

# Unemployment Problems In The State Of Jharkhand

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*Abstract: Unemployment is on the increase and it is the greatest problem that our youth are facing. After they come out of the schools and colleges, what should they do? There are jobs for millions of youth that are pouring out of educational institutions every year.*

*Unemployment is a grave problem before our Government planners. They try to provide jobs to more and more people but the demand exceeds far more than the supply. With the exceeding number of educational institutions and growing popularity of education the problem is becoming more and more serious day by day.*

*Unemployment is a problem connected with the increase in population. The population of this country is increasing by leaps and bounds. All the steps to control growing population will automatically help in solving the problem of unemployment. Problem of educated unemployment is more serious. The youths coming out with high degrees from the educational institutions turn hostile while they are not able to get employed. They come on the road and create a law and order problem. The country has not been able to become so much industrialized as would accommodate the growing number of unemployed youth. Now there is a lot of competition. Only the ablest is absorbed somewhere, the others have to face the wall.*

**Keywords: Unemployment, Population, Educated,**

## I. INTRODUCTION

A big portion of the world's total youth population lives in India, which has 540 million people under the age of 25 and nearly 200 million between 15-25 years of age. The facts made by different agencies such as the Office of the Registrar General on behalf of the Planning Commission and the United Nations also differ with respect to the number and relative share of the youth in the population. According to the best national estimates, the youth formed about 18.5 to 19 percent of the national population in the early 1990s, and numbered about 159 million at the time of the 1991 Census. Over 53 percent of 85 million were in the labour. By 2001, the number of youth is projected to rise to 212 million and the number of youth in the labour to 107 million, 23.6 percent of the projected total labour. The data provided by the National Sample Survey Organization confirm that the rate of unemployment among the youth, measured according to alternative concepts, exceeds the average for the general population by between 100 to 200 percent. The unemployed

youth formed 40 to 50 percent of all the rural unemployed and 58 to 60 percent of the urban unemployed in terms of the weekly status. The range of estimates based on three alternative concepts indicated that the absolute number of unemployed youth was between 5.5 and 8.6 million in 1987-88 and between 5.2 and 8.9 million in 1993-94. If the unemployment rate in terms of usual status were to remain unchanged through 2001, the number of unemployed youth would rise to about 6.2 million. Prima facie, this number does not appear alarmingly large for a country with nearly 1.0 billion persons, but the resulting frustration can indeed pose a serious threat to the stability of the Indian social and political structure. In India 84.5 million young people lives under poverty line in India, highest in the world. It is 44.2 % of total youth population. 44 million peoples of Indian youth are undernourished it is 23% of the total youth population. Gross enrollment percentage of youth in higher education is 7%, as compared to 92% in US, 52% in UK, 45% in Japan, 11.1% in all Asia, even 10.3% in all developing countries. Largest percentage of unemployed population in India is educated

youth. While considering problem of unemployment among the youth the limitation of state action in India. It is not adequately realized that in a country with almost 587,000 villages, population is widely dispersed and implementation of rules and laws is very difficult. Reason is after 40 years in 1991 high rate of population growth, 67 percent of India's villages had a population of less than 1000 persons and over 3/5 of these villages had less than 500 persons each. These villages accounted for only 26 and 9.5 percent of the rural population, but they included higher proportions of scheduled tribes. In these villages with less than 500 populations, the number of youth would be less than 100 each and the number in the labour force would be less than 60 or so and the number of unemployed would be no more than 3% to 4%.

More importantly thing is that 98 percent of Indian villages and 85 percent hamlets have a school within 1.5 km and many of them are one teacher schools and it is not also possible that the teacher really performs his duty. The detail analysis of Population Census 2011 published by Govt. of India for Jharkhand state reveal that population of Jharkhand has increased by 22.42% in this decade compared (2001-2011) to past decade (1991-2001). The density of Jharkhand state in the current decade is 1072 per sq mile.

Jharkhand is a State of India with population of Approximate 3.3 Crores.

The population of Jharkhand state is 32,988,134.

The density of Jharkhand state is 414 per sq km.

Jharkhand State is spread over 79,716 Sq Km.

List of districts of Jharkhand with Population, Literacy rate, Sex Ratio etc. As per the Census 2011, Jharkhand is divided into 24 districts which act as the administrative divisions. Ranchi is the largest district of Jharkhand by population, while the least populated district of Jharkhand is Lohardaga.

Below is the complete list of districts of Jharkhand sorted by population.

