

1. Which of the following is relevant in determining a Strike?
 - a. Time Factor
 - b. Purpose behind the cessation
 - c. Cessation of work
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: (c)

2. Which of these will not constitute a strike?
 - a. Refusal to work on death of fellow worker
 - b. Going on a mass casual leave under a common understanding
 - c. Refusing to do regular work
 - d. Refusing to do illegal activities

ANSWER: (d)

3. Which of the following is not a type of strike?
 - a. Sit Down
 - b. Pen Down
 - c. Voice Down
 - d. Tool Down

ANSWER: (c)

4. Which of the following is not correct related to Go Slow Strike?
 - a. Deliberate delaying of production by workmen
 - b. Going on a mass casual leave under common understanding
 - c. Serious form of misconduct
 - d. Reducing the output while remain on full wages

ANSWER: (b)

5. Cessation of work in the support of the demands of workmen belonging to other employer is called a _____
 - a. Hunger Strike
 - b. Sympathetic Strike
 - c. Go Slow Strike
 - d. Work to rule

ANSWER: (b)

6. Which of the following types of strikes are not called 'primary strikes'?
 - a. Stay In
 - b. Tool down
 - c. Go slow
 - d. Pen down

ANSWER: (c)

7. The justification of strikes has to be viewed from the stand point of _____ made by workmen and not merely from stand point of their exhausting all other legitimate means open to them for getting their demands fulfilled.
- a. Monetary benefits involved in demands
 - b. Number of workers involved in the strike
 - c. Duration and intensity of the strike
 - d. Fairness and reasonableness of demands

ANSWER: (d)

8. When can a strike be unjustified?
- a. Demands are fair and reasonable
 - b. Carried in a peaceful manner
 - c. Demands are bonafide
 - d. Acts of violence or sabotage happens

ANSWER: (d)

9. Referring to case of Crompton Greaves Ltd., whether employees are eligible for wages for strike period even if strike is fair and reasonable?
- a. They will be entitled for full wages
 - b. They will be entitled for half wages
 - c. They will entitled to no wages
 - d. They will be entitle to bonus only

ANSWER: (a)

10. Referring to case of Statesman Ltd. Vs. Their Workmen, whether employees are eligible for wages for strike period even if strike is illegal and unjustified:
- a. They will be entitled for full wages
 - b. They will be entitled for half wages
 - c. They will entitled to no wages
 - d. They will be entitle to bonus only

ANSWER: (c)

11. Referring to case of India Marine Service Pvt. Ltd. vs. Their Workmen, whether employees are eligible for wages for strike period followed by lockout and even if both are unjustified:
- a. They will be entitled for full wages
 - b. They will be entitled for half wages
 - c. They will entitled to no wages
 - d. They will be entitle to bonus only

ANSWER: (b)

12. According to Section 2(l) of Industrial Dispute Act, _____ means the temporary closing of a place of employment, or the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him.

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

ANSWER: (a)

13. _____ means the failure, refusal or inability of an employer to give employment, to a workman whose name appears on the muster rolls of his industrial establishment and who has not been retrenched.

- a. Strike
- b. Load Shedding
- c. Lay off
- d. Shut down

ANSWER: (c)

14. Which of these is not a reason of Lay off?

- a. Closure in retaliation for certain acts of workmen
- b. Break down of machinery
- c. Shortage of coal, power or raw materials
- d. Accumulation of stocks

ANSWER: (a)

15. Every workman whose name appears in the muster rolls of the industrial establishment and presents him at the time appointed for the purpose and is not given employment by the employer within _____ hours of his so presenting him shall be deemed to have been laid off that day within the meaning of this act.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

ANSWER: (b)

16. If the workman is asked to be present himself during the second shift of the day and is given employment in second shift, he shall be deemed to have been _____:

- a. Not laid off
- b. Laid off for one half day
- c. Laid off for one full day
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: (b)

17. In case of lay off, the contract of employment is _____

- a. Broken permanently
- b. Suspended for the time being
- c. Carried out irrespective of no work

