

## IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

**B. Tech. 2ndYear Subject Code: NHU-402**

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### UNIT-I

1. Define the nature and scope of Industrial Sociology. Comment: "Industrial Sociology as an interdisciplinary branch".
2. What is difference between traditional and industrial society?
3. "Industrial Sociology plays a pivotal role in engineering", Comment.
4. What are the functional prerequisites of a social system? What is the role of social stratification in industry?
5. How sociology does differ from psychology and anthropology?
6. Write a short note on 'Karl Marx'. Evaluate the impact of industrial sociology over other general sciences.
7. What is classical theory? Write a brief note on Scientific Management.
8. What is the role of Max Weber in the development of Industrial Sociology? Explain the merits and demerits of Bureaucracy.
9. Write an explanatory note on Braveman's Labour Process Theory.
10. Mention the five experiments of the Hawthorne Study.

### UNIT-II

11. How has the change brought about by industrial revolution played an important impact on industrial setup?
12. What are ages of revolution and what changes French Revolution brought on the society?
13. Comment on the state of industry during the Agrarian Period.
14. Discuss Lord, Vassal and Fiefs. Explain Characteristics of Feudal System.
15. Give the characteristics of Guild system. Also, explain the reasons for decline of guild system.
16. Explain the Putting-Out System. What are the advantage and disadvantage of Putting-Out System?
17. What is meant by Factory System? Explain its characteristics.
18. Discuss the impact of industrialization on workplace, economy, society, religion and morality in India.

19. Explain the major causes and consequences of industrialization.

### UNIT -III

20. Discuss the various objectives of industrial policy? Explain Indian Factory Act, 1948.
21. Explain the role of states to promote and develop the small scale industries.
22. Define Industrial Policy. Briefly discuss the salient features of Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.
23. What is the major objective of Industrial Policy 1977?
24. Explain the major provisions of industrial policy resolution 1991 in detail.
25. Describe in brief the Navratna, Miniratna and Maharatna companies India.

### UNIT-IV

26. What do you understand by Grievance and conflict? With the help of any two strategies discuss how you will handle conflict at work place.
27. What is Industrial Relation Machinery? Define Grievance Handling Procedures.
28. How can the redressal procedure be applied on the grievance of a labour regarding wage rate?
29. What are the causes of industrial disputes in India? Discuss the various economic causes of industrial dispute.
30. What is the difference between strikes and lockouts? Explain various types of strikes and their reasons.
31. Why do workers join trade unions? Write a note on workers participation in management.
32. What are joint management councils? Consider 'Negotiation' as a democratic method of settling disputes.
33. What are the tri-partite and bi-partite machineries? What is the difference between the two bodies?
34. What is meant by the industrial Employment (standing orders) Act, 1946? Are these orders applicable to all establishments? What is the scope of their application?
35. State the provisions relating to "three tier" system of adjudication under Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.
36. Describe the conciliation, arbitration and adjudication process in industrial relations.

**Social stratification** is a society's categorization of people into socioeconomic strata, based upon their occupation and income, wealth and social status, or derived power (social and political).

#### **What did Karl Marx do?**

The German philosopher, radical economist, and revolutionary leader Karl Marx (1818-1883) founded modern "scientific" socialism. His basic ideas—known as Marxism—form the foundation of socialist and communist movements throughout the world.

The Industrial Revolution in Europe helped the factories to produce goods on a large-scale. The surplus goods were exported to other countries. The owners of the factories earned huge profits and became rich. They started new factories and earned more profits. Thus a few businessmen and industrialists became very rich. This new class of people was called capitalists. Though the capitalists became rich, they did not pay enough wages to the workers.

During these days, Karl Marx was born in 1818 in Germany. He studied law, history and philosophy at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin. He thought about the miseries of the working people. He wanted to fight against the unfair and unjust situation. In 1848, revolution broke out against capitalism in many parts of Europe. Marx and his friend Engels took active part in it. The revolution failed and Karl Marx was expelled from Germany. He spent the rest of his life in London.

