

## FAQ's

**Q.1)** What is the gross national product(GNP)?

**Ans:** When we consider what we pay for our imports and get from our exports we find that there are some net earnings for the country which may be positive (if we have exported more in value terms than imported) or negative (if imports exceeded exports in value terms) or zero (if exports and imports were of the same value). When we add this earning (plus or minus) from foreign transactions, what we get is called the country's gross national product for that year.

**Q.2)** What are the different industrial divisions for all economic activities?

**Ans:** All economic activities can be divided into eight different industrial divisions. They are

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Mining and Quarrying
- (iii) Manufacturing
- (iv) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
- (v) Construction
- (vi) Trade
- (vii) Transport and Storage and
- (viii) Services.

**Q.3)** What is seasonal unemployment?

**Ans:** When there is no work to do on farms, men go to urban areas and look for jobs. This kind of unemployment is known as seasonal unemployment. This is also a common form of unemployment prevailing in India.

**Q.4)** Write a short note on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (2005).

**Ans:** The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 promises 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to all adult members of rural households who volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The families, which are living below poverty line, will be covered under the scheme. This scheme is one of the many measures that the government implements to generate employment for those who are in need of jobs in rural areas.

**Q.5)** What are the programmes called that the government implements, aimed at alleviating poverty?

**Ans:** Many programmes that the government implements, aimed at alleviating poverty, are through employment generation. They are also known as employment generation programmes.

**Q.6)** Define unemployment?

**Ans:** Unemployment as a situation in which all those who, owing to lack of work, are not working but either seek work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or express their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remunerations.

**Q.7)** Define worker-population ratio.

**Ans:** Worker-population ratio is an indicator which is used for analysing the employment situation in the country. This ratio is useful in knowing the proportion of population that is actively contributing to the production of goods and services of a country. If the ratio is higher, it means that the engagement of people is greater; if the ratio for a country is medium, or low, it means that a very high proportion of its population is not involved directly in economic activities.

**Q.8)** Who is a worker?

**Ans:** All those who are engaged in economic activities, in whatever capacity — high or low, are workers. Even if some of them temporarily abstain from work due to illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions, they are also workers.

**Q.9)** What are public sector establishments?

**Ans:** All the public sector establishments and those private sector establishments which employ hired workers are called formal sector establishments.

**Q.10)** What are the categories of workforce?

**Ans:** Workforce can be divided into two categories:

- workers in formal sector and which are also referred to as organised sectors.
- workers in informal sectors, which are also referred to as unorganised sectors.