hand writing
(c) Finger impression (d) All of these
18. Relevancy of character has been provided from _____ of the Indian Evidence Act.
- (a) Section 51-54 (b) Section 52-55
(c) Section 53-56 (d) None of these
19. Section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act provides about
- (a) private document (b) public document
(c) both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
20. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act provides about the presumption of legitimacy of Child?
- (a) Section 110 (b) Section 111
(c) Section 112 (d) None of these

- 21.** If it is proved that sexual intercourse has been committed against a woman and she says her consent was absent. Then the court shall presume that her consent was absent . The burden of proof in this case shall lie on the accused to prove that her consent was present. This provision was laid down in:
- (a) Section 13 A (b) Section 114 A
(c) Section 115 (d) None of these
- 22.** Doctrine of estoppel is not applicable:
- (a) against sovereign act (b) against statute
(c) both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
- 23.** A Communication made to the spouse from one another during marriage has been provided under _____ the Indian Evidence Act,1872.
- (a) Section 121 (b) Section 122
(c) Section 123 (d) Section 124
- 24.** Provision of leading question is mentioned under _____ of the Indian Evidence Act.
- (a) 141 to 143 (b) 135to137
(c) 142 to 144 (d) None of these
- 25.** ‘An accomplice cannot corroborate another’. The statement is _____
- (a) True (b) False
(c) Partly correct (d) None of these
- 26.** The Information Technology Act, 2000, is based on is based on:
- (a) The UNCITRAL Model (b) UNDP Model
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
- 27.** How many Sections and schedules are there in Information Technology Act 2000?
- (a) 93 sections and 3 Schedules (b) 94 Sections and 4 Schedules
(c) 4 Sections and 3 Schedules (d) None of these
- 28.** The United nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) adopted the Model Law on Electronic Signatures in
- (a) 1999 (b) 2000
(c) 2001 (d) 2002
- 29.** Who among the following appoints the Controller Certifying Authorities?
- (a) State Government (b) Central Government
(c) Chief Justice of India (d) None of these
- 30.** Which among the following is not correct?
Every application for issue of a license shall be accompanied by:
- (a) a certification practice statement
(b) a statement including the procedures with respect to identification of the applicant
(c) payment of such fees, not exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees as may be prescribed by the State Government
(d) such other documents, as may be prescribed by the Central Government

31. Which is not correct?

The Controller may, if he is satisfied after making such inquiry, as he may think fit, that:

- (a) a Certifying Authority has made a statement in, or in relation to, the application for the issue or renewal of the license, which is incorrect or false in material particulars
- (b) a Certifying Authority has failed to comply with the terms and conditions subject to which the license was granted
- (c) a Certifying Authority has failed to maintain the standards specified under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 20
- (d) The license can be suspended for more than ten days even without giving certifying authority the reasonable opportunity of showing cause

32. Who can issue the digital signature certificate?

- (a) Controller
- (b) Certifying Authority
- (c) both of the above
- (d) none of these

33. Under which section of the Information Technology Act, 2000 has the Cyber Appellate Tribunal been established?

- (a) Sec. 46
- (b) Sec. 47
- (c) Sec. 48
- (d) Sec. 49

34. The first Presiding Officer of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal was:

- (a) Justice R.C. Jain
- (b) Justice S.K. Krishnan
- (c) Justice Karthik
- (d) Justice Sadhna

35. Any person aggrieved by any decision or order of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal may file an appeal:

- (a) To the High Court within thirty days from the date of communication of the decision or order of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal
- (b) To the High Court within forty days from the date of communication of the decision or order of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal
- (c) To Supreme Court within one year from the date of communication of the decision or order of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal
- (d) None of these

36. Under the Information Technology Act, 2000, whoever, makes any misrepresentation to, or suppresses any material fact from, the Controller or the Certifying Authority for obtaining any licence or Digital Signature Certificate, as the case may be-

