

A Critical Review on Unemployment and Economic Growth, Engineering Education and Civil Engineers Career up Graduation in India

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Abstract - An Employment generation is one of the main vital attentions of the governments and economic planners all over world. India is no exception. The focus on economic growth was viewed as essential for improving employment situation. Thus in the five year plans, the generation of employment was viewed as part of the process of development. This study mainly concentrates on the causes of unemployment, impact of current engineering education scenario in employment and Indian economic growth. Unemployment rates, Indian engineering education quality and challenging key factors are reviewed in this paper.

Key Words: Unemployment, Economic growth, Engineering education scenario, characteristics of students, Career up graduation

1. INTRODUCTION

The Indian GDP growth is stable compared to world countries. The Indian economy is the third largest economy. In spite of the unemployment rate is also very high. The unemployment rate is differed from day to day and year to year. The main reason for the unemployment is India having a large labour force and India is the second youngest country in world. 65 % Of Indian peoples are age below 35. The expectations of employers are very high compared to current skill abilities of fresh civil engineering graduates. Therefore, the generating employment was struggled. There was a large gap existing between the skill requirements and employment. In a present unemployment situation the needs to change the existing education design is very important. The improved employment plans and designs are essential to creating employment openings in India. The rural graduates are mostly affected by unemployment, because they were lacked in communication skills and application knowledge.

2. A CRITICAL REVIEW IS BASED ON UNEMPLOYMENT, EMPLOYMENT, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENGINEERING EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

An empirical study on inflation, unemployment, exchange rate and growth in India was carried out by Kirandeep Kaur (2014). In India, one of the major problems was unemployment. The main reason for unemployment was poor economic conditions, corruptions and population. Data collection was carried out from secondary data like World Bank, reserve bank and economic survey of India from 1990 to 2013. The study focuses on the relationship between unemployment, GDP growth rate, inflation rate and exchange rate in India. From the report of labour bureau overall employment rate is 4.7 percentages, unemployment in rural area is 4.4 percentages and urban area is 5.7 percentages. The result shows that inflation rate and exchange rates are suggestively affecting the unemployment.

A study on entrepreneurship: a way out for unemployment youth in India was carried out by Bhavikajoshi and Serene Shekhar (2015). The projected global youth unemployment rate was 12.6 percentages. The India takes seventh place in unemployment compared to world countries. India had 430 million youngsters. The estimated rural and urban unemployment rate was sixteen, thirty-four percentages respectively. The main reason for unemployment was mismatches between skills demand and supply, the youngsters change his jobs frequently, low income and less job security. The study focuses on find factors for unemployment and knows the joblessness scenario in India. This study clearly shows that employment distributions of India, rural and urban unemployment scenario and rural urban employment scenario. This paper concluded that the entrepreneurship will reduce the unemployment in India and it leads to economic growth in India.

Chandra SekharPatro and B.Loghith (2014) carried out a study based on impact of unemployment on engineering graduates in recession. This study concentrates on the effect of unemployment on engineering education, impact of recession on employment and future of engineering education. A recession was reducing the growth of Indian economy. When the trades loss his confidence in the growth of national economy, they were spent less investment that was known as recession. A recession was affect the employment, national investment, spending money, capacity utilization, household incomes and business profits. The main impact was it raised the unemployment rate. Therefore, the peoples earning and buying capacity is

reduce. It was create a recession in economy. A recession general duration period was six months to two years. In current situation output of the engineering graduates are high. It is also one of the important factor unemployment raises. A gap is arrived between the technical knowledge and practical knowledge. It leads to unemployment in India. In December 2007, the unemployment rate was 5.0 percentages. After June 2009, the unemployment rate is highly increased to 9.5 percentages. The unemployment rate was reach 10.0 percentages in October 2009. This study shows that globalization changes the educational technology and communication systems as well as relationship between students and teachers. The recession was a good chance to introduce new changes in organization by engineers.

Elena Philip and Anthonima K. Robin (2015) carried out a study on globalization, employment unemployment in India. This study based on the analysis of globalization, Indian economy, employment and unemployment in India. In worldwide around 550 million people were working as employees, at the same time 20 percentages of employees were "working poor" in various situation around world. Those people daily wages is less than \$ 1. The study focuses on know the conditions of employment in different sectors and to provide suggestions for employment opportunities. data collection was carried out from secondary data. The India having large number of youngsters in world that people's age is below 40. The employments of those peoples were very difficult. The most of the youngsters from urban and semi-urban areas is employed, but the people who came from rural areas are still seeking for employment. This study was carried out the details of statistical reports about agricultural and non-agricultural employment, surveys on employment and unemployment in past years, employments in public and organized private sectors in previous years and percentage distributions of workers in formal/informal employments. From the survey, it is note that India is having 2.8 percentages of open unemployment and 4.41 percentages of under unemployment. Overall unemployment rate was 7.32 percentages. Finally, there is a need to generate the employment opportunities. The jawahar rozgar yojana and the prime ministers gram rozgar yojana shames will hope to reduce the level of under unemployment.

