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POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT ARE BARRIERS TO A GREEN ECONOMY

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Abstract: When 2008-09 began to promote green growth through economic reform packages, some governments looked to short-term growth - the opportunity to create jobs and other revenue-generating investments in green technologies. Green development can help address poverty and other important development issues. India's record-keeping population increased from 359.0 million in 1950 to 1238.9 million in 2014, an increase of 245 per cent over the last 50 years. As the population grows, other problems such as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and inflation will also increase. Poverty alleviation is a long-term goal in India.

Crowding is the main problem in the country. Availability of natural resources such as petrol, , minerals, land, water and personal income are limited and their uses are infinite. This is impossible for nature to fulfill increased demand due to population explosion and hence All the basis requirements of living being were injured. These needs consist of bunch of basic things like shelter, food, employment and education, health care, sanitation and basic services. All these unlimited want of humans contributed to problems such as rising birth rate, low mortality rate and so on. Congestion is an obstacle to India's economic growth.

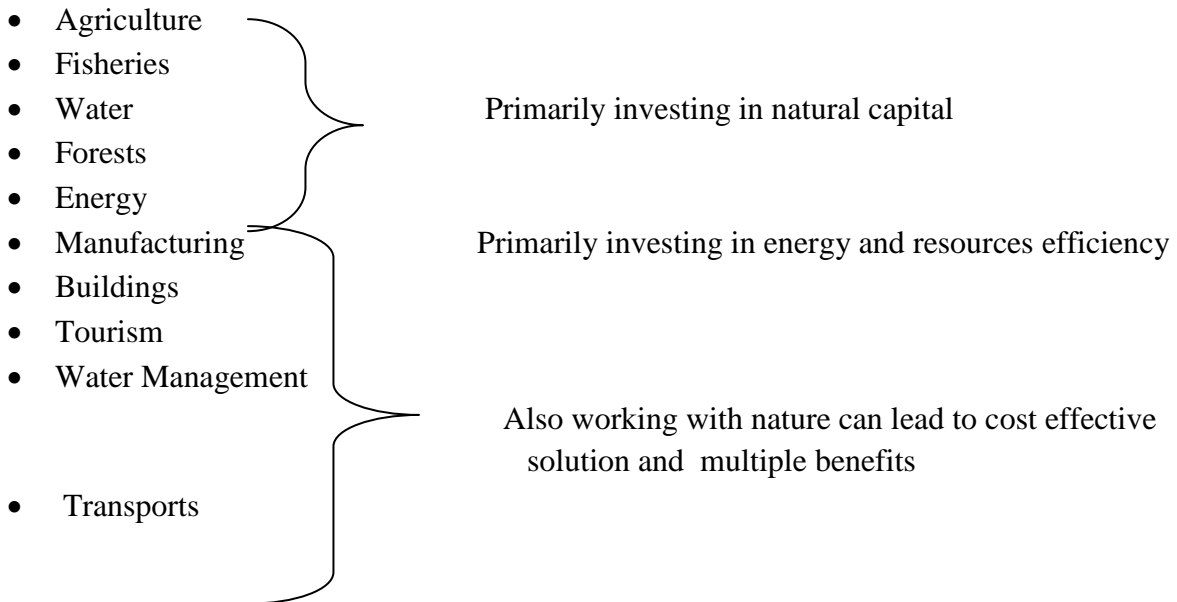
Keywords: Green economy, Green development, Poverty, Illiteracy, Unemployment, Inflation

1 – Introduction: Crowding is the main problem in the country. Availability of natural resources such as petrol, , minerals, land, water and personal income are limited and their uses are infinite. This is impossible for nature to fulfill increased demand due to population explosion and hence All the basis requirements of living being were injured. These needs consist of bunch of basic things like shelter, food, employment and education, health care, sanitation and basic services. All these unlimited want of humans contributed to problems such as rising birth rate, low mortality rate and so on. Congestion is an obstacle to India's economic growth.

