

1. In which year did The Industrial Disputes Act come into operation?
  - a. 1947
  - b. 1949
  - c. 1953
  - d. 1963

**ANSWER:** (a)

2. To which settlement machinery can the central government refer the disputes under rule 81-A?
  - a. Conciliation
  - b. Arbitration
  - c. Adjudicator
  - d. Supreme Court

**ANSWER:** (c)

3. 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

**ANSWER:** (a)

4. Choose the correct option that correctly states out the defect in the Trade Disputes Act, 1929.
  - a. Restraints imposed on the rights of strike
  - b. To render the proceedings unstatutable under the Act for the settlement of an industrial dispute
  - c. Solution to industrial unrest
  - d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** (b)

5. 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

**ANSWER:** (a)

6. 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

**ANSWER:** (d)

7. 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

**ANSWER:** (d)

8. State true or false:  
Industrial disputes act can be described as the milestone in the historical development of industrial law in India.
- a. True
  - b. False

**ANSWER:** (a)

9. The act was first amended in the year \_\_\_\_
- a. 1929
  - b. 1946
  - c. 1947
  - d. 1949

**ANSWER:** (d)

10. 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

**ANSWER:** (a)

11. Which permanent settlement machinery has been mentioned in the act accountable for the speedy and amicable settlement of industrial disputes?
- a. Adjudication
  - b. Conciliation
  - c. Arbitration
  - d. Appropriate government

**ANSWER:** (b)

12. State true or false.  
The industrial disputes act bill empowers the conciliation to declare emergency if required, by notification in the official Gazette.
- a. True
  - b. False

**ANSWER:** (b)

**REASON:** The bill empowers the appropriate government to declare emergency if required

13. 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

**ANSWER:** (a)

14. 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

**ANSWER:** (d)

15. \_\_\_\_ 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

**ANSWER:** (c)

16. State True or False  
A controlled industry is any industry which is controlled by the union and has been declared by any central act to be expedient in the public interest.
- a. True
  - b. False

**ANSWER:** (a)

17. 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

**ANSWER:** (c)

18. 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

**ANSWER:** (a)

19. 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

**ANSWER:** (c)

20. How many persons shall a national tribunal consist of which is to be appointed by the central government?
- a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4

**ANSWER:** (a)

21. Which section in the industrial disputes act discusses about the disqualifications of the presiding officers of labour courts?
- a. 7A
  - b. 7B
  - c. 7C
  - d. 8

**ANSWER:** (c)

22. 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

**ANSWER:** (a)

23. 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

**ANSWER:** (c)

24. State true or false  
No settlement arrived at in the course of a conciliation proceeding shall be invalid by reason only of the fact that such settlement was arrived at after the expiry of the period referred to in sub-section (6) of section 12 or sub - section (5) of 13.
- a. True
  - b. False

**ANSWER:** (a)

25. 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

**ANSWER:** (c)

26. State true or false

The details in the arbitration act, 1940 are applicable to arbitrations under this section as well

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** (b)

**REASON:** Both the arbitration act, 1940 and the arbitration section here are different and are not interconnected.

27. Which of the below mentioned is the duty of a conciliation officer?

- a. The board shall submit its report within 2 months of the date on which the dispute was referred to
- b. The court shall inquire that matters referred to it and report thereon to the appropriate government within a period of 6 months.
- c. Where any industrial dispute exists or is apprehended, the conciliation officer may, or where the dispute relates to a public utility service and a notice under section 22 has been given shall hold the conciliation proceedings in the prescribed manner.
- d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** (c)

28. 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

**ANSWER:** (a)

29. State true or false

Is it necessary for all the members of the board or court to sign the written award as per section 16 of the act or can be signed by the presiding officer as the case may be?

- a. False
- b. True

**ANSWER:** (b)

30. What is the time period in which all the awards of the arbitration are to be published from the date of its receipt by the appropriate government?

- a. 30 days
- b. 15 days
- c. 7 days
- d. 1 day

**ANSWER:** (a)

31. State true or false.

As per section 17A, the award published under sub - section (1) shall be revised and shall not be called in question by in any manner whatsoever.

- a. True.
- b. False

**ANSWER:** (b)

**REASON:** The award under this section is final and cannot be questioned by anybody.

32. If any declaration has been made in relation to an award under the provision to sub - section (1), the appropriate government or the central government within \_\_\_\_\_ days from the date of publication of the award under section 17, make an order rejecting or modifying the award.

