iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.82405

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue V May 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

Research Paper on Unemployment: A Web Application

Rahul Kumawat, Vinay Jangid, Sameer Yadav, Karan Meena, Aryan Kumar, Ms. Muskan Golani
VGU, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Abstract: ***Unemployment remains one of the most persistent socio-economic challenges facing both developing and developed economies. It affects economic growth, social stability, and individual well-being. This research paper examines the causes and types of unemployment, analyses structural and cyclical factors, and proposes policy and skill-based strategies to reduce unemployment sustainably. Drawing on historical and contemporary examples from countries such as Germany, Singapore, and India, the paper emphasizes the importance of education reform, vocational training, entrepreneurship development, and government–private sector collaboration. The findings suggest that a coordinated strategy combining macroeconomic stability, technological adaptation, and skill-based training programs is essential to address unemployment effectively.***

Unemployment is one of the most significant economic and social challenges faced by countries around the world. It affects economic growth, social stability, individual well-being, and national development. This research paper examines the concept of unemployment, its major types, causes, impacts on society and the economy, and possible solutions to reduce unemployment rates. The paper also discusses the role of governments, industries, and educational institutions in creating employment opportunities. The study concludes that reducing unemployment requires coordinated efforts in education, skill development, industrial growth, technological advancement, and policy implementation

Keywords: Unemployment, Economy, Employment, Poverty, Economic Growth, Labor Market, Skill Development

I. INTRODUCTION

When people who are ready and able to work are unable to locate acceptable jobs, it is referred to as unemployment. It is a key sign of the state of a nation's economy. Low unemployment frequently signifies economic stability and growth, whereas high unemployment suggests underutilization of human resources and poor economic conditions.

Poverty, poor industrialization, population expansion, and lack of education are frequently associated with unemployment in developing nations. Economic downturns and technical advancements are frequent causes of unemployment in developed countries. The COVID-19 epidemic and worldwide economic troubles, which resulted in job losses in a number of industries, made the problem more apparent.

The goal of this research paper is to do a thorough analysis of unemployment, covering its types, causes, effects, and potential solutions.

Unemployment refers to a condition in which individuals who are able and willing to work cannot find suitable employment. It is widely regarded as one of the most significant indicators of economic health. According to the International Labour Organization (2023), global unemployment continues to fluctuate due to economic slowdowns, technological transformation, and demographic changes. Persistent unemployment contributes to poverty, inequality, and social instability.

Modern economies face structural challenges where job creation does not always match workforce skills. As automation and globalization reshape labour markets, governments must adopt comprehensive strategies to reduce unemployment and enhance employability.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The major objectives of this research paper are:

1) To understand the meaning and concept of unemployment.
2) To identify different types of unemployment.
3) To examine the causes of unemployment.
4) To analyze the economic and social effects of unemployment.
5) To suggest effective measures for reducing unemployment.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue V May 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

