



THE CONTRIBUTION TO NATION-BUILDING THROUGH UNEMPLOYMENT PREVENTION SCHEMES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Unemployment is a serious problem. The consequences of this are very fatal. Its removal is in the interest of both the individual and the society. It can be overcome only in an organized and planned form; it is not possible only with government effort. Unemployment needs a joint sincere effort of the individual, society, and the government. The size of employment in any country depends on its development. Therefore, whenever a country progresses and its production expands, employment opportunities increase. Production in India has increased in almost all sectors of the economy in the last three decades. As a result of this development, the absolute level of employment has also increased. But the absolute level of unemployment has also increased during the plan period. This is because the rate inclusive of growth during the first three decades in the plan period was much lower. Therefore, suitable employment opportunities could not be created. Unemployment is one of the biggest socio-economic problems of the country. At present, crores of people are facing unemployment in the country. The absence of a definite area of work experience and income gives rise to poverty and after that, this cycle of poverty and unemployment continues forever. This research paper has been written to find answers to the questions that what are the challenges facing the Indian economy and what is the impact of the challenge of unemployment on the Indian economy, what is the government's effort to deal with the challenge of unemployment in India? what is the current trend of unemployment in India? What is the contribution of the government in nation-building through unemployment prevention schemes in India?



KEYWORDS: *Unemployment, Unemployment Prevention Schemes, Poverty, Employment Trends.*

DATA COLLECTION METHOD USED FOR RESEARCH:

This research depends on secondary data

The Objective of Research:

- 1) To study the impact of the challenge of unemployment on the Indian economy
- 2) To study the government's effort to deal with the challenge of unemployment in India
- 3) To know the current trend of unemployment in India

- 4) To know the contribution of the government in nation-building through unemployment prevention schemes in India

INTRODUCTION:

Economic growth by itself cannot solve the problem of unemployment. Unemployment can also increase in a rapidly growing economy. In fact, in the initial stage of economic development, the objective of economic progress and the objective of employment conflict with each other. But ignoring this contradiction in the Planning Commission of India, it was believed that the problem of unemployment would automatically be solved by growth, but it did not happen. The number of unemployment has also increased during the current covid pandemic and the question of livelihood has appeared before the people. At the same time, the need for skilled labor has also increased during this calamity. But ironically, there is an acute shortage of skilled human workforce in a young country like India.

High unemployment adversely affects the progress of the national economy. The root cause of unemployment among the youth of India is illiteracy and lack of employable skills. Education can become a solution to almost every socio-economic problem in a broad sense, but its role in unemployment prevention is incomparable. The real solution to the problem of unemployment lies in employment generation.

Information On Employment Trends in India Comes from Various Surveys Conducted by The National Model Survey Organization (NSSO). NSSO surveys are based on samples or samples. Based on the answers to the questions asked during the survey, the instructions are divided into two parts, those people who are in the 'labor force' and those people who are outside the labor force. The first category consists of those who are either employed or who have become unemployed. Those who are employed are considered part of the workforce and those who do not get employment are included in the category of unemployed.

In search of better opportunities, youth keep migrating from the village, state, or country. Due to the high unemployment, the danger of being exploited remains. To maintain the rapid economic growth rate of India, we need skilled human labor on a large scale. If there is no employment, then the money will not come. If money does not come, poverty will increase. If poverty increases, the standard of living will fall. Various diseases will increase by it and the number of unhealthy people will increase. Now the one who was unwell with the body till now will start becoming unhealthy mentally too. If you are mentally unwell, then dirty thoughts will come to your mind. And as soon as dirty thoughts start coming into the mind. Crimes like theft, dacoity, robbery, rape, murder, treason, terrorism will increase. This situation goes on like this in just one order, now the one who does not have employment, if he has children, then due to poor economic condition he will not be able to get a good education, will not be able to get nutritious food, will not be able to get a healthy environment. This will make him adopt a narrow-minded personality. Due to a lack of necessary skills, he will not get a good job and the same situation will keep on repeating. Employment opportunities will increase due to the expansion and development of education, health, social services, and offices. Similarly, by promoting the works of construction of dams, bridges, roads, parks and river valleys, etc., the labor of many unemployed persons can be utilized.

