

VPM CLASSES

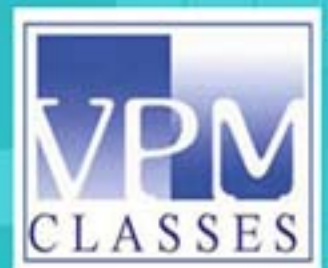
UGC NET - MASTER SOCIAL WORK

MOCK TEST PAPER - ENGLISH MEDIUM

NTA UGC NET

FULL LENGTH MOCK TEST PAPER

- DETAILED SOLUTIONS
- NEW SYLLABUS
- NEW PATTERN



UGC NET - PAPER-I

MOCK TEST PAPER

- *This paper contains 50 objective type questions.*
- *Each question carries 2 marks.*
- *Attempt all the questions.*
- *Pattern of questions : MCQs*
- *Total marks : 100*
- *Duration of test : 1.5 Hours*

VPM CLASSES

For IIT-JAM, JNU, GATE, NET, NIMCET and Other Entrance Exams

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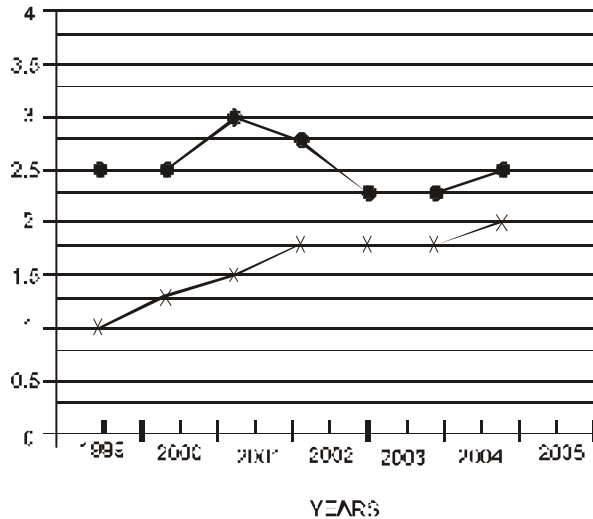
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PAPER – I

1. A manager must discover various analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps.
(A) Cause to communication
(B) Barrier to communication
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
2. "It is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc." which type of communication is this?
(A) Oral communication
(B) Written communication
(C) Non verbal communication
(D) None
3. Which of the following is a part of the English language which helps us to understand sounds of various alphabets?
(A) Phonetics
(B) Homophones
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None

Questions 4-8 Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions.

PRODUCTION OF TWO COMPANIES A AND B (IN CRORE UNITS) OVER THE GIVEN YEARS



4. For Company A, how much is the percent increase in production in 2000 from 1999?
 - (A) 0.25
 - (B) 2.5
 - (C) 25
 - (D) 12.5

5. How many units is the total production of Company A for the given years?
 - (A) 9crores
 - (B) 17.75 crores
 - (C) 12.25 crores
 - (D) 11 crores

6. What is the difference in units produced by the two companies in 1999?
 - (A) 1,50,000,000
 - (B) 15,00,00,000
 - (C) 15,00,000
 - (D) 15,000

7. How many units is the approximate average production of Company B for the given years?
 - (A) 3crores

- (B) 2.55 crores
(C) 2.75 crores
(D) 2.25 crores
8. In which year did both the companies have no change in production from the previous year?
(A) 2000
(B) 2002
(C) 2003
(D) 2004
9. If sampled in reconnaissance mode, data limitation requires use of
(A) Maximum
(B) Minimum
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
10. If estimating average concentrations is planned
(A) Exposure units must be defined
(B) Sufficient samples are required
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
11. Which Can be used to evaluate if constituents in subsurface are correlated and have the same or different sources?
(A) Scatter plots
(B) Ratio plots
(C) Multivariate plots
(D) None
12. Which of the following Can be used to evaluate if ratios of constituents in subsurface are similar or different from those in indoor/outdoor air?
(A) Scatter plots
(B) Ratio plots

- (C) Multivariate plots
(D) None
13. Which of the following collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
14. In order to organize, classify and analyze the gathered information, used
(A) Graphs
(B) Statistics
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None

Direction (15-19) The strength of Indian Democracy lies in its tradition, in the fusion of the ideas of democracy and national independence which was the characteristic of the Indian Nationalist Movement long before independence. Although the British retained supreme authority in India until 1947, the provincial elections of 1937 provided real exercise in democratic practice before national independence. During the Pacific war India was not overrun or seriously invaded by the Japanese and after the war was over, the transfer of power to a government of the Indian Congress Party was a peaceful one as far as Britain was concerned. By 1947 'Indianisation' had already gone far in the Indian Civil Service and Army, so that the new government could start with effective instruments of central control. After independence, however, India was faced with two vast problems; the first, that of economic growth from a very low level of production and the second was that of ethnic diversity and the aspirations of sub nationalities. The Congress leadership was more aware of the former problem than of the second. As a new political elite which had rebelled not only against the British Raj but also against India's old social order, they were conscious of the need to initiate economic development and undertake social reforms, but

as nationalists who had led a struggle against the alien rule on behalf of all parts of India, they took the cohesion of the Indian nation too much for granted and underestimated the centrifugal forces of ethnic division, which were bound to be accentuated rather than diminished as the popular masses were more and more drawn into politics. The Congress party was originally opposed to the idea of recognizing any division of India on a linguistic basis and preferred to retain the old provinces of British India which often cut across linguistic boundaries. However, this was later conceded as the basis for a federal 'Indian Union'. The rights granted to the States created new problems for the Central Government. The idea of making Hindi the national language of a united India was thwarted by the recalcitrance of the speakers of other important Indian languages and the autonomy of the States rendered central economic planning extremely difficult. Land reforms remained under the control of the States and many large-scale economic projects required a degree of cooperation between the Central Government and one or more of the States which, it was found, was impossible to achieve. Coordination of policies was difficult even when the Congress party was in power both in the State and at the Centre. When a Congress Government in Delhi was confronted with non-Congress parties in office in the States, it became much harder.

15. Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence ?
- (A) Military attack from a country across the border.
 - (B) Lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments.
 - (C) Improper coordination of various Government policies
 - (D) Increasing the production from a very low level
16. Which of the following issues was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- (A) Ethnic diversity of the people
 - (B) A national language for the country
 - (C) Implementation of the formulated policies
 - (D) Centre -State relations
17. Why was central economic planning found to be difficult?

- (A) Multiplicity of States and Union Territories
(B) Lack of coordination in different Government departments
(C) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters
(D) Lack of will in implementing land reforms
18. Why was the linguistic reorganization of the State accepted?
(A) The States were not cooperating with the Central Government
(B) Non- Congress Governments in the States demanded such a reorganization of the States
(C) No common national language emerged
(D) Strong pressure from the States was exerted on the Central Government to create such States
19. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?
(A) The handing over of power by the British to India
(B) The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service
(C) A neutral role played by the Army
(D) None of the above
20. The information to be collected in survey method are related to
(A) Present Position
(B) Aims of the research
(C) The attainment of aim of research
(D) All of the above
21. Research is done for
(A) Knowledge of research process
(B) Solving a business problem
(C) Interest in research
(D) Experience

22. A research problem is feasible only when
- (A) It is researchable
 - (B) It has some utility
 - (C) It is new
 - (D) All of the above
23. One of the essential characteristics of research is
- (A) Sensitivity
 - (B) Generalizability
 - (C) Usability
 - (D) Replicability
24. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates.
- (A) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature
 - (B) Supremacy of Parliament
 - (C) Supremacy of Judiciary
 - (D) Theory of Separation of power
25. The reservation of seats for women in the Panchayat Raj Institutions is :
- (A) 30% of the total seats
 - (B) 33% of the total seats
 - (C) 33% of the total population
 - (D) None
26. Match list I with list II and select the correct from the code given below :
- | List I (Institutions) | List II (Locations) |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute | i. Pune |
| 2. Institute of Armament Technology | ii. Izat Nagar |
| 3. Indian Institute of Science | iii. Delhi |
| 4. National Institute for Educational Pannesi and Administrators | vi. Bangalore |
- (A) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-ii

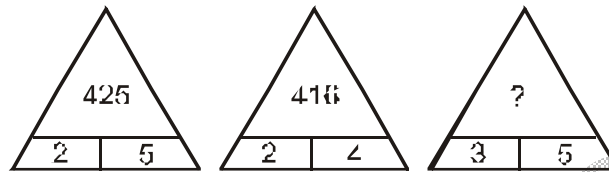
- (B) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii
(C) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-I, 4-iv
(D) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i
27. Who was chairman of the UGC committee 1969 appointed for administrative legislation of the universities?
(A). Dr. Zakir Hussain
(B) Dr. P B Gajendragadkar
(C) Dr. L S Mudaliar
(D) Dr. Radha Krishnan
28. UGC has launched career oriented program in
(A) 1964-65
(B) 1994-95
(C) 1997-98
(D) 1980-81
29. The prime minister of India is appointed from _____
(A) The leading Party in Lok Sabha
(B) The Leading Party in Rajya Sabha
(C) The leading party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha combined
(D) None of the above
30. The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ____
(A) Biosphere
(B) Ecology
(C) Synecobgy
(D) Autecology
31. The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of
(A) Audio visual

