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Introduction

In recent years most of the nation of the world are facing economic and social problems like poverty, unemployment, inflation and depression. World is worried about these problems. It is a fact that each nation has tried to solve these problems in their own manners but still now, these problems cannot be solved. Developed and developing countries have economically developed but could not attain full employment. As a result, unemployment has become a global problem today. In India also, problem of unemployment is a long term issue. That is why in plans the objective of removal of unemployment is prioritised. But even after economic development the problem of unemployment has increased instead of declining. This is a limitation of our planning system. In developing India, on one hand high population growth rate and on the other hand insufficient economic development made problem of unemployment more serious.

6.1 Meaning of Unemployment

In common parlance, unemployment is a situation where a person is willing to work but doesn't get work. Unemployment is not only a problem of labour but other factors of production can also be unemployed. But commonly unemployment is seen in relation to labour only. So here, we will define unemployment keeping in mind labour.

According to Prof. Pigou, "A person can be called unemployed only when he is willing to work but is not able to find work."

In short unemployment is 'a situation where a person is ready and capable of working at current wage rate but does not get work.'

According to above definition at current wage rate, a person is eager and ready to work but is deprived of work then he is said to be "unwilling unemployment" or "compulsory nature of unemployment." Similarly, if a person is not willing and ready to work and not getting work then he is not said to be unemployed. This type of person is said to be voluntary unemployed. According to this definition, children, elderly people, weak people and people who do not want to work, are not part of the active work force but cannot be said unemployed. This voluntary unemployment is not a problem.

The term unemployment is understood in terms of supply of active work force. Active work force supply includes people in the age group of 15 to 64 years. From the meaning of unemployment it can be said that unwilling unemployment or compulsory unemployment is only a problem. In India also unemployment has become a serious economic problem.

An unemployed person is economically dependent and cannot live in society with dignity. That is why problem of unemployment is not only an economic problem but can create social, ethical and political problems.

6.2 Types of Unemployment

While discussing the nature or types of unemployment, it is necessary to know the nature of economy. Because the nature of unemployment is different in developed and developing economy. Generally in developed countries, lack of effective demand resulted from trade cycle creates unemployment. This is mainly for short term. In developed countries, generally, we find cyclical and frictional unemployment, which can be solved by increasing effective demand. Whereas in country like India because of high population growth rate, labour supply constantly increases but on the other hand because of structural limitations employment rate rises at a lower pace which gives rise to the problem of unemployment. That means unemployment in India is structural in nature and for long term. This can be solved by introducing economic, social and political changes or through developing infra-structural facilities.

To know the nature and types of unemployment, Shri Raj Krishna committee Report in 2011-12 has given four measures.

(1) Time : If any person has willingness and capacity to work but does not get work for more than 28 hours a week, he is said to be intensively unemployed. But those who are employed for more than 28 hours and less than 42 hours in a week then they are considered as less intense unemployed.

(2) Income : When a person gets very less income which cannot solve the problem of his poverty then from income point of view, he is poor. In rural India, specially this type of poverty is seen.

For example a person required ₹ 30,000/- per month for satisfying the needs of his family, but earning only ₹ 15,000/- or less than that, from his present job.

(3) Willingness : When a person is eligible of getting good job but she/he does not get job

as per her/his eligibility, and accepts lower cader job, and gets very less income from this job then he is underemployed. e.g., if C.A. has to work as clerk.

(4) Productivity : When a labourer is working with less than his actual productivity then production is less than his productive capacity.

e.g., a person can make 20 meter clothes in a day but gets a job where he can make only 10 m clothes.

According to above measuring rods, unemployment can be divided in following types :

6.2.1 Open Unemployment :

Meaning : Those individuals who are ready to work at current wage rate and posses qualifications too, but do not get any job are said to be 'fully unemployed or openly unemployed'.

