

ECONOMICS

(Indian Economic Development)

Chapter 7: Employment Growth, Informalisation And Other Issues



EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, INFORMALISATION AND OTHER ISSUES

Worker:

Employment Growth Informalization and Related Issues refers to a situation in which an individual is unable to fulfill the basic necessities of life. In other words, it is the ability of an individual to fulfill the minimum requirement of life like food, clothing, shelter, education and health facilities etc. It refers to an individual who is engaged in some productive activity to earn a living.

Type of workers:

Workers are broadly classified into 3 categories:

- **Self-employed:** It refers to the workers who are engaged in their own business or enterprises. In other words, the worker who own and operate an enterprise is known as self-employed worker.
- **Hired workers:** It refers to the workers who are hired by others and are paid in the form of wages or salary as a reward of their services.

Hired workers are of 2 types:

- **Regular workers:** When a worker is engaged by an individual or an enterprise and is paid wages on regular wages, then they are known as regular worker or regular salaried employees. In India around 15% of total workforce is engaged as regular workers. **Example:** teachers, office employ, manager of an organization etc.
- **Casual workers (part time labour):** It refers to the workers who are not employed on regular basis. They are casually engaged on a job and in return get entertained by the remuneration for the work done. These employees do not get any job security and social benefits.

Labour force:

It refers to the sum total of the persons who are willing and able to work at an existing wage rate in an economy. Labour force includes both employed and unemployed persons. Labour force = Persons working + person available/ seeking for work

Work force: It refers to the part of labour force who are actually engaged in some productive activity. In other words, work force refers to the number of persons who are actually employed at a particular point of time in an economy.

It Work force participation ratio: refers to the percentage of population constitutes work force in an economy. $\text{Work Force} / \text{Total Population} * 100$

Labour supply: It refers to the amount of labour that workers are willing to work

corresponding to a particular wage rate. In other words, the labour supply is the total hours that workers wish to work at the given wage rate. **Example:** Wage rate – 500 rupees per day – worker is ready to work for 8 hours Wage rate – 1000 rupees per day – workers is ready to work for 10 hours.

Jobless growth: It refers to a situation where gross domestic product of an economy grows faster than the employment opportunities which results in unemployment. In India, the economy is experiencing GDP growth more through technology than the employment of labour.

Casualization of employment:

Casualization refers a situation when the percentage of casually hired workers in the total work force tends to rise over time.

Even the skilled workers of urban areas are to struggle for regular jobs due to massive unemployment in the country. Unemployment reduces the bargaining power of workers whereas it increases the bargaining power of employers.

Informalization of employment:

Employment structure can be classified as

- Formal sector employment
- Informal sector employment

Formal sector:

- It refers to the organized sector of the economy.
- It includes all public and private establishments which hire 10 or more workers.
- The workers of these sectors are entitled to social security benefits (such as pension).
- The workers of these sectors are not protected by labour laws.
- The workers of these sectors are called as formal sector workers.

Informal sector workers:

- It refers to the unorganized sector of the economy.
- It includes all such private establishments who hires less than 10 workers.
- The workers of these sectors does not entitled to any social security benefits.
- The workers of these sectors are not protected by labour laws.
- It provides employment to more than 90% of workforce.

Informalization: Informalization refers to a situation when people tends to find employment more than informal sector of the economy and less in formal sector of the

economy. It generally happens as informal sector requires fewer amounts of qualifications and formalities to get the job.

Unemployment: It refers to a condition of unemployment in which all those who are willing and able to work at the existing wage rate doesn't get work.

Types of unemployment:

Disguised unemployment or hidden unemployment

It refers to a situation wherein the number of workers engaged in a job is much more than the number of people actually required to do the same amount of job. i.e., even if some people are withdrawn from the job, the total product doesn't fall.

Example: 4 persons are required to do the job of cultivation but there are 9 persons who are performing the same job. It means that the productivity of extra 5 units of labour is zero.

