

---

**A CASE STUDY OF CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS AMONG THE  
PEOPLE IN MEERUT DIVISION**

---

**RAHUL SINGHAL**

**North East Frontier Technical University  
Arunachal Pradesh**

---

**ABSTRACT:** At present, the Meerut Division is in the direction of economic and social development. Although the rate of development here is slower than other cities, yet Meerut is striving to become a progressive congregation. At present, the Division of Meerut is facing many social and economic problems firmly and has been successful to a great extent in addressing them. However, some social and economic problems exist in the Meerut division in which unemployment problem is a major problem in the youth, because many other problems arise automatically due to this problem, hence the information about its reasons for removing unemployment in the youth. It is necessary to receive. Originally, one of the main reasons of unemployment in the youth is the lack of all-round development or its slow pace. If development is not happening or is happening at a slow pace, then the problem of unemployment will not only persist but will also increase with the passage of time.

---

**CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM:**

Apart from this root cause of unemployment, there are some other important factors which are responsible for unemployment in youth. All these reasons have been analyzed under the following headings-

- Increasing population:
- Lack of objective and employable education system
- Youngsters are distracted from their traditional works
- Lack of government undertakings
- Failure to properly implement government schemes
- Differences in wages and productivity
- Attraction of people from other areas towards Meerut Circle
- Increase in mechanization

**INCREASING POPULATION:**

The main reason for unemployment is the rapid increase in population. The rate of population growth has been at its highest level in the past years. With the increase in population, the number of people seeking employment in this division is continuously increasing, while employment opportunities are limited here. Due to this, employment is not being available to all those who want to get employment. There is also a large number of youth in it

**2. LACK OF OBJECTIVE AND EMPLOYABLE EDUCATION SYSTEM:**

The biggest weakness of the current education system is that it is not employable. Especially our secondary education has the drawback that it prepares the child only to get higher education. It does not provide the technical knowledge, skills, ability and aptitude required to get employment.

Secondary educated students have no knowledge of the purpose of their education; they do not know what kind of employment they will get in the future after receiving such education. Thus our education system lacks the qualities of employable education system. In this education system, theoretical knowledge has been given more importance while very little attention has been paid to practical and practical education. In our education system, the theoretical subjects are mainly included in comparison to the experimental subjects, due to which students are able to get only the booklet knowledge and the student is not ready for entering into practical life but only to get

admission in the next class.

Technical knowledge and technical subjects have also been fully expected in the current education system. Due to which the knowledge, skills, ability and practical approach is not being developed in the youth, which can prove helpful in providing employment to them.

### **3. YOUNGSTERS ARE DISTRACTED FROM THEIR TRADITIONAL WORKS:**

One of the main reasons for increasing unemployment is the disenfranchisement of today's youth by their traditional works. In the present times, young men and women are attracted by the false dazzle of western and multinational companies, abandoning their ancestral business and looking for opportunities to get employment in outside companies, but these companies are only skilled and qualified young men. Only provides employment and the remaining people remain unemployed. On the one hand more youths become inferior to national and international companies due to lack of employment due to their paternal and traditional occupation and on the other hand due to lack of attention to their ancestral occupation, they also have to they lose and reach a state of complete unemployment.

### **4. LACK OF GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS:**

The economic, social development of Meerut division is taking place at a very fast pace, but it is still a harsh truth that the number of government undertakings in Meerut division has not increased as expected. The number of government undertakings in Meerut division is very less than the requirement, due to which the youths here are not getting enough employment opportunities and the number of unemployment is increasing continuously. The number of private undertakings is more than the government undertakings, but their number is not sufficient enough to solve the problem of increasing unemployment in the youth. With reference to unemployment and employment opportunities in the Meerut division, the saying 'one pomegranate and one hundred sick' is becoming fully popular.

### **5. FAILURE TO PROPERLY IMPLEMENT GOVERNMENT SCHEMES:**

In order to get rid of the problem of unemployment, many efforts have been made by the government and various types of schemes have been started, but due to corruption spread at various levels, the implementation of these government schemes is not being done properly and these For implementing the schemes, the money that the government arranges for the poor and unemployed, the officials, employees and brokers at various levels get caught and only nominal funds are spent for the real purpose of these schemes. In this way, most of the money is lost to corruption and very little money is used in proper work. With the success of government efforts and government schemes, the path of increasing unemployment is automatically paved.