Commonly, the country in which labour supply increases fast and the process of urbanisation is also fast, over there, high rate of full unemployment can be seen. This type of unemployment is seen more in cities than in villages. Open unemployed people are those who migrate from villages to cities in search of job. People suffering from open unemployment are educated or less trained / skilled persons.

People with open unemployment cannot work and cannot get work, but such people consume goods and spend. Hence, they become a burden and reason for low productivity. Open unemployment can be seen more among the age group of 15 to 25 years.

To get proper number of open unemployed people is very difficult, still there are three methods :

(1) Through Registration in Employment Exchange Centres (2) Throgh Sample Survey for Labour Supply (3) Through Census

6.2.2 Underemployment :

Meaning : When labourers cannot utilize their capabilities fully and for certain period accept less capable job is said to be underemployed.

When a labourer is willing and ready to work for certain years or days but gets job for less than those hours or days then he is said to be underemployed. For example, a labourer working in industry or agricultural land gets work only for 5 hours instead of 8 hours, then he is said to be underemployed. According to this meaning, in rural India the seasonal unemployment in agricultural sector is a type of underemployment. Because the labourer in agriculture sector gets work only during sowing and harvesting season, is unemployed rest of the time. Indian agriculture is based on monsoon and due to limited irrigational facilities, agricultural sector faces seasonal nature of unemployment.

Similarly many individuals do not get jobs according to their degrees, they accept degraded job that is also called underemployment. e.g. a person with the degree of computer engineer works in a garage.

6.2.3 Disguised Unemployment :

Disguised unemployment means hidden unemployment. This type of unemployment is very common in developing economies like India.

Meaning : In any activity if too many persons are employed at the given level of technology, and when a few persons are removed from work, the total production does not change, then there exists disguised unemployment.

It could also be defined as, Given, the resources and technique of production, in over-populated developing economies, agriculture sector has zero marginal productivity, then such countries are said to have disguised unemployment.

In relation to above definition, it can be said that disguised unemployment has zero marginal productivity.

In India, population is constantly increasing. Hence, people demanding employment is also increasing at a higher rate. But in India, poor development of sectors other than agriculture puts heavy burden on agriculture sector for employment, if the surplus labourers are removed from agriculture sector then also agriculture production will not decrease. As the marginal productivity of these labourers are zero, they are said to be disguisedly unemployed. In cities also, in industries and business this kind of disguised unemployment is seen. Commonly, the business where labour is borne by the families themselves and wages are not paid in monetary terms, in such a case, disguised unemployment takes place.

e.g. If 10 hectare land is to be optimally used then maximum 5 labourers can be employed. But due to unavailability of work, anywhere else, the other 3 members of family also join the same work. But even after they join, the total production does not increase at all, then the other three labourers are called disguisedly unemployed. These labourers visibly do not seem to be unemployed but because the marginal productivity is zero there is a disguised unemployment.

6.2.4 Cyclical Unemployment :

In a capitalist type of economy, investors and saving class are distinct classes and so that, it creates disequilibrium. As a result, sometimes economy faces prosperity and sometimes depression. During prosperity there is a high investment, production, income, employment in the economy. When economy faces depression then there is a reduction in the demand of goods and services. Due to reduction in effective demand, industries have to reduce production or shut down the production and many labourers are retrenched from work. So here, depression becomes the reason for unemployment.

So this type of unemployment is called cyclical or depressive unemployment or trade cycle unemployment.

America experienced severe depression during 1929-30 and its effect was faced by many countries of the world. That is why this depression was known as a Great Depression. Presently also, sometimes developed countries like America, England faces this type of unemployment. In

India, due to capitalist market mechanism, every now and then cyclical unemployment is seen. Indian diamond industry faces this type of unemployment.

To solve the problem of cyclical unemployment the state should invest in productive and developmental activities and provide employment to maximum people and try to increase their income levels. With increase in income, effective demand will increase and production will increase. With increase in production, employment will increase. As a result the problem of cyclical unemployment will reduce.

