

THE RECENT TREND AND PATTERN OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA

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Abstract

The Employment and unemployment Generation problem has continuing independence and the primary reason behind it is the gap between the number of jobs available in India. The number of employable person in India. This gap is quite difficult to fill up by the government of India even in the coming decades. So it is quite important for every employment –unemployment generation more competent to get selected for a job to earn their livelihood. Apart from that there are also many reason and challenges that people of the country are facing due to which the problem of employment and under unemployment are still prevailing. The people of India are unable to make themselves employable so they could grab more employment opportunities. The study is basically focused on to bring in front the various challenges faced by Employment recent trend and pattern unemployment generation challenges India county in the state level. The paper is also focused on the employment opportunities for India level people so that they would be aware be aware about those jobs and make themselves more competent to take the advantage of these employment job . Again this study would also remove the misconception of many recent employment and unemployment generation not enough to get a job.

Keywords: employment and unemployment, agriculture, economics sector

Introduction

India is burdened with so many problems and unemployment problem is one of the major issues. Unemployment means the state of being without and opportunity of earning one's livelihood. It arises in the case of young unemployment who are physically fit and mentally competent. At the end of their education or training, they do not find any job to earn a living. During the early days, there was not much of unemployment problem. Most people lived in villages and they were engaged in employment to earn their livelihood. But with the advancement of civilization machines with modern technologies have been introduced and this industrial civilization has brought about a change in the sphere of employment. the number of unemployed youths in our country has already reached and alarming stage and still the number is increasing every year. A large number of youth employment ,though willing to work, find no scope for employment . Causes of unemployment may be population explosion, and technical, and the lack of vocational and unemployment in finding employment than those with a higher level.

An economics condition by the fact that individuals actively seeking by the fact that individuals actively seeking jobs remain. Unemployment is expressed as a percentage of the total available work force. The level of unemployment varies with economic conditions and other circumstances. It is define as as people who do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and are currently a available for work.

Young people are major human resource for development, key agents for social change and driving force for economics development and technological innovation. But harnessing these resources is a major challenge. The youth employment challenge is considered as the most critical of the 21st century's economic development challenge.

Moreover, the decline in fertility rate has led to the bulge in working age population which is considered as the demographic dividend. It is a great concern than how this bulge in working age population presents the opportunities for growth and prosperity of a nation and the implications and opportunities of the bulge and how states

are trying to respond. The critical aspects of the challenge are mostly related to labour market entry where young people encounter difficulties in finding and maintaining a decent job. The growing large number of unemployment youth is one of finding in one of the most daunting problems faced by developed and developing countries alike (ILO, 2004,02005b) Failure to integrate young people into the labour market had broader consequences for the future prosperity and development of countries. Thus the issue of youth employment and unemployment features prosperity on the international development agenda.

Objective

1. TO examine the current scenario of Employment in India.
2. To find out causes of unemployment.
3. To evaluate sector wise contribution in employment.

Research Methodology

The study is Analytical in nature. The data related to this study are collected from Secondary as well as from primary sources. The Sources of secondary data are employment news. Newspapers monster.com, times job freshersworals. Com The periods of study is limit to last 1970 to 2005 .For testing the hypothesis one way to examine the whether there is equal employment opportunities at every stage of education for employment. To examine where there is equal be used employment opportunities at every state .primary data have been collected with the help of a small questionnaire.

Hypothesis

1. 1 The Employment Generation is major chang in India.

Employment trend by sector and skill level :1970-2005

The poor growth in total employment between 1970-2005 is associated substantial structural change. The primary sector-mainly agriculture and mining-was shedding labor throughout the period whil finance, Wholesale and Retail Sales and Community, Social and personal Services increased employment (see Table).13 thus, the sector composition of employment changed substantially in south Africa.

Table 1. Evolution of relative employment by industry(%)

Sector wise Percent share in total employment

Industry	Total employment Employees							
	1970	1995	2000	2005	1970	1995	2000	2005
Agriculture	33	14	17	11	14	14	10	8
Mining	9	5	5	4	6	6	7	5
Manufacturing	14	16	15	15	17	17	17	17
Utilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Construction	6	5	6	7	5	5	6	8
Wholesale and retail	9	19	23	25	17	17	18	19
Transport	4	6	5	5	6	6	6	6
Finance	3	7	9	11	7	7	11	11
Community	21	26	19	21	28	28	24	24

**Table .2 Evolution of relative employment by education level (%)
Sector wise Percent share in total employment**

Education level	Total employment				Employees			
	1970	1995	2000	2005	1970	1995	2000	2005
None	38	7	7	5	38	7	5	4
Some primary	31	20	24	18	31	21	20	17
Complete secondary	23	31	30	29	23	31	30	29
Complete Secondary	6	24	21	29	6	24	24	31
Tertiary	1	17	18	18	1	17	21	19

Agriculture went from 33 percent of total employment to only 11 percent while Wholesale Retail Sales increased from 9 to 25 percent and employment in the financial sector also increased from 3 to 11 percent. This altered the composition of employment in terms of educational attainment, favoring more skilled workers (see Table). It also appears plausible that displaced workers from agriculture and mining were unable to relocate to other regions where jobs might be available, which could be why there are so many discouraged in rural areas.

The causes of Youth Unemployment in India

A substantial literature analyzing the causes of youth unemployment began to proliferate in the 1980s. Studies varied much in focus and methodology. However, they are united by one result. Analyses have been unanimous in finding a major role for aggregate demand in determining youth labor market outcomes in finding a major role for aggregate demand in determining youth labor market outcomes in general, and youth unemployment in particular whether emphasized in their conclusions or not. For other contributory factors the findings are more heterogeneous. Early on, it was felt that overly high relative youth wages might be playing an important role, however, the evidence did not strongly support the idea. And on the rare occasions where a statistically significant impact of relative wages was found this was nowhere near as important as a determinant.

- Population explosion and the lack of vocational and technical education, are the leading cause of the problem.
- People from rural areas have developed a tendency to migrate to the cities for office jobs. They find little interest in self-employment schemes.
- Many people shy at this hard job of factory labor.
- Many people are physically weak and unfit for hard manual labor.

Conclusion

India is a fast growing economy. There has been enormous improvement in the employment and unemployment time it was recognized as a challenge. The government implementing various measures for increasing the employment rate and has succeeded to a great extent. Participation of women and marginalized groups speaks about the success of the policy measures. The wide spread skill development programmes have gained popularity across the nation.

With better enforcement of the strategies mentioned above, the employment level the employment level can significantly improved.

Suggestions

- Population explosion is one of the most important factor for the present employment and unemployment problem.
- Employment should try for rapid industrialization in under-industrialized regions of the India country and create more opportunities for employment generation
- our young men should build up new industries, for co-operative societies and go in for agriculture.
- Rural people should be taught better methods of agriculture. The cultivators can earn more by increasing the quantity of crops. This can be done by implementing better irrigation methods, high quality seeds, etc.

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