- **Fictional unemployment (temporary unemployment):** It refers to the unemployment which exist during the period when workers leave one job and join the other i.e., when people are moving or changing occupations.
- **Seasonal unemployment:** It refers to a situation in which people are unemployed during few months (off season) of a year due to their seasonal work. In other words, it is a type of unemployment which occurs at certain seasons of the year. **Example:** industries where demand, production and employment are seasonal such as tourism and leisure, farming, etc.
- **Open unemployment or involuntary unemployment:** It refers to a condition of unemployment in which all those who are willing and able to work at the existing wage rate doesn't get work. It is called open unemployment because it can be seen and counted in terms of numbers to find the number of unemployment person in a country.
- **Structural unemployment:** It refers to the type of unemployment which is caused by a mismatch between the skills that workers in the economy can offer and the skills demanded by the employers. It is often brought by technology up gradation that makes a job skill of many workers obsolete. **Example:** decrease in demand of typewriter would leads to structural unemployment in the typewriter industry.
- **Cyclical unemployment:** It refers to the type of unemployment which arises to business cycle fluctuations, i.e., normal ups and downs of the economy. When the economy is at boom period the cyclical unemployment is minimum whereas at the time of recession it is maximum.
- **Educated unemployment:** It refers to a situation when a educated person doesn't have the right job for himself because of lack of employment opportunities in an economy, also their qualifications doesn't match with the job. Faulty education

system, lack of employable skills, preference of white-collar jobs and some of the reasons responsible for this unemployment.

Causes of unemployment:

- **Slow rate of economic growth:** The rate of economic growth in India is very low due to which the economy is unable to generate adequate amount of employment opportunity for the people of the economy. Moreover, the rate of labour force is much higher than the rate of employment opportunities.
- **Population explosion:** The constantly rise in population is one of the main reasons of unemployment in India. India is treated to be a work force country, where majority of population comes under workforce, due to this even after implementing various policies and plans the rate of unemployment tends to rise.
- **Defective educational system:** The education system of the economy is around 100 years old, due to continuous change in the economic activities the system doesn't fit the present scenario. The education system in India is degree oriented and not job oriented, due to this the educational unemployment increases.
- **Faulty planning:** The economic planning of our country is not primarily designed for employment generation. Five year plans are not efficient enough to absorb the increasing rate of unemployment from the country. Moreover, the plans could not be able to stop the migration of rural population to urban areas.
- **Excessive use of foreign technology:** India is considered to be a labour intensive country, where the amount of available labour force is exceptionally high. Such a country should adopt labour intensive technique of production so that it can give employment opportunities to maximum number of people but due to excessive use of foreign technology, capital intensive technique of production is promoted which substitutes capital for labour.
- **Under-developed agriculture:** The agriculture sector in India is under-developed and it provides only seasonal employment. The majority of people of the country rely on agriculture for employment but the seasonal nature of agriculture does not provide a stable job to the farmers for the complete year.
- **Decline of cottage and small industry:** After independence the number of small industries has declined due to change in the pattern of demand and preferences of general public. Emergence of large industries with latest modern technology and capital intensive technique of production has reduced the employment opportunities in the economy and hence results in unemployment.
 1. Low capital formation.
 2. Increase in labour force.

Remedial measures for unemployment:

- **Accelerating growth rate of GDP:** In order to achieve the state of full employment

growth rate of the economy must rise. The growth rate of the economy must rise by 3-4% (5.6% – 9%) in the coming years to absorb the increasing unemployment.

