

9th
January
2021
Saturday

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Date _____

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[M-30]

Economics Test

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Grade:- XIth

Q.1] Types of unemployment, explain in details.
Ans.

Unemployment is primarily divided into two :-

1] Rural unemployment.

This unemployment means the situation of rural people of age group 15-59 who are willing to work ^{at the prevailing wage} but are not getting the job opportunities.

It is further divided into two types:-

a] Seasonal unemployment :-

The unemployment which occurs during off season is called seasonal unemployment. eg. In agriculture labour is required for 6-7 months during monsoon, but for the rest of the year they are unemployed.

b] Disguised unemployment :-

This unemployment

means hidden unemployment where ^{more} ~~many~~ people are working in the field than the required's are. Hence, every one is unable to work upto their potential and earns less income. It results in zero marginal productivity.

i] Urban unemployment :-

This unemployment could be seen in urban areas, as men in industries are replaced by machines, this have created unemployment in urban areas.

It is further divided into :-

a] educated unemployment :-

even after having good educational qualification, many people are yet unemployed; they deserve a white collar job, but are not getting those opportunities, this mostly happens with graduates, post graduates, engineers, etc. This is called educated unemployment.

b] Industrial unemployment :-

This unemployment

occurs due to machines, which have replaced men in industries. This is called industrial unemployment.

It is further divided as :-

1] Technological unemployment :-

As technology is much developed, need of human labour has reduced a lot, this causes technological unemployment.

2] Structural unemployment :-

Due to changes in policy, demand and supply, industrial location; many people get unemployed, this is called structural unemployment.

3] Frictional unemployment :-

Due to power failure, shortage of raw material, strikes, breakdown of machines, etc people get unemployed for a short period, this is called frictional unemployment. It is temporary in nature.

4] Cyclic unemployment :-

Due to There

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There is fluctuations in the business economy like recession, inflation and depression. In inflation, labour requirement is more but in recession it is less. This causes cyclic unemployment.

Q.2] Causes of unemployment in India.
Ans.

i] Jobless growth:-

Since Independence, there has been a rapid ~~growth~~ economic growth whereas, in comparison, ~~the~~ employment growth is less.

ii] Increase in labour ^{force}:-

There has been a decrease in death rate and increase in birth rate resulting in huge population simultaneously increasing the labour force.

iii] Excessive use of machines:-

Due to ^{development} ~~increase~~ in technology, machines have replaced human resulting in unemployment.

iv] Lack of skill development programme :-

Industries require skilled labour which lacks in our country and hence causes unemployment because unskilled labour is ~~on~~ there in a huge quantity.

v] Expectation towards job :-

educated people expect white collar job but are not getting ^{such} opportunities, so they opt for self employment.

vi] Seasonal nature of agriculture :-

Agriculture requires labour ~~for~~ just for 6-7 months in a year during monsoon and for the rest of ^{the} time people remain unemployed.

vii] Slow rate of economic development :-

The rate of economic development is gradually ~~not~~ slow. It must be fast to create employment.

viii] Migration of rural population :-

During off season farmers migrate to cities and those rural people who are farmless also migrate to the city in search of job. City is not having much employment opportunities. Hence, migration of population goes vain and results in unemployment only.

Q.3] Steps taken by government to increase employment.

Ans.

i] Employment Guarantee Scheme :-

This scheme was launched in 1972, firstly by Maharashtra government to create employment opportunities for rural people.

ii] Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana :-

This scheme was launched in 1999 after restructuring Integrated Rural Development Programme [IRDP]. This scheme helps rural people to become self-employed.

iii] Swarna Jayanti Shehri Yojana :-

This scheme was launched in 1997 which helps urban people to get job and become employed.

iv] Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana :-

This scheme under the name of Prime minister helps people to become self employed. It was launched in 1993.

v] Training ^{rural} youth for skill development programme :-

This governmental scheme helps poor rural youth to get training of skill development programmes. Nearly two lakh youth is trained by the government each year.

vi] Jawahar Rozgar Yojana :-

This scheme, also known as Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojana, was launched on 1st April, 1989. It helps ~~to~~ rural people to get employed.

vii] Deen Dayal Upadhyay Guarantee Kaushalya Act :-

This governmental scheme launched in 2014 helps to generate employment for rural people.

viii] National policy of skill development and entrepreneurship :-

This scheme helps people to learn about entrepreneurship and be self-employed. It mainly focuses on women to get self-employed.

ix] Start-up India initiative :-

Under this scheme, youth is trained so that they can settle with start up and get employed.

x] Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 [MNREGA2005] :-

This scheme promises to provide 100 days of employment to people and would pay unemployment allowances if failed to provide employment.