- (B) Telephone network
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
- 32 Which was the first National Park established in India?
(A) Anshi National Park
(B) Gir National Park
(C) Kanha National Park
(D) Jim Corbett National Park
- 33 Fossil Fuels include
(A) Oil
(B) Natural Gas
(C) Coal
(D) All of the above
- 34 Noise in excess of _____ is called noise pollution
(A) 40-65 db
(B) 60-70 db
(C) 80-100 db
(D) None of the above
- 35 Effectiveness of teaching depends on ____
(A) Handwriting of Teacher
(B) Speaking ability of Teacher
(C) Qualification of the Teacher
(D) Subject Understanding of the Teacher
- 36 Verbal Guidance is least effective in the learning of ____
(A) Aptitudes
(B) Skills

- (C) Attitudes
(D) Relationship
37. The participation of students will be maximum if _____ method is used for teaching.
(A) Text Books
(B) Discussion Method
(C) Conference Method
(D) Lectures
38. The primary responsibility of the teacher's adjustment lies with
(A) The Students
(B) The Principal
(C) The Community
(D) The Teacher himself
39. The First Kindergarten was started by
(A) William James
(B) A D Clinton
(C) Freidrich Forebel
(D) J H Hills
40. In following questions, number series is given. One of the numbers in each series is wrong. After searching wrong number find the correct number in its place.
510, 254, 126, 64, 30, 14, 6
(A) 252
(B) 62
(C) 130
(D) 9
41. Which reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises?
(A) Deductive

- (B) Inductive
- (C) Abductive
- (D) All

42. Insert the missing number or letter from among the given alternatives.



- (A) 140
 - (B) 280
 - (C) 875
 - (D) 925
43. In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two assumptions I and II given below them is/are definitely true give answer as.
- (A) Only assumption I is implicit
 - (B) Only assumption II is implicit
 - (C) Either I or II is implicit
 - (D) Neither I nor II is implicit
 - (E) Both I and II are implicit

Statement: The State government has decided to appoint four thousand primary school teachers during the next financial year.

Assumptions:

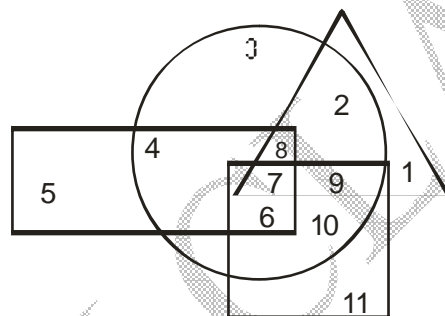
- I. There are enough schools in the state to accommodate four thousand additional primary school teachers.
- II. The eligible candidates may not be interested to apply as the government may not finally appoint such a large number of primary school teachers.

44. What is the latest write-once optical storage media?
- (A) Digital paper

- (B) Magneto-optical disk
- (C) WORM disk
- (D) CD-ROM disk

45. Which of the following identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web?
- (A) Web site
 - (B) Web site address
 - (C) URL
 - (D) Domain Name

Direction (46-47) In the following figure, rectangle, square, circle and triangle represents the regions of wheat gram, maize and rice cultivation respectively. On the basis of the figure, answer the following questions.



46. Which of the area is cultivated for wheat and maize only?
- (A) 8
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 4
47. Which of the area is cultivated for maize only?
- (A) 10
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4

48. Pointing to a photograph. Bajpai said, "He is the son of the only daughter of the father of my brother." How Bajpai is related to the man in the photograph?
 (A) Nephew
 (B) Brother
 (C) Father
 (D) Maternal Uncle
49. Light Year is a unit of:
 (A) Intensity of light
 (B) Distance
 (C) Time
 (D) Planetary motion
50. Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by :
 (A) Earthquakes
 (B) Volcanoes
 (C) Winds
 (D) Icebergs

ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	B	C	A	C	D	A	B	D	A	C	A	B	A	C	D	A	C	D	B	D
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	B	D	C	A	D	A	B	B	A	B	C	D	D	C	D	D	B	D	C	B
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	A	D	A	D	D	D	C	D	B	A										

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

1. (B) An effective and efficient communication system requires managerial proficiency in delivering and receiving messages. A manager must discover various barriers to communication, analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps to avoid those barriers. Thus, the primary responsibility of a manager is to develop and maintain an effective communication system in the organization.
2. (C) non verbal communication is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.
3. (A) Phonetics is a part of the English language which helps us to understand sounds of various alphabets. How an alphabet should sound is taught to us with the help of Phonetics.
- 4.(C) % increase = $\frac{0.25 \text{ crore}}{1 \text{ crore}} \times 100$
= 25 %
- 5.(D) for company A
 $1 + 1.25 + 1.5 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 2$
= 11 crore
- 6.(A) $(2.5 - 1) \text{ crores} = 1.5 \times 100 \text{ 00 000}$
= 150 00 000
- 7.(B) Total production of B
= $2.5 + 2.5 + 3 + 2.75 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 2.5$
= 17.75
Average production = $\frac{17.75}{7} = 2.55$
- 8.(D) In year 2004.
- 9.(A) If sampled in reconnaissance mode, data limitation requires use of maximums. Results are screening level- not definitive.
- 10.(C) If estimating average concentrations is planned

Exposure units must be defined Must be considered in developing DQOs for project, or results may not be accepted.

Sufficient samples are required 8-10 samples when contaminant concentrations vary within a narrow range 10-15 sample when concentrations are less predictable

Calculate 90th Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)

- 11.(A) Scatter plots Can be used to evaluate if constituents in subsurface are correlated and have the same or different sources.
- 12.(B) Ratio plots Can be used to evaluate if ratios of constituents in subsurface are similar or different from those in indoor/outdoor air, potentially informing decisions about confounding ambient sources.
- 13.(A) Qualitative data collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study. Participant and direct observation plus note taking were the most important techniques used.
- 14.(C) qualitative data collection techniques were used as primary research methods. However in order to organize, classify and analyze the gathered information, we used graphs and statistics as a way to measure the students' level of improvement through the use of reading strategies
- 15.(D) Production was at very low level.
- 16.(A) Ethnic diversity of the people was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- 17.(C) Central economic planning found to be difficult because autonomy was given to the States in certain matters
- 18.(D) Because that time no common language emerged.
- 19.(B) "The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service" , can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence
- 20.(D) The information to be collected in survey method are related to present position, aims of the research & the attainment of aim of research

21. (B) Research is done for solving a business problem
22. (D) A research problem is feasible only when it is researchable, it has some utility, and it is new .
23. (C) One of the essential characteristics of research is usability.
- 24.(A)A parliamentary system is a system of democratic government in which the ministers of the Executive Branch derive their legitimacy from and are accountable to a Legislature or parliament; the Executive and Legislative branches are interconnected. It is a political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.
- 25.(D) The Cabinet approved the proposal for enhancing reservation for women in Panchayats on from the present 33 per cent to 50 per cent with the provision being applicable to all seats filled through direct election, office of chairpersons and of offices reserved for SC/ST.
- 26.(A) IVRI is situated in Izat Nagar.
IAT is situated in Pune
IISc is situated in Bangalore
NIEPA is situated in Delhi.
- 27.(B) Dr. P B Gajendragadkar was chairman of the UGC committee 1969 appointed for administrative legislation of the universities.
- 28.(B) UGC has launched career oriented program in 1994-95.
- 29.(A) The prime minister of India is appointed from the leading Party in Lok Sabha.
- 30.(B) The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ecology.
- 31.(C) The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system.
- 32.(D) Jim Corbett National Park was the first National Park established in India.

33.(D) Fossil fuels are fuels made by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms.

Ex. Oil, Natural gas, coal etc.

34.(C) Noise in excess of 80-100DB is called noise pollution.

35.(D) Effectiveness of teaching depends on Subject Understanding of the Teacher

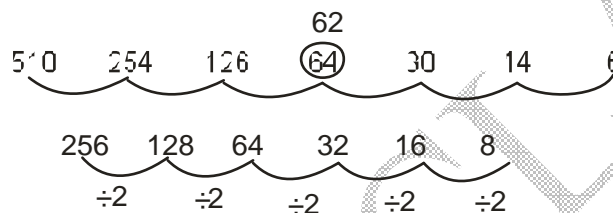
36.(D) Verbal Guidance is least effective in the learning of Relationship.

37. (B) The participation of students will be maximum if Discussion Method is used for teaching.

38.(D) The primary responsibility of the teacher's adjustment lies with The Teacher himself

39.(C) The First Kindergarten was started by Freidrich Forebel

40.(B)



30, 64 is wrong & must be replaced by 62.

41.(A) Deductive reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises.