- **Control over population:** The rate of population growth of the country should be decreased so that the additional job opportunities don't fall short off for the large number of existing workforce. Programs like single child norm, family planning should be introduced.
- **Encouragement of small-scale industries:** In order to reduce the problem of unemployment small scale and cottage industries must be encouraged by the government in several ways such as tax free, liberally credit, subsidized rate for raw materials etc, as it promotes labour intensive technique of production which increases employment opportunities.
- **Change in educational system:** The education system of the economy must be reformed. A new model based on work and skill development must be included along with the vocational studies. More emphases should be given on training and development of an individual rather than degree-oriented education.
- **Encouragement of self-employment:** Government must provide various facilities to the public to generate more self-employment. It includes facilitates like marketing, technical training, easy credit etc. Increase in the amount of self-employment reduces the burden of providing employment from the government.
- **Change in technique of production:** Basically there exist 2 types of techniques of production.
 - Labour intensive technique (more labour and less machines).
 - Capital intensive technique (more capital and less labour).

India is a labour-oriented country, it is essential that labour intensive technique must be encouraged by the government in place of capital intensive in order to provide more employment opportunities.

Government policies and programmes:

The government of our country has implemented various programmes in order to develop technical skills and to remove poverty from the economy.

Such as:

- National rural employment guarantee Act (NREGA)
- Sompoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
- Skill India campaign
- Make in India
- Start up India campaign

Summary:

- Worker
- Self-employed
- Hired workers
- Regular workers
- Casual workers (part time labour)
- Labour force
- Work force
- Labour supply
- Jobless growth
- Casualization of employment
- Informalization of employment
- Formal sector employment
- Informal sector employment
- Unemployment
- Types of unemployment
- Disguised unemployment or hidden unemployment
- Fictional unemployment (temporary unemployment)
- Seasonal unemployment
- Open unemployment or involuntary unemployment
- Structural unemployment
- Cyclical unemployment
- Educated unemployment
- Causes of unemployment
- Slow rate of economic growth
- Population explosion
- Defective educational system
- Faulty planning
- Excessive use of foreign technology
- Under-developed agriculture
- Decline of cottage and small industry
- Low capital formation
- Increase in labour force
- Remedial measures for unemployment

Class : 12th Economics (Indian Economic Development)
Chapter-7 : Employment: Growth, Informalisation And Other Issues

Formal Sector Employment
Includes all government departments, public enterprises and private establishments which hire 10 or more than 10 workers

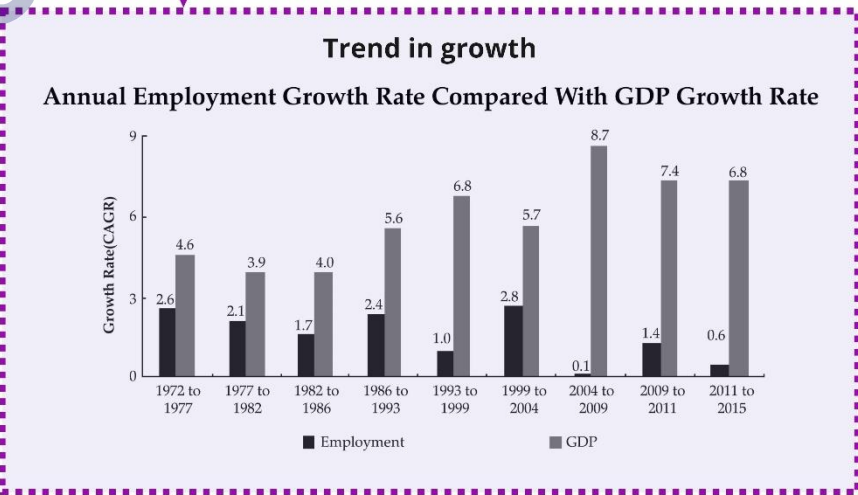
Informal Sector Employment
Includes all such private establishments which hire less than 10 workers besides farming and self-employment ventures

- Problems**
- Non - utilization of manpower
 - Loss of output
 - Low capital formation
 - Low productivity
 - Low quality of life
 - Greater inequality
 - Class struggle

Types

- Policies and Programmes**
- National Employment Policy
 - Make in India Programme
 - Self-Employment in Horticulture
 - Atal Innovation Mission
 - Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana
 - MUDRA Bank
 - Stand up India Scheme

Employment: Growth, Informalisation And Other Issues



Important Questions

Multiple Choice questions-

Q1. An arrangement in which a worker uses his own resources to make a living is known

- (a) Wage employment
- (b) regular employment
- (c) casual employment
- (d) self-employment

Q2. Out of these which of the following is a worker?

