

A Study on Increasing Rate of Youth Unemployment and Methods to Reduce it

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ABSTRACT:

There are currently about 75 million young people looking for a job around the world. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) predicts that by 2024, more than 212 million people will be unemployed. Irrespective of location, young people, especially young women, will be disproportionately affected; unemployment is expected to be around three times higher for them than for their older counterparts and will reach 100m by 2025. In some regions, this proportion is already as high as five times the adult rate. Globally, young people are nearly one in four of the working poor, stuck in low quality jobs with no hope of progression. For many, the transition from education to a full-time job does not run smoothly: they lack the necessary skills, there are no available jobs in their area, they find it difficult to move house to find work. Neither does higher education necessarily guarantee a decent job. In the Middle East and North Africa highly educated young women are particularly disadvantaged. In Turkey, the unemployment rate among university educated women is more than 3 times higher than that of university educated men; The study **aims** to overview the reasons for youth unemployment. The study conducted empirical research with convenient sampling. The sample size of the study is 203 responses. Resolving these scenarios requires an understanding of the intersectionality of people's circumstances. In short, one size will not fit all when it comes to planning a recovery of employment prospects for young people, the ILO says.

Keywords: Unemployment, educated youth, under employment, employability,

INTRODUCTION:

New technologies are changing the nature of work across every sector, from agriculture to industry to services, while new skills are needed for even the most traditional of roles. A generation ago manufacturing jobs required manual ability, and perhaps basic literacy, but now require technical capabilities. Worse, increased automation and artificial intelligence means that both unskilled and skilled jobs are decreasing at the same time as the number of people seeking work is increasing. Such is the extent of the problem that, to make up for jobs lost during the economic crisis, and to provide productive opportunities for those in or entering the labour market, including young people, the ILO estimates that 600 million jobs will have to be created globally over the next decade. Aside from being unable to contribute to the economy, unemployment can rob anyone of the capacity to enjoy mental and physical well-being; at its worst it can lead to social and political instability, constrained productivity and poor

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economic growth. Its effects can last for years, and potentially create a generation who have lost all expectation of a full and productive life. Young people were left unemployed by the pandemic in far greater numbers than adults, with the effects being felt worse in lower income countries. Young women have tended to be more likely to become unemployed as a result of COVID-19 disruption than young men. The rise in unemployment due to COVID-19 relates not only to the unemployed, but also to other family members. The rise in unemployment due to COVID-19 relates not only to the unemployed, but also to other family members. The equivalent of 255 million full-time jobs were lost around the world due to the pandemic, according to data from the International Labour Organization. Around the world in 2020, youth employment dropped by 8.7%. For adults the fall in employment was less severe, registering at 3.7%. This difference illustrates the extent of the pandemic's economic consequences for younger people. Unless action is taken to tackle the way the pandemic has affected young people's employment opportunities, many of them could continue to struggle for decades, according to the International Labour Organization (ILO). The aim of this research is to analyse the reason for increasing rate of youth unemployment.

OBJECTIVES:

- To analyze the reasons for youth unemployment in India. To find
- causes for the youth dropout.
- To find solutions for reducing youth unemployment
- To find the ways for increasing employment opportunities .

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

(Hvinden et al., 2019) have analysed the crisis of unemployment followed by another crisis which causes severe downfall of the people Journal of International Relations and Sustainable Development, HorizonS Crisis Beyond the Crises Crisis Beyond the Crises MENA's Youth Unemployment Problem . THE IMPACT of the COVID-19 The MENA region is heterogeneous-crisis has been felt strongly in us in economic development (Jackson, 1985) have analysed the Youth Unemployment and Government Policy J. and a Special Issue on Youth Labor Market Population Econ (1999) 12: 197-213 journal of - Population Economics ? Springer-Verlag 1999 Youth unemployment and government policy J. Michael Orszag, Dennis Snower Department of Economics, (Casson, 1979; Jackson, 1985) have analysed the History Dependence in Youth Unemployment, The article presents a theoretical model to explain recurrent periods of unemployment from youth to adulthood for which there are numerous causes such as the history of unemployment and discrimination in jobs. (Fazio & Forsyth, 2014) have analysed the Job Search and Youth Unemployment Lisa The Causes of Unemployment SEARCH AND YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT By LISA M. LYNCH IN recent years there has been a marked increase in youth unemployment in Great Britain. Not only has the incidence of unemployment risen but the duration has increased as well. (Melvyn and Freedman, 1979) have analysed the Youth Unemployment and Its Educational Consequences Henry M. Levin Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis, Youth Unemployment and Its Educational Consequences The problem of youth unemployment has become a serious dilemma throughout the western industrialized societies In this paper, I will focus specifically on youth unemployment in two countries, (Simionescu & Cifuentes-Faura, 2022) (Makeham, 1980) have analysed The Long-Term Effects of Youth Unemployment Effects of Youth Unemployment Using data, we examine the long-term effects of youth unemployment on later labor market outcomes. Involuntary unemployment may yield

