

A Study on the Unemployment Status of India from 2000-2015

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Submitted: 05-01-2020

Accepted: 20-01-2020

ABSTRACT:

In India, the biggest problem is unemployment. It gets more serious every day. When someone is actively looking for work but is unable to find one, they are said to be unemployed. The unemployment rate is exacerbated by population growth, migration, a lack of practical skills, and an uneven distribution of industrialization. As a result, social and economic injustices, stress, crime, and poverty have all gotten worse. Unemployment is defined as the proportion of the workforce that is unemployed. The CMIE data show that India's unemployment rate is

5.44 percent. The only states with jobless rates above 20 percent are Rajasthan and Haryana. Each developing nation deals with two major economic problems: unemployment and inflation. This article is analysing the rate of unemployment in India during the year 2000-2015. In 2015, the number of total unemployed were 36.85 million and the unemployment rate was 5.44 percent in India.

Keywords: Study, India, Status, Unemployed persons, Unemployment rate.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Over 130 crore people are thought to live in India, which makes up about 18 percent of the entire world's population. As a result, if unemployment is a major problem in India, it is also a major one worldwide. The two most pressing problems for each growing country's economy are unemployment and economic progress. It was faced with the twin problems of unemployment and poverty after gaining independence in 1947.

The biggest problem in India is unemployment. It gets worse every single day. When someone is actively seeking job but is unable to do so, they are considered to be unemployed. Increased population, migration, a lack of technical skills, and unbalanced industrialization all contribute to higher unemployment. As a result, there has been an increase in poverty, stress, crime,

and social and economic imbalances. Job seekers who are unemployed are unable to find jobs. Unemployment is defined as the percentage of workers that are without a job. Every emerging country's economy is currently dealing with two major problems: unemployment and inflation. This article examines India's unemployment rate from 2000 until 2015.

According to the CMIE data, in 2015, India has a 5.44 percent unemployment rate, While the unemployment rate in urban and rural areas is 6.2 and 5.3 percent.

In 2015, the number of total unemployed were 36.85 million in India and the unemployment rate was 5.44 percent. The latest CMIE report states that Haryana recorded the highest unemployment rate in India at 25.7 per cent in 2014, while India has registered an unemployment rate of 5.44 per cent.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Kundu A. (2007) They use a long-term perspective while concentrating on the time since the early 1990s as they analyse the growth trends in economic statistics, particularly per capita Gross National Product in his study. This research has also examined regional, socioeconomic, gender and religious disparities with an emphasis on per capita, employment and consumption expenditure variance. Since employment growth has been strong recently, the jobless growth syndrome of the 1990s appears to be past. India is experiencing a demographic dividend that is expected to last for the next couple of decades due to the country's growing share of citizens in the 15-59 age range and higher adult employment rates, particularly for women, as compared to other nations.

Mitra A. and Verick S. (2013) This article provided a comprehensive overview of youth employment and unemployment in India, the country with the biggest proportion of young people worldwide. Due to their high levels of

poverty and inadequate human capital, young Indians confront significant obstacles. Even though educational attainment has increased significantly in recent years, many young Indians still struggle to find employment. Young males typically work part-time jobs in rural and metropolitan regions, whereas their female counterparts typically work for themselves. Despite the fact that a high percentage of young rural women work in agriculture, rural men are increasingly choosing jobs outside of agriculture. Young urban guys, in contrast, tend to work mostly in the services industry. Policies should address the dearth of chances for gainful work as a reaction to these issues.

Singh H. and Kumar S. (2014) Poverty is a socioeconomic phenomenon in which a segment of the population struggles to meet even the most basic needs. This essay aimed to provide light on India's current situation with regard to population growth, poverty, and unemployment. The statistical study of the population growth data shows that, between 2001 and 2011, the urban population grew more quickly than the rural population. In general, there has been a more than twofold rise in urban population compared to rural population. Furthermore, it was discovered throughout the research period that, although making progress in reducing poverty and unemployment, there is still a significant concentration of the poor and jobless throughout the Indian Union.

Mehra, G. (2014) Future economic prosperity in India depends on having a competent and trained workforce. The Indian economy is receiving nothing short of a boon from rising school and college enrolment rates as well as a growing fraction of the population under the age of 25. Due to inelastic work prospects, a sizeable portion of educated people, who contribute to the problem of educated unemployment, are unable to find suitable employment. Academics and strategic studies frequently engage in spirited discussion about the causes of unemployment. Everybody knows that a country's expanding population requires a wide variety of employment. Numerous nations, like India, nonetheless have disturbingly high unemployment rates.

Sahoo, M. (2014) Some of the variables utilised in the study included the unemployment rate (UNEMP), real gross domestic product (RGDP), a traditional proxy for economic growth, and consumer price index, a proxy for inflation. According to the study, there is a two-way Granger causal relationship between the workforce and the unemployment rate. Based on these findings, the government should create more work opportunities

as soon as is practical to deal with the nation's rapidly rising unemployment rate.

Xinhe, X. (2015) The research discussed in this article looks at the unemployment rate and inflation rate in the Indian economy over a six-year period to determine the inflation- unemployment trade-off. As inflation rises, unemployment declines and vice versa, reversing the previous relationship between the two variables. The study's variables for the first theory were the unemployment rate and its variables for the second theory were the inflation rate. The Phillips curve is the most important instrument used in this study. Observed in this graph is the relationship between wage growth and unemployment. The study's findings indicate that a lack of jobs has a negative impact on inflation. In the economies of all emerging nations, unemployment is a prevalent issue.

