

**DECEMBER 2019**

**LABOUR LAW**

**(OLD/NEW)**

1. Define 'strike' and 'lock out' and distinguish between them.
2. Discuss the provisions relating to 'Health' under Factories Act, 1948.
3. Define 'Trade Union'. Examine the extent of immunities available to registered trade union from civil and criminal liabilities.
4. Write an explanatory note on "Medical Benefit Council" under Employees State Insurance Act.
5. Discuss the definition of 'Industry' with the help of decided cases.
6. Explain the theory of Notional Extension of Employer's Premises, with the help of decided cases.
7. Define 'Wages'. Explain the provisions relating to fixation and payment of wages.
8. Write note on any two of the following:
  - (a) Retrenchment.
  - (b) Cancellation of registration of trade union.
  - (c) Labour court.
9. Solve any two of the following problems:
  - (a) A boy was employed by the factory as tea boy and it was part of his duty to take tea from the shop which was situated outside the factory gate to various persons working in the factory. One day when the boy was coming out of the factory after serving tea to the workers he passed through a violent mob of factory workers who were leaving the factory. This mob attacked the police and the police had to fire upon the mob in self-defence. Unfortunately the boy was severely wounded by a bullet and died on the following day in the hospital. Now the mother of the boy claims compensation. Decide by giving reasons.

- (b) 37 women are employed in Seema Industries near Narasapur. Since only 4 women workers were having children below the age of 6 years, the Manager of the industry refuses to provide crèches for the children. Is the refusal correct? Quote the relevant provision.
- (c) The workers of a registered trade union declared illegal strike. Due to illegal strike employer sustained the loss. Employer filed a suit against the trade union for the recovery of compensation. Will he succeed? Decide.