

An analysis of India's unemployment: causes, policies, and remedies.

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Abstract -

In India, unemployment is still one of the most important socioeconomic issues facing both rural and urban regions. This paper examines the current unemployment situation, its effects on economic development, and offers recommendations for action in this area using secondary data sources. When competent people cannot find employment in the market due to structural, educational, and financial obstacles, they are said to be unemployed. High unemployment rates have effects that go beyond the labor market; they also lead to more poverty, a decline in productivity, and a rise in income inequality. Additional principles for strategic action and effective policies to support inclusive growth and job opportunities. Insight into unemployment in both urban and rural contexts, which are markers for sustained national growth, is expected to be provided by broadening the investigation of this phenomena by situating it in both urban and rural contexts.

Keywords: Government Initiatives, Economic Development, Employment Challenges, Unemployment, and Unemployment Rate

1. INTRODUCTION

India's development goals are expected to be significantly hampered by the complicated and ever-changing issue of unemployment. Even though India's economy is among the fastest-growing in the world, millions of people, particularly young people and rural laborers, still struggle to find work. One of the main elements influencing a nation's growth trajectory and a significant measure of its economic health is its unemployment rate. In addition to underutilizing human capital that might have been utilized to boost economic production, unemployment contributes to a rise in poverty and social and economic inequality, making it more than simply a statistic. In addition to undermining the country's long-term development goals, prolonged unemployment can lead to social unrest, increased migration, and a substantial brain drain. Analyzing unemployment in both urban and rural contexts and identifying the positive barriers to job creation are the goals of the current study. In order to close this employment gap, it also emphasizes the necessity of robust government policies, educational reforms, skill-development initiatives, and private sector job creation. Addressing unemployment is not just necessary for the benefit of people; it is also a necessary component of inclusive and sustainable national development.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW (Pandey and Kumar, 2021). The study's goal is to investigate the state of unemployment and its causes. The government has made has taken action to address the unemployment problem and offered recommendations for fixes. The PMEGP (Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme) plan and government initiatives to combat unemployment in the Indian economy are examined in this study using a descriptive methodology.

(Shobhana & Kumar) This essay looks at India's unemployment rate and its reasons in the perspective of the present market. It also looks at how well various government programs work to lower unemployment. The government is specifically concerned about finding employment for people and rising rates of youth unemployment because of social problems as well as direct economic costs like scarcity, acid attacks, labor force participation, drugs, poor education planning, an unsuitable educational system, neoliberal economic policies, and various causes of poverty. It also suggests some remedies to these pressing unemployment problems. In 2020, the UN and ILO reported that the unemployment rate was 7.11%. The report proposes and improves a number of solutions to India's present unemployment issue.

(Nair, 2020) The purpose of this paper is to examine the factor important to unemployment and their impacts on the Indian economy. The study is concerned with the impact of employment rates on overall economic growth. In this study, data sources i.e., secondary data and current unemployment status in urban and rural areas are the main research topics. The paper explores the impact of the high unemployment rate on the economy and makes recommendations for improving the condition of the employment in the country.

In light of current market conditions, this article investigates the reasons behind unemployment in India (Singh, 2018). Additionally, this report offers some suggestions for resolving the severe unemployment problems. An ILO and UN study from 2018 states that the unemployment rate was 3.5%. Additionally, this report offers some recommendations and ideas for addressing India's present unemployment issue. Mehra (2018) The objective of this research is to present a comprehensive explanation of the nature of unemployment in India, along with its different causes, effects on the economy, and important government measures aimed at lowering the country's unemployment rate.

This paper's goal was to identify the factors that contributed to India's current unemployment market condition (Chahal, 2018). Due to both direct social problems and economic costs associated with issues like scarcity, acid attacks, smuggling, violence against women at work, labor force drugs, poor education planning, the incorrect educational system, neoliberal economic policy, and various reasons for poor placement, the government was genuinely concerned about finding employment for young people and the rising rates of youth unemployment. Additionally, this article offers a number of recommendations for addressing the significant issues surrounding unemployment. In 2018, an ILO and UN study said that the unemployment rate was 3.5%. Additionally, this report offers some recommendations and ideas for addressing India's present unemployment issue.

