

CLASSSS 12TH IED - EMPLOYMENT

Class 12 - Economics

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 150

General Instructions:

All the best

1. Which type of unemployment is generally found in capitalist advanced countries? **[1]**

a) Cyclical unemployment	b) Chronic unemployment
c) Disguised unemployment	d) Seasonal unemployment

2. Which of the following is working in the informal sector? **[1]**
 - i. A private school teacher in a school which has 25 teachers.
 - ii. The owner of a textile shop employing nine workers.
 - iii. Driver of a bus company which has more than 10 buses with 20 drivers, conductors and others workers.
 - iv. Civil engineer working in a construction company which has 10 workers.

a) Option (b)	b) Option (d)
c) Option (a)	d) Option (c)

3. When a person arranges his own resources to earn a livelihood, he is called **[1]**

a) regular salaried employee	b) self-employed
c) casual wage laborer	d) wage employed

4. Which type of unemployment is found in agricultural sector? **[1]**

a) Structural unemployment	b) Cyclical unemployment
c) Disguised unemployment	d) Seasonal unemployment

5. The process of moving from self-employment and regular salaried employment to casual wage work is known as: **[1]**

a) Both Informalisation of work force and Casualisation of work force	b) formalisation of work force
---	--------------------------------

- c) Casualisation of work force
- d) Informalisation of work force

6. Find odd one out [1]

- a) Mechanic shop worker
- b) Mason
- c) Shoeshine boy
- d) Rickshaw puller who works under a rickshaw owner

7. Why did the government shift its strategy from long term to short term programmes to remove unemployment? [1]

- a) Lack of funds.
- b) Large Scale Corruption
- c) Long term programmes takes a long time to implement
- d) Lukewarm response from the state governments

8. Lesser women are found in regular salaried employment because: [1]

- a) Are not entitled to social security benefits
- b) Jobs generally require skills and a higher level of literacy
- c) Both Jobs generally require skills and a higher level of literacy and Lack of mobility among women in India due to social constraints.
- d) Lack of mobility among women in India due to social constraints

9. Studying about working people: [1]

- a. helps in understanding and planning our human resources.
- b. helps us to analyse the contribution made by different industries and sectors towards national income.
- c. helps us to address many social issues such as exploitation of marginalised sections of the society, child labour, etc.
- d. All of these

- a) Option (a)
- b) Option (d)
- c) Option (c)
- d) Option (b)

10. Men get opportunity to work in: [1]

- a) Service sector
- b) Secondary sector
- c) Primary sector
- d) Both primary and service sector

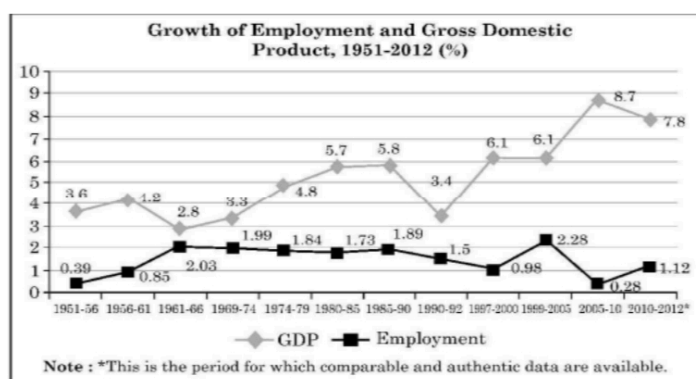
11. Most of the disguised unemployed persons in India are found in: **[1]**

- a) Agriculture b) Trade
c) Industry d) Transport

12. Number of persons employed: [1]

- a) will be high if there is less gender inequality
- b) will be high if population is more
- c) All of these
- d) will be high if the labour participation rate is high

13. The given chart indicates the problem of _____ in the Indian Economy, post 1990-92. **[1]**



- a) Formalisation of Workforce b) Casualisation of Workforce
c) Informalisation of Workforce d) Jobless Growth

14. From the type of workers given in Column I, identify the correct nature of work in Column II: **[1]**

Column I	Column II
1. Cement shop owner	(i) Regular salaried
2. Construction worker	(ii) Casual wage workers
3. Civil engineer	(iii) Self-employed

- a) 1 - (iii); 2 - (i); 3 - (ii) b) 1 - (ii); 2 - (i); 3 - (iii)
- c) 1 - (i); 2 - (ii); 3 - (iii) d) 1 - (iii); 2 - (ii); 3 - (i)

15. **Statement 1:** In case of self-employment, worker uses his own resources to make a living. **[1]**

Statement 2: Self-employment is a major source of livelihood in both urban areas and rural areas.

