

Indian Economy

Employment

Workers and Employment

- **Employee** An employee is someone who is employed for a living. He did some production work.
- **Manufacturing Work** Refers to the process of producing goods and services. Employees are those who perform a specific production or other function.
- **Self-employed and self-employed Workers** Self-employed employees are those who do their business or work.
- **Employees who are employed** are those who work for others who provide their services to others, such as salary, salaries or salaries or may be paid in some way.
- **Volunteer and Regular Employees** Temporary employees can be day-to-day bets. They are not employed by their employers on a regular basis.
- **Ordinary employees** are a complete roll for their employers. The average worker is usually a skilled worker.
- **Employee Service** Refers to the provision of staff in line with the various salary levels. Employee provision is measured in terms of working days and is read on a salary basis.
- **Employees** Refers to the number of people who actually work or are willing to work. Not related to salary level.
- **Labour Force** Means the number of people who actually work and does not count on those who are willing to work.
- **Employment in Companies, Industries and Offices** During the development of the national economy, workers from agriculture and other industries and services related. In this program workers move from rural areas to cities.
- **Employee Unfair Employment** Refers to a situation where the percentage of employees in the formal sector tends to decrease and those in the informal sector tend to increase.
- **Market economics and employee information**, are probably closely related.

Unemployment - According to Professor Pigou, "A man does not work if he is unemployed or unemployed and wants to be employed".

- **Domestic Unemployment** in the Indian subcontinent approximately 58.7% of workers is employed in the lower sector. Most of the rural workers work in the non-farm sector in small industries.
- **Urban Unemployment** In urban areas, unemployed people are often registered in employment areas. Thus, urban unemployment is more like open unemployment.

Unemployment in urban areas has been classified into two categories of boards

- Industrial inefficiency
- Student Unemployment

Common Types of Unemployment in Rural and Urban Areas In India, the following types of unemployment are found in both urban and rural areas

- Turn on inactivity
- Building malfunction
- Under work
- Slight unemployment

- Unemployment of bicycles

Suggestions for Solving the Unemployment Problem in India

- Increased productivity
- Increased productivity
- The creation of a high monetary value
- Helping self-employed people
- Production strategy
- Co-operative industries

Government Policy and Programs

The government wants to solve the problem of unemployment through its poverty alleviation programs that create jobs in the poorest sections of society. The Rural Employment Equity Program is a major recent government initiative, which provides guaranteed employment to those in rural areas below the poverty line.

Some of the basic issues related to unemployment in India are emphasized in this chapter. It also deals with the growth rate of the Indian economy and the production of various jobs, programs. It also highlights the need for staff transition from the formal sector to the formal sector.

Employment and in formalization of Indian workforce

Work plays an important role in our lives as individuals or groups of members can earn a living after work. Employment gives us a sense of belonging and enables us to connect with others in a meaningful way. In this way, everyone who works can contribute to the country's economy.

Therefore, there is a need to know who the employee is and what the job is.

A person is considered an employee if

- You have a contract or contract to do the work.
- You get a reward or other benefits for doing the work.
- Self-employed or self-employed.

Therefore, it can be concluded that all who engage in production activities, at any high or low capacity, are workers.”

Types of Workers

Generally, employees can be divided into self-employed and employed employees. They are discussed below

- Self-employed Employees who own and run a business for a living are known as self-employed. For example, a farmer who works on his farm. This category is over 50% of employees.
- Employees People who are employed by others and are not paid salaries or wages as a reward for their work are called employed employees.

Hired Workers can be of two types

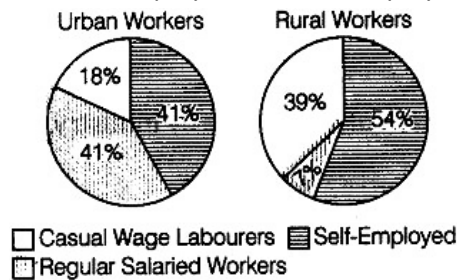
- Unemployed Workers These people, who are not employed by their employers on a regular / permanent basis and who do not receive social benefits are said to be temporary workers. For example, construction workers.

- Paid Employees If an employee works for someone or a business and is paid a regular salary, they are known as regular employees or regular employees. For example, teachers, chartered accountants, etc.

