



Unemployment In The 21st Century In The Globalized Economy Of India

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Abstract: Unemployment is a patient predicament in India, with significant social and profitable repercussions. This paper yields an outline of the current state of unemployment in India, including the rearmost unemployment rate and the strands contributing to this issue. The paper also examines the colorful measures that the Indian government has taken to address unemployment, similar as skill development programs and the creation of entrepreneurship and foreign investment. Despite these sweats, the challenge of creating acceptable job openings for the growing population of India remains significant. This paper highlights the need for uninterrupted sweats to address unemployment in India and suggests implicit results for perfecting the situation.

Keywords: Unemployment, GDP, inflation, population

I. INTRODUCTION

Unemployment is a patient and complex issue encyclopedically, particularly impacting developing nations like India. With its vast and fleetly growing population, India faces significant challenges in generating sufficient employment openings, leading to wide poverty, social uneasiness, and profitable recession. The issue of unemployment in India is multifaceted, encompassing colorful types, including pastoral and civic unemployment, seasonal and disguised unemployment, as well as the specific challenges faced by youth and women. Likewise, the impact of COVID- 19 has aggravated the problem, with numerous businesses and diligence shutting down, leading to job losses and a decline in the overall frugality. This exploration paper aims to probe the factors contributing to high unemployment in India, specifically fastening on the mismatch between education and chops conditions, and the impact of government programs aimed at promoting entrepreneurship. The paper will be structured as follows first, a detailed analysis of the current unemployment situation will be presented, followed by a discussion of the causes and impacts of unemployment, a review of applicable government programs, and eventually, a set of recommendations for perfecting employment openings for people in India.

II. OBJECTIVES:

The ideal of this exploration paper is to assay the data on unemployment in order to gain a deeper understanding of the extent and nature of unemployment in India. By examining colorful sources of data and employing statistical analysis, this paper aims to give perceptivity into the factors contributing to unemployment, the types of unemployment current in the country, and the socio-profitable consequences of unemployment. Through this analysis, we hope to contribute to a better understanding of this critical issue and inform programs and interventions aimed at reducing unemployment and promoting inclusive profitable growth in India.

III. NULL HYPOTHESIS:

H01: Inflation does not have a significant effect on unemployment.

H02: GDP (Market Price) does not have a significant effect on unemployment.

IV. THEORETICAL LITERATURE REVIEW:

Literature review is an important part of research. It helps to find out different trends, understand assumptions, point out important issues, and organize research in a meaningful way. When looking at the economy, growth and jobs are two main things economists look at. There is a clear connection between the two, and many economists have studied how economic growth and unemployment levels are related. Economist Arthur Okun started discussing this in the 1960s, and it became known as Okun's law. This law says that a country's GDP needs to grow about four times faster in a year to reduce the unemployment rate as desired. Okun's law is meant to show how much GDP might drop when the unemployment rate is higher than its natural level. The idea behind Okun's law is straightforward. Since the economy's output depends on the labor it uses, there is a positive connection between output and employment. This also means there is a negative relationship between output and unemployment because unemployed people are not part of the labor force, as Snowdon and Vane (2005) explain. A positive link exists between output and employment because output depends on how much labor is used in making goods. On the other hand, a negative link exists between output and unemployment because unemployment is the labor force minus the number of people who are employed. According to this idea, a

one-percentage-point drop in unemployment in a year leads to a two percent increase in real GDP growth. So if the potential GDP growth is 2% per year, then Okun's Law suggests that real GDP should grow around 4% in a year to bring the unemployment rate down by two percentage points, as Fuhrmann (2016) states. To keep the unemployment rate stable, the GDP growth rate should usually be about twice the rate of employment growth.

Phillips curve and the Augmented Phillips Curve: Any changes in monetary policy affect either output growth or prices. When expectations and price-stickiness are considered, elected governments are more likely to use inflationary policies. The Phillips curve shows the relationship between unemployment and changes in wages, using wage changes as a stand-in for inflation. So, when unemployment is stunted, inflation tends to be inflated, and when unemployment is inflated, inflation tends to be stunted. This means that real values remain the same because inflation changes to match new wage pressures.

Xia, X. (2021) studied how inflation and unemployment are major problems in developing countries, focusing on India from 2001 to 2015. They used bivariate correlation and the Phillips curve to find an inverse relationship between inflation and unemployment. The study showed that higher inflation can reduce unemployment but also noted that in India, the link is not very strong. The paper suggests that policymakers should work to improve the economy, manage unemployment, and control inflation.

Padder, A. H., & Mathavan, B. (2021) looked at the relationship between unemployment and economic growth in India from 1990 to 2020. They used several statistical methods, including Granger causality and regression analysis. They found that there was no direct link between GDP and unemployment, with only 6% of changes in unemployment linked to economic growth, and the rest caused by other factors.

Karanassou, M., & Sala (2010) explained that in the long run, the trade-off between unemployment and inflation is due to factors like money and productivity, which can lower unemployment, but supply shocks can cause prices to rise, leading to higher unemployment. In the 1970s, a large amount of money in the economy caused high inflation and very little change in unemployment, which showed a downward trend in productivity that also raised inflation and unemployment.

Thiruneelakandan, M., and Ullamudaiyar, R. (2018) studied how economic stagnation affects productivity. They used the Phillips curve to examine unemployment and inflation in sectors that use modern technology and have a large workforce, using data from 2009 to 2017. They found that unemployment and inflation are inversely related.

Singh, D., & Verma, N. (2016) said that unemployment and inflation are leading complications for developing countries. Their study looked at India from 2009 to 2015 and found an inverse relationship between inflation and unemployment in the short run. Using bivariate regression, they found that unemployment has a negative effect on inflation but a positive effect on real GDP. They concluded that unemployment and inflation influence each other, as do unemployment and real GDP, but in India, the relationship is not very strong.

Tiwari, R., Anjum, B., Chand, K., & Phuyal, M. (2017) used GDP as a measure of economic growth and looked at secondary data from the World Bank and other sources. They found that economic growth and unemployment have a negative relationship, with GDP accounting for 48% of changes in unemployment rates.

