



## Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC)Re-  
accredited at the 'A' Grade Level by the NAAC and ISO 9001:2008 Certified  
CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

III BBA[2015-2018]

SEMESTER-V

CORE:LEGAL ASPECTS IN BUSINESS-516C

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Not following the rules laid by the law is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. offence.
- B. not an excuse.
- C. punishment.
- D. an excuse.

ANSWER: A

2. \_\_\_\_\_ means offer + acceptance

- A. arrangement
- B. contract
- C. Agreement
- D. validity

ANSWER: C

3. Contract means agreement + \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. promise.
- B. consensus.
- C. enforceability by law.
- D. personam.

ANSWER: C

4. The two contracting parties must agree as regards the subject-matter of the contract at the same time & in the same sense is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Personam.
- B. Consensus-ad-idem.
- C. Reciprocal promise.
- D. Accepted proposal.

ANSWER: B

5. There is \_\_\_\_\_ essential element of contract.

- A. 3.
- B. 10
- C. 9.
- D. 5

ANSWER: B

6. Technical term of void contract is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. voidable contract.
- B. void-ab-initio.
- C. personam.
- D. void agreement.

ANSWER: B

7. Third party does not acquire any rights in case of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. void agreement.
- B. voidable contract.
- C. executed contract.
- D. executory contract.

ANSWER: A

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is one the object of which is unlawful.

- A. Void contract.
- B. Wager.
- C. An illegal agreement.
- D. Voidable contract.

ANSWER: C

9. Law is the body of principles recognized and applied by the state in the administration of justice is the quote of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Salmond.
- B. Balfour.
- C. Pallock.
- D. Halsbury.

ANSWER: A

10. A proposal, when accepted becomes a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. consensus.
- B. promise.
- C. offer.
- D. contract.

ANSWER: B

11. The law relating to contracts is contained in the Indian contract act, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1870.
- B. 1871.
- C. 1873.
- D. 1872.

ANSWER: D

12. The term \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a legal tie which imposes upon a definite person or persons the necessity of doing or abstaining from doing a definite act or acts.

- A. Agreement.

- B. Ehamperty.
  - C. Obligation.
  - D. Promise.
- ANSWER: C

13. According to validity, contract can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ types.

- A. 4.
- B. 5.
- C. 6.
- D. 3.

ANSWER: D

14. According to formation, contract can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ types.

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.

ANSWER: C

15. According to performance, contract can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ types.

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.

ANSWER: B

16. According to Execution, Contract can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ types.

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 3.
- D. 4.

ANSWER: A

17. If the terms of a contract are expressly agreed upon between the parties at the time of formation of the contract, it is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. express contract.
- B. executory contract.
- C. implied contract.
- D. express offer.

ANSWER: A

18. A permits a coolie to put his luggage to a carriage. The contract comes into existence as soon as the coolie puts the luggage. So A has only to fulfill his part. This is an example for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. unilateral contract.
- B. bilateral contract.
- C. implied contract.
- D. executed contract.

ANSWER: A

19. The obligation of both the parties to the contract are pending at the time of formation of the contract is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wagering contract.
- B. bilateral contract.
- C. illegal contract.
- D. unenforceable contract.

ANSWER: B

20. A contracts to pay Rs. 10,000 if Bs house is burnt. This is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wagering contract.
- B. contingency contract.
- C. executory contract.
- D. quasi contract.

ANSWER: B

21. An advantage or benefit, moving from one party to the other is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lawful consideration.
- B. lawful object.
- C. free consent.
- D. illegal consideration.

ANSWER: A

22. A agrees with B to put life into Bs dead wife, the agreement is void as it is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. impossible to perform.
- B. low capacity of the parties.
- C. illegal.
- D. fraud.

ANSWER: A

23. Performance of contract can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ types.

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.

ANSWER: B

24. Attempted performance can be otherwise called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tender.
- B. estimation.
- C. quotation.
- D. discharge.

ANSWER: A

25. \_\_\_\_\_ means passing over rights and liabilities from one person to another person.

- A. Devolution.
- B. Endorsement.
- C. Passing the buck.

D. Escapism.

ANSWER: A

26. Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other, are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reciprocal promise.
- B. reciprocal offer.
- C. reciprocal performance.
- D. consideration

ANSWER: A

27. Transfer of contractual rights & liabilities to a third party is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. devolution.
- B. assignment.
- C. endorsement.
- D. alternative course of action.

ANSWER: B

28. Termination contractual relations between the parties to a contract is called as \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. performance of contract.
- B. discharge of contract.
- C. winding up of contract.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

29. Discharge of performance can be broadly classified into \_\_\_\_\_ categories.

- A. 4.
- B. 5.
- C. 3.
- D. 6.

ANSWER: D

30. Substitution of a new contract for the original contract is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. novation.
- B. rescission.
- C. alteration.
- D. remission.

ANSWER: A

31. \_\_\_\_\_ means intentional relinquishment of a right under the contract.

- A. waiver.
- B. wager.
- C. alteration.
- D. rescission.

ANSWER: A

32. Impossibility of performance can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ categories

- A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

ANSWER: C

33. If any parties to the contract refuses or fails to perform his part of the contract or by his act makes it impossible to perform his obligation under the contract is called as \_\_\_\_\_

A. Breach of contract.

B. Void contract.

C. Tender.

D. Novation.

ANSWER: A

34. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the party declares his intention of not performing the contract in prior.

A. anticipatory breach of contract.

B. actual breach of contract.

C. discharge of contract.

D. remission.

ANSWER: A

35. There are \_\_\_\_\_ ways for actual breach of contract

A. 1.

B. 3.

C. 2.

D. 4.

ANSWER: C

36. The technical term Quantum Meruit denotes \_\_\_\_\_

A. performance of a contract.

B. quantity involved in contract.

C. suit for specific performance.

D. as much as earned.

ANSWER: D

37. When a contract has been broken, the injured party can recover from the other party such damages as naturally & directly arose in the course of things from the breach is called as \_\_\_\_\_

A. ordinary damages.

B. special damages.

C. vindictive damages.

D. nominal damages.

ANSWER: A

38. \_\_\_\_\_ means a right not to perform obligation

A. Rescission.

B. Novation.

C. Quantum merit.

D. Punishment.

ANSWER: A

39. Damages which may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties as he probable result of the breach of a contract is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. ordinary damages.
- B. special damages.
- C. vindictive damages.
- D. nominal damages.