Marx further developed his ideas on economics and wrote them in a book which is known by its German title *Das Kapital*. Marx claimed that the struggle to make a living, had divided people into social classes. He wanted the working classes to revolt and make themselves masters of society. He also wrote many articles in different newspapers. Karl Marx died in England in 1883. His ideas provided the basis for communist thinking.

**Navratna** was the title given originally to **9 Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)** identified by the Government of India in 1997 as "public sector companies that have comparative advantages", giving them greater autonomy to compete in the global market so as to "support [them] in their drive to become global giants"

The Categorization entitles the company boards to do investments up to a limit (depending on the status) without seeking government permission.

- **Maharatna:** up to Rs.1,000 crore – Rs. 5,000 crore, are free to decide on investments up to 15% of their net worth in a project.
- **Navratna:** up to Rs. 1,000 crore or 15% of their net worth on a single project or 30% of their net worth in the whole year (not exceeding Rs. 1,000 crores).
- **Miniratna-I:** up to Rs. 500 crore or equal to their net worth, whichever is lower.
- **Miniratna-II:** up to Rs. 300 crore or up to 50% of their net worth, whichever is lower.

#### **Maharatna Company list**

As on June 2016, there are 7 Maharatna CPSEs whose names are

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
2. Coal India Limited
3. GAIL (India) Limited
4. Indian Oil Corporation Limited
5. NTPC Limited
6. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited
7. Steel Authority of India Limited

#### **Navratna Company list**

As on June 2016, there are 17 Navratna CPSEs whose names are

1. Bharat Electronics Limited
2. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
3. Container Corporation of India Limited
4. Engineers India Limited
5. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
6. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
7. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited
8. National Aluminium Company Limited
9. National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited
10. NMDC Limited
11. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited
12. Oil India Limited

13. Power Finance Corporation Limited
14. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
15. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
16. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited
17. Shipping Corporation of India Limited

### **Miniratna PSUs List Category-I**

As on June 2016, there are 57 Miniratna Category-I & 16 Category II CPSEs whose names are

1. Airports Authority of India
2. Antrix Corporation Limited
3. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Limited
4. Bharat Coking Coal Limited
5. Bharat Dynamics Limited
6. BEML Limited
7. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
8. Bridge & Roof Company (India) Limited
9. Central Warehousing Corporation
10. Central Coalfields Limited
11. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited
12. Cochin Shipyard Limited
13. Dredging Corporation of India Limited
14. Kamarajar Port Limited
15. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited
16. Goa Shipyard Limited
17. Hindustan Copper Limited
18. HLL Lifecare Limited
19. Hindustan Newsprint Limited
20. Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited
21. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited
22. HSCC (India) Limited
23. India Tourism Development Corporation Limited
24. Indian Rare Earths Limited
25. Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corporation Limited
26. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
27. India Trade Promotion Organization
28. IRCON International Limited
29. KIOCL Limited
30. Mazagaon Dock Limited
31. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
32. Manganese Ore (India) Limited
33. Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemical Limited
34. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited
35. MMTC Limited
36. MSTC Limited
37. National Fertilizers Limited
38. National Seeds Corporation
39. NHPC Limited

40. Northern Coalfields Limited
41. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited
42. Numaligarh Refinery Limited
43. ONGC Videsh Limited
44. Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited
45. Projects & Development India Limited
46. Railtel Corporation of India Limited
47. Rail Vikas Nigam Limited
48. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited
49. RITES Limited
50. SJVN Limited
51. Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited
52. South Eastern Coalfields Limited
53. State Trading Corporation of India Limited
54. Telecommunications Consultants India Limited
55. THDC India Limited
56. Western Coalfields Limited
57. WAPCOS Limited

### **List of Miniratna Category II CPSEs**

1. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited
2. Broadcast Engineering Consultants (I) Limited
3. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited
4. Central Railside Warehouse Company Limited
5. Ed.CIL (India) Limited
6. Engineering Projects (India) Limited
7. FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals India Limited
8. Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited
9. HMT (International) Limited
10. Indian Medicines & Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited
11. MECON Limited
12. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited
13. National Film Development Corporation Limited
14. National Small Industries Corporation Limited
15. PEC Limited
16. Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited