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UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG VARIOUS POPULATION GROUPS IN INDIA

Abstract: the relationship between economic groups and unemployment in India is complex and multifaceted, shaped by various factors including economic policies, educational background, regional disparities, and demographic characteristics. Understanding how different economic groups experience unemployment can provide insights into broader labour market dynamics and assist in formulating effective employment policies.

Keywords: economic groups, unemployment, labour, India.

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БЕЗРАБОТИЦА СРЕДИ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ГРУПП НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В ИНДИИ

Аннотация: связь между экономическими группами и безработицей в Индии сложна и многогранна, формируется различными факторами, включая экономическую политику, образовательный уровень, региональные различия и демографические характеристики. Понимание того, как различные экономические группы испытывают безработицу, может дать представление о более широкой динамике рынка труда и помочь в разработке эффективной политики занятости.

Ключевые слова: экономические группы, безработица, рабочая сила, Индия.

India's economy is characterized by a mix of formal and informal sectors, which can be segmented into various economic groups based on criteria such as income level, occupation, and region. Agricultural Sector: A significant portion of India's workforce is employed in agriculture, often in informal conditions. Employment in this sector is typically seasonal and vulnerable to climate changes and market fluctuations. Industrial Sector: This includes manufacturing and construction. Workers in this group tend to have more stable employment compared to agriculture, but they can still face challenges like automation and shifts in demand. Service Sector: This is the fastest-growing sector, contributing significantly to GDP. Jobs here range from IT and finance to hospitality and retail. Although this sector has seen growth, it is also associated with high competition and varying job security.

Objectives of study

Analyse Employment Trends: Examine how different economic sectors impact employment rates, particularly focusing on youth unemployment amid economic growth.

Identify Barriers: Highlight challenges faced by various social groups in accessing job opportunities, including the informal sector's dominance and lack of vocational training.

Policy Recommendations: Suggest comprehensive strategies for enhancing job creation and addressing underemployment, emphasizing the need for increased investment in manufacturing and skill development.

Unemployment is a significant socio-economic challenge in India, impacting economic stability and growth. Various economic groups, defined by caste, class, and regional disparities, play a pivotal role in shaping employment trends. This literature review explores studies examining the relationship between these economic groups and unemployment in India. Caste and Employment Opportunities Research indicates that caste significantly influences employment opportunities in India. The Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) often face higher unemployment rates compared to Other Backward Classes (OBC) and forward castes. According to Deshpande (2017) in "Social Inequality in India: The Challenge of Elimination," structural inequalities tied to caste still persist in the labour market, limiting job access for marginalized groups [1].

Table - Unemployment in India according states

State/India	Rural	Urban	State/India	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	693.8	926.4	Nagaland	1016.8	1147.6
Assam	773.7	925.2	Orissa	567.1	736
Bihar	691.7	871	Puducherry	641	777.7
Chhattisgarh	655.6	775.8	Punjab	830	960.8
Delhi	617.3	806.7	Rajasthan	755	846
Goa	747.8	1040.3	Sikkim	728.9	1035.2
Gujarat	931	1025.4	Tamil Nadu	639	800.8
Haryana	725.9	951.4	Tripura	663.4	782.7
Himachal pradesh	791.6	975.4	Uttar Pradesh	663.7	799.9
Jammu and kashmir	708	888.3	Uttarakhand	719.5	898.6
Jharkhand	722.9	845.4	West Bengal	643.2	830.6
Karnataka	616.3	831.2	A & N Islands	---	---
Kerala	629.4	908	Chandigarh	---	---
Madhya pradesh	775.3	830.7	Dadra & Nagar	---	---

Maharashtra	631.9	771.7	Haveli	---	---
Manipur	743.7	961.1	Damen & Nagar	---	---
Meghalaya	871	955	Lakshadweep	---	---
Mizoram	686.9	989.8	India	672.8	859.6

Source: Planning commission, Government of India, Databook For DCH, April 2020 and www.niti.gov.in

According to the Centre of Monitoring Indian Economy Private Limited (CMIE), India has never tracked and published monthly, quarterly or yearly employment and unemployment data for its people. This may have been a political convenience, states Mahesh Vyas, as "no measurements means there are no [political] arguments" about unemployment in India. CMIE, a non-government private entity, started to survey and publish monthly unemployment data for the first time in Indian history in 2016. Its data collection methodology and reports differ from those published by the NSSO [2].

The United Nations International Labour Organisation has published its statistics for unemployment in India, along with other nations, based on the international standards it has adopted. In 2017, ILO updated its methodologies to make the labour force, employment and unemployment trends measurement more accurate and more consistent across countries. According to the ILO's 2018 World Employment of Social Outlook report [3], it adopted revisions and measures for all countries so as to "encompass the inclusion of additional data points (e.g. new or updated data for countries), removal of inconsistent data entries and revisions stemming from the application of the internationally agreed criteria in the computation of unemployment rates in countries where nation-specific, relaxed definitions of unemployment were previously reported. These changes account for 85 per cent of the downward revision to global unemployment figures". In 2017, the ILO adopted changes to its overall population data estimates as well, for each country including India. The ILO uses a

complex and diverse set of population demographics, sample surveys and economic activity indicators to derive its estimates [4].

Regional differences in economic development have led to varying unemployment rates across states. A study by Dutta and Roy (2018) titled "Regional Disparities in Unemployment in India: An Analysis" highlights those states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh exhibit higher unemployment rates due to less industrialization and investment compared to states like Maharashtra and Gujarat, which have more robust economic structures [5]. Gender and Employment Gender roles within economic groups also play a critical role in unemployment patterns. The research by Sharma (2019) in "Gender Disparities in Employment: Evidence from India" indicates that women from lower economic groups experience significantly higher unemployment rates, primarily due to social norms and limited access to education and training [6]. Education and Skill Levels Employment outcomes are closely linked to educational attainment and skill levels among different economic groups. A study by Sen (2020) analysed how inadequacies in educational infrastructure and vocational training disproportionately affect SC and ST populations, leading to higher unemployment rates [7]. The findings underscore the need for targeted policies to enhance education and skill development. Impact of Economic Policies Economic policies, including reservation in government jobs and affirmative action programs, have had mixed results. While these policies have improved job access for certain groups, they have also led to tensions within communities. Research by Mehta (2021) in "The other Dynamics of Economic Policies and Unemployment in India" evaluates the effectiveness of these policies and suggests that a more integrated approach is necessary to address systemic unemployment issues comprehensively [8].

The relationship between economic groups and unemployment in India is complex and multifaceted. Caste, regional disparities, gender roles, education, and economic policies all interplay to shape the employment landscape. Future research should focus on longitudinal studies that assess the impact of policy changes over time

and explore local-level interventions that can address the unique needs of different economic groups.

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