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शक्तिउत्थानआश्रमलखीसरायबिहार

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EMPLOYMENT : GROWTH, INFORMALISATION AND OTHER ISSUES

Question 1:

Who is a worker?

ANSWER:

People work for earning their livelihood. A person who is involved in production activity contributing to the flow of goods and services in the economy is called a worker. In other words, a worker is regarded as an economic agent who contributes to the production of goods and services, thereby, to the GDP during a particular year. A worker renders services to others and receives rewards in the form of wages, salaries or in kind. Hence, we can say that when an individual is engaged in a production activity or self employed and contributes to the generation of GDP, then, that person is referred to as a worker. For example, a doctor, an engineer working in a factory, etc.

Question 2:

Define worker-population ratio.

ANSWER:

Worker-Population ratio is defined as the proportion of population that is actively contributing to the production of goods and services. It is measured by the ratio between the country's workforce and its total population. This ratio acts as an indicator for assessing the employment level in a particular country at any point of time. Higher the worker-population ratio higher is the engagement of people in the productive activities and vice-versa. Worker-population ratio is estimated by dividing the total work force by the total population and multiplying by 100. Algebraically,

$$\text{Worker-Population Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Workforce}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Question 3:

Are the following workers — a beggar, a thief, a smuggler, a gambler? Why?

ANSWER:

No, a beggar, a thief, a smuggler, a gambler cannot be called as workers. A worker is involved in a production activity that contributes to the GDP of a country. As none of them (a beggar, a thief, a smuggler and a gambler) are involved in any legal economic production activity that contributes to the national income of the country, hence, none of them can be regarded as workers.

Question 4:

Find the odd man out (i) owner of a saloon (ii) a cobbler (iii) a cashier in Mother Dairy (iv) a tuition master (v) transport operator (vi) construction worker.

ANSWER:

Tuition master and the owner of a saloon are the odd man out. This is because all others are hired while these two are self employed. Tuition master and the owner of a saloon are engaged in their own business and own profession, whereas, the cobbler, the construction worker, the transport operator and the cashier in the Mother Dairy are hired and render their services to others in exchange of rewards in the form of salaries or wages.

Question 5:

The newly emerging jobs are found mostly in the _____ sector.

(service/manufacturing).

ANSWER:

The newly emerging jobs are found mostly in the **service** sector.

The service sector is taking a lead over the manufacturing sector as a source of employment. It includes trade, commerce, banking, insurance, health and other services. These services are developing at a faster pace than the manufacturing and other allied production activities. This is because of the globalisation of the economy.