ANSWER: B

40. Damages in the nature of punishment is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. special damages.
- B. exemplary damages.
- C. nominal damages.
- D. novation.

ANSWER: B

41. The court order to restrain a person not to do a particular activity is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Quantum meruit.
- B. Specific performance.
- C. Injunction.
- D. Novation.

ANSWER: C

42. The aggrieved party in breach of contract has not suffered any loss by reason of the breach of contract, the damages recoverable by him is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. payment of interest.
- B. ordinary damages.
- C. special damages.
- D. nominal damages.

ANSWER: D

43. A person should not be allowed to enrich himself unjustly at the expense of another is the principle of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. contingent contract.
- B. wagering contract.
- C. quasi contract.
- D. void contract.

ANSWER: C

44. Law of quasi-contract is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. law of returns.
- B. law of restitution.
- C. law of repudiation.
- D. law of contract.

ANSWER: B

45. Section 68 to 72 of the Indian contract act deals with \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 2.

B. 3.

C. 4

D. 5.

ANSWER: D

46. Technical term exaequo-et-bono denotes \_\_\_\_\_

A. plaintiff.

B. enrichment.

C. as much as earned.

D. justice & fairness.

ANSWER: D

47. Coercion involved the usage of \_\_\_\_\_

A. fraud.

B. misrepresentation.

C. undue influence.

D. all the above.

ANSWER: D

48. Responsibility of finder of goods under contract is \_\_\_\_\_

A. indemnifier.

B. bailee.

C. owner.

D. dispatcher.

ANSWER: B

49. Mr. A, a tradesman, leaves goods at Mr. Bs house by mistake Mr. B treats the goods as his own. He is bound to pay for them to Mr. A. This is an example for obligation to pay for \_\_\_\_\_

A. non-gratuitous act.

B. gratuitous act.

C. coercion.

D. quantum meruit.

ANSWER: A

50. A contract which rises on the basis of coercion is called as \_\_\_\_\_

A. void contract.

B. voidable contract.

C. illegal contract.

D. lawful contract.

ANSWER: A

51. Contingent contract is a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. void.

B. voidable.

C. valid.

D. illegal.

ANSWER: C



52. A quasi- contract which \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is a contract.
- B. is an agreement.
- C. has only a legal obligation.
- D. contingent contract.

ANSWER: C

53. When an agreement is discovered to be void, any person who have received any advantage under such agreement \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is bound to restore it.
- B. is not bound to return it.
- C. may retain it.
- D. no need to return.

ANSWER: A

54. A minor has been supplied necessaries on credit \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he is not liable.
- B. he is personally liable.
- C. his estate is liable.
- D. he is only personally liable.

ANSWER: C

55. A person who finds goods belonging to another and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bailee.
- B. true owner.
- C. thief.
- D. agent.

ANSWER: A

56. A finder of lost goods is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bailer.
- B. Bailee.
- C. True owner.
- D. Thief.

ANSWER: B

57. Quantum merit means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a non-gratuitous promise.
- B. an implied promise.
- C. as much as is earned.
- D. as much is paid.

ANSWER: C

58. The court may grant rescission was the contract is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. illegal.
- B. void .
- C. unenforceable.

D. voidable at the option of plaintiff.

ANSWER: D

59. If specific performance may be ordered by the court when\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the contract is voidable.
- B. damages are an adequate remedy.
- C. damages are not an adequate remedy.
- D. the contract is void.

ANSWER: C

60. The measure of damages in case of breach of a contract is the difference between the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. contract price and the market price at the date of breach.
- B. contract price and the maximum market price during the terms of contract.
- C. contract price and the price at which the plaintiff might have sold the goods.
- D. contract price and the price fixed by the court.

ANSWER: A

61. A contract of indemnity is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. contingent contract.
- B. wagering contract.
- C. quasi contract.
- D. void agreement.

ANSWER: A

62. Any variance made with out surety consent in the terms of the contract between the principal debtor and the creditor discharges surety \_\_\_\_\_, as to transaction subsequent to variance. as to all transactions. from his liability under the guarantee.

- A. as to transaction prior to variance.
- B. as to transaction subsequent to variance.
- C. as to all transactions.
- D. from his liability under the guarantee.

ANSWER: B

63. The right of subrogation in a contract of guarantee is available to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. creditors.
- B. principle debtors.
- C. surety .
- D. indemnifier.

ANSWER: C

64. The omission of the creditor to sue with in the period of limitation \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. discharges the surety.
- B. dose not discharge the surety.
- C. makes the contract of guarantee void.
- D. makes the contract illegal.

ANSWER: B

65. A bailee has\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a right of particular lien over the good bailed.
- B. a right of general lien.
- C. a right of both particular and general lien.
- D. no lien at all over the goods bailed.

ANSWER: A

66. The position of finder of lost goods is that of a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bailor .
- B. bailee.
- C. surety.
- D. principal debtor.

ANSWER: B

67. A gratuitous bailee is liable for defects in the goods bailed \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. even if he is not aware of them.
- B. only if he is aware of them.
- C. in all cases.
- D. in particular case.

ANSWER: B

68. A who purchases certain goods from B by representation pledges them with C. the pledge is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. invalid.
- B. void.
- C. voidable.
- D. valid.

ANSWER: D

69. A gratuitous bailment is one which is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. supported by consideration.
- B. not Supported by consideration.
- C. not enforced by law.
- D. void.

ANSWER: B

70. For a valid ratification the principal must have contractual capacity \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at the time of the contract and at the time of ratification .
- B. at the time of ratification.
- C. at the time of contract.
- D. at any time.