- (a) shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.
- (b) shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.
- (c) shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.
- (d) None of these

37. Who can constitute Cyber Regulation Advisory Committee under the Information Technology Act, 2000?

- (a) Central Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) High Court
- (d) None of these

38. Supreme Court of India declared _____ of the Information Technology Act, 2000 unconstitutional.
- (a) Section 66A (b) Section 66B
(c) Section 66C (d) Section 66F
39. Which section of Information Technology Act deals with Child pornography?
- (a) Section 67D (b) Section 67F
(c) Section 67C (d) Section 67B
40. What is the maximum penalty for damage to Computer, Computer systems, unauthorized access, download of data, infecting with virus, denial of access etc as per Section 43 of the IT Act,
- (a) Rs. 50 lakh (b) Rs. 1 crore
(c) Rs. 5 crore (d) Rs. 75 lakh
41. Punishment for violation of privacy is given in:
- (a) Sec. 66A of the Information Technology Act (b) Sec. 66B of the Information Technology Act
(c) Sec. 66D of the Information Technology Act (d) Sec. 66E of the Information Technology Act
42. Which of the following is not considered good practise for password security?
- (a) Changing the password on a regular basis
(b) Using a combination of upper and lower-case characters, a number, and a special character in the password
(c) Use the same password for more than one account
(d) None of these
43. When someone forcefully takes control of a website (by cracking the password and later changing it), it is called:
- (a) Web Jacking (b) Logic bombs
(c) Cyber terrorism (d) None of these
44. To protect e-mail, which of the following activity/activities is/are necessary?
- (a) Do not open untrusted/unknown emails (spam)
(b) Do not keep your computer unattended to avoid misuse
(c) Always lock/shutdown the computer when not in use
(d) All of these
45. Spoofing means :
- (a) Capable of sending data by attacker with the illusion that it is coming from a different source.
(b) Changing the password on a regular basis
(c) Using a combination of upper and lower-case characters, a number, and a special character in the password
(d) None of these
46. National Cyber Security Policy has been issued in:
- (a) 2011 (b) 2012
(c) 2013 (d) 2014
47. If a person denies access to an authorised personnel to a computer resource, accesses a protected system or introduces contaminant into a system, with the intention of threatening the unity, integrity, sovereignty or security of India, then he commits cyberterrorism. For this act he can be penalised for:
- (a) life imprisonment (b) ten years imprisonment
(c) fifteen years imprisonment (d) None of these

48. How many Schedules are there in Information Technology Act, 2000?
- (a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
49. Which Section of Information Technology Act, 2000, grants powers to the Central Government to issue directions for blocking of public access to any information through any computer resource?
- (a) Section 69 (b) Section 69A
(c) Section 70 (d) None of these
50. Gaining of unauthorized access to data stored in a computer system is called
- (a) Defacement (b) Phising
(c) Hacking (d) None of these
51. What is the limitation period in a suit by a landlord to recover possession from a tenant after the date the tenancy is determined?
- (a) One year (b) Two years
(c) Six years (d) Twelve years
52. The object of the Limitation Act is to:
- (a) Prevent disturbance or deprivation of what may have been acquired in equity and justice by long enjoyment
(b) Prevent disturbance of what have been lost by party's own inaction, negligence or laches
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of these
53. In computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned
- (a) shall be excluded (b) shall be included
(c) both (a) & (b) (d) none of these
54. Acquisition of easement by prescription takes place:
- (a) Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years
(b) Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty five years,
(c) Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for thirty years
(d) None of these
55. Limitation Act, 1983 does not apply to:
- (a) Suit (b) Appeal
(c) Certain applications including petition (d) Writ petition
56. Provision of legal disability has been mentioned under _____ of the Limitation Act, 1963.
- (a) Section 5 (b) Section 6
(c) Section 7 (d) Section 8
57. Limitation runs from the
- (a) Date the plaint is returned
(b) Date of the order by which plaint is directed to be returned
(c) Depends
(d) None of these

