INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: Commerce
Worksheet: 1	**Topic: Employment – Growth, Informalisation And Other Issues**

MCQs:

1. Which of the following best defines a worker in the context of national income accounting?
   (a) A person engaged in an economic activity, whether self-employed or hired
   (b) Only a person receiving a monthly salary
   (c) Only a person employed in a registered company
   (d) Any person who is not studying

2. The worker-population ratio measures the proportion of:
   (a) the population actively engaged in producing goods and services
   (b) the workforce that is unemployed
   (c) workers employed only in the formal sector
   (d) the population below working age

3. A person who owns and operates a small tailoring unit to earn a livelihood is classified as:
   (a) a regular salaried employee
   (b) a casual wage labourer
   (c) self-employed
   (d) unemployed

4. A construction worker hired for a few days and paid on a daily basis is a:
   (a) regular salaried employee
   (b) casual wage labourer
   (c) self-employed worker
   (d) formal-sector employer

5. Which sector was the largest source of employment in India according to the NCERT data presented for 2017–18?
   (a) Primary sector
   (b) Secondary sector
   (c) Tertiary sector
   (d) Public sector

6. The term ‘jobless growth’ refers to a situation in which:
   (a) GDP rises without a corresponding increase in employment
   (b) employment rises faster than GDP
   (c) unemployment falls to zero
   (d) only agricultural output increases

7. Which of the following is a characteristic of formal-sector employment?
(a) No protection from dismissal
(b) No social security benefits
(c) Access to social security benefits
(d) Irregular wages in every case

8. Under the chapter's classification, a private establishment employing 8 hired workers is generally considered part of the:
(a) formal sector
(b) informal sector
(c) public sector
(d) organised public sector

9. Which group is commonly associated with disguised unemployment in India?
(a) Workers in an urban IT firm
(b) Farm workers where some workers' removal does not reduce output
(c) Regular bank employees
(d) Engineers employed in a large factory

10. When agricultural work is unavailable during some months of the year, the resulting unemployment is called:
(a) open unemployment
(b) disguised unemployment
(c) seasonal unemployment
(d) structural inflation

11. Which of the following is an example of direct employment generation by the government?
(a) A government department recruits nurses for a public hospital
(b) A private company hires more workers after demand increases
(c) A shopkeeper expands business using a bank loan
(d) A household buys more consumer goods

12. If a government-owned steel plant increases production and its private buyers also expand production, the additional jobs in the private firms are an example of:
(a) direct employment generation
(b) indirect employment generation
(c) disguised unemployment
(d) casualization

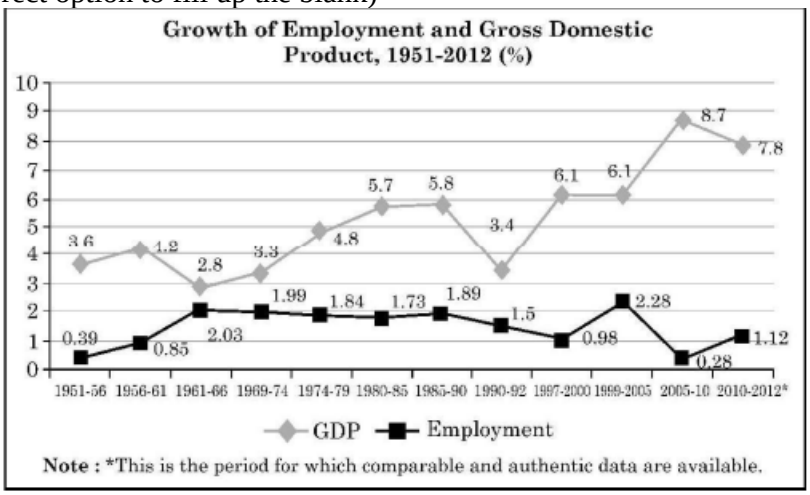
13. Which statement best describes informalisation of the workforce?
(a) A rising share of workers are employed without adequate formal protections and social security
(b) All workers become government employees
(c) All jobs provide written contracts and pensions
(d) Agricultural employment disappears completely

14. Which category accounted for the largest share of India's workforce in the NCERT table for 2017–18?
(a) Self-employed
(b) Regular salaried employees
(c) Casual wage labourers
(d) Unemployed persons

15. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), as described in the chapter, provides a guarantee of:

(a) 50 days of skilled urban employment
(b) 100 days of wage employment for rural households volunteering for unskilled manual work
(c) permanent government jobs for every adult
(d) monthly pensions to all informal workers

16. The given chart indicates the problem of _____ in the Indian Economy, post 1990-92. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank)



Options :
(a) Informalisation of Workforce
(b) Casualisation of Workforce
(c) Jobless Growth
(d) Formalisation of Workforce

17. Identify, which of the following is NOT one of the strategies for Sustainable Development.
Options:
(A) Use of non-conventional sources of energy
(B) Use of fossil fuel for transportation
(C) Use of traditional knowledge
(D) Use of organic compost manure

ASSERTION REASON BASED QUESTIONS:

Read the following Statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the Correct alternatives given below:

a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
c. Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
d. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

1. Assertion (A): A higher worker-population ratio indicates that a larger proportion of the population is engaged in economic activities.

Reason (R): The worker-population ratio is calculated by dividing the number of workers by the total population and multiplying by 100.

2. Assertion (A): Disguised unemployment can exist even when all members of a farm household appear to be working.
Reason (R): In disguised unemployment, some workers can be withdrawn without reducing total output.

3. Assertion (A): Workers in the informal sector generally enjoy stronger social security protection than formal-sector workers.
Reason (R): Formal-sector workers are generally covered by social security benefits and employment protections.

STATEMENT QUESTIONS

Read the following statements carefully
In the light of the given statements, choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
(B) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.
(C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true.
(D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false.

Statement 1: As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) unemployment is a situation in which all those who, owing to lack of work, are not working, but seeking work from prospective employers, expressed their willingness to work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration.
Statement 2: Disguised unemployment is generally a massive problem in the highly populated country like India.

Statement-1: Hired workers may be regular salaried workers or casual workers.
Statement-2: Regular salaried employment is a major source of employment in rural areas in India.

Questions:

1. Define worker-population ratio and give its significance.

2. State whether the following statements are true/false with valid arguments:
   i) Economic participation of women as homemakers is not accounted for in the Gross Domestic Product.

   ii) Indian economy has shown excellent shift from informal sector to formal sector in the recent past.
3. Differentiate between self-employed workers, regular salaried employees and casual wage labourers. Give one example of each.

4. Explain any three reasons why the worker-population ratio of women may be lower than that of men in India.

5. What is jobless growth? Explain how it can occur even when GDP is increasing.

6. Distinguish between formal-sector and informal-sector employment on the basis of establishment criteria and social security

CASE STUDY:

Read the following text carefully:

1. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) measures the percentage of the population either employed or actively seeking employment in a nation. In India, the labour force grew by 99·2 million persons between 2000-2019. The labour force grew from 396·3 million to 495·5 million.
During 2012-2019, the labour force grew without a matching increase in employment, leading to higher unemployment.
The gender disparity in India's labour market is notable with women's LFPR at 32.8% in 2022, significantly lower than men's LFPR at 77.2%. This is a major reason for India's overall low LFPR, which is lower than the global average of 47·3%.
During 2000-2019, rural LFPR declined by 14·1%, compared to a 3·5% decline in urban areas. This trend reversed between 2019-2022, with rural LFPR increasing by 6% (especially among rural women) and urban LFPR by 2.1%. These shifts suggest that fluctuations occur in women's labour market participation, particularly in rural areas.
This significantly affected the overall LFPR. Women join the workforce during economic hardships and move out when conditions improve.

On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:

(a) Define unemployment.

(b) Write the meaning of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR).
Ans.

(c) Comment upon the gender disparities in rural and urban Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) during 2000-2019.

2. Indian labour market indicators have improved in the last six years, as per the Periodic Labour Force Survey Data. The unemployment rate has fallen to 3.2% in 2022–23. Rising youth and female participation in the workforce present an opportunity to tap the demographic and gender dividend. The factory employment data exhibits the bounce back of the organised manufacturing sector in FY 2022–23 with rise in employment and the upscaling of factories.
The net payroll additions under EPFO have more than doubled in the past five years, signalling healthy growth in formal employment.
To generate and sustain quality employment, agro-processing and care economy are two promising candidates.

On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:

(a) State any one significance of rising youth and female participation in the Indian workforce.

(b) Identify any two sectors which may be highlighted as promising for generating quality employment in India.

(c) Elaborate the meaning of disguised unemployment with the help of a suitable example.

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