

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Question 120/2025/OL

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Department Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd

Question1:-Which of the following best distinguishes a private company from a public company under the Companies Act, 2013?

A:-Requirement of at least two directors

B:-Restriction on transfer of shares

C:-Ability to issue debentures

D:-Requirement of a common seal

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question2:-A "small company" under the Companies Act, 2013 is primarily defined with reference to:

A:-Paid-up share capital and turnover

B:-Number of directors and members

C:-Net worth and annual profit

D:-Authorised share capital and reserves

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question3:-A producer company is unique because it is formed by:

A:-Members engaged in trading activities

B:-Persons engaged in activities connected with primary produce

C:-Government and private investors jointly

D:-Only individual promoters with capital contribution

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question4:-In which situation can a One Person Company (OPC) mandatorily convert into a private or public company?

A:-On exceeding prescribed turnover or paid-up share capital limits

B:-On voluntary declaration of the member

C:-After five years of incorporation

D:-On obtaining consent from the Registrar

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-Which of the following entities cannot be classified as a public company?

A:-A subsidiary of a private company

B:-A private company that is a subsidiary of a public company

C:-A company with more than 200 members

D:-A listed company

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question6:-An unlimited company differs from other forms because:

A:-It cannot accept deposits from the public

B:-Members have liability extending to their personal assets

C:-It requires higher minimum paid-up capital

D:-It must compulsorily list on a stock exchange

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question7:-At the time of incorporation, the Memorandum of Association primarily serves the purpose of:

A:-Regulating the internal management of the company

B:-Defining the scope of activities and powers of the company

C:-Outlining directors' remuneration and rotation

D:-Specifying shareholder agreements

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question8:-Which of the following is not mandatory for incorporation of a company under the Act?

A:-Digital signature certificate of directors

B:-Certificate of commencement of business

C:-Director Identification Number

D:-Filing of Memorandum and Articles of Association

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question9:-If the Registrar of Companies finds defects in incorporation documents, he may:

A:-Reject the application outright without reasons

B:-Issue a notice to rectify within a prescribed period

C:-Forward the application to the Tribunal

D:-Allow the company to commence business conditionally

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question10:-A group of professionals plans to incorporate a company limited by guarantee without share capital. Which aspect will primarily define members 'liability'?

A:-Contribution promised in the Articles of Association

B:-Extent of guarantee undertaken in the Memorandum

C:-Paid-up share capital subscribed

D:-Maximum number of members permitted

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question11:-The certificate of Incorporation issued by the Registrar is:

A:-Conclusive evidence that all incorporation requirements have been complied with

B:-Only a provisional approval subject to further verification

C:-Valid for a period of five years unless renewed

D:-Effective only after commencement certificate is granted

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question12:-Which of the following best illustrates the doctrine of "ultra vires" in relation to incorporation?

A:-Board issuing shares without member approval

B:-Company engaging in activities beyond its Memorandum objects

C:-Directors failing to file annual returns

D:-Members not attending general meetings

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question13:-The purpose of registering a charge with the Registrar is to:

A:-Protect the rights of creditors and ensure public notice

B:-Restrict the borrowing capacity of the company

C:-Provide shareholders with dividend rights

D:-Allow the company to issue further share capital

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question14:-If a company creates a charge but fails to register it within the prescribed time:

A:-The charge becomes void against the liquidator and creditors

B:-The charge remains fully valid in all respects

C:-The company automatically faces winding-up proceedings

D:-The directors are disqualified from holding office

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question15:-A company has created a floating charge over its assets. This charge crystallizes into a fixed charge when:

A:-The company makes partial repayment of debt

B:-The company ceases operations or defaults on obligations

C:-The shareholders approve conversion

D:-The Registrar issues a notice

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question16:-Which of the following charges requires mandatory registration under the Act?

- A:-Pledge of movable goods
- B:-Mortgage on immovable property
- C:-Lien on shares
- D:-Hypothecation of inventory below threshold value

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:-While registering a charge, which of the following parties is primarily responsible for filing the particulars with the Registrar?

