



Challenges Faced By Educated Unemployed Youth in India

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ABSTRACT

In India, there has been an alarming phase of mass-unemployment among the educated youth. Post-graduates and graduates are walking pillar to post in search of employment. When there is slowdown in economy, there is surge in the number of uneducated unemployed people. Many educated people are knocking at the gates of offices just for the position of a petty clerk and get disappointed when they read the words 'No Vacancy' on the gate. Numerous cases of suicide among the unemployed young men have been a feature of our time.

KEYWORDS

Unemployed, Youth, Education and Training

Introduction

India faces today a number of problems. But the problem of Youth unemployment is the most serious. Of course, the problem of unemployment among youths has raised its head in almost every country. The number of unemployment youths in our country has already reached an alarming proportion and still the number is increasing every year.

Challenges faced by educated unemployed youth in India

Approximately 600 million population in India is younger than 25 years of age and close to 70% of the total population is less than 40 years of age. Near about 40% of the Indian population is aged between 13 to 35 years that is defined as youth according to the National Youth Policy. Such a huge population of young is not only exceptional in India but also in the World. In case, this demographic dividend is not used properly then it may result in demographic disaster in India. The youth then will not be on right track.

The reason may be unnecessary burden in the form of competition, unemployment, lack of job skills and skill based jobs and the like. Indian Youth at present is also facing acute pressure in every field from getting job to performance at the job.

In the coming decade, it is expected that the Indian labour force will grow by more than 8 million per annum. More and more youth will enter into the labor market. So the real challenge in front of the policy makers is to create enough jobs in the market for this educated workforce so as to direct the youth and nation.

Some key areas of concern for today's youth Education

First and the foremost concern of today's youth in India is education. Indian youth demands for better education, employment driven training and brighter future. Youth also want that skill based education and job placement should be a part of every higher institution. More emphasis should be laid down on career oriented courses and there should be a connection with real life scenario rather than just bookish. Youth from non-urban setting generally lacks good communication skills. This is also one of the major concerns because it acts as an obstacle on the way to get job and progress.

Job

Youth unemployment in India is on rise. According to the World Development Report 2013, 9% of males and 11% females aged between 15 to 24 years are unemployed. As per data of 2009-10, 9.7% of young men and 18.7% of young women in India were unemployed. At global level, chances of youth being unemployed is three times more than adults. Global financial crisis hit youth first then adult. Also as per National Sample Survey Organization's survey, youth unemployment among illiterate is less as compared to educated youth. Because illiterate youth is willing to do all sorts of work whereas educated ones look for jobs in their respective field only. Young graduates suffer the most as far as getting job is concerned.

Corruption

Today's youth is concerned with the issue of corruption more than anything else. Corruption should be rooted out of country. Youth in India must know what they want and how they want because good and bad co-exist in the society. Today we relate everything related to success in terms of money. But success is more than this. Youth must derive inspiration from their role model and live life with pride.

Lack of Industrial and Technical Training

Lack of industrial and technical training is also one of the major causes, contributing to the mass-unemployment among the educated young men in India. There are a very few technical and engineering institutions in the country, and, secondly, technical education is so costly that common people cannot afford to get their wards admitted in these institutions.

Mentality

Our educated young men are suffering from a strange malady. They are scrambling head-way after the glitter of working in urban offices; they do not want to settle in villages. They have something of a village-phobia. They, especially after receiving education in cities and towns, prefer to starve in cities to settling down in their villages and do their ancestral work. This mentality of our educated young men must be changed. They should be made to believe that there is no loss of dignity on their part, if they do manual work, honestly and sincerely. 'Every labor has its own vanity'.

Alarming growth rate of population

The most important factor is the alarming growth of population. We see that the population is growing fast but there is no expansion of corresponding avenues of employment.

Women – Security and Social Restrictions

The opening up of the Indian economy has created increased employment opportunities for female workers, particularly in IT, retail, travel and tourism. Their full engagement, however, remains restricted due to problems of personal security, biased attitudes of co-workers and social customs. Faced with ineffective protection, young female workers either select jobs for security considerations or prolong their education. Various studies have indicated marriage as a major cause of women workers withdrawing from the labour market.

Suggestions

To solve the problem a change of outlook is also needed. It is a fact that no government can provide employment for all the unemployed youths.

Practical Education System: Hence our education system should be more practical. Vocational education can offer greater employment opportunities to our youths.

Revival of small and cottage industries: By reviving cottage and small-scale industries can also solve the problem of rural unemployment.

Control Population Explosion: However, all these will be of no avail unless population explosion is controlled. Indeed

hunger, distress and unemployment will rule the land unless the birth rate is reduced to an optimum level.

Employment Exchanges:

Employment exchanges play a significant role in assisting young people in finding employment. They also assist them in starting self-employment ventures through vocational guidance activities. Registering the applications of job seekers and notifying them about vacancies, collection and dissemination of employment market information, vocational guidance for students and young people are the major functions of employment exchanges.

Vocational Training: Huge gap between skills demand and supply, India has taken the initiative to develop a system of vocational training. Under the system, young people are provided with skills-related training. The main objective of the scheme is to provide employable skills to school leavers, existing workers and IT graduates. Youth employability must be increased through skill development and vocational training.

Conclusion

Educated youth is the pillar of a nation's future destiny. It is the educated young men and women, on whose shoulder lies the great responsibility of making India an ideally socialist state. Our young men, on their own part, must make it a principle that they should not run after the outwardly shine of urban life, rather they should settle in villages, thereby contributing their quota of services in the build-up of our villages.

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