

Economics

Emploment; Growth, Informalisation And Other Issues

Q1. Which of the following is the correct definition of self-employed?

1 Mark

- 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

Ans: **B** Own and operate their own enterprises

2. Own and operate their own enterprises

Q2. When more people are engaged in a work than required what does it indicate?

1 Mark

- A** Unemployment **B** Over employment **C** Disguised employment **D** Surplus employment

Ans: **C** Disguised employment

3. Disguised employment

Explanation:

Disguised employment is the situation of underemployment, where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. This kind of employment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment.

Q3. GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.

1 Mark

- A** All goods and services **B** All final goods and services **C** All intermediate goods and services
D All intermediate and final goods and services

Ans: **B** All final goods and services

2. All final goods and services

Explanation:

It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is.

Q4. Which of the following is an activity related the unorganized sector?

1 Mark

- A** An engineer drawing a rough sketch of a dam **B** A small or marginal farmer
C A lecturer teaching in a college **D** A doctor treating a patient in a hospital

Ans: **B** A small or marginal farmer

2. A small or marginal farmer

Explanation:

The unorganised sector covers most of the rural labour and a substantial part of urban labour. It includes activities carried out by small and family enterprises. In this sector, wage-paid labour is largely non-unionised due to casual and seasonal nature of employment and scattered location of enterprises. This sector is marked by low incomes, unstable and irregular employment, and lack of protection either from legislation or trade unions. The unorganised sector uses mainly labour intensive and indigenous technology.

Q5. Those activities which contribute to the gross national product are termed as:

1 Mark

- A** Production activity. **B** Economic activity. **C** Both. **D** None of the above.

Ans: **B** Economic activity.

2. Economic activity.

Q6. Services of a housewife are considered as:

1 Mark

- A** Economic activity. **B** Non economic activity. **C** Regular consumption. **D** Leisure time activity.

Ans: **B** Non economic activity.

2. Non economic activity.

Q7. Which of the following agencies can provide the data for unemployment in India?

1 Mark

- A** Reports from the census of India **B** The Directorate General of Employment
C National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) **D** All of the above

Ans: **D** All of the above

4. All of the above

Q8. Which of the following measures can help to reduce unemployment in a country within a very short period of time?

1 Mark

- A** Increasing the investment in both public and private sector
B Reducing the growth rate of a country's population
C Reducing the inequalities in terms of distribution of wealth and income **D** None of the above

Ans: **A** Increasing the investment in both public and private sector

1. Increasing the investment in both public and private sector

Q9. Employment in India is facing the problems related

1 Mark

- A** Informalisation of workforce. **B** Jobless growth. **C** Casualisation of workforce.
D All of the above.

Ans: **D** All of the above.

4. All of the above.

Q10. The secondary sector is also called _____

1 Mark

- A** Organised sector **B** Service sector **C** Industrial sector **D** Public sector

Ans: **C** Industrial sector

3. Industrial sector

Q11. Who of the following is expected to have most stable income?

1 Mark

- A** Casual wage laborer. **B** Regular salaried employee. **C** Self-employed.
D Informal sector employee.

Ans: **B** Regular salaried employee.

2. Regular salaried employee.

Q12. In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2003 is _____.

1 Mark

- A** between 20 per cent to 30 per cent **B** between 30 per cent to 40 per cent
C between 50 per cent to 60 per cent **D** 70 per cent

Ans: **C** between 50 per cent to 60 per cent

3. between 50 per cent to 60 per cent

Explanation:

In term of GDP, this sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India in 2003, surpassing the primary and secondary sectors. In 1973 the share of the tertiary sector in GDP was about 35%, which increased to more than 50% in 2003. Over the thirty years between 1973 and 2003.

Q13. Work participation rate is.

1 Mark

- A** Work force / Total Rural Population × 10 **B** Work force / Total labour force × 100
C Work force / Total population × 100 **D** Work force / Total Rural Population × 100

Ans: **C** Work force / Total population × 100

3. Work force / Total population × 100

Explanation:

It refers to participation of people in production activity and is measured as ratio of workforce to total population of the country.

Q14. Which City Experienced an economic recession and public disturbances, especially communal riots after 130000 Workers Lost their Jobs and were Driven to Informal Sector?

1 Mark

- A** Delhiwring **B** Ahmedabad **C** Kolkata **D** Bangalore

Ans: **B** Ahmedabad

2. Ahmedabad

Q15. Economists define unemployed person as one who is not able to get employment of even _____ in half a day. **1 Mark**

- A** One Hourcorrect **B** Three Hours **C** Five Hours **D** Two Hours

Ans: **A** One Hourcorrect

1. One Hourcorrect

Q16. Which of the following is the actual definition of a workforce? **1 Mark**

A The workforce is defined as the labour force that is employed by another individual or organisation

B

The workforce is defined as the total population that is not employed by another individual or organisation

C

The workforce is defined as the total population that is forced to work by another individual or organisation

D None of the above

Ans: **A** The workforce is defined as the labour force that is employed by another individual or organisation

1. The workforce is defined as the labour force that is employed by another individual or organisation

Q17. Rate of unemployment is equal to: **1 Mark**

A No. of persons employed/ size of labour force \times 100.

B No. of persons unemployed/ size of labour force \times 100.

C No. of unemployed persons/ 100 \times labour force.

D None of the above.

Ans: **A** No. of persons employed/ size of labour force \times 100.

1. No. of persons unemployed/ size of labour force \times 100.

Q18. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 promised 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to all rural households who volunteer to do _____. **1 Mark**

A Unskilled Manual Workcorrect

B Skilled Manual Work

C Skilled Work

D Manual Work

Ans: **A** Unskilled Manual Workcorrect

1. Unskilled Manual Workcorrect

Q19. Labour force refers to. **1 Mark**

A The number of persons usually employed or willing to be employed

B The number of persons usually unemployed

C The number of persons employed forcefully

D None

Ans: **A** The number of persons usually employed or willing to be employed

1. The number of persons usually employed or willing to be employed

Explanation:

It refers to the number of persons actually working or willing to work. It is not related to wage rate.

Q20. What is the distribution of the workforce in rural and urban areas? **1 Mark**

A 75 : 25

B 60 : 40

C 50 : 50

D 40 : 60

Ans: **A** 75 : 25

1. 75 : 25

Q21. You are a factory owner and have given employment to 400 workers. If 10 workers are dismissed by you without loss of production then this situation will be described as: **1 Mark**

A Casual unemployment.

B Disguised unemployment.

C Structural unemployment.

D Seasonal unemployment.

Ans: **B** Disguised unemployment.

