

TYBA Semester 5 Sociology of work paper 5

1. Sociology of work is a new subject for _____ sociology

- A. Vedic
- B. Industrial
- C. Human
- D. Political

2. Sociology of work applies sociological principles to the study of _____ structure.

- A. traditional
- B. religious
- C. economic
- D. political

3. Globalization means _____ the economy of a country with world economy

- A. Distributing
- B. Integrating
- C. Neutral
- D. None of these

4. Work is the _____ of life-values

- A. summit
- B. centre
- C. core
- D. exterior

5. One of the best known studies of the relationship between technology and alienation is the work of

- A. Blauner
- B. C. Wright Mills
- C. Manuel Castles
- D. Giddens

6. According to Marx , _____ provide the vital means for man to fulfil his basis needs his individuality

- A. money
- B. work
- C. science
- D. nature

7. Sociology of work is intimately related to _____ itself

- A. year

- B. work
- C. money
- D. caste

8. Work means something that gives _____ to life

- A. money
- B. prestige
- C. meaning
- D. salvation

9. Work as an expenditure of energy striving application of effort to some purpose

- A. Oxford
- B. Raymond Flirth
- C. R.B. Lal
- D. Henri Avon

10. Automation generally means work done without any human interference, with the help of machines

- A. Robert Blauner
- B. C. Wright Mills
- C. Manuel Castles
- D. Anthony Giddens

11. KPO means

- A. Knowledge Process Office
- B. Knowledge Processing Organisation
- C. Knowledge Press Order
- D. Knowledge Process Outsourcing

12. Work is _____ of Economics

- A. support
- B. base
- C. summit
- D. core

13. Labour is a _____ factor of production.

- A. primary
- B. secondary
- C. tertiary
- D. fourth

14. _____ are famous for animal husbandry, dairy and poultry farming.

- A. Denmark and Argentina

- B. France and Germany
- C. Japan and Norway
- D. Canada and Maynamas

15. Trade, transport, communication, banking, insurance etc are also called _____ industries

- A. Service
- B. Personal
- C. Secondary
- D. Primary

16. In all the countries where per - capita income is low a substantially large proportion of the national Income is spent an goods produced in the _____ sector

- A. primary
- B. secondary
- C. Tertiary
- D. Service

17. Unskilled job can be performed by _____ people

- A. skilled
- B. literate
- C. healthy
- D. unemployed

18. This creates more job in the _____ sector.

- A. primary
- B. secondary
- C. tertiary
- D. service

19. Skilled jobs required _____ level of physical and mental capacity.

- A. higher
- B. lower
- C. worst
- D. average

20. The higher percentage of labour engaged in secondary and tertiary activates reflects _____ progress

- A. social
- B. economic
- C. political
- D. religious

21. In relatively backward countries large proportion of the population remain engaged in _____ occupations.

- A. tertiary
- B. secondary
- C. primary
- D. service

22. In _____ 82.2% of the labour force is engaged in small scale industries

- A. 1940
- B. 1990
- C. 1991
- D. 1995

23. In 1990, in developed countries _____ of the labour force was employed in the tertiary sector

- A. 45.70%
- B. 51%
- C. 75%
- D. 49.9%

24. In 1990, in developed _____ countries 45% of the labour force was employed in the tertiary sector

- A. China
- B. India
- C. France
- D. Japan

25. _____ is an important activity in Canada and Maynamas

- A. Forestry
- B. Animal Husbandry
- C. Fishing
- D. Hunting

26. The size of labour force in a country is of crucial importance for the level of _____ activity.

- A. social
- B. religious
- C. economic
- D. professional

27. The _____ of a person reflects his income, his Status in society, his own attitude and also his academic or technical qualification

- A. thoughts
- B. occupation

- C. style
- D. money

28. Today women have mould into labour force between 35 - 60% of women aged between 16-60 in most _____ countries hold paid job

