

# EMPLOYMENT

## STUDY-NOTES

- **Unemployment:** Situation when people are willing to work at the existing wage rate, and are able to work, but are not getting work.
- **Worker:** All those who are engaged in economic activities, in whatever capacity - high or low, are workers (Those activities which contribute to the gross national product are called economic activities).
- **Self-Employed Workers:** Those workers who are engaged in their own business or own profession.
- **Hired Worker:** Those workers who work for others and get wages and salaries as a reward for their services.
- **Casual Workers:** Casual workers are like daily wagers, not on permanent rolls of the employer, and not entitled to social security benefits.
- **Regular Workers:** Workers are hired on regular basis and are on permanent pay-roll of their employees and are entitled to social security benefits.
- **Labor Supply:** amount of labor that the workers are willing to offer corresponding to different wage rates.
- **Labor Force:** Number of persons actually working, or willing to work at the existing wage rate.
- **Work Force:** Number of persons actually working, and does not account for those who are willing to work.
- **Jobless Growth:** Jobless growth is a situation when the level of output in the economy tends to rise owing to innovative technology without any perceptible rise in the level of employment.
- **Size of Work Force In India:**
  1. India has a workforce of nearly 47.3 crores of persons.
  2. About 70% of the workforce of the male workers and only 30% are female workers.
  3. Nearly 75% of the workforce found in rural areas and urban workforce is only 25% of the total.
  4. Female workforce in rural areas is nearly 25%, while it is only 20% in urban areas
- **Rate of Participation in India (Rural-Urban, Male-Female Rate of Participation):**
  - (i) Rate of participation for the urban areas is about 33.9 % in 2017-18
  - (ii) Rate of participation for the rural areas is about 35% in 2017-18
  - (iii) In urban areas, rate of participation is about 53% for man and 14.2% for women.
  - (iv) In rural areas, rate of participation is about 51.7% for man and 17.5% for women.
- **Self-Employment and Hired Workers in India:**
- **Urban Workers:** Hired worker 61% and self-employed 38% (2017-18).
- **Rural Workers:** Hired worker 42% and self-employed worker 58% (2017-18)
- **Male Workforce:** Hired male worker 48% and self-employed 52% (2017-18).
- **Female Workforce:** Hired female worker 48% and self-employed female worker 52% (2017-18).
- **Causes Of Lower Women Participation In Work:**
  1. Women education in India is still lagging behind implies low employment opportunities for women 2. In urban areas, most families do not like women to do work
  3. Women, by and large, undertake productive work only under compulsion
  4. Many activities performed by women of India are not recognized as economic activities.

- **Employment in Firms, Factories and Offices:** In the course of economic development of a country, labour flows from agriculture and other related activities to industry and services. Generally, we divide all economic activities into eight different industrial divisions.
- They are (i) Agriculture (ii) Mining and Quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (v) Construction (vi) Trade (vii) Transport and Storage and (viii) Services.
- For simplicity, all the working persons engaged in these divisions can be clubbed into three major sectors viz., (a) primary sector which includes (i), (b) secondary sector which includes (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) and (c) service sector which includes divisions (vi), (vii) and (viii).
- **Distribution of Workforce in Different Sectors (Occupational Structure):** Percentage distribution of our workforce across primary, secondary tertiary sectors of the economy during the year 2017-18 :
  - (i) **Primary sector-** This sector is the main source of employment in India, which provides employment to about 44.6% of the workforce.
  - (ii) **Secondary sector -** In this sector provides employment only about 24.4% of workforce.
  - (iii) **Tertiary sector-** Nearly 31.0% of the workforce are employed in the service sector.
- **Distribution of Rural-Urban Workforce Across Different Sectors:**
  - (i) About 59.8% in rural areas and 6.6% in urban workforce depends upon agriculture and allied activities (2017-18).
  - (ii) About 20.4% rural workforce and 34.3% urban workers are working in secondary sector (2017-18).
  - (iii) Nearly 19.8% rural workforce and 59.1% urban workers are working in tertiary sector (2017-18).
- **Distribution of Male-Female Workforce Across Different Sectors:**
  1. Male and female workers are heavily employed in the primary sector
  2. A huge percentage of female workforces is engaged in primary sector that is 57% and about 40.7% male are employed in that sector (2017-18).
  3. About 17.7% female workforce and 26.5% male workers are working in secondary sector (2017-18)
  4. Nearly 25.2% female workforce and 32.8% male workers are working in tertiary sector (2017-18).
- **Jobless Growth:** “Jobless growth is a situation when the level of output in the economy tends to rise owing to innovative technology without any perceptible rise in the level of employment”.
  - (i) Jobless growth leads to chronic unemployment, even when there is a rise in GDP.
  - (ii) During the recent past, GDP of India grew positive and higher than the employment growth.
- **Why are we relying more on technology and less on employment?**
  1. Our growth process is being increasingly hijacked by MNCs
  2. MNCs achieving high growth through efficient use of technology rather than through greater use of manpower
  3. Result growth is moving faster than the opportunities of employment.
- **Casualisation of Workforce:** “It refers to a situation when the percentage of casually- hired workers in the total workforce tends to rise over time” The distribution of workforce in different status indicates that over the last four decades (1972 -2012), people have moved from self-employment and regular salaried employment to casual wage work. Yet self-employment continues to be the major employment provider. Scholars call the process of moving from self-employment and regular salaried employment to casual wage work as casualisation of workforce.
- **Distribution of workers by category of employment:**
  1. Self- employment
  2. Regular workers
  3. Casual workers
- **Informalisation of Workforce:** “Situation where percentage of workforce in the formal sector tends to decline and that in the informal sector tends to rise” . Classify the workforce into two categories:
- **Formal Workers:**
  1. Work in organized sector of the economy
  2. Are entitled to social security benefits
  3. Can form trade unions
  4. Are protected by various labor laws.

