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A Study On Problems Of Unemployment In India

Dr.J. Nehru Naik

M.A., B.Ed., B.SP.Ed., Ph.D., D.Litt.

Government Degree College: Mandapeta

Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema District

Andhra Pradesh

ABSTRACT

A situation where an individual is actively looking for a job but is unable to find it is unemployment. Unemployment is a daunting problem for both developed and developing countries. India is one of those developing countries which continue to have the problem of unemployment and underemployment despite continuous policy emphasis and programmes to eliminate the problem.

The unemployment rate is one of the most important lead indicators of an economy. India's unemployment rate touched a four-month high of 7.91% in December 2021 against 7% in November and 7.75% in October, data released by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) said. The last time the unemployment rate soared was in August 2021, at 8.3%.

This comes as India reports a fresh surge of COVID-19 cases, this time is driven by the Omicron variant. With restrictions enforced again, there is growing concern that the country's projected economic recovery will be hampered.

Unemployment is actually a bad occurrence in any human society as it negatively impacts in dimensions that are different & directions. Additionally, it refers to an economic defect impacting the town structure. Therefore, the social and economic dimensions of unemployment improve complexity, so lead us to follow a number of analyses to realize its impact and nature effect on the progress. The consequences are actually verified by way of the presence of causal relation between rates of economic growth as well as the changing rates of unemployment prevailing in the economy. This particular paper examines unemployment in India and the present scenario of its. Additionally, it discusses the different authorities' policy initiatives taken to change unemployment and the effect of its. The paper additionally indicates policy recommendations to better the present circumstance of unemployment prevailing in India.

Keywords: Unemployment, Underemployment, Economic activities, Government, Rural sector COVID 19 Cases.

I. OVERVIEW

Unemployment is actually a frequently used phrase and usually refers to those that are actually 'out of work'. In purely economic terms, the unemployed include all those that are actually willing and able to do the job but can't find work. This includes the pool of people that seek function through other contacts, relatives, friends, and employment exchanges and voice the willingness theirs to become used, owing to the shortage of work. Economists determine an unemployed man or woman as one who's not able to get work for even one hour for half one day.

Unemployment in India is still a topic of concern since it was first recognized in the 1950s. During that period; the Government of India had only a few initiatives of employment development until the initial 5 Year Plan was drafted in the season 1950 1951. This strategy laid the foundation for sectoral and overall improvement of a medium-term perspective for attaining the aim of employment development and raising the labor force. For the very first time, in the Seventh 5 Year Plan (1985 1990), employment was positioned at the center of growth technique. In the Ninth 5 Year Plan (1997 2002), employment was labeled as among the 3 vital dimensions of state policy with other people currently being quality of regional harmony and living. The Eleventh 5 Year Plan (2007 2012) generally centred on 'inclusive' progress and conceived employment as the key component of the same. Thus unemployment has gotten great value of the development agenda of India since Independence.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the main causes of unemployment in India.
2. To assess the current scenario of unemployment in India.
3. To suggests some measures for the increasing problem of unemployment in India.

III. METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

In the present study, theoretical approach is taken to evaluate the increasing problem of unemployment in India

IV. MAIN CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

The following are the primary factors behind unemployment:

(i) Caste System: In India caste device is prevalent. The effort is prohibited for particular castes in several places. In instances that are numerous, the effort isn't provided to the deserving candidates but provided to the individual belonging to a specific society. And so this will give rise to unemployment.

(ii) Slow Economic Growth: Indian economy is actually underdeveloped and the job of economic growth is incredibly slow. This particular gradual development fails to offer adequate unemployment chances to the growing public.

(iii) Increase in Population : Constant increase in population continues to be a huge issue in India. It's among the primary reasons for unemployment. The rate of unemployment is actually 11.1 % in the 10th Plan.

(iv) Agriculture is actually a Seasonal Occupation : Agriculture is actually underdeveloped in India. It offers seasonal employment. Huge part of the population depends on agriculture. But agriculture is a seasonal supplies job for several months. And so this will give rise to unemployment.

