

Unemployment and Population Growth

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INTRODUCTION

India is the world's second most populous country. After China, it came in second. The country's population was 121 crore people according to the 2011 census. It has a population of 623700000 males and 586500000 females. Males make up 51.54 percent of the population, while females make up 48.46 percent. The stock of potential human resources and the composition of demand for health and education services are heavily influenced by the population's structural characteristics. From 1901 to 2011, the sex-ratio has been steadily decreasing. According to the 2011 census, there are 940 females for every 100 males. From 17.3 percent in 1951 to 26.1 percent in 1991, the proportion of people living in cities increased. In 2010, the crude birth rate was 22.5. Males and females had 61.6 and 63.3 years of life expectancy at birth, respectively. The number of beds per 10,000 people in public hospitals was 1.9 in rural areas and 21.8 in urban areas, respectively. In 2001, there were 5.6 doctors available per 10,000 people. According to study undertaken by the Indian cervical for medical research, anaemia affects 70 percent of pregnant women in India. This is due to chronic malnutrition, contaminated drinking water, and a lack of proper sanitation. To maintain the population's quality of living, the rapid rate of population expansion needs a faster rate of economic growth. To support a fast growing population, the demand for food, clothes, shelter, medicine, education, and other necessities rises. As a result, a growing population imposes higher economic obligations, and society must make a far bigger effort to kickstart the growth process. Furthermore, as the population grows, so does the labour force. The repaid expansion of the labour force results in a bigger supply of labour than demand, resulting in unemployment. The population of India and its growth rate from independence to 2011 are shown in Table 1.



Table 1

Year	Population in crore	Growth Rate %
1951	36.11	13.31
1961	43.92	21.64
1971	54.82	24.80
1981	68.33	24.66
1991	84.64	23.87
2001	102.87	21.54
2011	121.02	17.64

Source: Census of India, 2011

Unemployment: Unemployment is defined as the inability to find job for individuals who are eager to work.

A vast number of people, both educated and unskilled, who are capable of working and ready to do so, wander around aimlessly. As a result, the condition has become more serious.

A substantial number of people are either employed part-time or are unemployed entirely. The lives of such individuals, as well as their families, are dreadful. So long as this problem persists, India cannot claim to be a welfare state. Let us first explore the causes that have resulted in this problem before explaining how to solve it.

It is common knowledge that our country is densely inhabited. The population is growing at a breakneck pace. However, jobs and lucrative opportunities cannot be created in the same proportion. As a result, a huge portion of the population is unemployed. Furthermore, our educational system is to blame for this issue. India has a unique difficulty with educated unemployment. India is the only country in the world where even highly educated individuals are unable to find work. Thousands upon thousands of students graduate from high schools and colleges each year. They

are unsuitable for any occupation other than office employment. Two of them are unable to be absorbed into services. Unemployment rises as a result.

Unemployment is mostly a financial problem. As a result, it is critical that the country's economic policy be revised. In our country, there is no shortage of labour. We should give them with work opportunities through small-scale cottage industries. Aside from that, family planning must be prioritised. A concerted effort must be made to slow the rate of population growth. This will go a long way toward correcting the problem.

Technical and vocational education should be prioritised. The current bookish education system, which only produces clerks, should be curtailed. People who receive technical and vocational education will not be hankering after services when they finish their schooling; instead, they will be fully prepared to stand on their own two feet. If this recommendation is implemented, the problem will be half-solved.

Our unified family structure is quickly disintegrating. From some perspectives, this is a positive societal transformation; nevertheless, from the perspective of unemployment, it is detrimental. When we live together, some family members work in family businesses. Those who are given a job are expected to help those who are less fortunate. We should not rush into dismantling this structure.

Unless this problem is resolved, our country will not be able to progress economically, politically, or socially. Unemployment is spreading a variety of social ills. Frustration, drug addiction, and even suicide are all common side effects of unemployment. In today's culture, there is more unrest and turmoil. As a result, it is the government's responsibility to do all necessary to remedy the problem. However, we must emphasise once more that the problem will not be remedied unless the population expansion is halted. The two are inextricably linked, and individuals must be taught to see this through an effective social education programme.

The following table shows the unemployment status of India for last five years-



Table 2

Year	Unemployment Rate%
2015	3.8%
2016	5.51%
2017	5.42%
2018	5.33%
2019	5.36%

CONCLUSION

India's unemployment rate was last reported at 3.8 percent in the fiscal years 2010-11. From 1983 to 2011, the unemployment rate in India averaged 7.57 percent, with a high of 9.40 percent in December 2009 and a low of 3.80 percent in December 2011. However, India is ranked 219th in the world in terms of human development. As a result, India must make greater efforts to improve its situation. India, like the other BRICS countries, is lagging behind in terms of human development.

Experts consider the demographic dividend to be a strategic benefit for India, estimating that the country's workforce will grow from 77.5 million in 2008 to 95 million by 2026. In 2020, the average age of an average Indian will be only 29 years old, compared to 37 years in China and the United States, 45 in western Europe, and 48 in Japan. The demographic process that this entails would result in a big and rising labour force, with predicted growth ramifications.

SUGGESTIONS

Even after the planned economic progress of the 1970s, the unemployment situation



remains mostly unchanged, with minor differences in the nature of unemployment. We have spent a lot of money on family welfare since independence, but we have not been able to achieve the required pace of population growth. Continued population growth is a huge issue; without it, we will never be able to reach full employment in our country. In this regard, we must take the Chinese approach.

Our leaders have a lot of power when it comes to controlling population and lowering unemployment rates. The path should be shown. Political parties should make provisions for only those people with two children to be elected to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, or state assemblies, and after five years, it should be one child norm from the lowest to the highest level, i.e. this norm should be applied to all effective posts and then to all people working in the private and public sectors. The government's willpower will play a critical role in lowering India's unemployment rate. Our government, on the other hand, has a reputation of spending a lot of money on family assistance without receiving the desired results.

We are still unable to offer our children with a high-quality education. On the one hand, educated individuals remain unemployed, while our many industries lament the lack of adequately educated know-how. As a result, we must adapt our educational system to meet the needs of our industries.

Last but not least, the government's supportive actions, such as classifying society as BPL or APL and offering jobs through MNREGA, would not give a long-term solution to unemployment. Only a rigorous population control programme combined with high-quality education can provide a long-term solution to the problem.

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