

035/2026

Question Booklet
Alpha Code

A

Question Booklet
Serial Number

Total No. of questions : 100

Time : 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Maximum : 100 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The question booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied to him contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball-Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.

13. In Kancha Ilaiah's Note about terms and concepts, why does he avoid labels like lower castes or Harijans for OBCs/SCs?
- (A) Because such labels subordinate productive castes; he prefers terms emerging from Dalit bahun history for these group
- (B) Because these terms are linguistically incorrect in Sanskrit grammar
- (C) Because these labels refer only to religious minorities, not castes
- (D) Because he argues caste categories no longer exist in India

14. With reference to Globalisation, consider the following statements:
- (i) It facilitates the movement of capital, labour, and technology across national borders.
- (ii) It can lead to widening socio-economic inequalities within societies.
- (iii) It eliminates the role of nation-states in economic policy making.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) Only (i) (B) Only (i) & (ii)
- (C) Only (ii) & (iii) (D) All of the above
15. Which of the following factors contribute to depletion of natural resources?
1. Rapid industrialization
 2. Over-extraction of groundwater
 3. Sustainable resource management

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1 only (D) 1,2 and 3

16. Match the following:

List I	List II
A. MNREGS	1. Livelihood security through rural employment
B. Kudumbasree	2. Women-centred poverty eradication programme
C. Panchayati Raj Institutions	3. Local self-governance system

Select the correct answer:

- (A) A-1, B-2, C-3 (B) A-2, B-1, C-3
- (C) A-3, B-2, C-1 (D) A-1, B-3, C-2

17. Reason and Assertion

Assertion [A]: Development projects such as dams and mining often cause displacement of local communities.

Reason [R]: Tribal and rural communities frequently inhabit resource-rich regions targeted for development projects.

- (A) Both [A] and [R] are correct and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
- (B) Both [A] and [R] are correct but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]
- (C) [A] is correct but [R] is incorrect
- (D) [A] is incorrect but [R] is correct

18. Which of the following environmental issues is primarily associated with increase in greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere?

- (A) Desertification (B) Global warming
(C) Soil salinization (D) Land fragmentation

19. Identify the incorrect pair:

- (A) MNREGS — Rural employment guarantee scheme
(B) Kudumbasree — Women empowerment programme in Kerala
(C) Gender auditing — Evaluation of gender equality in policies
(D) Globalisation — Restriction of cross-border economic flows

20. Which of the following best describes the objective of Gender Auditing in development programmes?

- (A) Measuring economic growth of a country
(B) Assessing gender equality in policies, programmes and institutions
(C) Monitoring industrial productivity
(D) Evaluating environmental sustainability only

21. Consider the following statements regarding religious fundamentalism:

1. It involves strict adherence to religious doctrines.
2. It rejects reinterpretation of sacred texts.
3. It necessarily promotes pluralistic tolerance.
4. Sociologists link it with identity politics.

Which of the statements are NOT correct?

- (A) 3 only (B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only (D) 3 and 4 only

22. Consider the following statements regarding poverty in sociological analysis:

1. Absolute poverty refers to the inability to meet basic survival needs.
2. Relative poverty compares the living standards of individuals within a society.
3. Oscar Lewis proposed the concept of the culture of poverty.
4. Poverty is unrelated to structural inequality.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and 4 only (B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

23. Match the Following

List I

- A. Heteronormativity
B. Homophobia
C. Navtej Singh Johar Case (2018)
D. NALSA Judgment (2014)

List II

1. Recognition of transgender persons as third gender
2. Fear, prejudice or hatred towards homosexual people
3. Decriminalization of homosexuality
4. Social assumption that heterosexuality is the norm

Codes:

- (A) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1 (B) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
(C) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1 (D) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

24. Consider the following statements regarding Untouchability:
1. Untouchability was abolished under Article 16 of the Constitution of India.
 2. Untouchability is historically linked to the caste hierarchy and notions of ritual purity and pollution.
 3. Untouchability exists only in rural India and has disappeared in urban areas.
 4. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was enacted to enforce the constitutional abolition of untouchability.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