### **6. DIFFERENCES IN WAGES AND PRODUCTIVITY:**

Due to the corrupt planning system of the government, there is a situation of money circulation. Due to which the prices are increasing. Due to this, the wages and allowances of the workers are increased on the demand of the workers, as a result of which the cost of the goods produced increases and the demand is reduced, due to less demand, the production is reduced due to less production, income is reduced. Savings and appropriation are also less and due to less investment capital formation is reduced. Due to less capital formation, industry businesses are shut down and workers become unemployed.

It is thus clear that among the various reasons for the ever-increasing unemployment among the youth of Meerut division are the following: Rapid growth in population, lack of objective and employable education system, alienation of youth from their traditional activities, education Lack of ability to take self-decision by youth, lack of public sector undertakings, lack of proper implementation of government schemes, lack of capital formation, frequent shutting down of industries, lack of institutions providing experience , Lack of capital, side effects of globalization,

lack of employment in agriculture, side effects of urbanization, lack of will power and seriousness in achieving goals among youth, lack of means of employment, political instability, slow pace of economic growth, Uneven distribution of wealth, indifference to manual labor, lack of neglect for self-employment, lack of technical knowledge among youth, decrease in amount of savings and appropriation, increase in mechanization, attraction of people from other areas towards Meerut Circle, Difference in wages and productivity etc.

#### **7. ATTRACTION OF PEOPLE FROM OTHER AREAS TOWARDS MEERUT CIRCLE:**

It is seen that in Meerut division, there is a rapid increase in the number of people coming from other cities to work, majority of who are laborers. Workers from other states and cities are coming here and they are ready to work at low rates. As a result, there has been a decrease in employment opportunities for local residents here and people from other areas are getting employment in place of local residents. Even though they are doing small jobs and wages, but due to people coming from these other areas, there has been a decrease in opportunities for employment of people of Meerut Circle.

#### **8. INCREASE IN MECHANIZATION:**

In the present time, science has opened the doors of human progress. New inventions and machines are being made every day. Now human beings do most of the work themselves and do it with the help of machines in less time and less cost.

#### **REFERENCE:**

1. Agarwal A. N.; **Indian Economy**; World Publication; New Delhi.
2. Agarwal R.C.; **Economics of Development and Planning**; Laxmi Narayan Agra; 2002.
3. David k.k.; Verma J.D. & Sharma M.L.; **Indian economics**; S. chand and K.L. New Delhi.
4. Gupta D.N.; **Rural Development System**; Books India international; New Delhi: 2001
5. Kapila Uma; **Indian Economy after Independence**; academic Foundation; New Delhi: 2004-05
6. Mishra S.K. and Puri V.K.; **Indian Economy**; Himalya Publishing House: 2004.
7. Prasad, Mathur and Chaterji; **Sixty years of Indian economy**; New Centuary Publications New Delhi; 2006.
8. Singh BNP ; **Economic Liberalization in India**; Ashish Publishing House New Delhi 1995.
9. Sinha VC; **Business Environment**; Sahitya Bhawan Publishers and distributors; Agra 2007.
10. Dhingra IC; **The Indian Economy**; Sultan Chand and Sons; New Delhi ; 2001.
11. Jatli K. Narendra India; **Manpower employment Policy and labour Welfare**; 1947-2007; New Centuary Publications; New Delhi ; 2006.
12. SinhaRK; **Environment employment and Rural poverty**; Common Wealth Publishers New Delhi.
13. Vijay Kumar A; **Service Sector in India** ; New Centuary Publications New Delhi; 2008.
14. Dalip S. Thakur; **Economic Growth, Development and Distributive Justice in Developing Countries**; Publishers New Delhi.
15. Rosalind Levacic and Alexander Rebmann; **Macro Economics: An Introduction to Keynesian neoclassical Controversies**; Publishing Agra.