- d. None of the above

ANSWER: (b)

18. The matter whether the lay off is malafide or not can be adjudicated to

- a. Commissioner
- b. Tribunal
- c. Management
- d. Labour Court

ANSWER: (b)

19. Which of the following is not correct regarding lay off?

- a. It is inherent right of the employer
- b. It should be specifically provided by contract of employment
- c. It should be part of standing orders governing the establishment
- d. Lay off cannot be done in industry which is closed down

ANSWER: (a)

20. Which of the following are not valid reasons for an employer declaring "Lay Off"?

- a. Shortage of coal, power or raw materials
- b. Accumulation of stocks
- c. Breakdown of machinery
- d. Financial stringency

ANSWER: (d)

21. Which of the following is not correct in respect of lay off?

- a. Lay off is subject to penalty
- b. Business Continues in case of lay off
- c. Lay off is the result or trade reasons
- d. Employer refuses to give employment due to certain reasons in lay off

ANSWER: (a)

22. _____ means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason what so ever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action:

- a. Retrenchment
- b. Lay off
- c. Lockout
- d. Strike

ANSWER: (a)

23. Which of these are not requirements for retrenchment?

- a. There should be termination of the service or the workman
- b. The termination should be by the employer
- c. The termination is not the result of punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action

- d. The termination of the service of workman is on the ground of continued ill health

ANSWER: (d)

24. Which of these is retrenchment?

- a. Voluntary retirement of the workman
- b. Retirement of the workman or reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf
- c. Termination of the service of the workman as a result of the non-renewal of the contract of employment on its expiry
- d. Termination of the service for carrying out activities permitted in premises of establishment

ANSWER: (d)

25. Which of these are principles of retrenchment laid down by Supreme Court in case of workmen of Subong Tea Estate vs. Subong Tea Estate?

- a. The management can retrench its employees only for proper reasons. It must not be actuated by any motive of victimisation or any unfair labour practice
- b. It is for the management to decide the strength of its labour force, and the number of workmen required to carry out efficiently the work in his industrial undertaking.
- c. The right of the employer to effect retrenchment cannot normally be challenged but when there is a dispute in regards to the validity of the retrenchment, it would be necessary for the tribunal to consider whether the impugned retrenchment was justified.
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

26. Which of these is considered as retrenchment?

- a. Termination on account of lack of confidence
- b. Disengagement of workers of seasonal factories after season
- c. Striking of the name of a worker from the rolls on the ground of absence for a specific period, provided under Standing Orders
- d. Termination on account of physical defect

ANSWER: (c)

27. _____ means an interim or a final determination of any industrial dispute or of any question relating thereto by any Labour Court, Industrial Tribunal or National Industrial Tribunal and Includes an arbitration award made under section 10-A.

- a. Dispute
- b. Resolution
- c. Strike
- d. Award

ANSWER: (d)

28. "Average pay" means the average of the wages payable to a workman and includes:
- a. In the case of monthly paid workman, in the three complete calendar months
 - b. In the case of weekly paid workman, in the four complete weeks
 - c. In the case of daily paid workman, in the twelve full working days preceding the date on which the average pay becomes payable
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

29. _____ means any Industry the control of which by the Union has been declared by any Central Act to be expedient in the public interest.
- a. Controlled industry
 - b. Closure industry
 - c. Industry
 - d. Industrial dispute

ANSWER: (a)

30. Employer in case of an industry carried on by or under the authority of any department of the Central Government or a State Government is:
- a. Prescribed authority or Head of Department
 - b. Central Board
 - c. Tribunal
 - d. State board

ANSWER: (a)

31. Employer in case of an industry carried on by or on behalf of a local authority:
- a. Chief Executive Officer of that authority
 - b. Head of Department
 - c. Central Board
 - d. Tribunal

ANSWER: (a)

32. Employer does not include among others:
- a. Agent of the employer
 - b. General Manager
 - c. Occupier of factory
 - d. Head of the trade union

