प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक Question Booklet No.

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज Question Booklet Series A

# BBA (Fifth Semester) Examination, February/March-2022

**BBA-505(N)** 

#### **Industrial Law**

(for Regular, Ex & B.P. Students)

Time: 1:30 Hours Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश: 1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही— सही भरें, अन्यथा मृल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
  - 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET)में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वांइट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
  - 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
  - 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
  - 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
  - 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक-पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
  - 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : — प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जॉच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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1.	When did the payment of Gratuity Act 1972, came into force?
	(A) 01 April 1955
	(B) 01 March 1955
	(C) 01 May 1955
	(D) 16 September 1972
2.	Which section of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972 deals with the mode of payment
	of gratuity?
	(A) Section 12 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(B) Section 9 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(C) Section 14 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(D) Section 20 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
3.	Which section of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972 deals with maintenance of
	records of cases by the controlling authority?
	(A) Section 16 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(B) Section 14 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(C) Section 13 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(D) Section 18 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
4.	Section 17 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972 deals with:
	(A) Direction for payment of gratuity
	(B) Direction for payment of gratuity
	(C) Mode of payment of gratuity
	(D) Administration of oath
5.	Procedure for dealing with application for direction is provided in section of
	the payment of Gratuity Act 1972 :
	(A) Section 24 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(B) Section 11 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(C) Section 21 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(D) Section 23 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972

6.	Acc	ording to Section 2 (b) of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972, completed year of
	serv	ice" means continuous service for year.
	(A)	2
	(B)	4
	(C)	1
	(D)	4
7.	The	employer shall arrange to pay the amount of gratuity within days
	from	the date it becomes payable to the person to whom the gratuity is payable.
	(A)	30
	(B)	15
	(C)	45
	(D)	60
8.	Whi	ch section of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972 deals with place and time of
	hear	ing?
	(A)	Section 17 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(B)	Section 14 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(C)	Section 12 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(D)	Section 19 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
9.	Whi	ch section of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972 deals with Application to
	cont	rolling authority for direction ?
	(A)	Section 17 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(B)	Section 14 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(C)	Section 10 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
	(D)	Section 19 of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972
10.	Wha	at is the maximum gratuity payable under the payment of Gratuity Act 1972?
	(A)	20 lakh
	(B)	15 lakh
	(C)	45 lakh
	(D)	60 lakh

11.	What is the qualifying service to claim gratuity under the payment of Gratuity Act
	1972 ?
	(A) 15 years
	(B) 10 years
	(C) 5 years
	(D) No such prescription
12.	The eligibility condition for obtaining gratuity under the payment of Gratuity Act,
	1972 is:
	(A) Completion of 2 years of Service
	(B) Completion of 3 years of Service
	(C) Completion of 4 years of Service
	(D) Completion of 5 years of Service
13.	Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is applicable to every shop or establishment within
	the meaning of any law for the time being in force in relation to shops and
	establishment in a State, in whichpersons are or were employed on any day
	in the preceding 12 months.
	(A) 10 or more persons
	(B) 10
	(C) 10 or more persons
	(D) 20
14.	In the case of a monthly rated employee, the fifteen days' wages shall be calculated
	by dividing the monthly rate of wages last drawn by him by and
	multiplying the quotient by fifteen under the payment of Gratuity Act 1972.
	(A) 30
	(B) 15
	(C) 26

(D) 25

- 15. Failure to comply with any provision of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972 Act shall be punishable with:
  - (A) Imprisonment up to 1 year or with fine extend up to Rs. 10,000/- or with both
  - (B) Imprisonment up to 1 year or with fine extend up to Rs. 20,000/- or with both
  - (C) Imprisonment up to 2 year or with fine extend up to Rs. 20,000/- or with both
  - (D) Imprisonment up to 1 year or with fine extend up to Rs. 50,000/- or with both
- 16. When did The Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, come into force?
  - (A) 01 April 1956
  - (B) 01 March 1957
  - (C) 01 May 1950
  - (D) 4 March 1952
- 17. Which section of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 deals with authorising certain employers to maintain provident fund accounts?
  - (A) Section 16A of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellanceous Provisions
    Act 152
  - (B) Section 14A of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellanceous Provisions Act 152
  - (C) Section 13A of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellanceous Provisions
    Act 152
  - (D) Section 18 of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellanceous Provisions Act 152
- 18. Section 15 of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellanceous Provisions Act 152 deals with \_\_\_\_\_?
  - (A) Power to exempt
  - (B) Special provisions relating to existing provident funds
  - (C) Power to recover damages
  - (D) Power to make rules