- 58.** Section 17 of the Limitation Act deals with:
- (a) Fraud
 - (b) Mistake
 - (c) Concealment
 - (d) All of these
- 59.** Where the writing containing the acknowledgement is undated:
- (a) Oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed
 - (b) Oral evidence may be given of its contents
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
- 60.** The period of limitation for setting aside a sale on execution of decree is :
- (a) 120 days
 - (b) 90 days
 - (c) 60 days
 - (d) 30 days
- 61.** Section 27 of the Limitation Act:
- (a) bars remedy
 - (b) extinguishes the rights
 - (c) both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
- 62.** Acknowledgement after the period of limitation:
- (a) is of no effect
 - (b) Gives rise to an independent and enforceable contract
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
- 63.** Condonation of delay under section 5 is
- (a) Mandatory
 - (b) Discretionary
 - (c) Depends
 - (d) None of these
- 64.** Section 6 of the Limitation Act, does not apply to:
- (a) Insolvent
 - (b) Minor
 - (c) Insane
 - (d) Idiot
- 65.** Limitation Act is:
- (a) prospective in operation
 - (b) retrospective in operation
 - (c) prospective as well as retrospective in operation, depending on the facts and circumstances of each case
 - (d) prospective as well as retrospective in operation, as per the discretion of the court
- 66.** The period of limitation for filing a revision is
- (a) 180 days
 - (b) 90 days
 - (c) 60 days
 - (d) 30 days
- 67.** Can the period spent in prosecuting the case before the Consumer forum be excluded from the limitation period?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No
 - (c) Partly excluded
 - (d) None of these
- 68.** What is the limitation period regarding filing of a suit for arrears of maintenance?
- (a) one year
 - (b) two years
 - (c) one to three years
 - (d) three years

- 69.** Limitation Act is :
- (a) lex loci
 - (b) lex fori
 - (c) non-obstante
 - (d) all of these
- 70.** Before the enforcement of Limitation Act of 1963 which law was governing the Limitation provisions?
- (a) The Limitation Act of 1859
 - (b) The Indian Limitation Act, 1871
 - (c) The Indian Limitation Act, 1908
 - (d) None of these
- 71.** The Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014 is applicable to
- (a) the whole of the Mizoram
 - (b) only Autonomous District Councils of Mizoram
 - (c) the whole of Mizoram except the three Autonomous Districts in Mizoram constituted under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India.
 - (d) None of these
- 72.** The Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014 will be applicable only to such marriages:
- (a) Where both parties of the marriage belong to Mizo tribe .
 - (b) Where at least male partner of the marriage belongs to Mizo tribe.
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) are correct
 - (d) None of these
- 73.** *Lawichal* means:
- (a) A male person appointed by the bride's family to safely escort the bride and her party as she leaves for the house of the bridegroom and to present her to the bridegroom;
 - (b) A male person appointed by the bridegrooms' family to safely escort the bride and her party as she leaves for the house of the bridegroom and to present her to the bridegroom;
 - (c) A male person appointed by either party to safely escort the bride and her party as she leaves for the house of the bridegroom and to present her to the bridegroom;
 - (d) None of these
- 74.** Which among the following is not the requirement of solemnization of Mizo marriage ?
- (a) The marriage may be solemnized by the Licensed Officer.
 - (b) The Licensed Officer who include any ordained Minister/Reverend/Pastor/Authorised Elder (Upa)/Commissioned Officer/Priest (Tirhkoh)/ Ordained Priest of Religion according to the rules, rites, ceremonies and custom of the Religion of which he is holding such office;
 - (c) The marriage must be solemnized in the presence of at least two witnesses besides the Licensed Officer who administers solemnization:
 - (d) The best man and the bridesmaid need not to be competent witnesses.
- 75.** A man and a woman living together on '*fan*' is considered as
- (a) void marriage
 - (b) Valid marriage
 - (c) not a valid marriage unless regularized under The Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014
 - (d) Void ab-initio