ANSWER: (d)

33. _____ in relation to a Trade Union means the body, by whatever name called, to which the management of the affairs of the trade union is entrusted.
- a. Employer
 - b. Executive
 - c. Occupier
 - d. Employee

ANSWER: (b)

34. A person can be appointed as the chairman or other member of a Board, Court or Tribunal even if _____, if he discloses such connection to Appropriate government.
- a. He is a shareholder of an incorporate company connected with the dispute
 - b. He is part of management of establishment connected with the dispute
 - c. He is executive of Trade Union connected with the dispute
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: (a)

35. "Public Utility Service" means:
- a. Any railway service or any transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods by air
 - b. Any service in, or in connection with the working of, any major part or dock
 - c. Any postal, telegraph or telephone service
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

36. _____ Means a settlement arrived at in the course of conciliation proceedings and includes a written agreement between the employer and workmen arrived at otherwise than in the course of conciliation proceeding.
- a. Dispute
 - b. Settlement
 - c. Closure
 - d. Award

ANSWER: (b)

37. _____ means all remuneration capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would, if the terms of employment, expressed or implied, were fulfilled, be payable to workman in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment.
- a. Wages
 - b. Settlement
 - c. Award
 - d. Dispute

ANSWER: (a)

38. Which of these are not included in wages as per Industrial Disputes Act?
- a. Allowance (including dearness allowance) as the workman is for the time being entitled to
 - b. Value of any house accommodation, or of supply of light, water, medical attendance or other amenity or of any service or of any concessional supply of food grains or other articles
 - c. Any bonus

- d. Any travelling concession

ANSWER: (c)

39. Which of these are included in wages as per Industrial Disputes Act?

- a. Any commission payable on the promotion of sales or business or both
- b. Any gratuity payable on the termination of his service
- c. Any contribution paid or payable by the employer to any pension fund or provident fund or for the benefit of the workman under any law for the time being in force
- d. Any allowance including dearness allowance

ANSWER: (d)

40. Section 3 of the Act provides that the _____ may by general or special order require the employer to constitute in the prescribed manner a Works Committee in Industrial establishment

- a. Appropriate Government
- b. Commissioner
- c. High Court
- d. Inspector

ANSWER: (a)

41. Works Committee to be constituted by Appropriate Government, where _____ or more workmen are employed or have been employed on any working day in the preceding 12 months

- a. 20
- b. 50
- c. 75
- d. 100

ANSWER: (d)

42. What is the duty of the Works Committee?

- a. To promote measures for securing and preserving amity and good relations between the employer and workmen
- b. To comment upon matters of their common interest or concern
- c. To compose any material difference of opinion in respect of such matters
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

43. The Conciliation Officer may be _____ either permanently or for a limited period.

- a. Appointed for specified area
- b. Appointed for specified industries in a specified area
- c. Appointed for one or more specified industries
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

44. The main objective of appointing the Conciliation Officers, by the appropriate Government, is:

- a. To create congenial atmosphere within the establishment
- b. Promoting the settlement of the disputes
- c. Reconcile disputes through the mediation
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

45. For promoting the settlement of an industrial dispute, the _____ may, as occasion arises, constitute by a notification in the Official Gazette, a Board of Conciliation.

- a. Appropriate Government
- b. Central Board
- c. State Board
- d. Labour Court

ANSWER: (a)

46. A Board of Conciliation shall consist of a Chairman and _____ other members as the appropriate Government thinks fit.