2 - Green Economy: The Green Economy is defined as, resource efficient, social inclusive and low carbon. An eco-friendly economy is featured by job growth and income are driven by public and private investment in economic activities, low carbon emission in infrastructure and assets, renewable energy and optimum utilization of resources, pollution free processes that protect the biodiversity and ecosystem.

The fundamental theme of 2012's United nations Conference in Rio The Janeiro was the 'idea of transition to green economy', where the final document indicated that each country could determine its transition according to its national plans, strategies and priorities for sustainable development. The 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Leggett & Carter, 2012) has also promoted the "Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Alleviation" since 2008 as Green Economic Initiatives as a Path to Recovery. Thus the key to environment friendly and resource efficient technologies for reducing emission and alleviating adverse effects of climate change is given by green economy.

Key Sectors of the Green Economy Include:



Source: United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP) Green Economy Report (2011).

The Green Economy led by the United Nations Environment Program, is an economy that leads to better human well-being and social equality with environmental risk and environmental mitigation (UNEP, 2011). It seeks to improve ways to achieve sustainable development in times of great socio-economic and environmental change.

3 - Poverty and Poverty Line in India:

Poverty can define a social phenomenon. There are two types of poverty: absolute poverty and relative poverty.

Absolute poverty Absolute poverty means inability of individual or family to access basic necessities like food, shelter, safe drinking water, education and health care .

Relative poverty

This poverty is comparative concept. The relative poverty and standard of living are two parameters that estimate the income distribution of population in different broken groups. This means that it is dynamic and changing with the pace of development of the global economy. Although it appears to be much less than total poverty; this is an area that will continue forever.

Poverty Line: -

Is divided by countries and no two countries have the same line. The last few lines of poverty:

Poverty line in India

1990 -> \$ 1

2008 -> \$ 1.25

2015 -> \$ 1.90

Source : World Bank

The Planning Commission Past and Now the NITI Commission is an important center for measuring the poverty line in India.

According to Suresh Tendulkar Committee's Recommendations 2011-12, people who are below Poverty Line means they are earning less than Rs. 27 for rural area and Rs. 33.3 for urban area.

4 - Determine employment and unemployment:

Workers are an 'economically active' population, which refers to those who provide or want to provide productive work. The Employee Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of people in a position of responsibility. Similarly, the total number of people working in the general population is called the Work-Force Participation Rate (WFPR) or Worker-Population Ratio (WPR). Unemployed, which means they do not have a job but want it.

Year	Unemployment Rate (%)			
	2020	2019	2018	2017
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.11	5.27	5.33	5.41
Unemployment rate increase/decline	1.84	0.06	0.08	-

Source: National Sample Survey Office 2020-21

With the growing population, all kinds of resources are limited, even employment, especially in India. As a developing country, a limited number of jobs are available in India. In India, some highly educated people with bachelor's and master's degrees stay at home without finding jobs.

How is it calculated?

Employee participation rate is a metaphor for determining the number of people of working age in a country.

$$\text{Formula} = \text{employees} / \text{total eligible persons}$$

Level of labor relations in India

In the 2017-18 financial year India's labor force participation rate was 49.80 per cent According to the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Periodic Labor Force Survey (PLFS) report,

5 - Conclusions:

As population grows, the work forces increases Growing population is one of the major reasons of unemployment. But without efficient resources and enough employment opportunities, it is impossible to increase jobs. A rapidly growing population reduces savings, investment and income. It is hindrance in process of capital formation. In addition, as the number of employees increases in relation to land, money and other resources, the facilities available to each employee decrease. Unemployment is rising as a result.

It can be concluded that population growth is a very important factor affecting poverty and unemployment. Inclusive and sustainable development can be achieved through green economy. A green economy is reducing poverty levels as well as creates more jobs and income, as they are the way to attract government attention for further implementation. Give good opportunities.

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