UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN INDIA DURING COVID-19

Introduction

This Unemployment has increased in India just like the increasing unemployment in the world. Cussently, the problem of Unemployment in India is very serious. Due to the loss of Employment during the corona epidemic is a unemployment in India after the epidemic is a big challenge. This Unemployment Created in India has been studied in this paper for this, reference has been made to the state with the high unemployment state there are various reasons behind the creation of Unemployment it has mentioned the various statistics released after analysing their reasons. Although the India government has created various schemes.

Unemployment is higher in cities than in villages in India when there is no work in the villages, indians generally feel that they should turn to the cities. There are more job opportunities in cities, so people hope that work will be available in cities. A CMIE report has now proved that working expect for October in 2021, the Urban Unemployment rate is higher than the rural unemployment rate in the rest of the months.

There are two main reasons for the decline in unemployment in systematically arranged in this paper. Unemployed people were contacted and interviewed. Some facts have been presented on that basis. By interviewing the people who were at work before the corona period, the effects of the corona Epedemic on their employment were discussed.

During this period, along with the temporary workers. The permanent workers also lost their jobs. Realised that Unemployment adversely affects a person's family life as well.

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Research Methodology

While collecting the information for this paper, the current paper information available online has been taken as a basis. As information about this is not available in old books, it is necessary to rely on publicly available information. The available information has been analysed and According to data provided by the Center for Monitoring the Indian Economy the unemployment rate in Urban areas of the country was 8.16 percent in January 2022, while the rate in rural areas was 5.84 percent. In December 2021, the unemployment rate in the country was 7.91 percent.

The unemployment rate in December of 2021 was 9.30 percent in Urban areas and 7.28 percent in rural areas (Jadhav 2022) areas and 7.28 percent in rural areas Telangana (0.7) has the lowest unemployment rate, while Haryana (23.4) has the highest Gujarat has a rate of 2 percent, Meghalaya has a rate of 1.5 percent Odisha has a rate of 1.8 percent, and Rajasthan has a rate of 18.9 percent (Jadhav 2022).

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The Broken link of Education Employment, and Development:

The Country produces 80 lakh graduates every year of them the number of Professional graduates is only Eighty lakh whatever the man power mix only 2% of employees in industries have received formal education with the rapid commercialization privatization of education, The quality of the few Engineers being Produced is rapidly declining. It has been noted by various employers associations. Agriculture seems to be the occupation of 44 percent of people. But the share of the agriculture sector in national income is only 14 percent.

This means that even today there is a large amount of hidden unemployment in agriculture today, a situation has been created in the rural areas where people spend their days in vain, No new employment related to agri-commodity production is available in rural areas.

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The quantitative scope and nature of the Work

The number of unemployed people in the country with more than 10th standard education is 3 crore 94 lakh. This scheme will guarantee employment to two million people in a year. This is not an unemployment benefit scheme. Today in the country the environment forests, and rivers are being destroyed on one hand.

A large number of farmers are working at the public level and they need technical-commercial-financial and administrative assistance just as Asha and Anganwadi workers in the fe fields of health and child care have done a great job in improving the social index of the country,

Similarly, an educated youth in the farm of an agricultural social worker can do great job. From helping farmers to set up new companies to crop insurance, they can introduce a wide range of new methods standards, practices, processing industries and markets to farmers.

The Reasons behind such a situation in India

*) Corona Out Break

The Country's Unemployment rate was limited to 5 to 6 percent for the next three years beginning in 2017 And it was decreasing But, after the Corona out Break, the national lockdown started in March 2020. Economic activities and transactions were restricted, and Employment was directly effected. Salary has been reduced in some areas.

*) Inadequate rural job opportunities.

The Social Problem has been bothering India for many decades. There are not enough employment opportunities in rural areas as compared to cities. Village Based cottage industry, Small scale industry and agriculture Related industries have decline in recent times (Luktuke 2022).

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LITERATURE SURVEY

Social media, especially Twitter has long been used for investigating economic issues. Authors in (32) searched for tweets with hashtags for different keywords on jobs and gathered tweets sent by popular users in the United States. Sentiment analysis showed that most of the tweets had negative sentiments. In (33) a sentiment based model was designed with 0.6787 accuracies for tweets, news articles and movie reviews and concluded that the sentiment scores were correlated with economic indexes such as the exchange rate. Although social media has long been used for studying economic issues and related concerns, very few studies have considered using social media to understand the unemployment rate one of the first works that used twitter to estimate the unemployment rate is presented in (14).

