

QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET CODE : **A**

Question Paper Booklet No.

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Roll No. :

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Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Total number of questions : 100

Total number of printed pages : 20

**Instructions :**

1. Candidates should use blue/black ballpoint pen ONLY to fill-in all the required information in OMR Answer Sheet and this Question Paper Booklet.
2. Answer Sheet cannot be taken out from the Examination Hall by the examinees and the same is required to be properly handed over to the Invigilator/Supervisory staff on duty and acknowledgement be obtained for doing so on the Admit Card before leaving the Examination Hall.
3. Candidates are required to correctly fill-in the Question Paper Booklet Code and the Question Paper Booklet No. (as mentioned on the top of this booklet) in the OMR Answer Sheet, as the same will be taken as final for result computation. Institute shall not undertake any responsibility for making correction(s) at later stage.
4. This Question Paper Booklet contains 100 questions. All questions are compulsory and carry ONE mark each. There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.
5. Seal of this Question Paper Booklet MUST NOT be opened before the specified time of examination.
6. Immediately on opening of Question Paper Booklet, candidates should ensure that it contains 100 questions in total and none of its page is missing/misprinted. In case of any discrepancy, the booklet shall be replaced at once.
7. Each question is followed by four alternative answers marked as A, B, C and D. For answering the questions including those requiring filling-in the blank spaces, candidates shall choose one most appropriate answer to each question and mark the same in the OMR Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle only in the manner as prescribed in the OMR Answer Sheet.
8. Darkening of more than one circle corresponding to any question or leaving all the circles blank or overwriting/cutting any answer(s) shall be taken as wrong answer for computation of result. Ticking/marking/writing of answer(s) in the Question Paper Booklet shall not be considered in any circumstance for award of marks. The Institute shall neither entertain any claim nor be liable to respond to any of the query in the aforesaid matter.
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Space for Rough Work

## PART-A

1. As per the Factories Act, 1948 any engine, motor or other appliance which generates or otherwise provides power is defined as —
  - (A) Prime mover
  - (B) Power
  - (C) Transmission machinery
  - (D) Machinery.
2. Section 13A of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 provides that every register and record required to be maintained shall be preserved for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ after the date of last entry made therein.
  - (A) Five years
  - (B) Three years
  - (C) Eight years
  - (D) One year.
3. A premises including precincts thereof is a 'factory' within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1948 whereon \_\_\_\_\_ are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power or is ordinarily so carried on; or whereon \_\_\_\_\_ are working, or were working on a day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on.
  - (A) 10 or more workers; 20 or more workers
  - (B) 20 or more workers; 10 or more workers
  - (C) 10 or more workers; 100 or more workers
  - (D) 15 or more workers; 20 or more workers.
4. As per the Factories Act, 1948 'adolescent' means a person who has completed —
  - (A) 18<sup>th</sup> year but not completed 21<sup>st</sup> year
  - (B) 15<sup>th</sup> year but not completed 18<sup>th</sup> year
  - (C) 16<sup>th</sup> year but not completed 18<sup>th</sup> year
  - (D) 15<sup>th</sup> year but not completed 21<sup>st</sup> year.
5. As per section 16 of the Factories Act, 1948 the minimum space to be allocated to each worker employed in the factory is —
  - (A) 12.2 cubic metres
  - (B) 13.2 cubic metres
  - (C) 14.2 cubic metres
  - (D) 15.2 cubic metres.
6. According to section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the \_\_\_\_\_ may review at such intervals as it may think fit, such intervals \_\_\_\_\_ years, and revise the minimum rate of wages, if necessary.
  - (A) Appropriate Government; not exceeding five
  - (B) Central government; exceeding five
  - (C) State government; not exceeding three
  - (D) Local authority; exceeding three.
7. As per section 90 of the Factories Act, 1948 the State Government may, if it considers it expedient to do so, appoint a competent person to inquire into the causes of any accident occurring in a factory or into any case where a disease specified in \_\_\_\_\_ has been, or is suspected to have been contracted in the factory.
  - (A) First schedule and second schedule
  - (B) Second schedule and sixth schedule
  - (C) Third schedule
  - (D) Fifth schedule.