Self-employed and Employed Workers in India

1. by District (Rural and Urban)

- 41% of employees are self-employed and 59% of employees are employed in urban areas.
- 54% of employees are self-employed and 46% of employees are employed in rural areas.

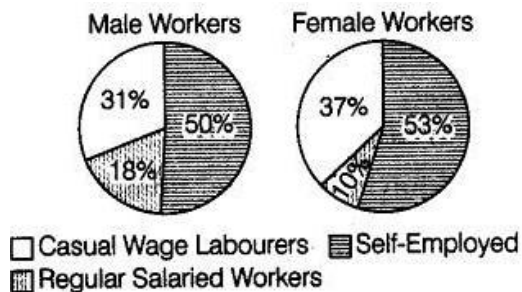


Distribution of Employment by Region

The chart above shows that self-employed and self-employed workers are more likely to be found in rural areas than in cities. Because in urban areas, people are skilled and work in offices and industries. But in rural areas people work on their farms.

2. According to gender

- 50% of male employees are self-employed and 50% of male employees are employed.
- 53% of female employees are self-employed and 47% of female employees are employed.



Distribution of Employment by Gender

Allocation of Gender Employment The chart above shows that self-employment and employment are equally important for male employees. But female employees are more likely to be self-employed than employed. This is because women, in rural and urban areas, are less mobile and, therefore, prefer to work for themselves.

Therefore, it can be concluded that self-employment is the most important source of livelihood for the people of India. Labour Size in India. India has a workforce of about 40 crore people.

The data on employee size in India is as follows

- About 70% of employees are male employees, only 30% are female employees;
- About 70% of workers are located in rural areas and only 30% are in urban areas.
- The percentage of female employees in rural areas is approximately 26% and only 14% in urban areas.

Employment- A relationship between two parties namely an employer and an employee bound by an agreement to do something important or an act of employment or employment status.

The employment environment in India has many facets. Some get a full-time job or others are employed for only a few months a year. Many workers do not receive adequate pay for their work but even when they estimate the number of employees, all those who do the production work are included as employees.

Terms of service and employment are listed below

- Productive Jobs Those jobs that contribute to the national GDP are called productive jobs.
- Workers People who do productive work are called workers and include workers.
- Employees are the total number of people who actually work.
- Employee Engagement Rate (Rate) Measured as a ratio between employees and the national population.

Participation Ratio

$$= \frac{\text{Total Workforce}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

- Staffing Refers to the number of employees who are willing to work, which is consistent with a certain level of salary?
- Employees Refers to the number of employees who actually work or are able to work. Not related to salary level.
- Unemployment Rate

Rate of Unemployment

$$= \frac{\text{Number of Person Unemployed}}{\text{Size of Labour Force}} \times 100$$

People's Participation in Work

It means the participation of the people in the import work. It is measured as the measure or power in the total population of a country.

The details of the participation rate are as follows

- The participation rate of urban areas is estimated at 35%.
- The participation rate in rural areas is estimated at 41%.
- In urban areas, the participation rate is estimated at 54.3% for men and 13.8% for women.
- In rural areas the participation rate is estimated at 54.7% for men and 26.1% for women.
- The overall participation rate in the country is estimated at 39.2%.

Worker-Population Ratio in India, 2009-2010 Worker-Population Ratios

Worker-Population Ratio in India, 2009-2010

Worker-Population Ratio			
Sex	Total	Rural	Urban
Men	54.6	54.7	54.3
Women	22.8	26.1	13.8
Total	39.2	40.8	35.0

The above data reveals the following

- The overall level of participation in the country is not very high, which means that not many people do the production work.

- The level of participation in rural areas is higher than in urban areas.
- Women's participation rate is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Employment in Firms, Factories and Offices

During the economic development of the country, workers moved from agriculture and other related activities to industry and services. In this program, workers move from rural areas to cities.

In general, we classify all productive activities into different industrial categories, as follows

- The Main Sector covers agriculture, forestry and logging, Ash, mining and quarrying.
- Phase Two Includes production, construction, electricity, gas and water supply.
- The Higher Education Sector Includes trade, transportation, storage and resources.

