

Educated Unemployment: A Harsh Reality of India

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Abstract- India is achieving the highest economic growth in the past few years. But there are some factors which are slow down its economic growth. Educated unemployment is one of them. It represents the numbers of people in the workforces who wants to work but are not able to get a job. The objectives of this study are to identify the current situation of unemployment, its causes, effects and solution to overcome from it in India. In this research paper researchers use secondary data and information. It finds that youth unemployment rate is significantly constant growing and on the other hand national unemployment growth is not much more increase. Women unemployment rate is higher than men.

Keywords: Unemployment, Educated youth, India.

INTRODUCTION

The employment of human being is the most important for any economic growth of a country. The economy grows towards development, when the people of a country work and put their skills to use in the most efficient way. The draft document of the National Policy on Education recognizes education as the most important vehicle for social, political, economic and transformation of a country. It repeats the role of education in “inculcating values, and to provide skills and competencies for the citizens; and in enabling them to contribute to the nation’s well-being, strengthens democracy by empowering citizens; act as an integrative force in society and fosters social cohesion and national identity.” [5]

The issue of unemployment is different for the developing countries and developed countries. The developed countries are required technical skills or education for jobs and on the other hand developing countries are likely to be more of manual nature to get jobs. Thus the demand of skillful or job oriented education is likely to be higher in developed countries than in developing countries. However, in the past few years demands of job-oriented or skillful education are growing to increase among developing countries also. In India unemployment has continues a cause of concern since long time. Five year plans right from 1950s emphasized on reducing unemployment [2]. Education was considered a major factor contributing to reduction in unemployment.

Nowadays in India, there are the most number of young populations around the world; which estimated 600 million young people under the age of 25 years [4]. It is predicted that this strong youth can make India a developed nation very soon. But educated youths are facing some serious issues regarding educated unemployment or under employment. They spend twelve to fifteen years of their life procuring education with the hope of getting a job in future. The education system is far away from realities and practical problems of life. Students study hard to obtain a degree but these degrees don’t provide them suitable jobs. Unfortunately, the end of the procured education, they become depress for lack of job opportunity. Educated unemployment is mismatch within educated people and employment opportunities available. “A person is said to be unemployed if he or she is looking for work or is willing to work at the prevailing wage but is unable to find the job” [1]. Unemployment also refers as joblessness. “Unemployment or joblessness means a person in the state of being without any opportunity of earning one’s livelihood”. [5]. The number of job-seeking people has been always on a high in India. As per the information of the Centre for Monitoring India Economy (CMIE), there are currently 31million unemployed Indians looking for jobs. It is predicted that the Indian Labor Force will grow by more than 8million per annum in the coming decade [4]. According to World Bank Statistical report on unemployment in 2022, there are estimated 23.2% unemployment youth among young population in India, where Chine (13.2%), and Bangladesh (12.9%) are comparing less than 10% unemployment youth among young population.[15]

This is a serious issue for our country’s economic growth. We should focus on defective education system and find out the way to solve the problem of education. Educated youth is the pillar of a nation’s future. A nation’s development depends on its people when they are well educated, economically strong and socially stable.

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- a) To study the educated unemployment among young people in India.
- b) To study the causes of educated unemployment in India.
- c) To study the effects of educated unemployment in India.
- d) To study the solutions of educated unemployment in India.

2. METHODOLOGY

In this paper, secondary sources have been used. Information has been collected from a number of previous research papers of this topic as well as from various newspaper reports and websites.

3. TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

According to the Indian economy, unemployment in India is categorized into various types [1]. The types are –

- **Seasonal unemployment:** People become unemployed during particular seasons in the Indian economy.
- **Disguised unemployment:** This is commonly found in the agricultural sector of the Indian economy.

- **Vulnerable unemployment:** The people of the Indian economy become unemployed when they are without contacts. This means that they are employed informally where they do not have proper job records.
- **Structural unemployment:** Unemployment arises in the case of an educated person who fails to get a job. The lack of job opportunities in the Indian economy despite the qualifications results in such unemployment.
- **Frictional Unemployment:** When people switch between different jobs. In the Indian economy, this type of unemployment is also referred to as search employment.
- **Technological unemployment:** The retiring age groups who are unable to match technological advancement and are unable to upgrade their skills faces technological unemployment.
- **Cyclical unemployment:** This type of unemployment results when the Indian economy faces recessions in business.
- **Educated unemployment:** In Indian economy, this is such a type of unemployment where educated people search for jobs according to their efficiency but there are unavailable of desirable jobs. Structural unemployment in the India economy.

4. SCENARIO OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

Year	Unemployment Rate (%)	Youth Unemployment Rate (%)
2000	7.77	13.5
2001	7.96	13.8
2002	8.1	14.05
2003	8.36	14.42
2004	8.53	14.71
2005	8.7	14.99
2006	8.63	15.74
2007	8.54	16.5
2008	8.35	17.14
2009	8.38	18.1
2010	8.32	18.96
2011	8.17	19.68
2012	8.1	20.55
2013	8.04	21.46
2014	7.98	22.41
2015	7.92	23.37
2016	7.84	24.36
2017	7.73	25.3
2018	7.65	26.35
2019	6.51	22.89
2020	10.2	30.9
2021	7.71	23.89
2022	7.33	23.22

Table- 1: India: Unemployment rate from 2000 to 2022 (source: Statista) [13]

Table 1 show that the national unemployment rate has not changed much more except 2020 during covid-19 it is too high rate of unemployment 10.2% where the previous year it was 6.51%. Young unemployment (15-24) rate has contrastingly remained high and increased steadily from 13.5% to 23.89%. During the period of covid-19 youth unemployment rate also increased very high 30.9% in 2020.