8. Under section 40B of the Factories Act, 1948 in every factory, wherein \_\_\_\_\_ or more workers are ordinarily employed, or wherein, in the opinion of the State Government, any manufacturing process or operation is carried on, where process or operation involves any risk of bodily injury, poisoning or disease, or any other hazard to health, to the persons employed in the factory, the occupier shall, if so required by the State Government by notification in the Official Gazette, employ such number of \_\_\_\_\_ as may be specified in that notification.
- (A) One thousand; safety officers
  - (B) Five hundred; health officers
  - (C) Four hundred; welfare officers
  - (D) Two hundred; inspection officers.
9. As per section 53 of the Factories Act, 1948 where, as a result of the passing of an order or the making of a rule under the provisions of this Act exempting a factory or the workers therein from the provisions of weekly holidays, a worker deprived of any of the weekly holidays for which provision is made, he shall be allowed, within the month in which the holidays were due to him or within the two months immediately following that month, \_\_\_\_\_ of equal number to the holidays so lost.
- (A) Earned leave
  - (B) Restricted holidays
  - (C) Compensatory holidays
  - (D) Accumulated leave.
10. As per section 6 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 all wages shall be paid in current coin or currency notes or in both. However, the employer may, after obtaining the written authorisation of the employed person, pay him the wages either by \_\_\_\_\_ or by crediting the wages in his \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Currency notes; post office passbook
  - (B) Cheque; post office passbook
  - (C) Draft; bank account
  - (D) Cheque; bank account.
11. As per section 48 of the Factories Act, 1948 in every factory wherein more than \_\_\_\_\_ women workers are ordinarily employed, the facility of suitable room or rooms should be provided and maintained for the use of children under the age of \_\_\_\_\_ of such women.
- (A) 30; six years
  - (B) 50; five years
  - (C) 75; seven years
  - (D) 100; five years.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ means any trade or occupation or any subject field in engineering or technology or any vocational course which the Central Government, after consultation with the Central Apprenticeship Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify as a \_\_\_\_\_ for the purposes of Apprentices Act, 1961.
- (A) Technical trade; technical training
  - (B) Technical trade; apprenticeship training
  - (C) Designated trade; apprenticeship training
  - (D) Designated trade; designated trade.

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13. The payment of wages of certain classes of employed persons is regulated by the —  
 (A) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976  
 (B) Minimum Wages Act, 1948  
 (C) Payment of Wages Act, 1936  
 (D) Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.
14. Section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 specifies that the wages of every person employed upon or in any railway factory or industrial or other establishment upon or in which less than one thousand persons are employed, shall be paid before the expiry of the \_\_\_\_\_ day. The wages of every person employed upon or in any other railway factory or industrial or other establishment shall be paid before the expiry of the \_\_\_\_\_ day, after the last day of the wage-period in respect of which the wages are payable.  
 (A) Seventh; seventh  
 (B) Fifth; seventh  
 (C) Seventh; tenth  
 (D) Eighth; tenth.
15. The 'occupier' of a factory under the Factories Act, 1948 is required to appoint a Welfare Officer where number of workers employed are —  
 (A) 200  
 (B) 300  
 (C) 400  
 (D) 500 or more.
16. Section 17 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides that where an employee is engaged in work on piece work basis for which minimum time rate and not a minimum piece rate has been fixed, wages shall be paid at —  
 (A) Minimum piece rate  
 (B) Over-time rate  
 (C) Minimum time rate  
 (D) Normal rate.
17. The term \_\_\_\_\_ means work in respect of which the skill, effort and responsibility required are the same, when performed under similar working conditions, by a man or a woman and the differences, if any, between the skill, effort and responsibility required of a man and those required of a woman are not of practical importance in relation to the terms and conditions of employment; is defined under the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Same work; Maternity Benefit Act, 1961  
 (B) Same work or work of a similar nature; Equal Remuneration Act, 1976  
 (C) Standing work; Equal Remuneration Act, 1976  
 (D) Occupation; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
18. Certain benefits are provided to employees in case of sickness, maternity and employment injury and provisions for certain other matters in relation thereto have been detailed under —  
 (A) The Factories Act, 1948  
 (B) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948  
 (C) The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923  
 (D) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
19. Which of the following is not a 'dependent' as per section 2(6A) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 —  
 (A) A widowed daughter-in-law  
 (B) A minor child of a pre-deceased son  
 (C) A minor child of a pre-deceased daughter where no parent of the child is alive  
 (D) A paternal grandparent, if parent of the insured person is alive.