25. Consider the following statements regarding Social Exclusion and Indian society:
1. Caste-based discrimination historically contributed to social exclusion of Dalit communities.
 2. Social exclusion can operate through spatial segregation, occupational restrictions, and denial of social mobility.
 3. Social exclusion disappears automatically with economic growth.
 4. Social exclusion may also intersect with gender, ethnicity and disability.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and 3 only (B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (D) 1, 2 and 4 only

26. Which of the following is NOT one of the dimensions of communalism identified by T. K. Oommen?

- (A) Assimilationist (B) Secessionist
(C) Welfarist (D) Structuralist

27. In one of the following Research Design, the researcher has either no knowledge or a limited knowledge about the issue to be studied :

- (A) Explanatory research design (B) Experimental research design
(C) Exploratory research design (D) Descriptive research design

28. The data collection method that can be used for indepth study in a detailed manner:

- (A) Participant Observation (B) Case study
(C) Questionnaire (D) Interview schedule

29. Which among the following is true about Participant Observation method?

- (A) Analyses the content of documents, books, newspapers, magazines and other forms of written material
(B) Studies individual cases often in a natural environment and for a longer period of time
(C) The investigator involves himself in the setting and group life of the research subjects
(D) Information is collected from a sample of individuals representative of the population through their responses to questions.

30. Which among the following steps of social research involves using of quantitative or qualitative techniques to interpret data?
- (A) Report Writing (B) Data Analysis
(C) Data Collection (D) Pilot Study
31. Utilizing existing data sources such as government reports, books and previous research findings for research purpose is:
- (A) Primary data analysis (B) Secondary data analysis
(C) Tertiary data analysis (D) In-depth data analysis
32. Collecting numerical data from a large population is a:
- (A) Quantitative method (B) Qualitative method
(C) Mixed Method (D) Content analysis method
33. Which among the following is availed to track changes and developmental trends over an extended period of time?
- (A) Longitudinal study (B) Case study
(C) Cross sectional study (D) Critical study
34. The project of colonial modernity aimed at the reformation of inhabitants of the colonised places affected different communities or social groups differently which was determined by factors such as
- (A) Structural conditions (B) Regional diversities
(C) Discontent for the colonised elite (D) All of the above
35. When applying the Systems Approach to a family intervention, a social worker views the family as a 'Boundaried System.' If one member suffers from substance abuse, the social worker focuses on the 'Equifinality' principle. What does this imply?
- (A) The worker assumes that the substance abuse has only one root cause that must be fixed.
(B) The worker recognises that the same end state can be reached starting from different initial conditions and through different paths.
(C) The worker focuses on the individual alone as the systems boundaries are impenetrable.
(D) The worker believes that the family system will naturally return to its original state without any intervention
36. Social legislation in a democratic welfare state acts as an instrument of social change. Logically, what is the primary limitation of legislation achieving this change?
- (A) Legislation focuses on the majority and ignores the needs of the marginalised groups
(B) Laws are static while society is dynamic, leading to a 'cultural lag' where legal norms trail behind the social realities.
(C) Legislation is only punitive and cannot be used for developmental purposes
(D) Constitutional provisions prohibit law from intervening in social customs.