Distribution of Workforce by Industry, 2009-2010

Industrial Category	Place of Residence		Sex		Total
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
Primary Sector	68.0	7.5	47.1	68.7	53.2
Secondary Sector	17.4	34.4	33.5	16.3	21.5
Tertiary/Services Sector	14.6	58.1	19.4	15.0	25.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Growth and Changing of the Employment Structure

During the period 1960-2000, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew well and was higher than job growth. However, there have always been fluctuations in GDP growth. During this time, employment has grown at a steady rate of about 2%.

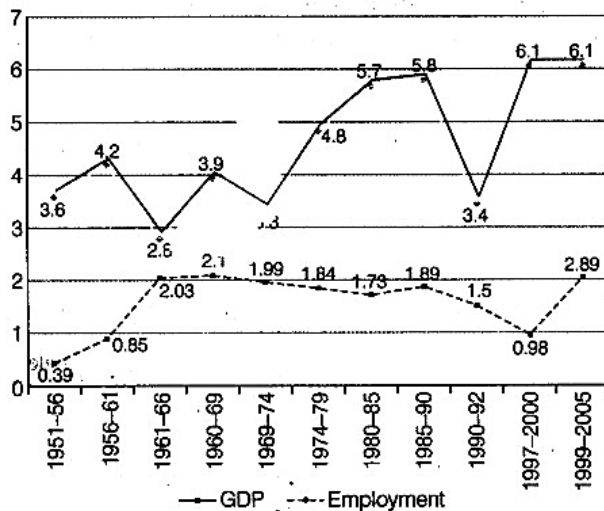
Trends in Employment Pattern (Sector-wise and Status-wise), 1972-2010 (in %)

Item	1972-73	1983	1993-94	1999-2000	2009-2010
Sector					
Primary	74.3	68.6	64	60.4	53.2
Secondary	10.9	11.5	16	15.8	21.5
Tertiary/Sector Services	14.8	16.9	20	23.8	25.3
Total	100.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Status					
Self-employed	61.4	57.3	54.6	52.6	51.0
Regular Salaried Employees	15.4	13.8	13.6	14.6	15.6
Casual Wage labourers	23.2	28.9	31.8	32.8	33.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1

In 1972-73, about 74% of the workforce was working in the lower sector and in 2009-10, this figure dropped to 53%. The second and service sectors reflect a promising future for Indian workers. The distribution of workers in various capacities shows that in the last forty years (1972-2010), people

have moved from self-employment and paid wages to part-time jobs. Yet self-employment continues to be a major source of employment.

The transfer of employees from ordinary workers to low paid employees is known as The Process of casualization.



The chart provided above shows that in the late 1990's, job growth began to decline and reached the level of growth that India had at the beginning of the planning. In recent years, the gap between GDP growth and employment has grown. This means that in the Indian economy, in addition to creating jobs, we have been able to produce more goods and services. This condition is called Infertility Growth.

The distribution of workers by industrial companies shows a dramatic shift from farm work to non-farm work.

In formalization of Indian Work force-

Development planning in India remains focused on providing its people with a dignified life. It was thought that the industrialization strategy would bring more agricultural workers to the industry with a better standard of living than in developed countries. Over the years, employment rates have plummeted. A small portion of Indian workers earn a living wage. The government, through its labour laws, enables them to defend their rights in a variety of ways. This category of workers formed trade unions, negotiations with employers for better wages and other social security measures.

Employees can be divided into two categories

Legal Entities All institutions of state-owned enterprises and those private institutions that employ 10 or more employees are referred to as statutory bodies and those who operate in those institutions are employees of the legal profession.

Informal Sectors all other businesses and employees working in those entities form an illegal sector. The informal sector includes millions of farmers, agricultural workers, small business owners and people who work in those businesses as self-employed and not employed workers.

Those working in the legal profession enjoy the benefits of social security. They earn more than those in the illegal sector. Workers and businesses in the illegal sector do not receive regular payments; they have no protection or direction from the government. Workers were fired without compensation.

As the economy grows, more and more workers will become workers in the legal sector. As a result of the efforts of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Indian government has begun the development of the informal sector.

In formalisation in Ahmedabad Ahmedabad is a thriving city whose wealth is based on more than 60 textile products with 1, 50000 employees employed. These workers, over the course of a century, have achieved some level of wage protection.

They had secure jobs and a living wage; they were paid by social security systems that protected their health and old age. They had a strong union that not only represented them in disputes but also carried out the welfare activities of the workers and their families. In the early 1980's, textile mills across the country began to close. In some places, such as Mumbai, the mill is closed immediately.