2. Disguised unemployment.

Q22. Which of the following is the condition of underemployment? **1 Mark**

A No recognition from the government

B People are lazy to work

C Less number of jobs

D Highly skilled people working for low paying jobs

Ans: D Highly skilled people working for low paying jobs

4. Highly skilled people working for low paying jobs

Explanation:

Underemployment may be defined as “a situation in which the person is capable of working both physically and mentally at the existing wage rate, but does not get a job to work”. Open underemployment is a situation wherein a large section of the labour force does not get a job that may yield them regular income.

Q23. After the workers lost their jobs in 1980's, which city experienced an economic recession and communal riots? **1 Mark**

- A** Ahmedabad. **B** Bombay. **C** Allahabad. **D** Bangalore.

Ans: A Ahmedabad.

1. Ahmedabad.

Q24. Agriculture labourers, farmers, owners of small enterprise which employ less than 10 workers fall in the category of: **1 Mark**

- A** Formal sector. **B** Informal sector. **C** Casual workers. **D** Regular workers.

Ans: B Informal sector.

2. Informal sector.

Q25. Indian agriculture ensures employment for only 7-8 months and for the remaining period labourers remains unemployed. It is called. **1 Mark**

- A** Disguised unemployment **B** Seasonal unemployment **C** Industrial unemployment
D Educated unemployment

Ans: B Seasonal unemployment

2. Seasonal unemployment

Explanation:

The Seasonal Unemployment means the demand for a specific kind of work and workers change with the change in the season.

Q26. Out of the following, who are not considered as worker? **1 Mark**

1. Beggar
2. Farmer
3. Teacher
4. Thief
5. Actor
6. Gambler
7. Landless labour

- A** 1, 4 and 6 **B** 2, 3 and 5 **C** 5, 4, 2 and 7 **D** 7, 6, 4 and 1

Ans: A 1, 4 and 6

1. 1, 4 and 6

Q27. Developmental strategies in many countries, including India, have aimed at _____ the proportion of people depending on agriculture. **1 Mark**

- A** Increasing. **B** Equalisation. **C** No changing. **D** Reducing Answers.

Ans: D Reducing Answers.

4. Reducing Answers.

Q28. If a person cannot find a job during some months of the year, which type of employment is this called. **1 Mark**

- A** Structural unemployment **B** Cyclical unemployment **C** Seasonal unemployment
D none of these

Ans: C Seasonal unemployment

3. Seasonal unemployment

Explanation:

Seasonal unemployment is one of the many types of unemployment. Seasonal unemployment is the unemployment created from seasonal variations in demand for goods and services. In an economy there will be certain times of year when the demand for goods and services are lower than normal.

Q29. Which scheme was launched by the Government of India for 'Right to Work' in September 2005? **1 Mark**

- A** NREGA **B** AAY **C** PMRY **D** None of these

Ans: A NREGA

1. NREGA

Explanation:

NREGA- National Rural Employment Guarantee ACT was launched by the Government of India in September 2005 is a labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'Right to Work'.

Q30. Worker population ratio indicate _____ in the country. **1 Mark**

- A** Unemployment situation. **B** Employment situation. **C** Economic situation.
D Working situation.

Ans: B Employment situation.

2. Employment situation.

Q31. The main reasons for growing unemployment is _____. **1 Mark**

- A** massive computerization **B** rapid population growth **C** illiteracy
D defective education policy

Ans: B rapid population growth

2. rapid population growth

Q32. When was the "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" passed? **1 Mark**

- A** 2001 **B** 2003 **C** 2005 **D** 2007

Ans: C 2005

3. 2005

Explanation:

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) implemented by the Government during the year 2005, is an illustrious programme that reaches the nucleus of the indispensable requisites of the poor and augments to their dire needs by creating and providing employment even for the elders of the family. The hand-to-mouth existence is thus eradicated, paving way for an enhanced future.

Q33. About _____ of the total population in the country is engaged in various economic activities. **1 Mark**

- A** Four fifth **B** One Fourth **C** Three Fourth **D** Two Fifth

Ans: D Two Fifth

4. Two Fifth

Q34. This economist termed continuous exploitation of economic resources as "Economic drain" **1 Mark**

- A** Kautilya **B** Amartya Sen **C** Dababhai Naoroji **D** D.R. Gadgil

Ans: C Dababhai Naoroji

3. Dababhai Naoroji

Explanation:

Dadabhai Naoroji explained continuous exploitation of economic resources as 'Economic drain'.

The drain he declared was the basic cause of India's poverty and the fundamental evil of British rule in India.

Q35. The unemployment which is caused by the introduction of new machinery, improvement of production techniques, labour saving devices, etc is called: **1 Mark**

- A** Frictional unemployment. **B** Casual unemployment. **C** Structural unemployment.
D Technological unemployment.

Ans: D Technological unemployment.

4. Technological unemployment.

Q36. _____% of female workers are engaged in regular salaried work: **1 Mark**

- A** 12 **B** 14 **C** 8 **D** 55

Ans: C 8

3. 8

Explanation:

8% of female workers are engaged in regular salaried work.

Q37. Unemployment in rural areas can be divided into:

1 Mark

1. Seasonal Unemployment
2. Disguised unemployment
3. Industrial unemployment.

A I, II

B I only

C II only

D I, II, III

Ans: A I, II

1. I, II

Explanation:

Rural unemployment can be further classified into disguised and seasonal unemployment.

Disguised unemployment is a situation in which the number of workers engaged a job becomes much more than is actually required to complete it.

Seasonal unemployment is an elevated level of unemployment that is expected to occur at certain parts of the year.

Q38. Which of the following statements is true?

1 Mark

A

Seasonal unemployment occurs when some workers lose their jobs due to the introduction of new machinery

B

Technological unemployment occurs when some workers lose their jobs due to the introduction of new machinery

C

Mechanical unemployment occurs when some workers lose their jobs due to the introduction of new machinery

D

Structural unemployment occurs when some workers lose their jobs due to the introduction of new machinery

Ans: B Technological unemployment occurs when some workers lose their jobs due to the introduction of new machinery

2. Technological unemployment occurs when some workers lose their jobs due to the introduction of new machinery

Q39. Common Form Of unemployment in rural India.

1 Mark

A Technological

B Disguised

C Cyclical

D Seasonal

Ans: B Disguised

2. Disguised

Q40. Ramu has his own land on which he grows only one crop in a year. He works only for 5 to 7 months in a year. The kind of unemployment he faces in the remaining part of the year is called:

1 Mark

A Disguised unemployment.

B Seasonal unemployment.

C Frictional unemployment.

D Cyclic unemployment.

Ans: B Seasonal unemployment.