A study on nature and extend of rural unemployment in the low hill zone agrarian economy of Himachal Pradesh: A multi-dimensional approach was carried out by Sikanderkumar and Rakeshsingh (2011). The study focuses on read the design of labour hour utilization form and non-form activities, to evaluate the size of rural employment, to point out the reasons of rural employment and suggest estimate for giving profitable employment opportunities. This study was carried out on low hill zone in the state of Himachal Pradesh. In India agriculture is the major employment area for rural people. However, after the urbanization many agricultural lands converted into buildings, roads, industries so the un-employment started in that point. The marginal productivity of labour in agriculture is zero or nearly zero. Two hundred households is selected as samples for the survey. This primary data are divided into homogenous groups and the respective percentage and

average were carried out. The scale of rural unemployment factors consider as time, income, willingness of people. Whose income does not meet their basic requirement that households are considered as an unemployed or under employed. Size class of holdings has worked out the socio-economic characteristics of the sample households. Finally, it concludes that nation's economic growth is reducing by the poverty and unemployment.

Ritu and Nareshkumar (2013) carried out a study on trend and pattern of unemployment and inflation in India. The Indian economy is a third largest economy in the world, at the same time the growth of Indian economy was very slow. For this situation lot of reasons were takes placed like poverty, unemployment, inflation, fiscal deficit, account deficit and depreciation of rupees value. The main aims of Indian Government are to reduce rate of unemployment and inflation. However, it is very difficult job. The joblessness rate is defined as the number people actively looking for a job divided by labour force. The Unemployment types are structural unemployment, cyclical unemployment, frictional unemployment and classical unemployment. The Indian population is increased in the rate of 2.1 % per year. In this study shows India is the second highest unemployment country in the world after South Africa. The unemployment rate is 9.8 million in January 2010. It is increase to 10.8 million after January 2012. The work force is 47.2 crores. In India 52 %, work forces are self-employed, 18 % of work force is monthly or daily wages employees and 30 % employees are casual labours. The study focuses on factors affecting inflation like increase in public expenditure, deficit financing and erratic agriculture growth. Finally, it is concluding that inflation can be control by tight monetary policy and unemployment can be reducing by expansionary fiscal policy. The trend and pattern of inflation unemployment was 16.36 % and 11 % (projected values) by 2020.

Jabir Hasan Khan and Shemshad (2012) carried out a study on unemployment levels of socio-economic deprivation in India: A regional prospective. Unemployment is a very important problem compared to other problems in the world. It is create severe problems like poverty, malnutrition and under nutrition, hunger, houseline's, slums and squatter settlements, crimes, child labour, inequality and begging. The study examine the various forms of unemployment in India to inspect the geo graphical scale of socio-economic deprivation, to discover the connection between the unemployment (dependent variable) and socio-economic variables of deprivation (independent variables) in India. The study area selected from whole India including union territories. Data collection was carried out from secondary data like census of India publications New Delhi. The study methodology is test of hypothesis and simple linear regression model. The results shows the level of unemployment was high in northern parts of India compared to southern parts of India and the level of socio-economic deprivation was high in northern central states.

A study on magnitude of educational unemployment among rural youth of Jammu and Kashmir: Bashir Ahmad Sofi and Effat Yasmin (2011) carried out a case study of Pulwama

district. The unemployment rate is depends on economic growth of the country. When the production of country is increased and the employment has increased. In past decades, India developed in economics growth, production, population and employment as well as the unemployment rate increased. Every five years plans have been provide employment opportunities, but it not enough compared to our youth population. The unemployment was very high in rural India. The important reasons for the unemployment are defective educational system, lack of entrepreneurship and mismatch the skill requirements of employers. The study focuses on examine the pattern and rate of unemployment in Jammu and Kashmir, to list out main reasons for unemployment, to work out the role of employment exchanges. Data collection was carried out from Secondary data. The study was deeply discussed the unemployment rate and scenario of Pulwama district. The result shows that education system is yet in a uneven position. Its focus is concentrate on theory rather than on practical knowledge.

