

9th Social Science Lesson 8 Questions in English

8. Employment In India And Tamilnadu

1. Assertion (A): The Basic needs of human are Food, Clothes and Shelter.

Reasoning(R): Employment is the essential need for all of us to earn money.

- a) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True and R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The basic needs of human are food, clothes and shelter. In the present world, one more essential need has to be added in this list which is Employment. To survive in this world we all need employment to earn money.

2. Choose the correct statements

- i) People who are engaged in economic activities are called Employees.
- ii) People who employ these workers are also called as Employees.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) both i and ii
- d) none of the above

Explanation

People who are engaged in economic activities regardless of their capacity are called employees. Those who employ these workers and pay rewards for their work are called the Employers.

3. What are the age limit criteria for calculating the workforce?

- a) 14-65
- b) 15-60
- c) 16-60
- d) 17-65

Explanation

Labor force of the economy is the number of people in the country who work and also capable of working. The age group of 15-60 years for the computation of workforce.

4. The country's progress is considered to be slow, if

- i) Larger percentage of population is accounted by children and old-age persons.
- ii) Working force is too big.
- iii) Work force is very small.

- a) i only
- b) i and ii only
- c) ii and iii only
- d) i and iii only

Explanation

The Age group of force is considered to be from 15-60 years of the whole population. If the workforce is very small or if the population of the children and old age persons are too large then it will slow down the progress of the whole country.

5. Assertion (A): India follows a Multi-dimensional employment.

Reasoning(R): The Employment availability varies with person to person in India.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True and R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The Nature of employment in India is multi-dimensional. Some of the people get employment throughout the year and some others get employed for only a few months in a year.

6. How many types of sectors are classified in the Economy?

- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 5

Explanation

The Economy is classified into three important sectors as Primary, Secondary and territory sectors.

7. Match

- A. Fishing
- i) Tertiary Sector

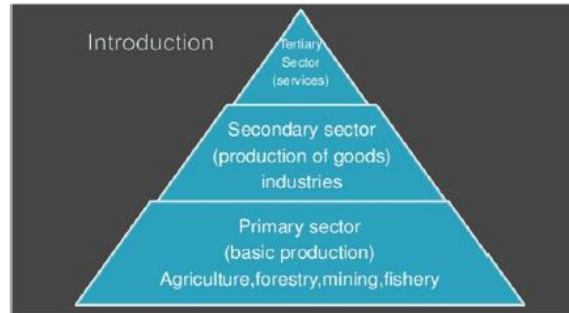
B. Real Estate ii) Secondary sector

C. Industries iii) Primary sector

a) iii, i, ii c) i, ii, iii

b) ii, i, iii d) i, iii, ii

Explanation



Employment Structure

8. Choose the correct sentences

i) The Structure of employment denotes the number of sectors of the economy.

ii) Well developed countries the primary sector workforce will be small.

iii) India is developing country and its major work force is employed in the Secondary sectors.

a) i and iii only c) ii and iii only

b) i and ii only d) iii only

Explanation

The structure of employment denotes the number of workers engaged in different sectors of the economy. Developing countries like India a large workforce will be engaged in primary sector, while a small proportion in secondary and tertiary sectors. Whereas, in well developed countries, the proportion of workforce engaged in agriculture will be very small and a majority of force will be in Industrial and tertiary sectors.

9. Under which sector the Constructional Industries are classified?

a) Primary sector c) Tertiary Sector

b) Secondary sector d) none of the above

Explanation

Manufacturing, Large and Small scale industries and constructional activities are classified into Secondary sector of the economy.

10. Choose the Incorrect sentences

- i) Employment growth has increased at an average rate of 6% since 1972-73.
- ii) Employment has featured as an important element of development policy in India.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) both i and ii
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Employment has always featured as an important element of development policy in India. The Employment growth in India has been increasing at an average rate of 2% during the past four decades since 1972-73.

11. Feroz Shah Thuglaq had set up a _____ to solve the _____ problem.

- a) Employment Bureau, Unemployment
- b) Trade Control, Black market
- c) Education Board, Literacy
- d) None of the above

Explanation

In the medieval period, Feroz shah Thuglaq, the sultan of Delhi, had set up an Employment Bureau to solve the Unemployment problem.

12. State the sector which has formal processes and procedures?

- a) Organized sector
- b) Unorganized sector
- c) Both a and b
- d) none of the above

Explanation

The Organized sector is incorporated with the appropriate authorities or Governments. These sectors have some formal processes and procedures.