In Ahmedabad, the closure process was long overdue and disseminated for more than 10 years. During this time, about 80,000 full-time workers and more than 50000 part-time workers lost their jobs and were moved to the informal sector.

The city has experienced a recession and social unrest, particularly civil unrest. The entire working class was thrown back from the middle into the knowledge sector, into poverty. It was full of drunkenness.

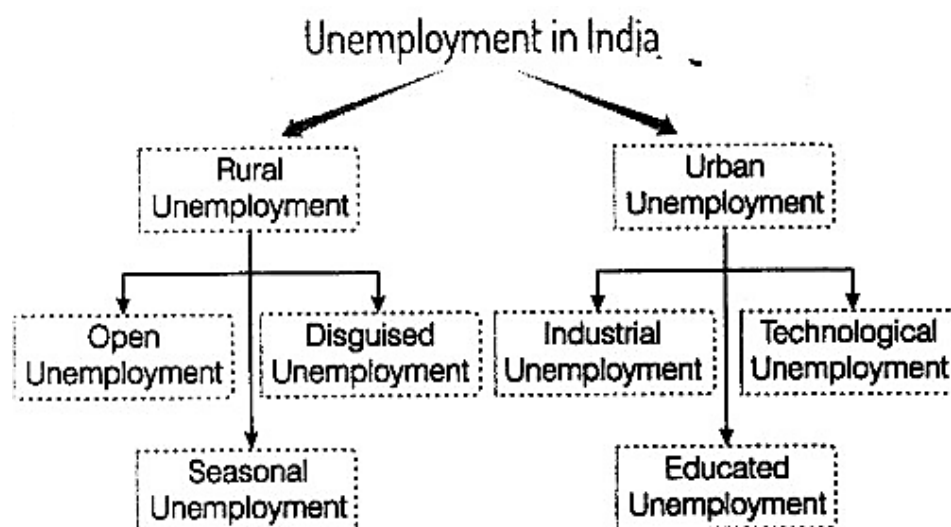
Unemployment: In all sections of society there will be a large number of unemployed people. It is a situation in which all those who, due to unemployment are unemployed but are looking for work through trade, consultants, friends or relatives or by applying to potential employers or expressing their determination or availability in the workplace within the current period. Employment status and wages

There are different ways to identify an unemployed person. According to the theory for some economists, the unemployed person is the one who can get a job for even one hour during half a day.

One can obtain inactive data from the sources listed below

- India census reports
- NSSO (National Sample Survey Organizations) reports on employment and unemployment status
- Directorate General of Employment and Training Data for trade registration.

Types of Unemployment in India



1. Rural Unemployment

About 70% of Indians live in rural areas. Agriculture is one major source of livelihood. Agriculture suffers from many problems such as rain dependence, financial problems, outdated strategies, etc.

Unemployment in rural areas can be the following three types

- Open Unemployment Refers to a situation in which an employee is willing to work and has the necessary skills to work but does not get a job and remains unemployed full-time."
- Season Unemployment Refers to a situation in which a number of people are unable to find work during a particular season. It happens in the case of agriculture, ice cream industries, wool industries, etc.
- Hidden Lack of Jobs It is when low body mass production is zero or sometimes bad. Important aspects of subtle employment are as follows
 - The limited physical production of work is zero.
 - There is a hidden inefficiency of the leaders.
 - Hidden inactivity is not detected.
 - Contrary to industrial unemployment.

2. Urban Unemployment

In urban areas, unemployed people are often registered in employment centres. Between 1961 and 2008, the number of unemployed people registered for employment increased eightfold.

Unemployment in cities is of three types:

- Industrial Unemployment includes those illiterate people who are willing to work in industry, mining, transport, trade and construction, etc.
- The problem of industrial unemployment has grown significantly as a result of the increasing number of rural people moving to industrial areas in the cities in search of work.
- Illiteracy in India The problem of unemployment among educated people is also very high. It is a widespread problem in all parts of the country, as the rapid growth of educational institutions has contributed to the growth of educated people looking after white jobs.
- Technical Unemployment Technological advancement takes place in all areas of work.

People who have not yet renewed their skills in the latest technology are losing their jobs in technology.