42.(D) $(2)^2 = 4, (5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 425$

$(2)^2 = 4, (4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 416$

$(3)^2 = 9, (5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 925.$

43. (A) Such decisions as given in the statement are taken only after taking the existing vacancies into consideration. So, I implicit while II does not implicit.

44.(D) CD-ROM disk is the latest write-once optical storage media

45.(D) Domain Name identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web.

- 46.(D) The required region is the one which is common only to the rectangle and circle and is not a part of either the triangle or square
- 47.(C) The required region is the one which lies inside the circle but outside the rectangle, square and triangle,
- 48.(D) The man in the photo is the son of the sister of Bajpai. Hence, Bajpai is the maternal uncle of the man in the photograph.
- 49.(B) Light Year is a unit of distance.
- 50.(A) Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by earthquakes.



VPM CLASSES

UGC NET, GATE, CSIR NET, IIT-JAM, IBPS, CSAT/IAS, SLET, CTET, TIFR, NIMCET, JEST, JNU, ISM etc.

UGC NET - SOCIAL WORK MOCK TEST PAPER

PAPER - II

- *This paper contains 50 objective type questions*
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1. Random Sampling doesn't:
 - (A) Make the sample representative of the population.
 - (B) Ensure generalization of results.
 - (C) Reduce error and increase precision of the experiment.
 - (D) Maximizes experimental variance.
2. If the population on which a study is based is such that all its units can be reached, it is termed as.
 - (A) Target population.
 - (B) Homologues population.
 - (C) Accessible population.
 - (D) Heterogeneous population.
3. A population is divided into groups on the basis of socio-economic status which is related to the dependent variable. Which of the following is the most appropriate method of sampling?
 - (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Stratified sampling
 - (D) Systematic sampling
4. Which Industrial policy Resolution (IPR) is known as Economic Constitution of India?
 - (A) IPR 1964
 - (B) IPR 1948
 - (C) IPR 1956
 - (D) IPR 1976
5. In which article of the constitution refer to the welfare activities of the people.
 - (A) Article - 16

- (B) Article - 14
- (C) Article - 18
- (D) Article – 15
6. The term has a general meaning when it is used to refer to the well being of the member of the community, state or nation.
- (A) Social Welfare
- (B) Public Welfare
- (C) Economic Welfare
- (D) Scientific Programme
7. What is the welfare activity of the people in Article 17 of the constitution?
- (A) Abolition of untouchability
- (B) Protect SC and ST from being exploited by the public
- (C) Abolition of titles except military and academic
- (D) Equality before law
8. Which year 'The Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Started?
- (A) 1957
- (B) 1952
- (C) 1967
- (D) 1954
9. Which institution has been established for Rural higher Education?
- (A) Indira Gandhi National Open University
- (B) National Board of Adult Education
- (C) Indian Institute of Management

(D) National Council for Rural higher Education

10. Central Social Welfare board was set up in.

(A) 1953

(B) 1965

(C) 1950

(D) 1951

11. Which university set up initially on 28th December 1953 became a statutory organization by an Act of Parliament in 1956.

(A) IGNOU

(B) The University Grant Commission

(C) Delhi University

(D) Punjab University

12. What is the main feature of the target and implementation strategy of women's education?

(A) To create dynamic managerial structure to cope up with targets envisaged

(B) Contribute towards development of new value through redesigned curricula and text book

(C) Promote women's studies as part of various courses

(D) Play a positive interventionist role in the empowerment of women.

13. How many voluntary organization assisted all over the country in the field of welfare of children, women and the handicapped?

(A) 10000

(B) 2000

(C) 12000

(D) 11000

14. Which organization was set up in 1956 to coordinate and promote health education.
- (A) The Central Health Education Bureau
 - (B) National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau
 - (C) Primary health Centers
 - (D) Indian Council of Medical Research
15. The training centers for different categories of health workers are -
- A. Nurses
 - B. Sanitary inspector para-medical worker
 - C. Non-medical Supervisor
 - D. Physiotherapist
- Consider the following.
- (A) a and b
 - (B) b and c
 - (C) a, b and c
 - (D) a, b, c and d
16. Which service provide health education, feeding, nutrition, referral services, non-formal education.
- (A) ICDS
 - (B) ICMR
 - (C) MCH
 - (D) CGHS
17. What are the salient feature of family welfare?
- A. Provision of Services and Supplies as Close to the doorsteps of the acceptors as possible

- B. Development of facilities for rapid increases in female literacy
- C. Proper linkages with other ministries and department concerned
- D. Intensified efforts to spread awareness and information through imaginative use of multi-media and interpersonal communication

Consider the following:-

- (A) A and B
- (B) A and D
- (C) B and D
- (D) A, B, C and D

18. Which one of the pioneering institute in the country in the sphere of rural education?
- (A) National Council for Rural high Education
 - (B) Gandhigram Rural institute
 - (C) Central Braille Press
 - (D) Indian Institute of Management
19. On January 26, 1950 which country declared as a welfare state ?
- (A) India
 - (B) America
 - (C) Srilanka
 - (D) France
20. From the Constitution of which country was the concept of Fundamental Rights and Judicial Review taken?
- (A) Canada
 - (B) Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
 - (C) United States of America

(D) France

21. Economic Justice as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in the
- (A) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
 - (B) Preamble and Directive Principles
 - (C) Preamble and Fundamental Rights
 - (D) Preamble and Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
22. Assertion 'A': If a person feels that his Fundamental Rights have been infringed, he can approach a law Court for his right.
Reason 'R': Fundamental Rights are justifiable.
- (A) Both A and R true and R explains A
 - (B) Both A and R true but R does not explain A
 - (C) A is true but R is false
 - (D) A is false but R is true
23. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights has been the subject of maximum litigation and controversy?
- (A) Right to Property
 - (B) Right to Equality
 - (C) Right to Freedom of Religion
 - (D) Right to Freedom of Speech
24. Right to equality is an important right provided for in Articles _____
- (A) Article 14 (2)
 - (B) Article 17
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) Article 24

25. The social learning theorists portray

(A) learner as passive recipient of environmental influences

(B) No individual differences with explaining behaviour

(C) Learner as having internal cognitive processes to explain imitation, etc

(D) Both (A) and (C)

26. Jeremy believes that the major purpose of a personality theory is to explain the consistency of human behaviour. Your best guess as to which type of personality theory describes his views is

(A) Humanistic theory

(B) Psychoanalytic theory

(C) Social cognitive theory

(D) Trait theory

27. According to Roger's anxiety an defensive behaviour results due to

(A) Inadequate childhood training

(B) incongruence between the organism (the total person) and the self

(C) Faculty learning

(D) Inadequate experiences.

28. Roger's personality theory falls in the regime of

(A) Existential psychology

(B) Psychoanalytic psychology

(C) Humanistic psychology

(D) behaviorism

29. Much of the behaviour that we call personality results from reinforcement and observational learning according to
- (A) Jung
 - (B) Skinner
 - (C) Bandura
 - (D) Adler
30. The term personality refers to
- (A) The modes of behaviour
 - (B) The various personality traits
 - (C) The physical and intellectual abilities
 - (D) The whole individual
31. _____ can be termed as a relatively permanent change that occurs in a person's beliefs and attitudes with time and experience.
- (A) Behavior
 - (B) Perception
 - (C) Personality
 - (D) Learning
32. Which of the following is not an important aspect of the generalized model of motivation process?
- (A) Needs
 - (B) Behavior
 - (C) Incentive
 - (D) Wants.

33. A professional manager who mobilizes resources and allocates them to make a commercial gain from an opportunity is an example of ____.
- (A) Leader.
(B) Motivator.
(C) Innovator
(D) Entrepreneur
34. Which among the following is not an example of institution?
- (A) Family
(B) Marriage
(C) Kinship
(D) Peer group
35. In which of the following books C.H. Cooley introduced the concept of 'primary group' characterized by intimate face to face association?
- (A) Social Organization
(B) Human Groups
(C) The Nature of Human Group
(D) Social Structure
36. Society emerges out of
- (A) Community's existence
(B) Men's existence
(C) Problem's existence
(D) Relationship
37. Who classified societies into 'simple, compound, doubly compound, trebly compound'?
- (A) Marx

- (B) Comte
- (C) H. Spencer
- (D) Sorokin

38. What does society exclude?

- (A) Reciprocity
- (B) Differences
- (C) Interdependence
- (D) Adherence to time

39. Stratification refers to

- (A) Psychological difference
- (B) Natural difference
- (C) Social difference

40. 'Culture is man made part of the environment.' Who said this?