sub-optimal investments in human capital in the short run. ((**Makeham, 1980; Mathieu et al., 2022**) have analysed the Effect of The Minimum Wage on Employment and Unemployment Charles Brown, Curtis Gilroy, Andrew Kohen Journal of Economic Literature, The Effect of the Minimum Wage on Employment and Unemployment, University of Maryland and National Bureau of Economic Research (**Borgschulte & Chen, 2022**) have analysed the Causes of Youth Unemployment in Over the years, many less developed nations and the developing nations have tried to wipe-out the intensity of unemployment, which seems quite prevalent but the efforts are still in vain because of lack in implementing processes. (**O'Higgins & International Labour Office, 2001**) have analysed the journal of Youth Unemployment: A Global Security Challenge, Mohamed Ali Harvard International Human Development report indicated that 67 percent of youth in the country are unemployed, and in South Central Somalia, 89 percent live in abject poverty. This widespread unemployment among disaffected youth has fueled extremism, piracy, political instability, and poverty. (**Min Fui et al., 2022**) have analysed Whether Youth Unemployment Related to Domestic Terrorism? Is Youth Unemployment Related to Domestic Terrorism? The growing youth unemployment rate and population (youth bulge) in many countries raises concerns about their potential contributions to unrest and instability. (**McRae, 1987**) have analysed the further Aspects of the Education-Employment Relationship: Youth Unemployment and Education educational factors in explaining the very high rate of unemployment among young people in industrialized societies and the particular characteristics of the youth labor market. In addition we shall discuss the role of educational policy in alleviating and reducing youth unemployment, in terms of what we can hope for. (**Braverman, 1979**) have analysed the Youth, Unemployment, and Work with Young Adults Miriam Braverman The Journal of Library History Youth, Unemployment, and Work with Young Adults Miriam Braverman Introduction (**Rashid et al., 2005**) have analysed the Youth Unemployment and Career Scarring: Social-Psychological Mediating Effects? Youth unemployment and Career Scarring: Social psychological mediating effects? Unemployment has career scarring effects for adults, and sometimes for youth, but previous research has not directly demonstrated how this occurs.

((**Rashid et al., 2005; Sánchez-Castañeda & Sperotti, 2013**) have analysed the An Essay on Youth Joblessness Albert Rees Journal of An Essay on Youth Joblessness By ALBERT REES Alfred P. Sloan Foundation I am indebted to John Pencavel and two referees for this Journal for very helpful comments on previous drafts. (**British Youth Council, 1977**) have analysed the Unemployment: A Means for Improved Understanding and Policy Formulation Definitions of Youth Unemployment A Means For Improved Understanding and Policy Formulation Current definitions of unemployment are inadequate for analyzing and understanding the problem of youth unemployment in the United States. (**British Youth Council, 1977; Zell, 1979**) have analysed the rise and rise of long term and youth unemployment in Ireland: the scarring of a generation youth unemployment in Ireland: the scarring of a generation Ray & Maurice Kinsella Introduction The on-going economic crisis in Ireland has been characterised by an unprecedentedly sharp rise in unemployment. What has been largely unacknowledged however, is the catastrophically damaging growth in Long-term unemployment ((**British Youth Council, 1977; Kim & Lee, 1990; Zell, 1979**) have analysed the early Failure in the Labor Market: Childhood and Adolescent Predictors of Unemployment in the Transition to Adulthood Avshalom of Wisconsin, Madison University of We investigate the childhood and adolescent predictors of youth unemployment in a longitudinal study of young adults. (**Fergusson & Yeates, 2021**) have analysed the Crime and Unemployment among Youths in the United States, higher rates of youth unemployment are negatively associated with annual changes in the arrest rates of youth. Conversely, the lagged effect of youth unemployment is limited to property