III. MEANING AND DEFINITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

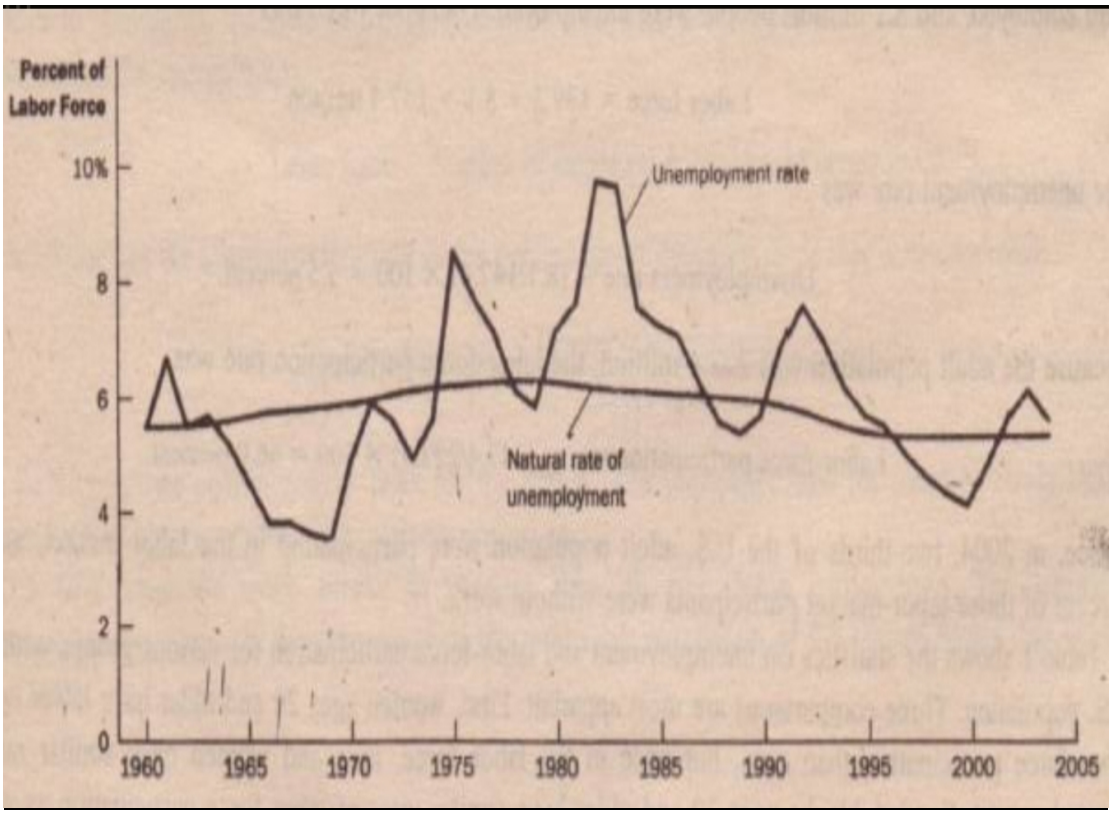
Unemployment occurs when people who are actively searching for work are unable to find employment. According to economists, unemployment represents a mismatch between labour supply and labour demand.

The unemployment rate is calculated as:

genui{"math_block_widget_always_prefetch_v2":{"content":"\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Unemployed People}}{\text{Total Labor Force}} \times 100"}}

A high unemployment rate negatively affects production, income, and living standards.

Unemployment Rate Since 1960



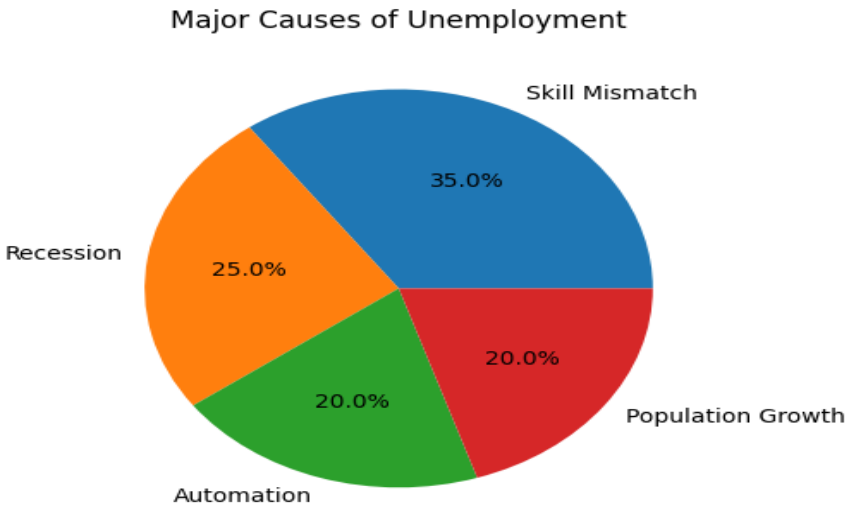
Unemployment Rate Trend



Graph: Causes of Unemployment

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue V May 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com



IV. TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

1) Frictional Unemployment

When people are in between jobs or looking for new prospects, they experience this kind of unemployment. In dynamic economies, it is typically transient.

2) Structural Unemployment

Structural unemployment happens when workers' skills do not match available jobs. Technological advancements and industrial changes are common causes.

3) Cyclical Unemployment

Cyclical unemployment occurs due to economic downturns or recessions. During periods of low economic activity, companies reduce production and lay off workers.

4) Seasonal Unemployment

Seasonal unemployment is related to seasonal industries such as agriculture, tourism, and construction.

5) Technological Unemployment

This occurs when machines and automation replace human labor. Artificial intelligence and robotics have increased technological unemployment in several industries.