- A. USA
- B. Europe
- C. Germany
- D. Asia

29. Sociology of _____ is a new subject for industrial sociology

- A. Religion
- B. Work
- C. Material
- D. Greed

30. Job opportunities are _____ in secondary sector

- A. less
- B. more
- C. normal
- D. average

31. Work is the core of

- A. units
- B. life values
- C. society
- D. human

32. Work done without any human interference, with the help of machines is

- A. Automation
- B. Freedom
- C. Man Made
- D. Natural

33. The occupation of a person reflects his _____, his Status in society

- A. income
- B. grade
- C. manners
- D. rate

34. Sociology of work is _____ related to work itself

- A. surface
- B. intimately
- C. low

D. co

35. _____ is base of Economics

- A. Money
- B. Work
- C. Anger
- D. Demand

36. Work provide the vital means for man to fulfil his _____ needs

- A. daily
- B. basic
- C. ordinary
- D. life

37. Sociology of work is a new subject for _____ sociology

- A. Industrial
- B. Social
- C. Political
- D. Religion

38. More people get involved into primary sector occupation can affect _____

- A. society
- B. family
- C. per capita income
- D. country

39. _____ means integration the economy of a country with world economy

- A. Privatization
- B. Socialization
- C. Globalization
- D. Monopoly

40. Relatively _____ countries engaged in primary occupations

- A. developed
- B. underdeveloped
- C. developing
- D. primitive

41. A _____ is a person who is engaged in gainful employment.

- A. Actor

- B. Worker
- C. Doctor
- D. Painter

42. According to law a _____ should be any person who contributes to the gross national products by his/her work

- A. Actor
- B. Worker
- C. Doctor
- D. Painter

43. In India, the term _____ is used, in restricted sense

- A. Actor
- B. Worker
- C. Doctor
- D. Painter

44. In India, the term worker is not used, to refer to those workers who are employed in

- A. formal sector
- B. unorganised industries
- C. organised industries
- D. None of these

45. According to _____ the workers who are engaged in cottage industries are excluded.

- A. Factories Act

B. C. Wright Mills

C. Manuel Castles

D. Giddens

46. In 1900, the number of workers in our factories was only

A. 15 lakhs

B. 10 lakhs

C. 5 lakhs

D. 12.5 lakhs

47. In the first instance, most industrial workers have their roots in

A. Films

B. City

C. Villages

D. Caste

48. In India industrial labour is largely

A. uneducated

B. educated

C. lazy

D. None of these

49. Industrial labour in India is not

A. divided

B. united

C. smart

D. lazy

50. Industrial labour in _____ is divided on the basis of region, religion, language and caste.

- A. Saudi Arab
- B. USA
- C. India
- D. Russia

51. We like to know what are the life chances and aspirations of industrial workers vis-a-vis other sections of the society? Whose statement is this?

- A. Naredndra Modi
- B. Rahul Gandhi
- C. Sachin Tendulkar
- D. E.V. Ramaswamy

52. _____ is also known as organized sector

- A. Formal Sector
- B. Informal Sector
- C. Unorganised Sector
- D. Cottage Industry

53. "the sector which covers the labour force in all the enterprises in public as well as Private Sector which has more than ten workers"

- A. Formal Sector
- B. Informal Sector
- C. Unorganised Sector
- D. Cottage Industry

54. These organized units are largely supported and protected by the _____

- A. NGO
- B. Government
- C. Doctors
- D. Media

55. Better wages, good working conditions and sometimes even pension facilities to the workers are characteristics of

- A. Formal Sector
- B. Informal Sector
- C. Unorganised Sector
- D. Cottage Industry

56. _____ refers to the various levels of authority in an organization.

- A. Horizontal
- B. Hierarchy
- C. Class
- D. Service

57. At the _____ of the pyramid are the workers

- A. base
- B. centre
- C. top
- D. None of these

58. _____ have direct authority over the workers.

- A. HOD
- B. First line supervisors

C. Superintendent Plan Manager

D. None of these

59. The Board of Directors elected by the _____ of the corporate body

A. government

B. worker

C. share croppers

D. share holders

60. The lines of authority passed from top to bottom is

A. matrix structure

B. vertical structure

C. horizontal structure

D. None of these

61. Individuals located at the same level normally have no authority over each other is known as

A. matrix structure

B. vertical structure

C. horizontal structure

D. None of these

62. There are ___ types of formal sector

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

63. —The unorganized sector consist of loosely formed groups which includes self-employed person, wage earners, family members and house hold workers. Hence it is therefore called as the informal sector.' Whose statement is this?

- A. Nirmala Banerjee
- B. Nirmala Sitaraman
- C. Abdul Kalam
- D. Amartya Sen

64. In _____ sector the production or manufacturing activities are carried out on a small scale.

- A. Formal Sector
- B. Informal Sector
- C. Organised Sector
- D. Cottage Industry

65. In _____ Jobs are highly temporary.

- A. Formal Sector
- B. Informal Sector
- C. Organised Sector
- D. Cottage Industry

66. In which among the following year was 'liberalised industrial policy' in India was announced for the first time?

- A. 1992
- B. 1995
- C. 1991
- D. 1996

67. Under which Prime Minister's government the new industrial policy 1991 got announced?

- A. P.V. Narasimha Rao
- B. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- C. Narendra Modi
- D. Rajiv Gandhi

68. Who was the Finance Minister of India during the announcement of new industrial policy 1991

- A. Pranab Mukherjee
- B. P. Chidambaram
- C. Manmohan Singh
- D. Nirmala Sitharaman