- a. 6 months
- b. 3 months
- c. 90 days
- d. 1 year

**ANSWER:** (c)

33. If the date of operation is not mentioned in the awards, then according to sub - section 1 or 3 when is the award put into effect?

- a. One month after the date of enforcement
- b. On the date of enforcement
- c. One week after the day of enforcement
- d. None of the above

**ANSWER:** (b)

34. Which section deals with payment of wages to workman pending proceedings in higher courts in the act?

- a. 17B
- b. 17
- c. 17A
- d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** (a)

35. State true or false

Both the parties should agree upon the date of settlements and awards.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** (a)

36. The arbitration award shall remain in operation for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ year as mentioned in the act.

- a. 1 year
- b. 6 months
- c. 24 months
- d. None of the above

**ANSWER:** (a)

37. The Central government has the rights to reduce the operation period if it thinks to be fit.  
State True or False.
- a. True
  - b. False

**ANSWER:** (b)

**REASON:** The appropriate government has the authority to do so.

38. As per section \_\_\_\_ a conciliation proceeding shall be deemed to have commenced on the date on which a strike or lock - out is received by the conciliation officer.
- a. 20
  - b. 18
  - c. 22
  - d. 19

**ANSWER:** (c)

39. Section 21 deals with commencement and conclusion of proceedings.  
State true or false
- a. False
  - b. True

**ANSWER:** (a)

**REASON:** Section 21 deals with the confidentiality of matters.

40. No person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike in breach of contract within \_\_\_\_ of giving such a notice.
- a. 14 days
  - b. 6 weeks
  - c. 7 days
  - d. None of the above

**ANSWER:** (b)

41. Choose the correct option where no workmen shall go on a strike in breach of contract and no employer of any such workmen shall declare a lock - out during:
- a. The pendency of conciliation proceedings before a board and 7 days after the conclusion of such proceedings
  - b. The pendency of proceedings before labour court, tribunal or national tribunal and 2 months, after the conclusion of such proceedings
  - c. During any period in which a settlement or award is in operation, in respect of any of the matters covered by the settlement or award
  - d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** (d)

42. Section \_\_\_\_ covers the definition of continuous service.
- a. 25B
  - b. 25
  - c. 25A
  - d. 26

**ANSWER:** (a)

43. How many days of service will be termed as continuous service when working in a mine industry?
- a. 190 days
  - b. 240 days
  - c. 365 days
  - d. 180 days

**ANSWER:** (a)

44. If a workman is laid-off for more than 45 days no compensation shall be payable in respect of any period of the lay - off after the expiry of 45 days.  
State true or false.
- a. True
  - b. False

**ANSWER:** (a)

45. A workman who is employed in an industrial establishment in the place of another workman whose name is borne on the muster rolls of the establishment is \_\_\_\_
- a. Temporary workmen
  - b. Permanent workmen
  - c. Badli workmen
  - d. None of the above

**ANSWER:** (c)

46. Will a workman be entitled to compensation if he does not present himself for work at the establishment at the appointed time during normal working hours at least once a day?
- a. Yes
  - b. No

**ANSWER:** (b)

47. How much compensation does the workman deserve at the time of retrenchment?
- a. Equivalent to 15 days average pay
  - b. 6 months
  - c. Equivalent to 30 days average pay
  - d. None of the above

**ANSWER:** (a)

48. Which section deals with compensation to workmen in case of transfer of undertakings?
- a. Section 25F
  - b. Section 25FF
  - c. Section 25
  - d. Section 25E

**ANSWER:** (b)

49. How many days of notice period is mandatory for a workman who has been in continuous service for more than a year while retrenchment?
- a. 1 month

- b. 2 months
- c. 15 days
- d. 45 days

**ANSWER:** (a)

50. When the ownership or management of an establishment is transferred, whether by agreement or by law, every workman who has been in continuous service for not less than 1 year is entitled to notice and compensation in accordance with the provisions of section \_\_\_\_.

