

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

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Introduction:

In economics, unemployment occurs when people are without work while actively searching for employment. The unemployment rate is a percentage, and calculated by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by the number of all currently employed individuals in the labor force. The major causes of unemployment in India are as mentioned below: Large population. Lack of vocational skills or low educational levels of the working population. Labor-intensive sectors suffering from the slowdown in private investment particularly after demonetization. In 2020, the unemployment rate in India fell to 7% in September 2020 from the record high of 29% since the country went into lockdown from March 2020; however, it later increased to 9.1% in December 2020. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy's monthly time series data revealed that the overall unemployment rate in India was 8.10 per cent in February 2022, which fell to 7.6 per cent in March. In April 2021, the overall unemployment rate was 7.97 per cent and shot up to 11.8 what is India's unemployment rate 2021? The unemployment rate rose in April-June 2021 even as the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) fell to 46.8 percent from 47.5 percent the previous quarter.

The reason for unemployment in India

The major causes of unemployment in India are as mentioned below: Large population. Lack of vocational skills or low educational levels of the working population. Labor-intensive sectors suffering from the slowdown in private investment particularly after demonetize.

KEY NUMBERS FROM PLFS REPORT

PERIOD	Labor force participation rate	Unemployment rate
Apr-Jun 2021	46.8%	12.6%
4 per cent in May last year.		

The Current unemployment rate of India

Unemployment Rate (%)	1.8
Karnataka	6.7
Madhya Pradesh	1.4
Maharashtra	4.0

High unemployment in India: A survey by the National Sample Survey Office noted that the country's yearly unemployment rate was the highest in the last four decades at 6.1 per cent during 2017-18, compared to 2.2 per cent in 2011-12. It confirms that unemployment had gripped the economy well before the pandemic struck in March 2020. Agriculture sector has highest employment rate in India: India's **agriculture sector** emerged as the leading industry in terms of employment in financial year 2021 with the number of employees tallying nearly 152 million. The rise in unemployment has been attributed to muted economic activity and consumer sentiment, which has been dented due to the rise of Covid-19 cases after the emergence of Omicron variant across the world.

Haryana state in India has highest unemployment

As per the data, Haryana has the highest unemployment rate at 26.7 per cent, followed by Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir at 25 per cent each and Jharkhand at 14.5 per cent. Which country has the highest unemployment rate 2021? For 2021, the global unemployment rate is estimated to be between 6.3-6.5%, depending upon the source.

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Top Ten Countries with the Highest Unemployment (World Bank 2020 data):

- Equatorial Guinea - 25.0%
- Botswana - 25.9%
- Grenada - 24.9%
- Eswatini - 22.7%
- Lesotho - 23.4%
- Gabon - 21.4%

Digging deeper, unemployment—both voluntary and involuntary—can be broken down into four types.

- Frictional Unemployment.
- Cyclical Unemployment.
- Structural Unemployment.
- Institutional Unemployment.

Educated unemployed: Educated unemployment is when a person is educated and is not able to find a suitable and efficient job for himself. It could be happening due to various reasons, but the most popular reason is because of the lack of employment opportunities. This also occurs when there are a large number of graduates.

India is educated unemployment in India: Even though only 26 percent graduates were being hired, the organized sectors of employment in the country grew at nearly 29 percent in financial year, 2020.

Unemployment rate across India in 2021, by maximum education level.

Characteristic	Unemployment rate
Graduate and higher	19.4%
10th - 12th	10.3%
6th - 9th	1.5%

Lowest Unemployment Rates in Globe

- Qatar: 0.1%

- Solomon Islands: 0.5%
- Niger: 0.5%
- Lao People's Democratic Republic: 0.6%
- Cambodia: 0.7%
- Bahrain: 0.8%
- Thailand: 0.8%
- Rwanda: 1%

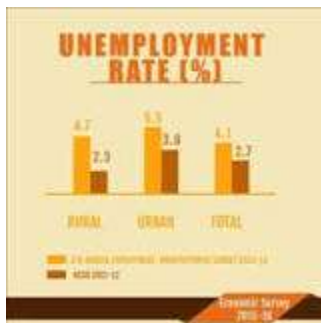
Types of unemployment in India

- Open Unemployment. Open unemployment is a situation where in a large section of the labour force does not get a job that may yield them regular income. ...
- Disguised Unemployment.
- Seasonal Unemployment.
- Cyclical Unemployment.
- Educated Unemployment.
- Technological Unemployment.
- Structural Unemployment.
- Underemployment.

Rural unemployment in India: Rural unemployment jumps to **7.91%** from 6.06% in September, whereas urban joblessness drops to 7.38% from 8.62%, CMIE data shows. Vrishti Beniwal. 1 November, 2021 06:41 pm IST.

Employment generation in India: Employment generation is a natural process of social development. Human beings bring with them into the world an array of needs that present employment opportunities for others to meet. Were it not so, the world could not have sustained a more than tripling of population over the past century. ILO estimates: According to the ILO's World Employment Social Outlook Report, the unemployment rate in India has been in the 3.4% to 3.6% range over the Indian-government led 2009–2014 and the government led 2014–2019 periods.

Rural unemployment in Indian system.



This refers to the situation in rural areas where people who are willing and actually able to work cannot find any work.

Five Types of Unemployment

- Frictional Unemployment. Frictional unemployment is when workers change jobs and are unemployed while waiting for a new job. ...
- Structural Unemployment. ...

- Cyclical Unemployment. ...
- Seasonal Unemployment. ...
- Technological Unemployment. ...
- Review.

Unemployment Types: 7 Main Types of Unemployment

- Type # 1. Frictional:
- Type # 2. Seasonal:
- Type # 3. Technological:
- Type # 4. Residual:
- Type # 5. Structural:
- Type # 6. General or Cyclical:
- Type # 7. Hidden Unemployment:

Unemployment is more in India: Detailed Solution. The correct answer is Disguised Unemployment. In such type of unemployment, the person seems to be employed but in actual he is not adding any productivity. The contribution of workers is zero or negligible to the total production which is mostly seen in rural areas.

Three negative effects of unemployment: Being unemployed can lead to depression, low self-esteem, anxiety and other mental health issues, especially if an individual truly wants a job but can't find employment. Tension can occur, causing stress and strain on the body. Economic Issues: During unemployment, there is no income, which leads to poverty.

India's unemployment rate 2020



In 2020, the unemployment rate in India was estimated to be 7.11 percent.

Unemployment affect on the Indian economy: Unemployment affects the economy of the country as the workforce that could have been gainfully employed to generate resources actually gets dependent on the remaining working population, thus escalating socio-economic costs for the state. For instance, a 1 % increase in unemployment reduces the GDP by 2 %.

How can we stop unemployment in India-

Top 6 Strategies to Reduce Unemployment

1. Slab 1# Use of Labour-intensive Technology:
2. Slab 2# Accelerating Investment in Agriculture:
3. Slab 3# Diversification of Agriculture:
4. Slab 4# Labour-Intensive Industrial Growth:
5. Slab 5# Services and Employment Growth

Data collected of Unemployment in India: the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been the key governmental agency in India at the national and state levels to study employment, unemployment and unemployment rates through sample surveys.

Conclusion:

India is a fast growing economy. There has been enormous improvement in the unemployment scenario since the time it was recognized as a challenge. The government is implementing various measures for increasing the employment rate and has succeeded to a great extent. Participation of women and the marginalized groups speaks about the success of the policy measures. The wide spread skill development programmes have gained popularity across the nation. With better enforcement of the strategies mentioned above, the employment level can be significantly improved

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