- 19. Mode of recovery of moneys due from employers, is provided in section \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952.
  - (A) Section 5 of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellanceous Provisions Act 152
  - (B) Section 2 of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellanceous Provisions Act 152
  - (C) Section 8 of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellanceous Provisions Act 152
  - (D) Section 3 of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellanceous Provisions Act 152
- 20. What is the present wage limit to be eligible to be covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1972?
  - (A) Rs. 6,000
  - (B) Rs. 6,500
  - (C) Rs. 15,000
  - (D) Rs. 12,500
- 21. The Act Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is applicable to every establishment which is a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule I and in which ------ persons are employed.
  - (A) 20
  - (B) 10 or more
  - (C) 20 or more
  - (D) 15 or more
- 22. The chairman and members of Central Board constituted under the Employees Provident Fund are appointed by :
  - (A) Central Government
  - (B) State Government
  - (C) Supreme Court
  - (D) None of the above

- 23. Under the Employees's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
  Act, how many members are appointed by the Central Government in Central Board representing employees in the establishments to which the Scheme applies:

  (A) 15
  (B) 10
  (C) 12
  - (C) 12
  - (D) 20
- 24. Under The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 accounts of the Central Board is audited annually by:
  - (A) Central Provident Fund Commisssioner
  - (B) Any auditor appointed by Central Government
  - (C) Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
  - (D) Any auditor appointed by the Chairman of Central Board
- 25. Under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 the contribution which shall be paid by the employer to the Fund shall be:
  - (A) 5 %
  - (B) 7 %
  - (C) 12 %
  - (D) 10 %
- 26. Under the Exployees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 an employer who contravenes or makes default in complying with the provisions of section 6 of this act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ----- years.
  - (A) 3
  - (B) 2
  - (C) 1
  - (D) 5

27.	The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 shall not
	apply to any establishment registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (2
	of 1912), employing less than persons and working without the aid of power.
	(A) 20
	(B) 50
	(C) 100
	(D) 70
28.	Under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 No
	Court inferior to that of class shall try any offence under this Act.
	(A) High Court
	(B) Munsiff Court
	(C) Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class
	(D) Supreme Court
29.	Employees' Provident Funds Appellate Tribunal was constituted under
	Section the this act.
	(A) 7D
	(B) 6A
	(C) 7C
	(D) 6D
30.	The Central Government has amended the ceiling for contributions under the
	Employees' provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (EPF Act) and
	the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Scheme, 1952 (EPF
	Scheme) from to, with effect from 1
	September 2014.
	(A) Rs. 7500/- to Rs. 15000/-
	(B) Rs. 6500/- to Rs. 13000/-
	(C) Rs. 6500/- to Rs. 15000/-
	(D) Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 12000/-

31.	When did the Employees State Insurance Act 1948, came into force?
	(A) 01 April 1966
	(B) 01 March 1967
	(C) 01 May 1960
	(D) 19 <sup>th</sup> April 1948
32.	Which section of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 deals with Term of offic
	of members of Standing Committee ?
	(A) Section 12 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
	(B) Section 9 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
	(C) Section 14 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
	(D) Section 20 of the Employees State insurance Act 1948
33.	Which Section of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 deals with principl
	officers?
	(A) Section 16 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
	(B) Section 14 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
	(C) Section 13 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
	(D) Section 18 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
34.	Section 25 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 deals with?
	(A) Employees' State Insurance Fund
	(B) Regional Boards, Local Committees, Regional and Local Medical Benefit
	Councils
	(C) Duties of Medical Benefit Council
	(D) Vesting of the property in the Corporation
35.	Supersession of the Corporation and Standing Committee, is provided in sectio
	of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948.
	(A) Section 24 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
	(B) Section 22 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
	(C) Section 21 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
	(D) Section 23 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948

36.	Section 37 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 provides?
	(A) Valuation of assets and liabilities
	(B) Principle officers
	(C) Duties of Medical Benefit Council
	(D) Filling of vacancies
37.	Which Section of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 deals with Expenditure
	by Central Government to be treated as a loan?
	(A) Section 37 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
	(B) Section 34 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
	(C) Section 31 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
	(D) Section 39 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948
38.	Section 12 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 deals with?
	(A) Cessation of membership
	(B) Employees' State Insurance Fund
	(C) Powers of the Standing Committee
	(D) Constitution of Corporation
39.	Section 74 of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 deals with?
	(A) Employer not to reduce wages, etc.
	(B) Powers of Employees' Insurance Court
	(C) Constitution of Employees' Insurance Court
	(D) Laiability of owner or occupier of factories, etc. For excessive sickness benefit
40.	Which of the following benefits have not been provided under the Employee's State
	Insurance Act, 1948?
	(A) Sickness Benefit
	(B) Unemployment Allowance
	(C) Children's' Allowance
	(D) Disablement Benefit