- a. Two or four
- b. Five or seven
- c. One or three
- d. Eight or nine

ANSWER: (a)

47. What are the duties of Board of Conciliation?

- a. To bring about a settlement of the dispute
- b. Do all such things which may be considered fit by it, for including the parties to come for a fair and amicable settlement of the disputes
- c. Send a report thereof to the Appropriate Government together with a memorandum of settlement signed by all the parties to the disputes
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

48. A Court of Inquiry may consist of one independent person or of such number of independent persons as the Appropriate Government may think fit and where a Court consists of two or more members, one of them shall be appointed as the ---

- a. Chairman
- b. Manager
- c. Executive
- d. Government

ANSWER: (a)

49. The Court of Inquiry should ordinarily submit its report to the Appropriate Government within a period of _____

- a. Three Months
- b. Five Months
- c. Six Months
- d. Nine Months

ANSWER: (c)

50. Which of the following is not a designated authority for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes?

- a. Works Committee
- b. Conciliation Officers
- c. Labour Courts
- d. Dispute Tribunal

ANSWER: (d)

51. A Labour Court shall consist of _____ person only to be appointed by the Appropriate Government

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

ANSWER: (a)

52. A person shall be qualified for appointment as the presiding officer of a Labour Court unless:

- a. He is, or has been, a judge of a High Court
- b. He has, for a period of not less than three years, been a District Judge or an Additional District Judge
- c. He has held any judicial office in India for less than seven years
- d. He has been the presiding officer of a Labour Court constituted under any Provincial Act or State Act or not less than five years

ANSWER: (c)

53. Appropriate Government may constitute one or more Industrial Tribunal for the adjudication of Industrial disputes relating to:

- a. Any matter whether specified in the Second Schedule
- b. Any matter whether specified in the Third Schedule
- c. Other functions as may be assigned to them under this Act.
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

54. A Tribunal shall consist of _____ person only to be appointed by the Appropriate Government.

- a. 1
- b. 2

- c. 3
- d. 4

ANSWER: (a)

55. A person shall not be qualified for appointment as the presiding officer of a Tribunal:

- a. He is, or has been, a Judge of High Court
- b. He has, for a period of not less than three years, been a District Judge
- c. He has, for a period of not less than three years, been an Additional District Judge
- d. He has been the presiding officer of Labour Court

ANSWER: (d)

56. The person appointed as a Presiding Officer of Industrial Tribunal should be an Independent person and must not have attained the age of ____ years.

- a. 45
- b. 55
- c. 65
- d. 75

ANSWER: (c)

57. Under Section 7-B, the _____ alone has been empowered to constitute one or more National Tribunals for the adjudication of industrial disputes which (a) involve questions of national importance or (b) are of such a nature that industrial establishments situated in more than one State are likely to be interested in or affected by such disputes

- a. Central Government
- b. State Government
- c. Industrial Tribunal
- d. Labour Court

ANSWER: (a)

58. A National Tribunal shall consist of _____ person only to be appointed by the Central Government.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

ANSWER: (a)

59. Who is qualified to be a Presiding Officer of the National Tribunal?

- a. He is, or has been a Judge of the High Court
- b. He has, for a period of not less than three years, been a District Judge
- c. He has, for a period of not less than three years, been an Additional District Judge
- d. He has been the presiding officer of a Labour Court

ANSWER: (a)

60. Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal shall submit its award on to the
Appropriate Government, if such order is connected with industrial workmen, such
award shall be provided within:

- a. 1 month
- b. 3 month
- c. 6 month
- d. 8 months

ANSWER: (b)

61. Where an Industrial Dispute has been referred to _____ under this section, the
Appropriate Government may by order prohibit the continuance of any strike or
lockout in connection with such dispute which may be in existence on the date of the
reference.

- a. Board
- b. Labour Court
- c. Tribunal or National Tribunal
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

62. Where an industrial dispute has been referred to a Board, Labour Court, Tribunal or
National Tribunal, the Appropriate Government may

- a. Prohibit continuance of strike or lockout
- b. Prohibit continuance of work in establishment
- c. Prohibit lay off of workers
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: (a)

63. An Industrial Dispute can be referred to Arbitrator at which stage:

- a. The dispute not yet referred to Labour Court Tribunal or National Tribunal
- b. The dispute has been referred to Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal but not
yet adjudicated.
- c. The dispute has been referred to Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal and has
been adjudicated.
- d. The dispute can be referred at any time before or after referring to Labour Court,
Tribunal or National Tribunal