- (a) Beggar
- (b) Gambler
- (c) Cobbler
- (d) Smuggler

Q3. Unemployed people is calculated as

- (a) Labour Force – Workforce
- (b) Labour Force + Workforce
- (c) Workforce – Labour Force
- (d) None of these

Q4. Which of the following statements 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.
- (b) Those who help the main workers are also workers.

Q5. What percent of urban workers are casual labourers?

- (a) 54 percent
- (b) 47 percent
- (c) 38 percent
- (d) 15 percent

Q6. 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

Q7. What proportion of the urban workforce is engaged in the secondary sector?

(a) Half

(b) One-third

(c) One-fourth

(d) One-fifth

Q8. What was the average rate of growth of employment during 1950-2010?

(a) 1 percent

(b) 2 percent

(c) 5 percent

(d) 10 percent

Q9. 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

Q10. 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

Q11. Work force refers to that part of

(a) Labour force which is employed

(b) Population which is unemployed

(c) Population which is forced to work

(d) Labour force which is when employed

Q12. Due to the recent efforts of which international body the Indian government, initiated the modernization of informal sector?

(a) World Bank

(b) WTO

(c) International Labour Organisation

(d) G-20

Q13. Find the odd one out.

- (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

Q14. Unemployment common in urban areas

- (a) Seasonal unemployment
- (b) Disguised unemployment
- (c) Open unemployment
- (d) None of these

Q15. Electricity, gas and water supply belong to sector.

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) All the above

Very Short:

1. Define employment.
2. Who are workers?
3. What is the share of women in rural workforce.
4. Name different types of workers.
5. Why is the share of self-employed is greater in rural areas?
6. Give the distribution of workforce by industry in rural areas.
7. When does jobless growth take place?
8. Define casualisation of workforce.
9. Which of these are unorganised sector activities?
 - (i) A teacher
 - (ii) A headload worker
 - (iii) A farmer
 - (iv) A doctor
 - (v) A daily wage labourer
 - (vi) A factory worker

10. Define unemployment.

Short Questions:

1. Why is it important to study about working people?
2. Explain the employment of people in various industries and their status.
3. Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.
4. What is meant by disguised unemployment? Explain giving an example.
5. What are the disadvantages of unemployment? Explain.
6. What is unemployment? What are the most common types of unemployment found in India?
7. Why are women employed in low paid work?
8. What is the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment?

Long Questions:

1. What are the causes of informalisation of work force in India?
2. What are the causes of unemployment in India?
3. Explain the various self-employment and wage generation programmes initiated by the government to solve the problem of unemployment.
4. How are the activities in the economy classified on the basis of employment conditions?

Case Study Based Question-

1. Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions: -

Economic Survey 2020: The survey said the number of self-employed, regular wage earners and casual labourers have come down by 17 lakh in six years till 2017-18. Quoting various government sources, it pegged India's workforce at 47.12 crore in FY18 compared with 47.29 crore in FY12, even as employment was getting more formal in nature. There was also a drop in female employment in the overall job space. From 12.91 crore in 2011-12, their number came down to 10.85 crore in 2017-18. Stressing on the need to set things right, the survey said, "In an era of globalisation, no country can develop and achieve its full potential if half of its population is locked in non-remunerative, less productive and noneconomic activities". The survey also found that the number of self-employed people, too, came down during the period to 24.21 crore from 24.54 crore; but that is mostly due to a significant drop in the number of 'unpaid family labour' category.

