

WELCOME TO ECONOMICS CLASS

**SUBJECT : ECONOMICS
STD-X**

**CHAPTER: THE SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY
PERIOD:5**

SUB-TOPIC: Unemployment , features of MGNREGA

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

WHAT WE EXPECT TO LEARN?

1. At the end of the class the student will come to know the different types of unemployment prevailing in Indian economy.
2. They will also know the different schemes started by the Indian government to tackle the unemployment situation of the country.
3. Specially the student will realise the actual situation of our agriculture sector.

Recapitulation of the previous class

1. Complete the table using the data given in graph 2 and 3

| SHARE OF PRIMARY SECTOR IN GDP AND EMPLOYMENT | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 2011-12 |
| Share in GDP | | | |
| Share in employment | | | |

2. How can we create more jobs in rural India?

UNEMPLOYMENT



"THE SYSTEM ISN'T PREPARED FOR THIS KIND OF VOLUME. THE ROTARY PHONES ARE RINGING OFF THE HOOK!"

UNEMPLOYMENT

Meaning of Unemployment

Unemployment means a situation in which people are willing to work, at the existing rate of wage, but they do not get work.



UNDERSTANDING UNEMPLOYMENT

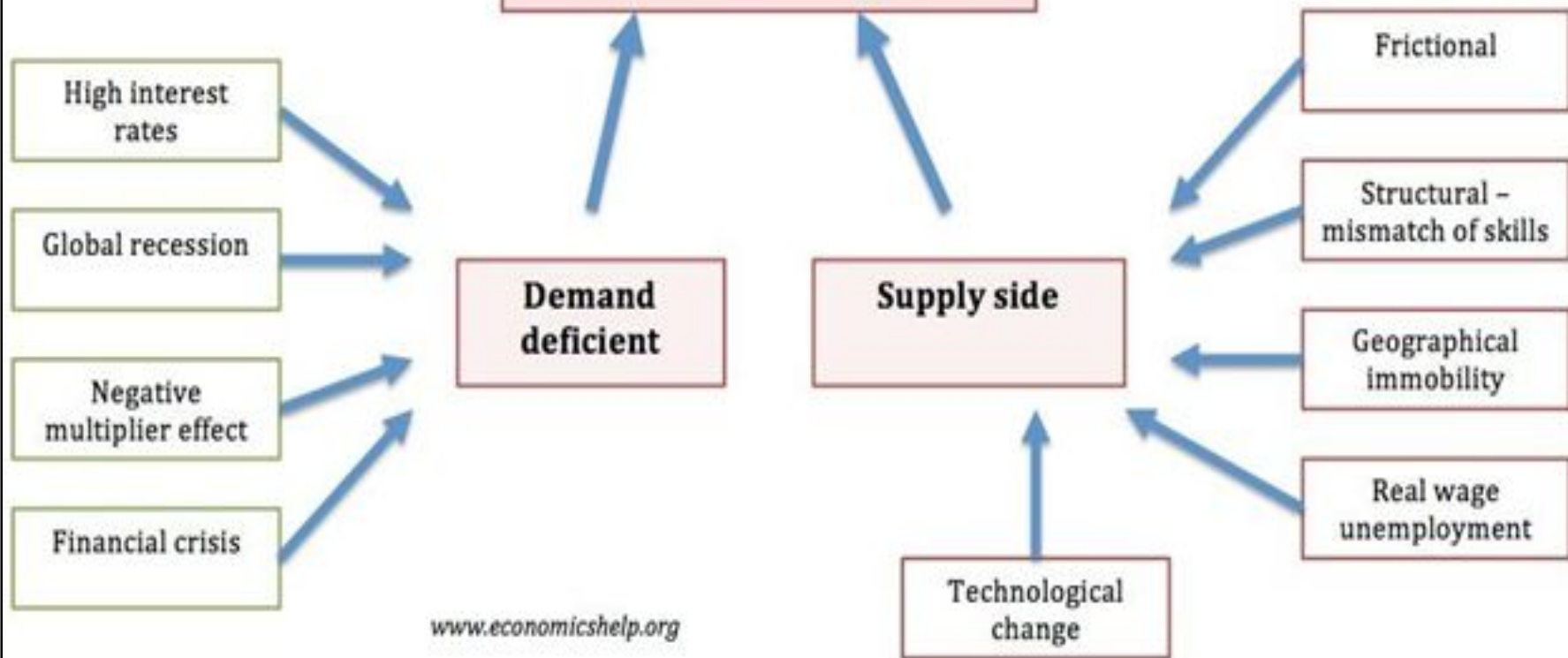
Unemployment

- 1) they don't have a job
- 2) they are looking for jobs
- 3) they are available for work