(v) Slow Growth of Industrialisation: The rate of manufacturing progress is actually slow. Although the emphasis is actually laid on industrialization still the avenues of employment produced by industrialization are extremely few.

(vi) Causes of Under Employment: Inadequate accessibility of means of production is actually the primary root cause of underemployment. Individuals don't get employment for the complete season as a result of shortage of electrical energy, raw materials and coal.

V. PRESENT SCENARIO OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

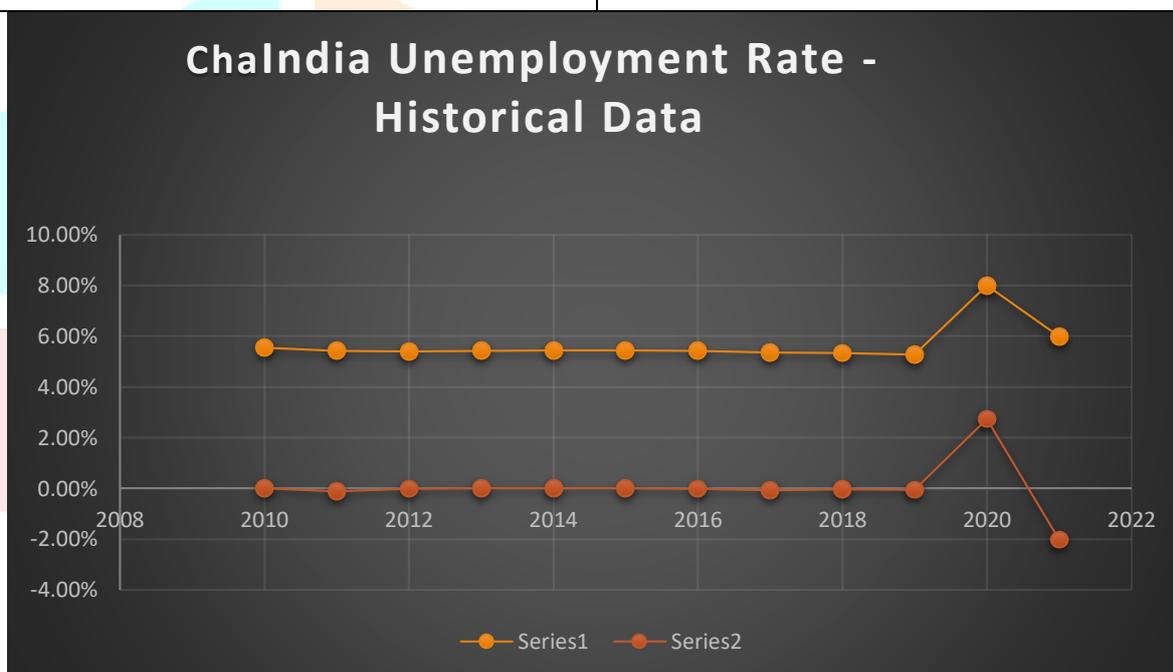
Among the states as well as Union Territories of India, Gujarat had probably the lowest unemployment rate of 1.2 % followed closely by Karnataka at 1.8 %, Chandigarh and Maharashtra at 2.8 %, Madhya Pradesh at 2.9 % and also Telangana at 3.3 % while Sikkim had probably the highest at 15.8%¹. In northern India, the unemployment rate is very substantial, Kashmir and Jammu at 10.5 %, followed by Himachal Pradesh at 7.5 %, Rajasthan at 6.5 %, Punjab at 5.8 %, Delhi at 5.2 % and also Haryana at 4.8 %. Based on the survey², 49.5 % of persons have been believed to be self-employed under the Usual Principal Status (UPS) Approach followed by 30.9 % as informal labour. Basically 16.5 %

