



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

IED-6. EMPLOYMENT: GROWTH, INFORMALISATION AND OTHER ISSUES

1. Informal workers
 - a. Work in factories
 - b. Work in government department
 - c. Do not get social security benefits
 - d. Form trade unions
2. In rural and urban areas which type(s) of unemployment, is generally found (First rural area unemployment then urban)
 1. Disguised unemployment
 2. Industrial unemployment
 3. Seasonal unemployment
 4. Open unemployment

Options:

 - a. 1, 2, 4
 - b. 1, 3, 4
 - c. 4, 2, 1, 3
 - d. 4, 1, 2, 3
3. Why are women, in general, and urban women, in particular, not working?
 - a. Men are able to earn high incomes
 - b. Families discourage female members from taking up jobs
 - c. Many household activities engaged by women are not recognized as productive work
 - d. (a) & (b)
4. Which of the following sources collect data on unemployment?
 - a. Census Reports of India
 - b. National Sample Survey Organization's Reports of Employment and Unemployment Situation
 - c. Directorate General of Employment and Training Data of Registration with Employment exchange
 - d. All of the above
5. In the Indian economy, during the period of 1951-2012, we were able to produce more goods and services without generating employment. Scholars refer to this phenomenon as _____.
 - a. Stagnation in growth
 - b. Jobless growth
 - c. Informalization of employment
 - d. Casualization of employment
6. Unemployment refers to people:
 - a. Who are not willing to work
 - b. Who are willing but do not get work
 - c. Who leave their jobs in search of better ones
 - d. Who has been dismissed because of incorrect practices

7. In a tertiary sector which of the following economic activity does not exist?
 - (a) Bee-keeping
 - (b) Teaching
 - (c) Banking
 - (d) Working in the Call Center
8. When does underemployment occur?
 - (a) When people do not want to work
 - (b) When people are not skilled
 - (c) When people are not paid for their work
 - (d) When people are working less than they are capable of
9. An establishment with four hired workers is known as which sector establishment.
 - (a) Informal
 - (b) Formal
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None
10. Which of the following is false regarding disguised unemployment?
 - (a) The mounting pressure of population in rural areas with no alternative employment
 - (b) The marginal productivity of a worker is high
 - (c) A feature of the agrarian economy
 - (d) None

QUESTIONS:

1. Write a short note on disguised unemployment, seasonal unemployment, and open unemployment.
2. "Since independence, the government has been playing an important role in generating employment directly or indirectly." Discuss.
3. Who is a worker?
4. What do you mean by hired workers?
5. Define economic activity? Explain its types.
6. What do you mean by work force participation ratio?
7. Define unemployment? How is unemployment rate calculated?
8. State the causes of unemployment in India?
9. Briefly explain National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 and also state its efforts?
10. Is it necessary to generate employment in the formal sector rather than in the informal sector? Why?
11. How will you know whether a worker is working in the informal sector?
12. What are the three sources that collect data on unemployment?
13. What is meant by 'jobless growth'?
14. Explain the terms labour supply, labour force and workforce.
15. Give the differences between formal sector and informal sector. The Indian economy has shown satisfactory progress towards formalisation of workforce in the recent years. (True/False) Justify.
16. Why are regular salaried employees more in urban areas than in rural areas?
17. Unemployment in India is considered to be a chronic problem. Why?
18. Do you think that unemployment is related to poverty?
19. How is unemployment different from underemployment? How is unemployment measured in India?
20. Explain the term 'casualisation of workforce'.

CASE STUDY:

Read the following case study paragraph carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same.

Logically there are only four major criteria according to which a person may be called unemployed or under-employed. We may call a person unemployed or under –employed if either:

- (i) He is gainfully occupied during the year for a number of hours (or days) less than some normal or optimal hours (or days) defined as fully employment hours or days.
- (ii) He earns an income per year less than some desirable minimum:
- (iii) He is willing to do more work than he is doing at present: he may either be actively searching for more work or be available for more work if it is offered on terms to which he is accustomed;
- (iv) He is removable from his present employment in the sense that his contribution to output is less than some normal productivity, and therefore his removal would not reduce output if the productivity of the remaining workers is normalised with minor changes in technique and / or organisation.

I shall refer to these criteria as

- a. the time criterion
- b. the income criterion
- c. the willingness criterion and
- d. the productivity criterion respectively.

____ Presidential Address by Prof. Raj Krishna, Indian society of
Agricultural Economics, Mumbai.

- 1. People who are not willing to work at prevailing wage rate are also called involuntary unemployed. (True or false)
- 2. Prime reason for the rising unemployment in India is _____
(jobless growth/casualization of workforce)
- 3. In India, which of the following is not a source of data for unemployment?
 - (a) National sample survey office
 - (b) Labour Force survey
 - (c) Employment Exchanges
 - (d) Ministry of labour
- 4. _____ (Disguised / Seasonal) unemployment occurs when the number of workers engaged in a job is much more than actually required to accomplish it.