2. Seasonal unemployment.

Q41. Data on unemployment in India can be obtained from which source?

1 Mark

A Reports of Census of India.

B National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

C Directorate General of Employment.

D All the above.

Ans: A Reports of Census of India.

4. All the above.

Q42. Who enjoys social security benefits?

1 Mark

A Formal sector.

B Informal sector.

C Both of them.

D None.

Ans: A Formal sector.

1. Formal sector.

Q43. Unemployment is defined as: **1 Mark**

- A The section of the population that is not capable of being employed.
- B The section of population willing to work but unable to find employment.
- C The section of population that is waiting to be employed.
- D The section of population that are without the skills needed by employers.

Ans: B The section of population willing to work but unable to find employment.

2. The section of population willing to work but unable to find employment.

Q44. Data collection and Surveys on Unemployment Are Conducted by. **1 Mark**

- A Government Of India
- B Trade Union
- C Employee Forum of India
- D NSSO

Ans: D NSSO

4. NSSO

Q45. Presently, _____ sector is the biggest employment provider in the country. **1 Mark**

- A Primary.
- B Secondary.
- C Tertiary.
- D None of these.

Ans: C Tertiary.

3. Tertiary.

Q46. In terms of GDP, the share of primary sector in 2003 was about ____ percent. **1 Mark**

- A 20
- B 25
- C 50
- D 55

Ans: B 25

2. 25

Explanation:

When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. This includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining.

In terms of GDP, primary sector plays a very important role. In 2003, the share of primary sector in the GDP was about 25 percent.

Q47. How does the government protect people who are working in unorganized sectors in rural areas? **1 Mark**

- 1. By providing basic needs free of cost
- 2. By providing agricultural inputs
- 3. By providing storage facilities
- 4. By providing marketing outlets

- A A, B, C, D
- B A, B, C
- C B, C, D
- D A, C, D

Ans: C B, C, D

3. B, C, D

Explanation:

In the rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly comprises of landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans (such as weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters and goldsmiths).

Nearly 80 per cent of rural households in India are in small and marginal farmer category.

These farmers need to be supported through adequate facility for timely delivery of seeds, agricultural inputs, credit, storage facilities and marketing outlets.

Q48. Working conditions are better for: **1 Mark**

- A Casual wage laborer.
- B Regular salaried employee.
- C Self-employed.
- D Formal Sector Employee.

Ans: D Formal Sector Employee.

4. Formal Sector Employee.

Q49. Workers who are on permanent pay-roll of their employer are called: **1 Mark**

- A Self-employed workers.
- B Casual workers.
- C Regular workers.
- D None of the above.

Ans: C Regular workers.

3. Regular workers.

Q50. What is Calculated by Dividing the total number of workers in India by the population in India and then multiply it by 100? **1 Mark**

- A** Rural Worker Ratio **B** Workers Ratio **C** Poor Population Ratio
D Worker-Population Ratio

Ans: D Worker-Population Ratio

4. Worker-Population Ratio

Q51. Which of the following is not a feature of organised sector? **1 Mark**

- A** Job Security **B** Social security benefits **C** Irregular payment **D** Fixed working hours

Ans: C Irregular payment

3. Irregular payment

Q52. Centralised planning was first adopted in the economy of _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Russia **B** Poland **C** China **D** India

Ans: A Russia

1. Russia

Explanation:

A process of centralised planning was introduced in Russia as the Russian economy had suffered losses in the civil war. There were targets set for five years to develop the economy. These were the five years long plans that boosted the economy and industrial growth in Russia.

Q53. Which of the following is a primary sector activity? **1 Mark**

- A** Mining and Quarrying **B** Construction **C** Trade **D** Transport and Storage

Ans: A Mining and Quarrying

1. Mining and Quarrying

Q54. Under which range, India lies in terms of Nominal GDP? **1 Mark**

- A** 1 to 5 **B** 6 to 10 **C** 10 to 15 **D** None of the above

Ans: B 6 to 10

2. 6 to 10

Explanation:

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the broadest quantitative measure of a nations total economic activity.

Most importantly, GDP represents the monetary value of all goods and services produced within nation's geographic borders over a specific period of time.

The economy of India is the seven largest economy in the world measured by nominal GDP and the third largest by purchasing power parity (PPP).

Q55. Which of the following statement is not true for a worker? **1 Mark**

- 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.

Ans: C Self-employed are not workers.

3. Self-employed are not workers.

Q56. Which of the following statements is true about disguised unemployment? **1 Mark**

- A** The majority of disguised unemployed in India are found in the agriculture sector
B The majority of disguised unemployed in India are found in the trade sector
C The majority of disguised unemployed in India are found in the transport sector
D The majority of disguised unemployed in India are found in the manufacturing sector

Ans: A The majority of disguised unemployed in India are found in the agriculture sector

1. The majority of disguised unemployed in India are found in the agriculture sector

Q57. In India ratio of men to women in total workforce is: **1 Mark**

- A** 70 : 30 **B** 30 : 70 **C** 60 : 40 **D** 40 : 60

Ans: A 70 : 30

1. 70 : 30

Q58. Find the odd one out.

1 Mark

- A** A private school teacher in a school with only 25 teachers. **B** A nurse in a government hospital.
C Cycle-rickshaw puller. **D** A civil engineer working in a construction company which has 10 workers.

Ans: C Cycle-rickshaw puller.

3. Cycle-rickshaw puller.

Q59. Poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in _____.

1 Mark

- A** human resource development **B** human recharge development **C** heavy resource development
D human resource demand **E** None of the above

Ans: A human resource development

1. human resource development

Explanation:

In China and Southeast Asian countries, the governments invested a lot of money in human resource development. Various programmes were conducted with respect to employment creation, literacy, health and hygiene.

All this helped to reduce poverty in these nations in the last decade.

Q60. _____ are voluntary organisations of workers formed to promote and protect the interests of workers through collective action.

1 Mark

- A** Labour unions. **B** Trade unions. **C** Cooperative organisation.
D None of the above.

Ans: B Trade unions.

2. Trade unions.

Q61. Who measures the GDP in India?

1 Mark

- A** State government **B** Central government
C World Bank with the help of the central government
D Central government with the help of state governments

Ans: B Central government

2. Central government

Explanation:

In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by the central government ministry

Q62. Workforce provided employment by the secondary sector is:

1 Mark

- A** 20% **B** 24% **C** 26% **D** 27%

Ans: A 20%

1. 20%

Q63. Which of the following is false regarding labour force.

