

**SHETH NKT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND SHETH JTT COLLEGE OF ARTS,  
THANE**

**Department of Economics**

**Model answer of TYBA Objective type questions exam (Online Prelim exam-28<sup>th</sup> May 2020)**

- i. Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) have increased sharply in 1999-2000.- false
- ii. Indian labour market is casual in nature. true
- iii. Labour in industrial sector is migratory in character. true
- iv. Globalisation was speeded up in India after the year 2000.-false
- v. Trade Union is a continuous association of wage earners for the purpose of improving the conditions of their working lives. True
- vi. Multiplicity of Trade unions is not the problem of trade union in India. False
- vii. Trade Union is a discontinuous association of wage earners for the purpose of maintaining and improving conditions of their working lives. false
- viii. Trade Union is a compulsory association. False
- ix. Legal Function of trade union is the enforcement of laws and protect laborers from employer's exploitation. True
- x. Main reason for outside leadership is that the interest of political parties, in which trade union become supply organizations. True
- xi. Trade Union is formed for protecting and promoting the interest of employees. True
- xii. Disguised unemployment is that type of unemployment found mostly in urban India.-false
- xiii. Satisfactory working conditions is the main cause for industrial disputes. False
- xiv. Demand for leave with pay is one of the causes of industrial disputes. True
- xv. Rising prices cannot be the cause of Industrial dispute. False
- xvi. Industrial truce is not the measure to solve the dispute between workers and management. False.
- xvii. Collective bargaining refers to negotiations or dialogue between management and workers represented by trade unions. True
- xviii. Information sharing is not the form of workers participation in management. False
- xix. Association of workers is one of the forms of workers participation in management. True
- xx. Labour welfare includes services, facilities and amenities to the workers for the betterment of his life. True
- xxi. The Police Theory of labour welfare is about the passing of laws relating to the protection of workers. True
- xxii. Accountability cannot the principle of labour welfare. False
- xxiii. To render help to the utmost of extent possible to any individual during periods of physical distress and economic distress or illness is called as social security. True
- xxiv. Responsibility is one of the principles of labour welfare. True
- xxv. Formation of 'Tripartite committee' is one of the measures to solve industrial disputes. True

**A. Multiple choice questions. (Answer is in BOLD)**

- i. Labour market is a place for operation for seeking balance between.
  - A. demand and supply of workers**
  - B. price and cost of product
  - C. marginal cost and Marginal revenue
  - D. employer and employees
- ii. Labour force participation rate in \_\_\_\_\_ for male and female in rural and urban area was 548 and 332 respectively.

- A. 1950  
**B. 1983**  
 C. 1990  
 D. 2012
- iii. Census of India defines a Child Labour is one who works for major part of the day and is below the age of \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. 12 Years  
 B. 13 years  
**C. 14 years**  
 D. 16 years
- iv. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. 1980  
**B. 1986**  
 C. 1990  
 D. 2000
- v. Which Policy identifies surplus labour and its displacement, either involuntarily through retrenchment or by early retirement, voluntary separation.  
 A. Price Policy  
 B. Population Policy  
**C. Exit Policy**  
 D. Commercial Policy
- vi. National Renewal Fund (NRF) was launched in February, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1980  
 B. 1990  
**C. 1992**  
 D. 1995
- vii. Which among the following is not the problem of working women in India?  
 a. Low work participation rate  
 b. Marginal nature of work  
**c. Lack of effective communication**  
 d. Threat of displacement
- viii. Which among the following is not the cause of child labour?  
 a. Poverty  
 b. Cheap labour  
 c. Nimble fingers  
**d. Lack of concentration**
- ix. Around 1851-60 in India, modern industries started in five sectors namely, \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Plastic, iron, steel, cement and chemicals  
**B. Jute, Cotton, Railways, Coal mines and Plantations.**  
 C. Tea, coffee, rubber, electronics and engineering goods  
 D. None of these
- x. Trade Union is formed for protecting and promoting the interest of \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Employers  
**B. Workers**  
 C. Consumers  
 D. Government

- xi. Economic Function of a Trade Union is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. To improve the social status of workers  
 B. To improve the mental conditions of workers  
 C. To improve the relations between workers and management  
**D. To Improve the economic status of workers**
- xii. Main reasons for outside leadership are  
 A. To pressurize the employers, to get high wages and to maintain peace  
**B. To protect workers against victimization, lack of educated personnel and reluctance of the employees to talk with their employers**  
 C. To provide political freedom to workers, better working conditions and welfare  
 D. To stop internal disturbances, to have outside food, to be in touch with employer
- xiii. The main problems of Indian Trade Union are \_\_\_\_\_  
**A. Illiteracy of the member workers, Low membership and Multiplicity of Trade unions**  
 B. Cultural diversities, religious differences and differences in social status.  
 C. Lack of effective communication skills, low standard of living and bureaucracy  
 D. Fear of management, duplication of work and red tapism
- xiv. Which among the following is not the cause of industrial dispute?  
 a. Unsatisfactory working conditions  
 b. Demand for re-instatement  
**c. Special provisions to workers**  
 d. Non-recognition of trade unions
- xv. Which among the following is not a measure to solve industrial dispute?  
 a. Conciliation boards  
 b. Trade Unionism  
 c. Joint Committees  
**d. Narsimhaman Committee**
- xvi. Which among the following is not the pre-requisite for collective bargaining?  
 a. Parties must attain sufficient degree of organization  
 b. Mutual Recognition ( Must be ready to enter an agreement)  
 c. Agreements must be observed and implemented  
**d. Well established office**
- xvii. Which among the following is not included in the objectives of Workers Participation in Management?  
**a. Political goal**  
 b. Economic goal  
 c. Social goal  
 d. Psychological goal
- xviii. Labour welfare is an effort to make life \_\_\_\_\_  
**a. worth living**  
 b. wealthy  
 c. entertaining  
 d. simple
- xix. Which among the following is not the objective of labour welfare?  
 a. Humanitarianism  
**b. Social gatherings**  
 c. Social awareness

- d. Greater efficiency
- xx. The Philanthropic Theory of labour welfare is based on \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **love for mankind**
  - b. economic gains
  - c. love for nature
  - d. profit motive
- xxi. Which among the following is the principle of labour welfare?
- a. Social responsibility of industry
  - b. Efficiency
  - c. Re-personalization
  - d. **Coordination of workers**
- xxii. The Functional Theory of labour welfare is based on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **efficiency and productivity of workers**
  - b. business functions
  - c. welfare functions
  - d. morality
- xxiii. Social security measures do not include \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Unemployment benefit
  - b. Pension
  - c. Maternity benefit
  - d. **Taxation benefit**
- xxiv. Which among the following is not the way to provide social security?
- a. Social Insurance
  - b. **Public revenue**
  - c. Social Assistance
  - d. Public Service
- xxv. ILO stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- a. International Legal office
  - b. **International Labour Organisation**
  - c. Internal Labour organization
  - d. Industrial labour organization