Khem, C. (2015) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was used in the study as a measure of economic growth (GDP). Estimates of GDP and unemployment were created from secondary sources like the World Bank database. Correlation and regression analysis were used to examine the type and scope of the impact of economic progress on the unemployment rate. It has been discovered that there is a strong inverse relationship between unemployment rates and economic growth. Furthermore, 48 percent of the variation in unemployment rates has been attributed to GDP.

Objective of the Research:

- (1) To study the unemployment rate in India from the financial year 2000-15.
- (2) To analyse the unemployment rate and number of unemployed people in India.

III. DATA AND METHODOLOGY:

This study is based on secondary data. The secondary data have been collected from the various issues like- Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), Labour Department (India and Haryana), Internet and other published reports of Government, etc. The appropriate method has been used for data analysis such as- Table, Bar Graph or bar diagram.

IV. RESULTS:

Table: 1, The Unemployment rate in India from the financial year 2000-15.

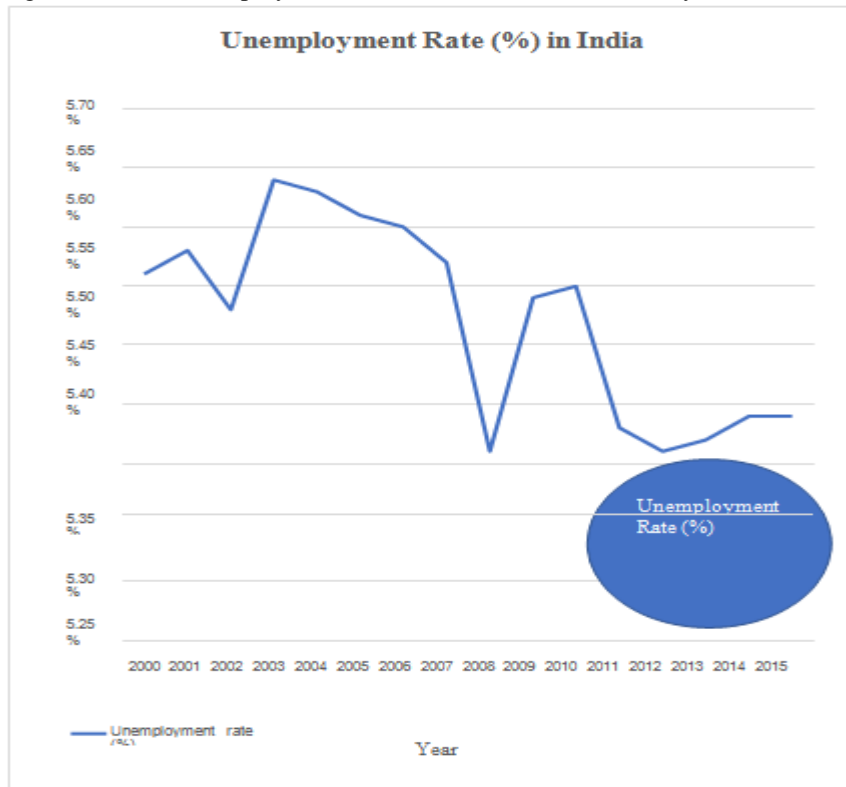
Year	Unemployment rate (%)
2000	5.56%
2001	5.58%
2002	5.53%
2003	5.64%
2004	5.63%
2005	5.61%
2006	5.60%
2007	5.57%
2008	5.41%
2009	5.54%
2010	5.55%
2011	5.43%
2012	5.41%
2013	5.42%
2014	5.44%
2015	5.44%

Source- macro trends.net

Table- 1 shows that unemployment rate in India during the year 2000-15. In 2003, highest unemployment rate was 5.64 percent in India. This is a very dangerous position for Indian economy. In

2012, the lowest unemployment rate in India was 5.41 percent. In 2013 and 2015, the unemployment rate was 5.42 and 5.44 percent.

Figure: - 1, The Unemployment rate in India from the financial year 2000 - 2015



Source- macro trends.net

Figure- 1 shows that unemployment rate in India during the year 2000-15. In 2003, highest unemployment rate was 5.64 percent in India. This was a very dangerous position for Indian economy. In 2015, the number of total unemployed were 36.85 million and the unemployment rate in India was 5.44 percent. In 2013 and 2015, the unemployment rate was 5.42 and 5.44 percent. This current position of unemployment rate is a very dangerous also for future of Indian economy.

V. CONCLUSION:

The biggest problem in India is unemployment. The issue becomes worse every day. If a person is actively looking for job but is having no luck, they are said to be unemployed. According to the CMIE study, India's unemployment rate is expected to be 6.00 percent. In India, the only states with unemployment rates above 20 percent are Rajasthan and Haryana in 2015. India will have the highest jobless rate at 5.44 percent.

The economy of India is in grave danger under this situation. In India, there were 36.85 million unemployed people overall in 2015 and the unemployment rate was 5.44 percent. In India, the unemployment rate in 2003 was 5.7 percent. So, we might conclude that India's biggest problem is unemployment. It gets worse every day and every year.

VI. SUGGESTIONS:

In terms of employment policy, the country's main objectives should be to expand employment possibilities and productivity. The government of India has to implement a plan for generating jobs that is good for all parties. For the purpose of generating additional jobs, it is essential to increase industrial and agricultural production. The consequence will be the success of small and cottage businesses. Education ought to be prioritised in five-year plans. A few examples of initiatives that could enhance people's quality of life are those that deal with irrigation, roads, flood control, energy, agriculture, and rural electrification.

As a result, the India government should pursue measures that promote industrial decentralisation. Increase in population should be examined to tackle the unemployment problem. Policy on family planning should be applied consistently and effectively.

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