1 Mark

- A** Include those engaged in productive activities **B** Exclude very young and very old people
C Exclude mentally challenged people **D** It includes all member of population

Ans: D It includes all member of population

4. It includes all member of population

Explanation:

Labour force refers to the number of workers actually working or willing to work.

Q64. Which form of unemployment is most common in rural areas?

1 Mark

- A** Disguised. **B** Open. **C** Seasonal. **D** Both a and c.

Ans: D Both a and c.

4. Both a and c.

Q65. Which of the following is an economic activity?

1 Mark

- A** Teaching of a teacher in the school **B** To teach son at home **C** Mother nurturing her child
D To play football by a student

Ans: A Teaching of a teacher in the school

1. Teaching of a teacher in the school

Explanation:

The activities of earning and spending money are known as economic activities. These activities are concerned with money or wealth. When a person goes to office or to a factory to earn money, his activities are covered under economic activities.

Q66. The sum of the value of all final goods and services produced within the democratic territory of a country in a year is.

1 Mark

- A** Net Domestic product **B** Gross Domestic Product **C** Gross National product
D Net National product

Ans: B Gross Domestic Product

2. Gross Domestic Product

Q67. Which of the following is false regarding India Vision 2020 : Employment.

1 Mark

- A**
India need to generate in the order of 200 million additional employment opportunities over the next two decades
- B**
By the year 2020 primary sector's employment in total workforce is expected to increase to less than 45% percent
- C** Increase role of SME's which create majority of jobs **D** None

Ans: C Increase role of SME's which create majority of jobs

3. By the year 2020 primary sector's employment in total workforce is expected to increase to less than 45% percent

Explanation:

As per vision of Dr. APJ AbdulKalam, we have to transform India in five areas where India has core competence ie., Agriculture and food processing, Education and healthcare, Information and communication technology, Infrastructure development, which includes reliable and quality electric power, surface transport and infrastructure for all parts of the country including rural and urban areas under PURA and Self-reliance in critical technologies.

Q68. What was the objective of NREGA 2005?

1 Mark

- A** Increase production in agriculture **B** To provide food security **C** Guaranteed 100 days of employment
D Provide health facilities

Ans: C Guaranteed 100 days of employment

3. Guaranteed 100 days of employment

Explanation:

The objective of implementing the NREGA 2005 was to provide 100 days of guaranteed employment to those people in rural India who can work, and are in need of work.

Q69. Disguised unemployment is.

1 Mark

- A** When more people are engaged in production than actually required **B** Blue-collar unemployment
C Educated people are unemployed
D employment for only 7-8 months and for the remaining period labourers remains unemployed

Ans: A When more people are engaged in production than actually required

1. When more people are engaged in production than actually required

Explanation:

More workers employed on a single piece of work than actually required is called as the disguised unemployment.

Q70. When a worker is engaged by someone and paid wages on daily basis called:

1 Mark

- A** Casual wage laborer. **B** Regular salaried employee. **C** Self-employed.
D Wage employed.

Ans: A Casual wage laborer.

1. Casual wage laborer.

Q71. How much % Of Rural Workers Worked as Self Employed?

1 Mark

- A** 32% **B** 88% **C** 38% **D** 58%

Ans: D 58%

4. 58%

Q72. _____ is the total sum of the value of the final goods and services of the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of the economy of a country produced during a year.

1 Mark

- A** Gross income **B** Gross Domestic Product **C** Net Domestic Product
D Net income

Ans: B Gross Domestic Product

2. Gross Domestic Product

Q73. In rural areas, for every 100 rural women about _____ participate in the employment market.

1 Mark

- A** 19 **B** 15 **C** 18 **D** 13

Ans: C 18

3. 18

Q74. Which of the following is not a formal sector employer in India?

1 Mark

- A** Defence. **B** Banks. **C** Call Centers. **D** Railways.

Ans: C Call Centers.

3. Call Centers.

Q75. Who is responsible for measuring the GDP in India?

1 Mark

- A** State government **B** Central government
C World bank with the help of the central government
D Central government with the help of state governments and union territories

Ans: D Central government with the help of state governments and union territories

4. Central government with the help of state governments and union territories

Explanation:

In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry.

This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

Q76. What portion of India's workforce is dependent on agriculture?

1 Mark

- A** $\frac{1}{5}$ **B** $\frac{3}{5}$ **C** $\frac{2}{3}$ **D** $\frac{4}{5}$

Ans: B $\frac{3}{5}$

2. $\frac{3}{5}$

Q77. The workers who own and operate an enterprise to earn their livelihood are known as:

1 Mark

- A** Employees. **B** Self-employed. **C** Hired workers. **D** None of these

Ans: B Self-employed.

2. Self-employed.

Q78. NSSO stands for _____.

1 Mark

- A** National Sample Survey Organization **B** National Sectors Standard Organization
C National Sample Sectors Organization **D** None of these

Ans: A National Sample Survey Organization

1. National Sample Survey Organization

Explanation:

NSSO - National Sample Survey Organization, now known as National Sample Survey Office, is an organization under the Ministry of Statistics of the Government of India.

It is the largest organisation in India conducting regular socio-economic survey.

Q79. Unemployment common in urban areas.

- A** Open **B** Educated **C** Seasonal **D** Cyclical

1 Mark

Ans: **A** Open

1. Open

Q80. Which of the following statements is true about the primary sector?

1 Mark

- A** Mining and quarrying is a primary sector activity **B** Trade is a primary sector activity
C Transport is a primary sector activity **D** Construction is a primary sector activity

Ans: **A** Mining and quarrying is a primary sector activity

1. Mining and quarrying is a primary sector activity

Q81. The newly emerging jobs are found mostly in Which Sector?

1 Mark

- A** Informal **B** Manufacturing **C** Primary **D** Service

Ans: **D** Service

4. Service

Q82. Which of the following workers is a regular salaried employee?

1 Mark

- A** Owner of a saloon **B** Rickshaw puller **C** Cashier in State Bank of India
D Vegetable vendor

Ans: **C** Cashier in State Bank of India

3. Cashier in State Bank of India

Q83. The total production of a year for a particular sector is calculated from _____.

1 Mark

- A** the value of goods calculated separately at all stages of production in that sector
B the value of final goods produced in that sector
C the value of final goods and services produced in all the sector
D the value of final goods and services produced in the three sectors

Ans: **C** the value of final goods and services produced in all the sector

3. the value of final goods and services produced in all the sector

Explanation:

The activities of the 3 economic sectors produce a large number of goods and services. The economic status of nation depends on how much goods and services are produced and on how many people work in each sector.

The sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called GDP that is Gross Domestic Product of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

Q84. All the _____ sector establishments and those _____ sector establishments which employ 10 hired workers or more are called Formal Sector Establishments.