V. NATURE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA:

Contemporary unemployment conundrum in India is mostly structural in nature. Unemployment of the country can now be broadly sorted into (i) Rural unemployment and (ii) urban unemployment.

(i) RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT: Rural unemployment refers to a situation where individuals in rural areas are willing and able to work but cannot find employment. It is a complex issue often intertwined with agricultural practices and economic conditions in rural communities. Rural unemployment is mainly of two types-

Seasonal unemployment: Agriculture, though the principal occupation in the rural areas of the country, is seasonal in nature. It cannot provide work to the rural population throughout the year. In the absence of multiple cropping system and subsidiary occupation in the rural areas, many rural communities experience unemployment during certain times of the year. As overall labor market is improving, which could positively impact seasonal unemployment, as individuals may have more opportunities throughout the year.

Perennial unemployment: Perennial unemployment, also called disguised unemployment. Indian agriculture is suffering from perennial unemployment due to excessive pressure of population. This occurs when more people are employed in a particular task or sector than are actually needed, leading to lower productivity and essentially, hidden unemployment. In India, the share of agrarian sector in employment has increased from 44.1 in 2017-18 to 46.1 in 2023-24 performing in as numerous as 2% surplus population who are left with nearly no work in husbandry and confederated conditioning, although this surplus population has declined over time as other sectors like manufacturing and services have grown.

(ii) URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT: Urban unemployment refers to a situation where individuals residing in cities or towns are unable to find employment, despite being willing and able to work, and actively seeking jobs. It is a significant socio-economic issue that can lead to various challenges for both individuals and society as a whole. Urban unemployment has mainly two aspects-

Industrial unemployment: In the urban areas of the country, industrial unemployment is gradually becoming acute. With the escalate in the size of the urban population and with the exodus of population in enormous number from rural to the urban industrial areas to strive for employment, industrialization because of slow growth could not provide sufficient employment opportunities to the growing number of urban population. Several factors can influence industrial unemployment, including economic downturns, technological advancements, shifts in consumer demand, and global economic conditions. Understanding these factors can help in interpreting the broader employment trends in the industrial sector.

Educated or middle-class unemployment: This type of unemployment is very much acute among the middle class people. With rapid expansion of general education, the number of educated people is increasing day by day. But due to sluggish growth of technical and vocational educational amenities, a colossal number of manpower is unnecessarily diverted towards general education leading to a eccentric educated unemployment problem in the country. The total number of educated unemployment increased from 5.9 lakh in 1962 to 230.50 lakh in 1994. It is also observed that the educated unemployment rates are higher in urban areas(7.9%) compared to rural areas (6.5%) in 2023-24.

Some other types of unemployment exist in India:

Structural unemployment: This unemployment arises when there is a mismatch between the worker's skills and availability of jobs in the market. Many people in India do not get job matching to their skills or due to lack of required skills they do not get jobs and because of poor education level, it becomes important to provide them related training.

Vulnerable unemployment: People are deemed unemployed under this unemployment. People are employed but informally i.e. without decent job contracts and thus archives of their work are never conserved. It is one of the main types of redundant in India.

Cyclical unemployment: This is the unemployment caused due to the business cycle, where the number of unemployed heads rises during recessions and declines with the growth of the economy. Cyclical unemployment figures in India are negligible.

Frictional unemployment: This is a situation when people are unemployed for a short span of time while searching for a new job or switching between jobs. Frictional unemployment is contemplated as voluntary unemployment because the rationale for unemployment is not a dearth of jobs, but in fact, the workers themselves depart their jobs in scour of better opportunities.

Technological unemployment: Technological unemployment refers to job losses that occur due to advancements or changes in technology. Studies predict that AI and automation could displace a significant number of jobs in India, potentially leading to a "skill disruption".

VI. PATTERNS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA:

Unemployment in India presents a complex pattern, with significant variations across rural and urban areas, as well as by age and gender. The overall unemployment rate has generally declined in recent years, but challenges remain, particularly in rural areas and among certain demographic groups. Key observations of the pattern of unemployment in India are as follows:

Regional disparity: In India unemployment rates vary significantly across different regions. States with a higher concentration of industries tend to have more job opportunities, leading to lower unemployment. For instance, Maharashtra might have a higher rate compared to Assam.

Gender gap: Women often face higher unemployment rates compared to men. Social norms and lack of access to childcare can restrict women's participation in the workforce.

Urban vs. rural divide: Unemployment is generally higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. However, it's important to consider underemployment as well. While urban areas might have more people looking for jobs, rural areas might have a higher percentage of people working jobs that don't provide enough income.

Age factor: Youth unemployment, particularly among graduates, is a major concern. The mismatch between education and skill sets employers require can leave young people struggling to find their first job.

Long vs. short duration: Unemployment spells tend to be shorter in rural areas, often due to casual labour facing temporary breaks in work. In contrast, urban areas see a higher prevalence of longer-term unemployment, especially among young, educated individuals who lack relevant work experience.

Declining overall rate: The overall unemployment rate has shown a downward trend, dropping from 6% in 2017-18 to 3.2% in 2023-24. Despite the declining trend, challenges like skill mismatches, the impact of automation, and regional disparities persist.

Sectoral variations: While the overall rate has declined, specific sectors like manufacturing have experienced "jobless growth" in the past, highlighting the need for more inclusive growth that generates more jobs.

VII. CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA:

Unemployment in India stems from socio-economic challenges like caste-based discrimination, sluggish growth, and overpopulation. Seasonal agriculture, informal sectors, flawed education, skill gaps, automation, and limited accessibility further hinder job creation, reflecting the complex dynamics of India's labour market. The detailed explanation of these factors is provided below:

Population Growth: India is the most populous country in the world with one-sixth of the world population. According to the estimates of UN, India has overtaken China as the country with the largest population in the world, with a population of 142 crore at the end of April, 2023. However, the country's economic growth rate is not commensurate with its population growth. This imbalance results in a larger percentage of the population being unemployed, as the job market cannot absorb the growing workforce effectively.