- (A) Kroeber
- (B) Taylor
- (C) Malinowski
- (D) None

41. 'The scientific study of human populations, primarily with respect to their size, their structure and their development' is

- (A) Sociography
- (B) Demography
- (C) Geography
- (D) None

42. With whom do you associate the concept of social fact?
- (A) Emile Durkheim
 - (B) Karl Marx
 - (C) M. Mauss
 - (D) Max Weber
43. The demographic dividend in India refers to the phenomenon of
- (A) Increasing proportion of aged persons (65+) in the population
 - (B) Imbalance between the life expectancy of men and women
 - (C) The decreasing infant mortality rate
 - (D) The fastest growing working population vis-a-vis dependent population
44. Which one of the following factors is least relevant as an explanation for the declining sex ratio in India?
- (A) Migration of males to urban area
 - (B) Female foeticide
 - (C) Lower nutritional status of girl children
 - (D) High maternal mortality
45. The concept of 'doubling time' pertains to the study of:
- (A) Finance
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Environment
 - (D) Parasitology
46. The major share of a city's population growth in India is due to:
- (A) Migration
 - (B) Natural growth
 - (C) Redefinitions of municipal limits

(D) Industrialization

47. Spencer viewed all evolution in terms of two types of society the:

(A) Agrarian and industrial

(B) Military and industrial

(C) Pastoral and industrial

(D) Tribal and industrial

48. In India, a special Ministry for Women and Social Welfare was formed at the Centre in the year:

(A) 1983

(B) 1986

(C) 1976

(D) 1991

49. Which one of the following States in India has the maximum percentage of Scheduled Castes population?

(A) Punjab

(B) Rajasthan

(C) Assam

(D) Orissa

50. Who among the following said that wealth increases in the same proportion as poverty?

(A) Marx

(B) Engels

(C) Weber

(D) Hegel

Answer key

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	D	C	D	D	A	B	A	D	D	A	B	A	C	A	D	A	D	B	A	C
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	B	A	A	A	B	B	D	C	A	D	D	D	D	D	A	B	C	D	D	A
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	B	A	D	A	B	A	B	B	A	A										

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

- 1.(D) Random sampling does not maximizes experimental variance because in this sampling samples are drawn from finite population which contain a finite number while it is correct that it makes the sample representative of the populations, ensures generalization of result and reduces errors and increases precisions of the experiment.
- 2.(C) Accessible population is required if the population on which a study based is such that all it & unit can be reached. Through this population every unit is reachable to every population. Target population is a type of purposive sampling and homogenous & Heterogeneous is a type of stratified sampling.
- 3.(D) In systematic sampling elements are chosen from regular intervals when a population is finite and can be properly listed. Here all the units of the population are listed in an alphabetical order first this method works only on the dependent variable.
- 4.(D) The 42 Amendment of the constitution of India, enacted in 1976, attempted to reduce the power of the Indian Supreme Court & High Courts to pronounce upon the constitutional validity of laws. So, IPR, 1976 is knows as Economic constitution of India.
- 5.(A) Article 16 of the constitute provides for equality before law in all matter of employment and education.
- 6.(B) The term Public Welfare has a general meaning when it is used to refer to the well being of the member of the community, state or nation. Because it is restricted to the field of public tax-supported social work whether national or state or local.

7. (A) Abolition of untouchability is the welfare activity of the people in Article 17 of the constitution Because untouchability is abolished in all its forms in India.
- 8.(D) 'The Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Started in 1954. Because to facilitate the medical treatment of the central government employee and their families.
- 9.(D) National Council for Rural higher Education has been established for Rural higher Education.Because the council offers diploma Courses in rural science, a certificate course for sanitary inspectors etc.
- 10.(A) The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) was set up in 1953 with the objective of promoting social welfare activities and implementing welfare programmes for women and children through voluntary organizations.
- 11.(B) The University Grant Commission set up initially on 28th December 1953 became a statutory organization by an Act of Parliament in 1956 .Because this university promotes and coordinates education, and determine and maintains standard of teaching, examination and research in the universities.
- 12.(A) The national policy on Education (NPE) envisages that education would be used as a strategy for achieving a basic change in the status of women.
- 13.(C) Because it made effort to extend its programme to the uncovered area to the extent possible, by encouraging new voluntary organization.
- 14.(A) The central Health Education Bureau is an apex organization in Health Education in the directorate General of Health Service.
- 15.(D) The plan of action on the report of the group of medical Education and support for a three-tier reconstruction of the entire health care system has been worked out.
- 16.(A) **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** Government of India sponsored programme, is India's primary social welfare scheme to tackle malnutrition and health problems in children below 6 years of age and their mothers. The Integrated Child Development Sevices. Programme aims at providing services to pre-school children in an

integrated manner so as to ensure proper growth and development of children in rural, tribal and slum areas. ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme.

- 17.(D)** Because family welfare is being implemented as a wholly voluntary programme and as an integral part of the over all strategy of growth covering health, maternity and child care etc.
- 18.(B)** Because it is also a deemed university in respect of the rural education.
- 19.(A)** Because the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice social, economic and political, shall inform all the institution of the national life.
- 20.(C)** From the Constitution of United States of America the concept of Fundamental Rights and Judicial Review, was taken. The power of **judicial review in the United States** has been inferred from the structure, provisions, and history of the Constitution.
- 21.(B)** Economic Justice as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in the Preamble and Directive Principles. The term "Economic Justice" in the Preamble denotes nothing but India's resolve to bring socio-economic revolution. The Directive Principles, particularly Art, 39 (b) & (c) of the Constitution are Charters of social and economic liberties of the people.
- 22.(A)** Both A and R true and R explains A.

The Fundamental Rights are justifiable in nature and can be enforced by a court of law, the Directive Principles are non-justifiable. Justifiable means that if these rights are violated by the government or anyone else, the individual has the right to approach the Supreme Court or High Courts for the protection of his/her Fundamental Rights.

- 23.(A)** The **right to property**, also known as the right to protection of property, is a human right and is understood to establish an entitlement to private property. The right to property is not absolute and states have a wide degree of discretion to limit the rights.

Right to Property has been the subject of maximum litigation and controversy.

- 24.(A)** Right to equality is an important right provided for in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the constitution. It is the principal foundation of the rights and liberties which are included in it.

- 25.(B)** The social learning theorists portray no individual differences with explaining behaviour because in social learning approach emphasis is on personality development through experience and some behaviour patterns are learned through direct experience.
- 26.(B)** Psychoanalytic theory describes his views because in psychoanalytic theory it is based on in depth study of individual personalities and this theory have three factors id, ego and super ego which interact to govern behaviour.
- 27.(D)** Anxiety an defensive behaviour results due to inadequate experiences because the unworthy experiences become excluded from the self-concept even though they may be quite valid or natural.
- 28.(C)** Roger's Personality theory falls in the regime of humanistic psychology because humanistic theories stress our positive nature-our push towards growth and self actualization and it may have shaped the individual's personality.
- 29.(A)** According to Jung Reinforcement is not necessary for learning although it may facilitate learning by focusing attention and according to social learning theory main assumption of personality is that people behave in ways likely to produce reinforcement.
- 30.(D)** Personality refers to the pattern of psychological and behavioral characteristics that distinguishes each person from everyone else and it refers to the whole individual.
- 31.(D)** "Learning can be referred to as relatively permanent change that occurs in a person's beliefs and attitudes with time and experience." This change may result in a corresponding change in the individual behavior.
- 32.(D)** Motivation process may be illustrated with the help of a generalized model. The important aspects of the model are:
- (A) Needs or expectations.
 - (B) Behavior.
 - (C) Goals/ incentives.
 - (D) Feedback.

33.(D) Here the profession manager acts as an entrepreneur. Since an entrepreneur needs to be the owner of the business, entrepreneur mobilizes resources and allocates them to make a commercial gain from opportunities.

34.(D) Peer group is not example of institution.

35.(A) C.H.Cooley introduced the concept of primary group characterized by intimate face to face association.

The concept of primary group was first introduced by C.H. Cooley in his book 'Social Organization'. The primary group is the nucleus of all social organization. It is a small group in which small number of persons comes, into direct and close contact with one another. The members of primary group meet "face-to-face" for mutual help, co-operation, companionship and discussion of common question. It is the nursery of human nature and from it originates the human virtues of love, sympathy, co-operation, honesty, justice and fair play. The relations among the members of primary group are characterized by face-to-face, direct, intimate, informal and personal.

36.(B) Society emerges out of Men's Existence. A society, or a human society, is a group of people related to each other through persistent relations, or a large social grouping sharing the same geographical or virtual territory, subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.

37.(C) Spencer developed an all-embracing conception of evolution as the progressive development of the physical world, biological organisms, the human mind, and human culture and societies.

38.(D) Society exclude adherence to time.

39.(D) Stratification describes the way in which different groups of people are placed within society.

The status of people is often determined by how society is stratified - the basis of which can include;

- oWealth and income - This is the most common basis of stratification
- oSocial class
- oEthnicity

o Gender

o Political status

o Religion (e.g. the caste system in India)

40.(A) Alfred Louis Kroeber (June 11, 1876 – October 5, 1960) was an American cultural anthropologist.

Although he is known primarily as a cultural anthropologist, he did significant work in archaeology and anthropological linguistics, and he contributed to anthropology by making connections between archaeology and culture.