The Contribution to Nation-Building through Unemployment Prevention Schemes in India:

The problem of unemployment is economic. Till the present economy of the country does not improve, then this problem will remain like a dragon. This epidemic can be removed only when the path of industrial development in the country is paved. Only then will the country prosper economically and many unemployed people will get employment and the program of industrial development in the country will be able to get rid of unemployment. CMIE data shows that more unemployment has developed in urban areas than in rural India. In May 2021, where the unemployment rate in the urban area is 13.9 percent. Whereas in rural areas it is 10.6 percent. As far as the states are concerned, Haryana, which was once called an industrial hub, has come to number one in unemployment today.

Unemployment of educated or non-educated men is considered to be an issue related to the 'production system'. At present, education is not accessible to everyone, but even after getting an education, employment is not being received. That is why it is not necessary to get employment just by getting an education. Unemployment is a relative concept and understanding is developed through education which leads to the emergence of consciousness. Hence there is a need to look at unemployment and education in two different ways. According to the CMIE report, Haryana is at the forefront of unemployment among all the states. Today 35.1 percent of the people here are facing unemployment. The special thing is that in just one month this figure has increased to four times. Whereas in April, the unemployment percentage was just eight percent. While talking about other states, Rajasthan is at number two in terms of the increasing unemployment rate. In May, 28 percent of the people here have become unemployed. The capital of the country is Delhi at number three. According to CMIE, the unemployment rate in Delhi has reached 27.3%. Goa is famous for tourism with a 25.7 percent unemployment rate at number four. After these, the unemployment rate in Tripura, Jharkhand, and Bihar remains above 10 percent. As far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, it has seen an unemployment rate of 6.3%.

The fastest growth in terms of employment generation has been in the construction sector. The root cause of this is that infrastructure projects have been taken up in the recent period (especially road construction programs under the National Highway Development Project (NHDP), and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) Projects). As a result, where the share of the construction sector in total employment was only 3.1 percent in 1993-94, it increased to 5.6 percent in 2004-05 and 10.6 percent in 2011-12. According to the Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMEI), India's unemployment rate declined from 8.32 percent in August to 6.86 percent in September 2021. This is because of the creation of 8.5 million jobs last month.

The unemployment rate in India has increased once again in August 2021. According to the monthly data of CMIE, the unemployment rate in the country was 8.32 percent in August. There was a slight improvement in the job market in July, which again showed trouble in August. The unemployment rate in Punjab rose by 3.3% to 9.3 in September.

Education is almost the only means of removing unemployment, but it is also necessary to ensure and regulated how many people are being provided quality education and after attaining education their access to employment is ensured or not. This is the most recent and comprehensive report prepared by any government agency on unemployment in the country after demonetization in 2016. According to the report, the unemployment rate in cities is 2.5 percent higher than in villages. 7.8 percent of urban youth are unemployed, while in villages this figure is 5.3 percent. Apart from this, the unemployment rate for men at the all-India level was 6.2 percent while that of women was 5.7 percent. The unemployment rate among educated women in rural areas ranged from 9.7 to 15.2 percent between 2004-05 and 2011-12, which increased to 17.3 percent in 2017-18. The unemployment rate among educated youth in rural areas ranged from 3.5 to 4.4 percent during the same period, rising to 10.5 percent in 2017-18. The report said that the unemployment rate among youths in the age group of 15 to 29 years in rural areas was five percent in 2011-12, while this rate increased to 17.4 percent in 2017-18. Among women of the same age, this rate increased from 4.8 to 13.6 percent. According to some experts, GST (Goods and Services Tax) has been the reason for increasing unemployment. Apart from this, technologies like Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things, etc. have developed which have increased unemployment in India. Let us tell you that due to the increasing use of robots in the industry, by 2030, 800 million people will be affected all over the world, which will also affect India.

'Build in India' and 'Skill India' complement each other. The main objective of the Manufacturing Program in India is to encourage manufacturing in 25 sectors of the country, which will generate employment and thus create demand for a skilled labor force. Major sectors in these sectors are motorcars, chemicals, information technology, pharmaceuticals, textiles, ports, air travel, leather, tourism and hospitality, railways, auto component design-manufacturing, renewable energy, Mining, Bio-technology, and Electronics | As far as 'Skill India' is concerned, it aims to create highly skilled labor

force which is fully commensurate with the requirements of the industrial sector to improve productivity thereby accelerating the pace of economic growth.