Inadequate economic growth/Jobless growth: India's economy, though steadily growing, faces challenges related to its pace of development. The role of economic growth in generating employment is crucial, and the current rate of growth is inadequate to provide sufficient job opportunities to the rapidly increase population.

Ineffective economic planning: One of the main challenges increasing India's unemployment is the lack of comprehensive national policies to bridge the large gap between labour supply and labour demand. A well-balanced labour market is required to ensure that persons seeking employment can find work.

Labour Immobility: Cultural attitudes that promote family ties contribute significantly to labour immobility in India. Many people avoid long-distance travel for work because they prioritize their relationships with their families. Language, religion, and climate all contribute to low labour mobility. When prospective employees are unable to relocate for work, unemployment rates rise.

Lack of technical/skill education: In today's globalized economy, jobs have become highly specialized. However, India's education system often falls short in providing the necessary training and specialization required for these roles. As a result, many willing workers become unemployable due to a lack of essential skills. A study has shown that 33% of educated youth in India are unemployed because they lack the skills demanded by the job market.

Agriculture as a seasonal occupation: Agriculture, a primary occupation in India, offers employment to a substantial segment of the population. However, it is primarily seasonal, with work available for only a few months each year. This seasonal nature of agricultural work leaves many agricultural labourers without employment and income for a significant portion of the year.

Inadequate Education System: The education system in India often struggles to provide practical skills and job-oriented training, leading to a gap between education and employment.

Informal Sector Dominance: A significant portion of employment in India is in the informal sector, which lacks job security, social security benefits, and stable income. Informal sector workers face uncertain employment prospects, contributing to overall unemployment.

Downturn of cottage and small-scale industries: Cottage and small industries are labour-intensive and provide a variety of job opportunities. However, British rule caused their downfall, and the government of independent India failed to take necessary measures to revive them. This exacerbated the problem of unemployment. Low savings and investment - In India, a low rate of capital formation prevails due to low savings and investment. Shortage of capital prevents a business to expand and grow, thus limiting their power to generate employment.

VIII. KEY METHODOLOGIES USED TO MEASURE UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA:

The following methodologies collectively provide a comprehensive picture of employment and unemployment trends in India's complex labour market, addressing both formal and informal sectors.

Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS): Conducted annually by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. It measures Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and unemployment rates using "usual status" and "current weekly status".

Usual Status (UPSS): It categorizes individuals based on their primary economic activity over the last year, distinguishing between principal and subsidiary activities to capture long-term employment trends.

Current Weekly Status (CWS): It identifies employment or unemployment based on activities during the seven days preceding the survey, effectively capturing short-term unemployment trends.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR): This represents the proportion of the working-age population that is currently employed, providing insights into overall workforce utilization.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): It measures the proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or actively seeking employment, reflecting overall workforce engagement.

Census Data (Decennial): Conducted every 10 years by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, offering insights into workforce distribution, unemployment levels, and main and marginal workers.

Economic Census by CSO: Gathers employment data periodically across agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, providing a broad understanding of enterprise-based workforce dynamics.

NSSO Employment-Unemployment Surveys: Conducted quinquennially and annually, provide detailed employment and unemployment data, analyzing labour market dynamics using demographic, social and economic parameters.

Employment Exchange Data: The Employment Market Information Programme (EMIP), collects statistics on job vacancies and registrations, reflecting trends in the organized sector but limited to formal employment.

Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE): Conducts frequent surveys with shorter reference period, offering real-time insights into unemployment trends, particularly in formal and dynamic labour markets.

IX. CHALLENGES IN MEASURING UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA:

Measuring unemployment in India is complex due to the prevalence of the informal sector, underemployment, and the difficulty of capturing real-time data. The informal sector's dominance makes it hard to classify workers consistently, while underemployment masks the true extent of unemployment. Additionally, data collection and reporting lags hinder real-time understanding of unemployment. Here's a more detailed breakdown of the challenges:

1. Informal Sector Dominance: A large portion of India's workforce is employed in the informal sector, where jobs are often casual, seasonal, or part-time. This makes it difficult to track and classify workers consistently, as they may switch between different types of work throughout the year. This informal nature also makes it harder to apply standard unemployment definitions, as individuals may be actively working in one capacity while simultaneously being available for other opportunities.

2. Underemployment and Disguised Unemployment: Many employed individuals are working below their skill levels or in low-productivity jobs, making it difficult to gauge the actual unemployment rate. These individuals may be counted as employed, even

though they are not fully utilizing their skills or potential, which masks the true extent of unemployment. This is particularly prevalent in rural areas where agricultural dependence and seasonal work contribute to disguised unemployment.

3. Data Collection and Reporting: Data collection and reporting on unemployment can be delayed, making it difficult to get a real-time picture of the situation. This can lead to a delayed response to economic shocks or disruptions, as policy decisions may be based on outdated information. The periodicity of surveys and the time lag between data collection and publication can also create challenges in understanding the current state of unemployment.

4. Other Challenges:

Exclusion of Willing Workers: Social norms, particularly for women, can discourage them from actively seeking work, leading to an underestimation of the unemployment rate.

Economic Disruptions: Events like lockdowns can cause temporary job losses that may not be fully captured by standard unemployment measures.

Data Availability and Quality: The quality and availability of data, especially for the informal sector, can be a challenge.

Defining Unemployment: Determining who is truly unemployed can be difficult, as individuals may be engaged in various activities throughout the year.

Skill Mismatch: A mismatch between the skills possessed by the workforce and the skills demanded by industries can contribute to high unemployment rates, particularly among the youth.

Impact of Technology: Automation and technological advancements can lead to job displacement, further exacerbating unemployment challenges.

