1. Which of the following statement 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.
2. What is the distribution of the workforce in rural and urban areas?
(A) 75 : 25
(B) 60 : 40
(C) 50 : 50
(D) 40 : 60
3. 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
4. What percent of urban workers are casual labourers?
(A) 54 percent
(B) 41 percent
(C) 39 percent
(D) 18 percent
5. Which of the following workers is a regular salaried employee?
(A) Owner of a saloon
(B) Rickshaw puller
(C) Cashier in State Bank of India
(D) Vegetable vendor
6. Which of the following is a primary sector activity?
(A) Mining and Quarrying
(B) Construction
(C) Trade
(D) Transport and Storage
7. What proportion of the urban workforce is engaged in the secondary sector?
(A) Half
(B) One-third
(C) One-fourth
(D) One-fifth
8. What was the average rate of growth of employment during 1950-2010?
(A) 1 percent
(B) 2 percent
(C) 5 percent
(D) 10 percent
9. 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
10. 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
11. Economic activities contribute to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the country.
12. Worker-population ratio analyses the situation of \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the country.
13. Activities performed by women for the household are not recognized as \_\_\_\_\_\_ work.
14. Workers who own and operate an enterprise to earn their livelihood are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Among regular salaried employment, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers are found to be so engaged in greater proportion.
16. Enterprises in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas require workers on a regular basis.
17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sector gives employment to about one-third of the urban workforce.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_ sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.
19. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unemployment, people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year.
20. NREGA 2005 promises \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of guaranteed wage employment to all rural households who volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Workers do not include those who help the main workers in their activities.
2. Urban people have a variety of employment opportunities.
3. Self-employed and casual wage labourers are found more in rural areas.
4. Casual wage work is the major source for both men and women.
5. In the course of the economic development of a country, workers migrate from rural to urban areas.
6. There has hardly been any change in the distribution of the workforce across various industries since the 1970s.
7. The Indian economy has been able to produce more goods and services due to growth in employment opportunities.
8. Employment is not secure in organised sector.
9. The Indian government has initiated the modernisation of informal sector enterprises and the provision of social security measures to informal sector workers.
10. Newly emerging jobs are found mostly in the service sector.

IV. 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)  Workforce  Total population ×100 |
| 5. Unemployment due to economic fluctuations | (E) Labour force – workforce |