- **Informal Workers:**
  1. Work in unorganized sector of the economy
  2. Are not entitled to social security benefits
  3. Cannot form trade unions
  4. Are not protected by various labor laws.
- **Types of unemployment:**
  1. Rural unemployment
    - (a) Seasonal unemployment
    - (b) Disguised unemployment
  2. Other types of unemployment
    - (a) Open
    - (b) Frictional
    - (c) Structural
    - (d) Cyclical
  3. Urban Unemployment
    - (a) Industrial Unemployment
    - (b) Educated Unemployment
    - (c) Technological Unemployment
- **Seasonal unemployment:** When people get employment for only a few months in a year.
- **Disguised unemployment:** This situation is also known as hidden unemployment. In such a situation, more people are engaged in a work than required.
- **Open unemployment:** A situation wherein the worker is willing to work and has the necessary ability to work but does not get work and remains unemployed for full time.
- **Frictional unemployment:** That occurs because of people moving or changing occupations.
- **Structural unemployment:** That arise from technical change such as automation, or from changes in the composition of output due to variations in the types of products people demand.
- **Cyclical unemployment:** When workers lose their jobs due to business cycle fluctuations in output
- **Industrial unemployment:** When a worker has to remain unemployed for a given period due to changes in industrial sector.
- **Educated unemployment:** Among the educated people, apart from open unemployment, many are underemployed because their qualification does not match the job. Educated unemployment may be either open or underemployment.
- **Technological unemployment:** This arises due to the introduction of new machinery, improvement in methods of production, etc.
- **Causes of Unemployment in India:**
  1. High population growth
  2. Slow economic growth
  3. Joint family system
  4. Agriculture is a seasonal occupation
  5. Faulty education system
  6. Decay of cottage and small industries
  7. Unlimited mobility of labor.
- **Economic and Social Consequences of Unemployment Economic Consequences:**
  1. Non-utilization of manpower
  2. Loss of output
  3. Low capital formation
  4. Low productivity
- **Social Consequences:**
  1. Low quality of life
  2. Social unrest
  3. Class struggle
  4. Greater inequality.
- **Suggestions to Solve the Problem of Unemployment:**
  1. Increase in production
  2. High rate of capital formation

3. Increase in productivity
4. Employment exchanges
5. Educational reforms
6. Help to self-employed persons
7. Technique of production
8. Importance to employment programmes

- **Government Policy and Programmes:** Most poverty alleviation programmes implemented are based on the perspective of the Five Year Plans. Expanding self-employment programmes and wage employment programmes are being considered as the major ways of addressing poverty.
- **Self-employment programmes:**
  - (i) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
  - (ii) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
  - (iii) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
  - (iv) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).
- **Wage employment programmes:**
  - (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA): The Parliament passed a new Act to provide guaranteed wage employment to every rural household whose adult volunteer is to do unskill led manual work for a minimum of 100 days in a year.
  - (ii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana,
  - (iii) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana,
  - (iv) Ambedkar Awas Yojana
  - (v) Development of small and cottage industries
  - (vi) Minimum needs programme
  - (vii) Twenty-point programme
  - (viii) Micro Units Development Refinance Agency Bank (MUDRA BANK) Government has set up MUDRA Bank in April, 2015. Its objective is to meet credit needs of micro enterprise and self- employed persons. Under MUDRA Yojana, a micro enterprise is entitled for a loan up to ₹10 lakh per unit

