

इकाई-28. नियोजन की तकनीकी का चुनाव तथा उपयुक्त तकनीकी

(The Planning for Choice of Technique and Appropriate Technique)

(आर्थिक विकास – MAEC 105)

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Labour-intensive Techniques

श्रम गहन तकनीक



Meaning अर्थ

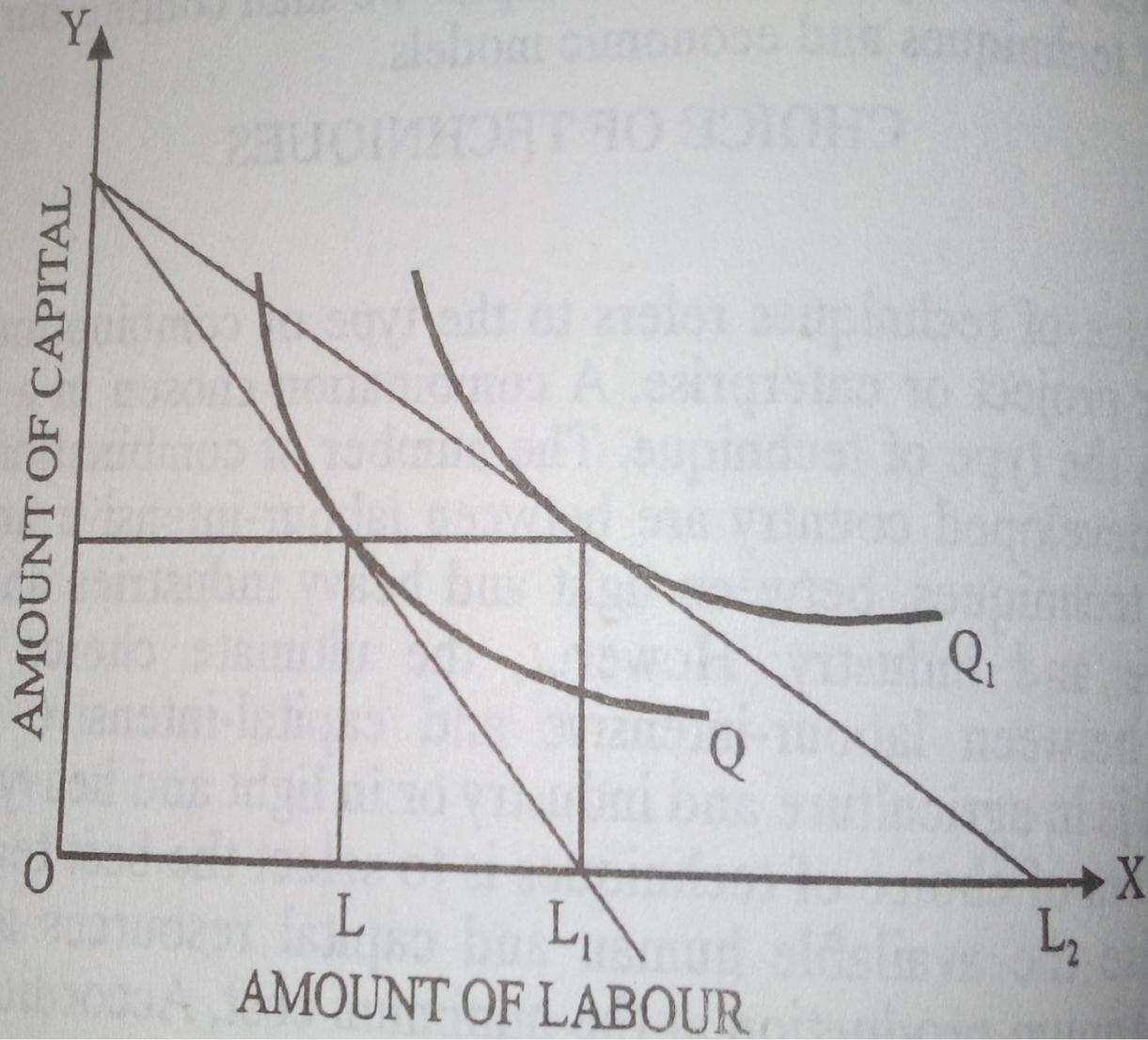
- Labour-intensive techniques may be known as capital saving and labour-intensive techniques which are adopted in underdeveloped and developing countries. Labour-intensive technique is one which uses large amount of labour and smaller amount of capital