6.2.5 Frictional Unemployment :

Meaning : When in production process, because of changes in demand or production or due to change in taste and preferences or new technology, new goods enter in the market and unemployment arises, then this unemployment is called frictional unemployment.

In a developed nation when old production system is replaced by a new production system then the units with old production system face economic loss and shut down. As a result, the labourers working in those units remain unemployed till they don't learn the work according to the new technology. This unemployment is for a short term.

e.g. When smart phone replaced old mobile phones then the labourers engaged in production, sales and service of old mobile phones became unemployed. This is frictional unemployment.

6.3 Causes of Unemployment

In India the information regarding unemployment is published by Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation, National Sample Survey and journal published by Employment Exchange Reports. Bhagwati Committee was established to study the problem of unemployment and it clearly talks about magnitude and causes of unemployment.

To improve the rate of economic development of a country and to solve the problem of unemployment, in 1951 planned steps were taken but problem of unemployment became more severe.

At the end of Planning, the level of employment can be known from the following information. At the end of the first five year plan, 53 lac people were unemployed which increased to 304 lacs at the end of the fifth five year plan and 348.5 lacs at the end of the ninth five year plan.

From the above information, it can be seen that India faces extensive unemployment and it is increasing day by day which is a serious problem. The reasons for high unemployment are high rate of increase in labour supply, slow rise in employment opportunities, low savings and investment and limitations of education system. Let us examine the reasons of unemployment in India.

6.3.1 High Rate of Population Growth

In India, size of population and high rate of population growth is noticed.

Because of high growth rate of population, there is a tremendous increase in the size of population. With this, labour supply also increases rapidly and there is a continuous increase in

new labourers, in search of employment in labour market. But simultaneously, there is a slow rise in employment opportunities which increases the problem of unemployment and underemployment.

According to one estimate, in India each year there is an increase in population by 1.70 crores which is more than total population of Australia. So, with this much increase in population and lack of employment opportunities, its obvious that unemployment will rise. The rate of growth of employment is much lesser than the population growth rate in India, which gives rise to the problem of unemployment and it keeps on increasing.

6.3.2 Slow Rise in Employment Opportunities

Increase in employment and economic growth rate has strong relationship. But during planning periods, there was continuous increase in economic growth but we failed in creating employment opportunities which shows that "Economic growth has remained jobless growth."

In first three decades of planning, India attained 3.5 percent of economic growth. This growth rate increased to 7.6 % in 10th five year plan and 7.8 % in 11th five year plan but still number of unemployed kept increasing. Even after planned economic growth, opportunities cannot be created for old and new entrants. Green revolution in agriculture sector remained limited to certain areas and sector other than agriculture observed slow growth. Employment cannot be created as per labour supply, which increased unemployment.

6.3.3 Low rate of Savings and Investments

Indian planning has increased national income but simultaneously population growth rate also increased. As a result, per capita income increased at a lower rate than national income. Due to low per capita income and expenses in satisfying basic needs of burdensome population kept saving and investments at a lower rate. Because of low rate of investment in industry, agriculture or other sector, they could not create much employment opportunities which increased the problem of unemployment.

6.3.4 Capital Intensive Production Technique

There is a scarcity of capital and abundance of labour in India. In these circumstances, to solve the problem of unemployment, labour intensive techniques of production should have been adopted but from the second five year plan, India has adopted development of heavy and basic industries. In planning schemes also in place of capital intensive technique, labour intensive technique was given less importance. In agriculture and industries, mechanisation was adopted which increased employment at slow rate. In industrial sector also to increase productivity and to get security against organised labour unions, such a policy is adopted which saves labour. Other than that railway, irrigation, roads, construction and public sector of state also uses capital intensive technique. As a result, unemployment problem has become acute. That is why Bhagwati Committee and Venkatraman Committee which was formed to study unemployment also recommended to use less of mechanisation.