6) Disguised Unemployment

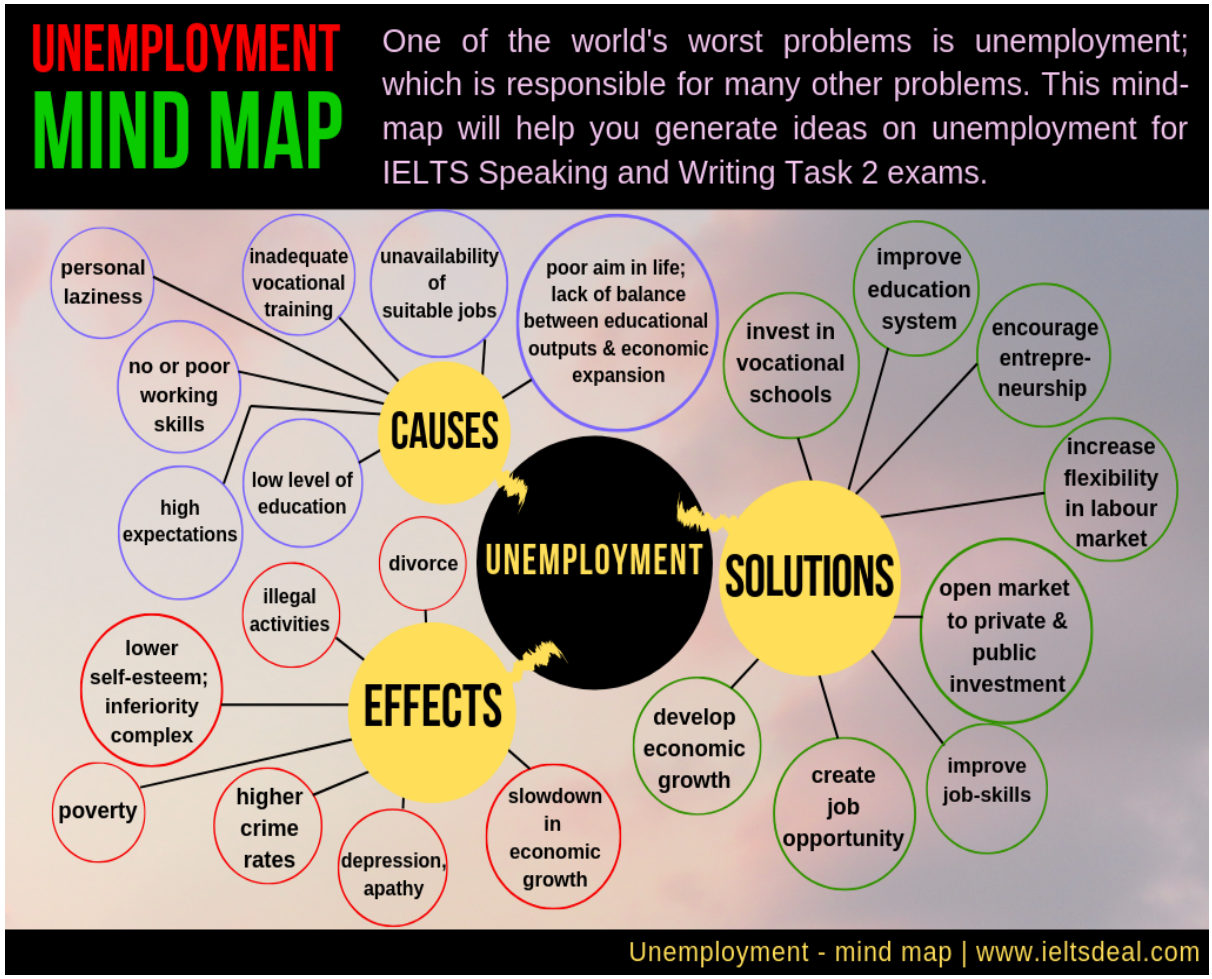
Disguised unemployment is common in developing countries, especially in agriculture, where more workers are employed than actually required.

