CBSE CLASS 11 | Indian Economy Development



CHAPTER-6 | Employment: Growth, Informalisation & Other Issues

QUIZ PART-01

| Which of the following best defines employment? A. Engaging in household chores without pay B. Engaged in economic activity for pay, wages, or profit C. Pursuing higher education D. Performing voluntary social service (B) Explanation: Employment refers to being engaged | 6. What percentage of rural workers are selfemployed? A. 13% B. 26% C. 47% D. 61% (D) Explanation: Among rural workers, 61% are selfemployed, while 26% are casual wage labourers and 13% are regular salaried. 7. What percentage of urban workers are regular |
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| in economic activity that yields wages, salary, or profit. | salaried employees? A. 13% B. 26% |
| 2. Who among the following can be considered a | C. 40% D. 47% (C) |
| worker? A. A person resting at home B. A student preparing for exams C. A doctor treating patients | Explanation: In urban areas, 40% are regular salaried, 47% are self-employed, and 13% are casual wage labourers. |
| D. An individual unwilling to work (C) | 8. How much of the female workforce is engaged |
| Explanation: Workers are individuals engaged in production activity contributing to GDP, such as doctors, farmers, or labourers. | in self-employment? A. 17% B. 21% C. 54% D. 62% (D) |
| 3. Which of the following is an example of a self-employed worker? A. Engineer in a factory B. Teacher in a school C. Farmer working on his own farm D. Clerk in a government office | Explanation: Female workforce distribution shows 62% self-employed, 21% casual wage labourers, and 17% regular salaried. 9. Which of the following measures the willingness of individuals to work at a given |
| Explanation: Self-employed workers own and operate their enterprises, e.g., a farmer on his own farm. | wage rate? A. Workforce B. Labour supply C. Labour force |
| 4. Casual workers are generally: A. Permanently employed and skilled B. Temporarily hired, often unskilled, and paid daily or periodically C. Owners of their businesses D. Employees receiving regular salaries (P) | D. Participation rate Explanation: Labour supply represents hours individuals are willing to work at a particular wage rate. 10 How is the number of unemployed persons. |

10. How is the number of unemployed persons D. Employees receiving regular salaries **Explanation:** Casual workers are hired irregularly or calculated? temporarily, often for unskilled tasks like A. Workforce – Labour Supply

B. Casual worker

construction work.

A. Self-employed

engineers in factories.

factory belong to?

5. Which category does an engineer working in a

Explanation: Regular workers are employed on a

permanent basis with regular salaries, such as

C. Regular worker D. Unemployed (C)

B. Labour Force – Workforce

C. Labour Force – Labour Supply D. Population – Labour Force

Explanation: Unemployed persons are estimated as the difference between labour force and workforce.