



CRISIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

DR. JYOTI M. PANDE, Associate Professor & Head,
Department of Economics, N. J. Patel Arts and Commerce College,
Mohadi Dist. Bhandara

Abstract:

Unemployment is a circumstances characterized by the existence of those able bodied persons who are willing to work but have to do without a job that may give them some regular income. Unemployment is a universal feature of capitalist societies. Unemployment does not mean, 'No employment'. It means 'Lack of employment'. Unemployment may be defined as state of affairs in a country where there are large number of able bodied persons of working age who are willing to work But cannot find work at the current rate of wage level. Unemployment is one of the major crises in India which is affecting several people residing here especially to the youth generation. This major problem needs the full attention of the government along with citizens of the country in an equal manner so that we can prevent or end this issue completely from our country. In this section, we have given detailed information about this social problem of unemployment in India with causes, impacts and solutions in the form of essays with different words count.

Keywords: *Unemployment, causes of unemployment, impacts of unemployment, remedies*

INTRODUCTION

The problem of unemployment is perhaps the most serious and crucial problem that India is facing today. The unfortunate situation of educated and uneducated youth of the country has resulted in deteriorating condition of law and order. Unemployment, the major concern, which is becoming the biggest barrier in the development of our country, needs strict and proper attention from all sectors of India including government or nongovernment organizations. Unemployment has been a major problem in India for many years and affected many people physically and mentally. Most of the young age people, who have a professional degree, have to struggle for a good and suitable job for themselves due to an underdeveloped and inefficient education system and lack of vacancies in relevant sectors of major companies in India. The main causes of unemployment in India are as follows:

1) Education system: Our education system is also no less responsible for the seriousness of this problem. Education of today is cut off from the realities and practical problems of life.

Students study very hard to obtain a degree. It is unfortunate that these degrees do not provide them a suitable job. Various causes exist behind the failure of a person in getting a better job for him or her like: The ineffective education system, which fails in the proper development of a student as a professional employee with complete knowledge including theoretical information and practical experiences.

2) Increasing Population: First is the increasing population of the country. Since independence it has gone up by many crores. Inadequate industrial progress: Secondly, increase in industrial progress and national wealth has not kept pace with increase in population. First of all the overpopulation of the country, which brings competition in all professional sectors. The population of India has reached to 1.30 billion making it the second most populous country in the world. Growth of population directly encourages unemployment by making a large addition to labor force.

3) Underdeveloped Business Sectors: Underdeveloped rural areas from where people are moving towards the developed urban areas for finding a job or other professional career. Underdeveloped business sectors are still not an attraction for students as a working place like the agriculture field and cottage industries. Due to the recession in the major sectors of business firms, the situation of removal of employees and unemployment occurs. Underemployment is the second version of unemployment which occurs in that situation when people fail to get a job of their own choice and have to compromise in terms of low salary or low-level jobs according to their qualifications.

EFFECTS AND RESULTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Our country is said to be progressing by leaps and bounds in the matter of economy. But this progress is so lopsided that the net result has been the sharp increase in the number of unemployed people. Unemployment is one of the major problems in a developing country like India. The number of unemployed persons increases as the population explodes. Our development plans fail to provide employment for all the unemployed youth. In spite of the Five Year Plans this problem continues to be serious as ever. Unemployment may be defined as “a situation in which the person is capable of working both physically and mentally at the existing wage rate, but does not get a job to work”. In other words, unemployment means only involuntary unemployment wherein a person who is willing to work at the existing wage rate does not get a job. Initially unemployment becomes the reason for the downfall of a country in terms of its economic situation and also encourages criminal affairs. Due to being unemployed people are forced to take wrong decisions for the survival of the family. Sometimes they got trapped in criminal occurrence and some time went into a deep mental depression. The hazardous results come in case of unemployment when the victim person or his/her family members are forced to commit suicide due to the poor financial condition of the family because of unemployment.

According to the census 2011, ten million Indians with graduate, post-graduate and technical degrees were looking for work. This means that 15 per cent Indians having higher education are seeking job. Kerala has India's highest graduate unemployment rate at over 30 per cent. Overall, India's unemployment rate grew from 6.8 per cent in 2001 to 9.6 per cent in 2011, based on official census data. Unemployment grew faster for illiterates than for literates. According to recently released World Employment and Social Outlook for 2017, the number of unemployed people in India is expected to rise by 1 lakh in 2017 and another 2 lakh in 2018. Another reason for unemployment is the availability of land which is limited. Indian population is increasing rapidly; therefore, land is not sufficient for the growing population. As a result, there is

heavy pressure on land. It creates the situation of unemployment for a large number of people who depend on agriculture in rural areas. The present education system in India is also responsible for the growth of unemployment. The day-to-day education is very defective and confined within the class room only. The system is not job oriented, it is degree oriented.