ANSWER: A

71. An agent is personally liable \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when he acts for an undisclosed principal.
- B. when he acts for a named principal.
- C. when he acts for a principal not in existence.
- D. when he act as a sub-agent.

ANSWER: A

72. For a general balance of accounts between a factor and principal, the factor\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. does not have any lien on the goods of his principal.
- B. have a particular lien on the goods of his principle.
- C. has a general lien on the goods of his principal.
- D. has not a general lien on the goods of his principal.

ANSWER: C

73. If there no agreement, an agent is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. not entitled to any remuneration.
- B. entitled reasonable remuneration.
- C. entitled to remuneration which he thinks is reasonable.
- D. gets commission only.

ANSWER: B

74. For his commission of remuneration an agent has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a general lien .
- B. a particular lien.
- C. no lien at all.
- D. neither general lien nor particular lien.

ANSWER: B

75. Concept of caveat emptor denotes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. buyer behavior.
- B. customer loyalty.
- C. customer awareness on purchase.
- D. customer attitude.

ANSWER: C

76. In a sale, the property in goods \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is transferred to the buyer.
- B. is yet to be transferred to the buyer.
- C. may be transferred at future time.
- D. is transferred when the buyer pays the price.

ANSWER: A

77. In sale, If the goods are destroyed, the loss falls on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. third party.
- B. the seller.
- C. partly on the buyer and partly on the seller.
- D. the buyer.

ANSWER: D

78. Specific goods are those which are identified \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at the time of contract of sale.
- B. by an expert.
- C. by the seller.
- D. by the buyer.

ANSWER: A

79. If a price is not determined by the parties in a contract of sale the buyer is bound to pay \_\_\_\_\_. a reasonable price. the price which the buyer is reasonable.

- A. the price demanded by the seller.
- B. a reasonable price.
- C. the price demanded by the seller.
- D. cost.

ANSWER: B

80. The doctrine of caveat emptor applies \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in case of implied conditions and warranties.
- B. when the buyer does not intimate the purpose of seller and depends upon his on skill and judgment.
- C. when goods are sold by sample.
- D. when goods are sold by description.

ANSWER: B

81. If sale is by sample as well as by description, the implied condition is that the goods shall correspond with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sample.
- B. description.
- C. both sample and description.
- D. either sample or description.

ANSWER: C

82. In a sale , there is an implied condition on the part of seller that he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has right to sell the goods.
- B. is in position of the goods.
- C. will have the right sell.
- D. will assure the goods.

ANSWER: A

83. A condition is a stipulation which is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. essential to the main purpose of contract of sale.
- B. not essential to the main purpose of the contract of sale.
- C. collateral to the main purpose of contract of sale.
- D. additional security.

ANSWER: A

84. In the case of breach of a warranty, the buyer can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. repudiate the contract.
- B. claim damage only.
- C. refuses to pay the price.
- D. refuses to take the delivery of the goods.

ANSWER: B

85. The main objective of a contract of sale is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. transfer of possessing of goods.

- B. transfer of property in goods from seller to buyer.
- C. delivery of goods.
- D. payment of price.

ANSWER: B

86. Risk follows ownership \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only when goods have been delivered.
- B. only when price has been paid.
- C. whether delivery has been made or not.
- D. even when the price has not been paid.

ANSWER: C

87. In an agreement to sell, the seller can sue for price if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the goods have been delivered to the buyer.
- B. the goods have not been delivered to the buyer.
- C. there is a specific agreement.
- D. there is a general agreement.

ANSWER: C

88. The negotiable instrument act was first passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 1880.
- B. 1881.
- C. 1882.
- D. 1879.

ANSWER: B

89. The word negotiable mean \_\_\_\_\_

- A. transferable by hand
- B. transferable by law
- C. transferable by delivery
- D. none

ANSWER: C

90. In legal terms a person who receives a negotiable instrument in good faith and for valuable consideration is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Holder in due course
- B. Holder
- C. Holder for value.
- D. None

ANSWER: A

91. A negotiable instrument drawn in india on a person residing in india and payable outside india is know as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Inland instrument
- B. Indo-foreign instrument
- C. foreign instrument
- D. none

ANSWER: A

92. A negotiable instrument in which no time for payment is specified is payable:

- A. after acceptance
- B. after one month
- C. after sight
- D. on demand

ANSWER: D

93. The negotiable instrument act makes specific mention of three instruments, namely promissory note, bill of exchange and \_\_\_\_\_

- A. bank draft
- B. hundi
- C. cheque
- D. none of these

ANSWER: C

94. A bill of exchange dishonoured due to non-acceptance by the drawee, becomes \_\_\_\_\_

- A. void
- B. invalid
- C. voidable
- D. none

ANSWER: D

95. A person who is directed to pay the amount of bill of exchange is know as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. drawer
- B. payee
- C. drawee
- D. creditor

ANSWER: C

96. A bill of exchange payable to bearer on demand is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. voidable
- B. valid
- C. invalid
- D. conditional

ANSWER: C

97. Which of the following is a valid promissory note?

- A. I owe you some amount
- B. I owe you Rs 100
- C. I promise to pay A or order Rs 500
- D. I promise to pay the bearer Rs 500

ANSWER: C

98. which of the following is not an essential of a valid promissory note?