20. According to section 40 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 it is incumbent upon the principal employer to pay both the employer's contributions and the employee's contribution in respect of every employee whether directly employed by him or by or through —
- (A) Insurable employment  
(B) Insured person  
(C) Immediate employer  
(D) Seasonal factory.
21. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation to function efficiently has been provided with two wings namely —
- (A) Benefit Committee and Corporation Committee  
(B) Corporation Committee and Medical Benefit Council  
(C) Workers Committee and Standing Committee  
(D) Standing Committee and Medical Benefit Council.
22. As per the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 members on attaining the age of \_\_\_\_\_ and having rendered a minimum of \_\_\_\_\_ of contributory service qualify for pension from superannuation fund.
- (A) Fifty-eight years; 15 years  
(B) Fifty-eight years; 10 years  
(C) Sixty years; 15 years  
(D) Sixty years; 10 years.
23. According to section 10 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 every employer shall be bound to pay to every employee in respect of any accounting year a minimum bonus which shall be \_\_\_\_\_ of the salary or wage earned by the employee during the accounting year or \_\_\_\_\_, whichever is higher, whether or not the employer has any allocable surplus in the accounting year.
- (A) 8.33%; ₹100  
(B) 8.33%; ₹1,000  
(C) 20%; ₹100  
(D) 20%; ₹1,000.
24. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 \_\_\_\_\_ means the temporary closing of a place of employment or suspension of work or the refusal by \_\_\_\_\_ to continue to employ any number of persons so employed.
- (A) Lay-off; an employer  
(B) Lock out; an employer  
(C) Strike; Government  
(D) Retrenchment; an employer.
25. Every employee shall be entitled to be paid by his employer in an accounting year, bonus, in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 provided he has worked in the establishment in that year for not less than —
- (A) 45 Working days  
(B) 30 Working days  
(C) 180 Working days  
(D) 270 Working days.

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26. Under section 2(4) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 'allocable surplus' means  
 (a) in relation to an employer, being a company (other than a banking company) which has not made the arrangements prescribed under the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the declaration and payment within India, of the dividends payable out of its profits in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act, \_\_\_\_\_ of the available surplus in an accounting year;  
 (b) in any other case \_\_\_\_\_ of such available surplus.  
 (A) 67%; 50%  
 (B) 60%; 67%  
 (C) 50%; 60%  
 (D) 67%; 60%.
27. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 applies to (a) every factory; and (b) every other establishment in which \_\_\_\_\_ persons are employed on any day during an accounting year. The appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specify any establishment or class of establishment (including an establishment being a factory within the meaning of sub-clause (ii) of clause (m) of Section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948) employing such number of persons as may be specified in the notification; so, however, that the number of persons so specified shall in no case be less than \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) Ten or more; twenty  
 (B) Twenty or more; ten  
 (C) Twenty or less than twenty; two  
 (D) Less than twenty; twenty.
28. Section 6B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 empowers the Central Government to frame a Scheme for the purpose of providing life insurance benefit to the employees of any establishment or class of establishments to which the Act applies, known as the —  
 (A) Employees' Contribution Scheme  
 (B) Employees' Retirement Scheme  
 (C) Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme  
 (D) Employees' Pension Scheme.
29. Under section 29 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 Employees' State Insurance Corporation is empowered to :  
 (i) acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable  
 (ii) invest any money and reinvest or realise such investment  
 (iii) raise loans and discharge loans  
 Select the correct answer from the options given below —  
 (A) (i) only  
 (B) (i) and (ii) only  
 (C) (ii) and (iii) only  
 (D) (i), (ii) and (iii).
30. Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 where the services of an employee have been terminated for any act which constitutes an offence involving moral turpitude, provided that such offence is committed by him in the course of his employment, the gratuity payable to the employee may be —  
 (A) Only partially forfeited  
 (B) Wholly or partially forfeited  
 (C) Only wholly forfeited  
 (D) Withheld and distributed to other employees.