6.3.5 Lack of Vocational Education

In India, one reason for a high educational unemployment is ineffective educational system. Those who can work according to the changing working atmosphere in every sector, such type of workers are not created. With the objective of increasing economic growth rate, technology and mechanisation has been adopted by industries and agriculture. So such labourers are required who have knowledge of these techniques, but the present education system is opposite to that. Hence, skilled labourers are few because of lack of vocational education. Present education failed in mental and physical formation of human being even after acquiring education, a person is incapable of self employment and suffers from problem of unemployment.

6.3.6 Lack of Manpower Planning

In India during planning period manpower is not planned rightly. The type of labour which is in demand presently in India, availability of similar type of labour supply is not possible, as that kind of human resource planning is not found in the education system. Education has been made a widespread activity without estimation of kind and number of labour requirement. As a result, every year lakhs of educated youth obtain degrees. As they lack knowledge and training required in present economic development, they are unemployed even after being educated.

This is direct result of lack of planning of human resource. In many cases, due to lack of employment opportunities the doctors and engineers with high degree, go to foreign countries because of not getting suitable work in our country.

During British rule, gold used to move from India to Britain. This one sided movement is called "Drain of Gold." Similarly presently Indian intelligence is moving from India to abroad. This one sided movement is called "Drain of Brain".

6.3.7 Inefficiency of Public Sector

After independence, public sector was given more importance than private sector. There is an immense increase seen in number of public sectors and investments there of.

The quantity of employment generation estimated from public sectors, was not able to generate more employment because of its low productivity. Employment oriented private sectors were controlled, for the development of public sector. Moreover, private sector development was neglected and so there was less employment generation and unemployment increased.

6.3.8 Negligence Towards Agriculture Sector

India is an agricultural country and most of its population resides in villages. This population is dependent on agriculture for employment. So, agriculture planning should be such that could generate more employment, but in India's economic development policy, more emphasis is given to other sector than agriculture. As agriculture was given less importance, it could not develop

effectively and the planning related to agriculture sector failed to generate more employment. Advantage of Green Revolution is enjoyed by few states like Punjab, Haryana. So, overall employment could not be created in agriculture sector. Burden of population, lack of irrigation facilities, lack of agricultural finance, uncertainty of monsoon and few other uncertainties are responsible for poor development of agriculture.

In rural area, non-agricultural sectors are not developed properly. That is why rural labourers who are dependent on agriculture, face high rate of seasonal and disguised unemployment.

6.3.9 Low Mobility of Workers :

In many circumstances lack of mobilisation among labourers, is also a reason for unemployment. In India, due to social reasons, family relations, language, religion, casteism, culture, lack of information, lack of transportation facilities and problem of housing are few reasons which restrain mobilisation and increase problem of unemployment.

People with higher education are not interested in going to rural areas, backward areas even if they get employment. These people expect to get employment in urban area which, if not satisfied they would prefer to remain unemployed. Attraction towards urban life and urban facilities do not show readiness among people to go to rural areas for employment.

6.3.10 Lack of Infrastructural Facilities

In rural areas because of lack of infrastructural facilities, unemployment has become a major problem. In rural area lack of transportation facilities, lack of proper roads, lack of education, health and electricity facilities are the reasons of low generation of employment. As such, in rural areas for industries there are availability of labourers at low wages and easy availability of raw materials for agro-based industries but due to lack of continuous and required electricity, industrialists do not wish to establish industries in rural areas, as a result new employment cannot arise and unemployment exist.

Apart from the above reasons, in India, lack of national employment policy, lack of conducive environment for development of industries and trade, under utilisation of natural resources are also responsible for increase in unemployment.

