

**Short Questions & Answers on term Paper for 3rd yr. Economics (Hons.)
Students**

1. Mention the Salient features of MGNREGA

- It provides legal guarantee of wage employment to the adult members of rural households who are willing to do unskilled manual labour subject to a maximum of 100 days per household
- Applicable for all villages in the District
- Every rural household has the right to register under MGNREGA
- Job cards issued to every household registered under MGNREGA
- Job cards issued within 15 days from the date of receipt of application for the job card registration
- The registered job card holders can seek employment by giving a group / individual application
- A minimum of 10 job seekers shall apply to sanction a new work under MGNREGA
- Employment provided by sanctioning one of the works under “Shelf of Works” as identified and prioritized by the village community within 15 days from the date of receipt of applications for providing employment under MGNREGA
- The village community has the right to choose works under 8 permissible categories of works
- “Shelf of works” will be identified by the village community for 5 yrs which can be taken up in their villages as per the job demand and entitled persondays
- The works proposed by the village community cannot be altered by anyone unless they are not in conformity with the guidelines of MGNREGA
- The work shall be provided within 5 kms jurisdiction from the village

- If the work provided is beyond 5 Kms, the job seekers shall be given 10% of the minimum wages as additional amount.

2. Do you think that total employment has increased in the year 2011-12 compared to the previous years under NREGA scheme in West Bengal?

NREGA scheme is the most accessible approach in rural India for poverty alleviation through employment generation. Under this scheme employment has been substantially increased in the year 2011-12.

3. Is there any considerable variation of labour force participation in India between rural & urban India during the post reform period?

Longer term trend shows that female labour force participation declined as evident from 68th NSSO round. Despite strong economic growth in the 2000s, labour force participation of women remains low in India.

4. What are the determining factors of women's' labour force participation in India?

women's' labour force participation is determined to a large extent by caste, religion, marital status and other sociocultural norms, which operate at multiple levels in society and restrict women's mobility and access to wage employment in the formal labour market.

5. How does women's' labour force participation positively affect economic growth?

Women's participation in employment can help to reduce gender inequality, thereby empowering women and thereby empowering women and contributing to their capacity to exert choice and decision-making power and agency in key domains of their lives.

6. Mention four important aspects of Demographic Dividend.

Four important aspects of demographic dividends are: Human Capital, Labour supply, Savings and increasing domestic demand.

7. What is Demographic Dividend?

If an economy passes through a phase where its share of working age population (mainly 15-60 years) is rising than its non-working population (0-14 years & 60+ years) then the economy enjoys demographic dividend.

8. Name the world's Jute Producing countries.

The leading Jute Producing countries are India, Bangladesh, Nepal.

9. Indicate the problems faced by Indian Jute Industry.

The Indian Jute industry has faced the following problems as mentioned below.

- A. Facing Stiff competition
- B. Low Yield per Area
- C. Lower Productivity
- D. Unavailability of Substitute Materials

10. Discuss the measures undertaken by the Govt. to boost Jute production in India.

Govt. has implemented following schemes and measures to support the jute manufacturing units.

- A. Procuring of Jute at minimum support price
- B. Various schemes implemented by the National Jute Board for market development
- C. Providing incentive schemes for acquisition of plants & Machinery
- D. Launching incentive scheme for acquisition of plants & Machinery for survival of jute industry & jute diversified products.

11. What is the necessity behind establishment of small-scale industries?

Establishment of small-scale industries are important because it helps to increase employment and economic development in India. It helps to reduce poverty, unemployment and puts emphasis on cottage industries.

12. Mention the main source of data for small scale industries.

Ministry of Micro, Small and medium Enterprises, Govt. of India published by RBI in Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy.

13. What are the important characteristics of informal sector?

The workers belonging to informal sector do not have any job security. They are paid low wages. The workers are not in civilized working conditions. As the wage and income is too low in the informal sector, the families in the informal sector face the problem of proper housing and thus a fall in their standard of living creates vicious circle of poverty.

14. What is the objective of setting up National Commission for Enterprises in Unorganised sector (NCEUS) in the year 2004?

NCEUS aims to address the issues faced by the informal sector in relation to informal employment. The informal workers can enhance their skills through state sponsored training programmes. The Govt. can also provide easy credit & microloans in order to boost production in the informal sector.

15. Mention the sources from which domestic saving can generate?

Domestic saving comprises three important sectors----- a) Household sectors b) Private sectors c) Public sectors