37. Which of the following distinguishes 'Social Security' from 'Social Welfare' in a logical framework?
- (A) Social Security is a universal right, whereas Social welfare is only for the poor.
 - (B) Social Welfare is mandatory for the state, whereas social security is only for poor.
 - (C) Social security is primarily an economic response to specific life contingencies, while social welfare is a broader range of social services
 - (D) Social security focuses on future, while social welfare focuses only on the past
38. The 'Residual' view of social policy suggests that state should only intervene when other social institutions like family and market fail. What is a critical logical flaw in this perspective from a 'Social Justice' perspective?
- (A) It ensures that the state budget is efficiently and only on those in need.
 - (B) It makes the state too powerful by allowing it to control all social institutions.
 - (C) It focuses too much on preventive measures and not enough on emergency relief
 - (D) It ignores the fact that social institutions are very often sources of inequality and exclusion.
39. In the Remedial Model of Social Work, the worker is often seen as a 'Clinical' Expert. What is the primary focus of this model?
- (A) Identifying and treating social dysfunction or deviance in individuals of small groups to restore them to normalcy.
 - (B) Distributing wealth in a society to ensure economic equality
 - (C) Building new institutions to foster community growth
 - (D) Changing laws to prevent future occurrences of social problems.
40. Match the following
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. Person in Environment: | a. Systems Theory |
| II. Unconscious Motivation: | b. Social learning Theory |
| III. Boundaries and Subsystem: | c. Ecological Theory |
| IV. Role Modelling | d. Psychodynamic Theory |
- (A) I-a, II-d, III-b, IV-c
 - (B) I-c, II-d, III-a, IV-b
 - (C) I-b, II-d, III-c, IV-a
 - (D) I-a, II-d, III-c, IV-b

46. Assertion [A] : Social stratification persists in modern societies despite formal commitments to equality.
Reason [R] : Institutional mechanisms reproduce inequality through differential access to resources and power.
- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true, but [R] does not correctly explain [A]
 - (B) [A] is true, but [R] is false in contemporary societies.
 - (C) Both [A] and [R] are true, and [R] correctly explains [A]
 - (D) [A] is false, but [R] is true in certain contexts.
47. In a rapidly urbanizing locality, traditional authority collapses, crime rates increase, and normative regulation weakens. This condition most closely reflects:
- (A) The process of modernization through rational institutional development.
 - (B) The emergence of organic solidarity through occupational interdependence.
 - (C) The consolidation of mechanical solidarity through shared beliefs.
 - (D) The state of anomie resulting from weakened collective moral regulation.
48. The welfare orientation of the Indian State is primarily institutionalized through:
- (A) The Directive Principles guiding state policy toward social justice and equity.
 - (B) The Fundamental Duties ensuring moral responsibility among citizens.
 - (C) The Emergency Provisions enabling centralized administrative authority.
 - (D) The Amendment Procedure allowing constitutional flexibility.
49. Arrange the following theories in chronological order of publication:
1. Historical materialism by Karl Marx
 2. Cultural lag by William F. Ogburn
 3. Social evolutionism by Herbert Spencer
 4. Cyclical theory by Pitirim Sorokin
- (A) 3, 1, 2, 4 represents the correct historical sequence.
 - (B) 1, 3, 4, 2 represents the correct historical sequence.
 - (C) 3, 2, 1, 4 represents the correct historical sequence.
 - (D) 1, 3, 2, 4 represents the correct historical sequence.
50. A social institution differs from a social group because it:
- (A) Refers to individuals interacting through direct face-to-face relations.
 - (B) Consists of organized norms and roles to fulfill societal needs.
 - (C) Represents temporary gatherings formed for immediate objectives.
 - (D) Implies biological association based on kinship and heredity.

51. An organization adjusting its policies in response to market competition demonstrates the systems approach to management.
- (A) Viewing organization as closed mechanical unit
 - (B) Treating organization as open adaptive system
 - (C) Ignoring environmental economic influences
 - (D) Operating independently of external factors
52. Assertion [A] : A budget acts as a financial control tool in organizations.
Reason [R] : A budget compares actual performance with planned estimates.
- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true. and [R] explains [A]
 - (B) Both [A] and [R] are true, but [R] does not explain [A]
 - (C) [A] is true, but [R] is false
 - (D) [A] is false, but [R] is true
53. Auditing ensures that financial records present a true and fair view of organizational performance. (True/False)
- (A) True statement regarding audit objectives
 - (B) False statement regarding audit objectives
 - (C) Partially correct accounting assumption
 - (D) Irrelevant statement about management
54. Arrange the stages of the strategic management process in the correct sequence:
1. Strategy implementation
 2. Environmental scanning
 3. Strategy evaluation
 4. Strategy formulation
- (A) 4-2-1-3
 - (B) 2-1-4-3
 - (C) 2-4-1-3
 - (D) 4-1-2-3
55. Consider the following statements regarding the formation of a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860:
1. A society can be formed by subscribing names to a Memorandum of Association.
 2. The Memorandum of Association must be filed with the Registrar for registration
 3. A minimum of seven persons are required to form such a society.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (A) 1 and 2 only
 - (B) 2 and 3 only
 - (C) 1, 2 and 3
 - (D) 1 and 3 only