were wage/salary earners as well as the rest three % covered contract employees. Underneath the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector, 46.9 percent of individuals are actually believed to be used. It shows that the vast majority of the workforce is used in the main sector. Studies also show that 41.9 % employed people are actually self-employed followed by 34.9 % as informal employees, staying 23.1 % as wage/salaried personnel as well as contract category worker for the age group 18 29 yrs. Unemployment Rate in India decreased to 4.9 % in 2013 from 5.2 % in 2012. It averaged 7.32 % from 1983 until 2013, reaching an all-time high of 9.4 % in 2009 during recession along with a record low of 4.9 % in 2013 (Ministry of Employment and Labour, India). Youth Unemployment Rate in India decreased to 12.9 % in 2013 from 18.1 % in 2012. It averaged 15.5 % from 2012 until 2013, reaching an all-time high of 18.1 % in 2012 along with a record low of 12.9 % in 2013 (Labour Bureau of Government of India).

India Unemployment Rate - Historical Data

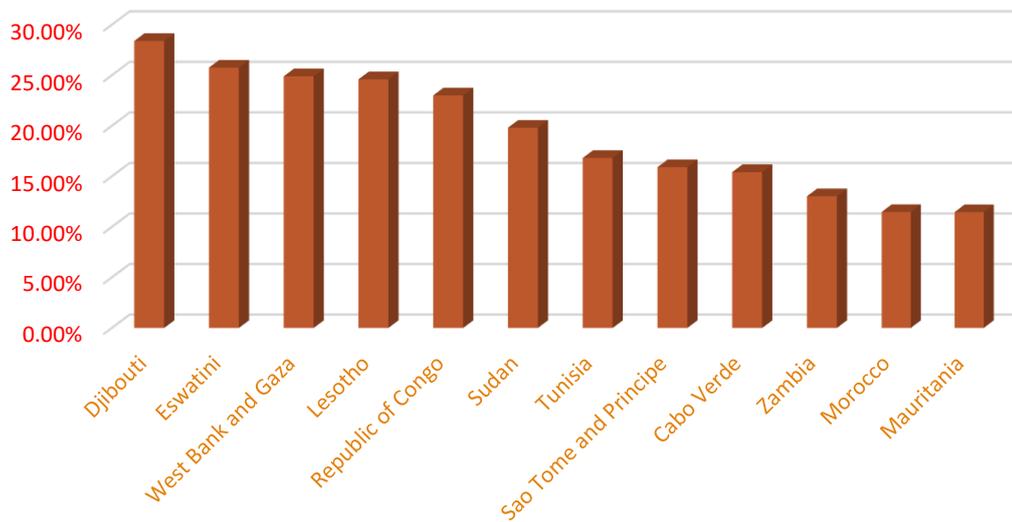
| Year | Unemployment Rate (%) | Annual Change |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 2021 | 5.98% | -2.02% |
| 2020 | 8.00% | 2.73% |
| 2019 | 5.27% | -0.06% |
| 2018 | 5.33% | -0.03% |
| 2017 | 5.36% | -0.07% |
| 2016 | 5.42% | -0.01% |
| 2015 | 5.44% | 0.00% |
| 2014 | 5.44% | 0.01% |
| 2013 | 5.42% | 0.01% |
| 2012 | 5.41% | -0.01% |
| 2011 | 5.43% | -0.12% |
| 2010 | 5.55% | 0.00% |

| Country Name | Unemployment Rate (%) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Djibouti</u> | 28.39% |
| <u>Eswatini</u> | 25.76% |
| <u>West Bank and Gaza</u> | 24.90% |
| <u>Lesotho</u> | 24.60% |
| <u>Republic of Congo</u> | 23.01% |
| <u>Sudan</u> | 19.81% |
| <u>Tunisia</u> | 16.82% |
| <u>Sao Tome and Principe</u> | 15.91% |
| <u>Cabo Verde</u> | 15.42% |
| <u>Zambia</u> | 13.03% |
| <u>Morocco</u> | 11.47% |
| <u>Mauritania</u> | 11.46% |