- A. A promissory note must be signed by the maker
- B. It must be in writing
- C. It must be stamped

D. It must be registered

ANSWER: D

99. After the dishonour of a negotiable instrument, the holder may get the fact of dishonour authenticated by a notary public. The "noting" may be done in case of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Promissory note
- B. Cheque
- C. Bill of exchange
- D. Both (a) and (c)

ANSWER: D

100. In case of dishonour of a cheque, the holder's remedy is against the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. drawee of a cheque
- B. indorsee of a cheque
- C. drawer of cheque
- D. both (a) and (c)

ANSWER: C

101. A bill of exchange is discharged when its acceptor by negotiation back, become its holder \_\_\_\_\_

- A. at maturity
- B. after maturity
- C. before maturity
- D. both (a) and (b)

ANSWER: D

102. In which of the following cases of forgery, a banker is discharged from liability by making a payment in due course \_\_\_\_\_ -

- A. payee's indorsement
- B. drawer's signatures
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. none of these

ANSWER: A

103. The payment of a negotiable instrument becomes due \_\_\_\_\_

- A. at maturity
- B. after maturity
- C. before maturity
- D. on 3rd day of maturity

ANSWER: A

104. A hundi which is payable 'at sight' is know as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. miadi hundi
- B. darshani hundi
- C. zikri
- D. none

ANSWER: B

105. The term 'jokham' means the \_\_\_\_\_



- A. conditions
- B. free
- C. risk
- D. unconditions

ANSWER: C

106. The negotiable instrument drawn in favour of a minor is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. void
- B. valid
- C. voidable
- D. invalid

ANSWER: B

107. which of the following is not competent to draw a valid negotiable instrument

- A. sole proprietor
- B. company
- C. partnership firm
- D. insolvent

ANSWER: D

108. A contract of sale may be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. absolute only.
- B. condition only.
- C. absolute and conditional.
- D. indemnity.

ANSWER: C

109. The sale of goods act, 1930 does not cover \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. existing good.
- B. immovable goods.
- C. future goods.
- D. services.

ANSWER: B

110. S and P gets into a shop. S says to the shopkeeper, C let P have the goods, and if he does not pay you, I will. This is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. contract of guarantee.
- B. contract of indemnity.
- C. wagering contract.
- D. quasi-contract.

ANSWER: A

111. A bailer is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a right of a particular lien over the goods bailed
- B. a right of generation
- C. a right of both particular and general lien
- D. no lien at all over the goods bailed

ANSWER: A

112. The position of a finder of lost goods is that of a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bailer.
- B. bailee.
- C. surety.
- D. principal debtors.

ANSWER: A

113. The gratuitous bailer is liable to the bailer for the defects in the goods bailed \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. even if he is not aware of them.
- B. only if he is aware of them.
- C. in all cases of loss.
- D. in certain case of loss.

ANSWER: B

114. If the goods of the bailer get missed up with the like goods of the bailer by the act of god, the mixture belongs to the bailer and the bailer in proportion to their shares but the cost of separation will have to be borne by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the bailee.
- B. the bailer.
- C. both of them in proportion to the value of their goods.
- D. third party.

ANSWER: A

115. A bailee fails to return the goods according to the bailers direction. He takes reasonable care of the goods but still the goods are lost. The loss will fall on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the bailee.
- B. the bailer.
- C. on both of them.
- D. neither of them.

ANSWER: A

116. A, who purchases certain goods from B by a misrepresentation pledges them with C. the pledge is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. void.
- B. valid.
- C. voidable.
- D. invalid.

ANSWER: A

117. In a sale, the property in goods \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is transferred to the buyer.
- B. is yet to be transferred to the buyers.
- C. may be transferred at a future time.
- D. is transferred when the buyer pays the price.

ANSWER: A

118. In a sale, if the goods are destroyed, the loss falls on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the buyer.
- B. the seller.
- C. partly on the buyer and partly on the seller.
- D. the seller if price has not been paid.

ANSWER: A

119. The term property as used in the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. possession.
- B. ownership.
- C. ownership as well as possession.
- D. the subject matter of contract of sale.

ANSWER: B

120. If a price is not determined by the parties in a contract of sale, the buyer is bound to pay\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the price demanded by the seller.
- B. a reasonable price.
- C. the price which the buyer thinks is reasonable.
- D. the price to be determined by a third independent person.

ANSWER: B

121. The doctrine of caveat emptor applies\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in case of implied conditions and warranties.
- B. when the buyer does not intimate the purpose to the seller and depends upon his own skill and judgment.
- C. when goods are sold by sample.
- D. when goods are sold by description.

ANSWER: A

122. If a sale is by sample as well as by description, the implied condition is that the goods shall correspond with\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sample.
- B. description.
- C. both sample and description.
- D. either sample or description.

ANSWER: C

123. In a sale, there is an implied condition on the part of the seller that he\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has a right to sell the goods.
- B. is in possession of the goods.
- C. will have the right to sell.
- D. will acquire the goods.

ANSWER: A

124. A condition is a stipulation which is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. essential to the main purpose of contract of sale.
- B. not essential to the main purpose of contract of sale.
- C. collateral to the main purpose of contract of sale.

D. not mandatory.

ANSWER: A

125. In case of breach of a warranty, the buyer can\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. repudiate the contract.
- B. claim damages only.
- C. return the goods.
- D. refuse to pay the price.

ANSWER: B

126. In case of breach of a warranty, the buyer can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. claim damages only.
- B. repudiate the contract.
- C. cannot return the goods.
- D. refuse to take delivery of the goods.

ANSWER: B

127. The main objective of a contract of sale is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. transfer of possession of goods.
- B. transfer of property in goods.
- C. delivery of goods.
- D. payment of price.

ANSWER: B

128. Risk follows ownership\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only when goods have been delivered.
- B. only when price has been paid.
- C. whether delivery has been made or not.
- D. even when price has not been paid.

ANSWER: C

129. In an agreement to sell, the seller gets for price if\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the goods have been delivered to the buyer.
- B. the goods have not been delivered to the buyer.
- C. there is specific agreement.
- D. it is not a specific agreement.

ANSWER: C

130. In a contract of sale, unless goods are ascertained, there is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a sale.
- B. an agreement to sell.
- C. an agreement to sale
- D. an unenforceable agreement.

ANSWER: B

131. Where there is an unconditional contract for the sale of specific goods in a deliverable state, the property in the goods passes to the buyer when\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the goods are delivered to the buyer.

- B. the price is paid by the buyer.
- C. the contract is made.
- D. the buyer accepts the good.

ANSWER: C

132. If the contract is silent as to the party who is to appropriate the goods\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the buyer is to appropriate.
- B. goods seller is to be appropriate.
- C. the party who under the contract is first to act is to appropriate.
- D. any party may appropriate.