In this paper, 9.3 Billion tweets were gathered from July 2011 to November 2013 in the United states.

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Existing Problem

These papers have investigated the Effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economy. However, they do not consider studying and estimating the Unemployment rate using social media. The main contribution of this study is to fill the existing gaps in using social media data to understand, analyze and estimate the Unemployment rate during the pandemic using a combination of methods. This combination has significantly improved the classical method for estimating the Unemployment rate.

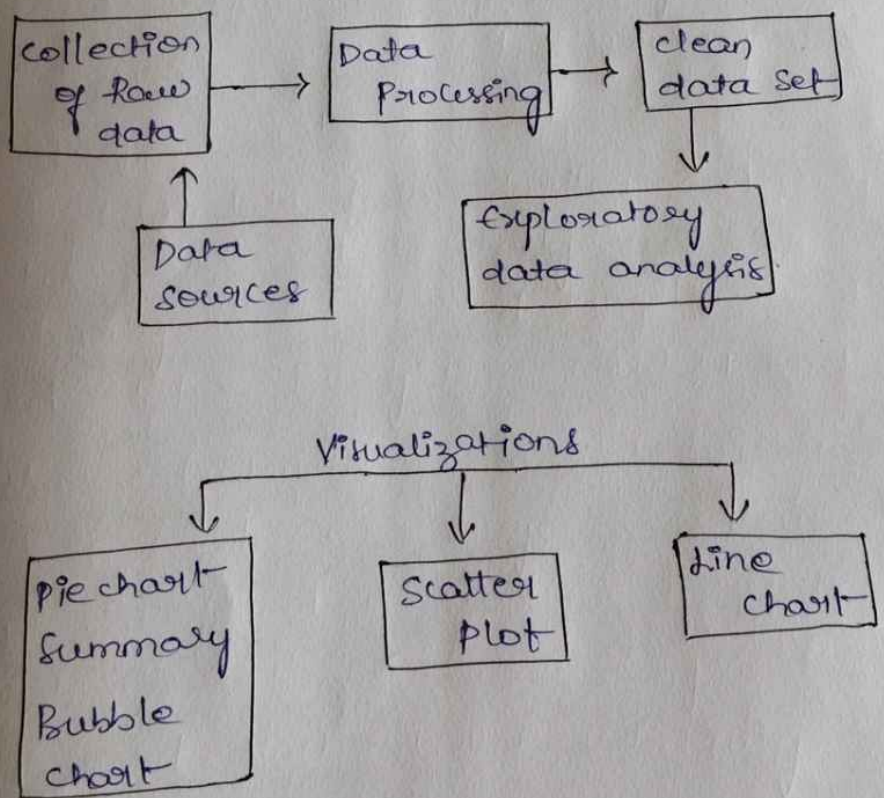
In (36) data from Twitter and newspaper articles were used to study economic uncertainty in the United Kingdom and the United states during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Numerical results show that with the covid-19 pandemic a huge uncertainty jump was found in economic-related indicators such as Business growth, GDP growth and stock Market Volatility.

Proposed Solution

An approach is referred as a systematic path to reach a solution given below is the flowchart of the proposed approach for the problem.

In this study, we show that certain key words extracted from employment related tweets can be used to now cast the unemployment state.



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Data Collection

All the geotagged tweets posted from South Africa, except for retweets, until Nov 30th, 2021 for certain keywords are retrieved using full archive search of the twitter Academic Researcher account.

Data Pre-Processing

The real unemployment data for South Africa is provided on a seasonal Basis (44) and it is calculated in two different ways.

In the first method, an individual is considered unemployed during an interview if i) the idividual is ready to work within a week of the interview. In the second method the third condition is relaxed (45).

Exploratory Data Analysis

Analysis is done on data using various techniques like text analysis diagnostic analysis exploratory data analysis various types of plots are

