



EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract :

Employment is the biggest issue in India for more than a decade. India is the nation of youth, around 60% population is in working condition that is the age group of 18 to 60. Employment is divided into majorly 3 sectors including agriculture, government sector jobs and private sector jobs. Government sector jobs are limited to around 6% of the total jobs. Corporate sector jobs are limited to 15% of total workforce. And around 45% of population depends upon agriculture sector directly or indirectly. The present research paper focuses on problems of employment in India, current scenario of employment and suggestions to overcome the problems.

Keywords : Unemployment, Agriculture, GDP, Indian Economy.

Introduction:

India has the largest population in the world. Around 142 crores people live in India. India is a developing country and the main problem India is facing now a days is the problem of unemployment. India has the highest number of youth in the world. There are very large number of opportunities available for employment but the education system does not provide skillful workers for many sectors. In the last decade, GDP of India is increased but the unemployment rate is also increasing. The students are getting degrees but they are not getting jobs. Our education system is creating clerical workers.

Causes for Unemployment :

1. **Skill Mismatch** – Educational attainment does not always translate to job- ready skills, leading to high youth unemployment.
 2. **Limited Job Creation** - Despite economic growth, formal job creation hasn't keep pace with the growing workforce.
 3. **Gender Gap** - Female labour force participation is significantly lower than male further complicating the situation.
 4. **Urban-Rural Divide** - Job opportunities and incomes are often concentrated in urban areas increasing the inequalities.
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5. **Large Population** - India has reached number one position in the world in terms of population making hard for them to create enough employment.

Current Scenario :

1. **Size and Growth** – India has the world’s largest working population, but unemployment remains a concern.
2. **Unemployment Rate** – Estimates vary, but studies suggest an unemployment rate around 7.38% in 2024, with over 40 million unemployed individuals.
3. **Formal VS Informal** – Over 90% of workers are employed in informal sector, with limited benefits.
4. **Sectoral Distribution** – Agriculture occupies most workers (50%), followed by services (25%) and industry (22%).

Remedies for Unemployment Problem :

1. **Government Initiatives** –
 - a. **Startup India** – Encourages entrepreneurship and promotes job creation through new business.
 - b. **Skill India Mission** – Aims to upskill and reskill workers to match industry needs.
 - c. **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)** – Provides guaranteed wages employment in rural areas.
 - d. **National Career Service** – A platform connecting job seekers and employers.
 - e. **Irrigation Projects** – Schemes like PMKSY aim to expand and modernize irrigation infrastructure to increase agriculture employment.
 - f. **Farmer Welfare Programs** – Schemes like PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi provide income support to farmers.
 - g. **Co-operative Saving Groups** – These are the self help groups creating jobs and employment in the rural areas.

Conclusion :

Besides these unemployment problems, Government of India has taken very useful initiatives to increase the employment rate. India’s GDP per capita is increasing and reaching 5th rank in economy in the world with 7.6% GDP growth. E-commerce, IT and digital services are rapidly growing creating new job opportunities. India is using renewable energy offering opportunities in installation maintenance and research. India’s growing tourism industry is creating jobs in travelling, accommodation and allied services.

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