56. A trustee of a charitable trust diverts a portion of the trust property for purposes not authorized by the trust deed and contrary to the legal obligations imposed on him. In the context of the provisions governing trustees, such an act would most appropriately be classified as:
- (A) Ultra vires action of the trust
 - (B) Breach of trust by the trustee
 - (C) Administrative irregularity in trust management
 - (D) Procedural lapse in trust registration
57. Which of the following statements about POSDCORB is NOT correct?
- (A) It attempts to classify the major functions performed by executives in administration.
 - (B) It assumes that administrative principles can be applied across different types of organizations.
 - (C) It focuses primarily on behavioural dynamics and informal group relations in organizations.
 - (D) It has been widely used as a framework to understand managerial responsibilities.
58. Which of the following provisions would most appropriately be included in the bye-laws of a voluntary organization rather than in its Memorandum of Association?
- (A) Statement of the objectives of the organization
 - (B) Name and registered office of the organization
 - (C) Procedure for conducting annual general meetings
 - (D) Declaration of the organization's area of operation
59. Which of the following statements best reflects the legal position of a society in litigation under the Societies Registration Act, 1860?
- (A) A society must always be sued in the name of all its members.
 - (B) A society cannot be a party to legal proceedings.
 - (C) A society may sue or be sued through designated office bearers.
 - (D) Legal proceedings against a society require prior government approval.
60. A senior administrator notices that two departments are implementing similar programmes independently, leading to duplication of work and inefficient use of resources. He intervenes to integrate their activities. Which POSDCORB function is primarily involved in this action?
- (A) Coordinating
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Organizing
 - (D) Directing

61. Refer to the following statements marked as Assertion [A] and Reason [R]. Choose the correct code :
- Assertion [A]: Distributional analysis promotes equitable allocation of welfare resources.
- Reason [R]: It examines how benefits and costs are shared among different population groups.
- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] explains [A]
 (B) Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] does not explain [A]
 (C) [A] is true but [R] is false
 (D) [A] is false but [R] is true
62. While reviewing a social protection scheme, administrators observe that outputs are delivered as planned, but intended long-term social change is not achieved. According to Log Frame Analysis, which dimension requires critical reassessment?
- (A) Immediate inputs
 (B) Output indicators
 (C) Assumptions and outcome-level indicators
 (D) Budget sanction procedures
63. A State Government finds that a welfare programme shows high aggregate benefit, but the lowest income quintile receives minimal direct advantage. From a managerial and policy standpoint, which analytical tool should be applied to correct this imbalance?
- (A) Cost minimization technique (B) Distributional Analysis
 (C) Financial audit compliance review (D) Media impact evaluation
64. A district-level welfare programme reports strong quantitative outputs but weak beneficiary satisfaction and limited behavioural change. From an administrative evaluation standpoint, which principle of Social Welfare Administration must be strengthened?
- (A) Centralized authority control
 (B) Participatory planning and monitoring
 (C) Reduction of staff strength
 (D) Increased bureaucratic hierarchy
65. Which of the following policy shifts represents a transition from residual welfare to institutional welfare in social security design?
- (A) Introducing strict income ceilings for all benefits
 (B) Expanding benefits to cover all citizens as a matter of right
 (C) Privatizing pension management
 (D) Linking benefits solely to market performance

