Employment: Growth, Informalisation and Other Issues

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Activities that contribute to gross national product are:

(a) leisure activities **(b)** voluntary work only
(c) household chores only **(d)** economic activities

2. By status, a lawyer with her own practice is a:

(a) disguisedly unemployed worker **(b)** unemployed person
(c) self-employed **(d)** casual wage labourer

3. What is meant by “seasonal unemployment”?

(a) more people on a job than are needed **(b)** workers who own and run an enterprise
(c) workers per 100 people **(d)** no work between farm seasons

4. A town has 437,000 people, of whom 253,460 are workers. What is its worker-population ratio?

(a) 58 **(b)** 42 **(c)** 63 **(d)** 55

5. In the book’s table, the secondary sector formed 16% of India’s workforce in 1993–94 and 24.3% in 2011–12. By how many percentage points did the share change?

(a) 8.3 points **(b)** 8.8 points **(c)** 40.3 points **(d)** 9.3 points

6. A farm needs 2 workers, but 5 family members work on it. How many are disguisedly unemployed?

(a) 7 workers **(b)** 5 workers **(c)** 2 workers **(d)** 3 workers

7. Under MGNREGA, a rural household gets 56 days of work at ₹340 a day. What does it earn?

(a) ₹19,040 **(b)** ₹19,380 **(c)** ₹396 **(d)** ₹34,000

8. Suppose 60 lakh of a region’s 200 lakh workers are in the formal sector. What percentage is that?

(a) 30 % **(b)** 60 % **(c)** 70 % **(d)** 40 %

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Who is a worker?

10. Explain each term: (a) jobless growth (b) worker-population ratio

11. Is each worker self-employed, a regular salaried employee or a casual wage labourer? (a) an accountant on the monthly payroll of a firm (b) a loader paid per day at a wholesale market

12. Which kind of unemployment is this: open, disguised or seasonal? (a) a sugar cane cutter is idle between cutting seasons (b) five family members work a farm that needs only two

13. Is each in the formal or informal sector? (a) a government office with 28 hired workers (b) a private shop with 1 hired worker

14. In 2023–24 the worker-population ratio for all people was 43.7 overall, 45.6 in rural areas and 38.9 in urban areas. Out of 260,000 rural all people and 260,000 urban all people, how many of each would be workers?

15. Using the book's table, did the share of the service sector in India's workforce rise or fall from 1983 (16.9%) to 1993–94 (20%), and by how much?

16. A rural household is guaranteed up to 100 days of work under MGNREGA. It works 89 days at ₹350 a day. What does it earn, and how much more could it earn by working all 100 days?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Explain the three kinds of workers by status.

18. Match each with its meaning: (a) disguised unemployment (b) casualisation (c) jobless growth. Choose from: more people on a job than are needed; output growing without matching employment; workers moving into casual wage work.

19. In 2023–24 India's workforce was 46.1% in the primary sector, 24.1% in the secondary sector and 29.8% in services. Suppose a state has 300,000 workers in the same shares. (a) How many work in each sector? (b) Which sector employs the most? (c) In 1972–73 the primary share was 74.3%: how many points has it fallen?

20. A district has 280,000 people and a worker-population ratio of 48. 23% of its workers are in the formal sector. (a) How many workers are there? (b) How many are in the formal sector and how many in the informal sector? (c) Give two problems informal sector workers face.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) economic activities**	—
2	**(c) self-employed**	—
3	**(d) no work between farm seasons**	—
4	**(a) 58**	253,460 ÷ 437,000 × 100
5	**(a) 8.3 points**	24.3 − 16
6	**(d) 3 workers**	5 − 2
7	**(a) ₹19,040**	56 × 340
8	**(a) 30 %**	60 ÷ 200 × 100
9	**Anyone engaged in an economic activity that adds to GNP, paid or self-employed, including those briefly away due to illness.**	—
10	**(a) output growing without matching employment (b) workers per 100 people**	—
11	**(a) regular salaried employee (b) casual wage labourer**	—
12	**(a) seasonal (b) disguised**	—
13	**(a) formal (b) informal**	—
14	**118,560 rural and 101,140 urban**	45.6% and 38.9% of 260,000
15	**rose; 3.1 points higher in 1993–94**	20 − 16.9
16	**₹31,150; ₹3,850 more**	89 × 350; (100 − 89) × 350
17	**Self-employed workers own and run an enterprise; regular salaried employees are paid regularly by an employer; casual wage labourers are hired when needed and paid for the work done.**	—
18	**(a) more people on a job than are needed (b) workers moving into casual wage work (c) output growing without matching employment**	—
19	**(a) primary sector 138,300, secondary sector 72,300, service sector 89,400 (b) the primary sector (c) 28.2 points**	46.1%, 24.1% and 29.8% of 300,000; 74.3 − 46.1
20	**(a) 134,400 (b) 30,912 formal, 103,488 informal (c) irregular income, no job**	48% of 280,000; 23% of that

Q	Answer	Working
	security or social security, and dismissal without compensation	

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