



Research Paper

Population Growth & Unemployment

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*Received 20 October, 2020; Accepted 04 November, 2020 © The author(s) 2020.
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I. INTRODUCTION

India is second largest populated country in the world. It stood second after China. In 2011 census the population of the country was 121 crore. It has 623700000 male and 586500000 female population. In overall population 51.54 per cent male & 48.46 per cent of female population. The structural characteristics of the population play an important role in determining the stock of potential human resources and the composition of demand for services in health and education. The sex-ratio has been declining steadily from 1901 to 2011. According to 2011 census the ratio of female are 940 per 100 males. The proportion of population living in urban areas increased from 17.3 per cent in 1951 to 26.1 per cent in 1991. The crude birth rate was 22.5 in 2010. The life expectancy at birth was 61.6 and 63.3 years for males and females respectively. The number of bed per 10,000 population in public hospitals was 1.9 & 21.8 for rural & urban respectively. The availability of doctor per 10000 population was 5.6 in 2001. Research conducted by the Indian cervical for medical research reveals that 70 present of pregnant women in India suffer from anaemia. This is because of cronic mal-nutrition, poor drinking water and lack of adequate sanitation facilities.

The fast rate of growing population necessitates a higher rate of economic growth in order to maintain the same standard of living of the population. To maintain a rapidly growing population, the requirement of food, clothing, shelter, medicine schooling etc. all rise, thus a rising population imposes greater economic burdens and consequently society has to make a much greater effort in initiate the process of growth. Moreover a rising population leads to an increase in the labour force. The repaid growth of labour force creates a higher supply of labour than its demand leading to unemployment .

The table no.1 shows the population and its growth rate of India after Independence till 2011.

Table no. I

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:

The problem of unemployment means the problem of providing work to those who are willing to work. A large number of educated and uneducated people who are capable to work and are also willing to do it, roam here and there without any job. So the problem has assumed an acute form.

There is a large number of people who are either partly employed or wholly unemployed. The lives of such people, as well as of their families are extremely miserable. India cannot claim to be a welfare state so long as this problem remains unsolved. Before discussing the way and means of solving this problem let us first examine the causes which have created it.

It is well known fact that ours is a thickly populated country. The population is increasing by leaps and bounds. But jobs and gainful avenues cannot be created in the same proportion. So, naturally a large section of

the people is left unemployed. Moreover, our education system is also responsible for this problem. The problem of educated unemployment is peculiar to India. India is only country in the world where even highly educated persons fail to get employment. Every year thousands and thousands of graduates pass out of schools and colleges. They are unfit for any work except office work. All of them cannot be absorbed in services. This increases unemployment.

The problem of unemployment is mainly an economic one. It is essential, therefore, that the economic policy of the country be overhauled. In our country, labour is available in abundance. We should provide avenues for employment for them through cottage small scale industries. Besides this, stress must be laid on family planning. Even effort must be made to check the rapid rise in population. This will help a great extent in solving this problem.

More stress should be laid on technical and vocational education. The present bookish education which produces clerks alone should be restricted. When people get technical and vocational educational, they will not hanker after services on completing their education, they will come out well prepared to stand on their own legs. The problem will be half-solved, if this suggestion is implemented.

Our joint family system is gradually breaking down. This may be a good social change from certain point of view, but from the point of view of unemployment, it is harmful. When we live jointly some family members get employed in family professions. One who gets a job, supports others who may not be equally fortunate. We should not be hasty in breaking down this system.

Our country cannot advance economically, politically or socially unless this problem is solved. Many a social evil is spreading through the unemployment. Frustration, drug-addiction, even suicides are, by and large, the evil result of unemployment. Unrest and disorder are increased in the society. It is, therefore, the duty of the government to make every possible to solve the problem. However, we may stress again that the problem cannot be solved till the population explosion is not checked. The two are closely inter-related and the people must be made to realize this through an adequate process of social education. We are happy to note that the government has come out with a plan to provide employment to educated young men during the ninth plan period.

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

Table no. II

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

II. CONCLUSION:

The unemployment rate in India was last reported at 3.8 per cent in 2010-11 fiscal years. Historically, from 1983 until 2011, India unemployment rate averaged 7.57 per cent reaching all time of 9.40 per cent in December of 2009 and a record low of 3.80 per cent December of 2011. But India ranking in human development index is 219 in the world. So India need to be more efforts to make improve it. In BRICS countries also India is for behind in terms of human development index.

Expert view demographic dividend to be strategic advantage for India and estimate the size of India work force population to swell from 77.5 crore in 2008 to 95 crore in 2026. In 2020 the average Indian will be only. 29 years old compared with the average age of 37 years in china and the US 45 in west Europe and 48 in Japan. The demographic process this implies, would create a large and growing labour force, which is expected to deliver spin offs in terms of growth.

III. SUGGESTIONS:

Even after the seventies years of planned economic development still unemployment scenario is more or less the same with some minute changes in the nature of unemployment. Since independence we have spent a lot of family welfare but we have failed to achieve the desired rate of growth in population. Still growing population is a major problem unless it is achieved we cannot dream of full employment in our country. In this respect we have to follow Chinese path.

For checking population and decreasing the rate of unemployment, our politicians can do a lot. They should show the path. Political parties should provide to take it for Lok-Sabha, Rajya-Sabha or state assemblies only to those persons having only two norms of children and after five years it should have been one child norm from lower level to the highest one i.e. this norm should be applied to all effective post and then to all persons working in private and public sectors. Will power of the government will play pivotal role in decreasing the

level of unemployment in India. But our government is in the habit of spending a lot over family welfare without getting proper result.

Still we have not be able to provide quality education to our children. On the one side educated persons are unemployed and the other side, our different industries are weeping for the lack of properly educated know how. So, we also have to make our educational system as per the requirement of our industries.

Last but not the least, only supporting measures taken by the government like diving the society in BPL, APL and providing employment in MNREGA is not going to provide permanent solution to unemployment. Only strong population check policy and quality education will provide permanent solution to the problem.

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Dr. Satish Kumar Shrivastava. "Population Growth & Unemployment." *Quest Journals Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science*, vol. 08(11), 2020, pp. 07-09.