



DDD-001-006204

M. L. W. (Sem. II) (CBCS) Examination

April / May – 2015

Course : Labour Economics

Faculty Code : 001

Subject Code : 006204

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- 1 Write an answer essay type of Question. (Any One) 10
 1. Explain labour market analysis and demand and supply of labour as per current scenario.
 2. Explain labour policy in five years plan and its evolution.

2. Attempt the following Questions. (Any Four) 20
 1. Explain the concepts of minimum fair and living wage.
 2. Give a detailed note on poverty.
 3. Discuss about union bargaining and strikes.
 4. Explain : Inflation - Wage relationship.
 5. Explain : Educated Unemployment

3. Attempt the following Questions. (Any Five) 10
 1. Describe mobility and productivity of labour.
 2. Discuss about technological change and Employment in Organized sector.
 3. Discuss about state policies with respect to labour market in India.
 4. Explain Discrimination in Labour market in detail.
 5. Explain types of Unemployment.
 6. Explain National - Wage Policy in India.

4. Attempt the following Question in one or two lines : 10

(Any Ten)

1. What is Globalization ?
2. What is Mobility ?
3. What is labour Economics ?
4. What is productivity ?
5. Give the definition of Labour Market.
6. What is Educated Unemployment ?
7. Define the types of Recruitment.
8. What is Rationalization ?
9. Give the definition of wages.
10. Give the definition of labour.
11. What is labour policy ?
12. What is poverty ?

5 Write MCQ. 20

1. _____ means continuous increase in prices.
(A) Wage
(B) Inflation
(C) Both
(D) None of them
2. _____ is remuneration of productive work which is form of cash or kind or both.
(A) Wage
(B) Bonus
(C) Motivation
(D) All of them

3. _____ means net increasing in production.
- (A) Mobility
 - (B) Productivity
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of them
4. A person works at any place and gets less wage compare with other person is called _____.
- (A) Under poverty
 - (B) Under employment
 - (C) Educated unemployment
 - (D) None
5. A person who is willing to work, enough qualified, has ability and gets a job is called _____.
- (A) Employment
 - (B) Unemployment
 - (C) Under employment
 - (D) None of them
6. A person who is willing to work, not qualified, able to work but has no job is called _____.
- (A) Employment
 - (B) Unemployment
 - (C) Under employment
 - (D) None of them
7. _____ means maximum use of resources utilization of maximum production activity.
- (A) Rationalization
 - (B) Productivity
 - (C) Labour movement
 - (D) None

8. _____ means these people who came from total population who want to work with wages.
- (A) Supply of labour
 - (B) Mobility
 - (C) Labour turnover
 - (D) None of them
9. _____ is not a place but process of buying and selling a labour for productivity as wages.
- (A) Labour market
 - (B) Economic market
 - (C) Production market
 - (D) None of them
- 10 Full form of NREP is _____.
- (A) National rural employment program
 - (B) National random employment program
 - (C) National rewise employment program
 - (D) National relocated employment program
- 11 A person cannot spent for his basic needs like food, clothes and housing is called_____.
- (A) Poverty
 - (B) Unemployment
 - (C) Bargaining
 - (D) None of these
12. A person who is willing to work, is qualified, has ability but not obtained a job is called_____.
- (A) Unemployment
 - (B) Educated Unemployment
 - (C) Division of labour
 - (D) None of them

13. _____ is derived as the ratio of physical output in labour input.
- (A) Labour productivity
 - (B) Labour supply
 - (C) Demand of labour
 - (D) None of them
14. Government declares labour policy and implement accordingly in_____.
- (A) Five year plan
 - (B) Globalization
 - (C) Rationalization
 - (D) None of them
15. _____ is a primary factor of production.
- (A) Culture
 - (B) Labour
 - (C) Climate
 - (D) None
16. _____ means labour should be obtain of amount to satisfy their basic needs.
- (A) Fair wages
 - (B) Minimum wages
 - (C) Bargaining
 - (D) None of them

17. _____ means a situation or a position in which workers are working.
- (A) Working Environment
 - (B) Cultural environment
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of them
18. Bombay National Counsel was established in _____.
- (A) 1958
 - (B) 1959
 - (C) 1960
 - (D) 1961
19. World economic conference in year _____ defined the term rationalization.
- (A) 1925
 - (B) 1926
 - (C) 1927
 - (D) 1929
20. _____ seeks to understand the functioning and dynamics of the markets for wage labour.
- (A) Labour Economics
 - (B) Labour
 - (C) Productivity
 - (D) None of them
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