

# Employment Growth Informational and other Issues

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## 1 Marks Questions

### 1. Who is worker?

**Ans.** A worker is an individual who is doing some productive employment to earn a living.

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### 2. Define GDP

**Ans.** Sum total of the goods and services produced in the economy during a year is called GDP.

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### 3. What is an economic activity?

**Ans.** All activities which contribute to gross national product through production of goods and services are called economic activities.

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### 4. Define self employed workers?

**Ans.** Self employed workers are those who work in their own business or profession and get profit as their reward.

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### 5. Define participation ratio.

**Ans.** Participation ratio is defined as the percentage of total population which is actually participating in productive activity. It is also called workers population ratio.

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### 6. Give three sources that collect data on unemployment.

**Ans. (a)** Reports of census of India.

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**(b)** National sample survey organization reports of employment and unemployment situation and.

**(c)** Directorate general of employment and training date of registration with employment exchange.

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**7. Define job less growth.**

**Ans.** Jobless growth is defined as a situation in which there is an over all acceleration in the growth rate of GDP in the economy which is not accompanied by a commensurate expansion in employment opportunities.

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**8. Define casualization.**

**Ans.** Casualization is defined as a situation in which percentage of casually hired workers in the workforce tends to grow overtime.

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**9. Are the following workers a beggar, a thief, a smuggler, a gambler? Why?**

**Ans.** No, they are not workers, as they are not doing any productive work.

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**10. What is informalisation of workforce?**

**Ans.** Informalisation of work force refers to a situation whereby the proportion of workforce in the informal sector to total workforce increases.

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**11. Why is self-employed workforce higher in rural areas?**

**Ans.** In case of rural areas, self employed workers are greater as majority of rural people are engaged in farming on their own plots of land.

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**12. Name the two kinds of urban unemployment.**

**Ans. (i)** Industrial unemployment

**(ii)** Educated unemployment

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**13. Give the meaning of disguised unemployment.**

**Ans.** Disguised unemployment refers to a state in which more people are engaged in work than are really needed.

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**14. Who are included in labor force?**

**Ans.** All persons, who are working (have a job) and though not working, are seeking and are available for work, are deemed to be in the labor force.

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**15. Give the meaning of work force?**

**Ans.** The number of persons, who are actually employed at a particular time are known as workforce.

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**16. Define worker population ratio.**

**Ans.** Worker population ratio is the percentage of total population engaged in work.

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**17. Who is casual wage laborer?**

**Ans.** Workers who are not hired by their employers on a regular or permanent basis (i.e. don't have job security) and do not get social security benefits, are termed as casual wage labor.

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**18. How will you know whether a worker is worker in the informal sector?**

**Ans.** It is an unorganised sector of an economy which includes all those private sector enterprises which employ less than 10 workers.

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**19. Why are regular salaried employees more in urban areas than in rural areas.**

**Ans.** Regular salaried employees are more in urban areas as a considerable section of urban people are able to study in various education institutions and it enables them to look for an

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appropriate job to suit their qualification and skill.

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**20. Why do we differentiate between economic activity and production activity?**

**Ans.** We differentiate to calculate the number of workers. People engaged only in production economic activities are to be included in the category of workless.