41.(B) Demography is the statistical study of Human Populations. It can be a very general science that can be applied to any kind of dynamic living population, i.e., one that changes over time or space. It encompasses the study of the size, structure, and distribution of these populations, and spatial and/or temporal changes in them in response to birth, migration, aging and death.

42.(A) Durkheim was also deeply preoccupied with the acceptance of sociology as a legitimate science. He refined the positivism originally set forth by Auguste Comte, promoting what could be considered as a form of epistemological realism, as well as the use of the hypothetico-deductive model in social science. For him, sociology was the science of institutions, its aim being to discover structural social facts.

43.(D) The fastest growing working population vis-a-vis dependent population may be referred as demographic dividend.

44.(A) Migration of males to urban areas is least relevant as an explanation for the declining sex ratio in India, because its effect is temporary.

45.(B) Modern work in population began with Thomas (1766-1843) whose Essay on the Principles of population was first published in 1798. Malthus posed the problem of the unchecked growths of human population versus the slower growth of the means of subsistence.

46.(A) With the pace of industrialization the number of cities began to grow to India mainly by immigration from villages, In 1921 of urban population was 11.2 which in 1991 become 25.2%.

- 47.(B)** Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) developed two classificatory systems of society. The second classificatory system is based on construction of types. Here societies evolve from military to industrial.
- 48.(B)** The department of Women and Child Development created in 1985, formulated and implemented the policies and programmes relating to women and child welfare.
- 49.(A)** According to 1991 Census, the percentage of SC population in Punjab is 28.31. As per the 2001 Census, it is as follows: Punjab - 28.31%, Himachal Pradesh - 29.34%, West Bengal - 23.62%, Uttar Pradesh - 21.04%, Mizoram - .01%.
- 50.(A)** Marx was of the view that material conditions or economic factors affect the structure and development of society. His theory of historical materialism is historical because Marx has traced the evolution of human societies from one stage to another.

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- *Pattern of questions : MCQs*
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1. Section 2n of the Factories Act, 1948 defines -
 - (A) Occupier
 - (B) Employee
 - (C) Owner
 - (D) Manager
2. General duties of the Occupier are mentioned in which section of the act?
 - (A) Section 7-D
 - (B) Section 7-C
 - (C) Section 7-B
 - (D) Section 7-A
3. Powers of Inspectors are discussed in the Section _____.
 - (A) 8
 - (B) 10
 - (C) 11
 - (D) none of these
4. Section 10 of the Factories Act, 1948 speaks about _____.
 - (A) Certifying Surgeons
 - (B) Certifying Doctors
 - (C) Certified Employees
 - (D) Certified Examiners
5. The first Factories Act was enacted in -
 - (A) 1881
 - (B) 1895

(C) 1897

(D) 1885

6. First Aid Boxes is to be provided for _____ of persons.

(A) 125

(B) 135

(C) 150

(D) 130

7. Which one of the following is not a welfare provision under Factories Act, 1948 ?

(A) Canteen

(B) Creches

(C) First Aid

(D) Drinking water.

8. Safety Officers are to be appointed if Organisation is engaging _____ or more employees.

(A) 1000

(B) 200

(C) 3000.

(D) 1250

9. Canteen is to be provided if engaging employees more than _____ persons.

(A) 250

(B) 300

(C) 125

(D) 150

10. Welfare Officers are to be appointed if Organisation is engaging _____ or more employees.
- (A) 650
 - (B) 750
 - (C) 300
 - (D) 500
11. Controlling involves the measurement and rectification of activities to ensure that events conform to plans. Which of the following is not a way of controlling human resource management (HRM) functions?
- (A) Induction and Orientation.
 - (B) Analyzing labour turnover records.
 - (C) Conducting exit interviews.
 - (D) Auditing training programs.
12. Many companies believe that it is important to be lean and mean in order to survive in highly competitive markets. Which of the following concepts has become outdated in recent times ?
- (A) World - class quality
 - (B) Job Security.
 - (C) Flexible manufacturing
 - (D) Short product development cycle.
13. Employee relations deal with the employees in the organizational context, as a social group that contributes to the organization. What are the aspects that are looked after under employee relations?
- i. Designing and implementing a fast and suitable grievance management system.
 - ii. Improving the quality of work life and personal life of the employees.

- iii. Designing a performance appraisal system that suits the organizational needs and culture.
- iv. Training the employee in conducting appraisal.
- (A) Only (i)
- (B) Only (ii)
- (C) Only (i) & (ii)
- (D) All of the above.
14. How does job analysis help in the training process?
- (A) It determines the parameters on the basis of which the training schedule is developed.
- (B) It provides the parameters on the basis of which pre - training evaluation is done.
- (C) It provides the parameters on the basis of which training needs are identified.
- (D) It provides the parameters on the basis of which post - training evaluation is done.
15. Which method is used by firms to avoid the problems of dealing with periodic changes in the requirements for manpower ?
- (A) Outplacement
- (B) Lay-offs
- (C) Outsourcing
- (D) Sabbatical
16. Which of the following is generally not a method adopted by a trade union that intends to rely on peaceful means to achieve its objectives?
- (A) Strike
- (B) Collective bargaining
- (C) Mutual insurance
- (D) Legal enactment

17. Which of the following is the last and the most important step in the process of collective bargaining as it determines the future of industrial relations in the firm by preventing any disputes?
- (A) Arbitration
 - (B) Adjudication
 - (C) Negotiation
 - (D) Contract administration
18. Trade unions in India have not made any significant progress in recent times due to certain problems.
- Some of these problems are -
- i. Small size of unions
 - ii. Even growth of unionism
 - iii. Financial weakness
 - iv. Multiplicity of unions
- (A) Only i & ii
 - (B) Only i, ii & iii
 - (C) Only i, iii & iv
 - (D) Only ii, iii & iv
19. Which among the following types of wages, is likely to be the highest in terms of value?
- (A) Fair wage
 - (B) Minimum wage
 - (C) Living wage
 - (D) Base wage
20. Living wages should enable a male earner to provide for himself and his family, the bare necessities for survival, a measure of insurance against misfortune like old age." The First Central Pay Commission introduced the principle of "living wage" for -

- (A) Government employees
- (B) Journalists
- (C) Private sector employees
- (D) Agricultural workers

21. The functions of human resource management can be classified into two broad categories. Identify them.

- i. Managerial function
- ii. Planning function
- iii. Employment function
- iv. Operative function

- (A) Only i & iii
- (B) Only i & iv
- (C) Only ii & iii
- (D) Only iii & iv

22. The social learning theorists portray -

- (A) learner as passive recipient of environmental influences
- (B) no individual differences with explaining behaviour
- (C) learner as having internal cognitive processes to explain imitation, etc
- (D) both (A) and (C)

23. Jeremy believes that the major purpose of a personality theory is to explain the consistency of human behaviour. Your best guess as to which type of personality theory describes his views is -

- (A) humanistic theory
- (B) Psychoanalytic theory
- (C) social cognitive theory
- (D) trait theory

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- (A) inadequate childhood training
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 - (B) psychoanalytic psychology
 - (C) humanistic psychology
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 - (B) Skinner
 - (C) Bandura
 - (D) Adler
27. The term personality refers to -
- (A) the modes of behaviour
 - (B) the various personality traits
 - (C) the physical and intellectual abilities
 - (D) the whole individual
28. Which behavior is common in situations of motivational conflict?
- (A) "voodoo death"

- (B) depression
- (C) lethargy or sleepiness
- (D) vacillation

29. The most appropriate use of electroconvulsive therapy is as a -
- (A) preferred means of treatment for all cases of depression.
 - (B) preferred means of treatment for organic psychoses in which brain pathology exists.
 - (C) preferred means of treatment for antisocial disorders.
 - (D) last resort after other methods have failed and the likelihood of self-destructive behavior is great.
30. Tardive dyskinesia is a neurological disorder that may be caused by -
- (A) taking major tranquilizers for extended periods.
 - (B) an undersecretion of the body's natural dopamine's.
 - (C) a lack of dopamine receptors in the limbic system in the brain.
 - (D) abuse of amphetamines.
31. The Election to Panchayats are to be held:
- (A) Every Four Years.
 - (B) Every Five Years.
 - (C) When the State Government decides.
 - (D) At the Centre's Directive.
32. Regarding Reservation of Seats on Panchayats and Municipalities, it would not be correct to say that:
- (A) Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population.

(B) At least one - third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct elections shall be reserved for women.

(C) The Reservations favoring Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be operative up to 2000 A.D.

(D) The Unreserved Seats cannot be Contested by Women.

33. Which of the following stands at the Apex of the Three - tier structure?

(A) Panchayat Samiti

(B) Gram Panchayat

(C) Zila Parishad

(D) None of the above

34. Social justice means -

(A) The reallocation of both material and moral advantages of social life

(B) Fulfillment of economic justice only

(C) Inculcation of moral principles

(D) Progress of human development in terms of law

35. The champions of social justice hold that -

(A) Allocation or distribution of social advantage among various sections of society is the primary issue

(B) It is necessary to determine a just procedure for the allocation of social advantages

(C) Rules of market economy as a model rules of human behavior

(D) Social justice stretches the principle of open competition

36. Parliament and the Constitution are instruments of -

(A) Legal justice

(B) Political justice

(C) Economic justice

(D) Social justice

37. Which of the following does not fall within the dimensions of social justice?

(A) Emphasis on elimination of all kinds of discrimination and privileges

(B) Emphasis on elimination of the social evils prevailing in the society

(C) Emphasis on the need of concerted action to improve the lot of the weaker sections of society

(D) Adjustment of society's interests to ensure individual happiness

38. Which of the arguments below was not put forward to support a Human Rights Act as passed?

(A) The lack of access to convention rights within the UK resulted in lengthy and costly litigation. A Human Rights Act would remove the barrier to arguing rights directly in the UK

(B) The UK increasingly lost cases before the European Court of Human Rights

(C) The Human Rights Act would be a written constitution and so give judges the power to overturn legislation

(D) In the long term, a Human Rights Act would create a culture of respect of rights

39. Under S7 of the Human Rights Act, a person can bring a case if he/she is a victim. To be a victim, the applicant has...

(A) To be directly affected by the act/measure complained of

(B) To have sufficient interest in the act/measure complained of

(C) A representative of a person who has sufficient interest

(D) Be part of a class action

40. Which of the following House of Lords (now known as the Supreme Court) decisions sets out the principles used to decide if a body is a public authority under S6 of the Human Rights Act 1998?

(A) R v A (No 2) [2001]3 All ER 1

(B) Donoghue v Poplar Housing & Regeneration Community Association & Sec State DETR [2001] 4 All ER 604

(C) Bellinger v Bellinger [2003] 2 AC 467.

(D) YL v Birmingham City Council and others [2007] UKHL 27

41. S2 of the Human Rights Act 1998 states that a UK Court -

(A) Must only apply the judgments, decisions, declarations or opinions of the European Court of Human Rights decided against the UK

(B) Is bound by the judgments, decisions, declarations or opinions of the European Court of Human Rights

(C) Must take into account the judgments, decisions, declarations or opinions of the European Court of Human Rights

(D) Must only apply the judgments, decisions, declarations or opinions of the European Court of Human Rights where the meaning of applicable legislation is ambiguous

42. Which case found that the Domestic Court had gone too far in using S3 of the Human Rights Act 1998 to reinterpret legislation so as to make it compatible with the ECHR?

(A) R v A (No 2) [2001]3 All ER 1

(B) Ghaidan v Mendoza [2004] 3 All ER 411

(C) R V Horncastle [2009] UKSC 14

(D) R (Anderson) v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2003] 1 AC 837

43. In R (on the application of Pro Life Alliance) v BBC [2003] 2 All ER 977, the House of Lords decided _____

(A) That the legislation could be interpreted to be compatible under S3 of the Human Rights Act 1998.

(B) Damages should be paid to Pro Life Alliance

(C) That freedom of expression was so important that there was a violation of the right in this case

(D) That parliament was best placed to decide on issues of public morality and so found that there was no violation of the applicant's freedom of expression

44. What was the immediate purpose of the Commission on Human Rights?

(A) To draft the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(B) To organize peace keeping forces in the Congo.

(C) To prosecute military dictators.

(D) None of these

45. The International Bill of Human Rights provides_____.

(A) A list of economic human rights.

(B) The rights that all citizens hold.

(C) A list of indivisible human rights covering civil and political rights.

(D) An authoritative list of universal human rights covering civil, and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights.

46. When did human rights begin to emerge as an active concern of national foreign policies?

(A) The end of the Cold War.

(B) The early 1950s.

(C) The mid-1960s.

(D) The mid-1970s

47. What does the UN Charter say about human rights?

(A) It reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small.

(B) It makes no explicit reference, but mentions that peace and security are linked with individual rights.

(C) The UN Charter says that human rights are universal and that all members must respect them fully or action will be taken by the Security Council.

(D) None of these

48. To which legally binding judgements are Council of Europe members subject?

(A) None because they are sovereign states.

(B) Those of the International Criminal Court.

(C) Those of the European Court of Human Rights but it is ineffective.

(D) Those of the effective European Court of Human Rights.

49. What day do most countries celebrate as Human Rights Day?

(A) 1 January

(B) 10 December

(C) 2 March

(D) None of the options given is correct.

50. How do international norms independently impact the advancement of human rights?

(A) They do not, because states are only influenced by the pursuit of power.

(B) Governments feel guilty if they do not try to protect and advance human rights.

(C) The UN is able to enforce international human rights norms

(D) None of these.

51. What are human rights?

(A) Rights which can be used to embarrass politicians

(B) Rights specified in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights

(C) Both (A) & (B)

(D) Rights listed in the Human Rights Act 1998

52. How are human rights enforced?

(A) Only against individuals

(B) Against public authorities

(C) By interpreting legislation and common law rules so as to be consistent with Convention rights

(D) By striking down inconsistent legislation

53. Which of the following statements is correct?

(A) Throughout land law, it is necessary to bear in mind possible Convention rights

(B) It is inconceivable that any land law rule could be held inconsistent with human rights

(C) Most land law rules will have to be revised to comply with human rights

(D) Nobody can exercise rights over land without taking care to consider the fact that the land constitutes a home

54. Which of the following treaties is considered part of the "International Bill of Human Rights"?

(A) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

(B) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

(C) Convention against Torture

(D) International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

55. The two factor theory of motivation is given by -

(A) Maslow

(B) Jung

(C) Alderfer

(D) Herzberg.

56. Reinforcement theory of motivation is given by -
- (A) Jung
 - (B) Herzberg
 - (C) Skinner
 - (D) Maslow.
57. Achievement motivation relates to -
- (A) Need of the person
 - (B) Knowledge of the person
 - (C) experience of the person
 - (D) aptitude of the person
58. Assertion (A): The policy of protective discrimination adopted by Government of India, after independence, for Scheduled Castes/Tribes has become highly controversial today.
- Reason (R): The reservations for SCs/STs in educational institutions and occupational fields have narrowed the gap between these castes on the one hand and higher castes on the other.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true, but R is false
 - (D) A is false but R is true
59. Which one of the following concepts implies that each social status involves not a single associated role but an array of roles?
- (A) Multiple roles
 - (B) Status sequence
 - (C) Role-set

(D) Status-set

60. Which one of the following Scheduled Tribes has been having a continuously declining population?
- (A) Meena
(B) Gond
(C) Onge
(D) Munda
61. Which one of the following orders best represents the development of industrial society?
- (A) Manorial system, guild system, domestic system and industrial society
(B) Guild system, manorial system, domestic system and industrial society
(C) Domestic system guild system, manorial system and industrial society
(D) Manorial system domestic system guild system and industrial society
62. Which of the following affect the size of urban population in India?
1. Birth rate 2. Death rate 3. Reclassification of places
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- (A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1 and 2
(C) 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 3
63. Assertion (A): Members of urban society are held together by organic solidarity.
Reason (R): Individualism is the characteristic of urban social structure.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

(C) A is true, but R is false

(D) A is false but R is true

64. The death of children below one year of life is known as:

(A) Child mortality

(B) Intra-uterine mortality

(C) Neo-natal mortality

(D) Infant mortality

65. Which of the following are factors on which the population growth depends?

1. Birth rate, death rate, migration

2. Birth rate, death rate, in-migration

3. Poverty, high fertility, out-migration

4. High fertility, in-migration, no birth control

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

(A) 1 and 4

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 1 only

(D) 4 only

66. Which one of the following functions is not associated with division of labour in society as viewed by Emile Durkheim?

(A) Collective conscience

(B) Density of population

(C) Organic interdependence

(D) Specialization of functions

67. What is the correct sequence of the following?

1. Agrarian societies
2. Hunting and gathering societies.
3. Industrial societies
4. Horticultural societies.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
- (B) 1, 2, 4, 3
- (C) 2, 1, 4, 3
- (D) 4, 2, 1, 3

68. _____ is not an operative function of human resource management.

- (A) Employee Relations
- (B) Compensation of employees
- (C) Organizing
- (D) Employment

69. All managers play the role of hiring, training, motivating and disciplining employees. This role may be termed as:

- (A) Figurehead role
- (B) Leadership role
- (C) Liaison role
- (D) None of the above

70. The capacity of human beings to change would be virtually unrestricted in which of the following situations?

- (A) If internal factors alone determine human behavior.
- (B) If external factors alone determine behavior.
- (C) If both internal and external factors determine behavior.

(D) If neither internal nor external factors determine behavior.

