

1) Types of ~~un~~ unemployment

2) Rural unemployment

A)

- Seasonal unemployment: A large number of people remain unemployed during the slack season or in the off-season.

Agriculture being a seasonal occupation, farmers have to depend upon monsoon for cultivation.

Majority of the labour force in the agriculture remain unemployed for nearly 5-7 months in an year.

- Disguised unemployment: Disguised unemployment is also called invisible employment. In this case ~~labour~~ more people are hired and made to do work than required, in such a case productivity is not affected even if some labourers are withdrawn/fired, or if they leave.

The excessive pressure of land leads to disguised unemployment in Rural areas.

1.) educated unemployment : when people are educated and willing to work but do not get Job because of the few factors like . lack of Job abundance .
In This type of ~~un~~ unemployment is found among matriculateds , under-ground graduates , graduates and post-graduates , casual approach to education , imbalance between Job opportunities and ~~the~~ number of educated youth , preference for white collar Job , lack of employable skills , lack of awareness , about ~~the~~ available educational opportunities are the main reason for unemployment ~~among~~ ~~among~~ among educated youth in India .

2.) Industrial employment :

It refers to unemployment in the industrial sector the unemployed workers may be skilled or unskilled . This is generally a form of open unemployment . slow industrial growth , rapid growth of population , lack of training facilities , low adaptability to modern tech

2.) causes of unemployment

- ~~Job~~-Jobless growth: since Independent, the rate of growth of employment in India has been considerably ~~set~~ less than the rate of economic growth, moreover, the rate of economic growth has not been adequate ~~eq~~ enough to absorb the increasing labour force. As a result, there is widespread ~~unemployment~~ unemployment.
- Increase in labour force: Death rate has rapidly declined without a corresponding fall in birth rate, therefore country has registered an ~~un~~ unprecedented population growth, this was naturally followed by an equally large expansion in labour force leading to unemployment.

- Lack of skill development programmes: Vocational skill development courses which are compatible to Indian Industry are comparatively less in number, so, there is a dearth of skilled man power needed by the industry

3.) measures taken by government to generate employment

1.) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana: This scheme was launched in April, 1999 after Restructuring the integrated Rural development Programme (IRDP) and ~~it~~ allied scheme

2.) Swarna Jayanti Sahasra Rajgar Yojana

: This scheme was launched in December, 1997. It provides gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed. It included self employment, work self-employment program, skill training for employment

promotion and urban wage employment programme, for this scheme central government shares 75% of the cost and state governments share 25% of the

- Start up Indian Initiative: It was introduced in Jan 2016 with an aspiration to impart more "strength and inspiration to the talented young generations of Indians to do something new for India and humanity"