Causes of Unemployment in India

1) Slow Growth in the Indian economy, the rate of economic growth is very slow. This slow growth rate fails to provide enough job opportunities for the growing population. The provision of staff is far superior to the available employment opportunities.

2) Rapid Population Growth Population growth has always been a major problem in India. It is one of the major causes of unemployment. The number of unemployed has increased instead of decreasing during the program.

3) Wrong Employment Planning Five Year India programs are not designed to create job opportunities. The direct attack on unemployment problem does not exist. It was thought that economic growth would address the problem of unemployment.

4) Excessive Use of Foreign Technology the lack of scientific and technological research at home, due to its high cost has led to the overuse of foreign technology which has resulted in a shortage of technology in our country.

5) Lack of Financial Resources The process of growing and diversifying agriculture and small industries has been hampered by a lack of funding. This is accompanied by an increase in government control over economic activities.

6) Employment Expansion The growing population in the Indian economy has added young people to the job market.

Government and Generations of Employment- In 2005, the government passed a law in parliament known as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. It promises 100 days of guaranteed paid employment for all rural volunteer families to do unskilled manual labour. This program is one of the key steps adopted by government to create employment opportunities for those in need in rural areas.

Since independence, the Union and the Provincial Government have played a key role in creating jobs or creating jobs. Their efforts can be broadly divided into two namely, direct and indirect.

- Direct Employment, in this government it employs people in various departments for administrative purposes. It also manages industries, hotels and transport companies which is why it provides direct employment to employees.
- Indirect Employment It can be understood that as the productivity of goods and services from state-owned enterprises grows, then private businesses now acquiring assets from state-owned enterprises will also increase their productivity and thus increase the number of job opportunities in the economy. This is the indirect job creation of government in the economy.

Employment Generation Programs- Many of the programs that governments undertake to alleviate poverty through job creation are called job creation programs.

These programs are intended to provide not only employment but also services in areas such as primary health care, primary education, rural drinking water, nutrition, helping people to purchase income, development of public goods through income generation, housing construction. And sanitation, housing assistance, rural road construction, rehabilitation of abandoned / damaged areas.

Q1. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (i) A worker is an individual who does some productive work to earn a living
- (ii) Majority of the population in India is finding employment in the service sector which is growing at a fast pace and growing continuously.

Options

- (a) Both are true
- (b) Both are false
- (c) (i) is true and (ii) is false
- (d) (i) is false, but (ii) is true

Q2. Which of the following correctly defines the unemployment rate?

- (a) $\text{Total number of Unemployed} / \text{Total Labour Force} \times 100$
- (b) $\text{Total Labour Force} / \text{Total Number of Unemployed} \times 100$
- (c) $\text{Total Labour Force} / \text{Total Number of Employed} \times 1000$
- (d) None of the above

Q3. In which of the following type of unemployment, is the marginal productivity of the worker zero?

- (a) Structural Unemployment
- (b) Involuntary Unemployment
- (c) Seasonal Unemployment
- (d) Disguised Unemployment

Q4. Out of these, which of the following is a worker?

- (a) Begger
- (b) Gambler
- (c) Cobbler
- (d) Smuggler

Q5. You are a factory owner and have given employment to 400 workers. If 10 workers are dismissed by you without loss of production, then this situation will be described as

- (a) casual unemployment
- (b) disguised unemployment
- (c) structural unemployment
- (d) seasonal unemployment

Q6. _____ are hired on a permanent basis and get social security benefits.

- (a) Casual workers
- (b) Self Employed workers
- (c) Regular Workers
- (d) None of these

Q7. The ratio of labour force to total population is termed as:

- (a) Labour force participation rate
- (b) Workforce

- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q8. An arrangement in which a worker uses his own resources to make in living is known as:

- (a) Wage employment
- (b) Regular Employment
- (c) Casual employment
- (d) Self-employment

Q9. Unemployment people is calculated as:

- (a) Labour force – Workforce
- (b) Labour force + workforce
- (c) Workforce – Labour force
- (d) None of these

Q10. The ratio expressing percentage change in employment of labour in response to a percentage change in GDP growth is called _____.

