1. Newly emerging jobs are found in which sector and why?
Newly emerging jobs are found mostly in the service sector in India. Sector is a backbone of other two sectors. They provide support to the primary and secondary sector.
People are providing more importance to the betterment of their facilities for service sector needs more employment. Most of the startups make in India and skill India programs are also coming under service sector.

2. What is meant by jobless growth how does it happen?
If an economy produce more goods and services without generating employment it is called jobless growth. This phenomenon is witnessed in India in late 1990.
There is an overall acceleration in the growth rate of GDP in the economy which is not accompanied by the commensurate expansion of employment opportunities.
The improvement in Science and Technology leads to the less number of human effort to produce more goods and services.
3. Why is it not easy to maintain the employment growth rate?
In India the employment growth rate of 2 % is found and it is very difficult to enhance the employment growth rate the rate of investment and choice of Technology determine the growth rate of employment. Verses on growth of the economy has resulted in jobless growth growth of the economy after the reforms which put emphasis on industrialisation has failed to absorb such a large addition to labour force.

4. The nature of employment is multifaceted in India elaborate.
The given statement about employment in India is absolutely correct.
It is because of the variation duration of employment some people are employed throughout the year where as others are employed only for a few months.
We have rural workers and urban workers rural work force is higher than the urban counterpart counterpart.
70 percentage of the workers are men and the rest are women.
Women workers are one third of the rural workforce and they are one fifth of the urban workforce in urban areas.
Many workers do not get fair wages or payment for work rendered by them underpaid / exploited.
Women employees are also highly exploited, some women workers used in the domestic work are not even considered as workers.

5. Why should we generate more employment in formal sector?
Necessary to generate more employment in the formal sector because Those who work in the informal sector do not get any regular income and do not get any protection from the government.
Workers are dismissed without any compensation.
Outdated technology is used so do not maintain any accounts.
The living condition of workers very poor.
Those who work in the formal sector are more.
The formal sector workers are enjoying the benefits and facilities.
They are protected by the labour laws. So we should generate more employment opportunities in the formal sector.

6. NREGA was providing better relief to the unemployed people. justify.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 /NREGA now known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
It was passed by the government to generate employment for those who need of jobs in rural areas.
It promise 100 days of guaranteed wage Thanks to all adult members of rural household who volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
The families which are living below poverty line are coverd in this scheme.
The scheme provides an assurance of hundred days job for the unemployment pension to the people.

7. Classify the Indian work force.
The workforce is classified into two categories of workers in formal and informal sectors.
All the public sector establishments and those private sector establishments which employee 10 hired workers or more are called formal sector establishment.
The informal sector include farmers agricultural labourers owners of small Enterprises or people working in other Enterprises and also self employed workers.
The workforce can be classified even as the workforce of secondary tertiary and primary sector.
The permanent workers Steel workers skilled workers and skilled workers are some other types.

8. Give four suggestions to generate employment in rural areas.
Development of non farm activities like reclamation work Machine repair rural Transport Service creation of public assets construction etc.
Diversification of activities
Development of village handicraft and cottage industries as they have larger potential to absorb the work force
Encouraging the informal sector.
9. What are the sources of data available on employment in India?
Reports of Census in India
National Sample Survey organisation reports
Directorate General of employment and training data of registration with employment exchanges.
10. What is the difference between labour force participation rate and the workforce participation rate?
Labour force participation rate accounts for those who are willing to work but actually not working whereas work force participation rate does not account for those who are willing to work but actually working.
Participation rate is equal to total workforce divided by total population x 100.