

Unemployment in India

Dr. Janak Singh Kushwah

Commerce Department, Govt. Degree Collage Joura Dist. Morena, M.P.

Abstract - Unemployment in India, statistics has traditionally had been collected, compiled, and disseminated once every ten years by the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MLE) Primarily from sample studies conducted by the National sample survey office. Other than these 5 Years sample studies, India has except since 2017 – never routinely collected monthly, quarterly or yearly nationwide employment and unemployment statistics in 2016, Centre for monitoring Indian Economy – a non-government entity based in Mumbai, started sampling and publishing monthly unemployment in India statistics.

INTRODUCTION

Unemployment in India remains a subject of concern since it was first recognized in 1950s. During that period : the Government of India had only few initiatives of employment generation until the first Five-year plan was drafted in the year 1950-1951. This plan laid the foundation for overall and sectorial development in a medium term prospective for achieving the goal of employment growth and increasing the labour force. For the first time in the seventh five-year plan (1985-1990) Employment was placed at the core of development strategy. In the Ninth five-year plan (1997-2002). Employment was identified as one of the three important dimensions of state policy with other being quality of life and regional balance. The eleventh Five-year plan (2007-2012) mainly focused on inclusive growth and conceived employment as the key element of the same. Thus, unemployment has received great importance in the development agenda of India since independence.

STATISTICS

Unemployment and under employment have been a long-standing problem in the Indian economy. According to a 2013 report by Pravin Sinha, the Indian labor force has been officially classified by the Indian government into three categories.
Rural, Sector, which includes the farm labour.

Urban formal sector, which includes factory and service industry labour with periodic salaries and coverage per Indian labour laws.

Urban informal sector, which includes self-employment and casual wage workers.

The rural and informal sectors of the India labour market accounted for 93% of the employment in 2011, and these jobs were not covered by the then existing Indian labour laws. According to the 2010 world Bank report, Low-paying relatively unproductive, informal sector jobs continue to dominate the (Indian) labour market. The informal sector dominates India's labour markets and will continue to do so in the medium-term states. Continue to do so in the medium term.

1980S TO 2015

According to the Indian government official statistics between the 1980s and mid-2010s, relying in part on the SSDO data, the unemployment rate in India has been about 2.8 percent, which states the world Bank is a number that has shown little variation since 1983. In absolute terms, according to the various Indian governments between 1983 and 2005 the number of unemployed persons in India steadily increased from around 7.8 million in 1983 to 12.3 million in 2004-5. According to the world Bank, these official Indian government low Open unemployment rates can often be misleading, and the official data does not reflect the unemployment and under-employment reality of the Indian Population.

JOBLESS ECONOMIC GROWTH

According to Kannan and Raveendran , there is unanimity amongst scholars that the organised manufacturing sector (in India) Registered jobless growth during 1980-81 to 1990-91 while the average annual rate of growth of gross value added during this period was about 8.66% the corresponding average annual employment growth was merely 0.53 after the

deregulation of the Indian economy in the early 1990s, Four years saw a boom in formal sector employment. Thereafter, the Indian economy has seen high GDP growth without a parallel increase in formal employment in the organized sector. This stagnation in formal sector employment, they state, has been attributed by some scholars to labor laws and regulations adopted since the 1950s that make inflexible associated with offering formal sector employment. Other scholars contest that this hypothesis fully explains the unemployment and under-employment trends in India between 1981-82 and 2004-2005.

2018-2019 REPORTS

According to the pew Research center, a significant majority of Indians consider the lack of employment opportunities as a very big problem in their country. About 18.6 million Indians were jobless and another 393.7 million work in poor-quality jobs vulnerable to displacement. states the pew report.

LEAKED NSSO REPORT

A report on unemployment prepared by the national sample survey offices (NSSO's) periodic labour force survey, has not been officially released by the government. According to Business Today, this report is the first comprehensive survey on employment conducted by a government agency after prime Minister Narendra Modi announced demonetization move in November 2016. According to this report, the 2017-2018 usual status unemployment rate in India at 6.1% a four-decade high, possibly caused by the 2016 demonetization of large banknotes intended to curb the informal untaxed economy.

The report and the refusal of the BJP government to release the latest NSSO report has been criticized. According to Surjit Bhalla, the BJP Governments holding the report back is a bad political decision, the survey methodology is flawed and its results absurd, because the sample survey – based report finds that India's overall population has declined since 2011-12 by 1.2% (contrary to decline since 2011-12 by 1.2% (Contrary to the census data which states a 6.7% increase. The report finds that Indian's percent urbanization and urban workforce has declined since 2012, which is contrary to all other studies on Indian urbanization trends. states Bhalla.

ILO ESTIMATES

According to the international Labour organization (ILO) a united nations agency, unemployment is rising in India and the unemployment rate in the country (India) will stand at 3.5 Percent in 2018 and 2018. The same level of unemployment seen in 2017 and 2016. Instead of dropping to 3.4 percent as it had previously projected. According to the ILo's world employment rate in 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.

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 eighter 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.

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 (Indian) Through this portal, jobseekers 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 sectors are also available on the portal.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

The National Rural Employment Programme offers people from the rural areas an equal shot at job opportunities across the national. The growing disparity in terms of Personal finance between those in the rural and urban areas has increasingly led to people from the rural areas to move to the urban areas.

POLITICS

In the 2019 Indian general election, Unemployment in India was an issue. Economic issues like Poverty, unemployment development are main issues that influence politics. Garibi Hator (eradicate poverty) has been a slogan of the Indian National Congress for a long time.

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 measure. The widespread 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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