Questions:

1. A situation where percentage of workforce in the formal sector tends to decline and that in the informal sector tends to rise is known as:
 - (a) Informalisation

- (b) Casualisation
 - (c) Jobless growth
 - (d) none of these
2. An arrangement where a worker uses his own resources to make a living is known as:
 - (a) Wage employment
 - (b) Regular employment
 - (c) Casual employment
 - (d) Self employment
 3. All non-farm casual wage labourers who work for more than one employer such as construction workers and head-load workers are _____. (formal/informal) sector workers.
 4. Less employment of females in comparison to males is an indication of:
 - (a) Economic backwardness
 - (b) Social backwardness
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of these

2. Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions: -

In urban areas, the workforce participation rate is about 30% whereas in rural India, it is about 40%. The reason is that people in rural areas have limited resources to earn a higher income and participate more in the employment market. Many do not go to schools, colleges and other training institutions. In rural India, people cannot stay at home as their economic condition may not allow them to do so.

Questions:

1. _____ is a major source of livelihood for both men and women as this category accounts for more than 50%.
 - (a) Self employment
 - (b) Casual wage labour
 - (c) Regular salaried employment
 - (d) none of these
2. _____ is the main source of employment for majority workers in India. (Primary sectors/ Secondary sectors)
3. Informal sectors include all those private enterprises which hire less than 10 Workers. (True / False)
4. Why in urban areas, the workforce participation rate is less than rural areas?

Assertion Reason Type Question-

1. In these questions, a statement of assertion followed by a statement of reason is given. Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

- Both Assertion [A] and Reason [R] are true and Reason(R) is the correct explanation of Assertion [A]
- Both Assertion [A] and Reason [R] are true, but Reason [R] is not the correct explanation of Assertion [A]
- Assertion [A] is true, but Reason [R] is false
- Assertion [A] is false, but Reason [R] is true

Assertion: There was a significant need to introduce a policy measure which could improve the efficiency and productivity in an economy.

Reason: As a result, LPG model of growth was introduced in 1991 which provided a structural shift in the policy perspective of Indian economy.

2. In these questions, a statement of assertion followed by a statement of reason is given. Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

- Both Assertion [A] and Reason [R] are true and Reason [R] is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- Both Assertion [A] and Reason [R] are true, but Reason [R] is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- Assertion [A] is true, but Reason [R] is false
- Assertion [A] is false, but Reason [R] is true

Assertion: Every year government fixes a target for disinvestment of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs).

Reason: Disinvestment is an excellent tool for discarding the loss incurring Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs).

Answers key

MCQ answers:

- (d) self-employment
- (c) Cobbler
- (a) Labour Force – Workforce
- (c) Self-employed are not workers.
- (d) 15 percent
- (c) Cashier in State Bank of India
- (b) One-third

8. (b) 2 percent
9. (c) Irregular payment
10. (d) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana
11. (a) Labour force which is employed
12. (c) International Labour Organisation
13. (c) Cycle-rickshaw puller
14. (c) Open unemployment
15. (b) Secondary sector

Very Short Answers:

1. Answer: Employment is a situation in which a person, who is able and willing to work at existing wage, gets work.
2. Answer: Workers are those who are engaged in economic activities and contribute to the Gross National Product.
3. Answer: Women workers constitute one-third of the rural workforce.
4. Answer: The different types of workers are:
 - (i) Regular salaried employees
 - (ii) Casual workers
 - (iii) Self-employed
5. Answer: The share of self-employed is greater in rural areas because majority of those depending on farming own plots of land and cultivate independently.
6. Answer: The distribution of workforce by industry in rural areas during 2011-12 is as below:
 - (i) Primary sector – 64.1 percent
 - (ii) Secondary sector – 20.4 percent
 - (iii) Tertiary sector – 15.5 percent
7. Answer: Jobless growth takes place when a country produces more goods and services without generating employment.
8. Answer: Casualisation of workforce means movement from self-employment and regular salaried employment to casual wage work.
9. Answer: The headload worker, farmer, daily wage labourer and factory worker are involved in unorganised sector activities.
10. Answer: Unemployment is a situation in which the person who is willing to work at the prevailing wages is unable to find jobs.