ANSWER: C

133. In a C.I.F., contract the property in goods passes from the seller to the buyer when the\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. goods are shipped.
- B. goods are received by the buyer.
- C. contract is entered into.
- D. price is paid.

ANSWER: A

134. There is a constructive delivery of goods\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when the seller hands over to the buyer the key of the warehouse where the goods are lying.
- B. where a third person in possession of the goods acknowledged to the buyer that he holds them on his behalf.
- C. when the seller physically delivers the goods to the buyers.
- D. when the seller asks the buyer to take delivery of the goods.

ANSWER: B

135. Where there is no specific agreement as to place, the goods sold are to be delivered at the place\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at which they are at the time of sale.
- B. of the buyer.
- C. desired by the buyer.
- D. to be determined by the seller.

ANSWER: A

136. Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are sent by the seller to the buyer by a route involved sea transit, the seller\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. must inform the buyer in time to get the goods insured.
- B. may insure the goods.
- C. must insure the goods.
- D. did not inform the buyer.

ANSWER: A

137. Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are delivered to the buyer and he rejects them\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he is not bound to return them to the seller.
- B. it is sufficient if he intimates to the seller that he has rejected the goods.

- C. he is bound to deliver them to the seller.
- D. he may keep them with him.

ANSWER: B

138. A seller delivers goods in excess of the quantity ordered for. The buyer may\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. accept the whole.
- B. rejects the whole.
- C. accept the goods ordered for and return the excess.
- D. accept the part of goods.

ANSWER: A

139. Where the neglect or refusal of the buyer to take delivery of goods amounts to a repudiation of the contract, the seller may sue for the\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. price or damages.
- B. price only.
- C. damages only.
- D. both for price and damages.

ANSWER: A

140. The lien of an unpaid seller depends on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. possession.
- B. title.
- C. ownership.
- D. whether the buyer has paid the price or not.

ANSWER: A

141. The first factories act in India was passed in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1881.
- B. 1882.
- C. 1848.
- D. 1934.

ANSWER: A

142. The factories Act, 1948 came into force on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1.4.1948.
- B. 1.4.1949.
- C. 1.4.1848.
- D. 1.4.1849.

ANSWER: A

143. The Act extends to whole India including the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Assam.
- B. Sikkim.
- C. Jammu & Kashmir.
- D. Gujarat.

ANSWER: C

144. The amendment in factories Act made during 1984, came into force with effect from \_\_\_\_\_ & others

from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1.12.1987,1.6.1988.
- B. 1.12.1997,1.6.1998.
- C. 1.12.1977,1.6.1978.
- D. 1.12.1967,1.6.1968.

ANSWER: A

145. \_\_\_\_\_ is a premises whereon 10 or more persons are engaged if power is used, or 20 or more persons are engaged if power is not used, in a manufacturing process.

- A. Railway workshops.
- B. Precincts.
- C. Production department.
- D. A factory.

ANSWER: D

146. Premises including the \_\_\_\_\_ thereof.

- A. factory.
- B. precincts.
- C. safety procedures.
- D. activities.

ANSWER: B

147. If an article becomes commercially known as something different from which it requires its existence, it is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. manufacturing process.
- B. selling process.
- C. deciding process.
- D. factory process.

ANSWER: A

148. An Adult is a person who has completed his \_\_\_\_\_ year of the age.

- A. 18th.
- B. 19th.
- C. 20th.
- D. 21st.

ANSWER: A

149. An Adolescent is a person who has completed his \_\_\_\_\_ year of age but has not completed his 18th year.

- A. 13th.
- B. 14th.
- C. 15th.
- D. 16th.

ANSWER: C

150. A Child is a person who has not completed \_\_\_\_\_ year of age.

- A. 12th.
- B. 15th.

C. 14th.

D. 13th.

ANSWER: B

151. A young person mean a person who is either a child or \_\_\_\_\_.

A. adult.

B. adolescent.

C. competent person.

D. kid.

ANSWER: B

152. \_\_\_\_\_ means any engine, motor or other appliance which generates or otherwise provides power.

A. Prime mover.

B. Earth mover.

C. Power mover.

D. Electrical energy.

ANSWER: A

153. \_\_\_\_\_ means electrical energy or any other form of energy which is mechanically transmitted and is not generated by human or animal energy.

A. Power.

B. Prime mover.

C. Motor.

D. Appliance.

ANSWER: A

154. \_\_\_\_\_ of a factory means the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory.

A. Occupier.

B. Inspector.

C. Factory manager.

D. Factory owner.

ANSWER: A

155. Work of the same kind is carried out by 2 or more set of workers working during different periods of the day is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. shift.

B. relay

C. general work.

D. over time.

ANSWER: A

156. Set of shifts is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. general shift.

B. relay.

C. overtime.

D. continuous work.

ANSWER: B



157. Every person, who undertakes to design or manufacture any article for use in any factory, may carry or arrange for the carrying out of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. necessary work.
- B. necessary provisions.
- C. necessary research.
- D. the duties & responsibilities.

ANSWER: C

158. \_\_\_\_\_ has the power to require medical examination of a young person working in a factory.

- A. Factory manager.
- B. A Doctor.
- C. Occupier.
- D. An inspector.

ANSWER: D

159. \_\_\_\_\_ shall carry out examination of persons engaged in factories in dangerous occupations or process.

- A. Occupier.
- B. Inspector.
- C. Manager.
- D. Certifying surgeon.

ANSWER: D

160. \_\_\_\_\_ of the factories act deals with the provisions ensuring the health of the workers.

- A. Chapters III (sections 11 to 20).
- B. Chapters II (sections 21 to 30).
- C. Chapters I (sections 31 to 40).
- D. Chapters V (sections 41 to 50).

ANSWER: A

161. Provisions relating to hazardous process has been dealt by \_\_\_\_\_ of the factories act,1948.

- A. Chapter IV section 41-A to 41-H.
- B. Chapter IV section 41-B to 41-I.
- C. Chapter IV section 41-C to 41-J.
- D. Chapter IV section 41-D to 41-K.