1. Bar graph
2. Histogram
3. Box plot
4. Scatter plot

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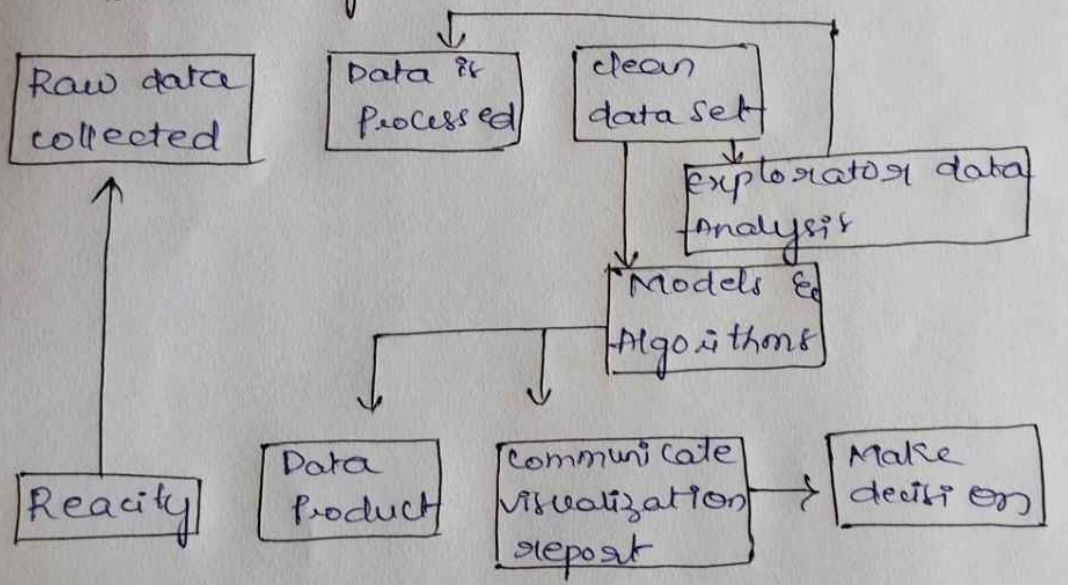
Theoritical Analysis

This is an exploratory data analysis in which firstly raw data is collected and the data is processed then we create a data module and we clean the data set with unwanted matter and create relationship to the tables data set and apply models and algorithms and then make visualization like Bar graph, Bubble, scatterplot etc then the final data produce will be obtained.

Block diagram.



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Hardware / Software Designing

Recommended to use a window senabled computer this recommendation is based on feedback form students who found many activities are easier to complete using Windows

Hard drive SSD is prefered CPU is intel is minimum and inter iq are preferred.

Some of the hardware not critical for success in our programs are like external keyboard headphones second monitor for remote students

API : streamic an external interface required functional requirement python spider, Anaconda, vscode, Bootsyisqphode

Advantages

- Improvement in the agricultural system
- Adequate arrangement of facilities of irrigation
- Increasing the area of cultivable land
- Setting up and develop the cottage and village industries
- Improving the means of transport and communication
- Making hiring and firing workers easier

Disadvantages

- Wastage of Man Power resource
- People who are an affect for the economy turn into the liability.
- There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth
- People do not have enough money to support their family and decline in the health condition.

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Result

Employment has been a significant worry for policy makers and the government in recent years By raising the economy's growth rate and creating new jobs each plan aims to eliminate unemployment most economists believe that a higher rate of economic can alleviate the backlog of unemployed workers and create new jobs, although this theory has yet to be newjobs, Despite being the world's sixth-largest nominal GDP economy and the third-largest in terms of purchasing power parity, it remains by and large in the group of a high unemployment rate.

The method is implemented using python3 in Google colaboratory (GO) using the vectorization feature of python, we are able to process our large data set in no time.

However, the sentiment analysis part which requires Graph's processing unit (GPU) takes more than 3 hours to execute.

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-Applications

In April 2020, the centre for monitoring India economy reported that 12.2 million were suddenly jobless, a jump from our estimate of 30 million in 2018-2019 (mehrotra & parida 2020) In December 2020, the number of unemployed was still 38.9 million.

There is a decline in the unemployment rate among females to 3% in 2023 from 3.3% in 2022 and 3.4% in 2021. Similarly for males. It decreased to 3.2% in 2023 from 3.7% in 2022 and 4.5% in 2021

As the economic activities came to total suspension of economic activity after the imposition of the lockdown the unemployment rate reached unprecedented levels. The unemployment rate increased by nearly 14.8 percentage points in just one month rising to 23.5% in April 2020.

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Conclusion

In this paper, social media particularly twitter is traced to estimate the unemployment rate of south Africa in real time.

Since in South Africa the unemployment rate is measured quarterly, this method can be used to find the missing information on the unemployment rate, as well. Moreover, this method can provide the unemployment rate statistics in real time, and without the difficulties faced using the traditional approach.

Finally this information can be highly valuable for analyzing labour market flow when facing disasters such as pandemic.