Arnab Roy (2015) carried out a study on youth unemployment conditions in India. The India is a fastest economic growing country in world. However, the growths of youngsters' population were occurred unemployment. The unemployment is common for both developed and developing countries. The education level is increased but the skill development is quiet critical subject. The study focuses on youth unemployment, unemployment trend among youth, problems faced by youth and challenges faced by youth. For the census of 2011, 28 % of youths were unemployed. More over 93 % of youths are working in informal sector. The most important point is 40 % of Indian population aged between 13 to 35 years. The current scenario youth is prone to frustration and lack of interest to do something. The world development report is report on 2013, 9 % of males and 11 % female youths are unemployed. Finally, this study concluded that India need to create over one million jobs per annum.

Sanjay Kumar (2012) carried out a study on unemployment in India: An over view. This study is focusing on the and over view of Indian unemployment scenario. This paper was carrying details of types of unemployment, causes of unemployment in India and provides suggestion to reduce unemployment. There are many types of unemployment are available like structural unemployment, cyclical unemployment, seasonal unemployment, under unemployment, open unemployment, voluntary unemployment, in voluntary unemployment, educated unemployment and frictional unemployment. The study focuses on causes of unemployment are rapid population growth, limited land, seasonal agriculture, fragmentation of land, backward method of agriculture, decline of cottage industries, defective in education system and lack of transport and communication. The study provided various suggestions to reduce the unemployment like to control population, to change the education system for current needs and increase the national production capacity.

A study on impact of economic growth on employment in India carried out from Kiran .R and Subashini .K (2014). The

study concentrates on economic growth and employment opportunities after Independence. The India had a second fastest growing economy after China. The gross domestic product (GDP) and national capital incomes are always growing but the employment rate is not growing compared to growth of GDP and national capital incomes. The study was discussed the economic growth statistics and GDP growth from 1950 to 2012. This study shows that India having fastest economic growth compared to other country, but the employment provisions was lacked in various reasons. The government will concentrate to rectify those factors immediately and its increase the employment opportunities in India.

JaganathBehera (2013) carried out a study jobless growth in India in 2000's. This present study mainly concentrate on growth in output and employment in the post reform era, nature of employment in the post reform era and relationship between productivity and employment elasticity. The necessary data's are carried out from national account statistics (NAS) and national sample survey organization (NSSO). This study were contains the detail of broad trends of out of the Indian economy and growth in employment. In India 51 % of population were worked in self-employment, 33 % peoples are casual labours and 16 % peoples are regular labour. Data was carried out from 66th NSS report. The result shows that to increase the national production capacity and increase exports on products.

R.Udhayakumar and P.Karthikayan (2014) carried out a study on carrier up gradation of civil engineers through training and development at M/s URC Construction (P) Limited., India. The study focuses on how much important of training and development and its needs for civil engineers in construction industry. The construction industry has a multi-dimensional job nature and several types of work phases. Industry expects basic knowledge and skill sets from civil engineers. Therefore, the training and development was essential to employees. The study also concentrate on duration of training period from lower level to upper level of employees, profits of training and development, process of training and development in construction industry, training policy's and recommendations to construction industry through the view of URC Constructions Limited. The study result shows that training and development programmes are essential to employees for their skill development and also the organization or Construction Company's growth.

D.P.Gupta and ArvindDewanga (2010) carried out a study on challenges before engineering education in India. The study focuses to know the engineering education system in India, find out challenges before engineering education in India, make even the technical and higher education with labour force, to develop the education system with the needs of current market trends in corporate & private organizations and provide suggestions. In the current labour force situation, most of young graduates was worked in private corporate sectors. So the modification suggestions are based on needs of corporate sectors. The main suggestions are to make vocational subject as compulsory one in +2 educations, the Indian engineering education needs to skill-oriented subjects, the industries to be concentrate on employees

welfare and financial supports, the education system wants more interaction between industries and institutions for graduates skill development and finally encourage partnership between NGO, Private and public sectors.

Noor azinaismail (2011) discussed about the graduate characteristics and unemployment: a study among Malaysian graduates. The study focuses on graduate's characteristics at present employment situation in Malaysia. The Malaysian economic annual growth rate is 6.6 percentages in past three decades. The unemployment rate is 3.6 percentages in 2003. For the twenty years in Malaysia has created large number of graduates in various majors. In 2002, the total number of higher studies students is 576439 and it had increased to 748797 in 2007. This study shows the details of Malaysian unemployment setup in the year of 1980's to 2011. English used as a business language Bhasha Malaysia is official language. This study was involving 3,025 Malaysian graduates' characteristics, needs, Job description, and carrier growth and salary expectations. The analysis approaches was carried out from regression model method. Finally the result shows that graduates needs a good English knowledge, soft skills like analytical thinking, intelligence, leadership qualities, communication, computer knowledge and work experience to get their job opportunities. One important think was author denotes male graduates having more employment opportunities compared to female graduates in Malaysian employment scenario.

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