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Q.1
Ans

1) Unemployment is a situation in which people in the age group of 15 to 59 yrs are able to work at the prevailing wages but unable to get work.

2) There are two types of unemployment -

a) Rural Unemployment.

b) Urban Unemployment.

a) There are two types of rural unemployment -

i) Seasonal Unemployment -

A large number of people remain unemployed during the off season. Agriculture is main occupation in rural which is seasonal. Rural people are employed for monsoon season. Hence, they are employed for 6-7 months.

ii) Disguised Unemployment -

It is also known as invisible unemployment where more people are working than actually required. There is output of zero marginal productivity. The excessive of people working in the same land is called as Disguised Unemployment.

b) Urban unemployment -

i) Educated Unemployment -

Where ~~or~~ people are educated and willing to work but they didn't get job opportunities. This unemployment mainly find in graduates, Post-graduates, Engineers etc. who are capable for white collar job but not getting job.

ii) Industrial Unemployment -

It arises due to technology development in the field of industry where men are removed and machines are working. The industry converting from labour intensive to capital intensive technique.

There are 4 types in Industrial Unemployment

- Technological Unemployment
- Frictional Unemployment
- Cyclical Unemployment
- Structural Unemployment

Q.2

Ans

Causes of unemployment in India are as following -

1) Jobless Growth -

Since Independence, the rate of growth of unemployment has been less than rate of economy. There widespread jobless people all over areas in the country.

2) Increase in the labour force

Death rate has decreased with the correspondence of high birth rate which leads to the population. It reduces unemployment due to technology.

3) Lack of skills development programme

Due to lack of skill development programmes, Vocational skills in India is less in India. Industries face problems of unskilled workers. Many programmes are essential for Employment opportunities.

4) Migration of rural population -

In search of new opportunities, rural people are coming to urban areas with the view of earn money.

5) Expectation towards Unemployment

Educated people expect white collar job which they fail to get about increase in population and competition. They don't get the job as compare to qualification hence, their skills get unused.

6) Excessive use of Machinery -

Due to maximum use of machines, it has removed men and labour from work which has created lot of unemployment in country.

7) Seasonal Nature of Agriculture -

Agriculture is seasonal and depends upon monsoon. If there is good monsoon, then labours are employed for 6-7 months. But in the off season, they get unemployed.

8) Slow rate of economic development -

The overall economic development is very slow. The reasons are -

a) Inadequate irrigation

b) Irrigation facilities

c) Poor fertilizers

d) Unsatisfactory growth of Infrastructure

e) Inadequate growth of Industrial sector.

Q.3

Ans

1) Employment Guarantee Scheme
It was firstly introduced by Maharashtra Government in 1972. This scheme was mainly introduced to provide job to rural poor people under this scheme. Government provides minimum job guarantee opportunities.

2) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna -

This scheme was launched in the April 1999, after restructuring of IRDP. It is Self employment scheme.

3) Training rural youth of Self-employment.

This scheme was launched in 1979 with the aim of tackling unemployment problem. The main aim was to give employment to 2 lakh people every year.

DATE: / /
PAGE No.

4) Jayanti Swarna Shahari rojgar yojna -
This scheme was launched in 1997 to provide employment for urban people. It provides self employment, urban and wage employment.

5) Pradhan mantri Rozgar yojna (PMRY)
This scheme was launched in 1993 to create and provide sustainable and self employment so that they can start their own business.

6) Mahatma Gandhi National rural Guarantee Scheme -

This scheme was launched in 2009. This scheme provides at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in the year of at least one member in rural household.

7) Start up India Initiative -

It was launched in January 2016 with inspiration to impact strength and motivate young talented people who are young generation of society.

8) Jawahar rojgar Yojna -

It was launched on 1st April 1989. The government announced the new wage rate employment scheme. It was in 120 backward districts.

9) Deen Dayal upadhyay Gramin Kaushalya Yojna 2014 -

This scheme was launched on 24th Sep. 2014. to give skill development training to the rural people in order to reduce poverty and create sustainable employment in rural areas.

10) National policy for skill development and Entrepreneurship 2015

This scheme was launched in 2009 to promote private sector units. The main aim is to promote entrepreneurship and encourage women to apply for the jobs.