

THE ISSUES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the cause of unemployment in India in current market scenario. Government is rightly concerned about creating jobs for youth and rising levels of youth unemployment because of not only direct economic costs but also social issues related problems like as poverty, acid attacks, violence against women on her working place, drugs, labour force, inadequate education planning, inappropriate education system, new-liberal economic policy, various causes of poor placements. This paper also suggests some measure to overcome of these burning problems of unemployment. According to ILO & UN Report the present unemployment rate is 3.8 percent in 2020. The paper also suggests and recommends some points to overcome of this current situation of unemployment prevailing in India.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Unemployment Rate, Skill Development, Joblessness, Literacy.

Introduction

Unemployment is increasing day by day in India, here every people want to a real job in his life but some person is getting their satisfying jobs. In today time most of companies do not want to spend more time money for training of fresher. It is the main reasons which decrease the development of the country. When all men and women get their job then no any problem will be India. India has second largest population in the world after China. India has 18.5percent population of the world and 1.24 core people according to Indian Census of 2011 Negative development of economic activities, substitution of labour by capital, and increasing workforce supply are identified as causes of unemployment in India.

Present Situation of Unemployment in India

In current scenario, India has around 18.3 million unemployed people in 2017 and 18.6 in 2018. It will remain few high in 2019 approx 18.9 comparisons than 2017-18 ILO flagship report 2018. In percentage term unemployment rate is 3.5 in 2018. Labour Minister Mr Santosh Gangawar said in a written in Rajyasabha, on the fears of increase in unemployment in 2018-2019, that no target has been set by the government (ILO Report, 2004; 2005).Rural areas have 21.7 % highest

unemployment rate comparison than urban areas in India. It is 21.7 per cent at the age of 15 to 29 year in rural and in urban areas 18 per cent. Including 6 UT and 29 states Tripura has the highest unemployment rate and Gujarat has least unemployment. In India, Kerala state has high women unemployment i can say approx 47.4 % compared than men which has approximate (ILO Report, 2004; 2005).The rates of unemployment in agriculture are falling very rapidly by year to year like as 7.5 % in 2004-2005 and 5.9 % in 2014-2015. In tertiary sector like engineering, medical, laws, rate of employment is higher than primary and secondary sector. Due to fall of agriculture sector most people of rural areas remain unemployed approx 5 month. Manufacturing sector has 20.4 per cent total employment (Chandrasekhar et al., 2006).

Issue of Unemployment

Population Growth: Population growth is day by day increasing in India. India has large youth employment and unemployment. In my opinion it is both common in all country in whole worlds but in India most people approximate 68.8 % are belonging from rural areas. And in our defective education system around 70 % students are belonging from villages. Everyone knows that rural areas people having lack of skills, English language, this is main reason of youth employment. Mostly people have not any knowledge about stopping the population. It is affected by the population(Godfrey et al., 2003).

Educated Youth Employment: Due to broad knowledge of the educated youth lack of professional skills, training, job search ability. They are not getting the right job after giving the interviews. Most students are not able to design their own resume and to write an application for a particular job (Lam, 2006; GOI, Planning Commission Report,2010).

Labour Force Participate Rate: Labour force participation rate indicates about the percentage of population who are already engaged any kinds of works and those who are ready to works (Huggins, 2008).

Poverty: Poverty is also a main reason for unemployment. There are many people poor in this country. So they do not have any sources for the study, that's why they are the backward in the society on the topic of employment(Pasha, 2003; ILO, 2004; 2005; 2006).

Illiteracy: In our country most people are uneducated they are main dangerous causes for unemployment. Uneducated people only involve in primary sector in large number and wrong work which very harmful for our society. They are living without the job which is big problem for them (ILO, 2004; 2005; 2006).

Objectives:

1. To examine the current scenario of unemployment in India.
2. To suggest ways to reduce unemployment.
3. To analyze the government initiatives for reducing unemployment.

Suggestions

In India, there is all decision should be proper for decrease the unemployment. Government agencies should ensure for quality of education being provided by institutions. The various policies should merely not to be on papers, these should reflect through results. This may not be possible until unless there is proper and regular watch on institutions. An intermediate or graduation level, there should be a counselling facility for students so that they are in a position to choose the best career option available for students. Parents will also be able to do some justice for willingness of their wards in identifying better suitable education. Instead of forcing for a particular course, parents must try to find the interests and caliber of their wards and must help in choosing the best available option for them. Educated people must follow government good policies which are especially for family planning and control to population. How to reduce the population from the good campaign is given below. Everyone should have the knowledge for being the little family; there is the little family always is the happy family. Everyone should do the help, who are well settled people; they can help to the unemployed people to start the new business. The Placement activities provided by colleges are not enough. The basic concept of colleges that to be education providers not placement agencies are to be changed in current market scenario. The government has to make the big employment opportunity for everyone. There should be done the big industries in the India for developing the country. Then, it will bring the good work in India. One important thing to build up to investigate passion which is very necessary for all students. But in today time most of our students lack of passion. Students must have an attitude because everything is comes from passion (Sundaram and Tendulkar, 2004; UN Report, 2007; 2018) affected by increasing and decreasing of employment. Existing of demographic conditions and movement of a country significantly influence the balance of labour force market regarding the supply of labour force. According to the 'Wage Fund Theory', wages of the labour force are fixed in advance but because of the lack of capital, the manufactures appoint only a small number of labour force which results in unemployment. Some economists have referred to the unemployment as a cause of imbalance between demand and supply. Overproduction also increases the unemployment; it reduces the prices of commodities which necessitates reducing the workers, which increase unemployment. Manufactures in the case of low demand of product in market, drop the price; windup the companies/factories, stop the wage and labour force are shifted. The migration of the population from rural to urban settlement leads to unemployment in towns due to increase of labour force supply. Social factors contribute in

increasing the unemployment such as de-grading social status, geographical immobility, increase in the population, and defective education system. There are some other factors like lack of experience, vocational unfitness, and illness and disability. Unemployment is cause of less demand of product in market. Less demand is the cause of slow rate of development and postponing investments due to poor trade and commerce and low/shift investment from manufacturing and non-manufacturing sector.

Geographically immobility is another reason of unemployment. One place shows surplus labour as compared to another place (insufficient labour) and labour force refuse to move from one region to others. It has identified that most of parents send their daughter for college/university education primarily for consideration of marriage rather than for providing them qualification for jobs. Girls are trained from childhood both by parents and society to play prime role as a wife, mother and house- keeper. Gil-Alana (2010) has identified that public attitude is positively influenced by governmental responsibility. It has also been described that due to higher long term unemployment rate, people have more negative attitude towards governmental provision for unemployment.

Conclusion

- India is a fast growing economy. There are has been enormous improvement in the unemployment scenario the time. It was recognized as a challenge.
- The wide spread skill development programmers have gained popularity across the nation
- .With better enforcement of the strategies mentioned above, the employment level can be significantly improved. Unemployment is the grave problem of India. There is lack of work facility among the people.
- The country is not developing just because of the unemployed people. Such system only few people get the job remains becomes unemployed. Hence, there is the major unemployment problem in India.
- It is seen that around 4-5 years back institutions were not allowed to admit students even up to 45 per cent of marks means low grade students are admitted in various professional courses. It become utmost difficult for institutions to develop desired skills up to the level which is required to grab the job in any good industry.

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