



Reducing unemployment rate In India

Overview



Background

- **population of 1.38 billion**
- **world's seventh largest country**
- **Land area of 2,973,193 square kilometers**
- **GDP is at \$ 694.93 billion**
- **exported US\$318.2 billion**
- **imported \$462.9 billion**

The languages, religions, dancing, music, architecture, food, and customs of India vary from region to region.

Indian culture, which is sometimes referred to as a mash-up of numerous cultures, has been affected by a millennia-long history that dates back to the Indus Valley Civilization and other early cultural locations.



unemployment rate In India

Key Issues and challenge

Limited skills and low level of education



Uncertainty of agriculture



Weak sectors of India's industrial production



Overview

-Factor of Unemployment rate-



India faces moderate unemployment, rising income inequality, and a drop in aggregate demand.

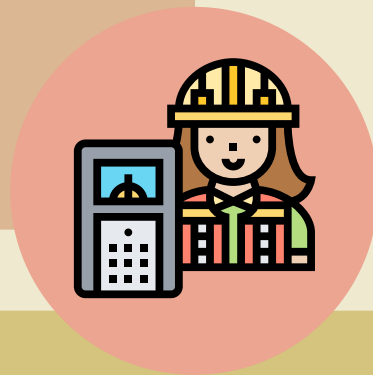
- **Complicate Labor laws**
 - create inflexibility in the labor market
 - 250 labor regulations at the central and state levels



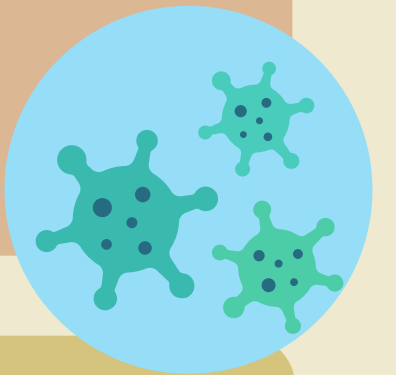
- **Skill-based education**
 - concerned with quality and knowledge



- **Social issues**
 - Females unemployment rate more than males



- **Covid-19**
 - 140 million individuals lost their jobs



The COVID-19 situation has resulted in the country's catastrophic economic loss. In a month, Unemployment soared from 6.7 percent on March 15 to 26 percent on April 19. An estimated 140 million individuals lost their jobs as a result of the lockdown.

Limited skills and low level of education

Skill is one important factor that is beneficial to working efficiently such as critical thinking or problem solving skills, communication skills, leadership, and teamwork.

If employees face obstacles with low quality of education, It will lead to a lack of skills and experience

workers with low education and skills will have less opportunity to get their job which leads to unemployment problems

Why skills is an important for employee

Issues



Lack of educational opportunities

Work instead of study



Unaffordable tuition

Poor family



High opportunity cost of work

Work is the first priority



Poor teaching environment

Lack of infrastructures and quality of teacher



Uncertainty of agriculture

➤ Due to agriculture is the seasonal occupation

Issues



Natural disaster

- Drought
- Storm
- Floods
- Earthquake
- Cyclones



Lack of subsidize from government



Unpredicted climate

Monsoon



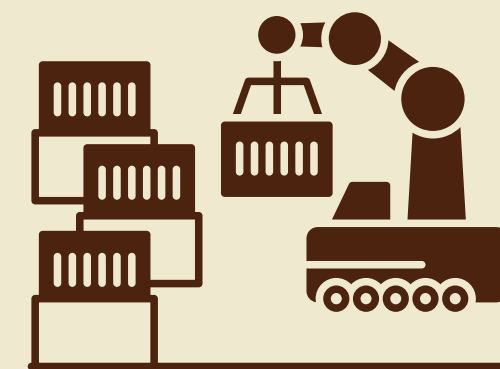
Output of productivity



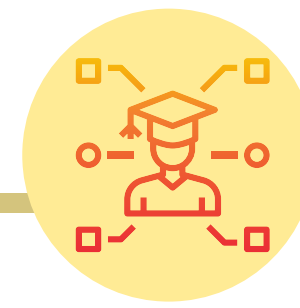
Weak sectors of India's industrial production