- a. 25FF
- b. 25FFA
- c. 25F
- d. 25FFF

**ANSWER:**

51. How many days notice is the employer supposed to give before closing down an establishment as per section 25FFA?

- a. 90 days
- b. 60 days
- c. 30 days
- d. 120 days

**ANSWER:** (b)

52. If an undertaking is closed down on account of unavoidable circumstances, the compensation to be paid to the workman under clause b of section 25F shall not exceed his average pay of \_\_\_\_.

- a. 1 month
- b. 15 days
- c. 60 days
- d. 3 months

**ANSWER:** (d)

53. Which section deals with the prohibitions of lay - offs?

- a. 25M
- b. 25N
- c. 25F
- d. 25

**ANSWER:** (a)

54. What is the penalty faced by an employer if he lays - off or retrenches an employee without prior permission?

- a. Imprisonment for up to a month and a fine of up to 1000 rupees
- b. Imprisonment for up to a month or;
- c. Fine of up to 1000 rupees
- d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** (d)

55. The penalty for closing an undertaking without prior notice is \_\_\_\_.

- a. Imprisonment for up to 6 months or;

- b. Fine up to 5000 rupees
- c. Both imprisonment and fine
- d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** (d)

56. Match the following sections with their penalties.

- 1. Penalty for committing unfair labour practices ----- A. 27
  - 2. Penalty for other offences ----- B. 25U
  - 3. Penalty for breach of settlement or award----- C. 31
  - 4. Penalty for instigation ----- D. 29
  - 5. Penalty for aiding illegal strikes /lockout ----- E. 28
- a. 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A, 5-E
  - b. 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-E, 5-A
  - c. 1-E, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D, 5-B
  - d. 1-A, 2-E, 3-D, 4-B, 5-C
  - e. 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C, 5-E

**ANSWER:** (a)

57. A proceeding under section 33 and section 33A is pending before a Tribunal or National Tribunal can be transferred to a Labour Court.

State true or false

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** (a)

58. No employer shall during the pendency of any such proceeding in respect to an industrial dispute, take any action against any protected workmen concerned in such a dispute.

State true or false

- a. False
- b. True

**ANSWER:** (b)

59. What should be the percentage of "protected workmen" of the total number of workmen employed in any establishment?

- a. 1%
- b. 5%
- c. 10%
- d. 15%

**ANSWER:** (a)

60. The \_\_\_\_\_ can make rules for the distribution of protected workman among various trade unions.

- a. Central government
- b. State authority

- c. Appropriate government
- d. Conciliation officer

**ANSWER:** (c)

61. A workmen who is a member of the executive or other office bearer of a registered trade union connected with the establishment is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Badli workmen
  - b. Conciliation officer
  - c. Skilled labour
  - d. Protected workmen

**ANSWER:** (d)

62. Which section in the act deals with recovery of money due from an employer?
- a. 33C
  - b. 33
  - c. 33A
  - d. 33B

**ANSWER:** (a)

63. Section 38 deals with the delegation of powers.  
State true or false
- a. True
  - b. False

**ANSWER:** (b)

**REASON:** Section 39 deals with the delegation of powers.

64. Choose the correct option that declares the industry to be public utility services under sub - clause VI of clause N of section 2
- A. India Security Press
  - B. Banking Company
  - C. Defence establishment
  - D. Insurance Company
- a. A, B & C
  - b. B & C
  - c. A & D
  - d. B & D

**ANSWER:** (a)

65. Which of the option is a matter mentioned in the jurisdiction of labour courts?
- a. Withdrawal of any customary concession or privilege
  - b. Application and interpretation of standing orders
  - c. Illegality or otherwise of a strike or lock out
  - d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** (d)

66. Which of the options is a "Banning Beef"? Is it justified? Is the matter mentioned in the jurisdiction of labour courts?

- a. The propriety or legality of an order passed by an employer under the standing orders
- b. Discharge or dismissal of workmen including reinstatement of, or grant of relief to, workmen wrongfully dismissed
- c. All matters other than those specified in the Third Schedule
- d. Leave with wages and holidays

**ANSWER:** (d)

67. Condition of service for change of which notice is to be given; is mention in which section of the act?

- a. Section 9A
- b. Section 7A
- c. Section 7
- d. Section 2a

**ANSWER:** (a)

68. Which of these is an unfair labour practice on part of the workmen?

- a. To recruit workman during a strike which is not illegal
- b. To discharge or dismiss workmen
- c. Indulging in coercive activities against certification of a bargaining representative
- d. To indulge in acts of force or violence

