**SHETH NKTT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND SHETH JTT COLLEGE OF ARTS, THANE.**

**Objective questions for TYBA on Industrial and Labour Economics (semester-vi)**

**Module-I and II (30 questions with answers)**

***(Note: These questions are prepared for practice, if any doubt, ask Dr. Dhanashree Sawant)***

1. **True or False questions**
2. Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) have increased sharply in 1999-2000.- false
3. Indian labour market is casual in nature. true
4. Disguised unemployment is that type of unemployment found mostly in urban India.-false
5. Labour in industrial sector is migratory in character. true
6. Globalisation was speeded up in India after the year 2000.-false
7. To ensure protection and welfare to workers is an objective of the second National Commision on Labour. True
8. Trade Union is a continuous association of wage earners for the purpose of improving the conditions of their working lives. True
9. Main reason for growth of TU in post-independence period was establishment of political democracy. True
10. Multiplicity of Trade unions is not the problem of trade union in India. False
11. Under the leadership Shri Datta Samant labor movement got shaped after independence. false
12. It is a discontinuous association of wage earners for the purpose of maintaining and improving conditions of their working lives. false
13. Trade Union is a compulsory association. False
14. Legal Function of trade union is the enforcement of laws and protect laborers from employer’s exploitation. True
15. Main reason for outside leadership is that the interest of political parties, in which trade union become supply organizations. True
16. It is formed for protecting and promoting the interest of workers. True
17. **Multiple choice questions**
18. Labour market is a place for operation for seeking balance between.
19. **demand and supply of workers**
20. price and cost of product
21. Marginal cost and Marginal revenue
22. Employer and employees
23. Labour force participation rate in \_\_\_\_\_ for male and female in rural and urban area was 548 and 332 respectively.
24. 1950
25. **1983**
26. 1990
27. 2012
28. Census of India defines a Child Labour is one who works for major part of the day and is below the age of \_\_\_\_\_
29. 12 Years
30. 13 years
31. **14 years**
32. 16 years
33. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_
34. 1980
35. **1986**
36. 1990
37. 2000
38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Policy identifies surplus labour and its displacement, either involuntarily through retrenchment or by early retirement, voluntary separation.
39. Price
40. Population
41. **Exit**
42. Commercial
43. National Renewal Fund (NRF) was launched in February, \_\_\_\_\_\_ .
44. 1980
45. 1990
46. **1992**
47. 1995
48. Which among the following is not the problem of working women in India?
49. Low work participation rate
50. Marginal nature of work
51. **Lack of effective communication**
52. Threat of displacement
53. Which among the following is not the cause of child labour?
54. Poverty
55. Cheap labour
56. Nimble fingers
57. **Lack of concentration**
58. Second National Commission on Labour recommendad that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
59. **Existing labour laws should be regrouped**
60. Existing laws should be changed
61. Labour laws are not useful
62. Working hours of labour should be reduced
63. Around 1851-60 modern industries started in five sectors namely, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
64. Plastic, iron, steel, cement and chemicals
65. **Jute, Cotton, Railways, Coal mines and Plantations**.
66. Tea, coffee, rubber, electronics and engineering goods
67. None of these
68. Trade Union is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ association
69. **Permanen**t
70. Temporary
71. Compulsive
72. Involuntary
73. Trade Union is formed for protecting and promoting the interest of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
74. Employers
75. **Workers**
76. Consumers
77. Government
78. Economic Function of a Trade Union is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
79. To improve the social status of workers
80. To improve the mental conditions of workers
81. To improve the relations between workers and management
82. **To Improve the economic status of workers**
83. Main reasons for outside leadership are
84. To pressurize the employers, high wages and peace
85. **To protect workers against victimization, lack of educated personnel** **and reluctance of the employees to talk with their employers**
86. To provide political freedom to workers, better working conditions and welfare
87. None of these
88. Which among the following is not the feature of Trade Unions?
89. It is a voluntary association
90. It is formed to strengthening the bargaining power of workers
91. It is formed to make workers aware about media
92. It is formed for collective action by wage earners
93. The main problems of Indian Trade Union are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
94. **Illiteracy of the member workers, Low membership and Multiplicity of Trade unions**
95. Cultural diversities, religious differences and differences in social status.
96. Lack of effective communication skills, low standard of living and bureaucracy
97. Fear of management, duplication of work and red tapism