## QUESTION BANK

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the female worker's participation rate in rural areas in India?
  - (a) Lower
  - (b) Higher
  - (c) Equal
  - (d) Earlier higher but lower now
2. In which sector workers enjoy job security?
  - (a) Unorganized Sector
  - (b) Organized Sector
  - (c) Agriculture sector
  - (d) Private Sector
3. Which type of unemployment is not found in rural India?
  - (a) Disguised Unemployment
  - (b) Frictional Unemployment
  - (c) Seasonal Unemployment
  - (d) Structural Unemployment
4. An establishment with four hired workers is known as which sector establishment.
  - (a) Informal
  - (b) Formal
  - (c) Both
  - (d) None
5. Which of the following is false regarding disguised unemployment?
  - (a) The mounting pressure of population in rural areas with no alternative employment
  - (b) The marginal productivity of a worker is high
  - (c) A feature of the agrarian economy
  - (d) Worker works less than its potential

6. Workers hired on permanent basis and also get social security benefits are called:
  - (a) Regular salaried workers/employees
  - (b) Casual workers
  - (c) Self-employed workers
  - (d) None of these
7. A situation in which growth rate of GDP in the economy is not accompanied by a commensurate growth and employment opportunities is called:
  - (a) Economic growth
  - (b) Useless growth
  - (c) Economic development
  - (d) Jobless growth
8. The ratio of labour force to total population is termed as:
  - (a) Work force participation rate
  - (b) Labour force participation rate
  - (c) Worker population ratio
  - (d) None of these
9. In agriculture, more labour is involved than actually required. This is the following type of unemployment:
  - (a) Structural unemployment
  - (b) Disguised unemployment
  - (c) Open unemployment
  - (d) Seasonal unemployment
10. The process of moving from self-employment and regular salaried employment to casual wage work is known as:
  - (a) Informalisation of workforce
  - (b) Casualisation of workforce
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of these
11. Number of persons unemployed + Labour Force
  - (a) Supply of labour
  - (b) Workforce
  - (c) Total population
  - (d) Participation Rate
12. 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
13. Unemployment leads to which of the following?
  - (a) Loss of man power
  - (b) Loss of output
  - (c) Decline in capital formation
  - (d) All of these
14. Which type of unemployment is found in agricultural sector?
  - (a) Disguised unemployment
  - (b) Structural unemployment
  - (c) Industrial unemployment
  - (d) Educated unemployment
15. Unemployment arising from economic fluctuations is called:
  - (a) frictional unemployment
  - (b) disguised unemployment
  - (c) cyclical unemployment
  - (d) urban unemployment
16. The number of people who are able to work and willing to work at the existing wage rate is known as:
  - (a) labour force
  - (b) workforce
  - (c) labour supply
  - (d) participation rate
17. Percentage of adult population participating in production activity is called:
  - (a) labour force
  - (b) workforce
  - (c) labour supply
  - (d) participation rate
18. The number of workers actually working or willing to work is called:
  - (a) workforce
  - (b) labour force
  - (c) labour supply
  - (d) none of these
19. When the number of persons willing to work (at the existing wage rate) increases or decreases, it changes the size of:
  - (a) workforce
  - (b) labour force
  - (c) labour supply
  - (d) all of these
20. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of people actually working, and does not account for those who are willing to work.
  - (a) Workforce
  - (b) Labour force
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of these
21. The percentage of female workforce is lower in urban areas because:
  - (a) female education in India is still a far cry
  - (b) females in urban areas does not prefer to take jobs
  - (c) job work for women is governed by family decisions
  - (d) both (a) and (c)

22. High rate of participation of women in rural areas compared with urban areas happens because:
- poverty compels women to avoid education and seek employment
  - need to support the family, owing to low family income in rural areas
  - high productivity requirements in the available jobs in rural areas
  - both (a) and (b)
23. Increase in the level of output of the economy is achieved through :
- greater employment opportunities in the economy
  - employing better technology
  - both (a) and (b)
  - none of these
24. In this type of employment, the government hires employees for administrative purposes in several departments. It also owns and operates factories, hotels, and transportation companies, providing direct employment to individuals.
- Direct Employment
  - indirect Employment
  - Full employment
  - None of above
25. From the set of facts given in column I and corresponding relevant fact given in column II, choose the correct pair of statement: which one of the following option is showing correct pairing:

**Column I**

- Cyclical unemployment
- Formal sector
- Frictional unemployment
- Informal Sector

- 1 – (ii) 2 - (iii) 3 - (iv) 4 – (i)
- 1 – (iii) 2 - (ii) 3 - (iv) 4 – (i)

**Column II**

- Hire less than 10 workers
- Phases are boom, recession, depression, recovery and slump.
- Hire 10 or more workers
- Due to mobility of workers from one occupation to another

- 1 – (i) 2 - (iii) 3 - (iv) 4 – (ii)
- 1 – (iv) 2 - (iii) 3 - (ii) 4 – (i)

26. From the set of facts given in column I and corresponding relevant fact given in column II, choose the correct pair of statement:

**Column I**

- Remedial Measures for Unemployment
- Casualisation of Workforce
- Jobless Growth
- self-employment program

- 1 – (ii) 2 - (iv) 3 - (i) 4 – (iii)
- 1 – (i) 2 - (iv) 3 - (iii) 4 – (ii)

**Column II**

- in the Indian economy, there was an increase in the growth rate of GDP without the expansion in employment opportunities.
- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar yojana
- Improvements in Infrastructure
- shifting from self-employment and regular salaried employment to casual wage work

- 1 – (iv) 2 - (iii) 3 - (i) 4 – (ii)
- 1 – (iii) 2 - (iv) 3 - (i) 4 – (ii)

27. From the set of facts given in column I and corresponding relevant fact given in column II, choose the correct pair of statement:

**Column I**

- Regular Workers
- Primary Sector
- employer
- Casual Workers

- 1 – (ii) 2 - (iii) 3 - (iv) 4 – (i)
- 1 – (iv) 2 - (iii) 3 - (ii) 4 – (i)

**Column II**

- get remuneration in return for the work done
- who buys labour
- holds the majority of workers in India.
- Professors, teachers, Engineers, etc.

- 1 – (i) 2 - (iii) 3 - (ii) 4 – (iv)
- 1 – (iii) 2 - (i) 3 - (ii) 4 – (iv)

28. From the set of facts given in column I and corresponding relevant fact given in column II, choose the correct pair of statement:

**Column I**

**Column II**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1 Direct Employment   | (i) includes all those individuals who are engaged in some work in whatever capacity-high or low, and who are seeking and are available for work.   |
| 2 Worker              | (ii) The government hires employees for administrative purposes in several departments. It also owns and operates factories, hotels, and transportation companies, providing direct employment to individuals.  |
| 3 Indirect Employment | (iii) an individual who is engaged in some kind of economic activity to earn a livelihood.  |
| 4 Labour Force        | (iv) When the output of goods and services from government enterprises increases then private enterprises which receive raw materials from government enterprises will also raise their output and as a result, the number of job opportunities in the economy will expand. |

- (a) 1 – (i) 2 - (iii) 3 - (iv) 4 – (ii)                      (b) 1 – (ii) 2 - (iii) 3 - (iv) 4 – (i)  
(c) 1 – (iv) 2 - (iii) 3 - (ii) 4 – (i)                      (d) 1 – (iii) 2 - (i) 3 - (ii) 4 – (iv)

29. From the set of facts given in column I and corresponding relevant fact given in column II, choose the correct pair of statement:

**Column I**

**Column II**

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. WorkForce               | (i) an activity where a worker uses his own resources to make a living  |
| 2. Worker Population Ratio | (ii) an arrangement by which a person earns income or ways of living  |
| 3. Employment country.     | (iii) an indicator, which is used to evaluate the employment situation in the country.  |
| 4 Self-Employment          | (iv) It includes those individuals who are engaged in both economic and non-economic activities. It includes women working at home carrying their household chores. |

- (a) 1 – (iii) 2 - (iv) 3 - (ii) 4 – (i)                      (b) 1 – (i) 2 - (iii) 3 - (ii) 4 – (iv)  
(c) 1 – (ii) 2 - (iii) 3 - (iv) 4 – (i)                      (d) 1 – (i) 2 - (iv) 3 - (ii) 4 – (iii)

30. Which of the following is/are the major sources of official data on employment in India:

- (a) The National Sample Survey Organization                      (b) Census of India  
(c) Directorate General of Employment and training Data of Registration with Employment Exchanges  
(d) All of above