- 41. What is the content of the Schedule I of the ESI Act, 1948?
  - (A) List of injuries deemed to result in permanent total disablement
  - (B) List of injuries deemed to result in permanent partial disablement
  - (C) Lis of occupational diseases
  - (D) None of the above
- 42. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1965 and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 :
  - (A) Together can be applicable
  - (B) The Maternity Benefit Act and the Employees State Insurance Act can be applicable at time
  - (C) The Workmen's Compensation Act and the Employees State Insurance Act cab be applicable at a time
  - (D) If the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Maternity Benefit Act are applicable, the Employees State Insurance Act is not applicable
- 43. Which of the following legislations was based on the recommendations of the B.P. Adarkar Committee Report ?
  - (A) Maternity Benefit Act
  - (B) Employees' Compensation Act
  - (C) Employees' Provident Funds Act
  - (D) Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
- 44. 'Unemployment allowance' payable is stated in:
  - (A) Employee State Insurance Act, 1948
  - (B) Unorganized Sector workers Social Security Act, 2005
  - (C) Factories Act, 1948
  - (D) None of the above

45.	mployees' share of contribution under the ESI Act is:	
	A) 2 %	
	3) 8.33 %	
	C) 0.75 %	
	O) 4.75 %	
46.	tatutory Minimum wage is fixed under:	
	A) Payment of Wages Act, 1936	
	B) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	
	C) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	
	D) Minimum Wages Act, 1948	
47.	nder the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the appropriate Government shall fix th	ie
	inimum rates of wages payable to the employees employed in an employmen	ıt
	pecified in :	
	A) Schedule I part I	
	3) Schedule I part II	
	C) Schedule I, part I, II and the employments and added under section 27	
	D) Schedule I and II	
48.	Thich of the following is not a method for fixing Minimum Wages under the	ie
	Iinimum Wages Act, 1948 ?	
	A) Notification Method	
	B) Committee Method	
	C) Bargaining Method	
	O) None of the above	
49.	he minimum wages as fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 must be revise	d
	least once in:	
	A) 2 years	
	3) 3 years	
	C) 5 years	
	O) No mention under the Act	_
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- 50. The Minimun Wages Act, 1948 has:
  - (A) One schedule covering different types of industries
  - (B) One schedule covering different types of industries, shops and establishments
  - (C) One schedule covering shops and establishments
  - (D) Two schedules covering industrial establishments and agriculture
- 51. Which one of the following is not based on the principle of welfare?
  - (A) Mica Mins Labour Welfare Funds Act
  - (B) Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Funds Act
  - (C) Minimum Wages Act 1948
  - (D) Dock Workers (Safety, Health, Welfare) Act
- 52. Which of the following legislations apply to unorganized sector workers in India?
  - (A) Minimum Wages Act 1948
  - (B) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
  - (C) Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970
  - (D) All of the above
- 53. Under the Minimum Wages Act 1948, which of the following connot be appointed by the appropriate Government by notification under the official gazette for deciding claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages?
  - (A) Any commissioner for Workmen's compensation
  - (B) Any officers of the Central Government exercising functions as a Labour Commissioner for any region
  - (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

- 54. Under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 In order to protect the minimum wages against inflation, the Central Government has made the provision of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) linked to .
  - (A) Wholesale Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (WPI-IW)
  - (B) Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)
  - (C) Consumer Price Index Number for Urban Consumers (CPI-UC)
  - (D) Wholesale Price Index Number for Urban Consumers (WPI-UC)
- 55. Under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 which of the following are the responsibilities of Central Advisory Board :
  - (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 the above
- 56. Under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 the Central Advisory Board shall consist of the following members nominated by the Central Government:
  - (A) The employers
  - (B) The employees
  - (C) Independent persons
  - (D) All the above
- 57. Under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 If an employee works on any day on 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 the above