'Skill India' was launched by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 15 July 2015. The goal of this campaign is to create opportunities for the skill development of the youth of the country. There was some success under the Skill Development Program but this progress proved to be insufficient. Between 2016 and 2020, a target was set to train one crore youth. But under this scheme, half of the target youth did not get employment.

DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY) was launched on 23 September 2014 by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. It is a scheme of placement-linked skill training. It is an ambitious scheme to adapt the skilling programs related to employment to world standards and requirements. Its far-reaching objective is to transform India's demographic surplus into a demographic dividend by making rural India a source of skilled labour according to world demand. As a result, it is expected that suitable employment will be provided to 5.50 crore rural poor youth (who are ready to acquire skills) by training them. Thus, this scheme is expected to help in reducing the poverty levels. Thus the mission of DDU-GKY is to provide gainful employment on regular wages to the rural poor families to reduce the poverty level in the rural area.

Various Efforts of The Government for Employment and Development in India:

Unemployment is a very serious problem. The consequences of this are very fatal. Given its ill effects, the government has taken many steps to overcome it. In the last about 3-4 years, many schemes were launched by the Government of India. Benefits are directly going to the people of India. Those government schemes include Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Mudra Loan Scheme, Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, and many schemes for unemployed and poor people. Many programs have been implemented by the government to remove unemployment.

Every government starts various programs to provide different types of facilities to its citizens. These programs can be related to education, health, electricity, employment, and the social upliftment of all citizens. Some programs like Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), and Digital India program, etc. have been started to help the weaker sections of the society. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was launched in February 2006. In this, 100 days of employment has been guaranteed in a year to the people living below the poverty line living in the villages. This scheme has been launched on 29 May 2007 to ensure the food security of the country by increasing the productivity of wheat, rice, and pulses and to promote products on a sustainable basis.

In June 2011, the National Rural Livelihood Mission was undertaken to restructure the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana. The National Urban Livelihood Mission was organized on 23 September 2013 to restructure the Swarn Jayanti Shahari Swarozgar Yojana. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana This scheme has been started on 11 October 2014 to develop a model village. On August 28, 2014, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana, this scheme has been started to connect the poor of the country with the banking sector of the country. Deendayal Upadhyaya Shramev Jayate Yojana has been launched on 16 October 2014 to improve employment, skill development, and other facilities for the workers.

Under the Sukanya Samridhi Yojana on 22 January 2015, individuals can deposit a minimum of 1 thousand and a maximum of 1.5 lakh rupees or any amount between them in a financial year in the account opened in the name of Sukanya Samridhi Yojana. This money has to be deposited only for 14 years from the date of account opening. However, the account will mature only when the daughter turns 21. Half the money can be withdrawn when the daughter turns 18. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, a life insurance plan of Rs 2 lakh with an annual premium of Rs 330 on May 9, 2015. This scheme is being run by the Ministry of Finance. As of 9th May 2015, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana is an accident insurance scheme with an annual premium of Rs.12. This scheme is being run by the Ministry of Finance. Atal Pension Yojana, launched on 9 May 2015, is a social security scheme related to the pension sector. This scheme has been launched on July 1, 2015, to make the digital India program

available to citizens electronically and ensure people get the benefit of the latest information and communication technology.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana has been launched on 15th July 2015 to provide skill training (implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development) to 14 lakh youth. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana has been launched on June 25, 2015, to provide better living conditions to the people living in the cities and to promote infrastructure and economic development in the cities.

Atal Yojana for Rejuvenation and Transformation of Cities (AMRUT) June 25, 2015, This scheme has been launched to provide a better quality of life to the people living in cities and to promote infrastructure and economic development in cities. The smart city scheme has been launched on 25 June 2015 to provide better living conditions to the people living in the cities and to boost the infrastructure and economic development in the cities. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has been launched on May 1, 2016, to provide free LPG connections to women from below poverty line families. All these schemes were started for eradicating unemployment as well as for poverty alleviation. Under the promise of creating more than 2 crore employment opportunities every year, the Prime Minister launched several schemes and programs in the last four years. Last year, the Prime Minister claimed that 70 lakh employment opportunities were created in the formal sector in the last financial year. But according to the Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) report released this month, unemployment has been rising steadily since 2013-14 and has accelerated in 2018. According to this report, one crore 90 lakh people lost their jobs in 2018. The unemployment rate rose to 7.4 percent in December, the highest in 15 months. The government has taken a policy to encourage self-employment, skill development, employment generation, and export-oriented production. The government implemented these policies through Make in India, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Nirman Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, and Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana.