31. It refers to a job placement that is not permanent. It is often provided to assist individuals in preparing for permanent job placement. It may be used to train and prepare those with developmental disabilities or life changing injuries for integration into a traditional workplace. Displaced workers and prisoners re-entering the workforce may also benefit from this programs.:

- (a) Transitional employment                      (b) Regular employment  
(c) Irregular employment                      (d) None of above

32. Compare the men-women worker population ratio in rural and urban areas.

**Worker-Population Ratio in India, 2017-2018**

Sex	Worker-Population Ratio		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Men	52.1	51.7	53.0
Women	16.5	17.5	14.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>33.9</b>

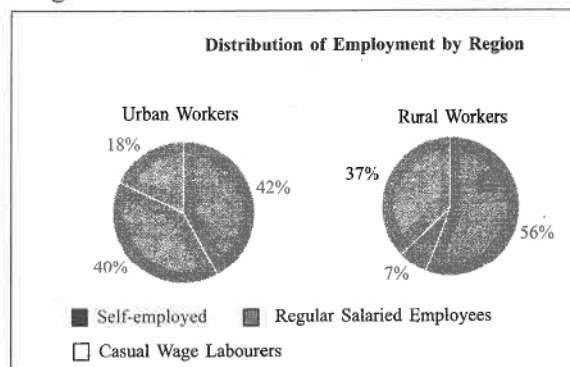
In which of the following area ratio of working men is higher than women:

- (a) Rural
- (b) Urban
- (c) Both Rural and Urban
- (d) None of above

33. Which of the following statement is true:

- (a) Urban people have a variety of employment opportunities. They look for the appropriate job to suit their qualifications and skills.
- (b) In rural areas, people cannot stay at home as their economic condition may not allow them to do so.
- (c) Compared to females, more males are found to be working. The difference in participation rates is very large in urban areas, As they(women) certainly contribute to the maintenance of the household and farms.
- (d) All of above

34. Observe the following given pie-diagrams



Which of the following statement is true, according to above given diagram:

- (a) Self employment is a major source of livelihood for both men and women as this category accounts for more than 50 percent of the workforce in both diagrams. Casual wage work is the second major source for both men and women, more so for the latter (37 per cent). When it comes to regular salaried employment, men are found to be so engaged in greater proportion. They form 18 per cent whereas women form only 8 per cent. One of the reasons could be skill requirements. Since regular salaried jobs require skills and a higher level of literacy, women might not have been engaged to a great extent.
- (b) When we compare the distribution of workforce in rural and urban areas in Chart 7.2 you will notice that the self-employed and casual wage laborers are found more in rural areas than in urban areas. In the latter, both self employed and regular wage salaried jobs are greater. In the former, since the majority of those depending on farming town plots of land and cultivate independently, the share of self employed is greater.
- (c) The nature of work in urban areas is different. Obviously everyone cannot run factories, shops and offices of various types. Moreover, enterprises in urban areas require workers on a regular basis.
- (d) All of above

35. "When the output of goods and services from government enterprises increases then private enterprises which receive raw materials from government enterprises will also raise their output and as a result, the number of job opportunities in the economy will expand." this is called:

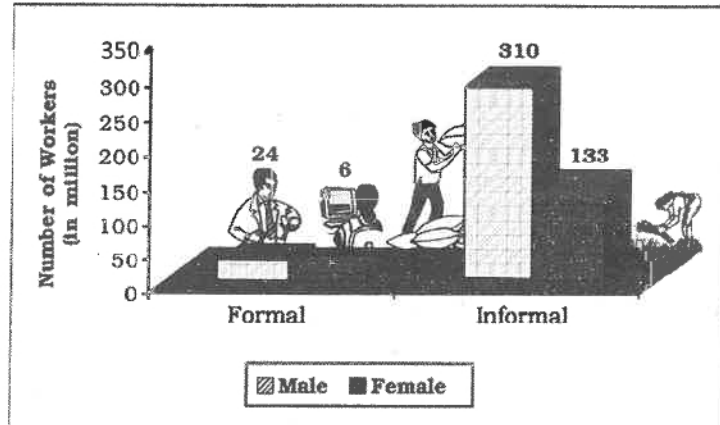
- (a) Direct employment
- (b) Regular employment
- (c) Indirect employment
- (d) None of above

36. Bansidhar is able to get work only for three hours in a day. Rest of the day, he is looking for work. Is he unemployed?