- 69.** Article 43A (inserted by the 42nd Amendment) mandates the State to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings. Under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, “Negotiating Councils” have been established. If a Trade Union demands a seat on the Board of Directors based on Article 43A, how would the Court likely resolve the conflict between this Directive Principle and the Employer’s Right under Article 19(1)(g)?
- (A) The Court will issue a Writ of Mandamus to seat the worker, as Article 43A is “fundamental in the governance of the country” under Article 37.
 - (B) The demand will be rejected because Article 43A is not self-executing and requires specific enabling legislation (which the IR Code does not currently provide for Board-level seats).
 - (C) The Court will apply the “Doctrine of Harmonious Construction” to grant the seat only if the industry is a “State” under Article 12 and is showing a net loss.
 - (D) Article 19(1)(g) will always override Article 43A because Fundamental Rights are “transcendental” and cannot be abridged by any Directive Principle.
- 70.** Under the Industrial Relations (IR) Code, 2020, the Industrial Tribunal now consists of two members: one Judicial and one Administrative. In the event of a disagreement between the two members during the adjudication of a dispute, what is the specific, highly technical procedural mandate for resolving the deadlock to ensure a final order?
- (A) The matter is referred to the Chairperson of the National Industrial Tribunal, whose decision shall be final and binding on both members.
 - (B) The members must refer the point of difference to the “Appropriate Government,” which will then appoint a third judicial member to cast the deciding vote.
 - (C) The point of difference is referred to the Central Government (if it is the appropriate government), which then refers it to a separate Tribunal for a fresh hearing on that specific point.
 - (D) If the members are divided, they shall state the point(s) of difference and refer the same to the Appropriate Government, which shall then refer the case to another member of a Tribunal or a Judicial Officer of equivalent rank for a final decision.

71. Under Section 54 of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Central Government possesses the discretionary power to refer disputes of “national importance” to a National Industrial Tribunal. In a scenario where a dispute involving a multi-state establishment is already pending before a State-level Industrial Tribunal, what is the legal consequence of a subsequent reference made by the Central Government under Section 54(1)?
- (A) The State-level Industrial Tribunal shall continue its proceedings concurrently with the National Industrial Tribunal to ensure “speedy justice” under Article 21.
 - (B) The reference to the National Industrial Tribunal is legally void unless the Central Government obtains a “No Objection Certificate” (NOC) from the respective State Governments.
 - (C) On the making of such a reference to a National Industrial Tribunal, any proceeding in relation to that dispute pending before a State Tribunal shall be deemed to have been stayed and shall subsequently lapse.
 - (D) The National Industrial Tribunal must adopt the interim orders and evidence already recorded by the State Tribunal to avoid the “Doctrine of Double Jeopardy.”
72. If a union issues a strike notice but the strike is subsequently prohibited because the Government refers the dispute to a National Tribunal, what happens to the legal validity of that specific notice once the 60-day expiry period passes during the pendency of the adjudication?
- (A) The notice is automatically extended by a period equal to the duration of the Tribunal proceedings.
 - (B) The notice remains “frozen” in time and can be revived within 7 days of the final award being published.
 - (C) The notice lapses completely, and the union must issue a fresh 14-day notice if they wish to strike after the 60-day bar following the award.
 - (D) The notice is converted into a “Permanent Grievance” that allows for an immediate strike if the award is not implemented.
73. Under Section 65(1), the provisions regarding Lay-off and Retrenchment are explicitly declared non-applicable to industrial establishments to which “Chapter X” applies. What is the fundamental legal reason for this specific exclusion?
- (A) Establishments under Chapter X are exempt from all forms of worker compensation due to their “Strategic Importance.”
 - (B) Chapter X provides a separate, more stringent set of “Prior Permission” requirements for lay-offs and retrenchments in larger establishments.
 - (C) Chapter X establishments are governed by the Civil Courts rather than Industrial Tribunals for all termination disputes.
 - (D) The IR Code treats Chapter X establishments as “State” entities under Article 12, exempting them from statutory retrenchment procedures.

