



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: Commerce
WORKSHEET NO 1	Topic: EMPLOYMENT: GROWTH, INFORMALIZATION AND OTHER ISSUES

1. Define participation ratio.
A: $\text{Workforce Participation Rate or Participation ratio} = \frac{\text{Workforce}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$
2. In which sector are most of the newly emerging jobs found?
Tertiary
3. To which sector does an establishment with four hired workers belong?
Informal
4. Compared to urban women, more rural women are found working. Why?
Because of their poor economic condition as compared to urban women.
5. Who are regular workers?
Workers who are on permanent pay roll of their employers.
6. What is self-employment?
An arrangement in which a worker uses his own resources to make his living
7. How does jobless growth happen?
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.
8. Though India has witnessed slow growth rate of employment, yet people in India cannot remain unemployed for a long time. Why?
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.

9. Analyse the recent trends in sectoral distribution of workforce in India.

10. Which are the sources of data available on employment in India?

Reports of Census

- NSSO's report on employment and unemployment situation.
- Directorate General of employment and Training data of registration with employment exchange.

11. Is there any relationship between unemployment and poverty? Explain.

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.

12. Discuss the male-female distribution of workforce on the basis of region(rural-Urban) in India.

13. Discuss the various remedial measures which are needed to solve the problem of unemployment in India.

14. Explain informalization of the workforce

17. Which of the following is the correct definition of self-employed?

- a. Not able to find jobs during some months of the year
- b. Own and operate their own enterprises
- c. Receive wages on a regular basis by the employer
- d. Casually engaged in other individuals enterprises

A: b

18. Which of the following is not a feature of organised sector?

- a. Job Security
- b. Social security benefits
- c. Irregular payment
- d. Fixed working hours

A: c

19. 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

A: d

20. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Rural unemployment	(A) Educated unemployment
2. Urban unemployment	(B) Cyclical unemployment
3. Participation rate	(C) Disguised unemployment
4. Number of persons unemployed	(D) $\frac{\text{Workforce}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$
5. Unemployment due to economic fluctuations	(E) Labour force – workforce

21. In a tertiary sector which of the following economic activity does not exist?

- Bee-keeping
- Teaching
- Banking
- Working in the Call Centre

A: a

22. What are the three sources that collect data on unemployment?

The three sources that collect unemployment data are:

- Census reports of India
- National sample survey organization reports of employment and unemployment situations
- Directorate general of employment and training date of registration with employment exchange.

23. When does jobless growth take place?

Jobless growth takes place when a country produces more goods and services without generating employment.

24. Define casualisation of workforce.

Casualisation of workforce means movement from self-employment and regular salaried employment to casual wage work.

25. What are the causes of unemployment in India?

- Increase in Population:** There has been tremendous increase in the population in India since : 1951. Consequently, the number of working population has also increased. Thus, increasing pressure of population has accentuated the problem of unemployment.
- Failure of Planning:** Planning could not create as many jobs as the number of jobs-seekers. Thus, faulty planning is also responsible for unemployment.
- Neglect of Agriculture:** Agriculture was not paid due attention during different plans. Comparatively less expenditure was made on this sector. As a result, agriculture could not develop fully.
- Neglect of Small Scale and Cottage Industries:** Small scale and cottage industries are labour

intensive. But these industries could not develop in India appreciably. The plans laid more stress on capital intensive heavy, basic and large industries.

- (v) **Slow Industrial Growth:** Industrial growth rate has been very slow in India due to vane reasons. It has increased urban unemployment.
- (vi) **Defective Education System:** Our education system lays more emphasis on ‘general’ education rather than ‘vocational’ one. It is not job-oriented and this leads to rapid increase in white-collar unemployment.

26. Explain the various self-employment and wage generation programmes initiated by the government to solve the problem of unemployment.

- (i) **Food for work Programme (FWP):** FWP was launched in the 1970s for the upliftment of the poor. Under this programme, foodgrains are distributed against the wage work.
- (ii) **Prime Minister’s RozgarYojana (PMRY):** This programme has been implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, which aims at creating self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. One can get financial assistance with bank loans to set up small enterprises under this programme.
Under PMRY, the educated unemployed from low-income families in both rural and urban areas can get financial help to set up any type of industry, which generates employment.
- (iii) **Swarna Jayanti Shahari RozgarYojana (SJSRY):** It aims at creating employment opportunities, both self-employment and wage employment in urban areas. Individuals were given financial assistance under self-employment programmes.
- (iv) **Swarnajayanthi Gram SwarozgarYojana:** Sawamajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana was launched in April 1999 and is the only self-employment programme currently being implemented. It aims at promoting micro enterprises and to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgris) above the poverty line by organising them into Self-Help Groups through the process of social mobilisation, training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of Bank Credit and Government subsidy.
- (v) **Sampoorna Grameen RozgarYojana (SGRY):** SGRY was launched in September 2001. The schemes Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme have been fully integrated with SGRY. The objective of the scheme is to provide additional wage employment along with food security, creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in the rural areas. The scheme envisages generation of 100 man-days of employment in a year.
- (vi) **National Food for Work Programme (NFWP):** National Food for Work Programme was launched on November 14, 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the India, It is implemented as a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme and the food grains are provided to States free of cost. The objective of the programme was to intensify the generation of supplementary wage employment.

27. Explain different types of unemployment:

- **Disguised unemployment** – a situation when people are working but all of them are made to work less than their potential is called disguised unemployment.
- **Seasonal unemployment** – Situation in which people are unemployed for some particular months (off-season) of the year and employed for the rest of the year.
- **Open unemployment** – a situation in which all those who are willing and able to work at the existing wage rate, doesn’t get work.
- **Under unemployment-** a situation in which worker is employed in less than full-time.
- **Structural unemployment-** unemployment with caused by a bridge between skills a worker can offer and skills the firm requires.

- **Frictional unemployment-** unemployment which exists at the time when a worker leaves one job and takes other
- **Cyclic unemployment-** unemployment which arises due to fluctuations in business.
- The educated unemployment situation is which the educated person doesn't have the right kind of job for him.