Mind map

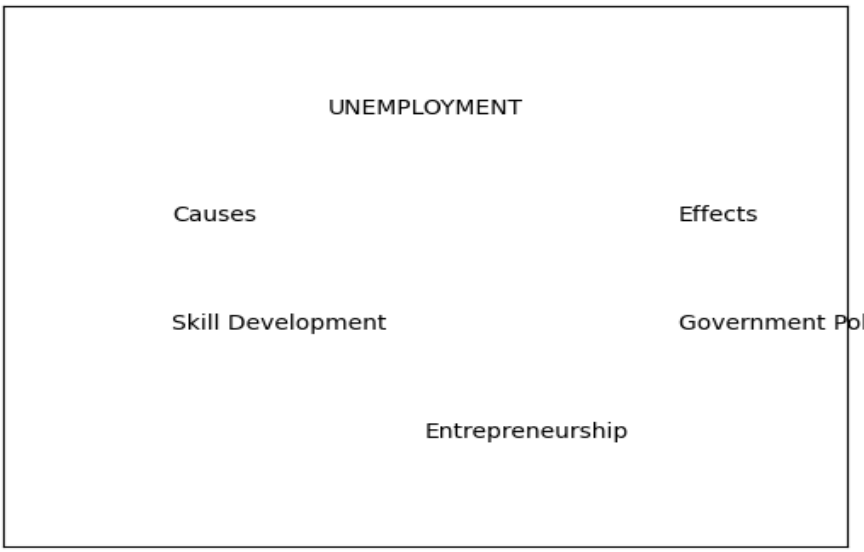
Mind mapping is a visual technique for organizing thoughts, ideas, or information in a structured but flexible manner. At its essence, it is putting a fundamental thought or topic at the center of a page and branching out with related concepts to form a tree-style structure. Each branch indicates a subtopic or related notion, and is frequently supplemented with keywords, images, or symbols to aid comprehension and remember. This strategy takes advantage of the brain's inherent ability to synthesize and integrate ideas, making it especially useful for brainstorming, problem solving, studying, and planning. Mind mapping promotes creativity, clarifies complicated ideas, and is an effective tool for increasing focus and productivity

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue V May 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com



Mind Map: Unemployment Overview



©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

V. CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

1) Rapid Population Growth

A rapidly growing population increases the labour force faster than job creation.

2) Lack of Education and Skills

Many individuals lack technical knowledge and practical skills required by modern industries.

3) Slow Economic Growth

Weak industrial development and low investment reduce employment opportunities.

4) Technological Advancement

Automation and digital transformation often reduce the demand for manual labor.

5) Economic Recession

During recessions, businesses experience losses and reduce workforce size.

6) Political and Social Factors

Corruption, political instability, and poor governance can negatively impact employment generation.

7) Mismatch Between Education and Industry Needs

Educational systems sometimes fail to prepare students for real-world job markets.

VI. EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

1) Economic Effects

- Reduction in national income
- Decrease in productivity
- Lower purchasing power
- Increased government expenditure on welfare programs

2) Social Effects

- Increase in poverty and inequality
- Higher crime rates
- Mental stress and depression
- Family instability

3) Impact on Youth

Youth unemployment can lead to frustration, migration, and reduced confidence among young people.

4) Impact on National Development

Countries with high unemployment face slower economic progress and reduced international competitiveness.

VII. UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

India's large population and expanding labour force provide serious unemployment concerns. The nation has made strides in manufacturing, services, and information technology, but job growth has not kept up with population expansion.

Major factors contributing to unemployment in India include:

- Overdependence on agriculture
- Limited industrialization
- Skill gaps
- Rural-urban migration
- Educated unemployment

Government initiatives such as Skill India, Make in India, Startup India, and Digital India aim to generate employment opportunities and improve workforce skills.

VIII. ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN EMPLOYMENT

Technology has both positive and negative effects on employment.

1) Positive Effects

- Creation of new industries and job roles
- Increased productivity

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

- Growth of digital and remote work opportunities

2) Negative Effects

- Replacement of human labor with machines
- Reduction in low-skilled jobs
- Increased demand for highly skilled workers

Balancing technological growth with employment generation is essential for sustainable development.

IX. MEASURES TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT

1) Skill Development Programs

Governments and institutions should provide vocational and technical training.

2) Promotion of Small-Scale Industries

Small and medium enterprises create large numbers of employment opportunities.

3) Encouraging Entrepreneurship

Supporting startups and self-employment can reduce dependency on government jobs.

4) Improving Education Systems

Educational institutions should align courses with industry requirements.

5) Infrastructure Development

Investment in roads, transportation, and communication systems creates jobs and supports economic growth.