- (a) No. he is employed because Bansidhar has to work for three hours daily for which he gets paid. He is a casual worker.
- (b) Yes. he is employed because Bansidhar has to work for three hours daily for which he gets paid. He is a casual worker.
- (c) May be
- (d) None of above



37. In 2011-12 there were about 473 million workers in India. There were about 30 million workers in the formal sector. It can be estimated the percentage of people employed in the formal sectors in the country. About only six per cent ( $30/473 \times 100$ )! Thus, the rest 94 per cent are in the informal sector. In 2011-12, the year for which gender wise data on formal-informal sector employment is available. About 30 percent of informal sector workers are women.



Read the above given diagram, according to the chart presented above, the percentage of working women in formal sector is:

- (a) 10 percent of formal sector  
 (b) 20 percent of formal sector  
 (c) 30 percent of formal sector  
 (d) 40 percent of formal sector
38. The information relating to employment in the formal sector is collected by the Union Ministry of Labour through employment exchanges located in different parts of the country. In 2012, out of about 30 million formal sector workers, about 18 million workers were employed by the public sector. Here also men form the majority, as women constitute only about one-sixth of the formal sector workforce. Economists point out that the reform process initiated in the early 1990s resulted in a decline in the number of workers employed in the formal sector. Developmental planning envisaged that as the economy grows, more and more workers would become:
- (a) formal sector workers  
 (b) Informal sector workers  
 (c) Casual labourers  
 (d) None of above
39. All the public sector establishments and those private sector establishments which employ 10 hired workers or more are called formal sector establishments and those who work in such establishments are formal sector workers. All other enterprises and workers working in those enterprises form the informal sector. Thus, informal sector includes millions of farmers, agricultural labourers, owners of small enterprises and people working in those enterprises as also the self-employed who do not have any hired workers.



Road side vending: an increasing variety of informal sector employment

Read the above given picture and identify which type of employees are there in:

- (a) Regular employees  
 (b) Casual wage workers  
 (c) Hired employees  
 (d) Employees in informal sector

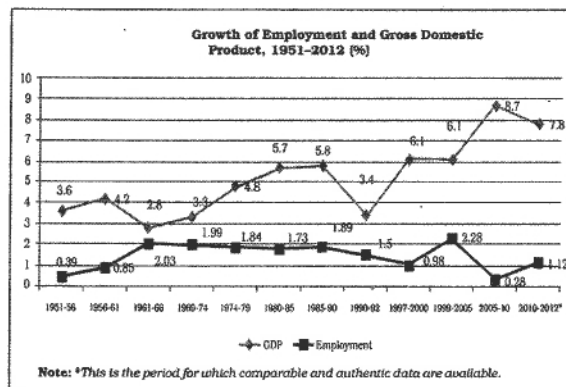
40. Read the following Table “ Trends in employment pattern, 1972-2018 (in %) ”

Item	1972-73	1983	1993-94	2011-2012	2017-2018
<b>Sector</b>					
Primary	74.3	68.6	64	48.9	44.6
Secondary	10.9	11.5	16	24.3	24.4
Services	14.8	16.9	20	26.8	31.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In 2011-12 in which of the following sector employment rate is highest:

- (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) None of above

41. During the period 1950–2010, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India grew positively and was higher than the employment growth. However, there was always fluctuation in the growth of GDP. During this period, employment grew at the rate of not more than 2 per cent.



According to above given chart, which of the following statement is true:

- (a) In 1972-73, about 74 per cent of the workforce was engaged in the primary sector and in 2011-12, this proportion has declined to about 50 per cent.  
 (b) Secondary and service sectors are showing promising future for the Indian workforce. shares of these sectors have increased from 11 to 24 percent and 15 to 27 per cent, respectively.  
 (c) The distribution of workforce in different status indicates that over the last five decades (1972-2018), people have moved from self-employment and regular salaried employment to casual wage work.  
 (d) All of above

### INPUT TEXT BASED MCQs

Read the following passage and write answers of Q42–Q45

Since the late 1970s, many developing countries, including India, started paying attention to enterprises and workers in the informal sector as employment in the formal sector is not growing. Workers and enterprises in the informal sector do not get regular income; they do not have any protection or regulation from the government. Workers are dismissed without any compensation. Technology used in the informal sector enterprises is outdated; they also do not maintain any accounts. Workers of this sector live in slums and are squatters. Of late, owing to the efforts of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), The unemployment rate in India, amidst lockdown and restrictions on mobility, is 12.81% as of June 8th 2021 based on the data provided by the CMIE. Earlier, the unemployment rate in India shot up from 6.5 per cent in March 2021 to 8 per cent in April 2021, to 14.7% by May end, while the employment rate fell from 37.6 per cent in March to 36.8 per cent in April, says the report of CMIE – Centre For Monitoring Indian Economy.