1 Mark

- A** Public, Private **B** Foreign, Private **C** Private, Public **D** Government, public

Ans: **A** Public, Private

1. Public, Private

Q85. When a labour does not get employment opportunity despite his willingness to work at the existing wage rate.

1 Mark

- A** Unemployment **B** Willingly unemployed **C** Underemployment **D** None

Ans: **A** Unemployment

1. Unemployment

Explanation:

A man is unemployed only when he is both without a job or not employed and also desires to be employed.

Q86. What Were the Prominent Issues faced by workers in the informal sector?

1 Mark

- A** Workers of this sector live in slums and are squatterswrong
B Workers and enterprises in the informal sector do not get regular income
C Workers are dismissed without any compensa on. **Ans:** **D** All of the above

D All of the above

4. All of the above

Q87. In work force Participation rate for women is _____ in rural areas as compared with urban areas: **1 Mark**

- A** Lower. **B** Higher. **C** Maximum. **D** Minimum.

Ans: B Higher.

2. Higher.

Q88. Which of the following sector contributes the most towards the GDP in India? **1 Mark**

- A** Primary **B** Secondary **C** Tertiary **D** None of the above

Ans: C Tertiary

3. Tertiary

Explanation:

The tertiary sector is the service industry.

Activities associated with this sector include retail and wholesale sales, transportation and distribution, entertainment (movies, television, radio, music, theater, etc.), restaurants, clerical services, media, tourism, insurance, banking, healthcare, and law.

In most developed and developing countries, a growing proportion of workers is devoted to the tertiary sector.

Q89. Which is not a part of new economic reforms in India? **1 Mark**

- A** Globalisation **B** Centralisation **C** Privatisation **D** Liberalisation

Ans: B Centralisation

2. Centralisation

Explanation:

New economic reforms in India are the neo-liberal policies introduced by the government during 1991 and later years. Main features of it includes Dereservation of the industrial sector, Industrial delicensing policy, Opening up of the economy to foreign competition, Liberalization of trade and investment, Financial Sector Reforms, Reforms related to the Public sector enterprises, Abolition of MRTP (Monopoly and Restricted Trade Practice) Act.

Q90. Till 2000, which sector has been the largest employer? **1 Mark**

- A** Service sector. **B** Primary sector. **C** Secondary sector. **D** Tertiary sector.

Ans: B Primary sector.

2. Primary sector.

Explanation:

The share in providing employment was not in tune with the share in GDP.

The agriculture provided employment to 75% workers and this decreased to 60% in 2000, which is not as big a drop as agriculture's drop in GDP contribution.

On the other hand, the growth in employment provided by other two sectors was substantially low.

Q91. Which one of the following is not a primary activity? **1 Mark**

- A** Banking services **B** Mining **C** Forestry **D** Plantation agriculture

Ans: A Banking services

1. Banking services

Explanation:

Banking services is not a primary activity. It comes under tertiary activity.

A bank is a financial institution that accepts deposits from the public and creates credits.

Q92. In 2011-12 there were about 473 million workers in India. There were about 30 million workers in the _____sector and Remaining 443 million Workers Worked in _____ Sector. **1 Mark**

- A** Informal, Formal **B** Formal, Informal **C** Private, Informal **D** Government, Private

Ans: B Formal, Informal

2. Formal, Informal

Q93. This kind of Underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. It is also called. **1 Mark**

- A** Seasonal employment **B** Disguised unemployment **C** Unstable employment
D Less employment

Ans: B Disguised unemployment

2. Disguised unemployment

Q94. the Indian _____ has initiated the modernisation of _____ sector enterprises and provision of social security measures. **1 Mark**

- A** Labour Association, Informal **B** Government, Informal **C** Farmers association, Formal
D Economic Committee, Formal

Ans: B Government, Informal

2. Government, Informal

Q95. Worker is a person who is engaged in: **1 Mark**

- A** Production activity. **B** Consumption activity. **C** Looking for work. **D** None of the above.

Ans: A Production activity.

1. Production activity.

Q96. In an organised sector, which of the following conditions are expected? **1 Mark**

- A** Payment of overtime **B** Payment of Provident Fund and Gratuity **C** Paid holidays
D All of these

Ans: D All of these

4. All of these

Explanation:

Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.

Workers are paid more if they work overtime. apart from this, they get paid leaves, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc.

Q97. The formula to calculate workforce participation ratio is: **1 Mark**

- A** $\frac{(\text{Workforce})}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$ **B** $\frac{(\text{Number of unemployed persons})}{\text{Labour force}} \times 100$
C Workforce + Number of people who are willing to work but are unemployed. **D** $\frac{(\text{Workforce})}{\text{Labour force}} \times 100$

Ans: C Workforce + Number of people who are willing to work but are unemployed.

3. Workforce + Number of people who are willing to work but are unemployed.

Q98. Which of the following is an accurate definition of a self-employed person? **1 Mark**

- A** A self-employed person receives a salary from their employer on a regular basis
B A self-employed person owns as well as operate a business
C A self-employed person is employed only for a few months in a year **D** All of the above

Ans: B A self-employed person owns as well as operate a business

2. A self-employed person owns as well as operate a business

Q99. Which among the following statements is/are true about MGNREGA 2005? **1 Mark**

- A** MGNREGA ensures Right to work
B 100 days of guaranteed employment in a year is provided by the government.
C

If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

- D** All of the above

Ans: D All of the above

4. All of the above

Q100. Formal sector establishment, employ: **1 Mark**

- A** 8 hired workers or more. **B** 10 hired workers or more. **C** 12 hired workers or more.
D 14 hired workers or more.

Ans: B 10 hired workers or more.

2. 10 hired workers or more.

Q101. Men get opportunity to work in: **1 Mark**

- A** Primary sector. **B** Secondary sector. **C** Service sector. **D** Both (a) and (c).

Ans: **B** Secondary sector.

4. Both (a) and (c).

Q102. Pick Out the True Statement in context of Disguised Unemployment in India **1 Mark**

- A** Mostly is found in the manufacturing sector **B** Mostly is found in Trading sector
C Mostly is found in Transportation sector **D** Mostly is found in Agriculture sector

Ans: **D** Mostly is found in Agriculture sector

4. Mostly is found in Agriculture sector

Q103. Which one is the cause of unemployment in India? **1 Mark**

- A** Rapid growth of population. **B** Rising prices. **C** Increasing public expenditure.
D Defective monetary policy.

Ans: **A** Rapid growth of population.

