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UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

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Introduction

"A Ploughman on his feet is better than a Gentleman on his knees."

Unemployment is a common economic malady faced by each and every country of the world, irrespective of their economic system and the level of development achieved. But the nature of unemployment prevailing in underdeveloped or developing countries sharply differs to that of developed countries of the world. While the developed countries are facing unemployment, mostly developing countries like India are facing structural unemployment arising from high rate of growth of population and slow economic growth.

Unemployment is the mother of countless ills which pollutes the society and endangers the democratic fabric of the country. one can't expect nobility, honesty and truth from a person who is unable to manage two square meals a day for his family. An unemployed person has no sense of self-respect as he has no sense of security.

Structural unemployment may be open or disguised type. But the most serious type of unemployment from which those undeveloped countries like India are suffering includes its huge underemployment or disguised unemployment in the rural sector.

Unemployment is a serious problem. It indicates a situation where the total number of job vacancies is much less than the total number of job seekers in the country. It is a kind of situation where the unemployed persons do not find any meaningful or gainful job in spite of having willingness and capacity to work. Thus unemployment leads to a huge wastage of manpower resources.

India is one of those ill-fated underdeveloped countries which is suffering from a huge unemployment problem. But the unemployment problem in India is not the result of deficiency of

effective demand in Keynesian term but a product of shortage of capital equipment's and other complementary resources accompanied by high rate of growth of population.

Unemployment Problem In India

Jobs in India are dwindling at an upsetting rate. Privatization and globalization have further intensified the problem. The problem of unemployment means the problem of providing work to those who are willing to work. A large number of people who are being educated and uneducated are capable of doing work and are also willing to do the work roam here and there without getting any job. So the unemployment problem has become a serious problem.

Out of the total pollution in India the total number of unemployed or underemployed ranges between 70 and 100 million. This estimated figure can cause various issues to any nation, but to a developing country like India, it is the cause a great distress. A developing country must mobilize its manpower resources to the maximum possible extent.

Some economists have pointed out that the jobs problem stems from an economic liberalization programme launched more than a decade ago. The country's huge public sector has shed thousands of jobs since it stepped on the road to privatization in the early 1990s. The Planning Commission, in a report on employment published last year, attributed rising joblessness to a policy of shedding excess labour in both the private and public sector. It has reported that companies had stepped up investment in plants and machinery more than in labour-intensive industries. Economists add that a \$53 billion fiscal deficit prevents the government from creating employment by spending more on social sectors such as health and education.