- a) Both the statements are true.

b) Statement 2 is true and
Statement 1 is false.

c) Statement 1 is true and
Statement 2 is false.

d) Both the statements are false.

16. **Statement I:** Those who are self-employed are also workers. [1]

Statement II: Those activities which contribute to the gross national product are called economic activities.

a) Statement I is true, Statement
II is false.

b) Both the statements are true.

c) Both the statements are false.

d) Statement II is true, Statement
I is false.

17. **Statement I:** Workers also include all those who help the main workers in these activities. [1]

Statement II: Only those who are paid by an employer for their work are workers.

a) Statement II is true, Statement
I is false.

b) Both the statements are false.

c) Statement I is true, Statement
II is false.

d) Both the statements are true.

18. **Statement I:** In recent years, the growth of employment has decelerated. [1]

Statement II: Disguised unemployment is a common form of unemployment in rural India.

a) Statement II is true, Statement
I is false.

b) Both the statements are false.

c) Both the statements are true.

d) Statement I is true, Statement
II is false.

19. **Statement 1:** Women workers concentration is very low in the primary sector. [1]

Statement 2: Primary sector is the main source of employment for majority of workers in India.

a) Statement 1 is true and
Statement 2 is false.

b) Statement 2 is true and
Statement 1 is false.

c) Both the statements are true.

d) Both the statements are false.

20. **Which of the following is false regarding India Vision 2020: Employment?** [1]

- A. By the year 2020, the primary sector's employment in the total workforce is expected to increase to less than 45% percent.
- B. India needs to generate in the order of 200 million additional employment opportunities over the next two decades.
- C. Increase the role of SME's which create a majority of jobs.

- a) B and C
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (A)

21. Which of the following is false regarding Disguised unemployment [1]

- a) Marginal productivity of worker is high
- b) More people are engaged than required
- c) Mounting pressure of population in rural areas with no alternative employment
- d) Feature of agrarian economy

22. Which of the following is false regarding the labour force? [1]

- a) Include those engaged in productive activities
- b) Exclude very young and very old people
- c) It includes all member of the population
- d) Exclude mentally challenged people

23. Which of the following statement is not true for a worker? [1]

- a) Those who help the main workers are also workers.
- b) A worker contributes to the GDP.
- c) Self-employed are not workers.
- d) Workers may temporarily abstain from work due to illness.

24. Which of the following is false regarding formal sector [1]

- a) Workers are not entitle to social security benefits
- b) They can form trade union
- c) All of these are false
- d) Worker of this sector called formal workers

25. Two months ago, Pawan was working as part time salesman on commission basis in a company. Due to his excellent performance, company appointed him as a permanent sales manager on fixed monthly salary. From the point of view of employment currently he is a [1]

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| a) unskilled worker | b) regular salaried worker |
| c) casual wage labour | d) skilled worker |

26. Which of the following is the correct definition of self-employed? [1]
- i. Not able to find jobs during some months of the year
 - ii. Own and operate their own enterprises
 - iii. Receive wages on a regular basis by the employer
 - iv. Casually engaged in other individuals enterprises
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) Only iv | b) Only ii |
| c) Only i | d) Only iii |
27. **Assertion (A):** Under-employment is the situation when people are employed more than required. [1]
Reason (R): Disguised unemployment generally exists in the agriculture sector.
- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. | b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| c) A is true but R is false. | d) A is false but R is true. |
28. **Assertion (A):** Why are women, in general, and urban women, in particular, not working. [1]
Reason (R): It is common to find that where men are able to earn high incomes, families discourage female members from taking up jobs.
- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. | b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| c) A is true but R is false. | d) A is false but R is true. |
29. **Assertion (A):** Women carrying out works like cooking, fetching water and fuelwood and participate in farm labour, are not categorised as workers. [1]
Reason (R): They are not paid wages in cash or in the form of grains; at times they are not paid at all.
- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. | b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| c) A is true but R is false. | d) A is false but R is true. |