- A:-The debenture trustee
- B:-The Registrar himself
- C:-The company creating the charge
- D:-The creditor independently

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-If a charge is registered but later satisfied in full, what step must the company take?

- A:-File satisfaction of charge with the Registrar within prescribed time
- B:-Notify only its members at the annual general meeting
- C:-Seek Tribunal's approval for cancellation of charge
- D:-No further step is necessary once repayment is done

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question19:-Which of the following company is correct in meaning about the types of new generation companies?

A:-Small company is a company which is incorporated by less than eight persons

B:-Dormant company is a company which is incorporated for a temporary project

C:-NIDHI company is a company which is incorporated for the mutual benefit amongst its members

D:-Associate company is a company which is a subsidiary company of another company

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question20:-The Articles of Association is obligatory for the following company/companies :

- A:-Private Limited Companies
- B:-Unlimited Companies
- C:-Public Companies Limited by Guarantees
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question21:-From the following who cannot be a director of a company as per the Companies Act, 2013?

A:-Body Corporate

B:-Association

C:-Firm

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question22:-From the following, which company/companies should constitute CSR Committee as per the Companies Act, 2013?

A:-Every company having net worth of Rs. 500 crore/more during any financial year

B:-Every company having turnover of Rs. 1000 crore/more during any financial year

C:-Every company having net profit of Rs. 5 crore/more during any financial year

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question23:-What is the maximum number of directorship in public companies at the same time?

A:-5 Companies

B:-10 Companies

C:-15 Companies

D:-20 Companies

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question24:-A general meeting of a company may be called by giving not less than:

A:-7 Days Notice

B:-12 Days Notice

C:-16 Days Notice

D:-21 Days Notice

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question25:-The management of day-to-day affairs of a company are vested in the hands of:

A:-Board of Directors

B:-Key Managerial Personnel

C:-Financial Controller

D:-Chief Executive Officer

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-IASB Stands for:

A:-Indian Accounting Standards Board

B:-International Accounting Standards Board

C:-Industrial Accounting Standards Board

D:-Internal Accounting Standards Board

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question27:-Reserve capital refers to:

A:-Called portion of subscribed capital kept as reserve

B:-Uncalled portion of subscribed capital kept as reserve

C:-Known portion of authorised capital kept as reserve

D:-Unknown portion of authorised capital kept as reserve

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-Provision is kept for meeting:

A:-A known liability

B:-An unknown liability

C:-Purchasing an asset

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question29:-From the following, inventories do not include:

A:-Work-In-Process

B:-Stores and Spares

C:-Bills Receivables

D:-Loose Tools

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question30:-TDS deducted and payable must be shown as:

A:-A non current liability on the Balance Sheet

B:-A deduction from the fictitious asset

C:-An addition to the fictitious asset

D:-A current liability on the Balance Sheet

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question31:-A process of determining issue price of a security by the demand and supply forces in the capital market is called:

A:-Underwriting

B:-Book Building

C:-Price discrimination

D:-Valuation of securities

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question32:-Contingent liabilities are shown as:

A:-A foot note to the Balance Sheet

B:-A current liability on the Balance Sheet

C:-A non current liability on the Balance Sheet

D:-A deduction from the reserves and surplus on the Balance Sheet

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-According to Section 139(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, who shall appoint an auditor for a company?

A:-Board of Directors

B:-Shareholders in the annual general meeting

C:-The Registrar of Companies

D:-Audit Committee

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question34:-As per Section 139(2), what is the maximum tenure of an individual auditor in a listed company?

A:-3 years

B:-5 years

C:-10 years

D:-15 years

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question35:-As per Section 143(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, what is the auditor's duty regarding reporting on accounts?

A:-To report only on profits

B:-To report on true and fair view of financial statements

C:-To report on tax compliance only

D:-To report on management efficiency

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question36:-What is the requirement regarding rotation of individual auditors for listed companies under the Companies Act, 2013?

A:-Mandatory rotation every 2 years

B:-Mandatory rotation every 3 years

C:-Mandatory rotation every 5 years

D:-Mandatory rotation every 10 years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question37:-Who can remove an auditor from office before the expiry of his term as per Section 140 of the Companies Act, 2013?