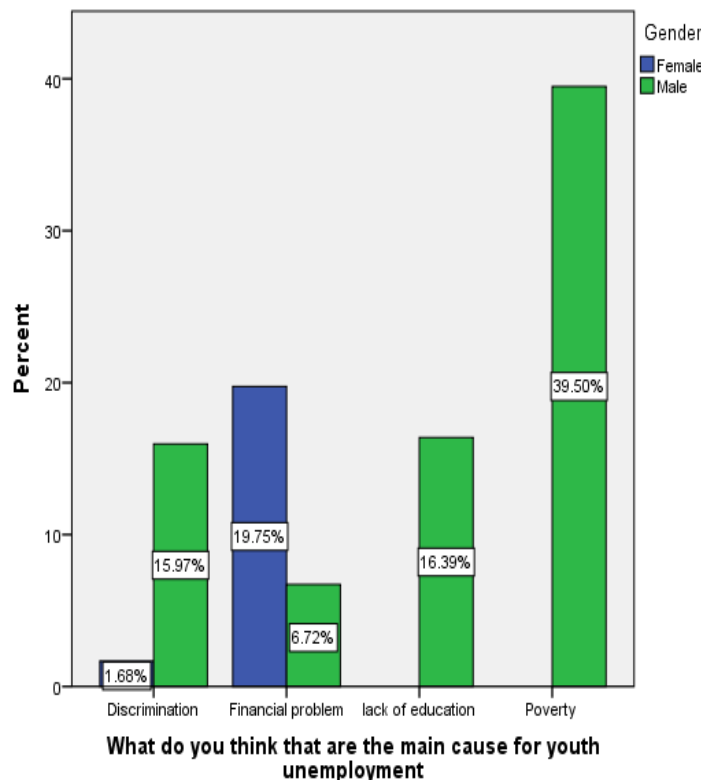
offenses, where annual changes in youth unemployment are positively related to annual changes in the arrest rates of youth for robbery (Gunn et al., 2022) have analysed the background to trends in youth unemployment ,In a Journal for Labor and Social Affairs in Eastern Europe, The next global financial crisis has already started , in the form of nearly 75 million unemployed young people around the world their future is uncertain for which the author seems to intrigued .

METHODOLOGY:

This study has used both primary and secondary data Primary data has been collected from 203 respondents using convenient sampling with structured questionnaires on non doctrinal research techniques. We used the Online Survey google forms and completed the survey and we gathered The independent variables Age,Gender, occupation and educational qualifications. and the dependent variables are What do you think that are the main cause for youth unemployment, on a scale of 1 to 10 rate your agreeability on a statement that population density is a major cause for unemployment of educated youth, Do you think that startup business reduce unemployment, Do you agree that in India , lack of employability is a major reason for unemployment .

ANALYSIS:

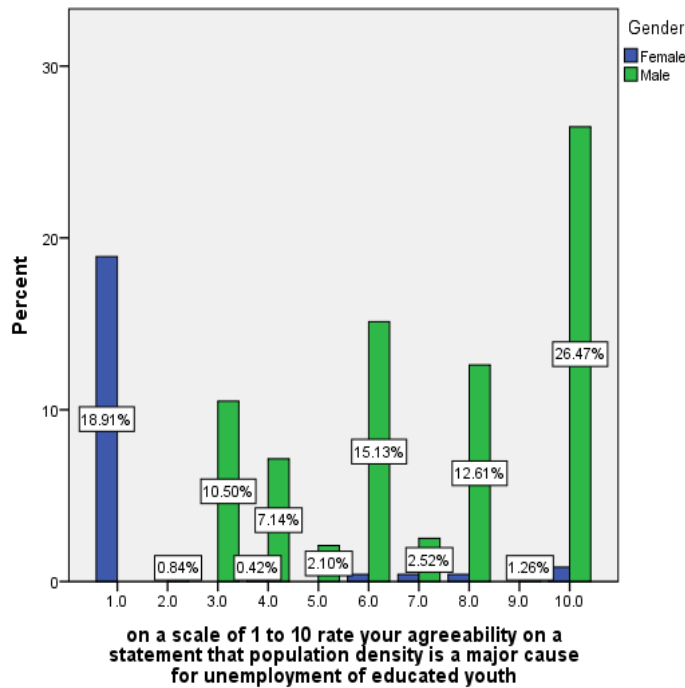
Figure 1:



Legend :

This graph shows the analysis between the Gender variable and the research question What do you think that are the main cause for youth unemployment

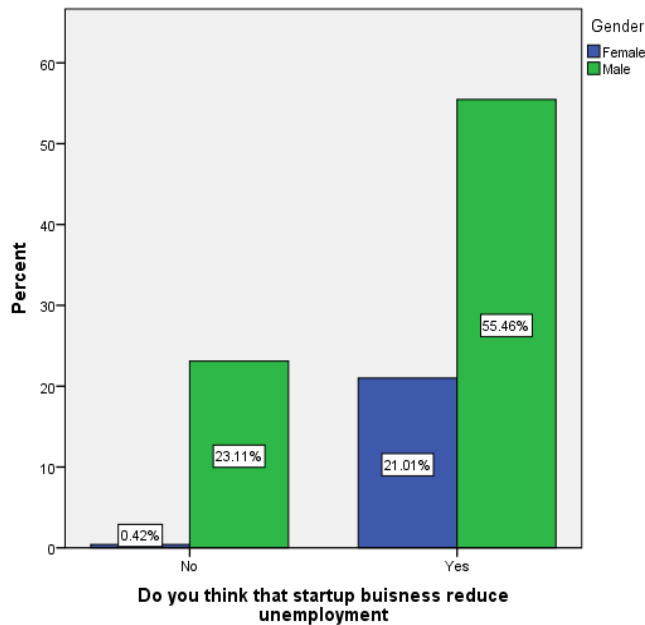
Figure:2



Legend :

This graph shows the analysis between the gender variable and the research question on a scale of 1 to 10 rate your agreeability on a statement that population density is a major cause for unemployment of educated youth

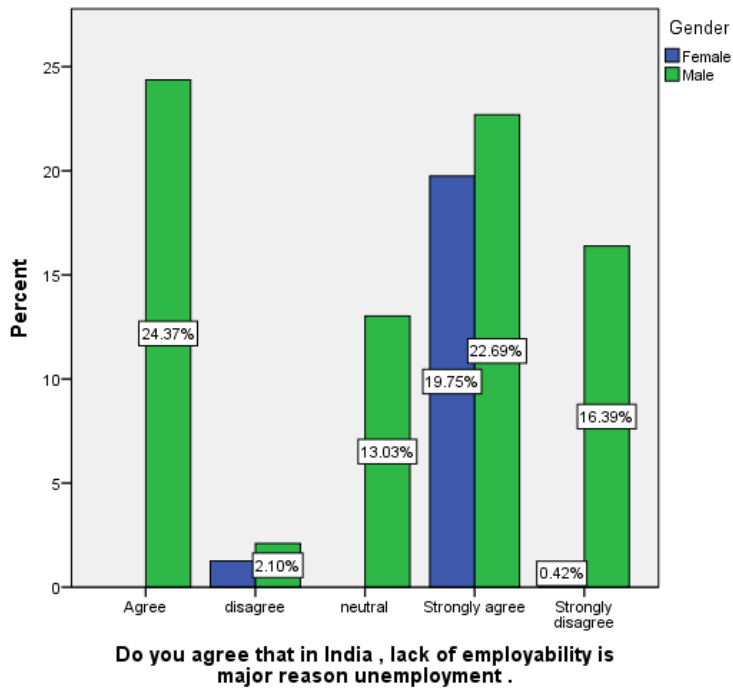
Figure:3



Legend :

This graph shows the analysis between the Gender variable and the research question Do you think that startup business reduces unemployment.