71. Which of the following is not a benefit accruing to an organization because of its grievance redressal procedure?
- (A) It helps to maintain harmonious industrial relations.
 - (B) Previous knowledge and experience, captured in the grievance redressal system helps the management when formulating major plans like plant expansion or installation of the latest technologies.
 - (C) It keeps a check on supervisors indulging in biased decisions.
 - (D) Grievance redressal procedures insulate the top management from the problems of the employees.
72. _____ refers to all the extrinsic rewards received by the employee of an organization during and after the course of the job, for his/her contributions to the organization.
- (A) Bonus
 - (B) Compensation
 - (C) Fringe Benefits
 - (D) Incentives
73. A simple correlation can be defined as the tendency of _____.
- (A) Independent variation
 - (B) Dependent variation
 - (C) Simultaneous variation
 - (D) Instantaneous variation.
74. Which of the following is an argument against the involvement of businesses in social welfare activities?
- (A) Balance of responsibility and power.
 - (B) Excessive costs.

- (C) Favorable public image
- (D) Protecting shareholders interests.

75. Interest free loans provided by companies to their employees, are an example of _____.

- (A) Benefits
- (B) Incentives
- (C) Bonus
- (D) Performance based rewards.

Answer key

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	A	D	D	A	A	C	D	A	A	D	A	B	C	C	C	A	D	C	C	A
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	B	B	B	D	C	A	D	D	A	A	B	D	C	A	A	A	D	C	A	D
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	C	D	D	A	D	D	A	D	B	D	D	C	A	A	D	C	A	C	C	C
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75					
Answer	C	A	A	D	A	B	A	C	B	B	D	B	B	B	A					

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

- 1.(A) Section 2(n) of the Factories Act, 1948 defines 'occupier' of a factory means the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory; provided that: i) in the case of a firm or other association of individuals, any one of the individual partners or members thereof shall be deemed to be the occupier; ii) in the case of a company, any one of the directors, shall be deemed to be the occupier; and iii) in the case of a factory owned or controlled by the Central Government, or any State Government, or any local authority, the person or persons

appointed to manage the affairs of the factory by the Central Government, the State Government or the local authority, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be the occupier.

2.(D) Section 7A. General duties of the occupier.-

Every occupier shall ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of all workers while they are at work in the factory.

Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the matters to which such duty extends, shall include -

- (a) the provision and maintenance of plant and systems of work in the factory that are safe and without risks to health;
- (b) the arrangement in the factory for ensuring safety and absence of risks to the health in connection with the use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances;
- (c) the provision of such information, instruction, training and supervision as are necessary to ensure the health and safety of all workers at work;
- (d) the maintenance of all places of work in the factory in a condition that is safe and without risks to health and the provision and maintenance of such means of access to, and egress from, such place as are safe and without such risks;
- (e) the provision, maintenance or monitoring of such working environment in the factory for the workers that is safe, without risks to health and adequate as regard facilities and arrangements for their welfare at work.

Except in such cases as may be prescribed, every occupier shall prepare, and, as often as may be appropriate, revise, a written statement of his general policy with respect to the health and safety of the workers at work and the organisation and arrangements for the time being in force for carrying out that policy, and to bring the statement and any revision thereof to the notice of all the workers in such manner as may be prescribed.

3.(D) Powers of Inspectors. Section 9 provides that subject to any rules made in this behalf, an Inspector may exercise the following powers within the local limits for which he is appointed:

- (a) enter, with such assistants, being persons in the service of the Government or any

local or other public authority, as he thinks fit, and place which is used, or which he has reason to believe is used, as a. factory ;

(b) make examination of the premises, plant and machinery;

(c) require the production of any prescribed register and any other document relating to the factory, and take on the spot or otherwise statements of any person which he may consider necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Act; and .

(d) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

4.(A) Section 10 provides that the State Government may appoint qualified medical practitioners to .be certifying surgeons for the purposes of the Act for specified local areas or for specified factories or class of factories.

5.(A) The first Factories Act was enacted in 1881 and since then it has been amended on many occasion. In year 1934, Factories Act was passed on the basis of recommendations of Royal Commission on Labour however it's working revealed many defects and shortcomings leading to consolidation and amendment of law relating to labour in factories by constituent assembly on 28th August 1948 in the Factories Act, 1948.

6.(C) Every factory must provide *first aid boxes* or cupboard. They must contain the prescribed materials and they must be in charge of persons trained in first aid treatment. First Aid Boxes is to be provided for 150 of persons.

7.(D) PROVISIONS REGARDING THE WELFARE OF WORKERS

The provisions of the Factories Act regarding the welfare of workers are stated below –

1. Washing.
2. Storing and drying.
3. Sitting.
4. First aid
5. Canteens
6. Shelters.
7. Creches

8. Welfare officers

- 8.(A)** The State Government may notify to the occupier to employ a number of Safety Officers in a factory (i) wherein one thousand or more workers are ordinarily employed or (ii) wherein any manufacturing process or operation which involves the risk of bodily injury, poisoning disease or any other hazard to health of the persons employed in the factory
- 9.(A) Canteens** - Where more than 250 workers are employed. The state Government may require the opening of *canteen* or *canteens* for workers. Rules may be framed regarding the food served its management etc.
- 10.(D)** Welfare officers must be appointed in every factory where 500 or more workers are employed. The State Government may prescribe the duties, qualifications etc. of such officers.
- 11.(A)** After planning, organizing, staffing and directing the various activities of HRM, performance is verified in order to ensure that the HRM functions comply with the plans and directions. Auditing training programs, analyzing labour turnover records, directing morale surveys and conducting exit interview are some of the ways of controlling the HRM function. The staffing function includes induction and orientation activities.
- 12.(B)** The Concept of 'Job security' has become outdated since no employee knows when he/she might be asked to leave an organization and search for another job. Shorter product development cycles, flexible manufacturing, and world class quality are regarded as prerequisites for survival in today's highly competitive markets.
- 13.(C)** Employee relations include designing and implementing a fast and suitable grievance management system and improving the quality of work life and personal life of the employees. Performance appraisal deals with designing a performance appraisal system that suits the organizational needs and culture, and training the employees in conducting appraisals.
- 14.(C)** Job analysis plays an important role in the identification of training needs. It helps in the training process by providing the parameters on the basis of which training needs are identified by comparing the job specification with the existing competencies of employees.

- 15.(C)** Many organizations outsource their day-to-day activities to other firms to avoid problems of dealing with changes in requirements for manpower. These activities would otherwise have to be performed by their own employees.
- 16.(A)** The method adopted by trade unions if they tend to rely on peaceful means to achieve their objectives are legal enactment, mutual insurance and collective bargaining.
- 17.(D)** Administration of the contract is the last step in the process of collective bargaining and is as important as reaching an agreement. The labor - management relations in the firm determine the success of administration of a contract. The terms of the contract and the agreement reached have to be widely circulated among all the employees. The employees and the management should respect the contract and abide by the terms laid down in it.
- 18.(C)** The problems faced by Indian Trade Unions are : Uneven growth & unionism, small size of unions financial weakness, multiplicity of unions, inter union rivalry, leadership issues and the effect of politics.
- 19.(C)** The living wage is the highest in terms of value, among the four types of wages, namely fair wage, minimum wage, base wage and living wage .
- 20.(A)** The First central Pay Commission introduced the concept of ' living wage' for the government employees for the first time. The commission felt there was a need to award incentive to workers and to share the gains of the organization through provision of higher wages and a better standard of living for workers.
- 21.(B)** The functions of human resource management can be classified into managerial function and operative functions. Planning is one of the managerial functions, employment is one of the operative function.
- 22.(B)** The social learning theorists portray no individual differences with explaining behaviour because in social learning approach emphasis is on personality development through experience and some behaviour patterns are learned through direct experience.
- 23.(B)** Psychoanalytic theory describes his views because in psychoanalytic theory it is based on in depth study of individual personalities and this theory have three factors id, ego and super ego which interact to govern behaviour.

- 24.(D)** Anxiety an defensive behaviour results due to inadequate experiences because the unworthy experiences become excluded from the self-concept even though they may be quite valid or natural.
- 25.(C)** Roger's Personality theory falls in the regime of humanistic psychology because humanistic theories stress our positive nature-our push towards growth and self actualization and it may have shaped the individual's personality.
- 26.(A)** According to Jung, Reinforcement is not necessary for learning although it may facilitate learning by focusing attention and according to social learning theory main assumption of personality is that people behave in ways likely to produce reinforcement.
- 27.(D)** Personality refers to the pattern of psychological and behavioural characteristics that distinguishes each person from everyone else and it refers to the whole individual.
- 28.(D)** Vacillation means "going back and forth." For example, if a woman was dating two men who she liked, and was forced to choose between them, she would be in an "approach/approach" conflict and might well vacillate about which one she preferred, sometimes one, sometimes the other.
- 29.(A)** ECT refers to the most effective and rapidly acting treatment that we have today for severe depression and other conditions, and is used throughout the world. ECT is an approved medical treatment that involves using electricity to produce a brief seizure in a person under general anesthesia (while the person receiving the treatment is asleep). The seizure usually lasts about a minute or less and body movement is very little because of a strong muscle relaxant medication that is given following the anesthetic drug.
- 30.(A)** Tardive dyskinesia is a neurological syndrome caused by the long-term use of neuroleptic drugs. Neuroleptic drugs are generally prescribed for psychiatric disorders, as well as for some gastrointestinal and neurological disorders. Tardive dyskinesia is characterized by repetitive, involuntary, purposeless movements. Features of the disorder may include grimacing, tongue protrusion, lip smacking, puckering and pursing, and rapid eye blinking. Rapid movements of the arms, legs, and trunk may also occur. Involuntary movements of the fingers may be present.