Unemployment among the educated class is largely a fraction of urban unemployment. This has become a very serious problem but there are no reliable estimates regarding the number of educated unemployed. Not only are there theoretical difficulties in estimating these, but the kind of statistical information needed to estimate them is also not available. Thus, the necessary basis for the analysis of educated unemployment does not exist. However, based on the few out-of-pocket facts available, various aspects of the problem can be shed.

The government is providing microloans under the Government Mudra Yojana to start its own business. The government has consistently improved its rank in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index since 2016 by improving the country's logistics sector, labor reforms, single window system, energy availability, etc. Similarly, work is being done to provide employment opportunities under Deendayal Upadhyaya Shramev Jayate Programme. It focuses on topics related to Shram Suvidha Portal, Surprise Inspection, Universal Account Number, Apprentice Protsahan Yojana, Restructured National Health Insurance Scheme.

There are many reasons for educated unemployment in India. The defective education system, lack of technical training and necessary qualifications among job seekers, and imbalance in demand and supply of educated people are the main reasons for this unemployment. But the root cause of educated unemployment is the same as the root cause of general unemployment in the country and that is the slow pace of economic development. The rate of growth has been unable to employ all the educated people. During the planning period, the supply of educated labour has always been growing faster than the demand. Therefore the number of educated unemployed as a proportion of the educated labor force has steadily increased. The main reason for this is that there is a huge gap between the private cost of education and the expected return from it. The private cost of higher education in India is very low compared to the expected return from it. Therefore, more people than necessary are engaged in getting higher education. Their only effort is to increase employment opportunities in this way. But while doing so they create trouble for the less educated people because of their competition, the less educated people find it more difficult to get employment).

Vinoj Abraham, from the study of the survey data, concludes that during the period of three years 2013-14 to 2015-16, there was 37.4 lakh to 53 lakh 'employment loss'. According to Vinoj Abraham, "This is probably the first time since independence that there has been a decline in the 'volume of employment, although there have been phases when the rate of employment growth has been very low (between 1993-94 to 1999-2000). About 1 percent per annum (less than 1 percent per annum) between 2004-05 to 2011-12. According to a study conducted by BSE-CMIE (Bombay Stock Exchange-Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy), 2017 In 2016, the number of people engaged in employment was 406.50 million, which decreased to less than 405 million in 2017.

Considering the seriousness of the problem of unemployment in India, many efforts have been made by all the governments to deal with it. The Central Government started the Skill India program in the year 2015 to develop the labour force according to the demand of the industries. The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program was launched by the Central Government to increase employment opportunities. Under this, a loan of up to Rs 25 lakh has been made for the manufacturing sector and up to Rs 10 lakh for the service sector. Under the skill development program by the Central Government, a target has been set to create 500 million skilled personnel by 2022. To develop more and more employment opportunities in the country, the 'Stand up and Start-up India Program' has been started. The Central Government has started the 'Make in India' program for the development of industrial units, through which emphasis is being given on ease of doing business, easy licensing, better use of technologies, etc.

CONCLUSION:

India is an agricultural country. Due to agricultural development, unemployment can be reduced. By preventing the Chinese market from entering the Indian market by the government, and by making cheap and durable products themselves, production can be increased, this can also create a large amount of employment. Many employment opportunities can be increased in the service sector. India's technicians, nurses, hotel workers, etc. are in demand in many countries of the world. They should be encouraged by the government. A Uniform education system should be implemented from the primary level to the higher level. If a common school system is implemented by abolishing the different levels of schools, then the mental abilities of both the poor and the rich families will be the same. Control of population growth is necessary to remove unemployment. The proportion in which employment increases resources, the increase in population is seen in a manifold proportion. That is why it is necessary to stop the increase in population.

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