The normalized sum of seriment sources over time before and during the covid 19 pandemic has a strong negative correlation with the unemployment rate.

New methods need to be proposed to process social media content further.

Future Scope

The study is based on the total, rural and urban unemployment rates that are measured in terms of monthly percentage at india level. However, future researchess may collect the unemployment data state-wise and trace out the state that is affected heavily by lockdown

Further future researchess may also collect the data sector-wise or industry wise and trace out the sector or industry wise that is effected a lot by lockdown.

Unemployment rate the percentage of people in the labour force who are without jobs is projected to fall from 4.47 percent in 2024 to 3.68 percent in 2028. The India employment out look 2030 report by think tank observer Reseach foundation (ORF) said.

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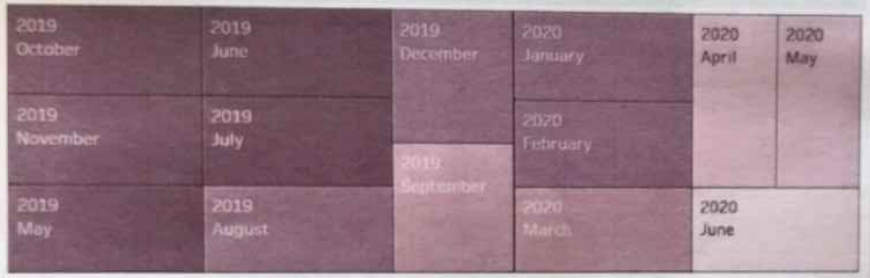
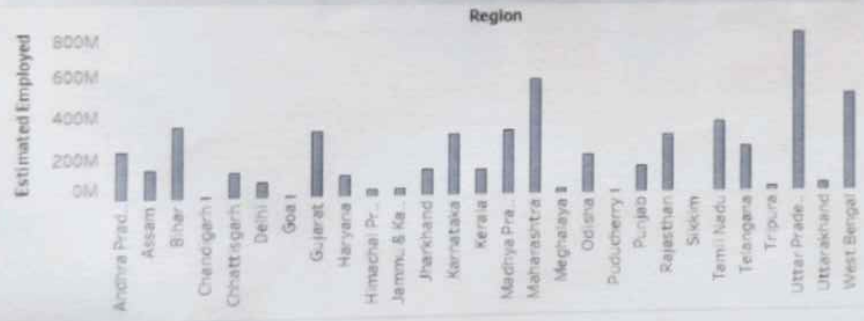
MEASURING VALUES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DURING COVID-19

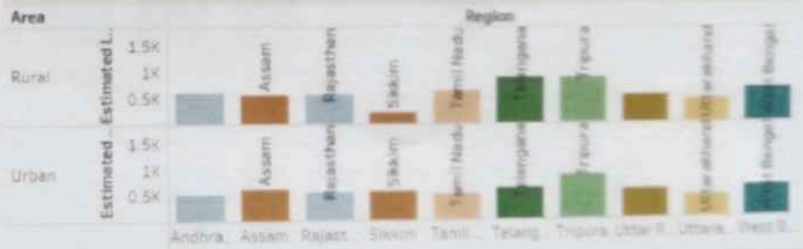


ESTIMATED EMPLOYED RATE BEFORE AND AFTER LOCKDOWN

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT RATE IN INDIA



ESTIMATED LABOUR PARTICIPATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS



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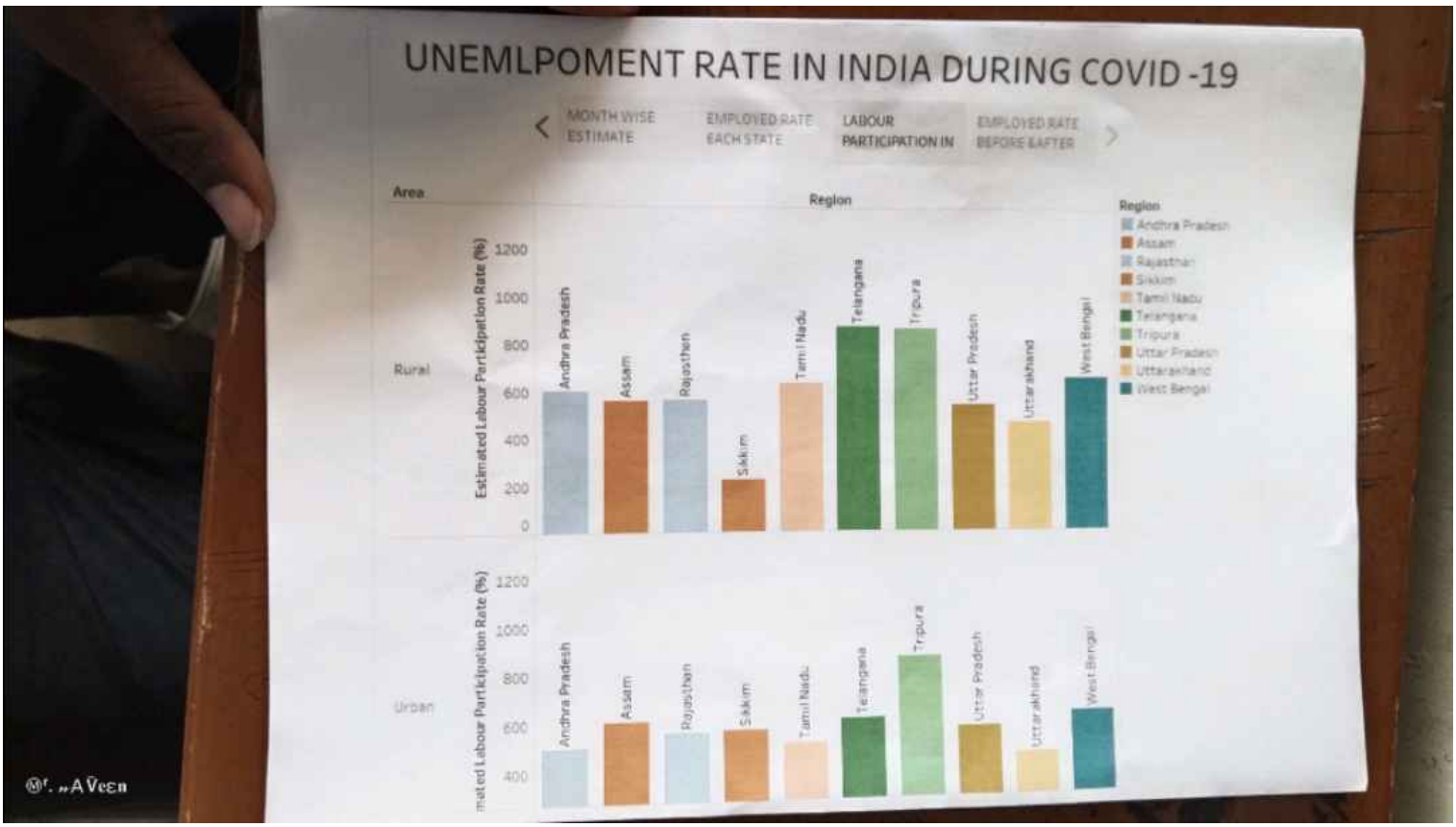
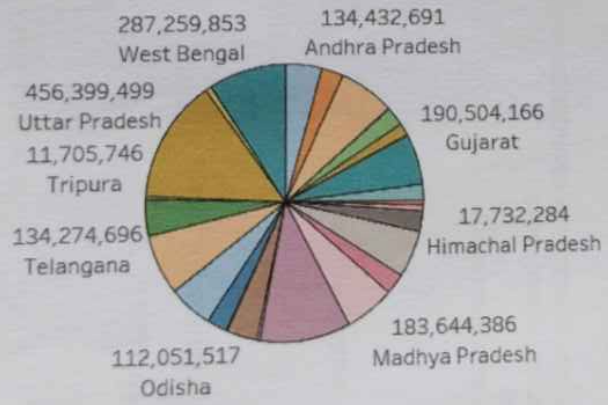

UNEMLPOMENT RATE IN INDIA DURING COVID -19
MONTH WISE ESTIMATE
EMPLOYED RATE EACH STATE
LABOUR PARTICIPATION IN
EMPLOYED RATE BEFORE &AFTER
Area
Region
Rural
Urban
Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Andhra Pradesh
Assam
Rajasthan
Sikkim
Tamil Nadu
Telangana
Tripura
Uttar Pradesh
Uttarakhand
West Bengal
Region
Andhra Pradesh
Assam
Rajasthan
Sikkim
Tamil Nadu
Telangana
Tripura
Uttar Pradesh
Uttarakhand
West Bengal