X.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In this research paper, we are employing progressive analytical techniques, including Machine Learning algorithms, to dissect the data on unemployment in India. For the current study secondary data was used from 2001-2025. The data used for the study were taken from the RBI and other published sources. By employing these methods, we aim to identify patterns, trends, and relationships in the data that may not be apparent through traditional statistical analysis. Through this approach, we crave to accumulate a more nuanced and comprehensive perception of the complexities of unemployment in India, which can inform the development of more effective policies and interventions to address this critical issue.

XI.UNEMPLOYMENT DURING INDEPENDENCE:

During the initial years of Indian independence, the unemployment situation was a significant challenge, with unemployment rates recorded between 4-5%. The labour market was also evolving with changing conditions. While unemployment increased from 0.21% in 1951 to 3.63% in 1961, the labor force grew more rapidly than employment, leading to an increase in absolute unemployment figures.

XII.UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ECONOMIC REFORMS:

In the pre reform period unemployment rate has increased to 10.54 per cent from 8.91 per cent initially however it declined to 7.46 per cent in 1993-94. In the post reform period only a slight increase can be witnessed in unemployment rate when it increased to 8.55 per cent in 2004-05.

XIII.UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE 21ST CENTURY:

Table-1: Unemployment Rate (%) of India during 2001-2025

YEAR	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	ANNUAL CHANGE (%)
2001	8.04%	0.18%
2002	8.25%	0.21%
2003	8.40%	0.15%
2004	8.55%	0.15%
2005	8.70%	0.15%
2006	8.61%	-0.09%
2007	8.53%	-0.08%
2008	8.49%	-0.04%
2009	8.41%	-0.08%
2010	8.32%	-0.09%
2011	8.22%	-0.10%
2012	8.16%	-0.06%
2013	8.09%	-0.07%
2014	7.99%	-0.10%
2015	7.89%	-0.10%
2016	7.80%	-0.09%
2017	7.72%	-0.08%

2018	7.65%	-0.07%
2019	6.51%	-1.14%
2020	7.86%	1.35%
2021	6.38%	-1.48%
2022	4.82%	-1.56%
2023	4.17%	-0.65%
2024	4.90%	0.73%
2025	5.60%	0.70%

Data source: Macro trends

The above table depicts the unemployment of India from 2001-2025. In the year 2001 the unemployment rate of India was 8.04% with the annual change of only 0.18%. In the year 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, the unemployment rate increases by 8.25%, 8.40%, 8.55% and 8.70% respectively. From 2006 to 2019, the unemployment rate decreases by 8.61%, 8.53%, 8.49%, 8.41%, 8.32%, 8.22%, 8.16%, 8.09%, 7.99%, 7.89%, 7.80%, 7.72%, 7.65%, 6.51% simultaneously. In 2020 there is a rapid increase in unemployment from 6.51% (2019) to 7.86% with the annual change of 1.35%. From 2021 to 2023, there is synchronic decrease in unemployment rate i.e., 6.38% (2021), 4.82% (2022) and 4.17% (2023). But in between 2024 and 2025, a slight increase in unemployment rate is observed i.e., 4.90% (in 2024) and 5.60% (in 2025) with the annual change of 0.73% and 0.70% respectively.

XIV. THE STATE OF AFFAIRS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA FROM VARIOUS REPUTABLE SOURCES:

The unemployment rate in India, as per **Centre for Monitoring the Indian Economy (CMIE)**, rose to 9.2% in June 2024, marking an eight-month high compared to 7% in May 2024 and 8.5% in June 2023, reflecting persistent challenges. The status of unemployment in India is as follows:

- According to recent **Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data**, India's unemployment rate has declined, with the employment growth rate rising to 6% in FY2024 from 3.2% in FY2023, indicating significant job additions.
 - This estimate, derived using the **KLEMS database**, measures productivity across 27 industries and key inputs like Capital, Labour, Energy, Materials, and Services.
 - The database aggregates data from sources like NSO, NSSO, and ASI for sectoral analysis.
- The **India Employment Report 2024**, jointly prepared by the Institute for Human Development and the ILO, highlights that India's working population grew from 61% in 2011 to 64% in 2021 and is projected to reach 65% by 2036.
 - However, youth participation in economic activities declined to 37% in 2022.
- According to data the **Centre for Monitoring the Indian Economy (CMIE)**, the unemployment rate rose to 9.2% in June 2024, an eight-month high, up from 7% in May 2024. This marks an increase compared to 8.5% in June 2023.
 - Rural Unemployment:** Rural areas experienced a significant rise in unemployment 9.3% in June 2024, up from 6.3% in May 2024 and 8.8% in June 2023.
 - Gender Disparities:**
 - Female Unemployment Rate:** Rose to 18.5% in June 2024 from 15.1% in June 2023, higher than the national average.
 - Male Unemployment Rate:** Marginally increased to 7.8% in June 2024 compared to 7.7% in June 2023.
- Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2024:** Data pertains to individuals aged 15 and above for 2023 and 2024.
 - Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)**
 - Overall: Increased from 49.3% to 50.4%.
 - Male: Increased from 73.8% to 75.0%, showing a positive trend.
 - Female: Increased from 24.0% to 25.5%.
 - Worker Population Ratio (WPR): Overall increased from 46.0% to 47.2%.**
 - Unemployment Rate (UR)**
 - Overall: Decreased from 6.6% to 6.4%.
 - Male: Decreased from 6.0% to 5.7%.
 - Female: Decreased from 8.6% to 8.4%.

