



Question 1. Who is a worker?

Answer. A worker is an individual who is doing some productive employment to earn a living.

Question 2. Define worker-population ratio.

Answer. Workforce Participation Rate (or ratio)

Participation Ratio = $(\text{work force} / \text{total population}) \times 100$

Participation ratio is defined as the percentage of total population which is actually participating in productive activity. It is also called workers-population ratio. It indicates the employment situation of the country. A high ratio means that more proportion of population is actively contributing to the production of goods and services of a country.

Question 3. Are the following workers — a beggar, a thief, a smuggler, a gambler? Why?

Answer: No, they are not workers because they are not doing any productive activity.

Question 4. Find the odd man out (i) owner of a saloon with more than 10 employees (ii) a cobbler (iii) a cashier in Mother Dairy (iv) a tuition master (v) transport operator (vi) construction worker.

Answer. Owner of a saloon.

Question 5. The newly emerging jobs are found mostly in the sector (service/manufacturing).

Answer. Service.

Question 6. An establishment with four hired workers is known as (formal/informal) sector establishment.

Answer. Informal.

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. Raj is disguisedly unemployed.

Question 8. Compared to urban women, more rural women are found working. Why?

Answer. Participation rate for women is higher in rural areas compared with urban areas. It is because in rural areas, poverty forces women to seek employment. Without education, women in rural areas find only less productive jobs and get low wages. In urban areas, men are able to earn high incomes. So they discourage female members from taking up jobs.

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. Meena is a self-employed worker. She is working in her husband's cloth shop. She will not get salary.

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.

Question 11. The following table shows distribution of workforce in India for the year 1972-73. Analyse it and give reasons for the nature of workforce distribution. You will notice that the data is pertaining to the situation in India 30 years ago.

Place of Residence		Workforce(in millions)	
	Male	Femal	Total
Rural	125	70	195
Urban	32	7	39

Answer. In 1972-73, out of total workforce of 234 million, 195 million was in rural areas and 39 million in urban areas. It shows 83% workforce lived in rural areas. Gender differences were also observed. In rural areas, males accounted for 125 million workforce and women 70 million of workforce. In urban areas, 32 million males formed the workforce whereas women workforce was only 7 million. In the country only 77 million female workers were there as compared to 157 million male workers. In other words, 32% of female workers were there and 68% male workers were there in the country in 1972-73. The data shows:

- (a) pre dominance of agriculture.
- (b) more male workers both in urban and rural areas.
- (c) less female workers in both rural and urban areas. Also, female workers were much lesser in urban areas.

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