76. A proceeding for judicial separation under the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014 shall not exceed a period of _____
- (a) Three months
 - (b) Six months
 - (c) Nine months
 - (d) One year
77. Who will have share of acquired property under the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014?
- (a) A woman leaving her husband on *mâk* or *kawngka sula mâk* shall have a share of the acquired property and shall be given a share not exceeding fifty percent of the acquired property.
 - (b) Married couple who have separated on mutual consent will share acquired property as mutually agreed or deemed just and proper.
 - (c) A couple who have separated under clause (iv) or (v) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Act shall share the acquired property equally.
 - (d) All of these
78. Which among the following is not correct under the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014?
- (a) A person of sound mind who has attained majority under the law in force, while he/she is fully possessed of his/her clear conscience capable of exercising his/her free will may execute will in writing in the presence of at least two witnesses as to how all or some or part of his/her property which he/she can alienate during his/her life time be disposed after his/her death.
 - (b) The making of a will caused by coercion, threat, intimidation or undue influence or fraud is void.
 - (c) The legatee must have attained majority under the law in force and they must be of sound mind.
 - (d) The testator and the witnesses must put their signatures to the will in the presence of all of them.
79. The personal property left by unmarried son who died while he was in his father's house and having no issue then under the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014 the property will be inherited by:
- (a) his surviving father
 - (b) his surviving mother even if father is surviving
 - (c) both father and mother will get equal share
 - (d) none of these
80. Which among the following is not correct?
- The Court to which petition should be presented regarding any issue of marriage under the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014 is the court within the local limits of whose original jurisdiction:
- (a) the marriage was solemnized.
 - (b) the respondent, at the time of the presentation of the petition resides.
 - (c) the parties to the marriage last resided together.
 - (d) the petitioner, at the time of the presentation of the petition resides.
81. Which option is correct?
- Under the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014 a woman leaving her husband on *mâk* or *kawngka sula mâk* shall have a share of the acquired property and shall be given a share –
- (a) not exceeding twenty five percent of the acquired property.
 - (b) not exceeding twenty fifty percent of the acquired property.
 - (c) not exceeding sixty of the acquired property.
 - (d) none of the above is correct

- 82.** How many Schedules are there in Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014?
- (a) Two Schedules (b) Three Schedules
(c) Four Schedules (d) Five Schedules.
- 83.** Schedule IV of the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014 prescribes about the :
- (a) Divorce Certificate (b) Heirship Certificate
(c) both of the above (d) none of these
- 84.** The word Mizo as used in Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014 means individuals who are :
- (a) Mizo by birth
(b) By adoption of minor child
(c) Accepted as Mizo by the Society and Community at large
(d) All of these
- 85.** Under the Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014 'Woman's personal property' means :
- (a) any property purchased by the woman
(b) any property that was gifted or inherited and owned by the woman as her personal property.
(c) any property which is registered in her name and brought by her to the house of her husband at the time of marriage.
(d) All of these
- 86.** The Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965 came into force on:
- (a) 1st July, 1965 (b) 1st August, 1965
(c) 1st September, 1965 (d) 1st December, 1965
- 87.** Under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965 "Government servant" means a person who:
- (a) is a member of a Service or holds a civil post under the Union, and includes any such person on foreign service or whose services are temporarily placed at the disposal of a State Government, or a local or other authority
(b) is a member of a Service or holds a civil post under a State Government and whose services are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Central Government
(c) is in the service of a local or other authority and whose services are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Central Government
(d) All of these
- 88.** The Civil Services of the Union has been Classified in-
- (a) Two groups (b) Three groups
(c) Four groups (d) Five groups