ANSWER: (a)

64. Board Court, Labour Court, Tribunal and National Tribunal shall have the same
powers as are vested in Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 when
trying a suit, in respect of the matters:

- a. Enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath
- b. Compelling the production of documents and material object

- c. Issuing commissions examination of witnesses
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

65. If Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified; then it can
- a. Set aside the order of discharge or dismissal
 - b. Direct reinstatement of the workman on such terms and conditions if any, as it thinks fit
 - c. Give such other relief to the workman including the award of any lesser punishment in lieu of discharge or dismissal
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

66. In which of the scenarios a strike or lockout is preferred?
- a. During the pendency of conciliation proceedings before a Board and seven days the conclusion of such proceedings
 - b. During the pendency of proceedings before a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal and two months after the conclusion of such proceedings
 - c. During the pendency of arbitration proceedings before an arbitrator and two months after the conclusion of such proceedings, where a notification has been issued under sub-section (3A) of Section 10A
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

67. No person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike in breach of contract:
- a. Without giving to the employer notice of strike, as hereinafter provided, within six weeks before striking, i.e., from the date of the notice to the date of strike a period of six weeks should not have elapsed
 - b. Within 14 days of giving of such notice i.e. a period of 14 days must have elapsed from the date of notice to the date of strike
 - c. During the pendency of any conciliation proceedings before a Conciliation Officer and seven days after the conciliation of such proceedings
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

68. No employer carrying on any public utility service shall lockout any of his workmen:
- a. Without giving them notice of lock out as hereinafter provided within six weeks before locking out
 - b. Within 14 days of giving such notice
 - c. Before the expiry of the date of lock out specified in any such notice as aforesaid
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

69. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a. A lock out declared in consequence of an Illegal strike or strike declared in consequence of an illegal lock out shall not be deemed to be illegal
- b. No person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike without giving to the employer a notice or strike, within five weeks before striking
- c. A medical representative whose main and substantial work is to do canvassing for promotion of sales is a workman
- d. Payment of pension cannot be a matter of an Industrial dispute

ANSWER: (a)

70. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. No wages are payable if the strike is illegal or it is unjustified
- b. If the workers indulge in violence, wages will be paid even when their strike was legal and justified.
- c. The use of force, violence or acts of sabotage by workmen during the strike period will not entitle them for wages for the strike period
- d. If workers participate in an illegal strike, the employer is within his right to dismiss the striking workmen on ground of misconduct after inquiry.

ANSWER: (b)

71. Which of the following is incorrect?

- a. Dismissal of peaceful strikers who merely acted as dumb driven cattle is justified
- b. The payment of wages for the strike period will not depend upon whether the strike is justified or unjustified
- c. Workmen guilty of violence, encourage other workers to join an illegal strike and physically obstruct the loyal workers from joining their duties, they can be dismissed from their service
- d. The workmen who had participated in an illegal strike, did not join their duties which resulted in their dismissal under the Standing Orders can be dismissed.

ANSWER: (a)

72. Notice of change in service conditions when no proceedings are pending before Labour Court, Tribunal etc, should be given within:

- a. 7 days
- b. 14 days
- c. 21 days
- d. 28 days

ANSWER: (c)

73. Change in condition of service is permissible under which of the following conditions:

- a. To alter in regard to any matter not connected with the dispute
- b. To discharge or punish, whether by dismissal or otherwise, that workman for any misconduct not connected with the dispute.