74. Under the Explanation to Section 67 of IR code, a “Badli worker” is initially excluded from lay-off compensation. However, at what precise legal moment does a Badli worker automatically acquire the right to claim lay-off compensation under this section?
- (A) Upon the completion of 180 days of physical work in a calendar year.
 - (B) Immediately upon the permanent retirement or death of the worker, they were originally substituting.
 - (C) Upon the completion of one year of continuous service in the establishment.
 - (D) Only after their name is formally transferred from the “Badli Register” to the “Muster Roll” by the employer.
75. An employer lays off a worker for 60 days. There is a prior written agreement that no compensation is payable after the first 45 days. If the employer decides to retrench the worker on the 61st day, how is the “Set-off” principle under the second proviso of Section 67 applied to the final retrenchment package?
- (A) The employer can deduct the 45 days of lay-off compensation from the total retrenchment compensation payable under Section 70.
 - (B) No set-off is allowed if the lay-off was intermittent rather than continuous.
 - (C) The employer must pay full retrenchment compensation plus an additional “penalty” for the 15 uncompensated days.
 - (D) The set-off only applies to the “Basic Wage” component, not the “Dearness Allowance.”
76. A worker is employed by a firm specifically set up for the construction of a dam. The project is completed and the undertaking is closed down exactly 18 months after it was set up. What is the worker’s statutory entitlement to compensation under clause (b) of Section 70 of IR Code
- (A) Full retrenchment compensation for the 1.5 years of service.
 - (B) Compensation capped at 3 months’ average pay.
 - (C) No compensation under clause (b) of Section 70 is payable.
 - (D) Only 15 days of wages, provided they were not given 3 months’ notice.
77. A registered Trade Union has exactly 50.8% support on the muster roll. Under Section 14(3), what is its legal status in an establishment with multiple unions?
- (A) Sole Negotiating Union
 - (B) Leading Union in a Council
 - (C) Deemed Sole Union
 - (D) Majority Negotiating Agent
78. If a Negotiating Council reaches an agreement with an employer, but the largest union in that council (holding 48% support) dissents, is the agreement legally binding?
- (A) No, the largest union holds a veto
 - (B) Yes, if a majority of representatives agree
 - (C) No, it requires 75% representative consent
 - (D) Yes, if the Employer and Registrar agree

79. A “group of employers” submits a joint draft of standing orders. If only one employer in the group is dissatisfied with the Certifying Officer’s order, can they file an individual appeal?
- (A) No, the group must appeal collectively
 - (B) Yes, “employer” includes all individual employers in the group
 - (C) Only if the Negotiating Union consents
 - (D) Only if they represent 51% of the group’s workers
80. Who among the following gave wage fund theory for the first time?
- (A) Adam Smith
 - (B) Roosevelt
 - (C) Robert Owen
 - (D) Sidney and Beatrice Webb
81. The price at which the Government purchases food grains for maintaining public distribution is known as :
- (A) Ceiling prices
 - (B) Procurement prices
 - (C) Issue price
 - (D) Minimum price
82. Under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 the appropriate government shall fix the minimum rate of wages payable to the employees employed in an employment specified in
- (A) Schedule I, Part I, II and the employments and added under Section 27
 - (B) Schedule I Part I
 - (C) Schedule I Part II
 - (D) Schedule I and II
83. The minimum wages as fixed under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 must be revised at least once in
- (A) 2 years
 - (B) 3 years
 - (C) 5 years
 - (D) No mention under the Act
84. What is the primary objective of the Minimum Wages Act?
- (A) To regulate the wages of workers in all sectors
 - (B) To ensure fair remuneration for labour and prevent exploitation
 - (C) To establish a fixed minimum wages for all employees
 - (D) To encourage employers to pay higher wages voluntarily

