

DLL and LW/ Law Relating to Labour Management Relations

| Item Text | Option Text 1 | Option Text 2 | Option Text 3 | Option Text 4 |
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| Under the Industrial Disputes Act "Board" means a | Board of Cricket Control India | National Education Board | Commodity Board | Board of Conciliation |
| Every rule made by the Central Government under section 15 of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, | before Lok Sabha while it is in session for a total period of thirty days | before Rajya Sabha while it is in session for a total period of thirty days s | before each house of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days | before each house of State Legilative Assembly while it is in session for a total period of thirty days |
| Can any member of the Board or Court record from any minute of dissent from a report or any recommendation given in the report by Board or Court under the Industrial Disputes Act ? | Yes and no need of approval of any authority is required for it | Yes, but with the approval of Central Government | Yes, but with the approval of State Government | No, member can not record. |
| A strike is illegal if it is | without giving to the employer notice of strike within 1 weeks before striking | without giving to the employer notice of strike within 2 weeks before striking | without giving to the employer notice of strike within 3 weeks before striking | without giving to the employer notice of strike within 6 weeks before striking |
| The Grievence Redressal Committee shall consist of | equal number of members from the employer and the workmen | Less number of members of employer and more number of member of workmen | Only members of workmen | More number of members of employer and less number of member of workmen |
| A person shall not be qualified for appointmnet as the presiding officer of National Tribunal unless he is or has been | a judge of Supreme Court | a judge of High Court | a judge of District Court | Advocate having 5 years experience in law profession |

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| The main object of the Industrial Disputes Act is - | to balance the interest of employer and workmen | to impose obligations on the employer for the welfare of workmen | investigation and settlement of industrial disputes | to increase the bargaining capacity of the Trade Union in the matters of Industrial disputes |
| Labour court has jurisdiction for the adjudication of industrial disputes relating to any matter specified in - | The First Schedule | The Second Schedule | The Third Schedule | The Fourth Schedule |
| A conciliation officer or a member of a Board, [or Court or the presiding officer of a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal] may, for the purpose of inquiry into any existing or apprehended industrial dispute, _____ | without giving notice, but with the permission of appropriate government, can enter the premises occupied by any establishment to which the dispute relates. | enter the premises occupied by any establishment to which the dispute relates and notice is not required for the same. | after giving reasonable notice, enter the premises occupied by any establishment to which the dispute relates. | enter the premises occupied by any establishment to which the dispute relates and notice is optional for the same |
| If, in the opinion of the appropriate government, any difficulty or doubt arises as to the interpretation of any provision of an award or settlement, it may refer the question to such _____ as it may think fit. | High court | District Court | Labour Commissioner | Labor Court , Tribunal or National Tribunal |
| The effect of Contribution to the political fund by the member of the Trade Union may result in | Cancellation of Membership | Fine | no adverse effect on member contributing to political fund | Deregistration of Trade Union |
| Any registered trade union may change its name with the consent of members not less than | one-fourths of the total number of members | two-thirds of the total number of members | one-third of the total number of members | one-half of the total number of members |

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| Lay off under the Industrial Disputes Act means | Termination of service of workman by Employer | Temporary closing of a place of employment to put the pressure on employee to accept the demands of employer | Permanently closing down the place of employment | The failure, refusal or inability of an employer on account of shortage of raw material |
| Section 25 U of Industrial Disputes Act provides punishment for unfair | Labour practice | Employer practice | Government practice | Public practice |
| In which Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act unfair labour practices have been defined? | Schedule Second | Schedule Third | Schedule Fourth | Schedule Fifth |
| A person shall be appointed to, or continue in, the office of the presiding officer of a Labor Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, if- | he is independent person | he is not independent person | he is member of Trade Union | he is bias person |
| The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 extends to the | whole of India except State of Punjab | whole of India except State of Harayana | whole of India | whole of India except State of Maharashtra |
| As per section 16 of the Industrial Disputes Act the award of a Labor Court or Tribunal or National Tribunal shall be in writing and shall be signed by its | Clerck of the court | presiding officer | Parties to the dispute | Representative of the parties to the dispute |
| A workman (other than mine workman) shall be deemed to be in continuous service for a period of six month under an employer if during the period of six calendar months the workman has actually worked under the employer for not less than- | 95 days | 100 days | 120 days | 140 days |
| The workman who is aggrieved of the decision of the Grievance Redressal Committee may prefer an appeal to | the Labour Court | the industrial tribunla | the Board of conciliation | the employer |

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