India's total literacy rate is 77.70% from 2021 to 2022. It is achieved after the initiative of 100% literate in India. As per the report of The National Family Health Survey (NFHS), The literacy rate of men 84% and female 72%; where 75% of men and 25% of women are employed in India [14].

5. CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

There are several causes of unemployment such as –

a. Population:

In this unemployment issue, overpopulation is one of the major cause. India is one of the largest population country. There are 1.35 billion people living. So that resources and population are mismatch with each other. Here people's demands are never fulfill. Every year India sees 8-9% increase in enrollment at the higher education level as per a source report. It is in top 5 countries to enrollment of students to the universities [3].

b. Increased Institutions and Universities:

Every year new colleges are being established rather than changing the quality and system of education. There are creating a lack of job-orientation education and practical knowledge. The present education system has become a way of business where educational structure and function are not good.

c. Old Education system vs New requirement:

Education is the root for any society. It indirectly helps our economy also. In India, education system is qualitatively very low. There are outdated curriculums, boring teaching method, inferior teaching resources, lack of basic infrastructure, lack of practical knowledge and unhealthy educational environment etc. which is destroy the root of youth generation. According to the new requirement practical knowledge is more important than academic understanding. In this situation of job-markets, only theoretical knowledge is pointless.

d. Lack of right skills:

To be fit for any industry, it is necessary to know the right skills for a particular job. A large numbers of youth have lack of right skills and also primary skill to communicate. They have lack of knowledge in English language. Language is primary important for any kind of job.

e. Lack of awareness about own skill:

It is very common in our society that the people are going to select any courses according to the requirement of job opportunity to ignore of their own skill. Some people don't find their own interested field. They don't know their own skill because our society and education system never teach to think free. There are lack of opportunity to express their own thoughts and own skills specifically in a village. It only teaches to memories, copy and follows the trend of society.

f. Societal responsibilities:

Unemployment among India, women is the highest numbers of unemployment. Due to prospects of matrimony, most of the women drop the idea to getting a job. In India, the idea of working women is still not very widely accepted. There is a need to spread awareness among women about job.

6. EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Being unemployment for a long period of time, it effects on social and individual both. Some major effects are –

- Mental health issues such as hypertension, psychoneurosis, depression, suicide tendency are rising among educated unemployment youth.
- Physical health issues such as cardiac problem, physical misbalance are occurring among unemployment youth.
- Drug addiction like alcoholism, smoking as well as some other dangerous drugs are increased to take for reduces mental stress.
- Anti-social behaviours are growing into society. Cause behind this behaviour is taking to revenge against the society which made the youth un-social citizen.
- Unemployment youth lost their expectancy from life that's why suicide tendency are increasing among them.
- Poverty and unemployment are correlated with each other. The numbers of increasing unemployment effect country's economy.
- Youths are separated themselves from society and locked themselves into a room.
- Due to unemployment effect, tendency of criminal activities are increasing among society.
- Unemployment effects on economic system. For the unemployment economic growth rate becomes slow down.
- Youth unemployment adverse effects on children.
- Economic inequality has been affected much more on social balance.

7. SOLUTIONS TO EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

- Provide Qualitative and practical education.
- Organize Motivation programs.
- Provide educational guidance and career counseling.
- Fight against discrimination.
- Organize programme against drug addiction and homelessness
- Rapid growth of industrialization.
- Creating more job vacancy.
- Changing government attitude.
- Remove political problem.
- Enhance women education.
- Motivating people to have small families.
- Increase public-private partnership, formal/informal education enterprise.
- Enhance focus on entrepreneurial, communication, and inter-personal skill development.
- Online and offline training for industrial oriented jobs.

8. GOVERNMENT SCHEME FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

- a. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (P.M.R.Y.) for educated unemployment youth.
- b. Scheme for Educated Unemployment for employment generation in urban localities (SEEGUL).
- c. Scheme of Self-employment for Educated Unemployment Youth (SEEUY).
- d. Scheme for the State Governments (Educated Unemployment Youth).

- e. Scheme for “New Initiative in Skill Development through PPP” by Planning Commission of India.

CONCLUSION

A nation's future depends on educated youth. Educated employment rate reflects on country's economic growth and social stability. In the past few years, India is achieving the highest economic growth. But economist kousik bose said that this economic growth depends only on increase of money of some moneybags; on the other hand of unemployment statista report shows the stop growth of economy in the country. He also regrets about this condition of India where people are very talented. In this recent time, the slow growth of employment and GDP growth are very low, the astonishingly low labor force participation rate, especially among women; make India an exceptional case in Asia, if not the entire developing world. Here only a small fraction of people has work the educational foundation required for highly skilled, high-productivity jobs. It observed that the young unemployment rate refers to those in the workforce who are aged 15 to 24 years and without a job, but actively seeking one. Generally youth unemployment rates are higher than the adult. As per the recent report literacy growth rate is increased for some initiatives. Men and women both are literate favorable. But according to statista report that young unemployment growth rate are increasing continuously and the national unemployment growth is not increase much more. For matrimony and negative attitude of society, women are not seeking for job. There are lots of causes for unemployment among youth. Education system and negative political attitude are affecting most. Its effects are unfortunate for our society. It is difficult to solve the problem of unemployment. Still government has taken some initiatives for employment. Blessing of technological enrichment, education is now globally. Online education system becomes popular among people, which helps to enrich them and get job. It is also creating new job's post.

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