13. Identify the Organized sectors in India?

- a) State Bank of India
- c) Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services

b) Life Insurance corporation of India **d) All the above**

Explanation

In India employees of Central and State governments, Banks, Railways, Insurance industries and so on can be called as organized sectors.

14. Choose the correct sentences

i) The Organized sector employees are provided with Job security.

ii) Unorganized sector are not registered with the Government.

iii) Organized sector employees receive lower wages.

a) i only

c) ii, iii only

b) i and ii only

d) iii only

Explanation

The Organized sector employees are provided with job security and receive higher wages than those of the unorganized sectors. The enterprises which are not registered with the government are called as unorganized sectors.

15. Which of the benefits are enjoyed by the employees of organized sectors?

a) Fixed working hours

c) Paid holidays

b) Medical allowances

d) all the above

Explanation

Organized sector gives good salary, fixed working hours, paid holidays and provides medical allowances and insurances also.

16. Assertion (A): The Employment in Unorganized sectors is not fixed and regular.

Reasoning(R): The Employees of unorganized sectors are not provided with any special Benefits.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is False but R is True.

d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

In the Unorganized sector, the employment is not fixed and regular. They do not enjoy any special benefits or job security.

17. Choose the incorrect sentences regarding the unorganized sector.

i) Jobs of unorganized sectors are low paid and often regular.

ii) They have paid holidays.

iii) Some of the large scale industries are also included in this sector.

a) i only

c) ii and iii only

b) i and ii only

d) All the above

Explanation

The unorganized sector of the economy characterized by the household manufacturing activities and small scales Industry. Jobs here are low paid and often regular. They don't have paid leave, holiday and leave due to sickness and so on.

18. Which of these sectors are involved with majority of people?

a) Organized sector

c) both a and b

b) Unorganized sector

d) none of the above

Explanation

The unorganized sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street, doing repair work and so on.

19. Which ministry controls the functions of NSSO?

a) Ministry of Statistics

b) Ministry of Home Affairs

c) Ministry of Human Resource and Development

d) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Explanation

NSSO stands for National Sample Survey Organization. It is the organization under the Ministry of Statistics of the government of India.

20. State the functions of NSSO

- a) It conducts socioeconomic surveys on Employment.
- b) Deciding the topics to be surveyed.
- c) Conducting the Annual survey of Industries every year.
- d) All the above**

Explanation

NSSO is the organization under the ministry of Statistics of the Indian government.

Functions of NSSO:

- 1. It conducts socioeconomic surveys on various subjects like employment, consumer expenditure, health, unemployment and medical services etc.
- 2. It decides the topics to be covered in a particular survey found.
- 3. It conducts annual survey of Industries every year.
- 4. It gives every year reports on status of estimation of agriculture production in India.

21. How many types of sectors are classified based on the ownership of the assets?

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) 5

Explanation

Economic activities are classified into Public and Private Sector based on who owns assets and is responsible for the delivery of services.

22. Choose the correct sentences

- i) Public sectors are profit motive.
- ii) Private Individuals own the assets in Private sectors.
- iii) TATA Steels is a Public sector Organization.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) i and ii only

b) ii only

d) none of the above

Explanation

Differences between the Public Sector and Private Sector		
S. No.	Public Sector	Private Sector
1	Service motive	Profit motive
2	Government owns the assets	Private individuals own the assets
3	Wages are paid by the government	Wages are paid by the owner of private enterprises.

23. Which of these are included in the Public sectors?

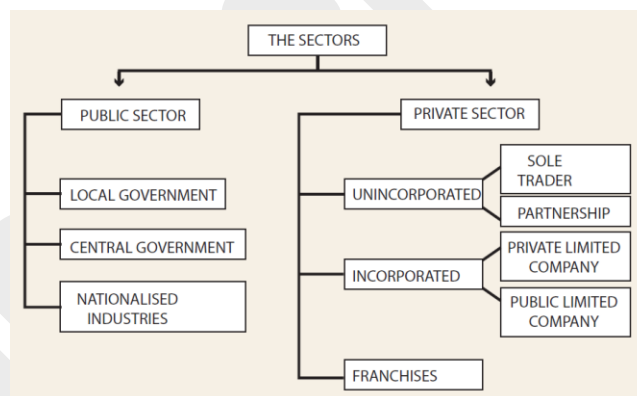
a) Local Government

c) Central Government

b) Nationalized Industries

d) All the above

Explanation



24. What are the major objectives of 1991 Industrial policy?

a) De-licensing of Industries

b) Liberalized policy towards Foreign Capital and Technology

c) Great Support to Small scale Industries

d) All the above

Explanation

The New Industrial policy, 1991 seeks to liberate the industry from the licensing systems and encourage foreign participation in India's Industrial development.