ANSWER: A

162. \_\_\_\_\_ shall examine an application for the establishment of a factory involving a hazardous process.

- A. The site appraisal committee.
- B. An occupier.
- C. Inspect.
- D. Members of the inquiry committee.

ANSWER: A

163. Welfare measures has been dealt in \_\_\_\_\_ of the factories act,1948.

- A. chapter V section 41 to 51.

- B. chapter V section 42 to 52.
- C. chapter V section 42 to 50.
- D. chapter V section 41 to 50.

ANSWER: C

164. According to welfare measures how many first aid boxes with prescribed contents should be maintained for every 150 workers?

- A. One.
- B. Only one.
- C. Atleast one.
- D. More than one.

ANSWER: C

165. \_\_\_\_\_ shall be provided & maintained, a suitable room or rooms for use of children under the age of 6 years of the women workers of the factories.

- A. Creches.
- B. Fencing of machinery.
- C. Protection of eyes.
- D. Self-acting machine.

ANSWER: A

166. No \_\_\_\_\_ worker shall be required or allowed to work in a factory for more than 48 hours in any week.

- A. women.
- B. young.
- C. adult.
- D. adolescent.

ANSWER: C

167. \_\_\_\_\_ means of escape of all persons from fire.

- A. Prevention.
- B. Prohibition.
- C. Safe.
- D. Corrective action.

ANSWER: C

168. \_\_\_\_\_ will entitle a young person to work as a child or adult.

- A. Certificate of fitness.
- B. Revocation of certificate of fitness.
- C. Medical examination.
- D. Safety provisions.

ANSWER: A

169. \_\_\_\_\_ provide for the grant for the grant of a certain period of leave with wages to workmen.

- A. Chapter X 80 to 86.
- B. Chapter IX 81 to 87.
- C. Chapter VII 74 to 80.
- D. Chapter VIII 78 to 84.

ANSWER: D

170. No \_\_\_\_\_ shall be required or allowed to work in any factory on any day on which he has already been working in another factory.

- A. child.
- B. adolescent.
- C. woman.
- D. adult.

ANSWER: A

171. The employees provident funds and miscellaneous provisions act, has been passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1951.
- B. 1952.
- C. 1953.
- D. 1954.

ANSWER: B

172. The membership of the \_\_\_\_\_ was initially restricted employees whose monthly pay did not exceed Rs.300.

- A. employee provident scheme.
- B. gratuity scheme.
- C. pension scheme.
- D. state insurance scheme.

ANSWER: A

173. \_\_\_\_\_ means the central PF commissioner, additional CPF commissioner, RPF commissioner or such other officer as may be authorized by the central government.

- A. Authorized officer.
- B. Commissioner.
- C. Inspector.
- D. Recovery officer.

ANSWER: A

174. \_\_\_\_\_ means the provident fund established under the employees provident fund scheme.

- A. Contribution.
- B. Money.
- C. Fund.
- D. Scheme.

ANSWER: C

175. \_\_\_\_\_ means any industry specified in schedule I, and includes any other industry added to the schedule by notification under section 4.

- A. Factory.
- B. Firm.
- C. Industry.
- D. Manufacturing unit.

ANSWER: C

176. \_\_\_\_\_ in relation to an employee, who is the member of the pension scheme, means the attainment by the said employee, of the age of 58 yrs.

- A. Retirement.
- B. Superannuation.
- C. Golden handshake.
- D. Fund.

ANSWER: B

177. \_\_\_\_\_ means the employees provident funds appellate tribunal constituted under section 7-D.

- A. Central government.
- B. State government.
- C. Tribunal.
- D. Appropriate government.

ANSWER: C

178. \_\_\_\_\_ is deemed to include also the cash value of any food concession allowed to the employee.

- A. Dearness allowance.
- B. Food allowance.
- C. Salary.
- D. Accommodation.

ANSWER: A

179. \_\_\_\_\_ means an employee who is not liable under the act to pay the employees contribution.

- A. Employee of military or air forces.
- B. Employee of Indian naval.
- C. Exempted employee.
- D. Dependent employee.

ANSWER: C

180. \_\_\_\_\_ means a condition which requires medical treatment and attendance and necessitates abstention from work on medical grounds.

- A. Accident.
- B. Injury.
- C. Sickness.
- D. Medical leave.

ANSWER: C

181. \_\_\_\_\_ means labor resulting in the issue of diving child, or labor after 26 weeks of pregnancy resulting in the issue of a child whether alive or dead.

- A. Confinement.
- B. Grievances.
- C. Maternity benefit.
- D. Stringent.

ANSWER: A

182. The E.S.I Corporation will keep its \_\_\_\_\_ expenses within the limit so prescribed by the central

government.

- A. general.
- B. administrative.
- C. monthly.
- D. insurance.

ANSWER: B

183. The E.S.I Corporation shall submit its \_\_\_\_\_ to the central government about its work and activities.

- A. financial statement.
- B. budget.
- C. accounts.
- D. annual report.

ANSWER: D

184. Rule \_\_\_\_\_ lays down the method of calculation of the employees & employers contribution to E.S.I.

- A. 15.
- B. 16.
- C. 17.
- D. 18.

ANSWER: A

185. \_\_\_\_\_ means the director general, insurance commissioner, joint insurance commissioner, regional director or such other officer as may be authorized by the central government.

- A. Commissioner.
- B. Authorized officer.
- C. Inspector.
- D. Recovery officer.

ANSWER: C

186. The period of limitation for an appeal under section 82 of the E.S.I act shall be \_\_\_\_\_ days.

- A. 30.
- B. 60.
- C. 90.
- D. 120.

ANSWER: B

187. \_\_\_\_\_ means any body corporate and includes a firm and other associations of individuals.

- A. Association of individuals.
- B. Factory.
- C. Company.
- D. Partnership.