The government has implemented several programs to **increase female employability**, including:

Training through Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes, and Regional Vocational Training Institutes

The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme, and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS)

The Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) program to skill rural youth for entrepreneurship

XV.INFLATION RATE:**Table-2: Inflation Rate (%) of India during 2001-2025**

YEAR	INFLATION RATE (%)	ANNUAL CHANGE (%)
2001	3.78(%)	-0.23(%)
2002	4.30(%)	0.52(%)
2003	3.81(%)	-0.49(%)
2004	3.77(%)	-0.04(%)
2005	4.25(%)	0.48(%)
2006	5.80(%)	1.55(%)
2007	6.37(%)	0.57(%)
2008	8.35(%)	1.98(%)
2009	10.88(%)	2.53(%)
2010	11.99(%)	1.11(%)
2011	8.91(%)	-3.08(%)
2012	9.48(%)	0.57(%)
2013	10.02(%)	0.54(%)
2014	6.67(%)	-3.35(%)
2015	4.91(%)	-1.76(%)
2016	4.95(%)	0.04(%)
2017	3.33(%)	-1.62(%)
2018	3.94(%)	0.61(%)
2019	3.73(%)	-0.21(%)
2020	6.62(%)	2.89(%)
2021	5.13(%)	-1.49(%)
2022	6.70(%)	1.57(%)
2023	5.65(%)	-1.05(%)
2024	4.95(%)	-0.70(%)
2025	2.10(%)	-2.85(%)

Data source: Macro trends

The above table shows the inflation rate of India from 2001-2025. There is a tumultuous shift in the overall inflation rate from 2001 to 2025. The inflation rate in 2001 was 3.78%. In 2002 the inflation rate increases to 4.30 % with the annual change of 0.52%. In the year 2003 the inflation rate decreases by -0.49%. From 2004 to 2010, the inflation rate rapidly increased i.e., 3.77% (2004), 4.25% (2005), 5.80% (2006), 6.37% (2007), 8.35% (2008), 10.88% (2009) and 11.99% (2010). In the year 2011 there was a big decline in inflation by -3.08 from the previous year i.e., 8.91%. In between 2012 and 2013, the inflation rate increases by 9.48% (2012) and 10.02% (2013). The inflation rate in 2014 shows another major decline which was 6.67% with the annual change of -3.35%. From 2015 to 2019 the inflation rate was 4.91%, 4.95%, 3.33%, 3.94% and 3.73% respectively. In the year 2020 the inflation rate further increases by 2.89% and it stands at 6.62%. In the year 2021 the inflation rate decreases by -1.49% and then in 2022 the inflation rate shows further rise of 1.57% and stood at 6.70%. It decreases by -1.05% in the year 2023 and in 2024 the inflation rate declines by -0.70%. In the year 2025 the rate of inflation decreases by -2.85% and stood at 2.10%.

XVI.GDP GROWTH:**Table-3: GDP growth (MKTP) of India during 2001-2025**

YEAR	GDP GROWTH (%)	ANNUAL CHANGE (%)
2001	4.8(%)	1.0(%)
2002	3.8(%)	-1.0(%)
2003	7.9(%)	4.1(%)
2004	7.9(%)	0.0(%)
2005	7.9(%)	0.0(%)
2006	8.1(%)	0.2(%)
2007	7.7(%)	-0.4(%)
2008	3.1(%)	-4.6(%)
2009	7.9(%)	4.8(%)
2010	8.5(%)	0.6(%)
2011	5.2(%)	-3.3(%)
2012	5.5(%)	0.3(%)
2013	6.4(%)	0.9(%)
2014	7.4(%)	1.0(%)
2015	8.0(%)	0.6(%)
2016	8.3(%)	0.3(%)
2017	6.8(%)	-1.5(%)
2018	6.5(%)	-0.3(%)
2019	3.9(%)	-2.6(%)
2020	-5.8(%)	-9.7(%)
2021	9.7(%)	15.5(%)
2022	7.6(%)	-2.1(%)
2023	9.2(%)	1.6(%)

2024	6.5(%)	-2.7(%)
2025	6.5(%)	0.0(%)

Data source: World Bank

The above table demonstrates the Gross Domestic Product (GDP-MKTP) of India from the year 2001-2025. In the year 2001 the GDP was 4.8%. There was a decline of -1.0% in 2002 and GDP was 3.8%. For the year 2003, 2004 and 2005, the GDP growth rate was same and it was 7.9%. In year 2006 and 2007, the GDP rate was 8.1% and 7.7% with the annual alteration of 0.2% and -0.4% separately. In the year 2008, there was a big decline in GDP growth rate with the annual change of -4.6% i.e., 3.1% only. Further the GDP growth rate for the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 was 7.9%, 8.5% and 5.2% respectively. In the year 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 the rate of GDP ameliorates with 0.3%, 0.9%, 1.0%, 0.6% and 0.3%. In the year 2017 there was a decline in GDP with -1.5 % and annual GDP stood at 6.8%. In 2018 it further shows decline of -0.3%. In 2019 and 2020 the GDP shows the massive decline of -2.6% and -9.7%. But in 2021, the GDP improved by 15.5% i.e., 9.7%. In the year 2022 and 2023, the GDP growth rate was 7.6% and 9.2% respectively. In 2024 and 2025, the GDP rate remains same i.e., 6.5%.

Table-4: Percentage wise inflation, GDP (MKTP) and unemployment rate in India

YEAR	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	INFLATION RATE (%)	GDP GROWTH (%)
2001	8.04%	3.78(%)	4.8(%)
2002	8.25%	4.30(%)	3.8(%)
2003	8.40%	3.81(%)	7.9(%)
2004	8.55%	3.77(%)	7.9(%)
2005	8.70%	4.25(%)	7.9(%)
2006	8.61%	5.80(%)	8.1(%)
2007	8.53%	6.37(%)	7.7(%)
2008	8.49%	8.35(%)	3.1(%)
2009	8.41%	10.88(%)	7.9(%)
2010	8.32%	11.99(%)	8.5(%)
2011	8.22%	8.91(%)	5.2(%)
2012	8.16%	9.48(%)	5.5(%)
2013	8.09%	10.02(%)	6.4(%)
2014	7.99%	6.67(%)	7.4(%)
2015	7.89%	4.91(%)	8.0(%)
2016	7.80%	4.95(%)	8.3(%)
2017	7.72%	3.33(%)	6.8(%)
2018	7.65%	3.94(%)	6.5(%)
2019	6.51%	3.73(%)	3.9(%)
2020	7.86%	6.62(%)	-5.8(%)
2021	6.38%	5.13(%)	9.7(%)
2022	4.82%	6.70(%)	7.6(%)
2023	4.17%	5.65(%)	9.2(%)
2024	4.90%	4.95(%)	6.5(%)
2025	5.60%	2.10(%)	6.5(%)

XVII. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

The assessment of the data begins with the descriptive statistics which will facilitate to manifest the time series properties of the variables. The mean is used to describe data in descriptive statistics.