6) Rural Development

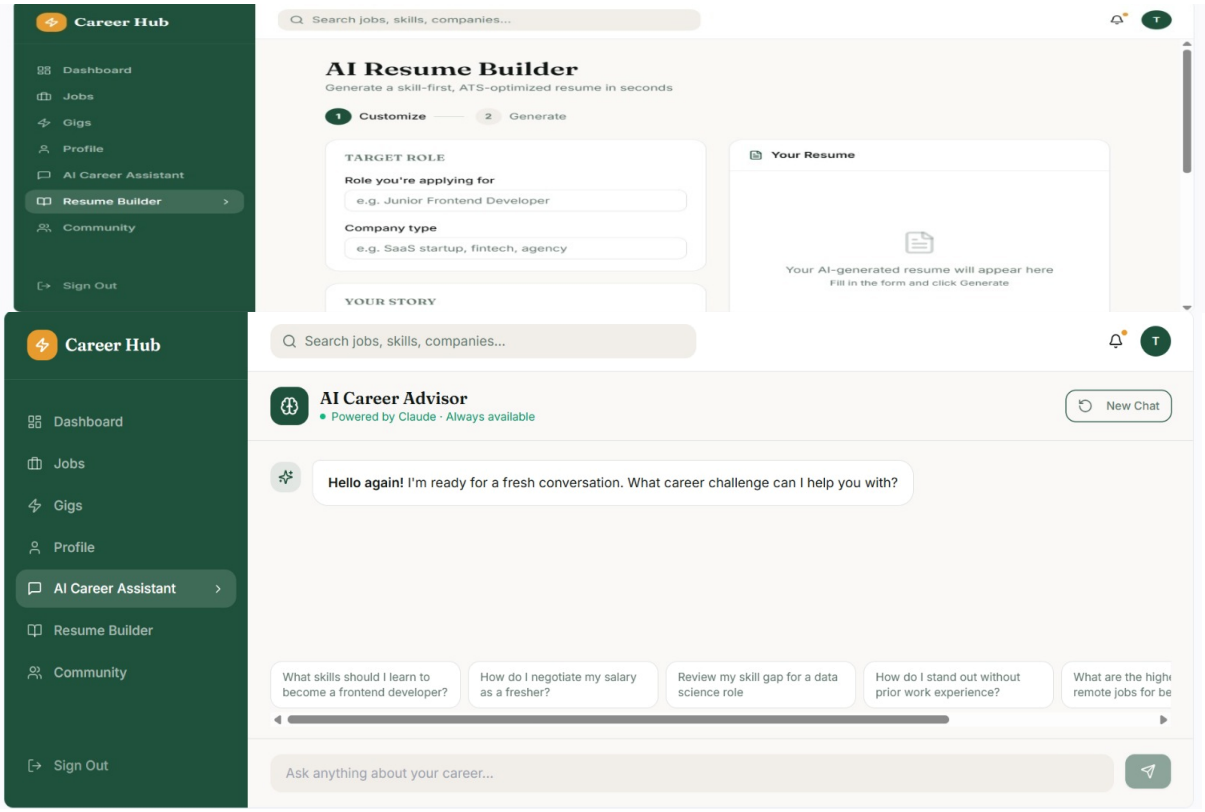
Developing rural industries and agriculture can reduce migration and rural unemployment.