69. Increase in aggregate output of goods and services

- A. Economic development
- B. Economic planning
- C. Economic growth
- D. Economy

70. The economic reforms were intended to take the Indian economy into three specific directions which are

- A. LPG
- B. DPG
- C. LDG
- D. DLP

71. A situation when all the people in the working age group are actually engaged in some gainful employment

- A. Full unemployment
- B. Underemployment
- C. None
- D. Full employment

72. Institutions that engage in mobilisation and allocation of savings

- A. Financial
- B. Banks only
- C. Commercial
- D. Educational

73. Which statutory body is having power regarding stock market

- A. SEBI
- B. NNP
- C. MRP
- D. LIC

74. LPG stands for

- A. Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation
- B. Liberalisation, Performance, Globalisation
- C. Liberalisation, Privatisation, Growth
- D. Liberalisation, Performance, Growth

75. Under the industrial policy of 1991, the number of industries reserved for the public sector have been reduced from 17 to

- A. 8

- B. 6
- C. 3
- D. 5

76. The main source of foreign capital in India is

- A. Loans from abroad
- B. None
- C. Foreign direct investment
- D. Both A and C

77. Fiscal deficit is that part of total government expenditure which is met by

- A. Imposing more taxes
- B. Borrowings
- C. Selling shares held by government
- D. All

78. In LPG, L stands for

- A. Liberalisation
- B. Leadership
- C. Local
- D. Learning

79. In LPG, P stands for

- A. Privatisation
- B. Performance
- C. Public

D. Pattern

80. In LPG, G stands for

A. Glocalization

B. Great

C. Globalization

D. Goods

81. What is a BPO?

A. Takes less time and is less detailed than an appraisal.

B. It is similar to a Comparative Market Analysis.

C. Provides an estimate of value.

D. All of the above.

82. What are the factors which have an impact when deciding on a BPO destination?

A. Reliable telecommunications infrastructure

B. Cost of labour

C. Strong regulatory framework

D. All of the above

83. The main characteristics of Knowledge Process Outsourcing are

A. Process are not easily codified

B. The agent has to interpret the information

C. The agent is expected to exercise judgement

D. All of the above

84. What do you think is the most important justification for a company to consider offshore decision?

- A. Overall cost reduction
- B. Productivity improvement
- C. Efficiency/Effectiveness
- D. All of the above

85. The main outsourcer is _____ and the main BPO destination is _____

- A. France, Mauritius
- B. USA, Mauritius
- C. Europe, India
- D. USA, India

86. What is BPO?

- A. Business Process Outsourcing
- B. Business Process Outsource
- C. Business Project Outsourcing
- D. Business Product Outsourcing

87. Who orders BPOs?

- A. Banks.
- B. Wall Street Firms.
- C. Private Mortgage Insurance Companies.
- D. All of the above

88. Who is the father of BPO In India?

- A. Mohan Roy
- B. Raman Roy

C. Keshav Murugesh

D. Vikram Talwar

89. BPO Industry comes under which ministry?

A. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

B. Ministry of Consumer Affairs

C. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

D. Minister of External Affairs

90. What is the full form of KPO?

A. Know process Outsourcing

B. Knowledge Processing Outsource

C. Knowledge Process Outsourcing

D. Knowledge Project Outsource

91. Scientific management is sometimes known as

A. Positivism

B. Scientism

C. Taylorism

D. None of this

92. The system of mass production and consumption characteristic of highly developed economies during the 1940s-1960s is known as

A. Taylorism

B. Fordism

C. Capitalism

D. Socialism

93. Which system of mass production and consumption named after Henry Ford?

- A. Taylorism
- B. Fordism
- C. Capitalism
- D. Socialism

94. An assembly line techniques were associated with

- A. Taylorism
- B. Socialism
- C. Capitalism
- D. Fordism

95. The _____ factory thrives on the scale of production.

- A. Fordist
- B. Post Fordist
- C. Taylorist
- D. None of this

96. Flexible production is associated with

- A. Taylorism
- B. Post fordism
- C. Capitalism
- D. Fordism

97. Trade between countries:

- A. determines prices of products in different countries
- B. decreases competition between countries
- C. makes a country dependent on the other
- D. increases understanding between countries

98. Globalisation by connecting countries leads to:

- A. lesser competition among producers
- B. greater competition among producers
- C. no competition between producers
- D. none of these

99. One major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process is:

- A. effective utilisation of resources
- B. increase in income and wealth
- C. willingness to cooperate
- D. rapid improvement in technology

100. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called:

- A. liberalisation
- B. investment
- C. favourable trade
- D. free trade