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Causes of unemployment



TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT



Unemployment in India

01

Disguised
Unemployment

02

Seasonal
Unemployment

03

Structural
Unemployment

04

Cyclical
Unemployment

05

Technological
Unemployment

06

Frictional
Unemployment

Disguised Unemployment



When more people are engaged in some activity than the number of person required for that, this is called disguised unemployment

EXAMPLE:

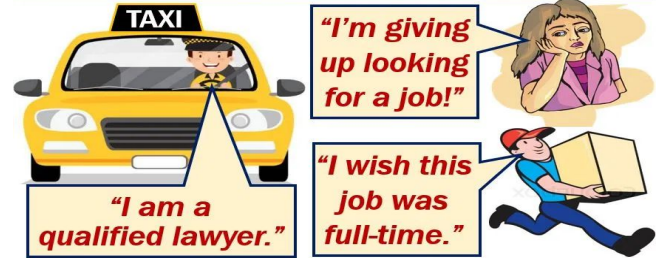
An agricultural field require 3 laborers but people engaged in this activity is 6 then this unemployment for 3 labors is called disguised unemployment

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Disguised Unemployment: Problems & Solutions

What is Hidden Unemployment?



Unemployed people not registered in official statistic.
Underemployed people. Skilled people in low-skilled jobs.

Seasonal Unemployment

Seasonal Unemployment refers to the time period when the demand for labor or workforce is lower than normal under certain conditions, however, such a situation is only temporary, and employment reverts to normal thereafter.

Examples



Winter Crop



Christmas Jobs



Structural Unemployment



Decline of Manufacturing



Labor Immobility



Robots Replacing Humans



Foreign Competition
Growing Imports



Unskilled Labor
Force



Outsourcing of
Production Abroad

Structural unemployment may have several different causes

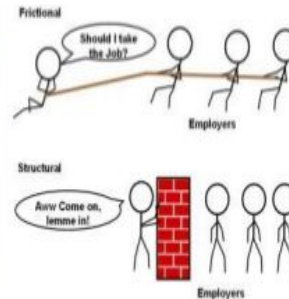
Skills Gap – Structural Unemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICE



STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Frictional vs. Structural Unemployment



- Structural unemployment arises when the qualification of a person is not enough to meet his job responsibilities. Conversely, structural unemployment arises when the salary offered to a person falls short of the minimum wage that can be paid for the concerned job.

Structural / Technological Unemployment

- Historical examples of structural/technology unemployment include the industrial revolution, when innovations such as the steam engine and combine harvester replaced manual labour. Other recent examples include the substitution of labour for tasks which computers can perform e.g. Photocopiers v's typists.



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3 Types of Unemployment

#3 Cyclical Unemployment

- Unemployment that results from economic downturns (recessions).
- As demand for goods and services falls, demand for labor falls and workers are fired.

Examples:

- Steel workers laid off during recessions.
- Restaurant owners fire waiters after months of poor sales due to recession.



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1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



**MGNREGs
CONTRIBUTION TO
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS (SDGs)**

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Objectives of NREGA

- Augmenting wage employment.
- Strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development.
- Strengthening grassroots processes of democracy.
- Infusing transparency and accountability in governance.
- Strengthening decentralization and deepening processes of democracy by giving a pivotal role to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in planning, monitoring and implementation.



MGNREGA: Basic Features



- 100 days' wage employment assurance
- Unemployment allowance if work not provided
- A fixed timeline for payment of wages, compensation for delayed payments
- Transparency & Accountability
- Wages to be credited to Bank/ Post office accounts

HOME ASSIGNMENT

1. What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural areas.
2. Differentiate between seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment.
3. Where are most underemployed people are found?
4. Through which act is Right to work implemented?
5. Enumerate the status of employment in India.

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL
GROUP