6.4 Measures to Reduce Unemployment

After understanding the extent and reasons of unemployment in India, it is clear that the problem of unemployment is becoming serious day by day. From its reasons, it will be easier to find out its solution. The problem of unemployment is not only economic, it also gives rise to social, moral and psychological issues. From political point of view also this problem is serious. That is why in India right from the first five year plan, one major objective is, to reduce unemployment. Specially from the fifth and the sixth five year plan the prime objective is the reduction of unemployment. In the eighth five year plan, it was thought to make Right to

employment as fundamental right and changes could be made in constitution but it could not be materialised. But it is clear that to provide appropriate employment opportunities is the prime responsibility of our country.

To solve the problem of unemployment following steps can be taken :

6.4.1 Population Control

The high population growth rate of India has increased the problem of unemployment and made it more serious. Because of the fast population growth in country on one hand the number of labourers demanding job is increasing and on the other hand due to slow economic growth appropriate number of employment opportunities cannot be created. As a result, unemployment is increasing. If in India, problem of unemployment is to be solved then effective steps for population control must be taken. With that, the rate of population growth will come down and the high rate labour supply will reduce. So, the number of job seekers will reduce and on the other hand because of population control, resources will become surplus. As a result, rate of capital investment and employment opportunities will increase. With the population control, in long term, the productive age group (15 to 64 year) can be placed appropriately.

6.4.2 Increase in the rate of Economic Development :

One of the constructive solutions of reducing unemployment is by increasing the rate of economic development. In the initial years of planning, the rate of economic development use to be as low as 3 to 3.5 %. If economic development is continuously increased at a higher rate, then employment opportunities can also develop at higher rate and problems of unemployment can be solved. For that coordinating various sectors of economy, efforts should be made to increase capital investment between public, private and cooperative sector. In agricultural sector, irrigational facilities and other required facilities should increase and agricultural growth rate should be kept high. Efforts should be made so that advantage of green revolution shall be reaped by every state and that way by achieving high economic development, employment opportunities should increase and problem of unemployed could be solved.

6.4.3 Employment Oriented Planning

It is seen that during planning, special emphasis is given to economic development. Like, from the 2nd five year plan special importance was given to the development of public sector and as a key to basic industries, capital intensive industries were developed. For strong foundation of industrialisation it was necessary. But in present situation, employment oriented planning is very important. For that state has encouraged consumer goods and labour intensive industries, small and medium scale industries and business and trade, animal husbandry, dairy development. Because of all these, industries require less of capital and generate more employment. With the establishment and development of these employment oriented industries, the production of consumer goods will increase, employment will increase and economic stability will also be achieved. In construction sector through employment oriented planning more employment can be increased. States also can coordinate between capital

intensive and labour intensive production techniques and more emphasis should be given to labour intensive production technique, so that unemployment problem can be solved.

6.4.4 Employment Oriented Education

Present education system is responsible for unemployment. Present education system only provides bookish knowledge and produce clerks. So, even after being graduated in commerce and management field, individual does not become capable enough for self employment. So for a longer period of time, they have to remain unemployed. In order to change this situation, it is necessary to give vocational education in the field of trade, commerce, business, agriculture and other fields. For this, a major change is needed in present education system. Though some changes have been introduced in education system but they are not enough. This is a fact. It is necessary to start and increase the curriculum that comprises of providing training and business oriented education in the field of trade, commerce, agriculture and industry. So that after getting such education, it is easy to get employment.

In India, to solve the problem of unemployment and to increase the capabilities to gain employment, a revolutionary change in the educational field is necessary which can implement an educational system with perfect human resource planning.

In the new education policy of 2015, for employment generation, collaboration with industries were developed as the objective to have vocational education. Similarly, in future years which sector has employment opportunities has to be studied and accordingly curriculum needs to be prepared which should also include private sector association.

