BLOGS

Sectional Test on the Constitutional Dimension of Labour Law for CLAT PG

Adtiya Aryan · 04 Jun 2026

1. Which of the following constitutional provisions primarily forms the basis for judicial recognition of the right to livelihood of workers?

a. Article 19(1)(g)

b. Article 21

c. Article 23

d. Article 43

2. In which case did the Supreme Court hold that payment of wages below the statutory minimum wage amounts to forced labour under Article 23?

a. Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India

b. People’s Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India

c. Sanjit Roy v. State of Rajasthan

d. D.S. Nakara v. Union of India

3. Which of the following Directive Principles specifically requires the State to ensure living wages and decent working conditions for workers?

a. Article 38

b. Article 41

c. Article 43

d. Article 46

4. The constitutional validity of restrictions on the right to strike has been upheld primarily on the ground that:

a. The right to strike is a fundamental right under Article 19

b. The right to strike is a statutory right, not a fundamental right

c. The right to strike is protected under Article 21

d. The right to strike is part of Article 23

5. Which Directive Principle obligates the State to ensure equal pay for equal work?

a. Article 39(d)

b. Article 39(e)

c. Article 41

d. Article 43

6. The principle of equal pay for equal work was recognised as a constitutional goal and enforceable under Articles 14 and 16, in which case?

a. Randhir Singh v. Union of India

b. D.S. Nakara v. Union of India

c. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

d. Workmen of Meenakshi Mills v. Meenakshi Mills Ltd.

7. Which constitutional provision empowers the State to make special provisions for the welfare of workers and their participation in the management of industries?

a. Article 39

b. Article 42

c. Article 43A

d. Article 44

8. In Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India, the Supreme Court expanded the scope of labour rights primarily under:

a. Article 19

b. Article 21

c. Article 22

d. Article 32

9. Which Directive Principle mandates the State to ensure just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief?

a. Article 41

b. Article 42

c. Article 43

d. Article 45

10. The doctrine that Directive Principles can inform the interpretation of Fundamental Rights in labour welfare jurisprudence was prominently emphasized in:

a. Minerva Mills v. Union of India

b. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

c. Air India Statutory Corporation v. United Labour Union

d. I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu

11. Which constitutional provision prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour, forming the basis for labour protection jurisprudence?

a. Article 19

b. Article 21

c. Article 23

d. Article 24

12. Which of the following cases recognized pension as a measure of socio-economic justice and welfare of workers?

a. D.S. Nakara v. Union of India

b. Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa

c. Excel Wear v. Union of India

d. Kameshwar Singh v. State of Bihar

13. Which constitutional provision prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in hazardous employment?

a. Article 21A

b. Article 23

c. Article 24

d. Article 39

14. The concept of social justice as a foundation for labour welfare legislation has primarily been derived from which part of the Constitution?

a. Fundamental Duties

b. Directive Principles of State Policy

c. Emergency provisions

d. Union List

15. Which case emphasised that economic justice and labour welfare are integral to the socialist goals of the Constitution?

a. Minerva Mills v. Union of India

b. D.S. Nakara v. Union of India

c. Excel Wear v. Union of India

d. Bennett Coleman v. Union of India

Answers

1. (B) In Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Supreme Court held that right to livelihood is part of Article 21.
2. (B) In People's Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India (1982), the Court held that paying less than minimum wages constitutes forced labour under Article 23.
3. (C) Article 43 directs the State to secure living wage, decent standard of life, and social and cultural opportunities for workers.
4. (B) In T.K. Rangarajan v. Government of Tamil Nadu (2003), the Supreme Court held that there is no fundamental right to strike.
5. (A) Article 39(d) provides the principle of equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
6. (A) In Randhir Singh v. Union of India (1982), the Supreme Court held that the principle flows from Articles 14 and 16.
7. (C) Article 43A, inserted by the 42nd Amendment, encourages workers' participation in management.
8. (B) The Court interpreted Article 21 broadly to include protection against bonded labour and inhuman working conditions.
9. (B) Article 42 specifically refers to humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
10. (C) In Air India Statutory Corporation v. United Labour Union (1997), the Court relied on Directive Principles to strengthen labour welfare protections.
11. (C)
12. (A) D.S. Nakara v. Union of India (1983) recognised pension as a welfare measure consistent with the socialist principles of the Constitution.
13. (C)

14. (B)

15. (B)