1. Rapid growth of population.

Q104. The unemployment rate for _____ are found to be higher than for _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Males ,Females **B** Females, Males **C** Both **D** None

Ans: **B** Females, Males

2. Females, Males

Explanation:

Hardly 22 percent of women are employed in the country. Roughly 78 percent of women are busy with domestic chores.

Q105. Who of the following is employed in informal sector? **1 Mark**

- A** A private school teacher with 50 teachers. **B** Nurse in a government hospital.
C Driver of a Chartered Accountant. **D** A police constable.

Ans: **C** Driver of a Chartered Accountant.

3. Driver of a Chartered Accountant.

Q106. Which of the following is a major form of livelihood for Indians as it accounts for greater than 50 per cent of the total workforce? **1 Mark**

- A** Regular salaried employment **B** Casual wage labour **C** Self-employment
D None of the above

Ans: **C** Self-employment

3. Self-employment

Q107. People who are engaged throughout the day but do not contribute to the production output are called _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Openly unemployed **B** Openly employed **C** Underemployed **D** Over employed

Ans: **C** Underemployed

3. Underemployed

Explanation:

Underemployment refers to a job that is insufficient in some important way for a worker, relative to a standard, which results in the under-utilisation of the worker.

Examples include holding a part-time job despite desiring full-time work, and over qualification, where the employee has education, experience, or skills beyond the requirements of the job.

Q108. The service sector includes activities such as: **1 Mark**

- A** transport, communication and banking **B** making sugar, gur and bricks
C agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry **D** none of these

Ans: **A** transport, communication and banking

1. transport, communication and banking

Explanation:

The service sector provides a service, not an actual product that could be held in your hand. Activities in the service sector include banks, hotels, real estate education social work, services, recreation, media, communication, electricity, gas and water supply.

Q109. Which of the following statements is true?

1 Mark

- A An establishment that has four hired workers is known as an informal sector establishment
- B An establishment that has four hired workers is known as a formal sector establishment
- C Both a and b are correct
- D Both a and b are incorrect

Ans: A An establishment that has four hired workers is known as an informal sector establishment

1. An establishment that has four hired workers is known as an informal sector establishment

Q110. Which of the following statements is true about unemployment in rural India?

1 Mark

- A Structural unemployment is a common form of unemployment in rural India
- B Disguised unemployment is a common form of unemployment in rural India
- C Educated unemployment is a common form of unemployment in rural India
- D None of the above

Ans: B Disguised unemployment is a common form of unemployment in rural India

2. Disguised unemployment is a common form of unemployment in rural India

Q111. _____% of rural workers are regular salaried employed:

1 Mark

- A 7
- B 14
- C 40
- D 72

Ans: A 7

1. 7

Expalantion:

7% of rural workers are regular salaried employed.

Q112. What percent of urban workers are casual labourers?

1 Mark

- A 54 percent
- B 41 percent
- C 39 percent
- D 18 percent

Ans: D 18 percent

4. 18 percent

Q113. Two months ago, Shyam 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:

1 Mark

- A Skilled worker.
- B Regular salaried worker.
- C Unskilled worker.
- D Casual wage labour.

Ans: B Regular salaried worker.

2. Regular salaried worker.

Q114. _____ % of females are working in urban areas:

1 Mark

- A 12
- B 14
- C 43
- D 72

Ans: B 14

2. 14

Explanation:

14% of females are working in urban areas.

Q115. Which of the following is not an employment generation programme?

1 Mark

- 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

Ans: D Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

4. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

Q116. _____ degree of worker population ratio is better for country.

1 Mark

- A Lower.
- B Moderate.
- C Higher.
- D None of these.

Ans: C Higher.

3. Higher.

Q117. Which of the following economic activity is not in the tertiary sector?

1 Mark

A Banking **B** Teaching **C** Working in a call centre **D** Bee-keeping

Ans: D Bee-keeping

4. Bee-keeping

Explanation:

The tertiary sector consists of industries which provide a service, such as transport and finance etc.

Q118. Manufacturing industries are part of which activity?

1 Mark

A Primary activity **B** Secondary activity **C** Tertiary activity **D** Quarrying

Ans: B Secondary activity

2. Secondary activity

Explanation:

All the manufacturing, processing, and construction activities are part of the secondary sector.

Q119. Person who are engaged in their own farm or non-farm enterprises are called as.

1 Mark

A Self-employed **B** Workers **C** Employees **D** None

Ans: A Self-employed

1. Self-employed

Explanation:

Self employed are those who are engaged in their own business or own profession.

Q120. What is the contribution of industries in India's GDP?

1 Mark

A 19% **B** 27% **C** 39% **D** 46%

Ans: B 27%

2. 27%

Explanation:

The industrial sector is one of the main sectors that contributes to the Indian GDP. The country ranks fourteenth in the factory output in the world. The industrial sector is made up of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and electricity, water supply, and gas sectors. The industrial sector accounts for around 27.6% of India's GDP and it employs over 17% of the total workforce in the country.

Q121. What proportion of the urban workforce is engaged in the secondary sector?

1 Mark

A Half **B** One-third **C** One-fourth **D** One-fifth

Ans: B One-third

2. One-third

Q122. Sir Charles Wood's Despatch on Educational reform led to the establishment of first three universities in India. they were established during the year _____.

1 Mark

A 1854 **B** 1857 **C** 1858 **D** 1904

Ans: A 1854

1. 1854

Explanation:

In 1854, Sir Charles Wood in his Despatch on Educational Reforms led to the establishment of first three universities in India at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Q123. Female worker participation rate in rural areas is.

1 Mark

A Lower in rural areas **B** Higher in urban areas **C** Higher in rural areas
D Lower in both the areas

Ans: C Higher in rural areas

3. Higher in rural areas

Explanation:

Because in rural areas, poverty compels women to avoid education and seek employment

Q124. What was the average rate of growth of employment during 1950-2010? **1 Mark**

- A** 1 percent **B** 2 percent **C** 5 percent **D** 10 percent

Ans: B 2 percent

2. 2 percent

Q125. All the public sector establishments and those private sector establishments which employ _____ hired workers or more are called formal sector. **1 Mark**

- A** 25 **B** 20 **C** 15 **D** 10

Ans: D 10

4. 10

Q126. Where is seasonal unemployment found? **1 Mark**

- A** Urban areas **B** Rural areas **C** In remote areas
D Both in rural and urban areas

Ans: B Rural areas

2. Rural areas

Explanation:

In case of India we have unemployment in rural and urban areas. However, the nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban areas. In case of rural areas, there is seasonal unemployment. Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependant upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem.

Q127. Number of persons employed: **1 Mark**

- A** Will be high if labour participation rate is high. **B** Will be high if population is more.
C Will be high if there is less gender inequality. **D** All of the above.