- c. No such workman shall be discharged or dismissed, unless he has been paid wages for one month and an application has been made by the employer to the authority before which the proceedings are pending for approval of the action taken by the employer.
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: (d)

74. Which of the following is not a principle governing domestic enquiry as per the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act?
- a. The enquiry should be conducted by an unbiased person
 - b. The enquiry officer should conduct the enquiry honestly
 - c. The employee should not be given a fair opportunity to defend himself
 - d. The enquiry officers should clearly and precisely record his reasons briefly for reaching the said conclusion

ANSWER: (c)

75. The application of recovery of money due from employer under a settlement or an award or under the provisions of Chapter V-A or Chapter V-B, shall be made to the Appropriate Government within:
- a. 3 months
 - b. 6 months
 - c. 12 months
 - d. 18 months

ANSWER: (c)

76. Section 25U provides that any person who commits any unfair labour practice shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend _____
- a. Imprisonment extending 6 months
 - b. Fine up to one thousand rupees
 - c. Imprisonment extending 6 months or fine up to one thousand rupees or both
 - d. Imprisonment extending 6 months and fine up to one thousand rupees

ANSWER: (c)

77. In which of the following matters penalty cannot be imposed:
- a. Illegal strikes
 - b. Instigation
 - c. Lock out
 - d. Financial aid to illegal strikes

ANSWER: (c)

78. Penalty for illegal strike as per the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act is:
- a. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both
 - b. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with both

- c. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with both
- d. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both

ANSWER: (b)

79. Penalty for illegal lockout as per the provisions of Industrial Dispute Act is:

- a. Imprisonment extending 1 month
- b. Fine up to one thousand rupees
- c. Imprisonment extending 1 month or fine up to one thousand rupees or both
- d. Imprisonment extending 1 month and fine up to one thousand rupees

ANSWER: (c)

80. Penalty for instigation providing financial aid to illegal strike or lockout as per the provisions of Industrial Dispute Act is:

- a. Imprisonment extending 6 months
- b. Fine up to one thousand rupees
- c. Imprisonment extending 6 months or fine up to one thousand rupees or both
- d. Imprisonment extending 6 month and fine up to one thousand rupees

ANSWER: (c)

81. Penalty for breach of settlement or award as per the provisions of Industrial Dispute Act is:

- a. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees per day during which breach continues
- b. Imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both
- c. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees per day, during which breach continues
- d. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees per day during which breach continues

ANSWER: (b)

82. Penalty for disclosing confidential information as per the provisions of Industrial Dispute Act is:

- a. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both
- b. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both
- c. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both
- d. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both

ANSWER: (b)

83. Penalty for closure of under taking without notice as per the provisions of Industrial Dispute Act is:

- a. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three month, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both
- b. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both
- c. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both
- d. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both

ANSWER: (b)

84. An 'arbitrator' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 includes an:

- a. Referee
- b. Umpire
- c. Retired judge
- d. Inspector

ANSWER: (b)

85. Which of the following is considered an 'Industry' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

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

ANSWER: (d)

86. The subject matter of an Industrial dispute should relate to employment or non-employment or terms of employment or the conditions of _____ of any person.

- a. Labour
- b. Occupier
- c. Pregnant lady
- d. Apprentice

ANSWER: (a)

87. Which of the following type of strike is not called a primary strike

- a. Stay-in strike
- b. Tool down strike
- c. Pen down strike
- d. Go slow

ANSWER: (d)

88. Unfair labour practices on the part of workmen and trade unions of workmen under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not include:

- a. To take part or support any legal strike
- b. To force the workman to join the trade union
- c. To indulge in the acts of force or violence against non striking
- d. Wrongful demonstrations at the residence of the employers

ANSWER: (a)

89. Award means an interim or a final determination of any industrial

- a. Labour Court
- b. Arbitrator
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the above

ANSWER: (c)

90. As per the provisions contained in Chapter V-B of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 establishment employing _____ persons or more are required to seek prior permission of Appropriate Government before effecting lay-off, retrenchment and closure.

- a. 50
- b. 100
- c. 250
- d. 500

ANSWER: (b)

91. Which of the following statements is true about the Constitutional Validity of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

- a. It is ultra-vires the Constitution
- b. It is intra-vires the Constitution
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the above

ANSWER: (b)

92. Which of the following matters do not fall within the Jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunals?

- a. Wages, including the period and mode of payment
- b. Compensatory and other allowances
- c. Hours of work and rest intervals
- d. Illegally or otherwise of a strike or lock-out

ANSWER: (d)