MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION FOURTH SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT] COMPENSATION MANAGEMENT & WELFARE LAWS MBA – 403B

SET A

_		HEET FOR OBJECTIVE PAR	Full Marks: 70
Du	ration: 3 hrs.	(01::-)	run Marks. 70
Tin	ne: 30 mins.	(Objective)	Marks: 20
C	hoose the correct answer fro	om the following:	1×20=20
1.	Under Employee provident fur % of Wages or Salary of employ a. 7.5% c. 7%	nd provision Act 1952, The employer yee per month b. 9% d. 8.5%	has to contribute
2.		ciple of state policy of Indian Consti r equal work for both men & Womer b. 32 d. 27	
3.	Sixth pay Commission recomm a. 30% c. 40%	nends hike in Salary of government e b. 80% d. 10%	mployee
4.	Providing equal pay for jobs of in compensation administration a. internal equity c. Both a & b	equal nature based on job evaluation n. b. external equity d. Neither a & b	n ensures
5.	Insurance schemes, retirement a. Direct monetary compensat c. Reward compensation	benefits and leave travel concession a tion b. indirect monetary c d. Incentive compensa	ompensation
6.	ensure that the employ present and future necessities a a. Minimum wages c. Living wages	rees get an income which is sufficient nd contingencies. b. fair wages d. real wages	for meeting their
7.	the amount 'set on' or the amo employer should pay bonus in	llocable surplus calculated after tal ount 'set of' exceeds the minimum in proportion to the salary or wages year subject to a maximum of	bonus, the earned by the
	C. 30 %	u. 10%	

Under this Act, employer shall not be liable injury which does not result in the total or p period exceeding days. a. 7 c. 5	to pay compensation in respect of any artial disablement of the workman for a b. 3 d. 2
The employer shall arrange to pay the amou date it becomes payable to the person. a. 15 c. 30	b. 45 d. 60
The total amount of deductions from wages percentage. a. 70% c. 40%	of employees should not exceedb. 25% d. 50%
Which of the following is regarded as Iron I. a. Marginal Productivity Theory c. Wage Fund Theory	Law of Wage? b. Subsistence Theory d. Residual Claimant Theory
Which of the following cannot be regarded a. Wage Boards c. Adjudication and arbitration awards	as a method of State Regulation of Wages? b. A Statutory Minimum Wage d. Collective Bargaining
Which of the following has adopted the prina. The Minimum Wages Act c. The Wage Boards	nciple of fair wages in India? b. The Equal Remuneration Act d. None of the above
Which one of the following is an example of a. Superannuation Retirement c. Compulsory Retirement	f Golden-Handshake Scheme? b. Voluntary Retirement d. Retirement on account of disablement
Which of the following statements with reg a. Welfare is an absolute concept c. Welfare is a relative concept.	ard to labour welfare is not correct? b. Welfare is a social concept. d. Welfare is a positive concept
Which of the following is not a type of wag a. Social c. Geographical	e differentials? b. Occupational d. Industrial
refers to monetary benefits return of the services they provide to the or a. Indirect Compensation c. Performance compensation	offered and provided to employees in ganization. b. Direct Compensation d. None of the above
Which of the following is paid only at the tithan five years? a. Perquisites c. Claims	ime of employees exit after serving more b. Gratuity d. Allowances

19.	A fair day work for fair day pay' denote	es a sense of felt by employees.		
	a. Equity	b. Responsibility		
	c. Happiness	d. Respect		
20.	Which of the following factor influence(s) employee compensation?			
	a. Labour market	 b. Cost of living 		
	c. Labour unions	d. All of the above		

$\left(\underline{\text{Descriptive}} \right)$

Ti	me : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.	Marks: 50
	[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]	
1.	What do you mean by Wage? Discuss any three theories of Wage and their impact on employees and employers.	2+8=10
2.	Mention the various schemes of the Employees Provident Fund (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1952. Briefly mention the different contribution system to the various schemes of this act. A person "X" is an employee of an organisation 'ABC', whose basic salary is 30,000 pm and the organisation is providing 12% DA to their employees. Now calculate the various contributions for both the parties of employee and employer to different schemes of the Employees Provident Fund (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1952.	2+3+5=10
3.	How the various elements of Executive Compensation system are different from elements of Employees Compensation system? How ESOP and Flexi-time schedule can motivate employee in organisation?	6+4=10
4.	 a) How Gratuity amount is calculated? What is maximum ceiling on the amount of gratuity for various sector? On what conditions, gratuity amount can be forfeited from the employees by the organisation? b) Mention the conditions of Employers' Liability for compensation according to the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923. 	1+2+3+4=10
5.	Critically analyse the significance of various Incentive Payment methods that followed in Indian organisations.	10
6.	Why the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 was enacted? According to this act, what should be the duration for payment of wages to the employees based on total number of employees in an organisation? Mention the various authorised deductions from wages that can be practiced by the authority of an organisation.	2+2+6=10
7.	What do you mean by Compensation? What are the different types of compensation found in organisation? Is there any relation between Fringe benefit and employee welfare? Justify your answer.	2+3+5=10
8.	What do you mean by Bonus? What is the minimum and maximum rate of bonus payment? How Bonus is calculated? Explain set on and set off condition of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 with example.	1+2+2+5=10
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