

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM OF INDIAN SOCIETY**Dr. MEERA DEWANGAN**

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ABSTRACT

The state of being without any work both for educated & uneducated person for earning one's livelihood is meant by unemployment. Economists distinguish between various overlapping types of and theories of unemployment, including cyclical or Keynesian unemployment, frictional unemployment, structural unemployment and classical unemployment. Some additional types of unemployment that are occasionally mentioned are seasonal unemployment, hardcore unemployment, and hidden unemployment.

Though there have been several definitions of "voluntary" and "involuntary unemployment" in the economics literature, a simple distinction is often applied. Voluntary unemployment is attributed to the individual's decisions, whereas involuntary unemployment exists because of the socio-economic environment (including the market structure, government Intervention, and the level of aggregate demand) in which individuals operate. In these terms, much or most of frictional unemployment is voluntary, since it reflects individual search behavior. Voluntary unemployment includes workers who reject low wage jobs whereas involuntary unemployment includes workers fired due to an economic crisis, industrial decline, company bankruptcy, or organizational restructuring..

Keywords— unemployment, labours, workers

INTRODUCTION

The state of being without any work both for educated and uneducated person for earning ones livelihood is meant by unemployment .Economics distinguish between various overlapping types of and theories of unemployment .The unemployment rate is a measure of the prevalence of unemployment and it is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labour force. According to International labour organization report more than 200 million people globally or 6% of the worlds work force were without a job in 2020

OBJECT

1. To indicate of unemployment in india

2. To analyze the types of unemployment in india**3. To study reason of unemployment in india****METHODOLOGY**

The proposed study is concerned cases .These papers are only secondary data basis. In india every state is trying to solve the unemployment problem in her own way.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

Unemployment in india is a serious social issue. Unemployment records in india are kept by the Ministry of labour and unemployment of india. From 1983 till 2011 unemployment rates in india average 9 percent reaching an all time high of 9.4 percent in December 2011. In india the unemployment rate measures the number of people actively looking for a job as a percentage of the labour force The number of unemployed persons in india decreased to 39963 thousand in 2009 from 39974 thousand in 2007.Unemployed persons in india averaged 36933 thousand from 1985 until 2012 reaching an all time high of 41750 thousand in 2001 and a record low of 24861 thousand in 1985.In india unemployed persons are individuals who are without a job and actively seeking to work

According to NSS Report from Ministry of statistics and program implementation .Government of india published on 2013 kerala has the highest unemployment rates.While Rajasthan and Gujarathas the least unemployment rate among major states of india.National average for unemployment rates stands at 50.

TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

1. 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 this type of unemployment persons
2. Disguised Unemployment – It is a situation in which more people are doing work then actually required. Even in some are withdrawn production does not suffer.
3. Seasonal Unemployment – It is unemployment that occurs during certain seasons of the year in some industries and occupations like agriculture holyday resort ice factories etc .
4. Cyclical unemployment – It is caused by trade cycles at regular intervals. Generally

capitalist economies are subject to trade cycles the down swing in business activities results in unemployment.

5. Educated unemployment – Among the educated people , apart from open unemployment,
6. many are underemployed because their qualification does not match the job.
7. Technological Unemployment - It is the result of certain changes in the techniques of production which may not warrant much labour. modern technology being capital intensive less requires less labourers and contributes to this kind of unemployment
8. Structural Unemployment – This type unemployment arises due to drastic changes in the economic structure of a country these changes may affect either the supply of a factor or demand for a factor of production .
9. Casual Unemployment- When a person is employed on a day to day basis ,casual unemployment may occur due to short term contracts .
10. Chronic Unemployment- If unemployment continue to be a long term feature of a country. It is call chronic unemployment.
11. Frictional Unemployment- Frictional unemployment is caused due to improper adjustment between supply of labour and demand for labour.

REASONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

There are many reasons of unemployment like Theoretical education,lack of full employment in industries , lack of alternative opportunities for agricultural workers,poor condition of cottage industries etc.Then the other factors that are responsible for unemployment in india are like excessive burden of population on cultivation, rapidly increasing population ,low productivity in agriculture sector and defective economic planning.

SOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

1. The government should open Technical and Vocational colleges and manual labor should be made compulsory
2. Increased investment in heavy industries
3. Revival of cottage and small scale industries
4. Modernization of agriculture
5. Improved transport and communication

6. Self–employment should be encouraged
7. Increase in national wealth through industrialization.

CONCLUSION

One of the most disturbing problems in india has been the mounting rate of unemployment , both in the rural and urban sectors. In case of rural sectors, there has been both unemployment and under unemployment . In urban sector, there has been both educated and industrial unemployment .Unless unemployment problem is solved ,the future of india can not be bright.There will be no peace and prosperity in the country if jobless people do not get a proper channel.More action should be given otherwise this problem can make jobless youths go to wrong direction.

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