Ans: D All of the above.

4. All of the above.

Q128. Hired worker can be categorised into two parts, they are: **1 Mark**

1. Self worker
2. Skilled worker
3. Regular salaried worker
4. Unskilled worker
5. Casual wage labour

- A** Both I and III. **B** Both II and IV. **C** Both III and V. **D** Both III and IV.

Ans: C Both III and V.

3. Both III and V.

Q129. It has been noted from the histories of many, now developed, countries that at initial stages of development _____ sector was the most important sector of economic activity. **1 Mark**

- A** Public **B** Tertiary **C** Secondary **D** Primary

Ans: D Primary

4. Primary

Q130. Most of India's work force is engaged in: **1 Mark**

- A** Primary sector. **B** Secondary sector. **C** Tertiary sector. **D** Formal sector.

Ans: A Primary sector.

1. Primary sector.

Q131. The nature of employment in India is _____ **1 Mark**

- A** Multifaceted **B** Non-Complex **C** Oversimplified **D** Very Uniform

Ans: A Multifaceted

1. Multifaceted

Q132. 'Structural unemployment' arises due to _____. **1 Mark**

- A** deflationary conditions **B** heavy industry bias **C** shortage of raw materials
D inadequate productive capacity

Ans: D inadequate productive capacity

4. inadequate productive capacity

Explanation:

Structural unemployment is a form of unemployment caused by a mismatch between the skills that workers in the economy can offer, and the skills demanded in workers by employers (also known as the skills gap).

Structural unemployment is often brought about by technological changes that make the job skills of many of today's workers obsolete.

Q133. The fear of _____ made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology. **1 Mark**

- A** employment **B** unemployment **C** less pay **D** bad treatment

Ans: B unemployment

2. unemployment

Explanation:

Fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the technology. When Spinning Jenny was introduced in the woollen industry, women who survived on hand spinning began attacking the new machines.

Q134. Voluntary unemployment refers to _____. **1 Mark**

- A** labour preferring leisure **B** non-availability of jobs
C improper adjustment between demand and supply **D** people seeking employment of their own accord

Ans: B non-availability of jobs

2. labour preferring leisure

Explanation:

Voluntary unemployment is a class of unemployment where the workforce refuses to work in spite of suitable work pay and benefits.

Q135. The number of people who reside in a particular locality at a particular point of time known as. **1 Mark**

- A** Population ratio **B** Population rate **C** Population **D** None

Ans: C Population

3. Population

Explanation:

A **population** is the number of living things that live together in the same place

Q136. To whom is the yellow card issued? **1 Mark**

- A** To shop keepers **B** To land lords **C** To government employees
D People below the poverty line

Ans: D People below the poverty line

4. People below the poverty line

Explanation:

Antyodaya card for the poorest of the poor. BPL {Below Poverty Line} are those below the poverty line. APL {Above Poverty Line} cards are for all others. Generally, a yellow card is issued to a person who is below poverty line (BPL).

Q137. Which of the following statements is true about unemployment in India? **1 Mark**

- A** Voluntary unemployment is the most common form of unemployment in India
B Frictional unemployment is the most common form of unemployment in India
C Structural unemployment is the most common form of unemployment in India
D Technical unemployment is the most common form of unemployment in India

Ans: C Structural unemployment is the most common form of unemployment in India

3. Structural unemployment is the most common form of unemployment in India

Q138. Small and scattered units largely outside the control of the government are in _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Unorganised sector **B** Organised sector **C** Public sector **D** Private sector

Ans: A Unorganised sector

1. Unorganised sector

Explanation:

The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer.

Q139. An establishment in which 8 workers are employed is called

1 Mark

A Informal sector. **B** Secondary sector. **C** Tertiary sector. **D** Formal sector.

Ans: A Informal sector.

1. Informal sector.

Q140. Which of the following statements is true about unemployment?

1 Mark

A Seasonal unemployment occurs when there are more people working in a job than is actually required
B Open unemployment occurs when there are more people working in a job than is actually required
C Disguised unemployment occurs when there are more people working in a job than is actually required
D Educated unemployment occurs when there are more people working in a job than is actually required

Ans: C Disguised unemployment occurs when there are more people working in a job than is actually required

3. Disguised unemployment occurs when there are more people working in a job than is actually required

Q141. Into how many units have economic activities been divided?

1 Mark

A 7 **B** 8 **C** 10 **D** 12

Ans: B 8

2. 8

Q142. Due to the recent efforts of which international body the Indian government, initiated the modernisation of informal sector?

1 Mark

A World Bank. **B** WTO. **C** International Labour Organisation.
D G-20.

Ans: C International Labour Organisation.

3. International Labour Organisation.

Q143. A _____ proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganised sector.

1 Mark

A Small **B** Medium **C** Large **D** None of these

Ans: C Large

3. Large

Explanation:

In India More than 82 percent of the workforce is employed in the unorganized sector, as noted by the International Labour Union in its India Labour Market Update of 2016

Q144. In which of the following sector do workers enjoy job security?

1 Mark

A Primary **B** Organised **C** Unorganised **D** All of these

Ans: B Organised

2. Organised

Explanation:

Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours.

Q145. Since Independence, the _____ governments have played an important role in generating employment or creating opportunities for employment generation.

1 Mark

A Committees and Union **B** Local authority and State **C** None of the Above
D Union and State

Ans: D Union and State

4. Union and State

Q146. Which of the following is unemployed?

1 Mark

- A** A student. **B** A housewife. **C** A thief.
D An MCA looking for job.

Ans: D An MCA looking for job.

4. An MCA looking for job.

Q147. Which of the following is/ are the reason(s) why informal sector of employment is not better?

1 Mark

- A** Do not get regular income. **B** Dismissed without compensation. **C** No protection from government.
D All of these.

Ans: D All of these.

4. All of these.

Q148. In how many districts was the plan of 'Right to work' initially implemented?

1 Mark

- A** 200 **B** 300 **C** 400 **D** 500

Ans: A 200

1. 200

Explanation:

The "Right to work" plan under NREGA came into force in 2006 and covered 200 districts which were further extended to an additional 130 districts in 2008.

Q149. The _____ is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.

1 Mark

- A** Primary sector **B** Organised Sector **C** Unorganised Sector **D** Tertiary Sector

Ans: C Unorganised Sector

3. Unorganised Sector

Q150. NREGA stands for _____.

1 Mark

- A** New Revolution Employment Guarantee Act **B** National Rural Exchange Guarantee Act
C National Rural Employment Guarantee Act **D** National Regional Employment Guarantee Act

Ans: C National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

3. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Explanation:

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was passed in 2005 and came into force in 2006.

