

1. Which situation best describes jobless growth?
A. GDP rises and employment rises at the same rate
B. GDP rises without a corresponding rise in employment
C. GDP falls while employment rises
D. Prices rise while employment stays constant (B)

Explanation : Jobless growth is when the economy produces more output without creating more jobs.

2. Which example illustrates jobless growth most accurately?
A. A factory hires more workers to expand capacity
B. A factory automates with robots, produces more, and employs fewer workers
C. A farm shifts to manual harvesting to create jobs
D. A firm freezes investment but increases hiring (B)

Explanation : Automation raises output while reducing labour needs, so employment doesn't keep pace.

3. Which factor is highlighted as pushing growth toward technology rather than labour?
A. Rapid growth of cottage industries
B. Expansion of labour-intensive public works
C. Multinational companies specialising in efficient technology
D. Rising farm employment absorbing surplus labour (C)

Explanation : MNCs drive growth using efficient technology, not greater use of manpower.

4. What does casualization of the workforce mean?
A. Permanent workers gaining more benefits
B. A rise in temporary, contractual, or part-time jobs over permanent jobs
C. Workers moving from cities back to villages
D. Firms hiring only skilled workers (B)

Explanation : Casualization is the increasing reliance on non-permanent employment arrangements.

5. Which outcome is associated with casualization?
A. Greater job security and benefits for workers
B. Easier union formation for all workers
C. Decline in job security and benefits, with more employer flexibility
D. Mandatory pensions for all workers (C)

Explanation : Casualization reduces stability and benefits for workers while giving firms flexibility.

6. Which pathway commonly leads unskilled workers into casual jobs in cities?
A. Abundant non-farm jobs in villages
B. Migration from rural areas due to limited non-farm opportunities
C. Guaranteed public sector positions for migrants
D. Mandatory apprenticeships for all school leavers (B)

Explanation : Scarce non-farm work prompts rural workers to migrate and accept daily-wage or casual roles.

7. Which establishment belongs to the informal sector?
A. A government department
B. A public enterprise hiring 500 workers
C. A private establishment hiring 50 workers
D. A private enterprise hiring 8 workers (D)

Explanation : Informal sector includes private enterprises with fewer than 10 workers, plus farming and self-employment.

8. Which statement correctly contrasts formal and informal sector employment?
A. Formal workers lack social security; informal workers receive pensions
B. Formal workers can form trade unions; informal workers generally do not
C. Informal workers are covered by comprehensive labour laws
D. Formal workers are mostly unpaid family helpers (B)

Explanation : Formal workers have protections and can unionise; informal workers typically lack such safeguards.

9. Which legal protection is explicitly mentioned as applying to informal sector workers?
A. Provident Fund Act
B. Gratuity Act
C. Minimum Wages Act
D. Pension Scheme Act (C)

Explanation : The Minimum Wages Act is singled out as a protective law for informal workers.

10. In 2011–12, how many workers were in the informal sector (in millions)?
A. 59
B. 476
C. 535
D. 41.1 (B)

Explanation : The chart shows 476 million informal workers out of a total of 535 million.