(Kumar, 2016) This study aimed to focus on cases involving unemployment as well as unemployment in the rural sector. There has been unemployment in the urban area in both the educated and industrial sectors India's future won't be bright unless the unemployment issue is resolved. If jobless people do not get a proper channel, the nation will not have Peace or prosperity.

3. OUTLINE OF THE ISSUE:

In India, unemployment is a chronic socioeconomic problem that impacts millions of individuals from a variety of backgrounds and industries. Even though its economy is among the fastest-growing in the world, the nation nevertheless has trouble creating enough jobs to accommodate its expanding population. The issue is complex and includes frictional, cyclical, and structural unemployment.

4. The Study's Objective:

1. To research India's current unemployment issue. 2. To assess government programs aimed at lowering unemployment. 3. To examine ways to combat unemployment.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design: The research will follow a questionnaire method of research method of research design.

questionnaire method is

used to collect the information on a whole, which is considered as Primary data and Descriptive research is used to gather

information and describe the existing situation regarding study on Unemployment in India. Which is known as secondary data.

Data collection: In the consideration of both primary and secondary data

Primary data: The data collection done through the formal questionnaire with 17 questions. This data collected through well

structured questionnaire from google form

Secondary data: The data is referred from same kind of articles, research paper, journals and etc.

Sample size: 40 is the data's sample size. There are 35 responders in the sample.

6. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Demographic: Most respondents are 18-25 years old and 94.7% Male and the majority have a 52.6% post graduate and 31.6%

graduate education. Many are students, with some 10.5% self-employed.

Unemployment causes: The most cited reason is “Lack of job opportunities”, followed by “Skill gap” and “Automation

technology” Education & Employment: 77.8% believe the education system prepares students for employment but some disagree.

Job application & Government scheme: 57.9% respondents have applied for government job, but many have no awareness of government employment schemes (Like MGNREGA Skill India) is mixed and few respondents have actually benefited from these programs.

Government action on Unemployment: A majority believe that government is not doing enough to address unemployment

Financial and Coping mechanisms: Most respondents felt unemployment has affected their financial stability.

Family support is the primary coping mechanism.

Many are looking for self-employment / Startups or Government jobs.

Skills for Employment: The most needed skill includes Communication skill, Government exam preparation skill, and Technical skill

Future job market expectation: Responses are mixed, with some hopeful and others uncertain about improvement in the next five years.

Mismatch between education and the labor market: The high percentage of respondents with advanced degrees who are nonetheless unemployed points to a gap between employability skills and education. Even after graduating or postgraduate, they are still looking for a good job. Government policies and awareness: Although some people are aware of employment programs, they seldom take use of them. This implies that certain plans may not be as successful, widely used, or properly implemented. Financial difficulties and unemployment: Most experience financial instability and rely on family help rather than their own sources of income. This suggests that young job searchers might not have easy access to opportunities.

Demand for government employment: A large number of respondents express a high preference for work stability and are looking for government positions. However, job searchers may become frustrated due to the strong demand for a few number of openings. Employment and skill gap: The fact that many people think technical and communication skills are crucial points to a rising need for skill-based training. This demonstrates the necessity for hands-on, industry-relevant education and shows a lack of faith in policies aimed at fostering economic development or job creation.

7. ADVICE Program for skill development: Put in place vocational training courses that emphasize in-demand abilities like data analysis, digital literacy, and emerging technologies in order to improve employability.

Apprenticeships and internships: To give practical experience and preparedness, encourage companies to offer apprenticeships and internships. Support for entrepreneurs: Offer tools, financial opportunities, and coaching to promote entrepreneurship in particular Reforming the educational system to emphasize problem-solving, critical thinking, and skill-based learning can help women and young people get ready for the contemporary workforce.

Infrastructure development: To generate employment and boost economic growth, invest in infrastructure development, including electricity, digital connection, and transportation.

8. FINAL RESULTS We may claim that the unemployment problem in India is currently at a turning point. To combat unemployment in India, however, the government and local authorities must address these issues seriously. In order to completely address the problems of unemployment and overcrowding in India, we must first address the primary issue of unemployment, which is a serious concern and significant challenge that must be recognized and eradicated from the nation. The government should also improve the interview process, increase the number of employment opportunities in rural areas, and create employment opportunities for willing workers.

9. REFERENCES:

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