In 2020, the unemployment rate in India fell to 7% in September 2020 from the record high of 29% since the country went into lockdown from March 2020, However, it later increased to 9.1% in December 2020.

The unemployment rate again declined to 6.5 per cent in January 2021 from 9.1 per cent in December 2020, while the employment rate surged to 37.9 per cent as compared to 36.9 per cent.

The lockdown to contain the coronavirus outbreak has forced many industries to shut down thus increasing unemployment across the country.

The unemployment in India stood at 6.1% in the financial year 2018 mentions the NSSO – National Sample Survey Organisation Report 2019.

42. What is unemployment?
- (a) a situation in which people are able to work, willing to work but do not get the work.
  - (b) A situation in which people are able to work, not willing to work and do not get the work.
  - (c) A situation in which people are not able to work, willing to work but do not get the work.
  - (d) all of the above
43. Which one of the following is the formula of unemployment rate?
- (a)  $\text{Unemployment rate} = (\text{Employed Workers} / \text{Total labour force}) \times 100$
  - (b)  $\text{Unemployment rate} = (\text{Unemployed Workers} / \text{Total force}) \times 100$
  - (c)  $\text{Unemployment rate} = (\text{Unemployed Workers} / \text{Total workforce}) \times 100$
  - (d)  $\text{Unemployment rate} = (\text{Unemployed Workers} / \text{Total labour force})$
44. “Many people in India do not get job matching to their skills or due to lack of required skills they do not get jobs and because of poor education level” which type of unemployment is this:
- (a) Vulnerable Unemployment
  - (b) Seasonal Unemployment
  - (c) Structural Unemployment
  - (d) all of the above
45. “People are employed but informally i.e. without proper job contracts and thus records of their work are never maintained” which type of unemployment is this:
- (a) Vulnerable Unemployment
  - (b) Seasonal Unemployment
  - (c) Structural Unemployment
  - (d) all of the above

**Read the following passage and write answers of Q46–Q49**

Before COVID-19, the largest disruptions to work involved new technologies and growing trade links. COVID-19 has, for the first time, elevated the importance of the physical dimension of work. For instance, our medical care arena includes only caregiving roles requiring close interaction with patients, such as doctors and nurses. Hospital and medical office administrative staff fall into the computer-based office work arena, where more work can be done remotely. Lab technicians and pharmacists work in the indoor production work arena because those jobs require use of specialized equipment on-site but have little exposure to other people. Perhaps the most obvious impact of COVID-19 on the labor force is the dramatic increase in employees working remotely. To determine how extensively remote work might persist after the pandemic, we analyzed its potential across more than 2,000 tasks used in some 800 occupations in the eight focus countries. Considering only remote work that can be done without a loss of productivity, we find that about 20 to 25 percent of the workforces in advanced economies could work from home between three and five days a week. This represents four to five times more remote work than before the pandemic and could prompt a large change in the geography of work, as individuals and companies shift out of large cities into suburbs and small cities. We found that some work that technically can be done remotely is best done in person. Negotiations, critical business decisions, brainstorming sessions, providing sensitive feedback, and onboarding new employees are examples of activities that may lose some effectiveness when done remotely.

46. Technology is defined as:
- (a) The sum of any techniques
  - (b) Skills, methods, and processes used in the production of goods or services
  - (c) The sum of any techniques in the accomplishment of objectives, such as scientific investigation
  - (d) all of the above

47. Which one of the following is most adversely affected by covid-19  
 (a) a person working in formal sector (b) a casual labour  
 (c) a housewife (d) none of the above
48. When due to introduction of new machinery, some workers tend to be replaced by machines, their unemployment is termed as:  
 (a) structural (b) technological (c) mechanical (d) youth
49. people can do work from home in:  
 (a) in covid-19 time (b) in advanced economies  
 (c) when technology is there (d) all of the above

**Read the following passage and write answers of Q50–Q53**

Ahmedabad is a prosperous city with its wealth based on the produce of more than 60 textile mills with a labour force of 1,50,000 workers employed in them. These workers had, over the course of the century, acquired a certain degree of income security. They had secure jobs with a living wage; they were covered by social security schemes protecting their health and old age. They had a strong trade union which not only represented them in disputes but also ran activities for the welfare of workers and their families. In the early 1980s, textile mills all over the country began to close down. In some places, such as Mumbai, the mills closed rapidly. In Ahmedabad, the process of closure was long drawn out and spread over 10 years. Over this period, approximately over 80,000 permanent workers and over 50,000 non-permanent workers lost their jobs and were driven to the informal sector. The city experienced an economic recession and public disturbances, especially communal riots. A whole class of workers was thrown back from the middle class into the informal sector, into poverty. There was widespread alcoholism and suicides, children were withdrawn from school and sent to work.