- Establishment of British rule
- Western education
- Replaced by Western production systems and norms

Issues



Limited skills and low level of education



Policies

Medium run
.....>

- Classrooms redesign
- Encourage student's participation
- Improving second language education

OUTCOME



- Students develop critical thinking and creativity
- Beneficial for future use on second language

Long run
.....>

- Offering training programs for teachers

OUTCOME



- Better teaching quality which further extend students' knowledge

Uncertainty of agriculture



Policies

Long run
.....>

- Connect farmers to digital platforms
- Boost income
- Promoting productivity and trade

OUTCOME



- More transactions as farmers
- Eliminate middlemen
- Growth in agricultural sector

Weak sectors of India's industrial production

Policies

Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR)

1948

Accepting small enterprises as contribution to India's economy

1956

Resources preparation

1977

Identify problem by sectored small enterprises business

1980

Facilitating small enterprises

1990

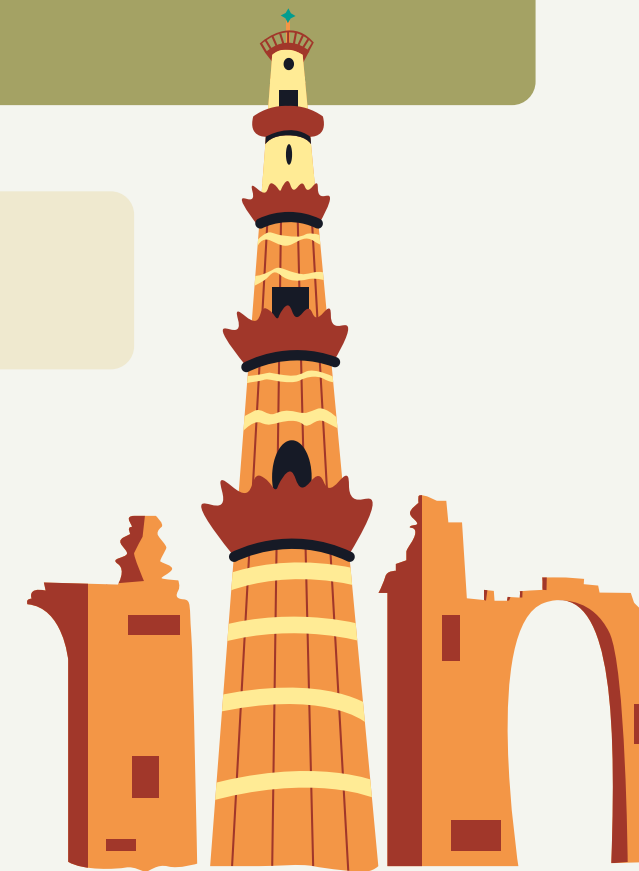
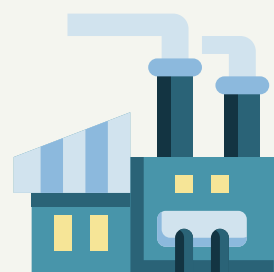
Further elements development

OUTCOME

Increase employment opportunities for rural areas

Supporting the small enterprises' sufficiency

Increase production



Overview

Key Issues and challenge

Government policies and strategies

Lessons learn

Conclusion

Conclusion

- Reducing unemployment rate In India -

Lessons learned



Indian economy is not producing "enough excellent"



the majority of the workforce is unorganized, young, and underemployed, with poor salaries and unfulfilled goals.

The growing number of young people entering the market, as well as their rising aspirations



Informality, automation, digitization, globalization, urbanization, and the youth bulge are all present issues and disruptions in the labor market

Economic progress

- Living circumstances
- Social cohesion
It can be maintain India



changing demographics and informality are likely to be the most important factors to solve.

Government strategies



Lower direct taxes

OUTCOME



Increase spending on infrastructure

OUTCOME



Increase spending on education

OUTCOME

Increase consumption >> Increase economic performance

Infrastructural development will automatically enhance the demand for more labor

improved skill to new generation
Some group get more opportunity to receive well-education

stimulate the overall economy in the country to develop economic performance and lead to reduced unemployment rate

Overview

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Please feel free to ask

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Thank you for your attention