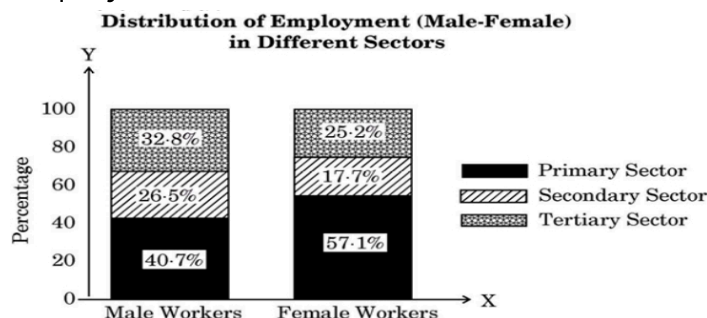
30. **Assertion (A):** Female Education in India is still a far cry. [1]
Reason (R): Women rendering household services as housewives are not deemed as workers.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
31. **Assertion (A):** Many people migrate to an urban area, pick up a job and stay there for some time, but come back to their home villages as soon as the rainy season begins. [1]
Reason (R): Work in agriculture is seasonal.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
32. Match the following:- [1]
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Cause of unemployment | (i) Seasonal unemployment |
| (b) Suggestion to solve unemployment | (ii) Make In India |
| (c) Type of unemployment | (iii) rapid growth of population |
| (d) Type of Govt. policy | (iv) increase in productivity |
33. Match the items given under **A** with the suitable statements under **B**: [1]
- | (A) | (B) |
|---|---|
| (a) Increase in Proportion of workforce in informal sector to total workforce | (a) People are able and willing to work, but fail to get work |
| (b) Unemployed People | (ii) Informalisation of Workforce |
| (c) Open Unemployment | (iii) More people are engaged in work than are really needed |
| (d) Self-Employment | (iv) Worker uses his own resources to make a living |
| (e) Disguised Unemployment | (v) Labour Force- Work Force |
34. What are various measures of employment and unemployment? [2]
35. Define Casual Wage Labourer? [2]
36. What is the casualisation of the workforce? [2]

37. Define underemployment. [2]
38. Define open unemployment. [2]
39. Why is women's household work not recognised as work? [3]
40. Are the following workers - a beggar, a thief, a smuggler, a gambler? Why? [3]
41. Why do we find hidden (disguised) unemployment in agriculture? Can it be in other sectors also? [3]
42. Compare and analyse the **women worker population ratio** in rural and urban areas based on following information [3]

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
Total	34.7	35.0	33.9

43. Why is it not easy to maintain an employment growth rate of 2% for a country like India? [3]
44. Compare and analyse the following information related to distribution of employment in India: [4]



45. Mention the salient features of the unemployment situation in India. [4]
46. i. Elaborate any two reasons owing to which lesser number of women are found in regular salaried employment. [4]
ii. Define worker-population ratio.
47. Differentiate between: [4]
- (a) Formal and Informal Sector**
- (b) Seasonal and Disguised unemployment**
48. State, whether the following statements are true/false, with valid arguments: [4]

- a. Indian economy has shown satisfactory progress towards formalisation of the workforce in the recent past.
 - b. Economic participation of women as homemakers is not accounted for in the Gross Domestic Product.
49. State and elaborate whether the following statements are true or false, with valid arguments: [4]
- i. In the recent past, the Government of India has taken crucial steps, like Jan-Dhan Yojana, for efficient allocation of financial resources.
 - ii. Worker population ratio is an indicator, used for analyzing the employment situation in a nation.
50. What is meant by unemployment? Discuss the concept of disguised unemployment and voluntary unemployment. [4]
51. Suggest measures for controlling seasonal unemployment in India. [4]
52. Why is labour force participation rate so low in India? Suggest remedial measures. [4]
53. Economists say that if casualisation increases the earning of the people, then such phenomenon should be welcomed. Suppose a marginal farmer becomes a full-time agricultural labourer do you think he will be happy even if he earns more in his daily wage work? Or will a permanent and regular worker of the pharmaceutical industry be happy if he becomes a daily wage labourer, even if his overall earnings increase? Discuss. [4]
54. What is unemployment? Explain any three consequences of unemployment in India. [4]
55. In recent times, the Indian economy has experienced the problem of casualisation of the workforce. This problem has only been aggravated by the outbreak of Covid-19. Do you agree with the given statement? Discuss any two disadvantages of casualisation of the workforce in the light of the above statement. [4]
56. Compared to urban women more rural women are found working. Why? [4]
57. **Refer to the given information carefully:** [4]
- A large proportion of workers in India are employed in the unorganised or informal sector. These workers generally do not have written job contracts, fixed working hours, paid leave or social security benefits such as provident fund, gratuity or medical insurance. Many of them are engaged as casual labourers in construction, small shops, domestic work and agriculture. Due to lack of job security and low wages, their standard of living remains uncertain. Even in the organised sector, increasing use of contract workers has led to the spread of

informal conditions of work. This growing trend is described as informalisation of the workforce.