ANSWER: C

188. \_\_\_\_\_ means any person appointed or acting as the representative of another person for the purpose of carrying on such other persons trade or business, but does not include and individual manager subordinate to an employer.

- A. Representative.

- B. Employee.
- C. Nominee.
- D. Managing agent.

ANSWER: D

189. Disablement can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ types.

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 4.
- D. 5.

ANSWER: B

190. \_\_\_\_\_ means any person responsible for the supervision and control of the establishment.

- A. Inspector.
- B. Occupier.
- C. Factory manager.
- D. Principal employer.

ANSWER: D

191. Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the E.S.I act deals with budget estimates.

- A. 30.
- B. 31.
- C. 32.
- D. 33.

ANSWER: C

192. Certain provisions of the \_\_\_\_\_ is applicable to E.S.I Act.

- A. income tax Act.
- B. gratuity Act.
- C. P.F Act.
- D. wages Act.

ANSWER: A

193. The E.S.I Act deals finance and audit under \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chapter III section 26 to 37.
- B. Chapter IV section 27 to 38.
- C. Chapter V section 28 to 39.
- D. Chapter VI section 29 to 40.

ANSWER: A

194. Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the E.S.I Act, deals with the holding of property.

- A. 28.
- B. 29.
- C. 30.
- D. 31.

ANSWER: B

195. Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the E.S.I Act deals with accounts, audit & valuation of assets & liabilities.

- A. 30.
- B. 31.
- C. 32.
- D. 33.

ANSWER: D

196. The E.S.I corporation shall value its assets & liabilities once in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 2 years.
- B. 3 years.
- C. 4 years.
- D. 5 years.

ANSWER: D

197. E.S.I Act deals contributions under \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chapter III 37 to 44-A.
- B. Chapter IV 38 to 45-B.
- C. Chapter V 39 to 46-C.
- D. Chapter VI 40 to 47-D.

ANSWER: B

198. The E.S.I amendment Act, 1989 has omitted \_\_\_\_\_ to the Act.

- A. Schedule I.
- B. Schedule II.
- C. Schedule III.
- D. Schedule IV.

ANSWER: A

199. The E.S.I amendment Act,1989 has inserted \_\_\_\_\_ which make provision for setting up of an independent machinery for recovery of arrears of the E.S.I contributions.

- A. sections 44-B to 45.
- B. sections 45-C to 45 -1.
- C. sections 46-D to 45-2.
- D. sections 47-E to 45-3.

ANSWER: B

200. The right to reserve any payment of any benefit under the E.S.I Act shall not be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. commutable.
- B. enactable.
- C. negotiable.
- D. transferable.

ANSWER: D

201. The sale of goods is the most common of all \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. insurance contracts.
- B. commercial contracts.
- C. banking contracts.
- D. legal contracts.

ANSWER: B

202. Prior to the sale of goods act, the law of sale of goods was contained in chapter VII of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The Indian contract Act,1872.
- B. The transfer of property Act,1882.
- C. The consumer protection Act,1938.
- D. The companies Act,1956.

ANSWER: A

203. Contract of sale includes sale and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. agreement to sell.
- B. credit stipulations.
- C. transfer of property in goods.
- D. mortgage.

ANSWER: A

204. The sale of goods act had been passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 1930.
- B. 1931.
- C. 1932.
- D. 1933.

ANSWER: A

205. The sale of good act, deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. goods.
- B. mortgage.
- C. pledge.
- D. actionable claims & money.

ANSWER: A

206. Factories and establishments employing \_\_\_\_\_ or more persons covered under the employees PF & miscellaneous provisions act.

- A. 40.
- B. 50.
- C. 60.
- D. 70.

ANSWER: B

207. The membership of the employees PF scheme was initially restricted to Rs.\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 100.
- B. 200.
- C. 300.
- D. 400.

ANSWER: C

208. The present limit for employees P.F is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1500.
- B. 2500.
- C. 3500.



D. 4500.

ANSWER: C

209. Amendment to the employees PF & Miscellaneous act has been made during the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1965.
- B. 1975.
- C. 1985.
- D. 1995.

ANSWER: D

210. Section \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the basic wages under PF Act.

- A. 1 ( a ).
- B. 2 ( b ).
- C. 3 ( c ).
- D. 4 ( d ).

ANSWER: B

211. \_\_\_\_\_ means any industry the control of which by the union has been declared by a Act of parliament to be expedient in the public interest.

- A. Situational industry
- B. Seasonal industry
- C. Legal industry
- D. Controlled industry

ANSWER: D

212. \_\_\_\_\_ includes person engaged as an apprentice not being an apprentice engaged under the apprentices Act,1961.

- A. Exempted employee.
- B. Apprentice.
- C. Trainee.
- D. Employee.

ANSWER: D

213. The employees provident fund and miscellaneous provisions act has been enforced since \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1952.
- B. 1953.
- C. 1954.
- D. 1955.

ANSWER: A

214. \_\_\_\_\_ means an allowance payable for the time being to an employee of any factory or other establishment during any period in which the establishment is not working for retaining his service.

- A. Retaining allowance.
- B. Dearness allowance.
- C. Interim relief.
- D. Temporary allowance.

ANSWER: A

215. The employees deposit-linked insurance scheme can be otherwise called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fund saving scheme.
- B. unit linked insurance scheme.
- C. deposit scheme.
- D. insurance scheme.

ANSWER: D

216. The insurance scheme came into force on the 1st day of august, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1974.
- B. 1975.
- C. 1976.
- D. 1977.

ANSWER: C

217. The central government may by notification in the official gazette, constitute a \_\_\_\_\_ called the central board for administering the employee related important schemes.

- A. authorizing officer.
- B. board of authority.
- C. board of trustees.
- D. committee of persons.

ANSWER: C

218. A tribunal of EPF appellate tribunal shall consist of \_\_\_\_\_ to be appointed by the central government.

- A. commission & appellate officer.
- B. two persons.
- C. one person only.
- D. financial advisor.

ANSWER: C

219. Under the E.P.F & miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952. The tribunal can rectify its mistake within the period of \_\_\_\_\_ years from the date of its order.