- 89.** Where a penalty of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement from service imposed upon a Government servant under suspension is set aside in appeal or on review under Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965 and the case is remitted for further inquiry or action or with any other directions:
- (a) the order of his suspension shall be deemed to have continued in force on and from the date of the original order of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement and shall remain in force until further orders.
 - (b) the order of his suspension shall be deemed to have removed from the date of the original order of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement and shall remain in force until further orders.
 - (c) the order of his suspension shall be deemed to have removed from the date of the Suspension and shall remain in force until further orders.
 - (d) None of these
- 90.** Which among the following is not a minor penalty under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965?
- (a) Censure
 - (b) Withholding of his promotion
 - (c) Reduction to a lower stage in the time-scale of pay by one stage for a period not exceeding three years, without cumulative effect and not adversely affecting his pension
 - (d) Compulsory retirement.
- 91.** Which among the following is not a penalty under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965?
- (a) withholding of increments of a Government servant for his failure to pass any departmental examination in accordance with the rules or orders governing the Service to which he belongs or post which he holds or the terms of his appointment;
 - (b) reversion to a lower stage in the time-scale of pay for a specified period, with further directions as to whether or not the Government servant will earn increments of pay during the period of such reduction and whether on the expiry of such period, the reduction will or will not have the effect of postponing the future increments of his pay
 - (c) removal from service which shall not be a disqualification for future employment under the Government
 - (d) None of these
- 92.** When a minor penalty is being imposed against any Government servant it shall be done after consulting the Commission where such consultation is necessary. The Disciplinary Authority shall forward or cause to be forwarded a copy of the advice of the Commission to the Government servant, who shall be required to submit, if he so desires, his written representation or submission on the advice of the Commission, to the Disciplinary Authority within fifteen days. This provision took place through:
- (a) Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2014
 - (b) Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2010
 - (c) Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011
 - (d) None of these
- 93.** Which among the following is not correct?
- (a) No appeal shall lie against any order made by the President.
 - (b) No appeal shall lie against any order made by any order of an interlocutory nature.
 - (c) No appeal shall lie against any order made by any order passed by an inquiring authority in the course of an inquiry under Rule 14.
 - (d) No appeal shall lie against any order made by the Commission

- 94.** What is the limitation period of appeal under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965?
- (a) Such appeal is preferred within a period of thirty days from the date on which a copy of the order appealed against is delivered to the appellant.
 - (b) Such appeal is preferred within a period of forty days from the date on which a copy of the order appealed against is delivered to the appellant.
 - (c) Such appeal is preferred within a period of forty-five days from the date on which a copy of the order appealed against is delivered to the appellant.
 - (d) There is no such limitation for the appeal.
- 95.** Provision of Revision has been mentioned under _____ of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965
- (a) Rule 28
 - (b) Rule 29
 - (c) Rule 29A
 - (d) Rule 30
- 96.** Which among the following is/are not considered as penalty/penalties?
- (a) Withholding of increment for failure to pass exams
 - (b) Non-promotion after consideration of the case by DPC
 - (c) Reversion of a government servant appointed on probation
 - (d) All of these
- 97.** When can a day be marked as dies-non under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965?
- (a) Absence without proper permission.
 - (b) When on duty left without proper permission.
 - (c) While in office refused to perform duties
 - (d) All of these
- 98.** After the conclusion of inquiry, a report shall be prepared which shall contain:
- (a) Articles of charge and the statement of the imputations of misconduct or misbehaviour.
 - (b) The defence of the government servant in respect of each article of charge.
 - (c) An assessment of evidence in respect of each article of charge.
 - (d) All of these.
- 99.** Under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965 the deemed suspension means:
- (a) Government servant under custody for more than 48 hours for criminal or other charge.
 - (b) From the date of conviction if he is sentenced to a term of imprisonment for more than 48 hrs.
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) are correct
 - (d) None of the above are correct
- 100.** Under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965 power of review is vested with:
- (a) President
 - (b) CAG
 - (c) Supreme Court of India
 - (d) None of these