Short Answers:

1. Answer: It is important to study about working people to:
 - (i) understand the quality and nature of employment in our country;
 - (ii) facilitate planning of our human resources; .
 - (iii) analyse the contribution of different industries and sectors towards national income; and
 - (iv) address social issues such as exploitation of backward sections of the society, child labour, etc.

2. Answer:
 - (i) There has been substantial shift from agriculture to industries and service sector. Although primary sector continues to remain the main source of employment of workers over the last six decades, its share has decreased from 74 percent in 1951 to 49 percent in 2012.
 With the process of development in the country, the share of employment is increasing in secondary and tertiary sectors. The share of industries has increased from 11 to 24 percent and that of service sector has increased from 15 to 27 percent during 1950-2012.
 - (ii) The changes in the distribution of workforce in different status over the last four decades indicate that people have moved from self-employment and regular salaried employment to casual wage work.

3. Answer: Unorganised sector comprises of small and scattered units, which are largely outside the control of the government. Workers in the unorganised sector are often exploited because of the following reasons:
 - No rules and regulations
 - Irregular and low-paid jobs
 - No provision for overtime, leaves, etc.
 - No job security
 - Social discrimination

4. Answer: In disguised unemployment, more than required persons are engaged in a job. People appear to be employed but they are actually unemployed. This type of unemployment usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. Suppose there are 7 members in a family.
 Although the work requires the service of only 4 people, all-the members of a family find work on that agricultural plot. The output of the field will not decline if 3 members are removed from the process. These 3 members are disguisedly unemployed.

5. Answer: The main disadvantages of unemployment are:
 - (i) Increase in Poverty: The main cause of poverty is unemployment. People do not have enough money to support their family. This leads to the situation of poverty.

(ii) Wastage of Resource: Human capital is an important economic resource. Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability. This creates a feeling of despair among the youth.

(iii) Increase in Dependent Population: Unemployment tends to increase the economic overload. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases.

6. Answer: Unemployment is a situation in which the people who are willing to work at the prevailing wages are unable to find jobs. The most common types of unemployment found in India are:

(i) Seasonal Unemployment: This type of unemployment takes place when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. The situation of seasonal unemployment arises mainly in agricultural sector people are busy during sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing. However, there are certain months in which they do not get much work.

(ii) Disguised Unemployment: In disguised unemployment, more than required persons are engaged in a job. This type of unemployment usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity.

7. Answer: Women are employed in low paid work due to the following reasons:

(i) There is division of labour between men and women due to historical and cultural reasons.

(ii) Literacy rate and skill formation is low among women.

(iii) Legal protection of women employees is meager.

(iv) Most women find jobs in which there is no job security.

Gender →	Male	Female	Total
Sector ↓			
Formal	24	6	30
Informal	310	133	443
Total	334	139	473

8. Answer: Following are the main points of difference between disguised and seasonal unemployment:

Disguised Unemployment	Seasonal Unemployment

1. In disguised unemployment, more than required persons are engaged in a job.	Seasonal unemployment takes place when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year.
2. It is mainly found in rural areas.	It is found both in rural as well as urban areas.
3. It is mostly found in agriculture.	It is mostly found in agro-based industries.

Long Answers:

1. Answer: The following are the causes of informalisation of work force in India:

(i) Close Down of the Enterprises: Many enterprises were incurring losses during 1980's and 90's and hence, were closed down. This had driven a large number of workers in informal sector. For example, in the early 1980's, textile mills all over the country began to close down.

In Mumbai, the mills closed rapidly. But in Ahmedabad, the close-down process spread over 10 years due to strong trade unions. Approximately 80,000 permanent workers and over 50,000 non-permanent workers lost their jobs and were driven to the informal sector.

(ii) Losses Making Public Sector: Due to the losses incurred by public sector enterprise, the Government of India either disinvests or closes down these enterprises. This causes informalisation of the workforce. Increasing Population: Employment generation in the formal sector fail to match the needs of rapidly increasing population. As a result, people are forced to take up casual jobs to earn a living.