UNEMLPOMENT RATE IN INDIA DURING COVID -19

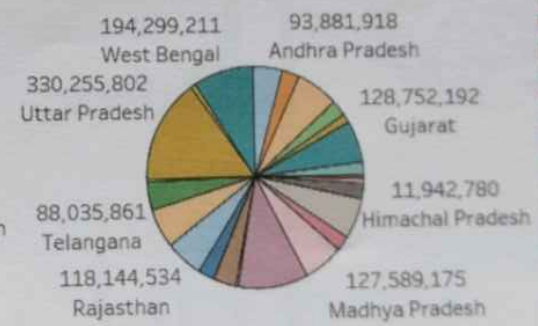
MONTH WISE ESTIMATE | EMPLOYED RATE EACH STATE | LABOUR PARTICIPATION IN | EMPLOYED RATE BEFORE &AFTER

Date

2019



2020



Estimated Employed

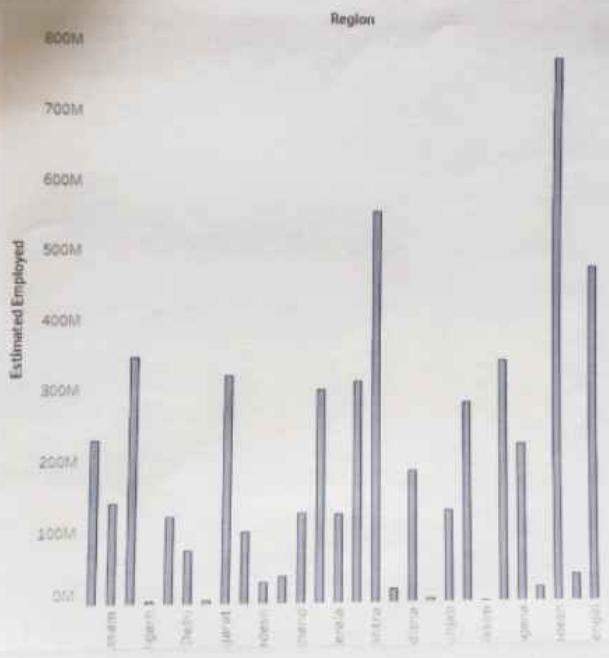
2,139,420,538
2,400,000,000
2,600,000,000
2,800,000,000
3,000,000,000
3,191,879,881

Region

- Andhra Pradesh
- Assam
- Bihar
- Chandigarh
- Chhattisgarh
- Delhi
- Goa
- Gujarat
- Haryana
- Himachal Prade..
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Meghalaya
- Odisha
- Puducherry
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu
- Telangana

UNEMLPOMENT RATE IN INDIA DURING COVID -19

MONTH WISE ESTIMATE | EMPLOYED RATE EACH STATE | LABOUR PARTICIPATION | EMPLOYED RATE BEFORE SAFTER



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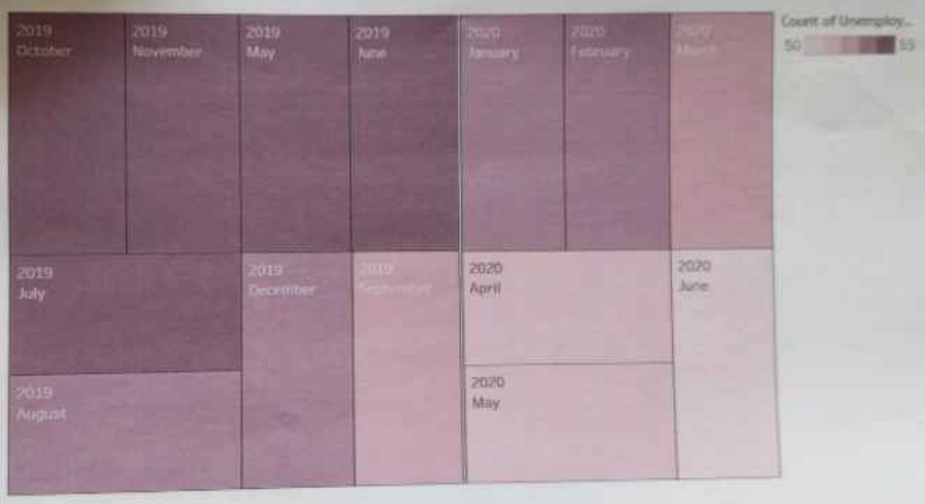
UNEMLPOMENT RATE IN INDIA DURING COVID -19

MONTH WISE ESTIMATE | EMPLOYED RATE EACH STATE | LABOUR PARTICIPATION IN | EMPLOYED RATE BEFORE &AFTER



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