This flagship programme of the Government of India was passed to alleviate the poverty-stricken areas of rural India by its employment generation programmes.

Under this scheme, every household is entitled to one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work with one-third reservation for women.

Household failing to get employment within 15 days of registration is eligible for an employment allowance.

The programme was later renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2009.

Q151. Which sector contributes most to the GDP of India?

1 Mark

- A** Primary sector **B** Secondary sector **C** Service sector **D** None of the above

Ans: C Service sector

3. Service sector

Explanation:

India ranks 15th in the services output and it provides employment to around 23% of the total workforce in the country. The sector includes construction, trade, hotels, transport, restaurant, communication and storage, social and personal services, community, insurance, financing, business services, and real estate. Service sector contributes the most in the Indian GDP.

Q152. Choose the odd one out from the following:

1 Mark

- A** Tourist Guide **B** Dhobi **C** Tailor **D** Potter

Ans: A Tourist Guide

1. Tourist Guide

Q153. Workers enjoy job security in:

1 Mark

A Unorganised Sector B Organised Sector C Private Sector D Agriculture Sector

Ans: B Organised Sector

2. Organised Sector

Explanation:

There are some benefits provided to the employees working under organised sector like they get the advantage of job security, add on benefits are provided like various allowances and perquisites.

Q154. People who are unwilling to work at the existing wage rate are **1 Mark**

- A Voluntary unemployed. B Frictional unemployed. C Casual unemployed.
D Seasonal unemployed.

Ans: A Voluntary unemployed.

1. Voluntary unemployed.

Q155. Which of the following statements is true about unemployment in urban India? **1 Mark**

- A Seasonal unemployment is a common form of unemployment in urban India
B Disguised unemployment is a common form of unemployment in urban India
C Open unemployment is a common form of unemployment in urban India D None of the above

Ans: C Open unemployment is a common form of unemployment in urban India

3. Open unemployment is a common form of unemployment in urban India

Q156. Unemployment is the result of. **1 Mark**

- A Complimentary resources B Shortage of capital equipment C Both
D None

Ans: B Shortage of capital equipment

2. Shortage of capital equipment

Explanation:

The major cause of unemployment and underemployment in underdeveloped countries like India is the deficiency of the stock of capital in relation to the needs of the growing labour force.

Q157. Unemployment is a situation in which people who are _____ and _____ to work but are not getting work. **1 Mark**

- A Incapable and willing. B Capable and not willing. C Incapable and not willing.
D Capable and willing.

Ans: D Capable and willing.

4. Capable and willing.

Q158. Consumption of a product is: **1 Mark**

- A Production activity. B Economic activity. C Both a and b. D None of the above.

Ans: B Economic activity.

2. Economic activity.

Q159. Unemployment is measured using _____. **1 Mark**

- A usual status unemployment B current weekly status data C current daily status
D all of the above

Ans: D all of the above

4. all of the above

Explanation:

Usual Person's Status (UPS): Usual person status measure estimates the number of persons who may be said to be chronically unemployed.

Current Weekly Status (CWS): The reference period here is a week. According to this estimates a person in said to be employed for the week even if he is employed only for a day during that week.

Current Daily Status (CDS): The reference period here is a day. It counts every half-day's activity status of the respondent over the week.

Q160. How can a country's net earning be positive? **1 Mark**

- A** When imports are more than exports. **B** When exports are more than imports.
C When imports and exports are equal. **D** None of the above.

Ans: B When exports are more than imports.

2. When exports are more than imports.

Q161. Non-farm enterprises include.

1 Mark

- A** Professional **B** Traders **C** Shopkeepers **D** All of these

Ans: B Traders

2. Traders

Explanation:

Non - Farming activities includes activities excluding agriculture

Q162. Underemployment is also called _____.

1 Mark

- A** Technological unemployment **B** Disguised unemployment **C** Seasonal unemployment
D Educated unemployment

Ans: B Disguised unemployment

2. Disguised unemployment

Explanation:

Disguised Unemployment is the unemployment that does not affect aggregate output.

It is a situation when people are working less than they are capable of doing.

It exists where part of the labour force is either left without work or is working in a redundant manner where worker productivity is essentially zero.

Q163. Which of the following statements is not true for a worker?

1 Mark

- A** Any person who is self-employed is not a worker
B Any worker has the right to temporarily abstain from their work due to any illness
C Any person who is helping the main worker is also called a worker
D A worker also contributes to the gross domestic product (GDP) of a country

Ans: A Any person who is self-employed is not a worker

1. Any person who is self-employed is not a worker

Q164. When added net factor income from abroad to GDP we get.

1 Mark

- A** Net Domestic Product **B** Net National Product **C** Gross National Product **D** None

Ans: C Gross National Product

3. Gross National Product

Explanation:

NFIA) refers to the net flow of property income to and from the rest of the world (net payments on income) plus the net flow of compensation of employees (net receipts on compensation). The NFIA is added to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to come up with the Gross National Product (GNP).

Q165. If a person is absent from her due to maternity leave, will she be considered a worker?

1 Mark

- A** Yes. **B** No. **C** If she is getting salary during leave.
D If she is in formal sector.

Ans: A Yes.

1. Yes.

Q166. Underemployment occurs when people _____.

1 Mark

- A** do not want to work **B** are working in a lazy manner
C are working less than what they are capable of doing **D** are not paid for their work

Ans: C are working less than what they are capable of doing

3. are working less than what they are capable of doing

Explanation:

Underemployment occurs when a person does not work full time or takes a job that does not reflect their actual training and financial needs.

That is, their job doesn't use all their skills and education, or provides less than full time work. This is not the same as unemployment.

Q167. Since the late 1970s, many developing countries, including India, started paying attention to enterprises and workers in the _____ sector as employment in the _____ sector is not growing. **1 Mark**

- A** Private, Public **B** Informal, formal **C** Formal, Public **D** Public, Private

Ans: B Informal, formal

2. Informal, formal

Q168. Those activities which contributes to GNP are called. **1 Mark**

- A** Economic activities **B** Non-economic activities **C** Both
D None

Ans: D None

3. None

Explanation:

Gross national product (GNP) is a broad measure of a nation's total economic activity. GNP is the value of all finished goods and services produced in a country in one year by its nationals.

Q169. The base period should be _____ period. **1 Mark**

- A** Abnormal **B** Normal **C** Unnatural **D** None of above

Ans: B Normal

2. Normal

Explanation:

Base period is also known as reference period. It refers to the reference point which is usually taken to measure any economical and financial data with other periods. Thus, the base period should be a normal period.