2. Answer: The following are major causes of unemployment in India:

(i) Increase in Population: There has been tremendous increase in the population in India since : 1951. Consequently the number of working population has also increased. Thus, increasing pressure of population has accentuated the problem of unemployment.

(ii) Failure of Planning: Planning could not create as many jobs as the number of job-seekers. Thus, faulty planning is also responsible for unemployment.

(iii) Neglect of Agriculture: Agriculture was not paid due attention during different plans. Comparatively less expenditure was made on this sector. As a result, agriculture could not develop fully.

(iv) Neglect of Small Scale and Cottage Industries: Small scale and cottage industries are labour intensive. But these industries could not develop in India appreciably. The

plans laid more stress on capital intensive heavy, basic and large industries.

(v) Slow Industrial Growth: Industrial growth rate has been very slow in India due to vane reasons. It has increased urban unemployment.

(vi) Defective Education System: Our education system lays more emphasis on 'general' education rather than 'vocational' one. It is not job-oriented and this leads to rapid increase in white-collar unemployment.

3. Answer: The various self-employment and wage generation programmes initiated by the government to solve the problem of unemployment are:

(i) Food for work Programme (FWP): FWP was launched in the 1970s for the upliftment of the poor. Under this programme, foodgrains are distributed against the wage work.

(ii) Prime Minister's RozgarYojana (PMRY): This programme has been implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, which aims at creating self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. One can get financial assistance with bank loans to set up small enterprises under this programme.

Under PMRY, the educated unemployed from low-income families in both rural and urban areas can get financial help to set up any type of industry, which generates employment.

(iii) Swarna Jayanti Shahari RozgarYojana (SJSRY): It aims at creating employment opportunities, both self-employment and wage employment in urban areas. Individuals were given financial assistance under self-employment programmes.

(iv) Swarnajayanthi Gram SwarozgarYojana: Sawamajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana was launched in April 1999 and is the only self-employment programme currently being implemented. It aims at promoting micro enterprises and to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgcris) above the poverty line by organising them into Self-Help Groups through the process of social mobilisation, training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of Bank Credit and Government subsidy.

(v) Sampoorna Grameen RozgarYojana (SGRY): SGRY was launched in September 2001. The schemes Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme have been fully integrated with SGRY. The objective of the scheme is to provide additional wage employment along with food security, creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in the rural areas. The scheme envisages generation of 100 man-days of employment in a year.

(vi) National Food for Work Programme (NFWP): National Food for Work Programme was launched on November 14, 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the India, It is implemented as a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme and the food grains are provided to States free of cost. The objective of the programme was to intensify the generation of supplementary wage employment.

4. Answer: The activities in the economy on the basis of employment conditions are classified as organised sector and unorganised sector.

(i) Organised Sector: It covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. Its features are:

- Formal processes and procedures
- Proper rules and regulations
- Job security
- Fixed number of job hours, paid overtime for working more
- Get paid leave, payment during holidays
- Get provident fund, gratuity and pensions on retirement
- Safe working environment

(ii) Unorganised Sector: Unorganised sector comprises of small and scattered units, which are largely outside the control of the government. Its features are:

- No rules and regulations
- Irregular and low-paid jobs
- No provision for overtime, leaves, etc.
- No job security
- Social discrimination

Case Study Answer-

1. Answer:

1. a) Informalisation
2. d) Self employment
3. Informal
4. b) Social backwardness

2. Answer:

1. a) Self employment
2. Primary sectors
3. True
4. In rural areas, people cannot stay at home as their economic condition do not allow them. They do not have a variety of employment opportunities so they are ready to work in primary sectors even at low wages.

Assertion Reason Answer-

1. a) Both Assertion [A] and Reason [R] are true and Reason(R) is the correct explanation of Assertion [A]
2. a) Both Assertion [A] and Reason [R] are true and Reason [R] is the correct

explanation of Assertion (A)

SHIVOM CLASSES
8696608541