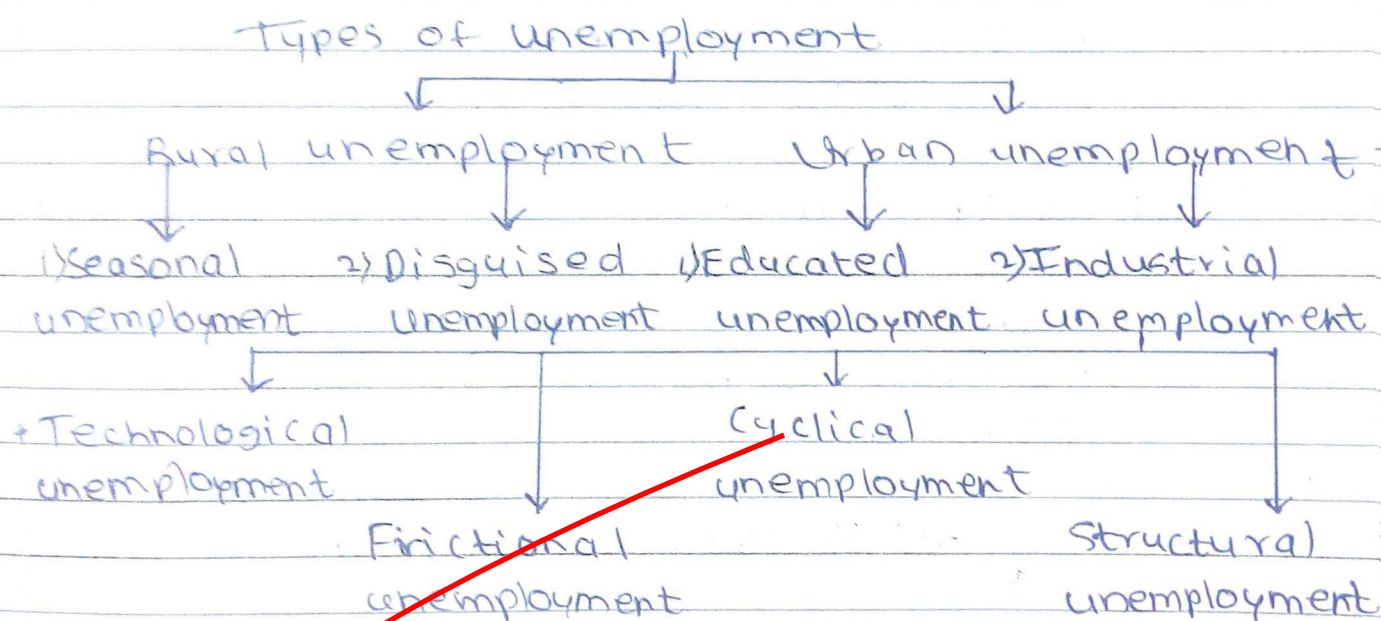


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Improved handwriting

Keep it up

- i) Normally any unproductive activity is said to be unemployed. In economics, unemployment is to be studied with respect to nature, working age group, demand for goods and supply of labour, prevailing wage rate.
- ii) Types of unemployment is divided as following chart.



A) Rural unemployment:-

I) Seasonal unemployment:-

A large number of people remain unemployed during the slack season or in the off season like agriculture is based on seasonal occupation which is depend upon monsoon. Hence they are employed only for 6-7 months.

Urban

II) Disguised unemployment:

It is also known as invisible unemployment. It is generally found in rural areas where actually 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 a disguised unemployment.

B) Urban unemployment

i) Educated unemployment: where people are educated and willing to work but they are not getting job opportunities. The type of unemployment is generally found in graduates post graduates, engineers etc. who are capable of white collar job but not getting job.

ii) Industrial unemployment:

It arises due to technological development in the field of industry, where the industry convert from labour intensive to capital intensive technique.

Industrial unemployment is further divided into 4 parts, as follows:

i) Technological unemployment

ii) Frictional unemployment

iii) Cyclical unemployment

iv) Structural unemployment

3.2)
Causes of unemployment in India is as follows;

i) Jobless growth:- Since independence the rate of growth of employment in India has been considerably less than the rate of economic growth. Hence there is widespread jobless people all over the areas in the country.

ii) Increase in the labour force: death rate has rapidly decline with the corresponding increase in the birth rate which has increased the population of the country and reduced employment due to entry of technology.

iii) Expectation towards the employment: Educated people always expect a white collar job which they fail to get due to increase in population and competition many youth remain unemployed because they don't get job as per their qualification. Hence their skills are unused & they themselves make them self employed.

iv) Seasonal nature of agriculture:

4) It means agriculture is seasonal and depends upon monsoon, fertility irrigation rain water harvesting. If there is good monsoon then agriculture is good for farmers but they work for only 6-7 months of the season and the rest of the time they are unemployed.

v) Slow rate of economic development:

The overall economic development of India is very slow. Inadequate irrigation facilities, fertilizers, unsatisfactory growth of infrastructure are all due to inadequate industrial expansion. As a result employment opportunities have not increased enough in the rural sector to absorb the growing labour force.

vi) migration of rural population: There has been a continuous migration of people from rural to urban areas in search of jobs. This has increased the problem of unemployment in urban areas.

vi) Lack of skill development programmes: Vocational Skill development courses which are compatible to India industry are comparatively less in number. So there is a dearth of skilled man power needed by the industry.