Table-5: descriptive statistics of unemployment, inflation and GDP (MKTP)

VARIABLES	N	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN
INFLATION	25	2.10	11.99	6.0156
GDP(MKTP)	25	-5.8	9.7	6.372
UNEMPLOYMENT	25	4.17	8.70	7.5224

Table-5 shows the descriptive statistics for unemployment, inflation, and GDP (MKTP). Looking at the table, the lowest and highest values of unemployment are very close over the 25-year period. This suggests that unemployment in India has been fairly stable and not very fluctuating. On the other hand, the lowest and highest values of inflation are much further apart over the same time, which means inflation has been more unstable and has changed a lot. For GDP (MKTP), the difference between the lowest and highest values is quite large, though in some years it has been more stable. Overall, the average of the current data set is quite meaningful. The data also shows that inflation and GDP (MKTP) have a strong influence on unemployment.

XVIII. IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA:

Unemployment in India has significant and far-reaching economic, social, and political consequences. Economically, it leads to underutilization of human resources, reduced productivity, and lower GDP growth. Socially, it increases poverty, crime rates, and social unrest, while eroding social harmony. Politically, high unemployment can lead to dissatisfaction with the government, social instability, and increased political tensions.

Economic Impacts:

Reduced Productivity and GDP: Unemployment means a significant portion of the potential workforce is not contributing to the economy, leading to lower overall productivity and hindering economic growth.

Increased Poverty and Inequality: Lack of income due to unemployment forces individuals and families into poverty, exacerbating income inequality.

Fiscal Burden: Governments face increased pressure to provide social welfare programs and may experience reduced tax revenue, creating a heavier fiscal burden.

Hindered Investment and Consumption: Reduced income levels due to unemployment lead to lower levels of investment and consumption, further slowing down economic activity.

Skills Gaps and Underutilization of Resources: Unemployment can lead to a decline in skills and a lack of utilization of available resources, impacting long-term economic potential.

Social Impacts:

Increased Crime Rates: Unemployment can drive individuals to engage in illegal activities to meet basic needs, increasing crime rates and threatening social order.

Social Unrest: High unemployment can lead to frustration and discontent, potentially causing social unrest and protests.

Erosion of Social Harmony: Unemployment can lead to social problems like gambling, unethical behavior, and a breakdown of social trust, undermining societal harmony.

Mental Health Issues: Joblessness can significantly impact mental well-being, leading to stress, anxiety, and depression.

Loss of Human Capital: Unemployment can lead to a loss of valuable human resources and skills, hindering future economic development.

Political Impacts:

Dissatisfaction with the Government: High unemployment can erode public trust in the government and lead to social and political instability.

Political Instability: Dissatisfaction with the government can manifest in protests and political unrest, potentially destabilizing the political landscape.

Increased Social Tensions: Unemployment can create divisions within society and exacerbate existing social tensions, leading to further instability.

Unemployment in India is not just an economic issue; it has profound social and political consequences that can undermine the country's progress and stability. Addressing the root causes of unemployment and implementing effective policies to create jobs is crucial for India's future.

XIX.LABOUR LAWS:

India has many labour laws. These laws stop discrimination and child labour, make sure work is fair and safe, offer social security, set a minimum wage, allow workers to join trade unions, and help in collective bargaining. India has many strict rules that need a lot of paperwork, government approvals, and involve complex bureaucracy. For many years, the government tried to change the Contract Labour Act and the Industrial Disputes Act, but they stopped the changes to avoid protests from trade unions. India is seen as a country with very strict and tough labour laws. These strict laws have been criticized because they are said to lead to fewer jobs, a big unorganized sector, a hidden economy, the use of casual workers, and lower income per person. Because of this, many people are asking for changes to make the labour laws more flexible.

Here are some of the labour laws:

(i) Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923: This law helps workers or their families if a worker gets hurt or dies at work. It sets how much money should be paid as compensation. This is one of the social security laws in India.

(ii) Trade Unions Act of 1926: This law gives rules and protection to trade unions in India. It was updated in 2001.

(iii) Payment of Wages Act of 1936: This law says when employers must pay wages to workers. It also says how much tax employers must take out and send to the government before giving wages to workers.

(iv) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946: This law requires employers in factories to write down and show rules about their workers' conditions. These rules must be approved by the government and certified. These rules take away some of the freedom that employers have regarding working hours, leave, pay, and other work conditions. The rules must include details like employee categories, work shifts, wages, vacation rules, sick leave, holidays, and rules for ending employment.

(v) Industrial Disputes Act of 1947: This law deals with solving problems between workers and employers, such as lockouts, layoffs, and retrenchment. It also gives steps for resolving and settling disputes. The law also sets rules employers must follow before they can lay off or fire a worker who has been with them for more than a year. The employer needs to give the worker a notice, send a copy to the government, explain why they are ending the job, wait for a month, and then they can end the job. The

employer can choose to pay the worker for that month instead of giving notice. Also, the employer must pay 15 days of average pay for each year of continuous service. So, if a worker has worked for four years, the employer must give them at least 60 days of pay before they can lay off the worker, if the government allows it.

(vi) Minimum Wages Act of 1948: This law sets the minimum amount that employers must pay workers in all companies, including some workers who work at home. The central and state governments can change these minimum wages as they see fit. The minimum wage is decided based on the type of job, location, and other factors. The minimum daily wage ranges from Rs 143 to Rs 1120 in the central sphere. Each state has its own minimum wage schedule.

(vii) Industries (Regulation and Development) Act of 1951: This law puts certain industries under the control of the central government. It also limits who can work in some products and sets a maximum number of workers per company. The list includes key products like iron and steel, fuel, motors, machinery, and others.