**ANSWER:** (c)

69. Which of these is an unfair labour practice on part of the employer?

- a. To incite or indulge in wilful damage to employer's property connected with the industry
- b. To advise or actively support or instigate any strike deemed to be illegal
- c. For a recognised union to refuse to bargain collectively in good faith with the employer
- d. None of the above

**ANSWER:** (d)

**REASON:** All the alternatives are unfair labour practices on part of the workmen

70. What is the penalty on any employer who continues a lock-out even if it is illegal?

- a. Imprisonment for a term which may extend for twelve months
- b. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or fine of Rs 1,000
- c. Rs. 5,000
- d. No penalty

**ANSWER:** (b)

71. As per Principles governing domestic enquiry should be conducted by a \_\_\_\_\_ person.

- a. Biased
- b. Unbiased
- c. Clever
- d. Advocate

**ANSWER:** (b)

72. Industrial Disputes Act ensures progress of industry by bringing about harmony and cordial relationship between the \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Employer and Government

- b. Employee and Government
- c. Employment and their families
- d. Employers and Employees

**ANSWER:** (d)

73. What are the objectives of Industrial Disputes Act?

- a. Promotion of measures of securing and preserving amity and good relations between the employer and workmen
- b. Prevention of illegal strikes and lockouts
- c. Promotion of collective bargaining
- d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** (d)

74. Which of these is not an objective of Industrial Disputes Act?

- a. Relief to workmen in the matter of layoff and retrenchment
- b. Settlement of industrial disputes between employers and employees
- c. Settlement of disputes between employer and government authorities
- d. Settlement of industrial disputes between employers and employees

**ANSWER:** (c)

75. Employers and Workmen's Disputes Act, 1860 was later on replaced by:

- a. Trade Disputes Act, 1929
- b. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- c. Factories Act, 1948
- d. Employee Compensation Act, 1923

**ANSWER:** (a)

76. According to Section 20 (j), of Industrial Disputes Act, \_\_\_\_\_ means any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture or calling of employers and includes any calling service, employment, handicraft, or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen.

- a. Occupier
- b. Industry
- c. Establishment
- d. Principal Employer

**ANSWER:** (b)

77. Which of the following institutions are considered "industry"?

- a. Posts and Telegraphs Department
- b. Central institute of fisheries
- c. Construction and maintenance of National and State Highways
- d. Dock labour Board

**ANSWER:** (d)

78. Which of the following is not a part of Industry?

- a. Sovereign functions by government
- b. Welfare activities by government
- c. Economic adventures by government
- d. Economic adventures by statutory bodies

**ANSWER: (a)**

79. Which of these municipality activities is industry?

- a. Public Gardens
- b. Fire Brigade
- c. Public conveyance
- d. All of the above

**ANSWER: (d)**

80. Absence of profit motive or gainful object is \_\_\_\_\_ for "industry"

- a. Mandatory
- b. Irrelevant
- c. Basic nature
- d. Partially required

**ANSWER: (b)**

81. Which of the following are not industry in case of hospital and charitable institutions?

- a. Those that yield profit but the profits are siphoned off for altruistic purposes
- b. Those that make no profit but hire the services of employees as in any other business, but the goods and services which are the output, are made available at a lower at no cost to the indigent poor
- c. Those that are oriented on a humane mission fulfilled by men who work, not because they are paid wages, but because they share the passion for the cause and derive job satisfaction from their contribution
- d. All of the above

**ANSWER: (c)**

82. \_\_\_\_\_ may qualify for exemption if, in simple ventures, substantially and going by the dominant nature criterion substantively, no employees are entertained, but in minimal matters marginal employees are hired without destroying the non-employee character of the unit.