31. As per section 13 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 no gratuity payable under this Act and no gratuity payable to an employee employed in any establishment, factory, mine, oilfield, plantation, port, railway company or shop exempted under section 5 of the Act, shall be liable to attachment in execution of any decree or order of any —
- (A) Civil, revenue or criminal court  
(B) Civil court only  
(C) Revenue court only  
(D) Revenue or criminal court only.
32. As per the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the method used to fix minimum wages in respect of scheduled employment is called —
- (A) Employment method  
(B) Appropriate method  
(C) Committee and notification method  
(D) Wage method.
33. As per the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 in the case of permanent total disablement and death resulting from an injury, the minimum amount of compensation payable to an employee is —
- (A) ₹90,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively  
(B) ₹1,00,000 and ₹1,40,000 respectively  
(C) ₹1,20,000 and ₹1,30,000 respectively  
(D) ₹1,40,000 and ₹1,20,000 respectively.
34. As per section 19 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 \_\_\_\_\_ of the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder in the language or languages of the locality shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place by the employer in every part of the establishment in which women are employed.
- (A) A book  
(B) A register  
(C) An abstract  
(D) A copy.
35. To make an employer liable under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 it is necessary that the injury caused to an employee by an accident, must arise —
- (A) Out of employment only  
(B) In the course of employment only  
(C) Out of employment and in the course of employment  
(D) During termination of employment.
36. Section 21 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 provides that a \_\_\_\_\_ shall be responsible for payment of wages to each worker employed by him as contract labour and such wages shall be paid before the expiry of such period as may be prescribed and every principal employer shall nominate a representative duly authorised by him to be present at the time of disbursement of wages by the contractor and it shall be the duty of such representative to \_\_\_\_\_ the amount paid as wages in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (A) Principal employer; grant  
(B) Contractor; deduct  
(C) Contractor; certify  
(D) Principal employer; authorise.



37. The rate of employees' and employers contributions in the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is —
- 4.75% and 1.75% respectively
  - 1.65% and 5.61% respectively
  - 1.75% and 4.75% respectively
  - 5.75% and 1.25% respectively.
38. Under section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 termination of the services of a workman by the employer for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action, but not including voluntary retirement; or super-annuation; or non-renewal of contract of employment; or termination of service on the ground of continued ill-health is known as —
- Settlement
  - Retirement
  - Suspension
  - Retrenchment.
39. As per section 10B of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 \_\_\_\_\_ means an injury which involves, or in all probability will involve, the permanent loss of the use of, or permanent injury to, any limb, or the permanent loss of or injury to the sight or hearing, or the fracture of any limb, or the enforced absence of the injured person from work for a period exceeding \_\_\_\_\_.
- Serious bodily injury; twenty days
  - Bodily injury; twenty-five days
  - Injury; three days
  - Fatal accident; one day.
40. Section 16 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 requires that in every establishment to which this Act applies, wherein contract labour numbering 100 or more is ordinarily employed by a contractor and the employment of the contract labour is likely to continue for such period as may be prescribed, the contractor for the use of such contract labour shall provide and maintain one or more —
- Guard rooms
  - Creches
  - Canteens
  - Gyms.
41. Section 11 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 provides that every woman delivered of a child who returns to duty after such delivery shall, in addition to the interval for rest allowed to her, be allowed in the course of her daily work \_\_\_\_\_ break(s) of the prescribed duration for nursing the child until the child attains the age of \_\_\_\_\_.
- One; ten months
  - Two; fifteen months
  - Two; twenty months
  - Four; fifteen months.
42. Injury resulting in absolute deafness to an employee due to accident under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 is treated as —
- Permanent partial disablement
  - Permanent total disablement
  - Temporary partial disablement
  - Temporary total disablement.

43. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 *inter alia*, applies to every shop or establishment within the meaning of any law for the time being in force in relation to shops and establishments in a State, in which \_\_\_\_\_ persons are employed, or were employed, on any day of the preceding \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (A) Ten or more; twelve months  
(B) Twenty or more; six months  
(C) Ten or more; two years  
(D) Less than ten; twelve months.
44. Section 10 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 states that standing orders finally certified under the Act shall not, except on agreement between the employer and the workmen or a trade union or other representative body of the workmen be liable to modification until the expiry of \_\_\_\_\_ from the date on which the standing orders or the last modifications thereof came into operation.
- (A) Three months  
(B) Six months  
(C) Nine months  
(D) Twelve months.
45. As per schedule to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, *bidi* making and *aggarbatti* manufacturing are treated as —
- (A) Occupations set forth in Part-A of the Schedule  
(B) Processes set forth in Part-B of the Schedule  
(C) Occupations set forth in Part-B of the Schedule  
(D) Processes set forth in Part-A of the Schedule.
46. Under section 7 of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 the period of work on each day shall be so fixed that no period shall exceed \_\_\_\_\_ and no child shall work for more than \_\_\_\_\_ before he has had an interval for rest for at least one hour.
- (A) 8 hours; 8 hours  
(B) 5 hours; 5 hours  
(C) 3 hours; 3 hours  
(D) 4 hours; 4 hours.
47. As per section 12 of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 every railway administration, every port authority and every occupier shall cause to be displayed in a conspicuous and accessible place at every station on its railway or within the limits of a port or at the place of work, as the case may be, a notice in the local language and in the \_\_\_\_\_ containing an abstract of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Regional language; sections 3 and 14  
(B) Hindi language; sections 4 and 15  
(C) English language; sections 5 and 16  
(D) English language; sections 3 and 14.
48. Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 the function of a certifying officer or the appellate authority is to adjudicate upon the \_\_\_\_\_ of the provisions of the standing orders.
- (A) Fairness or reasonableness  
(B) Legality  
(C) Absoluteness  
(D) Clarity.

49. Section 10A of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 provides that where any workman is suspended by the employer pending investigation or inquiry into complaints or charges of misconduct against him, the employer shall pay to such a workman the subsistence allowance at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ of the wages which the workman was entitled to immediately preceding the date of such suspension, for the first ninety days of suspension; and at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ of such wages for the remaining period of suspension if the delay in the completion of disciplinary proceedings against such workman is not directly attributable to the conduct of such workman.
- (A) 50%; 90%  
 (B) 75%; 50%  
 (C) 50%; 75%  
 (D) 90%; 75%.
50. Under section 13A of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 if any question arises as to the application or interpretation of a standing order certified under this Act, any employer or workman or a trade union or other representative body of the workmen may refer the question to any one of the \_\_\_\_\_ constituted under the \_\_\_\_\_, and specified for the disposal of such proceeding by the appropriate Government by notification in the Official Gazette.
- (A) Authority; Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.  
 (B) Tribunal; Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946  
 (C) Courts; Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946  
 (D) Labour Courts; Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
51. The violation of section 3 of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not less than \_\_\_\_\_ but which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees but which may extend to \_\_\_\_\_ or with both.
- (A) One month; ten thousand rupees  
 (B) Three months; twenty thousand rupees  
 (C) Six months; twenty-five thousand rupees  
 (D) Nine months; fifty thousand rupees.
52. The text of the 'standing orders' as finally certified under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 shall be prominently posted by the employer in \_\_\_\_\_ and in the language understood by the majority of his workmen on \_\_\_\_\_ to be maintained for the purpose at or near the entrance through which the majority of the workmen enter the industrial establishment and in all departments thereof where the workmen are employed.
- (A) Hindi; special board  
 (B) English; black board  
 (C) Urdu; sizable board  
 (D) English; special board.
53. Under the Apprentices Act, 1961 any disagreement or dispute between an employer and an apprentice arising out of the contract of apprenticeship shall be referred for decision to the —
- (A) Apprenticeship Director  
 (B) Apprenticeship Adviser  
 (C) Apprenticeship Committee  
 (D) Apprenticeship Tribunal.

54. The preamble of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 states that it is an Act to make provision for the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of industrial disputes and for certain other purposes.
- (A) Investigation; settlement  
(B) Inquiry; arbitration  
(C) Investigation; safety  
(D) Inquiry; welfare.
55. Under section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the appropriate Government may by general or special order require the employer to constitute in the prescribed manner \_\_\_\_\_ in industrial establishments, where \_\_\_\_\_ or more workmen are employed or have been employed on any working day in the preceding 12 months and such Committee will be comprised of the representatives of employers and workmen engaged in the establishment.
- (A) An Appropriate Committee; 300  
(B) An Employer's Committee; 200  
(C) A Works Committee; 100  
(D) A Government Committee; 500.
56. As per the Trade Unions Act, 1926 a registered trade union of workmen shall at all times continue to have not less than \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of the workmen, whichever is less, subject to a minimum of seven, engaged or employed in an establishment or industry with which it is connected, as its members.
- (A) 7%; 70  
(B) 10%; 100  
(C) 10%; 120  
(D) 15%; 100.
57. Under of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 unfair labour practices on the part of employers and trade unions of employers are specified in —
- (A) Second schedule  
(B) Third schedule  
(C) Fourth schedule  
(D) Fifth schedule.
58. The Supreme Court carried out an in-depth study of the definition of the term 'industry' in a comprehensive manner and laid down the tests to determine whether an activity is covered by the definition of 'industry' or not. Also referred to as the triple test, it was laid down in the case of —
- (A) Workmen of Dimakuchi Tea Estate v. Dimakuchi Tea Estate  
(B) Hospital Employees Union v. Christian Medical College  
(C) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A Rajappa  
(D) Corporation of City of Nagpur v. Employee.
59. As per the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 employer of very small establishment is required to furnish a core return in —
- (A) Form A  
(B) Form B  
(C) Form C  
(D) Form D.

60. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which of the following matter does not fall within the jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunals —
- Classification by grades
  - Rationalisation
  - Leave with wages and holidays
  - Illegality or otherwise of a strike or lock-out.
61. As per section 2(g) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 'scheduled employment' means an employment specified in the schedule or any process or branch of work forming part of such employment. The schedule is divided into two parts namely, Part I and Part II. Part II relates to employments in —
- Industry
  - Agriculture
  - Local authority
  - Mines.
62. As per section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 no person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike in breach of contract without giving to the employer a notice of strike, within \_\_\_\_\_ before striking or within fourteen days of giving such notice.
- Three weeks
  - Six weeks
  - Eight weeks
  - Five weeks.
63. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which of the following matter does not fall within the jurisdiction of Labour Courts —
- Hours of work and rest intervals
  - The application and interpretation of standing orders
  - Withdrawal of any customary concession or privilege
  - The propriety or legality of an order passed by an employer under standing orders.
64. \_\_\_\_\_ means any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, or between employers and employers, which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of employment or the conditions of labour, of any person, and 'workmen' means all persons employed in trade or industry whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom the trade dispute arises as defined under the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Trade dispute; Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
  - Industrial dispute; Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
  - Trade dispute; Trade Union Act, 1926
  - Company dispute; Companies Act, 1956.

65. As per section 27 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 when a registered trade union is dissolved, notice of the dissolution signed by seven members and by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the trade union shall be sent to the Registrar, within \_\_\_\_\_ of the dissolution.
- (A) Manager; one month  
(B) Director; twenty-one days  
(C) Managing Director; twenty-one clear days  
(D) Secretary; fourteen days.
66. In terms of the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 'small establishment' means an establishment in which not less than \_\_\_\_\_ and not more nineteen persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months and 'very small establishment' means an establishment in which not more than \_\_\_\_\_ persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months.
- (A) Ten; fifteen  
(B) Ten; twenty  
(C) Ten; nine  
(D) Twenty; nine.
67. The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 applies in relation to vacancies in any employment —
- (A) In domestic services  
(B) To do unskilled office work  
(C) Where the period of employment is less than three months  
(D) In an establishment in public sector.
68. Under section 2(g) of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 'establishment in private sector' means an establishment which is not an establishment in public sector and where ordinarily \_\_\_\_\_ or more persons are employed to work for remuneration.
- (A) Ten  
(B) Twenty-five  
(C) Fifty  
(D) One hundred.
69. As per the Apprentices Act, 1961 a person shall not be qualified for being engaged as an apprentice to undergo apprenticeship training in any designated trade, if such person is not less than —
- (A) 14 years of age and satisfies prescribed standards of education and physical fitness  
(B) 16 years of age and satisfies prescribed standards of education  
(C) 18 years of age and satisfies prescribed standards of physical fitness  
(D) 21 years of age and satisfies prescribed standards of education and physical fitness.
70. Under the Apprentices Act, 1961 every apprentice undergoing apprenticeship training in a designated trade in an establishment shall be \_\_\_\_\_ and not a worker and the provisions of any law with respect to labour shall \_\_\_\_\_ to or in relation to such apprentice.
- (A) Employee of the establishment; apply  
(B) Trainee; apply  
(C) Trainee; not apply  
(D) Employee of the establishment; not apply.