58.	To provide guidelines for wage structures in the country, a tripartite Committee
	Viz., "The Committee on Fair Wage" was constituted on
	(A) 1946
	(B) 1948
	(C) 1964
	(D) 1950
59.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 to which settlement machinery can the
	central Government refer the disputes under rule 81-A?
	(A) Conciliation
	(B) Arbitration
	(C) Adjudicator
	(D) Supreme Court
60.	Before the industrial disputes act was implemented in the year 1947, which act took
	care of the industrial disputes?
	(A) Trade Disputes Act, 1929
	(B) Royal Commission on Labour, 1934
	(C) Labour Management Relations Act, 1947
	(D) None of the above
61.	Lay-Off is due to:
	(A) One account of shortage of Coal
	(B) Accumulation of stocks
	(C) Break-down of Machinery
	(D) All of the above
62.	The bill passing rule 81A has made two new institutions for the prevention and
	settlement of industrial disputes, i.e. Work Committees and
	(A) Industrial Tribunal
	(B) Commission on Labour
	(C) Arbitration
	(D) Adjudication

63.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 The industrial peace is secured through
	voluntary and compulsory
	(A) Compromise and Arbitration
	(B) Adjudication and Arbitration
	(C) Work Committee and Industrial Tribunal
	(D) Negotiation and Adjudication
64.	Choose the correct objective of the industrial Disputs Act:
	(A) To prevent illegal strikes
	(B) To promote measures for securing and preserving good relations between the
	employers and the employees
	(C) To provide relief to workmen in matters of lay – offs, retrenchment, wrongful
	dismissals
	(D) All of the above
65.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 Definition of Wages Include:
	(A) Bonus
	(B) Any Contribution paid to pension fund
	(C) Gratuity
	(D) Dearness Allowance
66.	The Industrial Dispute Act, was first amended in the year
	(A) 1929
	(B) 1946
	(C) 1947
	(D) 1949
67.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 Power has been given to to
	require Works Committee to be constitued in every industrial establishment
	employing 100 workmen or more.
	(A) Appropriate Government
	(B) State Government
	(C) High Court
	(D) Board of Conciliation

68.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 Definition of Workmen does not include any
	such person:
	(A) Who is subject of the Airforce Act, 1950
	(B) Who is employed in the Police Service
	(C) Who is employed mainly in managerial capacity
	(D) All of the above
69.	A report of the select committee on the Industrial Disputes Bill, 1946 was published
	in the Gazette of India, part
	(A) V
	(B) IV
	(C) III
	(D) I
70.	On which data did the industrial disputes act, 1947 receive assent and came in the
	Statute Book ?
	(A) 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 1947
	(B) 23 <sup>rd</sup> April, 1936
	(C) 28 <sup>th</sup> April, 1937
	(D) 11 <sup>th</sup> March, 1947
71.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 means an interim or a final
	determination of any industrial dispute or of any question relating thereto by any
	labour Court.
	(A) Banking Company
	(B) Closure
	(C) Award
	(D) Conciliation Proceeding

72.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 Clause (d) of section 2 of act
	defines Khadi.
	(A) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
	(B) Payment of wages Act, 1936
	(C) Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956
	(D) Industrial Relations Act, 1967
73.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 How many members does a conciliation
	board consist of as per the appropriate Government?
	(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
74.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 A person shall not be appointed as the
	presiding officer of a labour Court unless he has been the presiding officer under
	any provincial or state act for not less than years.
	(A) 2
	(B) 10
	(C) 5
	(D) 15
75.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 what is the required minimum age of the
	person to be appointed in the office of the presiding officer of a labour Court,
	Tribunal or National Tribunal ?
	(A) 65 years
	(B) 60 years
	(C) 58 years
	(D) 50 years

76.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 As per section 8, it a vacancy arises in the
	office of the presiding officer of a labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal or in
	the chairman's office in the case of National Tribunal, the and in any
	other office the shall appoint another person in accordance with the
	provisions of this Act.
	(A) Central Government for both
	(B) Appropriate Government for both
	(C) Central Government; Appropriate Government
	(D) Appropriate Government; Central Government
77.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 Definition of Industry does not include:
	(A) Hospitals or Dispensaries
	(B) Khadi or Village Industries
	(C) Any Domestic Service
	(D) All of the above
78.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 How many days of notice has to be given to
	the workman by the employer in case of any changes to be made in the service
	conditions specified in the fourth schedule?
	(A) 30 days
	(B) 15 days
	(C) 21 days
	(D) 45 days
79.	Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 where do the labour Court, tribunal and
	national tribunals submit their awards of the dispute?
	(A) Appropriate Government
	(B) Central Government
	(C) Employer
	(D) Conciliation