- a. Club
- b. Co operative
- c. Gurukulas
- d. All of the above

**ANSWER: (d)**

83. What are not the ingredients of triple tests to be applied for determining Industry?

- a. Systematic Activity
- b. Cooperation between employer and employee
- c. Production of goods and services
- d. Employment of contract labour

**ANSWER: (d)**

84. An establishment was being operated without introduction of any capital. Whether it will be considered as industry?

- a. No, it will not be an industry
- b. It will be an industry once capital is introduced
- c. It will be an industry even without capital

- d. None of the above

**ANSWER:** (c)

85. Which of these is a part of an industry?

- a. Activity is carried on with a motive to make any gain or profit
- b. My activity of the Dock Labour Board
- c. My activity relating to the promotion of sales or business or both carried on by an establishment
- d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** (d)

86. Which of the following institutions are not exceptions to "Industry"?

- a. Posts and Telegraphs Department
- b. Central Institute of Fisheries
- c. Construction and maintenance of National and State Highways
- d. Dock Labour Board

**ANSWER:** (d)

87. According to Section 2(k) of Industrial Dispute Act, \_\_\_\_\_ means any dispute or difference between employers and employees, or between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour, of any person.

- a. Court case
- b. Appeal
- c. Aggrieved party
- d. Industrial Dispute

**ANSWER:** (d)

88. Which of these is not an ingredient of definition of Industrial Dispute?

- a. There should exist a dispute or difference
- b. The dispute or difference should be between employer-employee; employer-employer, employee-employee
- c. The dispute or difference should be connected with monetary benefit only
- d. The dispute should relate to an industry

**ANSWER:** (c)

89. Abhishek Bachpan was a member of a trade union. A part of the trade union wants to raise an industrial dispute against AB Corp Ltd. However, they are not directly related with AB Corp Ltd. They want to raise dispute on behalf of their members in AB Corp Ltd. What are provisions related to it?

- a. Abhishek Bachpan can raise the dispute
- b. Abhishek Bachpan should be in majority to raise dispute
- c. Abhishek Bachpan cannot raise dispute as he is not substantially interested
- d. Abhishek Bachpan should be in management of AB Corp Ltd. to raise the dispute

**ANSWER:** (c)

90. \_\_\_\_\_ means any person (Including an apprentice) employed in any Industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be expressed or implied,
- Contract Labour
  - Workman
  - Establishment
  - Employer

**ANSWER:** (b)

91. Which of the following is a workman as per the provisions of Industrial Dispute Act?
- Person dismissed in connection with dispute
  - Person discharged which led to the dispute
  - Person retrenched as a consequence of dispute
  - All of the above

**ANSWER:** (d)

92. Which of these is not an exception to the definition of the Workman as per the provisions of Industrial Dispute Act?
- Person who is subject to Army Act
  - Person who is employed mainly in managerial or administrative capacity
  - Person who is employed in the police service or as an officer or other employee of a prison
  - Person who is employed in a supervisory capacity drawing less than Rs 1,600 per month as wages

**ANSWER:** (d)

93. In the case of J. K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd. vs. L. A. T., AIR 1964 S.C. 737, the Supreme Court held that \_\_\_\_\_ to bungalows provided by the company to its officers and directors, are engaged in operations incidentally connected with the main industry carried on by the employer.
- Mails looking after the garden
  - Police providing safety
  - Government Hospitals nearby
  - Supplementary industries situated

**ANSWER:** (a)

94. Only those persons who are engaged in the following types of work are covered by the definition of "workman":
- Skilled or unskilled manual work
  - Supervisory work
  - Technical or clerical work
  - All of the above

**ANSWER:** (d)

95. A person engaged in supervisory work will be a workman only if he is drawing more than \_\_\_\_\_ per month as wages.
- Rs. 1,000
  - Rs. 1,500
  - Rs. 1,600

- d. Rs. 2,000

**ANSWER:** (c)

96. Which of these is a workman?

- a. Teachers
- b. Medical Representative
- c. Salesmen doing clerical work also
- d. Temple Priest

**ANSWER:** (c)

97. Persons employed mainly in the \_\_\_\_\_ have been excluded from the definition of workman":

- a. Labour activity
- b. Managerial or administrative capacity
- c. Construction activity
- d. Incidental activity to the main work

**ANSWER:** (b)

98. According to provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act, Occasional entrustment of supervisory, managerial or administrative work, \_\_\_\_\_ take a person mainly discharging clerical duties, out of purview of Workman.

- a. Will
- b. Will not
- c. May temporarily
- d. As per view of employee

**ANSWER:** (b)

99. According to Section 2(q) of Industrial Dispute Act, \_\_\_\_\_ means a cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any industry acting in combination, or a concerted refusal, or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment.

- a. Strike
- b. Shutdown
- c. Retrenchment
- d. Load Shedding

**ANSWER:** (a)