Similar Country Ranking

Similar Country Ranking



VI. INITIATIVES TAKEN BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT

The Central government under Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi is actually creating a fresh effort to increase manufacturing activity as well as job creation in the nation. Essentially, the federal government is actually attempting to improve factory or maybe manufacturing production to take in the massive backlog of unemployed or perhaps under-employed youth by providing jobs. As per probably the latest economic survey, approximately 3.5 lakh jobs are created generally in Metal industries, auto, textiles, and IT/BPO during April June 2015. Last year's Economic Survey highlighted the era of jobless progress particularly during 2004 2012 as the employment growth rate had declined sharply during that period. Generally, the existing government really wants to boost the contribution of manufacturing in the national economy to twenty-five % from twelve % of prior seasons. Furthermore, the National Manufacturing Policy has established a goal of producing hundred million jobs by 2022 via advertising progress of micro, little, and medium enterprises (MSME) for enhanced job creation. A labour ministry survey places the number of jobs created between December and July 2014 at 2.75 lakh, as against 1.2 lakh jobs created between December and July 2014, i.e. a 118 % year on season increase.

The government has set up the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a Public-Private Partnership entity to enlist private instruction providers to set up Skill Development Centers in different regions of the Country. Also, the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) launched by the Government on 15th July, 2015 as reward based, need-driven scheme, envisages to impart skill education to a total of twenty-four lakh persons (fourteen lakh innovative entrants as well as certification of ten lakh persons under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) scheme). The Government is additionally applying "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAYNULM)" to greatly reduce vulnerability and poverty of urban poor households by allowing them to use gainful self-employment as well as competent wage work opportunities to bring about improvement in the livelihoods of theirs on a sustainable schedule. Additionally, the various other significant government policies including National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Make in India, hundred Smart City Mission, and "Startup India" initiatives will change the nation of ours from state of job seekers to a nation of job creators.

VII. SUGGESTIONS

Regardless of the actions used by the government, India is still a nation experiencing serious unemployment issues. This particular aisle seeks to propose techniques for reducing unemployment in India. It's appealing to bring down tax rates and increased government spending that will ultimately increase the aggregate demand as well as the rate of economic development. Lower tax rates

increase the disposable income of individuals and thus increase usage and purchasing power leading to higher aggregate demand (AD).

The interest rates must be reduced which would bring down the price of credit and motivate individuals to invest as well as invest. Furthermore, the exchange rates will get reduced and which would lead to increasing export. The reduction of income tax will work as an incentive for the unemployed and also employed. It's an appealing proposition which motivates the unemployed to sign up for the labor market as well as the existing workforce to strive harder. Lower Corporation Tax really encourages the younger entrepreneurs to launch their own ventures of theirs.

Government must invest even more in human capital growth to boost employability in the nation of ours. It must also emphasis far more on imparting quality training to the individuals. Knowledge must be imparted in such a manner that it has to empower the youth with the needed skills which could cause them to become employable. It's been found that unemployment is particularly concentrated in a few areas. To be able to get over this geographical disparity, the federal government might incentivize firms to set up businesses in these places by providing tax breaks. On the other hand, financial assistance could be supplied to workers that are unemployed that moved to developed regions that have high employment.

In regard to policy ideas, the study puts forth the subsequent policy choices for enhancing employment status at the all India level. For starters, self-employed worker has to receive sufficient credit facilities without insisting on troublesome paperwork, along with land for operating the trade of his. In order to boost the profitability of person employment land as well as capital is basically necessary. Next, female training with a specific focus on countryside female individuals is crucial to boost the amount of typical wage/salaried individuals not simply in outlying areas but additionally in areas that are urban.

VIII. CONCLUSION

India is a fast growing economy. There has been an overwhelming enhancement of the unemployment scenario since the time it had been recognized as being a challenge. The land isn't developing only due to unemployed individuals. This kind of program just a few individuals get the task remains becomes unemployed. Hence, there's the leading unemployment issue in India.

The federal government is actually applying several steps for raising the employment rate and has been successful to an excellent degree. The participation of females, as well as the marginalized groups, speaks all about the good results of the policy measures. The large spread skill development programs have gained recognition throughout the nation. With better enforcement of the techniques mentioned previously, the employment amount could be substantially enhanced.

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