A:-Board of Directors

B:-Shareholders in general meeting

C:-Central Government

D:-National Company Law Tribunal

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-Section 144 of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with:

A:-Appointment of auditors

B:-Powers of auditors

C:-Restrictions on rendering of certain services by auditors

D:-Removal of auditors

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question39:-Who appoints the first directors of a company?

A:-Shareholders in general meeting

B:-Board of Directors

C:-Subscribers of the memorandum

D:-Central Government

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-What is the minimum age for appointment of a director as per Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013?

A:-18 years

B:-21 years

C:-25 years

D:-No age limit

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question41:-What is the tenure of an independent director as per Section 149 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013?

A:-Up to 2 years

B:-Up to 3 years

C:-Up to 5 years

D:-Up to 10 years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-Which companies are required to have at least one director who has stayed in India for a total period of not less than 182 days in the previous calendar year?

A:-Private companies with paid-up capital above Rs. 1 crore

B:-Listed companies

C:-Companies with foreign operations

D:-Every company

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question43:-What is the requirement regarding DIN (Director Identification Number) for directors under the Companies Act, 2013?

- A:-Optional for directors
- B:-Mandatory for all directors
- C:-Required only for independent directors
- D:-Required only for executive directors

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question44:-Which of the following is a requirement for a person to be appointed as an independent director under Section 149(4) of the Companies Act, 2013?

- A:-Must be a shareholder of the company
- B:-Must not have any pecuniary relationship with the company
- C:-Must be relative of a promoter
- D:-Must be an executive director

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question45:-What is the minimum number of Board meetings required to be held in a year as per Section 285 of the Companies Act, 2013?

- A:-2
- B:-4
- C:-6
- D:-8

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question46:-What is the notice period required for calling a Board meeting as per Section 173(3) of the Companies Act, 2013?

- A:-Not less than 7 days
- B:-Not less than 14 days
- C:-Not less than 21 days
- D:-Not less than 30 days

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question47:-Who can participate in a Board meeting through video conferencing?

- A:-Only directors
- B:-Directors and statutory auditors
- C:-Directors, statutory auditors and secretarial auditor
- D:-All shareholders

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question48:-Resolutions can be passed by circulation as per Section 175 of the Companies Act, 2013:

A:-For all matters

B:-For certain specified matters only

C:-Not allowed

D:-Only in private companies

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question49:-Who generally gives notice for a Board Meeting?

A:-Company Secretary

B:-Managing Director

C:-Chairman

D:-Any director authorized

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question50:-Is it mandatory for a company to have a Chairman for Board Meetings?

A:-Yes, always

B:-No, not mandatory

C:-Mandatory for listed companies

D:-Depends on articles

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question51:-As per Section 4 of the Indian Contract Act when is the communication of a proposal complete?

A:-When it is written

B:-When it is posted

C:-When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made

D:-When it is signed

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question52:-In order to convert a proposal into a promise under Indian Contract Act, the acceptance must

A:-Be absolute and unqualified and be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner unless the proposal prescribes otherwise

B:-Be expressed in a manner prescribed by the proposer, or if no manner is prescribed, in some usual and reasonable manner

C:-Be absolute and unqualified only

D:-Be conditional and qualified

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question53:-Who is considered competent to contract under the Indian Contract Act?

A:-Any person, regardless of age and mental condition

B:-Only persons above 21 years of age

C:-A person who is of the age of majority, of sound mind and not disqualified from contracting by any law

D:-Only citizens of the country

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question54:-Which of the following best describes when an agreement is considered void due to a 'mistake'?

A:-When both parties are mistaken about the value of the subject-matter

B:-When both parties disagree on the terms

C:-When only one party is mistaken about a fact

D:-When both parties are mistaken about a fact essential to the agreement

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question55:-David owes money to Bharath under a contract. It is agreed between David, Bharath and Ismail that Bharath shall thenceforth accept Ismail as his debtor instead of David. What is the effect of this agreement?

A:-David remains liable to Bharath for the debt

B:-The old debt of David to Bharath is discharged and a new debt from Ismail to Bharath is created

C:-Ismail and David are both liable to Bharath

D:-The contract is void

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-Which of the following best defines a contingent contract?

A:-A contract to do or not to do something, depending on the happening or non-happening of an event collateral to the contract

B:-A contract which is enforceable by law at the option of one party

C:-A contract made under coercion

D:-A contract without consideration

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question57:-Abin agrees to sell goods to Babu that were believed to be in transit from London to Chennai. Unknown to both parties, the ship carrying the goods had already been lost at sea and the goods destroyed before the contract was made. What is the legal status of this contract?

A:-The Contract is valid and enforceable

B:-The Contract is voidable at the option of Babu

C:-The contract is void

D:-The contract is illegal

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-Anil promises to paint a picture for Suresh by a certain day, at a certain price. Anil dies before the day. What is the status of the contract?

A:-The contract can be enforced by Anil's representatives

B:-The contract can be enforced by Suresh

C:-The contract cannot be enforced by either Anil's representative or by Suresh

D:-The contract can be enforced by both parties

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-Bindiya promises to deliver goods to Raji's warehouse on January 1, 2025. On that day, Bindiya brings the goods to Raji's warehouse after the usual closing hour and the goods are not received. Has Bindiya performed her promise?

A:-Yes, because she brought the goods on the correct date

B:-No, because she failed to deliver the goods within the usual business hours

C:-Yes, because she attempted delivery

D:-No, because Raji was not present to receive the goods

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question60:-According to Indian Contract Act, when are two or more persons said to have given consent?

A:-When they agree upon the same thing in the same sense

B:-When they agree on different things

C:-When only one person agrees

D:-When they sign any document together

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question61:-What is a "bailment"?

A:-The sale of goods from one person to another

B:-The rental of goods for a specific time period

C:-The transfer of ownership of goods from one person to another

D:-The delivery of goods by one person to another for a specific purpose, with the expectation of their return

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question62:-According to the Law of Agency, if a principal chooses to ratify unauthorised actions taken by an agent, which of the following statements is true?

A:-The agent must repeat the actions

B:-The Principal assumes all liabilities for those actions

C:-The principal must formally inform the agent

D:-The actions are considered to have never occurred

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-According to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which of the following category is included in the definition of a 'workman'?

A:-Police Personnel

B:-Person who is employed mainly in administrative capacity

C:-A Teacher

D:-Apprentice

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question64:-What is the nature of the power exercised by the appropriate government while making a reference of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

A:-Judicial

B:-Quazi-judicial

C:-Administrative

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question65:-According to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, who is responsible for constituting a Works Committee in an industrial establishment?

A:-Labour Commissioner

B:-Employer

C:-Trade Union in consultation with employer

D:-Appropriate government in consultation with Trade Union

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-Which of the following situations would be considered an illegal strike under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

i. A strike has commenced in a public utility service without giving notice of strike to the employer.

ii. A strike has commenced in a public utility service after the conciliation proceedings and seven days before the conclusion of such proceedings.

iii. A strike has started in a public utility service within fourteen days of giving such notice.

iv. Strike has commenced during any period in which a settlement or award is in operation, in respect of any of the matter which is not covered by the settlement or award.

A:-Both i and iv

B:-Both i and iii

C:-Only iv

D:-Both i and ii

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question67:-As per Section 25-O of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, within what time period must an employer who intends to close down an undertaking apply for prior permission?

A:-90 days

B:-60 days

C:-One month

D:-Two months

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:-Who is the appellate authority to hear an appeal against the decision of the Grievance Redressal Committee under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

A:-Labour Commissioner

B:-Industrial Tribunal

C:-Labour Court

D:-Employer

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question69:-Under the following case, in which circumstances is a workman entitled to receive compensation for being laid off?

- i. If the employee refuses to accept any alternative employment offered in the same establishment from which he has been laid-off.
- ii. The employee refused the alternative employment because it required special skills or technical knowledge that he did not possess.
- iii. If the employee fails to report for work at the establishment at the appointed time during normal working hours at least once a day
- iv. The laying - off was caused due to a strike on the part of workmen in another part of the establishment.

A:-Both ii and iii

B:-Both i and iii

C:-Only ii

D:-Both i and ii

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-Which of the following is not included within the meaning of 'retrenchment' under Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

- i. Termination of the service of a workman on the ground of continued ill-health.
- ii. Economic rationalization
- iii. Installation of new labour saving machines
- iv All the above

A:-Both ii and iii

B:-Only i

C:-Only iv

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question71:-Which of the following statements is correct under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

- i. The appropriate government may refer any industrial dispute to a conciliation officer.
- ii. A conciliation officer may, for the purpose of inquiring into any existing industrial dispute enter the premises of the establishment to which the dispute relates, without prior notice.
- iii. A conciliation officer can adjudicate upon the industrial dispute.
- iv. A conciliation officer may enforce the attendance of any person for the purpose of examination.

A:-Both iii and iv

B:-Both i and ii

C:-Only iv

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question72:-Which of the following matters fall within the jurisdiction of the Labour Courts under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

- i. Wages, including the period and mode of payment.
- ii. Compensatory and other allowances.
- iii. Hours of work and rest intervals.
- iv. Leave with wages and holidays

A:-Only iii

B:-Only i

C:-Only ii

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question73:-Which of the following cases laid down the triple test for interpreting the term 'industry' under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

A:-Bangalore Water - Supply and Sewerage Board, etc. v. A. Rajappa & others A.I.R 1978 S.C. 548

B:-Secretary, Madras Gymkhana Club Employees' Union v. Management of the Gymkhana Club, A.I.R. 1968 S.C. 554

C:-University of Delhi and Anr. v. Ram Nath AIR 1963 SC 1873

D:-State of Bombay v. Hospital Mazdoor Sabha A.I.R. 1960 S.C. 610

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-According to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 a person working in a supervisory capacity will be considered a 'workman' only if their monthly salary is below:

A:-Rs. 12,000

B:-Rs. 15,000

C:-Rs. 10,000

D:-Rs. 20,000

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question75:-Which of the following is not a conciliation authority under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

A:-Works committee

B:-Conciliation Officer

C:-Boards of Conciliation

D:-Labour Courts

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question76:-As per the Trade Union Act 1926, the creation of a political fund by a Trade Union is

A:-Statutory

B:-Mandatory

C:-Optional

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question77:-What is the conclusive evidence that shows that the Trade Union has been duly registered under the Trade Union Act?

A:-Recognition by the employer

B:-Certificate of Registration

C:-Formation of Trade Union

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-How many members' consent is required to change the name of a Registered Trade Union?

A:-2/3rd of the Total members

B:-1/4th of Total members

C:-1/3rd of Total members

D:-1/2nd of Total members

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question79:-Which section of the Trade Union Act 1926, defines the term 'Trade Union'?

A:-Section 2(d)

B:-Section 2(f)

C:-Section 2(h)

D:-Section 2(i)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-Within how many days must, a change in address of a registered Trade Union be communicated to the Registrar?

A:-14 days

B:-28 days

C:-30 days

D:-21 days

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question81:-In which of the following decisions was it held that the employees of Raj Bhavan were Government servants who could not form a trade union?

A:-Trilok Nath Tripathi v Allahabad Division Bench AIR 1957 All, 234

B:-Rangaswami and Another v Registrar of Trade Union AIR 1962 Mad 231

C:-Raja Kulkarni v State of Bombay 1951, 2 SCR 754

D:-O.P. Gupta v. Union of India 2001 LLR 125 (Raj)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question82:-Statement S : Registration of a Trade Union is voluntary

Reason R : But Registration provides legal status and immunities

A:-Both S and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of S

B:-Both S and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation

C:-S is true, R is false

D:-S is false, R is true

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question83:-M, aged 16, joins a Trade union in his factory. His employer argues that he cannot become a member because he is a minor. Under the Trade Union Act, whether M is eligible?

A:-No, because only persons above 18 can join

B:-Yes, because the minimum age is 15

C:-Yes, but only with the consent of his parents

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question84:-A registered Trade union failed to file annual returns consecutively for three years. The Registrar cancels its registration after giving notice. Is this legal?