50. Which of the following statements is not true for a worker?  
 (a) A worker contributes to the GDP.  
 (b) Workers may temporarily abstain from work due to illness.  
 (c) Self-employed are not workers.  
 (d) Those who help the main workers are also workers.
51. Which of the following is not a feature of the organized sector?  
 (a) safe and healthy working conditions (b) irregular payment  
 (c) paid leaves (d) fixed working hours
52. Which of the following is not an employment generation programme?  
 (a) mahatma gandhi national rural employment guarantee act (MNREGA 2005)  
 (b) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)  
 (c) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP )  
 (d) minimum support price (MSP)
53. Unemployed people is calculated as:  
 (a) labour force - workforce (b) labour force + workforce  
 (c) labour force / workforce (d) labour force × workforce

**Read the following passage and write answers of Q54–Q57**

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 often individual enterprises or specialist workers side by side with the multinationals. Outsourcing of work is becoming a common practice. It means that a big firm finds it profitable to close down some of its specialist departments (for example, legal or computer programming or customer service sections) and hand over a large number of small piecemeal jobs to very small enterprises or specialist individuals, sometimes situated even in other countries. The traditional notion of the modern factory or office, as a result, has been altered in such a manner that for many the home is becoming the workplace. All of this change has not gone in favour of the individual worker. The nature of employment has become more informal with only limited availability of social security measures to the

workers. In the last few decades, there has been rapid growth in the gross domestic product, but without simultaneous increase in employment opportunities. This has forced the government to take up initiatives in generating employment opportunities particularly in the rural areas

54. "Young people were left unemployed by the pandemic in far greater numbers than adults, with the effects being felt worse in lower income countries."  
 (a) true (b) false (c) may be true (d) may not be true
55. What is the workforce age in India?  
 (a) 14-59 years (b) 15-59 years (c) 15-60 years (d) 15-58 years
56. Which of the following statements is correct?  
 (a) India's workforce is increasing (b) India's workforce is decreasing  
 (c) India's workforce is stable since years (d) none of the above
57. Walmart, Amazon are often described as:  
 (a) traditional way of business (b) e-commerce  
 (c) routine business (d) e-business

**Read the following passage and write answers of Q58–Q61**

When we compare the distribution of workforce in rural and urban areas in we will notice that the selfemployed and casual wage labourers are found more in rural areas than in urban areas. In the latter, both self-employment and regular wage salaried jobs are greater. In the former, since majority of those depending on farming own plots of land and cultivate independently, the share of selfemployed is greater. The nature of work in urban areas is different. Obviously everyone cannot run factories, shops and offices of various types. Moreover enterprises in urban areas require workers on a regular basis. In the course of economic development of a country, labour flows from agriculture and other related activities to industry and services. In this process, workers migrate from rural to urban areas.

Eventually, at a much later stage, the industrial sector begins to lose its share of total employment as the service sector enters a period of rapid expansion. This shift can be understood by looking at the distribution of workers by industry.

58. Activities performed by women for the household are not recognized as \_\_\_\_\_ work.  
 (a) unproductive (b) productive (c) free (d) compulsion
59. Among regular salaried employment, \_\_\_\_\_ workers are found to be engaged in greater proportion.  
 (a) male (b) female (c) children (d) senior citizens
60. The \_\_\_\_\_ sector gives employment to about one-third of the urban workforce  
 (a) primary (b) secondary (c) tertiary (d) urban
61. In \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment, people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year.  
 (a) frictional (b) youth (c) educated (d) seasonal

**ANSWERS**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (b)  
 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (a)  
 21. (d) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (a) 26. (d) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (d)  
 31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (d) 34. (d) 35. (c) 36. (a)

**Input Text Based MCQs**

37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (d) 40. (a) 41. (d) 42. (a)  
 43. (a) 44. (c) 45. (a) 46. (d) 47. (b) 48. (b) 49. (d) 50. (c) 51. (b) 52. (d)  
 53. (a) 54. (a) 55. (b) 56. (a) 57. (b) 58. (b) 59. (a) 60. (b) 61. (d)