## PART-B

71. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India prohibits the State from discriminating against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, cast, sex, place of birth or any of them —
- (A) Article 15(1)  
 (B) Article 15(4)  
 (C) Article 16  
 (D) Article 19.
72. Articles 123 and 213 of the Constitution of India have conferred the legislative power to promulgate Ordinance on the —
- (A) Chief Justice of India and Election Commissioner of India respectively  
 (B) Governor of the State and President of India respectively  
 (C) President of India and Governor of the State respectively  
 (D) Chief Justice of India and Chief Justice of every High Court respectively.
73. The definition of the 'State' as given under Article 12 of the Constitution of India includes which of the following :
- (i) The Government and Parliament of India only  
 (ii) The Government and the Legislature of each State only  
 (iii) All local or other authorities within India and under the control of the Government of India only
- Select the correct answer from the options given below —
- (A) (i) only  
 (B) (i) and (ii) only  
 (C) (ii) and (iii) only  
 (D) (i), (ii) and (iii).
74. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India (i) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem; (ii) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom; (iii) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; (iv) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- All of the above mentioned are :
- (i) Fundamental Rights  
 (ii) Fundamental Duties  
 (iii) Directive Principles of State Policy  
 (iv) State Principles
- Select the correct answer from the options given below —
- (A) (ii) only  
 (B) (i) and (ii) only  
 (C) (i), (iii) and (iv) only  
 (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).
75. Every High Court shall have power, throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction, to issue to any person or authority, including in appropriate cases, any Government, within those territories, directions, orders or writs. Which of the following writs may be issued by the High Court :
- (i) *Habeas corpus*  
 (ii) *Mandamus*  
 (iii) Prohibition  
 (iv) *Quo warrant* and *certiorari*
- Select the correct answer from the options given below —
- (A) (i) only  
 (B) (i) and (ii) only  
 (C) (i), (iii) and (iv) only  
 (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).

76. The State must endeavour to secure living wage and good standard of life to all types of workers and make provision for securing the right to work and public assistance in case of unemployment, old age. These provisions are contained in the Constitution of India under —
- (A) Fundamental Rights
  - (B) Fundamental Duties
  - (C) Directive Principles of State Policy
  - (D) Social measures.
77. According to Article 21A of the Constitution of India, the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine. This right is known as Right to Education and was introduced by the Constitution in 2002 as —
- (A) Eighty-seventh Amendment
  - (B) Eighty-sixth Amendment
  - (C) Ninety-sixth Amendment
  - (D) Ninety-seventh Amendment.
78. Executive legislation, judicial legislation, municipal legislation and autonomous legislation are treated as —
- (A) Main legislation
  - (B) Subordinate legislation
  - (C) Para legislation
  - (D) Primary legislation.
79. In the interpretation of statutes, where there are general words following particular and specific words, the general words following particular and specific words must be confined to things of the same kind as those specified, unless there is a clear manifestation of a contrary purpose. Such rule of interpretation is called —
- (A) Rule of *ejusdem generis*
  - (B) Rule of *literal construction*
  - (C) Rule of reasonable construction
  - (D) Doctrine of *cy pres*.
80. If there is any appearance of inconsistency between the schedule and a specific provision in an enactment, the \_\_\_\_\_ shall prevail.
- (A) Schedule
  - (B) Regulation
  - (C) Enactment
  - (D) Circular.
81. The legal maxim '*actus curiae neminem gravabit*' means —
- (A) Act of the Court shall prejudice no one
  - (B) An act does not make a man guilty unless there be guilty intention
  - (C) The very act is punishable and no proof of damage is required
  - (D) For the particular end or case at hand.



82. The legal maxim '*ubi jus ibi remedium*' means —
- (A) Precedent  
(B) Of utmost good faith  
(C) Damage suffered by consent gives no cause of action  
(D) Where there is a right there is remedy.
83. In certain cases it is lawful to redress one's injuries by means of self help without recourse to the court. Self defence, prevention of trespass, re-entry on land, abatement of nuisance are remedies available to the plaintiff for self help. These remedies are called —
- (A) Judicial remedies  
(B) Extra-judicial remedies  
(C) Non-judicial remedies  
(D) Self help.
84. The period of limitation in terms of sections 2(j) and 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963 to file a suit is \_\_\_\_\_ for the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.
- (A) Three years  
(B) Two years  
(C) One year  
(D) Six months.
85. Under section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 'evidence' means and includes all statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses, in relation to matters of fact under inquiry. Such statements are called —
- (A) Oral evidence  
(B) Personal evidence  
(C) Circumstantial evidence  
(D) Factual evidence.
86. \_\_\_\_\_ means harm, loss or damage in respect of money, comfort, health, *etc.* whereas \_\_\_\_\_ means infringement of a right conferred by law on the plaintiff.
- (A) *Damnum, injuria*  
(B) *Injuria, damnum*  
(C) Legal remedy, *mens rea*  
(D) *Mens rea*, injury.
87. Section 39 of the \_\_\_\_\_ provides that when, to prevent the breach of an obligation, it is necessary to compel the performance of certain acts which the Court is capable of enforcing, the Court may in its discretion grant an injunction to prevent the breach complained of and also to compel performance of the requisite acts.
- (A) Indian Evidence Act, 1872  
(B) Specific Relief Act, 1963  
(C) Limitation Act, 1963  
(D) Indian Contract Act, 1872.