(viii) Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act of 1952: This law ensures financial security for workers by making it mandatory for employers and employees to contribute to a savings fund. Employees must contribute at least 10 to 12% of their wages. This money is given back to employees when they retire and can also be withdrawn for certain purposes.

(ix) Maternity Benefit Act of 1961: This law ensures that women workers get certain benefits during and after childbirth. Women who have worked for at least 80 days in the 12 months before their expected delivery are eligible. Employers must pay maternity benefits, medical allowances, maternity leave, and time off for nursing the baby.

(x) Payment of Bonus Act of 1965: This law applies to companies with 20 or more workers. It requires employers to give bonuses based on profits, production, or productivity. The law was changed so that even if a company makes a loss in a year, they must still give a minimum bonus of 8.33% of the employee's salary.

(xi) The Payment of Gratuity Act of 1972: This law applies to all companies that have 10 or more workers. If an employee leaves their job or retires, they are entitled to receive gratuity. The Indian government requires that this payment be equal to 15 days of the employee's salary for every full year they have worked, with a maximum limit of Rs 350,000 (about US\$ 6350). Scholars suggest that India's strict labor laws and too many rules, which are meant to protect workers, are causing slow growth in employment, especially in high-paying, organized sectors.

These labor laws and regulations make the labor market rigid. This rigidity pushes some business owners to use the informal labor market instead, where they can avoid dealing with the complicated and unclear rules.

XX. GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:

(a) Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): This is a Central Sector Scheme managed by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, MoMSME. At the state level, it is implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, District Industries Centres, and banks. The goals of this scheme are to create jobs in both rural and urban areas by setting up new self-employment ventures or micro-enterprises. It also aims to bring together traditional artisans and unemployed youth from both rural and urban areas to provide them with self-employment opportunities near their homes. The scheme seeks to ensure continuous and sustainable employment for these groups, helping to prevent rural youth from migrating to cities. Additionally, it aims to increase the income of artisans and boost the employment growth rate in both rural and urban areas. The support provided will be in the form of materials or subsidies.

(b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a social welfare scheme in India that aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It was enacted in 2005 and is monitored by the Ministry of Rural Development in association with state governments.

(c) The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is an integrated scheme aimed at providing self-employment opportunities to the rural poor. The supported families, called Swarozgaris, can be individuals or groups (Self Help Groups). The focus is mainly on group formation, especially by women and the weaker sections. The SGSY has been restructured as the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to implement it in a mission mode, delivering results in a targeted and time-bound manner.

(d) The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), launched by the Government of India in December 1997, was revamped in April 2009. This scheme provides gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed by encouraging the creation of self-employment ventures or offering wage employment. The revamped scheme includes five components: i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), ii) Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP), iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEPUP), iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP), and v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN).

(e) National Skill Development Agency: To make the most of India's demographic dividend, there is a need for organized and coordinated skill development efforts. Currently, such efforts are spread across about 20 ministries, 35 states, union territories, and the private sector. To address this, the Office of the Advisor to the Prime Minister on PM's National Council on Skill Development has been established. Among other tasks, it will guide skill development activities for the Centre and the States, as well as the National Skill Development Corporation. In recognition of the importance of skill development, a separate Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship was created in May 2014.

XXI. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TO GRAB UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA:

The Government has launched several initiatives to tackle unemployment, focusing on skill development, job creation, and livelihood enhancement. These programs address urban and rural employment challenges while boosting employability across sectors. Key Employment Schemes and Initiatives are as follows:

National Career Service (NCS) Project: The National Career Service (NCS) project is a government initiative in India aimed at transforming the existing employment exchange system into a more efficient and IT-enabled platform. It provides a single-window solution for various employment-related services, including job searching, career guidance, skill development, and more. The project aims to bridge the gap between job seekers and employers by offering a comprehensive platform for both.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a social welfare scheme in India that aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It essentially guarantees employment and aims to strengthen rural livelihoods and infrastructure.

Aajeevika – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM): The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), also known as Aajeevika, is a poverty alleviation program launched by the Indian Ministry of Rural Development in 2011. Its core aim is to empower rural poor households by creating strong community-based institutions like Self-Help Groups (SHGs). These institutions facilitate access to sustainable livelihoods, financial services, and other resources, ultimately helping them to overcome poverty and improve their living standards.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM): DAY-NULM, or Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission, is a Government of India initiative aimed at reducing poverty and vulnerability among the urban poor. It focuses on providing access to self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for this population.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): PMEGP, or the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, is a central sector scheme in India that aims to create employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas by setting up new micro-enterprises. It's a credit-linked subsidy program, meaning that beneficiaries can receive a subsidy on their project cost from the government, with the remaining amount financed through loans from banks.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a flagship scheme of the Indian government, launched in 2015, to encourage and promote skill development among the youth. It provides free, short-duration skill training to make individuals employable and earn their livelihood. The scheme also incentivizes skill certification through monetary rewards.

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS): NAPS is a Government of India initiative launched to encourage and promote apprenticeship training in the country. It provides financial incentives to establishments that engage apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961. The scheme aims to increase the number of apprenticeships, support employers, and promote skill development. It helps bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical skills by providing on-the-job training. NAPS is managed by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

Future Skills PRIME: Future Skills Prime is a digital skilling initiative by nasscom and MeitY to transform India into a Digital Talent Nation. It's a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) and the IT industry, represented by NASSCOM. The program aims to equip learners with in-demand skills in emerging technologies, fostering a future-ready workforce.

XXII.UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA WAY FORWARD:

To deal with unemployment in India, we need to take many steps. These steps include training people for jobs, creating jobs in rural areas, working with private companies, and making sure there are good jobs available. The details are as follows:

1.Teaching practical skills and vocational training: It is important to give people the skills they need to get jobs. The government should work with private organizations and experts in various industries to design training programs that match what companies need. This helps people get hired because they have the right skills.