	District	Population	Literacy	Sex Ratio
1	Ranchi	2,914,253	76.06%	949
2	Dhanbad	2,684,487	74.52%	909
3	Giridih	2,445,474	63.14%	944
4	Purbi Singhbhum	2,293,919	75.49%	949
5	Bokaro	2,062,330	72.01%	922
6	Palamu	1,939,869	63.63%	928
7	Hazaribagh	1,734,495	69.75%	947
8	Pashmi Singhbhum	1,502,338	58.63%	1,005
9	Deoghar	1,492,073	64.85%	925

	District	Population	Literacy	Sex Ratio
10	Garhwa	1,322,784	60.33%	935
11	Dumka	1,321,442	61.02%	977
12	Godda	1,313,551	56.4%	938
13	Sahibganj	1,150,567	52.04%	952
14	Saraikela Kharsaya	1,065,056	67.7%	956
15	Chatra	1,042,886	60.18%	953
16	Gumla	1,025,213	65.73%	993
17	Ramgarh	949,443	73.17%	921
18	Pakur	900,422	48.82%	989
19	Jamtara	791,042	64.59%	954
20	Latehar	726,978	59.51%	967
21	Kodarma	716,259	66.84%	950
22	Simdega	599,578	67.99%	997
23	Khunti	531,885	63.86%	997
24	Lohardaga	461,790	67.61%	985

Table 1

As per census 2011 the decadal population growth rate of the state Jharkhand is 22.42% and literacy rate is 66.4% where male 76.8% and female 52.1% whereas national literacy rate of 76%, 82% and 65.2% respectively. Labour force participation rate for 2011-12 is 35.1%. Unemployment rate is 3.1% whereas national unemployment rate is 2.7% Highest population of the state Jharkhand i.e. 50.4% is associated with agriculture.

## II. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Unemployment is not the end of our life. It is the beginning of a bright future. Charleen Goombs "He picked up the paper and read the article; it was just one of many he had read lately that portrayed the poor in an awful light. The badge had now become the symbol of the unemployed, the sick, the disabled, and the most vulnerable. Badger had noticed that the media, just like that newspaper, swirled around anybody who they deemed too lazy or too stupid to work, and it seemed, people believed what they read." Paul Howsley, The Year of the Badgers "In bon encounters ideologies that are explicitly hostile to any larger, social understanding of his or her situation. The most blatant of these, in my experience, was the

EST-like, victim-blaming ideology represented by Patrick Knowles and the books he recommended to his boot-camp participants. Recall that at the boot camp, the timid suggestion that there might be an outer world defined by the market or ruled by CEOs was immediately rebuked; there was only us, the job seekers. It was we who had to change. In a milder form, the constant injunction to maintain a winning attitude carries the same message: look inward, not outward; the world is entirely what you will it to be.” Barbara Ehrenreich. Adm Smith said many things about unemployment (i.e. the state of being able to work, but not working). The most noteworthy that I can remember are his comments about the Poor Laws (Book 1, Chapter 10) and how employment is based on the demands of society. “The demand for men, like that for any other commodity, necessarily regulates the production of men” Book 1, Chapter 8. For example, there are currently a lot of jobs and high wages in the tech sector and unemployment and low wages in the menial jobs sector. Smith did not say anything about unemployment. I do not think economists recognized there was a phenomenon to be studied until the late 19th Century. Even Marx had little, if anything, to say about the subject.

### III. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The proposed research builds on previous work on social exclusion as well as on civic and political participation to advance knowledge on the causes, processes, and perspectives for change related to the social and political exclusion of unemployed youth. It will provide an integrated approach to the study of the effects of unemployment on the exclusion of young people from the social and political spheres.

### IV. METHODOLOGY

Unemployment presents a difficult problem for the researcher because of the so called ‘healthy worker effect’ and because of the inter-relationship between unemployment and other important social factors including social class, income and housing. This paper will review the methods that have been employed in the literature on unemployment and health. This will include cohort studies of individuals and their families both unemployed and employed. It will include studies of factory closures and will examine large populations using both a cross sectional and time series approach. The central question is: does unemployment contribute to the development of disease.

### V. UNEMPLOYMENT IN JHARKHAND

Jharkhand is a state with massive unemployment problems faced. Unemployment can work as a state of inactivity for a man fit and ready to be defined. It is a condition of involuntary and voluntary idleness. Some features of unemployment were identified as follows:

- ✓ The incidence of unemployment is significantly higher than in urban areas in rural areas.

- ✓ The unemployment rate for women than for men.
- ✓ The incidence of unemployment among the educated is much higher than the overall unemployment.
- ✓ There is more unemployment in the agricultural sector than in industry and other important areas.