85. Who is responsible for fixing and revising minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act?
- (A) State Government (B) Central Government
(C) Employers Association (D) Trade Unions
86. Which of the following categories of workers are exempted from the provision of the Minimum Wages Act?
- (A) All workers are covered under the Act
(B) Apprentices engaged under the Apprentices Act, 1961
(C) Employees in managerial or supervisory roles
(D) Workers in the informal sector
87. What action can be taken against employers who fail to pay minimum wages as per the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act?
- (A) Revocation of the employers business licence
(B) Fine or imprisonment
(C) Warning Letter for the Labour Commissioner
(D) Compensation to the affected party
88. Inspector for the purpose of administration of the Minimum Wages Act 1948 is appointed by
- (A) Appropriate Government (B) Local Administer
(C) Central Government (D) State Government
89. Under the Minimum Wages Act minimum wages are fixed based on
- (A) Cost of living index (B) Skill level of workers
(C) Industry profitability (D) Inflation rate
90. Under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, an employer is liable to pay compensation for personal injury caused to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. Which of the following is NOT a valid defence available to the employer?
- (A) Injury does not result in total or partial disablement for more than three days.
(B) Injury was directly attributable to the workman having been under the influence of drink or drugs.
(C) Injury was caused by the wilful disobedience of safety rules
(D) Injury occurred outside India during the course of employment.
91. The maximum period for which maternity benefits are available to a woman having less than two surviving children under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is :
- (A) 12 weeks (B) 20 weeks
(C) 26 weeks (D) 30 weeks

92. Which of the following statements are correct as per the Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948?
- I. The ESI Act applies to factories employing 10 or more persons
 - II. Medical benefit under ESI is available only during the period of contribution.
 - III. The appropriate Government may extend the provisions of the Act to other establishments.
- (A) I and III only (B) I only
(C) II and III only (D) All of the above
93. Under the Factories Act, 1948, the term 'manufacturing process' includes :
- (A) storing finished goods (B) pumping oil or water
(C) clerical work (D) marketing activities
94. The Employers' Liability Act, 1938 provides that any contract whereby a workman relinquishes his right to compensation for personal injury arising from employer's negligence is :
- (A) valid if entered voluntarily
(B) valid with the approval of Labour court.
(C) void and unenforceable.
(D) enforceable if consideration is adequate
95. Under the Code on Social Security, 2020 which of the following statements is correct?
- I. The Code subsumes the Employees Compensation Act, 1923
 - II. Gig workers and platform workers are recognized under the Code.
 - III. The Code abolishes maternity benefit provisions.
- (A) I and II only (B) II only
(C) I only (D) All of the above
96. Compensation in case of death resulting from injury is calculated under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923 as :
- (A) 60% of monthly wages \times relevant factor
(B) 50% of monthly wages \times relevant factor
(C) 100% of monthly wages \times relevant factor
(D) fixed amount irrespective of wages

- 97.** Which of the following statements is correct under the Factories Act, 1948.
- I. A factory must provide a creche if it employs more than 30 women workers.
 - II. No adult worker shall work more than 48 hours in a week.
 - III. Weekly holiday is mandatory.
- (A) II and III only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) All of the above
- 98.** Which of the following statements is correct according to the Code on Social Security, 2020.
- I. Aggregators are required to contribute towards social security of gig workers.
 - II. Employees' Provident Fund provisions are retained under the Code.
 - III. Employees' State Insurance provisions are completely repealed without incorporation.
- (A) I only
 - (B) II and III only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) All of the above
- 99.** Under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 an insured person who suffers permanent disablement is entitled to
- (A) Sickness benefit
 - (B) Permanent disablement benefit
 - (C) Maternity benefit
 - (D) Funeral Expenses only
- 100.** Which of the following statements are true under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- I. Dismissal during maternity leave is prohibited.
 - II. Medical bonus is payable where no pre-natal confinement care is provided by the employer.
 - III. The Act applies only to factories.
- (A) I and II only
 - (B) II and III only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) All of the above
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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