- (a) Employment elasticity of growth
- (b) Unemployment elasticity of growth
- (c) Workforce participation rate
- (d) Labour force participation rate

Q11. Percentage of the population participating in production activity is called:

- (a) labour force
- (b) workforce
- (c) labour supply
- (d) participation rate

Q12. The number of people who are able to work and willing to work at the existing wage rate is known as:

- (a) labour force
- (b) workforce
- (c) labour supply
- (d) participation rate

Q13. If a person is ready to work at the prevailing wage rate in the market but is unable to find the work, then what type of unemployment would it be called?

- (a) Voluntary unemployment
- (b) Involuntary unemployment
- (c) Seasonal unemployment
- (d) None of the above

Q14. Two months ago, Shyam was working as a part-time salesman on a commission basis in a company. Due to his excellent performance, the company appointed him as permanent sales manager on a fixed monthly salary. From the point of view of employment currently he is a

- (a) skilled worker
- (b) regular salaried worker
- (c) unskilled worker
- (d) casual wage labour

Q15. Unemployment which occurs for the time period when workers move from one job to another job is known as _____.

- (a) Cyclical unemployment
- (b) Seasonal unemployment
- (c) Technological unemployment
- (d) Frictional unemployment

Q16. Cyclical and frictional unemployment are found in?

- (a) Less developed and developing countries both
- (b) Developing countries
- (c) Developed countries
- (d) Less developed countries

Q17. Who developed the concept of disguised unemployment?

- (a) John Keynes
- (b) Amartya Sen
- (c) John Robinson
- (d) Alfred Marshall

Q18. Who are counted in the labour force of a country?

- (a) The population of 18 to 60 years of age
- (b) The population of 15 to 65 years of age
- (c) The population of 18 to 65 years of age
- (d) Population of 21 to 62 years of age

Q19. Which of the following agencies can provide the data for unemployment in India?

- (a) Reports from the census of India
- (b) The Directorate General of Employment
- (c) National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)
- (d) All the above

Q20. Which of the following is the actual definition of a workforce?

- (a) The workforce is defined as the labour force that is employed by another individual or organisation
- (b) The workforce is defined as the total population that is not employed by another individual or organisation
- (c) The workforce is defined as the total population that is forced to work by another individual or organisation
- (d) None of the above

Q21. Agriculture laborers, farmers, owners of small enterprises which employ less than 10 workers fall in the category of

- (a) formal sector
- (b) information sector
- (c) casual workers
- (d) regular workers

Q22. Less employment of females in comparison to males is an indication of:

- (a) Economic backwardness
- (b) Social backwardness
- (c) both a) and b)
- (d) None of these

Q23. What is the distribution of the workforce in rural and urban areas?

- (a) 75 : 25
- (b) 60 : 40
- (c) 50 : 50
- (d) 40 : 60

Q24. What percent of urban workers are casual labourers?

- (a) 54 percent
- (b) 41 percent
- (c) 39 percent
- (d) 18 percent

Q25. What was the average rate of growth of employment during 1950-2010?

- (a) 1 percent
- (b) 2 percent
- (c) 5 percent
- (d) 10 percent

Q26. What proportion of the urban workforce is engaged in the secondary sector?

- (a) Half
- (b) One-third
- (c) One-fourth
- (d) One-fifth

Q27. Due to the recent efforts of which international body the Indian government, initiated the modernization of informal sector?

- (a) World Bank
- (b) WTO
- (c) International Labour Organisation
- (d) G-20

Q28. Find the odd one out.

- (a) A private school teacher in a school with only 25 teachers
- (b) A nurse in a government hospital
- (c) Cycle-rickshaw puller
- (d) A civil engineer working in a construction company which has 10 workers

Q29. After the workers lost their jobs in 1980's, which city experienced an economy recession and communal riots?

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Allahabad
- (d) Bangalore

Q30. Measure of reduce unemployment in very short period of time

- (a) Reducing growth rate of population
- (b) Reducing inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth
- (c) Increasing investment in private and public sectors
- (d) None of these

Q31. Most of the disguised unemployed persons in India are found in

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Industry
- (c) Trade
- (d) Transport

Q32. Which of the following is not an employment generation programme?

