



Unemployment: A social evil

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Abstract

Unemployment in India is rising with great speed. Creating new jobs is a crucial task and plays an important role in the economy. Drop in the financial market hits job market and creates unemployment. India has the largest population of youth in the world with about 66% of the population under the age of 35, so impact of declining financial market is the worst in India. Though education level in the recent years has increased but skill development is still a crucial issue. Moreover, poverty, limited access to skill based education, work experience are some of the major factors that lead to unemployment and underemployment. During recession, job freezing is the most common occurrence done by hiring companies. Under such circumstances there is a greater degree of unemployment. This paper attempts to find out the causes of unemployment and the strategies to be adopted by Government of India to reduce the Unemployment.

Keywords: unemployment, social evil

Introduction

Present research is about unemployment which is a social evil. While analyzing it following explanations are needed. Unemployment has become a big problem in the era of modern science and technology. Unemployment is completely depended on how many people eligible for and how many of them get work. If the number of people who are eligible for is higher than the jobs available in a country, it is called 'Unemployment'. Unemployment in India is primarily related to poverty and backwardness. Unlike other problems the problem of unemployment cannot be solved completely. Still, it is important to solve this problem in a great manner for the development of a country.

Objectives of Research Paper

- 1) To explain the meaning of unemployment.
- 2) To find out the problems of unemployment.
- 3) To suggest solutions to solve the problem of unemployment.

Nature of Unemployment in India

India is a developing Nation. It is different from developed Nations. Economist Lord Keynes said unemployment becomes a problem in developed nations due to 'lack of big demand'. Due to lack of impressive demand production cannot be sold. Ultimately production has to be stopped. So, he opined that

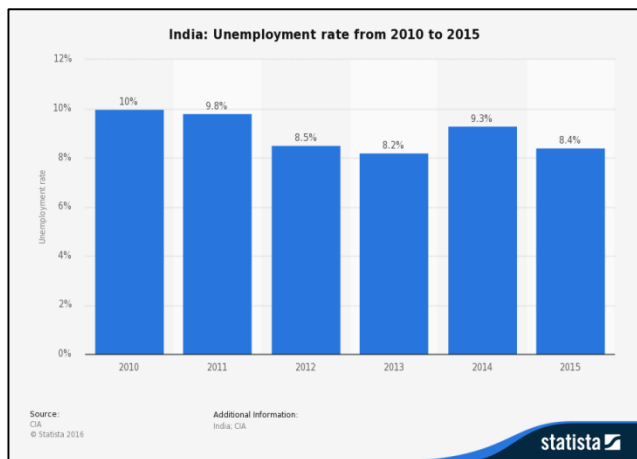
demand should be increased to increase employment.

The above mentioned problem of unemployment got created in India due to the Great Depression of 1930. Cyclic employment of this type could be controlled due to increasing demand. After independence, mixed form of economy was accepted for development. Efforts were made for development through planning. Still, unemployment is in existence. There is a difference between the employment of rural and urban areas. There is educational and technical unemployment in urban areas and low skilled unemployment in rural areas.

Characteristics of Unemployment in India

1. Proportion of unemployment in urban areas is higher than that of rural areas.
2. Proportion of unemployment of women is higher than that of men.
3. Percentage of employment creation is only 3.8% per year.
4. Unemployment in agriculture is higher than that of industrial and service sector.
5. Percentage of educated unemployed is higher than that of others.

India: Unemployment rate from 2010 to 2015



Types of Unemployment

1. Open Unemployment: Open unemployment refers to the condition where people are able to work.
2. Seasonal Unemployment: Seasonal unemployment occurs at certain seasons of the year. It is widespread phenomenon of Indian villages basically associated with agriculture.
3. Disguised Unemployment: Disguised unemployment exists where part of the labor force is either left without work or is working in a redundant manner where worker productivity is essentially zero.
4. Underemployment: Underemployment refers to a situation in which workers are employed below their education or skill level, or their availability.
5. Educated Unemployment: It refers to a situation where educated people become victim of underemployment or open employment.
6. Cyclic Unemployment: When people lose their jobs because of downturn in business cycle it is called cyclic unemployment.

Causes of Unemployment

1. Secondary Place for Women – Women are not given due respect in Indian society.
2. Decline of Cottage Industry – Industrial revolution led to the decline of cottage industry.
3. Main Occupation: Agriculture -- 52.70% people are depended on agriculture.
4. Malnutrition -- People cannot use their ability because of malnutrition.
5. Population Explosion – Population of has increased to great extent.

Guidelines to eradicate unemployment

1. Implementing schemes like 'Employment Guarantee' in rural areas.
2. Giving technical skills to youth.
3. Giving subsidies to farmers.
4. Providing economic and technological supports to small scale industries.
5. Creating opportunities women of below poverty line.
6. Providing loans at lower interests to the backward sections of the society.

Steps taken by the Government

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005

The Government of India has taken several steps to decrease the unemployment rates like launching the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which guarantees a 100-day employment to an unemployed person in a year. It has implemented it in 200 of the districts and further will be expanded to 600 districts. In exchange for working under this scheme the person is paid 150 per day.

Apart from Employment Exchange, the Government of India publishes a weekly newspaper titled Employment News. It comes out every Saturday evening and gives detailed information about vacancies for government jobs across India. Along with the list of vacancies, it also has the notifications for various government exams and recruitment procedures for government jobs.

Steps taken on Disguised Unemployment

Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy. In recent years, there has been a decline in the dependence of population on agriculture partly because of disguised unemployment. Some of the surplus labour in agriculture has moved to either secondary or the tertiary sector. In the secondary sector, small scale manufacturing is the most labour absorbing. In case of the tertiary sector, various new services are now appearing like biotechnology, information technology and so on. The government has taken steps in these sectors for the disguised unemployed people in these methods.

National Career Service Scheme

The Government of India has initiated National Career Service Scheme whereby a web portal named National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment (India). Through this portal, job-seekers and employers can avail the facility of a common platform for seeking and updating job information. Not only private vacancies, contractual jobs available in the government sector are also available on the portal.

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