6.4.5 Development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries

Cottage and small scale sector have capacity to create employment with low a investment. To provide employment to one person, low capital investment is required as compared to big industries. So with the development of these type of industries, problem of unemployment can be solved. With similar capital investment small industries can create 7.5 times more employment than big industries. India is a capital scarce and labour intense country. So, development of cottage and small scale industries should be accepted as the best alternative and special initiative should be taken for its development. In the industrial policy also, these industries are given importance and various measures have been taken for their development. Like production of certain goods are reserved for small scale industries. For the development of these industries, state provide monetary, technical and managerial help.

6.4.6 Extension of Infrastructural Facilities :

Indian rural areas have less employment opportunities than urban areas and one reason responsible for this, is poor infrastructural facilities in rural area. So if Government extend the services like education, health, housing, electricity, roads, business training center and other infrastructural facilities, then with the help of local resources, employment can be made available to individuals, nearer to their residences. With the development of infrastructural facilities, new

employment opportunities will increase. Employment will also generate in agriculture and allied sector. So, problem of unemployment will reduce.

6.4.7 Speed and Expansion of Green Revolution in Agricultural sector :

High population growth in India, high dependence of population on agriculture, creates disguised unemployment and at the same time uncertain monsoon and insufficient irrigational facilities creates seasonal unemployment. Solutions of high dependence of population on agriculture and the capability of shifting of these surplus people to another sector has not become feasible.

Hence, to solve the problem of unemployment in rural areas, green revolution should be speed up and effort should be made to extend it to more areas which can increase the opportunities of employment.

If planned properly than agriculture has more space to provide employment than any other sector. This finds support in P. C. Mahalanobis's estimation of employment opportunities. According to him, in India by investing ₹ 1 crore in agriculture sector 40,000 people can be employed and production can be increased by 5.7 %. Whereas in big industries by investing ₹ 1 crore only 500 people can be employed and production can be increased by 1.4 %.

From the estimate it is clear, agriculture sector can create more employment than industry. So for the green revolution in agriculture, the important complimentary activities such as minor and major irrigation, soil conservation, mix farming, forest development, planning for more harvest should be adopted. By enhancing the planning for more than one harvest in a year, modernisation of land, stressing on agro based rural industries, employment opportunities can be increased.

According to Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, if development is encouraged towards agriculture sector than many times more employment can be created.

6.5 State Program to Solve Unemployment Problem :

In 1951, five year plans started in India. It was thought at that time that with the steps of planning and economic development, the problem of unemployment can be solved but in the first four five year plans, this thought proved to be wrong. **As a result, from the fifth five year plan, various employment oriented schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Food against Work, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Nehru Rojgar Yojana, Suvarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Suvarna Jayanti Sheher. Rojgar Yojana, Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment were started to solve the problem of unemployment. National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, MGNREGA, Skill Development Programme, Skill India, Make in India and Mudra, many employment oriented schemes were implemented. Some of them are as below :**

(1) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) : On February 2006, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was started with the objective of providing employment to rural people residing in backward districts of country. The name NREGA

was changed to MGNREGA on 2nd October, 2009. To make this programme successful, government declared 2nd February as "Employment Day". In this programme, at least one person from each family is given guarantee of getting employment for 100 days in a year.

1/3rd employment is reserved for females under this scheme. It was recommended to provide minimum wages for physical labour. Moreover, labourers should be provided wages within seven days. Labourer should be given employment within 5 km from their residence. If labourers are given employment beyond that distance then 10 % extra wages are given to them. Labourers working under this scheme are provided job cards which is valid for five years. After receiving job card if the labourer does not get employment then he is paid employment allowance.

(2) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Yojana (PDUSJY) : This scheme was started on 16th October, 2014. Some of the objectives of this scheme were to provide health and security along with good management, skill development and welfare to the labourers of unorganised sector and to develop conducive environment for industrial development.

(3) Deendayal Upadhyay Gramjyoti Yojana (DUGJY) : Instead of the earlier Rural Electrification programme, this programme is started with an objective of providing constant 24 × 7 electricity services in rural areas.