- (a) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
- (b) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)
- (c) National Food for Work Programme (NFWP)
- (d) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

Q33. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Seasonal unemployment occurs when some workers lose their jobs due to the introduction of new machinery
- (b) Technological unemployment occurs when some workers lose their jobs due to the introduction of new machinery
- (c) Mechanical unemployment occurs when some workers lose their jobs due to the introduction of new machinery
- (d) Structural unemployment occurs when some workers lose their jobs due to the introduction of new machinery

Q34. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) An establishment that has four hired workers is known as an informal sector establishment
- (b) An establishment that has four hired workers is known as a formal sector establishment
- (c) Both a and b are correct
- (d) Both a and b are incorrect

Q35. Which of the following statements is true about unemployment in urban India?

- (a) Seasonal unemployment is a common form of unemployment in urban India
- (b) Disguised unemployment is a common form of unemployment in urban India
- (c) Open unemployment is a common form of unemployment in urban India
- (d) None of the above

Q36. Choose one correct statement from the following: Underemployment occurs—

- (a) When people are not willing to work.
- (b) When people are working slowly.
- (c) When people are working less than what they are capable of doing
- (d) When people are not paid for their jobs

Q37. Disguised unemployment in India is mainly related to:

- 1. Agricultural sector
- 2. Rural area
- 3. Factory sector
- 4. Urban area

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) 3 and 4

Q38. Swarn Jayanti Gram Saw-Rozgar Yojna came into being in:

- (a) April 1995
- (b) April 1997
- (c) April 1999
- (d) July 2001

Q39. The Food for Work programmer was renamed as:

- (a) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)
- (b) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)
- (c) Jawaharlal Rozgar Yojana (JRY)
- (d) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

Q40. The 'Slack Season' in the Indian Economy is:

- (a) March - April
- (b) Sept. - Dec.
- (c) Jan. - June
- (d) Feb. – April

SOLUTIONS:

S1. Ans. (a)

S2. Ans. (a)

S3. Ans. (d)

Sol. Disguised Unemployment is the type of a phenomenon wherein more people are employed than needed. Therefore, the marginal productivity of the workers is zero here.

S4. Ans. (c)

S5. Ans. (b)

S6. Ans. (c)

S7. Ans. (a)

Sol. The labour force participation rate is an estimate of an economy's active workforce. The formula is the number of people ages 16 and older who are employed or actively seeking employment, divided by the total non-institutionalized, civilian working-age population.

S8. Ans. (d)

S9. Ans. (a)

S10. Ans. (a)

S11. Ans. (d)

S12. Ans. (a)

S13. Ans. (b)

S14. Ans. (b)

S15. Ans. (d)

S16. Ans. (c)

S17. Ans. (c)

S18. Ans. (b)

S19. Ans. (d)

Sol. There are three sources of data on unemployment: Reports of Census of India, National Sample Survey Organisation's Reports of Employment and Unemployment Situation and Directorate General of Employment and Training Data of Registration with Employment Exchanges. Though they provide different estimates of unemployment, they do provide us with the attributes of the unemployed and the unemployment scenario prevailing in our country.

S20. Ans. (a)

S21. Ans. (b)

S22. Ans. (c)

S23. Ans. (a)

S24. Ans. (d)

S25. Ans. (b)

S26. Ans. (b)

S27. Ans. (c)

Sol. The ILO initiates the Modernization of informal sector.

- The International Labour Organization represents a social body dedicated to adequately support social equity and globally accepted labour and human rights.
- It is committed to faithfully fulfil its founding mission of typically making social justice necessary for universal and sustainable peace.

- An ambitious plan to properly implement specific guidelines from the International Labour Organization on formalising the unorganised workforce of the country was gratefully accepted by the Cabinet.
- The proposal aims to ensure workers are included in the formal economy.

S28. Ans. (c)

S29. Ans. (a)

S30. Ans. (c)

S31. Ans. (a)

S32. Ans. (d)

S33. Ans. (b)

S34. Ans. (a)

S35. Ans. (c)

S36. Ans. (c)

S37. Ans. (a)

S38. Ans. (c)

S39. Ans. (b)

S40. Ans. (c)

Sol. This question is based on slack-season: The season of low rainfall in monsoon is slack season of Indian Economy. -crop failure led to increase in price. ... -lack of water, as no sufficient rain, daily crisis of water. July–December corresponds to the main agricultural season in India, while January–June is a relatively 'slack' season. Since more than 50% of India's workforce is engaged in agriculture sector, the slackness of this sector imparts sluggishness to the entire economy.