

# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYA PITH

शक्तिउत्थानआश्रमलखीसरायबिहार

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## EMPLOYMENT : GROWTH, INFORMALISATION AND OTHER ISSUES

Question 6:

An establishment with four hired workers is known as \_\_\_\_\_ (formal/informal) sector establishment.

ANSWER:

An establishment with four hired workers is known as informal sector establishment.

An informal sector is an unorganised sector of the economy. It includes all enterprises that hire less than 10 workers, except farming and self employment ventures. Therefore, an establishment with four hired workers is known as informal sector establishment.

Question 7:

Raj is going to school. When he is not in school, you will find him working in his farm. Can you consider him as a worker? Why?

ANSWER:

Yes, Raj can be considered as a worker. This is because his work is contributing to the total output of the farm. Further, as implied by the definition of worker, a person who is engaged in an economic activity or is assisting anyone in an economic activity and, thereby, contributing to the GDP of the country is regarded as worker, so, Raj is a worker.

Question 8:

Compared to urban women, more rural women are found working. Why?

ANSWER:

The percentage of female workforce in the rural areas is nearly 30 % while it is only 14 % in the urban areas. This depicts that as compared to the urban women more rural women accounts for higher share in the female workforce. While on the one hand, the rural women are less educated, unskilled and low productive, on the other hand, urban women being more educated and more skilled and productive have higher probability to get employment. Ironically, the urban female accounts for lesser share in the female workforce as compared to their rural

counterparts. The following are the reasons for low share of urban females in the total female workforce:

1. As in the agricultural and allied activities, high degree of skills and specialisations is not required, so, rural women engage themselves to support their family on farms.
2. As poverty in the rural areas is more widespread than in the urban areas, so, the rural women engage themselves in low productive jobs just to support the livelihood of their families.
3. As the urban families usually earn comparatively higher income than the rural families and, further, poverty in the urban areas is not as widespread as that of in the rural areas, so, there is lesser need for female members to get themselves employed.
4. The decision to take up jobs by the female members rests on the family's decision rather than her individual decision.
5. Although female literacy in India is improving, yet it has to get much better before urban female accounts for higher share in the total female workforce.

Question 9:

Meena is a housewife. Besides taking care of household chores, she works in the cloth shop which is owned and operated by her husband. Can she be considered as a worker? Why?

ANSWER:

A person who is involved in the production activity and contributes to the generation of GDP is referred to as worker. As here Meena works in the cloth shop to support her husband and contributes to GDP by rendering her services, so, she can be considered as a worker.

Question 10:

Find the odd man out (i) rickshaw puller who works under a rickshaw owner (ii) mason (iii) mechanic shop worker (iv) shoeshine boy.

ANSWER:

Shoeshine boy is an odd man out. All others (a rickshaw puller, a mason, and mechanic shop worker) are hired workers. They render their services to their employers and receive rewards in the form of salaries or wages in return. On the other hand, shoeshine boy is a self-employed worker and carries out his occupation himself. In other words, he is engaged in his own profession.