



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: Commerce
WORKSHEET: 1	Topic: EMPLOYMENT: GROWTH, INFORMALIZATION AND OTHER ISSUES

1. 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
2. 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
3. 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
4. Economic activities refer to _____. (Fill in the blank with correct option)
 - a)Activities concerned with the creation of money and wealth
 - b)Activities that have economic aspects
 - c)Activities performed by people for satisfaction of their wants
 - d)All of the above
5. Employment is an activity that enables a person to _____. (Fill in the blank with the correct option).
 - a. Work
 - b. Earn
 - c. Pay
 - d. None of the above
6. Read the following statement and choose the correct alternative
Statement 1- Technology used in the informal sector is up to date.
Statement 2- Informal sector maintain proper account and record
 - a. Botha are wrong
 - b. Both are correct
 - c. Only 1 is correct
 - d. Statement 1 is wrong and Statement 2 is correct

7. "A situation when the percentage of total workforce informal sector tends to decline and percentage of the total workforce in Informal sector tends to rise is called informalisation". What can be the possible reasons for such a situation? Choose the correct alternative.
- Restrictive labour laws.
 - Illiteracy and poor skills level
 - Increase in imports
 - All of the above
8. Identify which of the following is the correct definition of GDP
- Total money value of intermediate goods and services
 - Total money value of all final goods and services produced within domestic territory during a period of one year
 - Money value of goods produced in an economic year
 - None of the above
9. Identify which of the following can be termed as a hired worker
- People working for someone else and are paid wages in return for their productive activities
 - Regular salaried worker
 - Who have strong bargaining power and can form a trade union
 - All of the above
10. India started paying attention to enterprise and workers in the Informal sector because:
- The government has initiated the modernization of the Informal sector
 - Formal sector is not growing
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
11. Which of the following is the major formal sector employer in India
- Government
 - MNC
 - Private enterprise
 - All of the above
12. Jobless growth leads to_____ (Fill in the blank with correct alternative)
- Poverty
 - Unemployment
 - Brain drain
 - Discrimination
13. Read the following statement given below and choose the correct alternative
- Statement 1- Casualisation refers to a situation when the percentage of casually hired workers in the total workforce tends to rise over time.
- Statement 2- Informalisation refers to a situation when people tend to find employment more in the informal sector of the economy, and less in the formal sector of the economy.
- Both are correct
 - Both are incorrect
 - Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect
 - Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct
14. _____ refers to a situation where a person is ready and willing to work at the prevailing wage rate but doesn't get work.

- a. Poverty
- b. Jobless growth
- c. Unemployment
- d. Discrimination

15. Read the following statement given below and choose the correct alternative.

Assertion (A)- Jobless Growth is defined as a situation where GDP grows faster than the employment opportunities resulting in unemployment.

Reason (R)- The economy of India is growing at a slower rate

- a) Both assertion and reason are true. The reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- b) Both assertion and reason are true. The reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- c) Assertion is true but the reason is not
- d) Reason is true but the assertion is not

16. 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 Centre

1. 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.

2. 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.

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

The three sources that collect unemployment data are:

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

4. What are the causes of unemployment in India?

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Failure of Planning: Planning could not create as many jobs as the number of jobs-seekers. Thus, faulty planning is also responsible for unemployment.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.

5. 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, food grains 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 (Swarozgcris) 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-day 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.

6. 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.

CASE STUDY-1

There has been a change in the structure of workforce in India. Newly emerging jobs are found mostly in the service sector. The expansion of the service sector and the advent of high technology now frequently permit a highly competitive existence for efficient small scale and individual enterprises or specialist workers side by side with MNCs. 'Outsourcing' work is becoming a common practice.

- What kind of change is noticed in the structure of workforce in India?
- What do you understand by 'outsourcing'?

Work Population Ratio in India (2017-18)

Sex	Worker Population Ratio		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Men	51.7	53.0	52.1
Women	17.5	14.2	16.5
Total	35.0	33.9	34.7

- What do you mean by the term 'Worker-population Ratio'?
- Analyse the above table related to 'Worker-population Ratio' in India (2017-18).

Trends in Employment Pattern Status wise (during 1972-2018 in Percentage)

Status	1972-73	2017-18
Self-employed	61.4	52.2
Regular-salaried employees	15.4	22.8
Casual wage labourers	23.2	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0

- Compare the trends in employment pattern status wise during 1972-2018.
- Does the above trend indicate 'Casualisation of workforce'?

CASE STUDY-2

Economic Survey:2020

The survey said the number of self-employed, regular wage earners and casual wage earners have come down by 17 lakhs in six years till 2017-18. Quoting various government sources, it pegged India's workforce at 47.12 crore in FY18 compared with 47.29 crore in FY12, even as employment was getting more formal in nature. There was also drop in female employment in the overall job space. From 12.91 crore in 2011-12, their number came down to 10.85 crore in 2017-18. Stressing on the need to set things right, the survey said, "In an era of globalization, no country can develop and achieve its full potential if half of its population is locked in non-remunerative, less productive and non-economic activities".

The survey also found that the number of self-employed people too, came down during the period to 24.21 crore from 24.54 crore, but that is due to a significant drop in the number of unpaid family labour category the share of regular salaries employed in the total employment landscape has, however, increased by five percentage points to 23% in 2017-18 from 18% in 2011-12. In absolute terms, the jump is significant, around 2.62 crore: 1.39 crore in urban areas 1.21 crore in rural India. On the other hand, the distribution of workers in casual labour category decreased by 5 percentage points from 30% in 2011-12 to 25% in 2017-18, with the decline being in rural areas.

- A situation where percentage of workforce in the formal sector tends to decline and that in the informal sector tends to rise is known as:

(A) Informalisation

- (B)Casualisation
- (C) Jobless growth
- (D)None of these

2 An arrangement where a worker uses his own resources to make living is known as:

- (A)Wage employment
- (B)Regular employment
- (C) Casual employment
- (D)Self- employment

3. 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

4. All non-farm casual wage labourers who work for more than one employer such as construction workers and head-load workers are_____ (Formal/Informal) sector workers.