- 31.(B)** The election to Panchayats are to be held every five years.
- 32.(D)** Regarding reservation of seats on Panchayats and Municipalities, it would not be correct to say that the unreserved seats cannot be contested by women.
- 33.(C)** Zila Parishad stands at the apex of the three - tier structure.
- Under the three tier system, Zila Parishad is the apex body at District level, Panchayat Samitis at Block Level and Gram Panchayats as the third tier. The seats are reserved for Scheduled Categories, Scheduled Tribes and women in panchayats according to their representation in the village population. One third seats are reserved for women.
- 34.(A)** Social justice means the reallocation of both material and moral advantages of social life.
- 35.(A)** The champions of social justice hold that allocation or distribution of social advantage among various sections of society is the primary issue.
- 36.(A)** Parliament and the Constitution are instruments of Legal justice.
- 37.(D)** Adjustment of society's interests to ensure individual happiness does not fall within the dimensions of social justice.
- 38.(C)** The Human Rights Act does not change the constitutional relationships in the UK and was never meant to do so. Judges cannot overturn an Act of Parliament. The Act was designed to create a culture of human rights in the long term as well as to deal with cases before they went to Europe. The Human Rights Act would be a written constitution and so give judges the power to overturn legislation. This argument was not put forward to support a Human Rights Act as passed.
- 39.(A)** To be a victim under the Human Rights Act 1998, an applicant must be directly affected. Sufficient interest (which is the test for standing under judicial review in the UK) is not enough for a case under the Act. Class actions are not part of the Human Rights Act.
- 40.(D)** The definition of a public authority under S6 has proved difficult for the Courts. YL used the functional test used in the earlier case of Cantlow to decide if a body is carrying out functions of a public nature

- 41.(C)** S2 states that a UK Court must take into account the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights but it is not bound by it. It may choose not to follow a judgment if there are clear reasons for not doing so.
- 42.(D)** In this case, the court held that the lower court had gone too far. The lower court had changed the clause in the legislation so that it undermined the intention of parliament. Under S3, the courts can interpret legislation to make it compatible but it cannot change the legislation to give it a meaning that was never intended by parliament.
- 43.(D)** R (on the application of Pro Life Alliance) v BBC [2003] 2 All ER 977 is an example of the use of judicial deference by the courts. This is where the court decides the decision maker may be best placed to decide on the restrictiveness of a measure. In this case, the Court of Appeal found that the importance of political speech outweighed the morality argument. However, the House of Lords found no violation as deference should be given to Parliament and the BBC as being best placed to decide on the restrictiveness of measures involving public morals.
- 44.(A)** The Charter of the United Nations, signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945, identified promoting respect for human rights as one of the principal objectives of the new organization. It also created a Commission on Human Rights, which became the focal point of what we today call the global human rights regime. The immediate purpose of the Commission on Human Rights was to draft the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- 45.(D)** The International Bill of Human Rights provides an authoritative list of interdependent, indivisible, and universal human rights, covering a wide range of both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights.
- 46.(D)** In the mid-1970s human rights began to emerge from its Cold War slumber as an active concern of national foreign policies.
- 47.(A)** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN General Assembly in 1948 defined a comprehensive code for the internal government of its members. It asserted a universal position in that all human beings are equal and have equal rights.

- 48.(D)** Member countries of the Council of Europe, which is wider than the European Union, are subject to the legal judgements of the very effective European Court of Human Rights.
- 49.(B)** On December 10th 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and most countries, therefore, celebrate this day as Human Rights Day.
- 50.(D)** Governments cannot legitimately deny obligations that they have voluntarily incurred by becoming parties to international human rights treaties. Authoritative international human rights norms thus allow local human rights advocates to focus on how to protect and implement human rights, rather than debate whether the rights in question really are rights.
- 51.(D)** Human rights are Rights listed in the Human Rights Act 1998 . It may be argued that the courts did sometimes protect individual freedoms, but this was not part of a general recognition of defined human rights.
- 52.(C)** The courts have to ensure that rules and legislation comply with the Convention wherever possible, but there is no power to strike down legislation (HRA, ss 3-4, 6). The legislation applies to public authorities, so it certainly is not available only against individuals. Enforcement may nevertheless be possible against individuals. If legislation is interpreted so as to be Convention compliant, this interpretation must apply whether the party to litigation is an individual or public authority.
- 53.(A)** Throughout land law, it is necessary to bear in mind possible Convention rights.
- 54.(A)** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is considered part of the "International Bill of Human Rights".
- 55.(D)** The two factor theory of motivation is given by Herzberg.
- 56.(C)** Reinforcement theory of motivation is given by Skinner.
- 57.(A)** Achievement motivation relates to need of the person.
- 58.(C)** The Article 46 of the Constitution has made it obligatory on the state to protect the people of the SCs and STs from all forms of exploitation. The exercise about scheduling and dis-

scheduling in India gets hindered because on caste is willing to go out of the schedule. Reservation is also operative in promotions to higher levels.

- 59.(C)** A role set is a cluster of two or more roles that are reciprocal that are tied together in such a way that they must be enacted in interaction with one another e.g., student, teacher.
- 60.(C)** Onge tribes has been having a continuously declining population.
- 61.(C)** Domestic system, guild system, manorial system and industrial society- best represents the development of industrial society.
- 62.(A)** Industrialization increases urbanization. Urbanization has been a very important factor in lowering the birth rate. Death rate also fell rapidly due to medical improvement. Then there is Demography in the statistical study of population composition distribution and trends.
- 63.(A)** The people in an urban area are individualistic. They wish to live independent life. Functionalism views society as a system that is a set of interconnected parts which together form a whole. The basic unit of analysis is society as its various parts are understood in terms of their relationship to the whole.
- 64.(D)** The death of children below one year of life is known as Infant mortality.
- 65.(A)** In explaining a change in numbers the populationist begins with three variables birth rate, death rate and migration. If P_1 is the population of a given area at an earlier time and P_2 is the population at a later time then.
- $$P_2 = P_1 + (\text{Birth} - \text{Deaths}) + \text{Net Migration.}$$
- In this way he can state his variables in terms of processes (fertility, mortality and migration).
- 66.(B)** Durkheim viewed division of labour as an essential condition of organic solidarity. Individual depends upon those parts which the society is composed of. Society is an arrangement of different and specific functions. The individual's conscience distinct from the collective conscience.

- 67.(A)** (i) Age of Savagery and Barbarity; (ii) The Pastoral Stage; (iii) Agricultural Stage; (iv) Feudal Age; (v) Urbanization; (vi) The Capitalist Age; (vii) Industrial Age.
- 68.(C)** The operative function of HRM are related to specific activities of HRM, viz. employment, human resources development, compensation and employee relations Organizing is a managerial function of HRM.
- 69.(B)** Interpersonal role of a manager include figurehead, leadership and liaison. Leadership includes hiring, training, motivating and disciplining employees. In the liaison role, the managers interact with individual or groups, inside or outside the organization. In the figurehead role, the manager performs certain symbolic and ceremonial duties as head of a group.
- 70.(B)** Human behavior is either influenced by external factors or internal factors. If internal factors alone determine human behavior, the degree of change and growth possible for an individual would be highly restricted.
- 71.(D)** A grievance redressal procedure helps an organization in maintaining harmonious industrial relations, keep a check on biased/ arbitrary actions by supervisors, given an employee more than one opportunity in an effective redressal procedure, and helps in upward communication as employees are free to express their discontentment, problems or frustration to the top management. Thus grievance redressal procedures enhance the top management's awareness of the problems of employees.
- 72.(B)** Compensation includes all the extrinsic rewards received by an employee during and after the course of the job for the employee's contribution to the organization. Fringe benefits are connected to employment with an organization and not to performance, they include the monetary and non - monetary benefits given to the employee of an org. during the period of employment, and at times, after it. Bonus is primarily a share in the surplus and is directly related to the performance of the organization. Incentive is the rewards an employee earns in addition to regular wages on salary based on the performance of the individual the team and / or the organization.
- 73.(B)** Correlation is the study of the linear relationship between two variables. The coefficient of correlation measures the degree of relationship b/w two sets of figure or mutual dependence



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of two or more variables. A simple correlation can be defined as the tendency of Dependent variation.

74.(B) If a business spends excessively high amount in social welfare activities, it might transfer the cost to its customers in the form of higher prices. Indirectly society will be made to pay for the social involvement of the business.

75.(A) Interest free loans provided by companies to their employees are an example of benefits. Benefits are fringe advantages that accrue to an employee over and above his salary as a result of his employment and position in the organization and which are not related to his performance.

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