Definition परिभाषा

- According to **Prof. Reddaway** “*labour-intensive technique is one in which larger amount of labour is combined with a smaller amount of capital.*”
- According to **Prof. H. Myint** “*labour-intensive methods are those that require a large quantity of labour with a given amount of capital.*”

Diagrammatic presentation

- The diagram given below explains the impact of labour intensive techniques on output. In the below cited diagram output is represented by the Iso-quant Q which is being produced in the economy by employing OK amount of capital and OL amount of Labour. Now with the new techniques the same amount of capital OK helps in producing a larger output represented by a isoquant Q_1 and the same time it uses more labour LL_1 . Such techniques should also fulfil the twin objectives of skill and capital formation.



Argument in favors of labour-intensive techniques



- Generates more employment opportunities-
- Increase in production at lower cost of production
- Utilization of scarce capital
- Higher standard of living
- Equitable distribution of income
- Control on inflationary pressures
- Saving of foreign exchange
- Decentralization
- Short gestation period
- Saving of economic and social overheads

Arguments against labour-intensive techniques



- **Costly labour (महंगा श्रम)**- The first and the foremost argument against the labour-intensive techniques is that the wage rate, though low, is no indication that labour is cheap. It is pointed out that the productivity of this labour being low, it is unskilled and inefficient and therefore costly in the real sense.
- **Static and short duration in nature (प्रकृति में स्थिर और कम अवधि)**- Another argument advanced against labour-intensive techniques is that they are static and of short duration which cannot be applied in the long run period.
- **Lack of skill and capital investment (कौशल और पूंजी निवेश की कमी)**- Another argument advanced against labour-intensive techniques is that the less developed countries generally fail to use the output increasing labour-intensive techniques for the want of proper skills and capital investment. In such economies, people are forced to prefer the use of indigenous and traditional techniques due to certain limitation.

