INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: Commerce
Worksheet No:1	Topic: EMPLOYMENT: GROWTH, INFORMALIZATION AND OTHER ISSUES

1 Mark Question:

1. Who is a worker?
    A: Refer to the NOTES
2. Define participation ratio.
    A: Workforce Participation Rate or Participation ratio $= \dfrac{\text{Workforce}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$
3. Define worker-population ratio.
    A: A: Refer to the NOTES
4. In which sector are most of the newly emerging jobs found?
    A: Tertiary
5. To which sector does an establishment with four hired workers belong?
    A: Informal
6. Compared to urban women, more rural women are found working. Why?
    A: Because of their poor economic condition as compared to urban women.
7. Who are regular workers?
    A: Workers who are on permanent pay roll of their employers.
8. What is self-employment?
    A: An arrangement in which a worker uses his own resources to make his living.

3/4 Marks Question:

9. How does jobless growth happen?
    A: * Jobless growth refers to an overall acceleration in the growth rate of GDP in the economy which is not accompanied by a commensurate expansion of employment opportunities.
    - This means that in the Indian economy, without generating employment more goods and services are produced.
    - This gap between growth rate of GDP and employment has particularly widened after the reforms of 1991.
10. Though India has witnessed slow growth rate of employment, yet people in India cannot remain unemployed for a long time. Why?
    A: * This is because of their desperate economic condition which does not allow them to do so.
    - They accept jobs that no one else will do.
    - The job conditions may be dangerous, unclean, unpleasant, unhealthy.

11. Write a short note on 'Informalization of Employment".
    A: Refer to NOTES
12. Analyse the recent trends in sectoral distribution of workforce in India.
    A: Refer to NOTES
13. Which are the sources of data available on employment in India?
14. A: * Reports of Census
    - NSSO's report on employment and unemployment situation.
    - Directorate General of employment and Training data of registration with employment exchange.

    5/6 Marks Question:

15. Is there any relationship between unemployment and poverty? Explain.
    A: * Poverty is closely related to the nature of unemployment.
    - Unemployment compels indebtedness which in turn reinforces poverty.
    - However rate of open unemployment is a poor indicator of the level of poverty.
    - The number of days of work that are available and the earnings from such work has a great link with poverty.
    - Employment will be poverty reducing only if it is associated with a rapid rate of increase in wage employment that yields income above poverty line.
16. Explain at least three forms of unemployment. Also explain the economic consequences of unemployment.
17. Discuss the male-female distribution of workforce on the basis of region(rural-Urban) in India.
18. Discuss the various remedial measures which are needed to solve the problem of unemployment in India.
19. Discuss the following types of unemployment:
    a. Disguised unemployment b. Open unemployment c. Seasonal Unemployment.
20. Explain informalization of the workforce.

    REFER TO NOTES FOR THE ANSWERS OF THE QNs FROM Qn 16-20

MCQ:

1. No of persons unemployed = Labour force - _____.

    a. Supply of labour

    b. Workforce

    c. Total population

    d. Participation rate

2. Less employment of females is an indication of:

a. Economic backwardness

b. Social backwardness

c. Both a and b

d. None of these

3. _____ unemployment is found in agriculture.

a. Structural

b. Industrial

c. Educated

d. Disguised

4. Unemployment leads to _____.

a. Loss of manpower

b. Loss of output

c. Decline in capital formation

d. All of these

5. % of population participating in production activity is called_____:

a. Labour force

b. Work force

c. Labour force

d. Participation rate

6. Unemployment arising from economic fluctuations is called:

a. Donation

b. Special assessment

c. Cyclical unemployment

d. escheat