A:-Yes, cancellation is valid

B:-No, once registered, it cannot be cancelled

C:-Yes, but only with High Court's approval

D:-No, because filing returns is not mandatory

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question85:-An office-bearer is disqualified under Section 21A of Trade Union Act

1926 if:

A:-Convicted of offence involving moral turpitude with imprisonment

B:-Becomes member of rival union

C:-Fails to pay subscription

D:-Above 65 years of age

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question86:-In which of the following decisions, it was held that the Registrar has the power to inquire about the legality of the new election of the office bearers of a Trade union?

A:-Rashtriya Mukund Employees Union v Mukund Iron and Steel Works Ltd. (1987) 55 FLR 507

B:-Mohan Lal v Registrar of Trade Union 1983 Lab IC 1883

C:-Bank of India Employees Association v Reserve Bank of India (1983) 2 LLN 872 (Bom)

D:-Workmen's Association v State of West Bengal (1988) 57 FLR 522 (Cal)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-Trade dispute means

A:-Any dispute between employees and workmen

B:-Between workmen and workmen

C:-Between employers and employees

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question88:-When is occupational disease deemed as injury?

A:-When it is listed in Schedule III of the Employees Compensation Act

B:-When it is not listed in any schedule

C:-At the discretion of employer

D:-Only if it leads to death

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question89:-In which of the following cases, is the employer NOT liable?

A:-Partial disablement due to accident in the course of employment

B:-Permanent disablement due to accident in course of employment

C:-Minor injury not causing 3-days disablement

D:-Death due to accident at workplace

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question90:-Which doctrine is closest to the principle of liability under this Act?

A:-Absolute liability

B:-Vicarious liability

C:-Strict liability

D:-No-fault liability

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question91:-A workman is killed in a terrorist attack inside factory premises. Is the employer liable?

A:-No, attack unrelated to employment

B:-Yes, employment exposed him to special risk

C:-No, only natural causes covered

D:-Only if employer had prior warning

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-What is the significance of Schedule IV in calculating compensation?

A:-Provides list of employees eligible for compensation

B:-Lists employments covered

C:-Contains relevant factors based on age

D:-Provides list of Commissioners

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-Which of the following shows indirect extension of liability under Section 12?

A:-Employer always pays compensation to contractor's workmen

B:-Employer becomes liable when contractor fails, then can recover from contractor

C:-Employer is not liable for contractor's workers

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question94:-A workman dies while voluntarily helping colleagues after shift hours inside factory premises. Employer's liability?

A:-No liability, since duty time was over

B:-Liability only if help was officially authorised

C:-Liability, because act was incidental to employment

D:-No liability unless employer was negligent

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question95:-Employer and workman enter contract whereby workman waives future right to claim compensation. Legal validity of the Contract?

A:-Void

B:-Valid if worker is compensated separately

C:-Valid if in writing

D:-Valid if approved by Commissioner

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question96:-A dependent dissatisfied with apportionment order of Commissioner may

A:-Approach Collector

B:-File civil suit

C:-Approach Labour Tribunal

D:-Appeal to High Court

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question97:-A dependent claims compensation 3 years after accident. Employer objects on limitation. Which is correct?

A:-Claim barred absolutely

B:-Commissioner may condone delay if sufficient cause is shown

C:-Entitled to receive only a lesser amount of compensation

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question98:-Which condition must be satisfied for compensation?

A:-Accident must arise out of and in the course of employment

B:-Accident must occur inside factory only

C:-Accident must be intentional

D:-Accident must occur during working hours only

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question99:-An employer is not liable if injury is caused by

A:-Employees' negligence

B:-Employees' wilful disobedience of safety rules

C:-Accident in course of employment

D:-Employees' sickness due to occupation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question100:-Which situation BEST reflects "Course of Employment"?

A:-Worker injured while repairing machine as per duty

B:-Worker going for personal shopping in break0time

C:-Worker injured while going for shopping after duty time

D:-Worker injured while on strike outside factory

Correct Answer:- Option-A