Answer the following questions on the basis of the above case:

- i. Explain any three features of informalisation of the Indian workforce. (3)
- ii. State one major disadvantage of informal employment. (1)

58. **Refer to the given information carefully:**

[4]

To tackle the problem of unemployment, the Government of India undertakes various programmes to generate employment in both rural and urban areas. Public works programmes, infrastructure development, education, healthcare and skill development initiatives play an important role in creating job opportunities. Schemes such as rural employment programmes aim to provide guaranteed wage employment and improve purchasing power of the poor. The government also promotes self-employment by supporting small industries, startups and skill training. Through these efforts, the government not only generates employment but also contributes to economic growth and poverty reduction.



Answer the following questions on the basis of the above case:

- i. Explain any three ways through which the government generates employment in India. (3)
- ii. State one objective of government employment programmes. (1)

59. **Study the given image carefully:**

[4]

Identify the situation depicted in the image and suggest the impact of the

indicated situation in the Indian economy.



60. **State whether the given statement is True or False:** [5]

- (i) The unemployment rate for males is found to be higher than for females. [1]
- (ii) Casual workers are hired on a permanent basis and also get social security benefits. [1]
- (iii) Hired workers are those who work for others and are not self-employed. [1]
- (iv) Secondary sector is the main source of employment, for majority of workers in India. [1]
- (v) Informal sector includes all those private enterprises which hire more than 10 workers. [1]

61. **Fill in the blanks:** [5]

- (i) An arrangement in which a worker uses his own resources to make a living, is known as _____ (Self-employment /Wage Employment). [1]
- (ii) All those private enterprises which hire less than 10 workers are called _____. [1]
- (iii) Those workers who are paid on a contractual or daily basis and have no regularity of work are known as _____ workers. [1]
- (iv) One study conducted in the late 1950s showed about one-third of agricultural workers in India as _____ unemployed. [1]
- (v) Workers who work for a wage or salary are known as _____ workers. (self-employed, hired) [1]

62. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [6]

Informalisation of the workforce refers to the increasing tendency of employment without formal job security, social protection, and employment benefits. In India, a

large proportion of workers are employed in the informal sector. Informal workers are those who work in small and unregistered enterprises or as casual labourers without written contracts, fixed working hours, or social security benefits. They do not receive benefits such as provident fund, pension, paid leave, or medical insurance. Informalisation has increased due to factors such as population growth, slow growth of formal sector jobs, and rise in contractual and temporary employment. Even within the organised sector, many workers are now employed on a casual or contract basis. The informal workforce plays a significant role in providing low-cost labour and supporting economic activities, but it also faces serious problems such as job insecurity, low wages, unsafe working conditions, and lack of legal protection. Informalisation weakens the bargaining power of workers and increases economic vulnerability. Therefore, reducing informalisation and improving working conditions of informal workers is a major challenge for employment policy in India.

- i. What is meant by informalisation of the workforce? Explain. (3)
- ii. State any two problems faced by informal workers in India. (3)

63. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [6]

The government plays a crucial role in employment generation, especially in developing countries like India where unemployment and underemployment are serious concerns. To create employment opportunities, the government adopts various policies and programmes aimed at promoting economic growth and human development. Public sector enterprises provide direct employment to a large number of workers in industries, transport, power, banking, and infrastructure. The government also promotes self-employment through schemes related to skill development, entrepreneurship, and rural employment. Special employment generation programmes are implemented in rural and urban areas to provide wage employment and reduce poverty. Apart from direct employment, the government also creates indirect employment by encouraging private investment through favourable economic policies. Development of infrastructure such as roads, power, and communication further generates job opportunities. Despite these efforts, rapid population growth and slow expansion of quality jobs remain major challenges. Therefore, effective government intervention is necessary for ensuring sustainable and inclusive employment generation in India.

- i. Explain the role of the government in employment generation. (3)
- ii. State any two ways through which government policies create employment. (3)

64. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [6]

Workers and employment are central to the process of economic development. A worker is a person who is engaged in some productive activity to earn a living. In India, workers include people who are engaged in economic activities in

various sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services. Employment refers to the engagement of workers in productive activities. A person is considered employed if he or she is working for a certain number of hours in a week for pay, profit, or family gain. The workforce includes all those who are willing and able to work at the prevailing wage rate. In India, a large proportion of workers are engaged in the primary sector, especially agriculture. The nature of employment in India is also characterised by a large number of workers engaged in self-employment and casual work. The quality of employment is as important as the quantity of employment. Productive employment ensures income, social security, and dignity of life. However, many workers in India face job insecurity, low wages, and absence of social protection. Proper understanding of workers and employment is essential for designing effective employment policies and strategies for inclusive growth.

- i. Who is considered a worker in an economy? Explain. (3)
- ii. Explain the meaning of employment. (3)