(4) Deendayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DUGKY) : This scheme was started on 25th September, 2014. The main objective of this programme was to provide employment to youth between age group of 18 to 35.

(5) Prime Minister Agricultural Irrigation Programme : This programme was started on 1st July, 2015 with an objective of "Water to every field" to increase field productivity, optimum use of available resources and planning of irrigational facilities to agricultural areas.

Exercise

1. Choose the correct option for the following questions :

- (1) A person is capable, willing and ready to work at current wage rate but not getting work is said to be
(a) unemployed (b) poor (c) surplus (d) worker
- (2) Compulsory nature of unemployment is seen in which context of labour supply ?
(a) Active (b) Passive (c) Children (d) Elders
- (3) Who presented four measuring rods of measuring types of unemployment ?
(a) Raj Krishna (b) Mahalanobis (c) Keynes (d) Rodan
- (4) Which type of unemployment arise due to lack of effective demand ?
(a) Frictional (b) Seasonal (c) Cyclical (d) Disguised
- (5) Which type of production technique increase unemployment ?
(a) Labour intensive (b) Capital intensive
(c) Agriculture oriented (d) Education oriented

2. Answer the following questions in one line :

- (1) Explain meaning of unemployment.
- (2) Which type of unemployment is seen in developed nations ?
- (3) Define disguised unemployment.
- (4) Which depression is called world's great depression ?
- (5) From where is information regarding extent of unemployment in India is obtained ?
- (6) Which age group is called productive age group ?
- (7) Which industries should develop to solve the problem of unemployment ?
- (8) Which slogan is given by Prime Minister Agricultural Irrigation scheme ?
- (9) When was "Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Yojana" started ?

3. Answer the following questions in brief :

- (1) Explain meaning of full unemployment.
- (2) Explain frictional unemployment with example.
- (3) "The problem of unemployment is because of low savings and investment in India." Explain in brief.
- (4) "Labour intensive technique is more applicable for India." Explain.
- (5) Which scheme was started to provide continuous electricity service in rural area ? Explain it.
- (6) When and with what objective Prime Minister Irrigation scheme was started ?

4. Give to the point answers for the following questions :

- (1) Explain the measures given by Raj Krishna to understand the nature of unemployment.
- (2) Explain the concept of under employment in detail.
- (3) Explain the concept of disguised unemployment with example.
- (4) Explain the concept of cyclical unemployment.
- (5) "Defective education system is responsible for unemployment." Explain.
- (6) "Negligence towards agriculture has increased the problem of unemployment in India." Explain.
- (7) "Speed and expansion of green revolution can solve the problem of unemployment." Explain.
- (8) Give the information about Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme.

5. Answer the following questions in detail :

- (1) What are the reasons of unemployment ? Describe any five in detail.
- (2) What are the measures to solve the problem of unemployment ? Explain any five in detail.
- (3) Explain any three schemes introduced to solve the problem of unemployment.

Glossary

Prosperity	: That stage of trade cycle in which business is at higher position and because of high demand economy is profit oriented. There also exist high rate of capital investment and employment.
Depression	: Lack of effective demand creates surplus of supply. This reduces the market price further, is a stage of low capital investment and employment.
Supply of active laboureres	: Supply of labour who are capable willing and ready to work at current wage rate.
Developed Nation	: Nations which are economically developed. e.g. America, Britain.
Developing Nation	: Nations where the process of economic development is going on for ex. India.
Labour Supply	: Total number of employed and unemployed people able and willing to work.
Capital Intensive Technique of Production	: A technique of producing goods where units of capital are more than units of labour.
Labour Intensive Technique of Production	: A technique producing goods where units of capital are less than units of labour.
Capitalist Economy	: An economy where all factors of production are owned by private sector and decision regarding production are taken by market mechanism keeping in mind the objective of profit.
Public Sector	: Units whose ownership, capital investment, administration is with government.
Mobility of labour	: Movement of labour from one place to other place or one business to another business for employment.