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 4.
- D. 5.

ANSWER: D

220. Under the E.P.F & miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952, any order made by the tribunal finally disposing of an appeal shall not be questioned in any \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. constitution.
- B. appellate.
- C. court of law.
- D. tribunal.

ANSWER: C

221. The payment of gratuity Act has been passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1972.

B. 1973.

C. 1974.

D. 1976.

ANSWER: A

222. \_\_\_\_\_ is a payment which is intended to help an employee after his retirement whether the retirement is the result of the rules of superannuation or of some physical ability.

A. Leave salary.

B. Provident fund.

C. Pension.

D. Gratuity.

ANSWER: D

223. The latest amendment to the payment of gratuity Act was made in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1997.

B. 1998.

C. 1999.

D. 2000.

ANSWER: B

224. Controlling authority means authority appointees by the \_\_\_\_\_, under the payment of gratuity act.

A. appropriate government.

B. central government.

C. state government.

D. constitution.

ANSWER: A

225. The payment of gratuity (Amendment) Act, 1994 has abolished the limited of wages from the definition of the term \_\_\_\_\_

A. employer.

B. employee.

C. retirement.

D. superannuation.

ANSWER: B

226. Section \_\_\_\_\_ deals with circumstances in which gratuity becomes payable to an employee and the cases when gratuity may be forfeited.

A. 4.

B. 2.

C. 3.

D. 5.

ANSWER: A

227. Gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service of not less than \_\_\_\_\_ years.

A. 2.

B. 3.

C. 4.

D. 5.

ANSWER: D

228. The amount of gratuity payable to an employee shall not exceed Rs. \_\_\_\_\_, before the amendment of the act.

- A. 250000.
- B. 300000.
- C. 350000.
- D. 400000.

ANSWER: A

229. The payment of gratuity amendment act,1997 raised the maximum limit of gratuity to Rs. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 250000.
- B. 300000.
- C. 350000.
- D. 400000.

ANSWER: C

230. The payment of gratuity amendment act of 1987 has made provision for \_\_\_\_\_ of employers liability to pay gratuity under the act.

- A. confinement.
- B. partial contribution.
- C. equal contribution.
- D. compulsory insurance

ANSWER: D

231. A legal heir of an employee who is eligible for payment of gratuity shall apply ordinarily within \_\_\_\_\_ year/years from the date he gratuity became payable to him.

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.

ANSWER: A

232. The employer shall arrange to pay the amount of gratuity within \_\_\_\_\_ days from the date it becomes payable to the person to whom the gratuity is payable.

- A. 30.
- B. 45.
- C. 60.
- D. 90.

ANSWER: A

233. The payment of gratuity amendment act 1984 has inserted two new sections, i.e., \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Section 6 and section 6-A.
- B. Section 7-A and section 7-B.
- C. Section 8-B ad section 8-C.
- D. Section 9-C and section 9-D.

ANSWER: B

234. Section \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the penalties under the payment of gratuity act.

- A. 9.
- B. 10.
- C. 11.
- D. 12.

ANSWER: A

235. The payment of gratuity amendment act, 1984 has inserted two new sections which deals with the appointment of \_\_\_\_\_ for the purposes of the act & their powers.

- A. tribunal.
- B. inspectors.
- C. constitution.
- D. authorities.

ANSWER: B

236. The maternity benefit act has been passed in the year\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1960.
- B. 1961.
- C. 1962.
- D. 1963.

ANSWER: B

237. The latest amendment to the maternity benefit act was made in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1988.
- B. 1989.
- C. 1990.
- D. 1991.

ANSWER: A

238. The payment of wages act was been passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1934.
- B. 1935.
- C. 1936.
- D. 1937.

ANSWER: C

239. The payment of wages act does not apply to persons whose wages exceed Rs.\_\_\_\_\_ per month.

- A. 1000.
- B. 1600.
- C. 2000.
- D. 2600.

ANSWER: B

240. The latest amendment to the payment of wages act was made in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1982.
- B. 1983.

C. 1984.

D. 1985.

ANSWER: A

241. Latest amendment to the payment of wages act came into force with effect from\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 15.10.1982.

B. 14.10.1982.

C. 13.10.1982.

D. 16.10.1982.

ANSWER: A

242. General rules regarding payment of wages has been dealt from sections \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 3 to 6.

B. 4 to 7.

C. 5 to 8.

D. 6 to 9.

ANSWER: A

243. Every person responsible for the payment of wages under section 3 shall fix period known as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Payment periods.

B. Earning periods.

C. Wages periods.

D. Claim periods.

ANSWER: C

244. A wage period shall not exceed \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1 month.

B. 2 months.

C. 3 months.

D. 4 months

ANSWER: A

245. The wages of every person employed upon or in any railway, factory or industrial or other establishment upon or in which less than 1000 persons are employed shall be paid before the expiry of \_\_\_\_\_ day of the following wage period.

A. 5th.

B. 7th.

C. 9th.

D. 14th.

ANSWER: B

246. Payment of wages in \_\_\_\_\_ is not permitted.

A. kind.

B. demand draft.

C. current coin.

D. due.

ANSWER: A

247. The number of workers exceeds 1000, the wages shall be paid before the expiry of the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the following wage period.

- A. 7th.
- B. 8th.
- C. 9th.
- D. 10th.

ANSWER: D

248. Deductions from wages has been dealt from sections \_\_\_\_\_ of the payment of wages act,1936.

- A. 5 to 11.
- B. 6 to 12.
- C. 7 to 13.
- D. 8 to 14.

ANSWER: C

249. The minimum wages Act was been passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1964.
- B. 1972.
- C. 1936.
- D. 1948.

ANSWER: D

250. According to the minimum wages act, 1948 adolescent means a person who has completed his \_\_\_\_\_ year of age but not completed his 18th year.

- A. 13th.
- B. 14th.
- C. 15th.
- D. 17th.

ANSWER: B

Staff Name  
RAJESH MAHARAJAN J .