



# UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA – MAIN SOCIAL ISSUE TOWARDS YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

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## INTRODUCTION

Unemployment is a multi-faceted challenge with various causes. Economic factors, such as recessions and technological advancements, have resulted in job losses and increased competition for limited opportunities. Many individuals find themselves trapped in a cycle of unemployment due to a mismatch between their skills and the demands of the job market. This calls for a comprehensive approach to tackle unemployment from multiple angles. First and foremost, we must prioritize economic stimulus and job creation. By implementing fiscal and monetary policies that encourage investment and entrepreneurship, we can kickstart economic growth and generate new employment opportunities. Investing in infrastructure projects not only enhances our physical foundations but also creates jobs in construction and related sectors.

Education and skills development are paramount in addressing unemployment. We need to revamp our educational systems to equip students with the skills demanded by the evolving job market. Promoting vocational training and apprenticeship programs will provide individuals with practical skills that can lead to employment. Lifelong learning should be encouraged, enabling workers to adapt to changing industries and technologies.

Supporting entrepreneurship and small businesses is another vital solution. By fostering an environment conducive to entrepreneurship, we empower individuals to create their own opportunities. Providing financial support, mentorship, and streamlined administrative processes can pave the way for small business growth and job creation.

Labor market reforms are crucial for combating unemployment. Flexible labor market policies that strike a balance between worker protections and business needs can encourage hiring. Improved job matching mechanisms and reduced barriers to geographical mobility will facilitate the movement of workers to areas with job openings.

We must also extend support to displaced workers. As industries evolve and technological advancements disrupt traditional job roles, we must provide retraining and reskilling programs to help affected individuals transition into new employment. Unemployment benefits and social safety nets are essential to ensure that those in need have a safety net while they search for new opportunities.

## CAUSES

1. Economic matter
2. Technological advancements
3. Globalization
4. Excess of demand
6. Unorganised labor market
7. Lacking of required transportation and services
8. Lacunass in education and training programs.
9. Seasonal variations in demand for specific industries.
10. Political instability and conflicts leading to business closures.
11. Inadequate access to information about job openings.
12. Inequality and income disparities in society.
13. High cost of labor or production.
14. Lack of access to affordable healthcare and social safety nets.
15. Lack of investment in research and development.



32. Brain drain and emigration of skilled workers.

### **SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATION TO OVERCOME UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN INDIA**

Addressing unemployment requires a multi-faceted approach involving both short term and long-term solutions. In the short term, governments can implement fiscal policies to stimulate economic growth and job creation. This can include investment in infrastructure projects, tax for business and small and medium enterprises. These initiatives can provide immediate employment opportunities and boost economic activities. Education and skill development programs are crucial in addressing the long-term structural causes of unemployment. Governments should invest in vocational training and retraining programs to equip individuals with relevant skills for the evolving job markets. By aligning education with industry demands, the workforce can be better prepared to fill emerging job vacancies reducing the skills gap. Promoting entrepreneurship and innovation is another key solution to unemployment. Entrepreneurship not only creates jobs but also stimulates economic growth and fosters innovation, driving long term sustainable development. In addition to these measures, social safety nets should be strengthened to support individuals and families during periods of unemployment. Employment benefits, healthcare provisions, and counseling services can mitigate the financial and psychological burdens associated with job loss, promoting stability and wellbeing.

1. By sharing best practices and co ordinating efforts, countries can work together to combat unemployment and foster inclusive economic growth.
2. Invest in infrastructure projects that create employment opportunities.
3. Provide incentives for businesses to expand and hire more workers.
4. Implement fiscal and monetary policies to stimulate economic growth and create job opportunities.
5. Promote flexible labor market policies to encourage hiring and reduce rigidities.
6. Facilitate labor mobility by improving job matching mechanisms and reducing barriers to geographical mobility.
7. Establish retraining and reskilling programs for workers affected by technological advancements or industry changes.
8. Provide employment benefits and social safety nets to support individuals during job transitions.
9. By sharing best practices and co ordinating efforts, countries can work together to combat unemployment and foster inclusive economic growth.
10. Invest in infrastructure projects that create employment opportunities.

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### **EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON INDIAN SOCIETY**

1. Awareness about costumers and consumers
1. 2.Decreased tax revenue and increased government spending on unemployment benefits.
2. 3.Decreased productivity and economic growth.
3. 4.Increased public debt due to higher social welfare costs.
4. Financial stress and economic insecurity for individuals and families.
5. 6.Increased poverty and income inequality.
6. 7.Negative effects on physical and mental health.
7. 8.Strain on social support systems and community resources.
8. Public dissatisfaction and unrest due to economic hardship.
9. Loss of human capital and reduced productivity in the long run.
10. Higher crime rates and social unrest in areas with high unemployment rates.
11. Strained family relationships due to financial pressures.
12. Reduced retirement savings and pension contributions.
13. Decreased entrepreneurship and business startups due to economic uncertainty.
14. Shifts in migration patterns as individuals seek employment opportunities in other regions or countries.

### **CONCLUSION**

Unemployment refers to a condition in which skilled and abled individuals do not get gainful jobs at a decent wage. Unemployment remains a complex and persistent challenge in the 21st century. Its causes are diverse, ranging from economic downturns to technological advancements and demographic factors. The effects of unemployment are far-reaching, impacting individuals, families, communities, and society as a whole. Financial instability, strained relationships, increased social welfare costs, and a rise in crime rates are just a few examples of the consequences of joblessness. To effectively address unemployment, a comprehensive and multi-faceted



approach is necessary. Short-term solutions, such as fiscal policies and immediate job creation measures, can provide immediate relief. However, long-term strategies focused on education, skill development, entrepreneurship, and innovation are crucial for sustained employment opportunities. Additionally, strengthening social safety nets is essential to support those affected by unemployment. Access to unemployment benefits, healthcare, and counseling services can alleviate the financial and psychological burdens. Thus, enabling individuals to regain stability and seek new employment opportunities. Furthermore, addressing unemployment requires international cooperation and collaboration. Global strategies that encourage fair distribution of resources, promote investment, and create job opportunities on a global scale are necessary. By sharing knowledge, best practices, and coordinating efforts, countries can collectively combat unemployment and strive for inclusive economic growth. Unemployment poses significant challenges to individuals, families, communities, and nations. However, through a combination of short-term and long-term solutions, including fiscal policies, education and skill development, entrepreneurship, innovation, and strengthened social safety nets, societies can work towards reducing unemployment rates and creating a more inclusive and prosperous future.

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