The table below the show the unemployment status in Jharkhand

Educated Youth	Unemployment rate %
Post Graduate	45.9%
Graduate	48.8%
Under Graduate	25.0%
Higher Secondary	28.7%
Secondary	18.5%
Middle	12.6%
Primary	10.1%
Less than Primary	5.5%

Source: Institute of Human Development Report

Table 2

Economists and social scientists, thinkers have divided into different types of unemployment. Generally, unemployment can be divided into two types:

#### A. VOLUNTARY UNEMPLOYMENT

Predominate in this type of unemployment a person not from the work of his own desire on the prescribed wages, or work. Either he wants higher wages, or does not want at all. It does indeed social problem to social disorganization. Social problems and forces, such as a revolution, a social revolution, a class struggle, a financial or economic crisis, a war between nations, mental illness, political corruption, mounting unemployment and crime, etc. threaten the smooth functioning of society. Social values are often seen as the dynamic forces of society. They contribute to the strength and stability of social order. But due to rapid social change come new values and decrease some of the old values. At the same time, people are not able to reject the old and fully accept the new total. Here is the conflict between the old and new, the inevitable result that leads to social disorganization imposed in situation. In economic terminology, this situation is voluntary unemployment.

In such a situation, the person who is unemployed is to say nothing. It means that a person is separated from the supply of employment without pay, although he is able to earn his wages and also trying to earn it. Forms and types of unemployment are to Hock.

#### B. CYCLICAL UNEMPLOYMENT

This is the result of the economic cycle, which is a part of the capitalist system. In such a system there is more unemployment and depression when it made a large number of people unemployed. Since such an economic crisis is the result of the economic cycle, unemployment is a part of it.

#### C. SUDDEN UNEMPLOYMENT

If at the point where workers have been employed, there are some changes, a large number of unemployed persons. It all happens in industry, trade and business, where people are

employed in a job and suddenly, when the job is finished they will be asked to leave.

Unemployment caused by failure of some industries – in many cases, to close a business, a factory or an industry has. There, various factors may be responsible there are disputes between the partners, companies may be huge loss or the business can not prove to be useful and so on.

Unemployment caused by a deterioration in business and industry – in different industries, trade or business, sometimes there are worse. This deterioration is due to various factors. In efficiency of the employer, sharply lower profits competitions etc. are some of the factors leading to a deterioration in the industry and the company.

#### D. SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Certain industries and traders involved workers for a given season. If the season has ended the workers are made unemployed. Sugar industry is an example of this type of seasonal unemployment.

The problem of unemployment has a colossal. Various issues have caused this problem. There are individual factors such as age, disability and physical disabilities, to limit the people. External factors include technological and economic factors. There is enormous increase in the population. Each year India adds to its population again. be more than this every year about 5 million people are eligible for securing jobs. Business area is subject to ups and downs of economic cycles and globalization. Economic depression or sick industries are often close compelling their employees become unemployed. Technological progress contributes to economic development. But unplanned and uncontrolled growth of technology is havoc on job opportunities. The computerization and automation has led to technological unemployment. Strikes and lockouts are inseparable aspect of the industrial world. Because these industries often face economic and production is lost. Since the employee does not receive any salary or wages during the strike they are suffering from economic difficulties. You are permanently or temporarily unemployed. Today young people are not ready to jobs that are considered socially or degrading low increase. Our education system has its own irreparable defects and their contribution to the unemployment is preparing an open truth .Our education is not the minds of the young generation to become self-employed, on the contrary, it makes them dependent on government agencies, which are difficult to obtain. Our state of the start of the five-year plans has several employment measures and programs over the years, but generating, in the absence of proper implementation and monitoring have failed, introduced to achieve the required goals. Recently UPA government with Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, to come provide the minimum days of employment to people living in the villages. This is a laudable program, if sincere, because it will provide employment for people reacted during natural disasters such as drought, floods, etc. The measures to reduce unemployment may be more emphasis on creating opportunities for self-employment, increase productivity and incomes of the laity the working poor, trying to shift emphasis from the creation of relief type of employment for the construction of durable productive

assets in rural areas and, instead, something can be accelerated back to protectionist measures, the pace of privatization

#### VI. HOW THIS UNEMPLOYMENT OVERCOME

Problem of unemployment can be resolved in India by launching corporate agriculture system, improving the marketing system, social security for farmers, subsidiaries.

Agriculture is an area that can solve future unemployment situation in Jharkhand state, but this is the most neglected area of politicians and government officials.

Now I will list down a few key points, this can be done.

#### INTRODUCING CORPORATE FARMING SYSTEM

The Soviet method of farming can not fit. The solution could be corporate agriculture, in which corporations invest their money and share technology in agriculture, the gains are with the farmers. Improving the most important thing, the agricultural scene in Jharkhand, is water. For this we need to build large dams.

Agriculture in India needs more support from industry. Food processing machinery too. In India, only 2% of agricultural production is processed. In developed countries it is as high as 80%. This is better to give back to the farmers from their fields and also to remove, as the industry middlemen buy direct from the farmers. The government also needs to irrigation to invest technology and more efficient, reliable and cost-effective credit system.