7) Government Policies

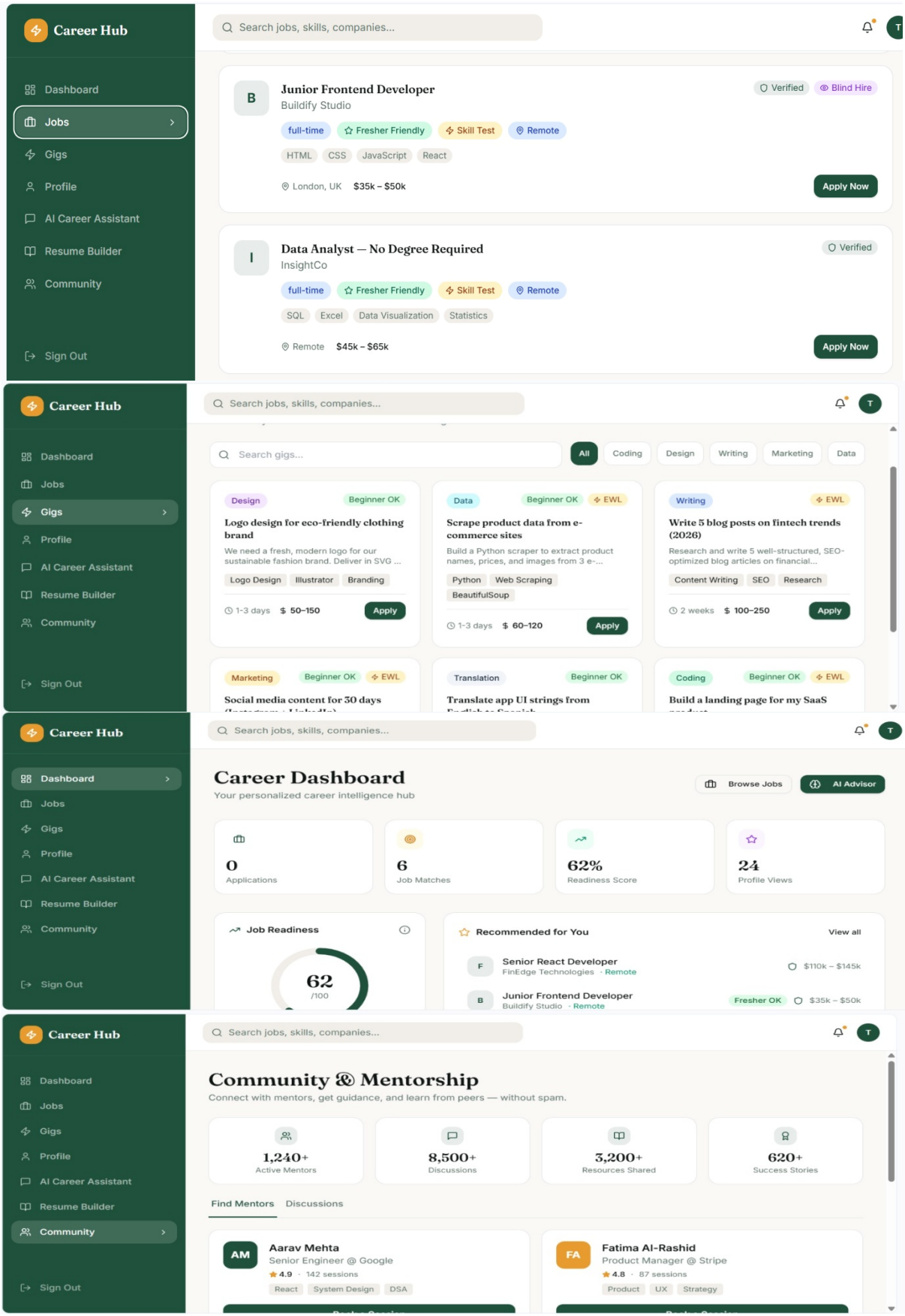
Effective economic and labor policies are necessary to support employment generation.

X. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research paper is based on secondary data collected from books, journals, government reports, newspapers, and online academic resources. The study uses descriptive and analytical methods to examine unemployment and its related issues.



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue V May 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com



©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

For the solution, we came up with an unique Idea of creating an application for the people who struggling to find a job. Keeping the problems faced on other applications we tried to solve the problems, like reducing the cost of premium usages, reducing the spams and unwanted messages, we promise that no Fake profile will be allowed on our platform, and the user interface is really easy to use.

XI. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1) Unemployment remains a major challenge in both developed and developing countries.
2) Lack of skills and education contributes significantly to unemployment.
3) Technological advancements have changed the nature of employment.
4) Government policies and economic growth directly influence employment opportunities.
5) Skill development and entrepreneurship are effective strategies for reducing unemployment.

XII. CONCLUSION

Individuals, families, and countries are all impacted by the severe economic and social problem of unemployment. It causes social instability, poverty, and a decline in economic production. Different policy measures are needed for different types of unemployment. To establish long-term job possibilities, governments, businesses, and educational institutions must collaborate. Unemployment can be considerably decreased by investing in skill development, fostering entrepreneurship, advancing industrial expansion, and improving education. In the modern world, social stability and economic advancement depend on workers being prepared for future employment and adjusting to technology advancements.

Unemployment is a complex subject with serious economic, societal, and personal consequences. Addressing it involves a multifaceted approach that includes education, economic policies, and social support networks. Understanding the various types of unemployment and their causes allows policymakers to devise focused measures for reducing unemployment and its associated consequences.

XIII. APPENDIX

Sample Survey Questions

- Are you currently employed?
- What is your educational qualification?
- What challenges do you face in finding employment?
- Have you received any skill development training?
- What type of job are you seeking?