88. A decree through which the right as to any property or the legal character of a person is judicially ascertained is known as —
- (A) *De jure*
  - (B) Dissent property
  - (C) *De facto*
  - (D) Declaratory decree.
89. "Interpretation or construction is the process by which the Courts seek to ascertain the meaning of the legislature through the medium of the authoritative forms in which it is expressed". The above statement is given by —
- (A) Salmond
  - (B) Maxwell
  - (C) Crawford
  - (D) Lone Fuller.
90. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 a person against whom a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made, is called —
- (A) Lender
  - (B) Judgement debtor
  - (C) Legal representative of the debtor
  - (D) Creditor.
91. Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with the —
- (A) Judgement debtor
  - (B) *Sub-judicata*
  - (C) Stay of Suit
  - (D) *Res judicata*.
92. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 \_\_\_\_\_ means a case in which, a police officer may, in accordance with the \_\_\_\_\_ or under any other law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant.
- (A) Cognizable case; first schedule
  - (B) Non-cognizable case; second schedule
  - (C) Cognizable case; second schedule
  - (D) Non-cognizable case; first schedule.
93. As per section 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate is empowered to pass —
- (A) Sentence of death
  - (B) Sentence of life imprisonment
  - (C) Any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or imprisonment of life or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years
  - (D) Sentence of death and life imprisonment.
94. As per section 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the Court of a Magistrate of the First Class is authorised to pass a sentence of —
- (A) Imprisonment up to 3 years
  - (B) Imprisonment up to 5 years
  - (C) Imprisonment up to 7 years
  - (D) Imprisonment up to 10 years.

95. In which of the following categories of cases, a police officer may arrest a person without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant :
- Who is reasonably suspected of being a deserter from any of the Armed Forces of the Union
  - Who has been proclaimed as an offender either under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or by order of the State Government
  - Who being a released convict, commits a breach of any rule, relating to notification of residence or change of or absence from residence
- Select the correct answer from the options given below —
- (i) only
  - (i) and (ii) only
  - (ii) and (iii) only
  - (i), (ii) and (iii).
96. In some torts, the defendant is held liable even though the harm caused to the plaintiff is without intention or negligence on the part of the defendant. Thus, the defendant is held liable without fault. This is based on the rule of strict liability which was first laid down in the case of —
- Rylands *vs.* Fletcher
  - Read *vs.* Lyons
  - Nicholas *vs.* Marshal
  - Lyods *vs.* Grace.
97. The Right to Information Act, 2005 provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information held by public authorities in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. The burden of proving that the denial of information was justified lies on the —
- Central Information Commission
  - First Appellate Authority
  - Public Information Officer
  - State Information Commission.
98. The Right to Information Act, 2005 exempts certain categories of information from disclosure. These categories of information have been provided under —
- Section 6 of the RTI Act, 2005
  - Section 7 of the RTI Act, 2005
  - Section 8 of the RTI Act, 2005
  - Section 19 of the RTI Act, 2005.
99. Under the Right to Information Act, 2005 on failing to provide information, Public Information Officer will be liable for a fine of —
- ₹250 per day upto a maximum of ₹ 25,000
  - ₹200 per day upto a maximum of ₹ 50,000
  - ₹500 per day upto a maximum of ₹ 75,000
  - ₹250 per day upto a maximum of ₹ 1,00,000.
100. Where life or liberty of a person is involved, the information shall be provided under the Right to Information Act, 2005 by the —
- Central Information Commission within 30 days
  - First Appellate Authority within 48 hours
  - Public Information Officer within 48 hours
  - Chief Information Commission within 30 days.

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**Space for Rough Work**