

Employment Growth Informational and other Issues

1 Marks Questions

1. Who is worker?

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

2. Define GDP

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

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.

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.

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.

6. Give three sources that collect data on unemployment.

Ans. (a) Reports of census of India.



(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.

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.

8. Define casualization.

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

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.

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.

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.

12. Name the two kinds of urban unemployment.

Ans. (i) Industrial unemployment

(ii) Educated unemployment



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.

14. Who are included in labor force?

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

15. Give the meaning of work force?

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

16. Define worker population ratio.

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

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 formed as casual wage labor.

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 workless.

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

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



appropriate job to suit their qualification and skill.

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.

