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(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

D

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 मूल्यांकन 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 हैं। 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 प्वाइंट 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 जाँच 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।

1. The Minimum 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
2. 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) No mention under the Act
3. Which of the following is not a method for fixing Minimum Wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ?
 - (A) Notification Method
 - (B) Committee Method
 - (C) Bargaining Method
 - (D) None of the above
4. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the appropriate Government shall fix the minimum rates of wages payable to the employees employed in an employment specified in :
 - (A) Schedule I part I
 - (B) Schedule I part II
 - (C) Schedule I, part I, II and the employments and added under section 27
 - (D) Schedule I and II
5. Statutory 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

6. Employees' share of contribution under the ESI Act is :
- (A) 2 %
 - (B) 8.33 %
 - (C) 0.75 %
 - (D) 4.75 %
7. '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
8. 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
9. 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

10. 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) List of occupational diseases
 - (D) None of the above
11. 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
12. 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) Liability of owner or occupier of factories, etc. For excessive sickness benefit
13. 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
14. 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

15. 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
16. Supersession of the Corporation and Standing Committee, is provided in section _____ 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
17. 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
18. Which Section of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 deals with principle 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
19. Which section of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 deals with Term of office 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

20. When did the Employees State Insurance Act 1948, came into force ?
- (A) 01 April 1966
 - (B) 01 March 1967
 - (C) 01 May 1960
 - (D) 19th April 1948
21. 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/-
22. Employees' Provident Funds Appellate Tribunal was constituted under Section..... the this act.
- (A) 7D
 - (B) 6A
 - (C) 7C
 - (D) 6D
23. 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

24. 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
25. Under the Employees' 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
26. 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 %
27. Under The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 accounts of the Central Board is audited annually by :
- (A) Central Provident Fund Commissioner
 - (B) Any auditor appointed by Central Government
 - (C) Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
 - (D) Any auditor appointed by the Chairman of Central Board

28. 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
 - (D) 20
29. 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
30. 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
31. 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

32. 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 & Miscellaneous Provisions Act 152
 - (B) Section 2 of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act 152
 - (C) Section 8 of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act 152
 - (D) Section 3 of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act 152
33. Section 15 of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous 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
34. 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 & Miscellaneous Provisions Act 152
 - (B) Section 14A of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act 152
 - (C) Section 13A of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act 152
 - (D) Section 18 of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act 152

35. 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
36. 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
37. 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
38. 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 which -----persons 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

39. 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
40. 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
41. What is the maximum gratuity payable under the payment of Gratuity Act 1972 ?
- (A) 20 lakh
 - (B) 15 lakh
 - (C) 45 lakh
 - (D) 60 lakh
42. Which section of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972 deals with Application to controlling 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
43. Which section of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972 deals with place and time of hearing ?
- (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

44. 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
45. According to Section 2 (b) of the payment of Gratuity Act 1972, completed year of service” means continuous service for _____ year.
- (A) 2
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 1
 - (D) 4
46. 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
47. 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
48. 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

49. 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
50. 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
51. 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
52. 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
53. 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
54. 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

55. 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
56. 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
57. 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
58. 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
59. 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

60. 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
61. 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
62. 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
63. Section 4 (A) of the Employees Compensation Act 1923 deals 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
64. Which Section 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

65. 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
66. Section 16 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923 provides ?
- (A) Returns as to compensation
 - (B) Appearance of parties
 - (C) Effect of failure to register agreement
 - (D) Recovery
67. 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
68. Section 25 of the Employees Compensation Act 1923 deals with _____?
- (A) Reference of Commissioners
 - (B) Method of recording evidence
 - (C) Power of submit cases
 - (D) Appointment of Commissioners
69. 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

70. 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
71. 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
72. 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
73. 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
74. 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

75. Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 As per section 8, if 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
76. 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
77. 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
78. 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

79. 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
80. 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
81. On which date did the industrial disputes act, 1947 receive assent and came in the Statute Book ?
- (A) 1st April, 1947
 - (B) 23rd April, 1936
 - (C) 28th April, 1937
 - (D) 11th March, 1947
82. 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

83. 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
84. Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 Power has been given to _____ to require Works Committee to be constituted in every industrial establishment employing 100 workmen or more.
- (A) Appropriate Government
 - (B) State Government
 - (C) High Court
 - (D) Board of Conciliation
85. The Industrial Dispute Act, was first amended in the year _____.
- (A) 1929
 - (B) 1946
 - (C) 1947
 - (D) 1949
86. Under the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 Definition of Wages Include :
- (A) Bonus
 - (B) Any Contribution paid to pension fund
 - (C) Gratuity
 - (D) Dearness Allowance
87. Choose the correct objective of the industrial Disputes 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

88. 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
89. 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
90. 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
91. 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
92. 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

93. 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
94. 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
95. 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
96. 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

97. 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)
98. 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 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
99. 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
100. 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

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