Capital-intensive techniques

पूंजी प्रधान तकनीक

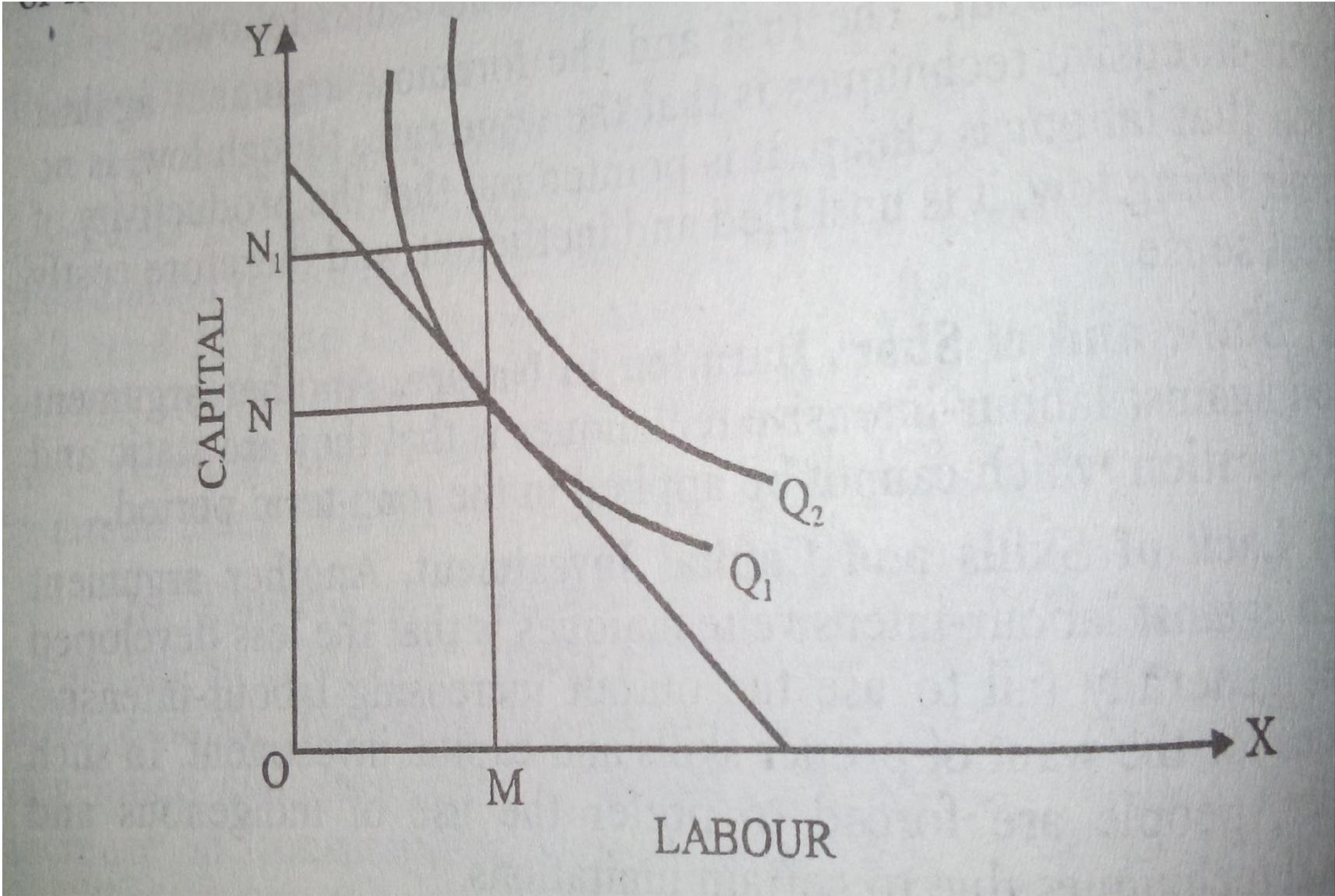


Meaning अर्थ

- Capital-intensive techniques may be known as Labour saving and Capital-intensive techniques which are adopted in developed countries. Capital-intensive technique is one which uses large amount of capital and smaller amount of labour

Definition परिभाषा

- According to **Galenson** and **Leibenstein**
*“Successful economic development
Particularly in the face of gross backwardness,
hinges largely upon the introduction of modern
technology (capital-intensive technique) upon as
large a scale as possible.”*



Argument in favors of capital-intensive techniques

A decorative graphic consisting of a solid teal horizontal bar, followed by a white horizontal bar, and then three thin, parallel teal horizontal lines.

- Rapid rate of economic growth
- Economic production
- Increase in productivity
- Increase in the rate of capital formation
- Higher standard of living
- Increase in employment opportunities in the long run
- Increase in profits
- Less obsolescence and depreciation
- Provides economic and social overheads

Arguments against capital-intensive techniques



- **Shortage of capital (पूंजी की कमी)**-The first and the foremost argument against the use of capital-intensive techniques is that it requires huge investment of capital whereas the less developed countries are already short of capital. Hence they cannot afford to use capital-intensive techniques.
- **Adverse effect on foreign exchange resources (विदेशी मुद्रा संसाधनों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव)**- Another argument against the use of capital-intensive techniques is that they will require huge import of modern machinery, tools, implements and technical know-how. As such, it will require huge amount of foreign exchange which the less developed countries cannot afford. As a matter of fact the foreign exchange resources of less developed countries are meagre and the same are required to import essential commodities.
- **Lack of basic facilities (बुनियादी सुविधाओं का अभाव)**- The use of capital-intensive techniques requires sufficient amount of basic facilities like power, communication, transport etc. and adequate supply of skilled and technically trained personnel on a large scale. However, the less developed lacks the basic facilities.