#### IMPROVING THE MARKETING SYSTEM AND SOCIAL SECURITY

The marketing system should also be improved. Social Security must be brought in for every person in India. That will mean at least that people do not live in acute poverty if their crop fails or they lose their jobs. But at the same time it should be clear that without employment generated by the services and manufacturing sectors.

We can also help farmers, where traditional cultures have been a failure due to water shortages by offering them help plant crops such as rabi, which needs only a small amount of water, and would also help direct the corporate world, as in the production helps befool.

#### SUBSIDIZATION OF FARMERS AND IMPLEMENT CROP INSURANCE SCHEME

Other suggestion would be complete crop insurance and farm subsidies are used instead of the consumer. The government needs to subsidize farmers heavily in order to reduce the situation, the price of food, and it is on the market at a competitive price available, rather than the procurement of the farmers and sell them cheaply to the public.

Government has to subsidize everything at first. Improved irrigation system must be created. We are good at production, but if an efficient system is down, it would be much better. Irrigation is the key. We have the natural resources so that we have to use it better. For example: completed in

Jharkhand, after the Swarno Rekha project, it would not only drinking water to Singhbhum region, but also opportunities for a better agricultural products in the not-so fertile land in the region. So there must be an increased effort on the part of government in the layout of a better infrastructure for agriculture.

#### INCREASING STORAGE

The government should create more storage for the harvest, as Indian granaries are overflowing and rot, while people can not afford the food die of starvation. We need to figure out a system by which we can better process the food business and better.

#### WHY DO FARMERS COMMIT SUICIDE?

Most farmers who commit suicide make a bad choice of plants and grow high-risk crops such as paddy, rabi, etc. drought and pests, these plants much more easily than others devastate. The government can do about it much (and I know it's working). You should read our research and counseling services and advice to farmers to plant what and what not. In addition, much emphasis should be placed on research to find the plants that are grown to diversify. Fruit crops, some cereals, pulses need less water and less resources sensibly. The education of farmers about these "non-traditional" opportunities and possibilities is really important.

#### TIGHTENING OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SYSTEM

The agricultural credit system should be so tight that farmers credit only if they get to make informed decisions. In this way, farmers will not be in serious debt and not be forced to kill himself.

I think if these steps are implemented effectively in agriculture, then the agriculture in India can provide employment for millions of people in rural and urban areas of the country as the people, the urban areas have come to gain employment in other areas will return to their villages and hard work in agriculture, the basic living conditions of their business in their area to do.

I invite all of not only the Indian community, but also the global Internet community, the inputs to share in this concern.

Most economists agree that high unemployment is not only costly to individuals and families directly affected, but also local and regional economy and the economy as a whole. We can distinguish between the economic costs of people without work and the social costs of making the often follow.

#### VII. LOST OUTPUT OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Unemployment leads to a waste of scarce economic resources and reduces the duration of growth potential of the economy. An economy with high unemployment is to produce within its production possibility frontier. The hours that work the unemployed can not never be won.

But if unemployment can be reduced, total national output to rise, leading to an improvement in welfare.

#### VIII. FISCAL COSTS OF GOVERNMENT

High unemployment has an impact on government spending, taxes and the amount of debt each year.

A rise in unemployment leads to higher pension payments and lower tax revenues. When individuals are unemployed, they receive not only treatment but also pay no income tax.

Because they spend less they contribute less to the government in indirect taxes.

This increase in government spending and the decline in tax revenue can lead to higher public debt requirement (known as a public net cash requirement) Score

#### IX. WELFARE LOSS OF INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL

Unemployment waste some of the scarce resources in the training of workers employed. Furthermore, workers who are unemployed for long periods of de-skilled as their skills are increasingly in a rapidly changing labor market dates. This reduces the chances of employment in the future, which in turn the economic burden for the state and society. Check out the review on page Long-term unemployment

#### X. SOCIAL COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Rising unemployment is a social and economic disadvantage are – there is some relationship between rising unemployment and rising crime and increasing social dislocation (increased divorce, the decline in health and lower life expectancy).

Areas with high unemployment and a decline in real income and expenditure and a growing number of relative poverty and income inequality. Than younger workers are more geographically mobile than older workers, there is a risk that areas with higher than average unemployment is suffering from an aging workforce potential – making them less attractive as investment locations for new businesses.

#### XI. CONCLUSION

From the above we can see what are the unemployment take place in state of Jharkhand and what are various type of unemployment in Jharkhand, and what are the steps taken by the government to overcome this unemployment in Jharkhand and also we see what are the cost of unemployment.

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