XIV. FUTURE SCOPE OF RESEARCH

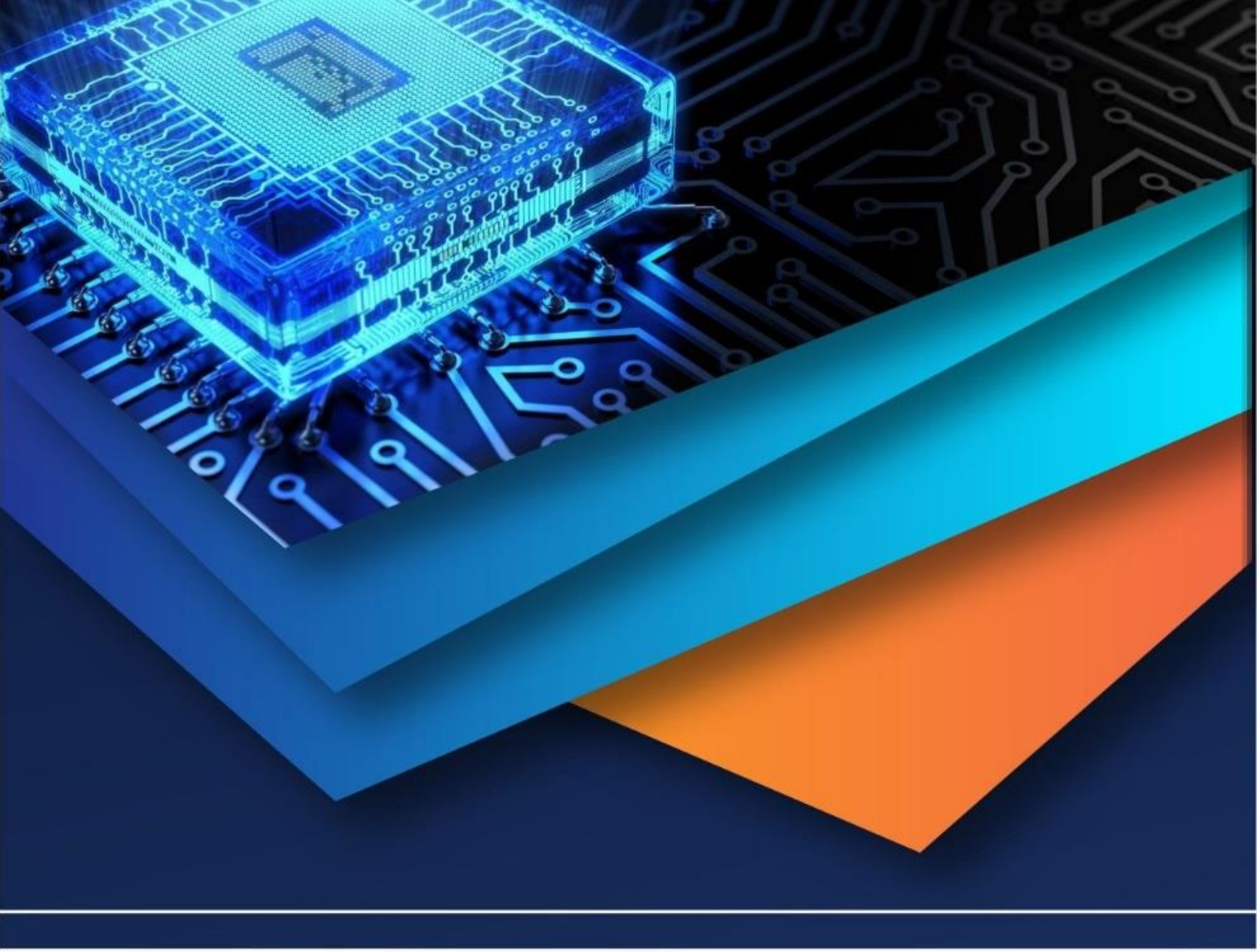
Future studies may focus on:

- The impact of artificial intelligence on employment.
- Gender differences in unemployment.
- Rural and urban employment trends.
- Employment opportunities in the digital economy.
- Comparative studies between countries.

REFERENCES

[1] Samuelson, P. A., & Nordhaus, W. D. Economics.
[2] International Labour Organization (ILO) Reports.
[3] Government of India Employment Reports.
[4] World Bank Development Indicators.
[5] Keynes, J. M. The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money.
[6] Reserve Bank of India Publications.
[7] Various academic journals and online research articles on unemployment.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)