2.Creating more jobs in rural areas: A lot of people live in rural areas, and there are not enough jobs there. To fix this, the government can concentrate on rural development undertakings. These could include better farming practices, improving rural infrastructure, and training people in rural industries. Also, supporting rural businesses and encouraging local entrepreneurs can improve the economy in these areas.

3.Making education match what industries need: There is a gap between what schools teach and what companies need. To solve this, schools and colleges should work closely with industries. This means making sure the curriculum is up-to-date, offering internships, and providing vocational training. This helps students learn important skills and find jobs more easily.

4.Supporting entrepreneurship and new businesses: Encouraging people to start their own businesses can create new jobs. The government can help by setting up innovation centers, giving financial help, and making it easier to start and run a business. This also helps build a culture of self-reliance and innovation.

5.Working together between the government and private companies: Good teamwork between the government and private companies is needed to fight unemployment. This can be done by making laws that are friendly to businesses, giving tax benefits, and supporting programs that create jobs.

6.Developing the manufacturing and industry sectors: Making the manufacturing and industry sectors stronger can create many jobs. Government schemes like the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme can attract investment, simplify rules, and help build better infrastructure. This helps new industries start up, existing ones grow, and more jobs are created.

7.Improving agriculture: A large number of people in India live in rural areas and depend on farming. However, the agriculture sector has not developed well, and it does not provide enough jobs. To improve this, strategies like diversifying crops, using multi-cropping methods, and improving irrigation can be used. These changes can make farming more productive and increase the number of jobs in this sector.

XXIII.FINDINGS:

The occurrence of jobless growth, characterized by economic expansion without a commensurate rise in employment, presents substantial issues. Our analysis suggests that this issue is primarily caused by technological progress and automation, globalization and outsourcing, inflexible labour market regulations, and changes in industry structure and skill requirements. The economic ramifications encompass the expansion of wealth disparity and the rise in poverty rates. At the same time, the social repercussions vary from heightened social unrest to the emergence of mental health problems. The necessity for comprehensive policy responses is further emphasized by the enduring impacts on labour markets and communities.

XXIV.CONCLUSION:

This study gives important information about how unemployment and inflation affect output growth in India, using data from 2001 to 2025. It shows that both unemployment and inflation have a negative relationship with real GDP. However, unemployment has a strong connection with real GDP, while inflation does not have a clear or strong link. Inflation is a major concern for people who earn fixed incomes. Unemployment is caused by things like new technology, changes in business, changing consumer tastes, and climate conditions, which affect what people want to buy, how they think, and their willingness to find work. The study supports the idea that when GDP grows, it creates more jobs, which lowers unemployment. It also finds that investments in both physical and human capital have a significant effect on real GDP. Inflation has a negative effect on real GDP, while unemployment does not directly impact it. To reduce unemployment in India, it's more important to focus on factors that influence real GDP. The study exhibits that investments in physical and human capital are two key considerations that help augment real GDP. Investing in human capital can help India solve the problem of a lack of skilled workers, which is a main cause of unemployment. Having more physical capital can increase worker productivity and also help create more jobs, which could reduce unemployment. Developing both physical and human capital, especially through skill training, is a key way to increase productivity and support economic growth. The study shows that improving the quantity and quality of physical capital increases productivity, and investing in human capital also brings benefits. Therefore, India should make large investments in infrastructure and skills, and keep upgrading its systems to maintain steady economic growth. These investments could include new technologies, better management of knowledge, and improved manufacturing and skill development to support continuous growth. The study also found that inflation negatively affects real GDP because it causes uncertainty, which slows down economic growth. This means reducing inflation can help growth and lower unemployment. Since unemployment doesn't directly affect GDP, but other factors that influence GDP can reduce unemployment, controlling inflation through monetary policies like adjusting interest rates can help lower unemployment. Overall, this research is important for making good policies in India. For example, the Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG8) aims to promote economic growth, full employment, and decent work for everyone. The study suggests that to achieve this goal, India must invest in both physical and human capital and control inflation through effective monetary policies. India needs to develop a strong monetary policy to manage inflation by using short-term interest rates.

XXV.RECOMMENDATIONS:

Economists look at unemployment to understand why it happens and how to reduce it. Unemployment can happen for many reasons, but the biggest ones are a fast-growing population, not enough jobs, and problems in the public sector. This study shows that economic growth has a negative and strong effect on the unemployment rate in India. That means it can be a key tool in lowering unemployment to a better level. The government of India should focus on creating a good environment for the private sector to make more jobs and increase job opportunities. Also, it should modernize the agriculture sector, which is the most important for people's livelihoods but only contributes a small part to the country's economy. The study also found that inflation does not affect unemployment and vice versa in India. GDP has a one-way relationship with inflation, meaning as GDP goes up, inflation also rises. GDP is the main factor that affects both inflation and unemployment. So the government should balance these things carefully through good research and monitoring.

XXVI.LIMITATIONS AND FURTHER SCOPE:

This study found some limits but also pointed out areas for more research:

1.Using primary data: This study used secondary data, but future research should use primary data to make the analysis stronger and give more accurate insights into the links between inflation, poverty, unemployment, and economic growth.

2.Including more variables: To fully understand how different factors affect economic growth, it is important to include other important variables like foreign direct investment, spending, income, imports, exports, and how they are connected to economic growth. Looking at more variables can give a better overall view of what is happening.

3.Managing overconsumption and sustainable practices: The study suggests that there is a need to deal with overconsumption, loss of community ties, and use of natural resources. Future research should look into ways to prevent these problems and support a more sustainable economy that includes social and environmental impacts.

4.Including green economy ideas: To ensure the economy works within the planet's limits, the study recommends adding green economy ideas to the analysis. This would involve looking at the challenges and effects of using sustainable practices and the possibilities of achieving growth while protecting the environment.

5.Focusing on sustainable development: The study encourages putting more attention on investments, jobs, and skills that support changes in how people use resources and produce goods in a sustainable way. Future studies can look into strategies for promoting sustainable development without hurting the environment, while considering long-term effects and balancing economic growth with environmental care.

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