EFFECT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON ECONOMY

The problem of unemployment also has adverse effects on the economy and society. It causes loss of human resources. Apart from this, unemployment breeds many social problems comprising of dishonesty, gambling, bribery, theft etc. Government should keep a strict watch on the education system and try to implement new ways to generate skilled labor force. Beside with classroom schooling, practical knowledge and skills relevant to the current job market should be given. Apart from this, there must be development in agriculture based food processing industries in rural areas so that the rural candidates don't migrate to the urban areas. More employment should be generated in rural areas for the people as there is more seasonal unemployment.

Government of India has taken many initiatives to tackle the issue of unemployment in India.

Few of the schemes worthy to be mentioned are

a) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) : Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme was announced by the Prime Minister on 15th August, 2008. This is credit linked scheme formed by merging erstwhile Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) scheme. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal agency at the national level. Its main aim is to generate continuous and sustainable employment opportunities in rural and urban areas of the country.

b) Swarnjayanthi Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY): Swarnjayanthi Gram Swarajgar Yojana was launched in April 1999 as a major programme for self-employment of the rural poor after restructuring the then existing Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and combining it with other allied schemes like TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and Million Wells Scheme for effective implementation under a single banner called SGSY.

c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Guaranteeing 100 days of employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. This Act is an important step towards the realisation of the right to work. It is also expected to enhance people's livelihood on a sustained basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas.

d) Deen Dayal Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY) : Deen Dayal Kaushal Yojana is a Government of India Youth Employment scheme which was launched on 25th September, 2014. It aims at enhancing the employability of rural youth under the age group of 15-35 years. It also aims at mandatory assured placement to 75% of the trained candidates.

e) National Skill Development Mission: 2015 It aims to create convergence across sectors and states in terms of skill training activities. Make in India Programme It was launched

on 25th September, 2014. Its major objective is to focus on job creation and skill enhancement in 25 sectors of the economy.

CONCLUSION

Unemployment is the situation when people are unable to find a suitable job or any kind of other occupation for earning the monthly income needed for the survival of their family. It's time for giving attention to this major issue of unemployment which can be the reason for the destruction of a family and our country. Solutions are many but without doing efforts no problem can be solved thus it is our combined duty along with the government to recover this critical situation of unemployment too in an efficient manner. Thus, we should keep in mind that one of the most disturbing problems in India has been the mounting rate of unemployment, both in the rural and urban sectors. Unless unemployment problem is solved at war footing, future of India cannot be bright. India will need to generate 280 million jobs between now and 2050, the year when the working age population (15 to 64) will peak to reduce unemployment. There will be no peace and prosperity in the country, if jobless people do not get a proper channel. More attention should be given otherwise this problem can make jobless youths to get on the wrong path and ultimately lead to country's downfall.

REFERENCES

- 1) Black Economy, Underestimation of Unemployment and Budget 2005-06./ Arun Kumar, Economic and Political Weekly, vol. 41, no. 30, 2006, pp. 3315-3320.
- 2) A Strategy for Facing the Challenge of Growing Unemployment in India/ Rao, Veena and Joshi, H. G., International Journal of Educational Research and Technology, vol. 1, no. 2, 2010, pp. 99-108.
- 3) Economic and social aspects of unemployment/ Prasad, L. S. N., Serials Publications, 2010, pp. 435.
- 4) Skilled-unskilled wage inequality and unemployment: A general equilibrium analysis/ Gupta M.R. and Dutta P.B., Economic Modeling, vol. 28, no. 4, 2011, pp. 1977-1983.
- 5) Skilled-unskilled wage inequality, product variety and unemployment: A static general equilibrium analysis/ Dutta, P.B., Journal of International Trade and Economic Development, vol. 23, no. 1, 2014, pp. 31-55.
- 6) Impact of unemployment and education on tribal families and youth -policies and issues on indian government/ Puhan, Rasmi Ranjan, European Journal of Social Sciences Studies, vol. 1, no. 1, 2016, pp. 21-40.
- 7) Increasing unemployment among Indian dental graduates-High time to control dental manpower/ Dagli, Namrata and Dagli, Rushabh, Journal of International Oral Health, vol.7, no. 3, 2015, pp. 1-2.
- 8) Structure of unemployment and gender gap in India. / Sahu, Kabita Kumar, Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, vol. 3, no. 3, 2013, pp. 53-62.
- 9) Globalisation and problem of unemployment in India / edited by Apurba Kumar Chattopadhyay/ Chattopadhyay, Apurba Kumar, Kolkatta: Sarat Book Distributors, 2005.
- 10) Economic recession, skilled unemployment and welfare/ Chaudhuri, S., Economic Modelling, vol. 28, no. 3, 2011, pp. 1435-1440. 7 37 Employment and unemployment in India: emerging tendencies during the post-reform period/ Mathew, Elangikal Thomas, SAGE Publications, 2006.