25. Which year Industrial policy classified three sectors of Industries in India?

- a) Industrial policy, 1948
- b) Industrial policy, 1980
- c) **Industrial policy, 1956**
- d) Industrial policy, 1969

Explanation

Industrial policy of India, 1956 started a classification of industries also called as Reservation of Industries. Schedule A had industries with center's Monopoly. Schedule B had State Industries to develop and private sector was to expand the industry. Schedule C had all the left over Industries which were to be developed by the private sector.

26. Which one is called as the Magna Carta of Economic reforms in India?

- a) **Industrial policy of 1991**
- b) Industrial policy of 1977
- c) Industrial policy of 1973
- d) Industrial policy of 1980

Explanation

The Magna Carta of economic reforms in India is the 1991 industrial policy. Prior to this policy India had a closed economy which did not allow taking part in world trade. The Major industries were controlled by Union government and private venture has to be licensed through the Centre. This policy made a great change in these policies.

27. Which is the most common type of unincorporated sector?

- a) **Sole Trader**
- b) Private Limited company
- c) Franchise
- d) Partnership companies

Explanation

The Most common type of unincorporated business is the sole Trader. A sole Trader owns all the business assets personally and is responsible for the business debts.

28. What are the types of incorporated companies in India?

- a) **2**
- b) 5
- c) 3
- d) 7

Explanation

An incorporated company in India is classified into two major types as Private Limited Company and Public Limited Companies.

29. The Definition of private Limited company must include

- i) Restricts the right to transfer its shares
 - ii) Limits the number of members to 300.
 - iii) Prohibits any public invitation to subscribe for any securities of the company.
- a) i only c) ii and iii only
b) ii only d) i and iii only

Explanation

The Private Company under the Act is provided with the basics as it restricts the rights to transfer its shares and except in case of One Person Company, limits the number of its members to two hundred. It also prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any securities of the company.

30. Which of the change used to develop the working patterns of Employees?

- a) Change in Economic policies c) Changes in Government
b) Emerging Rural Industries d) **Change in the employment pattern**

Explanation

In recent years, there has been a change in the employment pattern and this has helped the employers to develop more flexible working patterns among their employees.

31. What are the trends followed in employment pattern?

- a) Increasing Self-employment c) Fewer Full time employees
b) Growth in part time employment d) All the above

Explanation

The Flexible working pattern changes follow some of the important trends for the development. The increase in self-employment and growth in part time employment. The Firms started using fewer full time employees and tends to offer more short term contracts.

32. Assertion (A): The Employers have developed the flexible working patterns of the
Employees.

Reasoning (R): These changes are mainly due to the life style of the people.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True and R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

In recent years there has been a change in the employment pattern and this helped the employers to develop more flexible working patterns among their employees. And this may be due to the lifestyle of the people.

33. Which sector has the largest employers in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Leather Industries
- c) Self Employment
- d) State Government

Explanation

Agriculture, despite a sharp decline in gross domestic product, continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu.

34. The Employment growth in Tamil Nadu has been mainly due to the _____ and _____ Sectors.

- a) Organized, Formal
- b) Private, Franchises
- c) unorganized, Informal
- d) State government, Formal

Explanation

Most of the employment growth in Tamil Nadu has been contributed by the unorganized and informal sectors.

35. Assertion (A): Agriculture in Tamil Nadu had a sharp growth in Gross domestic product.

Reasoning(R): The Non-Agriculture sectors are yet to generate employment in Tamil Nadu.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False and R is True.

d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Agriculture, despite a sharp decline in GDP of Tamil Nadu it continues to be the largest employer. This is because the non-agriculture sectors are yet to generate enough employment to affect a shift of labor force.

36. The Exact scenario of employment can also be known from the ____ level economy.

- a) Metropolitan
- b) Village
- c) Cosmopolitan
- d) City

Explanation

The Employment scenario can be understood not only from national and state level, but also from the study of the village economy.