80.	When did Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, come into force?
	(A) 01 April 1955
	(B) 01 March 1955
	(C) 01 May 1955
	(D) 1 July 1924
81.	Which section of the Employees Compensation Act 1923 deals with Compensation
	not to be assigned attached or charged?
	(A) Section 12 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
	(B) Section 9 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
	(C) Section 14 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
	(D) Section 20 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
82.	Which Section of the Employees Compensation Act 1923 deals with Special
	provisins relating to master and seamen?
	(A) Section 15 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
	(B) Section 14 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
	(C) Section 13 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
	(D) Section 18 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
83.	Section 25 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923deals with?
	(A) Reference of Commissioners
	(B) Method of recording evidence
	(C) Power of submit cases
	(D) Appointment of Commissioners
84.	Power of the State Government to make rules, is provided in section of the
	Employees Compensation Act 1923.
	(A) Section 24 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
	(B) Section 32 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
	(C) Section 21 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
	(D) Section 23 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923

85.	Section 16 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923provides?
	(A) Returns as to compensation
	(B) Appearance of parties
	(C) Effect of failure to register agreement
	(D) Recovery
86.	Section 12 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923 deals with?
	(A) Contracting
	(B) Method of calculating wages
	(C) Distribution of compensation
	(D) Compensation to be first charge on assets transferred by employer
87.	WhichSection of the Employees Compensation Act 1923 deals with Special
	provisions relating to master and seamen?
	(A) Section 17 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
	(B) Section 15 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
	(C) Section 14 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
	(D) Section 15 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923
88.	Section 4 (A) of the Employees Compensation Act 1923deals with?
	(A) Notice and claim
	(B) Commutation of half-monthly payments
	(C) Compensation to be paid when due and penalty for default
	(D) Contracting out Any contract or agreement
89.	Which of the following is not a statutory welfare facility under the Factories Act
	1948 ?
	(A) Creche
	(B) Canteen
	(C) Transport
	(D) First-Aid Boxes

- 90. The constitution of site appraisal committees is under the :
  - (A) Factories Act, 1948
  - (B) Contract labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
  - (C) Maternity Benefit Act, 1965
  - (D) Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- 91. Under the Factories Act, 1948 the working hours of 8 per day and 48 per week
  - (A) Include spread over
  - (B) Are minimum working hours
  - (C) Include rest interval period
  - (D) Do not include rest interval period
- 92. Which of the following statements relating to the Factories Act is not true?
  - (A) There is provision in the Act relating to the constitution of a Managing Committee for the management of the conteen
  - (B) There is aprovision in the Act regarding the setting up of a safety committee
  - (C) The Act does not have a provision relating to the setting up of welfare committee
  - (D) The Act has a provision relating to the establishment of a Grievance Committee
- 93. Which of the following authorities has the power to prescribe the form of certificate of fitness to work in a factory under the Factories Act?
  - (A) The certifying surgeon
  - (B) The owner or occupier of the factory
  - (C) The Chief Inspector of Factories of the State
  - (D) The State Government
- 94. Ambulance room shall be provided if:
  - (A) 30 women workers are employed under Maternity Benefit Act, 1965
  - (B) Creche is provided under the Factories Act, 1948
  - (C) 500 workers are employed in the factory under the Factories Act, 1948
  - (D) The Workmens' Compensation Act, 1923 is applicable to the factory

95. Under the Factories Act 1948 the maximum daily hours of work in a day with normal wage allowed in factories is: (A) 11 hours (B) 10 hours (C) 9 hours (D) 8 hours 96. Under The Factories Act, 1948, Safety officers is appointed: (A) Where in 1000 or more workers are ordinarily employed (B) Where in 500 or more workers are ordinarily employed (C) Where in 250 or more workers are ordinarily employed (D) Where in 200 or more workers are ordinarily employed 97. Under The Factories Act, 1948 Powers of Inspectors are: (A) Inquire in to any accident (B) Seize or take copies of any register and record (C) Make examination of the premises (D) All of the above 98. Under The Factories Act, 1948, facility of canteen is provided: (A) Wherein more than 250 workers are employed (B) Wherein more than 200 workers are employed (C) Wherein more than 150 workers are employed (D) Wherein more than 100 workers are employed 99. Under The Factories Act, 1948, facility of Creches is provide: (A) Wherein more than 30 Women workers are employed (B) Wherein more than 50 Women workers are employed (C) Wherein more than 100 Women workers are employed (D) Wherein more than 20 Women workers are employed Under The Factories Act, 1948, Welfare Officer is appointed: (A) Wherein more than 500 Women workers are employed (B) Wherein more than 250 Women workers are employed

(C) Wherein more than 150 Women workers are employed

(D) Wherein more than 200 Women workers are employed

## Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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