

# WELCOME TO ECONOMICS

## CLASS

### SUBJECT : ECONOMICS

### STD-IX

### PERIOD-6

## TOPIC-PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

**SUB-TOPIC**-Unemployment, Types of unemployment, Disadvantage of unemployment

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# WHAT WE EXPECT TO LEARN?

1. The student will come to know that actually who are treated as unemployed people.
2. They will also come to know the types of unemployment.
3. They will realise the effects of unemployment on.

## Recapitulation of the previous class

1. What are the benefits of good health?
2. How can infant mortality rate be reduced?
3. How have countries like Japan become rich and developed?
4. What is the status of health infrastructure in India?
5. Mention the age of workforce population.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vVAbadjdcR8>

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Why do people work?

- Meet your needs.
- Jobs are rewarded with pay.
- The more responsible the job the greater the reward.
- People enjoy working.
- Socially meet new people.
- Satisfaction in your work.
- Purpose of life.





# Meaning of unemployment

- What is Unemployment?
  - *In economics one who is willing to work at a prevailing wage rate but is unable to find a paying job is considered to be **unemployed**.*
- What is Unemployment rate?
  - *The unemployment rate is the no. of unemployed workers divided by the total civilian labor force.*
- According to the ILO, a person is said to be unemployed if the person is:
  1. Not working
  2. Currently available for work
  3. Seeking work

# TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

## ***• Disguised Unemployment :***

Disguised unemployment exists where part of the labor force is either left without work or is working in a redundant manner where worker productivity is essentially very much less.



## **Seasonal Unemployment**



Seasonal unemployment refers to a situation where a number of persons are not able to find jobs during some months of the year.

**EXAMPLE-** Agriculture is a seasonal activity. There is an increased demand for labour at the time of sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing. In between there is little or no demand for labor. Agricultural labour finds himself unemployed during this period. This is called seasonal unemployment.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VGH15UhWMM>

# 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.

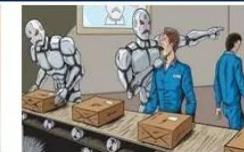
## Structural Unemployment



## Decline of Manufacturing



## Labor Immobility



## Robots Replacing Humans



## Foreign Competition Growing Imports



## Foreign Competition Growing Imports



## Outsourcing of Production Abroad

## ***Structural unemployment may have several different causes***

## EDUCATED YET UNEMPLOYED

**33.32%**

Educated youths  
completely unemployed

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AFTER EDUCATIONAL LIFE

6 months to 1 year

**19.54%**



2 years

**11.67%**



2+ years

**18.05%**

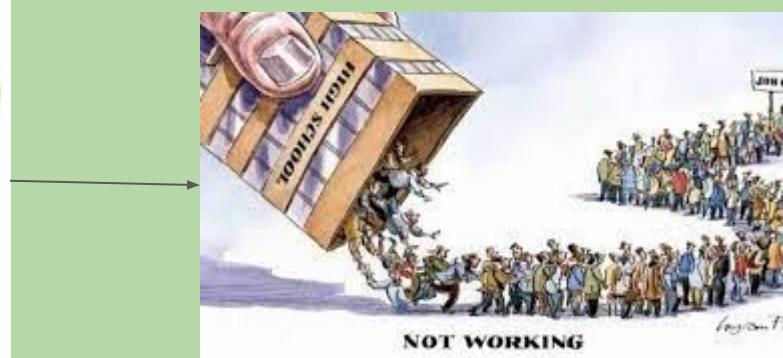


Source: BIDS



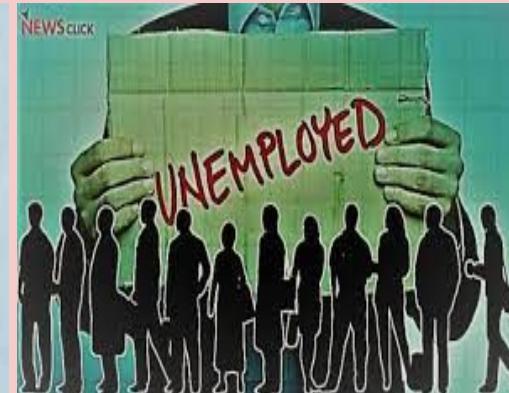
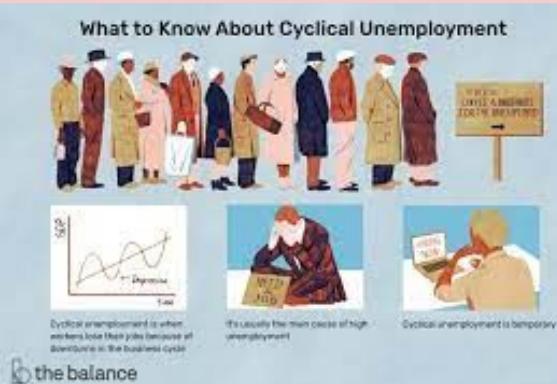
# Factors responsible for unemployment of India

- (i) Rapid growth of population
- (ii) Over dependence on agriculture
- (iii) Under-development of cottage and small scale industry
- (iv) Under-development industries



# DISADVANTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- ❖ Wastage of resources
- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Increase in dependent population
- ❖ Poor quality of life
- ❖ Impact on overall growth of an economy



# Educated unemployment a peculiar problem of India

- (i) Much of the education is low-quality and general in nature
- (ii) The rate at which white-collar jobs have been created in India is much less than the rate at which population and education have been increasing.
- (iii) In the globalizing world, demand for high-skilled labor is fast increasing.



# How to remove rural unemployment

- (i) By promoting small scale and cottage industry.
- (ii) By spreading technical education.
- (iii) By promoting supplement works like animal rearing, horticulture etc.
- (IV) By the infrastructural development programme in the rural area.
- (V) By providing cheap loan

# Home assignment

1. What do you mean by the term Unemployment?
2. How does rural areas differ from urban areas in terms of unemployment?
3. What is meant by seasonal unemployment?
4. What is disguised unemployment?
5. Explain any five effects of unemployment on the overall growth of the economy



**THANKING YOU  
ODM EDUCATIONAL  
GROUP**