37. Name the district in Tamil Nadu from which the scholars did case studies?

- a) Villupuram
- b) Kancheepuram
- c) Madurai
- d) Cuddalore

Explanation

Iruvelpattu is the village from the Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu from where many scholars studied for more than 100 years. The Occupation and many more details of the villagers are surveyed by many scholars.

38. What is the other name of Iruvelpattu village?

- a) Slater village
- b) Gilbert village
- c) Survey Village
- d) none of the above

Explanation

Iruvelpattu village of Villupuram district in Tamil Nadu is also known as Slater village as Gilbert Slater was the first scholar to study this village.

39. From which of these universities Gilbert Slater did the case study in Tamil Nadu?

- a) University of Madras
- b) University of Bombay
- c) Calcutta University
- d) Calicut University

Explanation

Gilbert Slater was the first scholar working in the University of Madras to go with his students to study the Iruvelpattu village.

40. In which year Gilbert Slater did Case study in Iruvelpattu village?

- a) 1912
- b) 1910
- c) 1916
- d) 1908

Explanation

Gilbert Slater did the first case study in Iruvelpattu village in the year 1916.

41. How did the government of Tamil Nadu brought social awareness to the village people?

- a) Primary Health care
- b) Public distribution systems
- c) Providing schools
- d) All the above

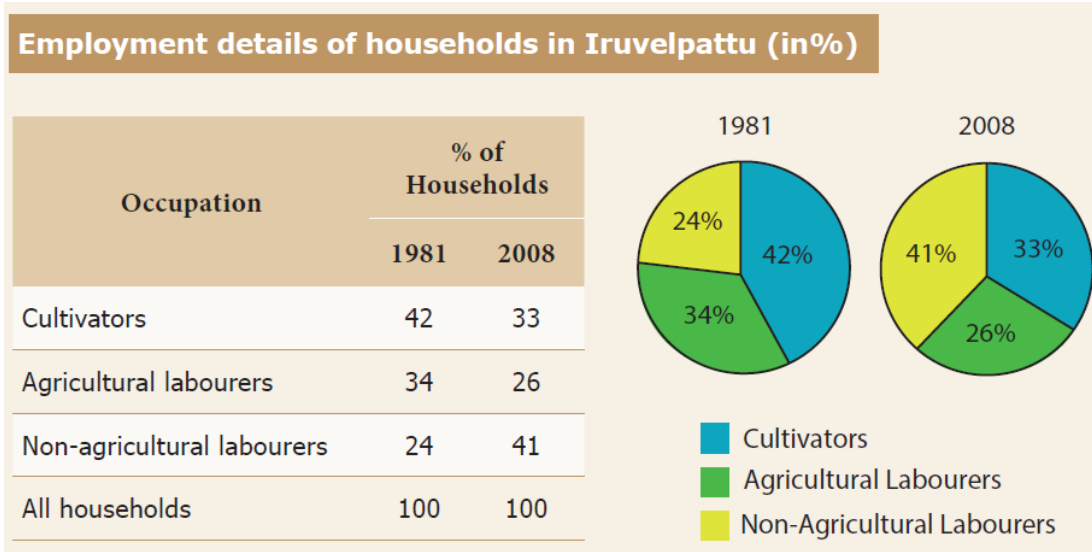
Explanation

It was clearly observed that the government brought social security awareness among the people of the village through primary health care, provision of schools and maintaining the public distribution systems.

42. In which of these sectors there was a major increase in laborers from 1981 to 2008 of Iruvelpattu village?

- a) Agricultural sectors
- b) Cultivators
- c) Non- Agricultural sectors
- d) organized sectors

Explanation



43. What is the formula to calculate the Unemployment Rate in India?

- a) $1000 \times (\text{No of Unemployed persons} / \text{Labor Force})$
- b) $100 \times (\text{No of Employed persons} / \text{Labor force})$
- c) $\text{No of Unemployed persons} / \text{Total Population}$
- d) $1000 \times (\text{No of Employed persons} / \text{Total population})$

Explanation

Unemployment rate is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the Labor force.

44. Which state has the highest Unemployment rates in August 2019 in India?

- a) Haryana
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Tripura
- d) Jharkhand

Explanation

Haryana has the highest unemployment rate in India with 28.7% for the year 2019.

45. Which Country has the lowest Unemployment rates in the world?

- a) United Arab Emirates
- b) Germany
- c) Thailand
- d) France

Explanation

Thailand has the lowest unemployment rate in the world with 0.70% for the year 2019.

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