

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
GANDHINAGAR**

Course: Labour Laws-I
Semester-VII (Batch: 2013-18)

Mid Semester Test: August-2016

Date: 8th August, 2016

Duration: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 30

Instructions:

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Do not write any thing on the question paper.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answers.
- No questions or clarifications can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.

Attempt any three questions.		Marks
Q.1	(a) What special status is acquired by the Trade Union when it is registered? (b) Whether the court can interfere with regard to the time taken by the Registrar in granting or refusing registration of trade union? (c) "The rights of a Government servant to go on strike are different from the workmen employed in private concerns" Justify the statement with relevant case laws.	(3+3+4=10)
Q.2	(a) What are the powers of the registrar regarding withdrawal and cancellation of registration under section 10 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926? (b) In Rajbhawan of Bhopal there were some domestic servants and some persons who were doing the work of gardening. These employees organized themselves into a Trade Union and applied to the Registrar of Trade Union for purpose of registration as a Trade Union under the Act. The registrar was of the view that before the Union could be registered, the members thereof must be connected with the 'trade industry or business' of an employer and the condition is not fulfilled in the present case. These employees could not be held to be workmen under section 2(g) within the meaning of the Act to entitle them to the registration and hence rejected the application. Appeal was preferred in the High Court. Whether the employees of the Rajbhawan, Bhopal, are workmen within the ambit of Trade Union Act? (c) Express you views regarding need of labour law reforms in India.	(3+3+4=10)
Q.3	The Constitutional law of India has conferred innumerable rights for the protection of labour. Discuss in brief what are the rights conferred and what is the mechanism used for the protection of labour, with the support of case laws.	(10)
Q.4	(a) What are the specific objectives of different labour laws in the country? (b) Whether on ceasing to be an employee, one would lose his right to continue as a member of the trade union, decide with relevant case laws.	(5+5=10)