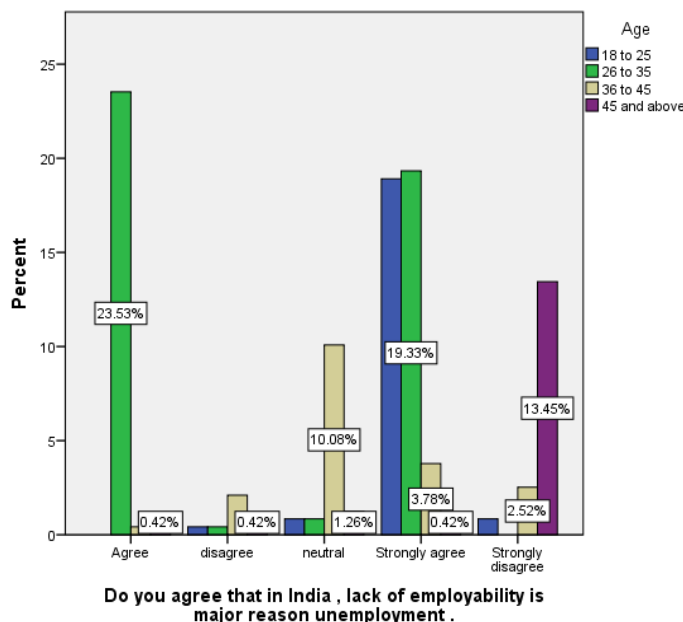
Figure:4



Legend :

This graph shows the analysis between the Gender variable and the research question Do you agree that in India , lack of employability is a major reason for unemployment .

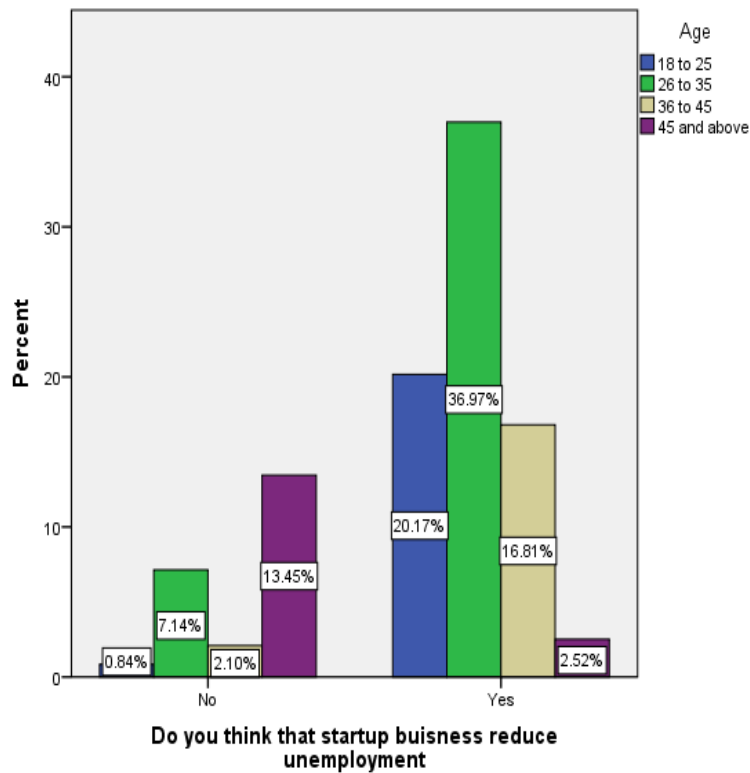
Figure:5



Legend:

This graph shows the analysis between the age variable and the research question Do you agree that in India , lack of employability is a major reason for unemployment .

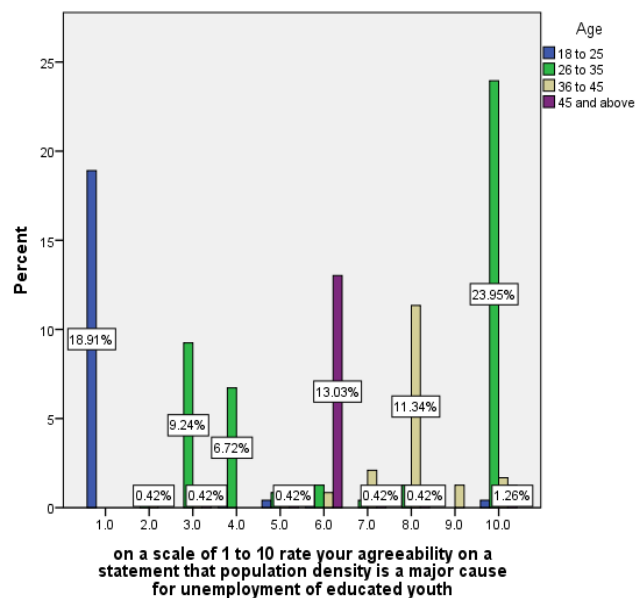
Figure:6



Legend:

This graph shows the analysis between the Age variable and the research question Do you think that startup business reduce unemployment

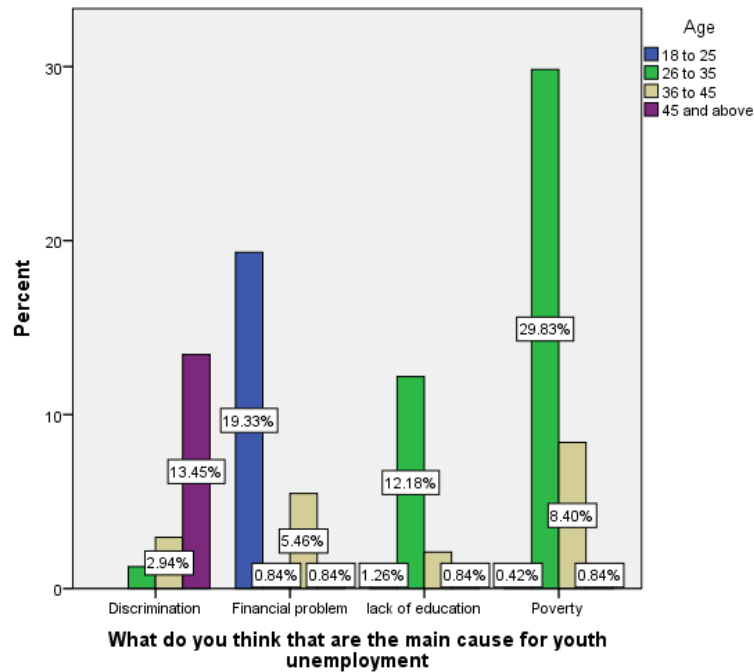
Figure:7



Legend :

This graph shows the analysis between the Age variable and the research question on a scale of 1 to 10 rate your agreeability on a statement that population density is a major cause for unemployment of educated youth

Figure: 8



Legend :

This graph shows the analysis between the Gender variable and the research question What do you think that are the main cause for youth unemployment

RESULT:

Fig 1: This is the analysis between the Gender variable and the research question what do you think that are the main cause for youth unemployment and most of the respondents have answered poverty is the main reason for youth unemployment

Fig 2: This is the analysis between the age variable and the research question on a scale of 1 to 10 rate your agreeability on a statement that population density is a major cause for unemployment of educated youth to which most of the respondents answered above the scale of 5 and 6

Fig 3: This is the analysis between the research question Do you think that Startup business reduce unemployment for which most of the respondents answered Yes

Fig 4: This is the analysis between the research question Do you agree that in india lack of employability is major reason for unemployment for which most of the respondents agreed and and strongly agreed

Fig 5: This is the analysis between the research question Do you agree that in india, lack of employability is a major reason for unemployment . to which most of the respondents answered agree and strongly agree

Fig 6: This is the analysis between the age variable and research question Do you think that Startup business reduces unemployment. to which most of the respondents answered agree and strongly agree

Fig 7: This is the analysis between the age variable and the research question on a scale of 1 to 10 rate your agreeability on a statement that population density is a major cause for unemployment of educated youth to which most of the respondents answered above the scale of 5 and 6

Fig 8: This is the analysis between the Gender variable and the research question what do you think that are the main cause for youth unemployment and most of the respondents have answered poverty and Financial problems is the main reason for youth unemployment

DISCUSSIONS:

Fig 1: This is the analysis between the Gender variable and the research question what do you think that are the main cause for youth unemployment and most of the respondents have answered poverty is the main reason for youth unemployment the other options are discrimination, financial problems, lack of education and most of the female answered financial problems are the cause of youth unemployment.

Fig 2: This is the analysis between the age variable and the research question on a scale of 1 to 10 rate your agreeability on a statement that population density is a major cause for unemployment of educated youth to which most of the respondents answered above the scale of 5 and 6 and most of the female answered the scale 1 which shows that they least agree and most of the male answered 10 which shows who the male respondents differ from the female respondents.

Fig 3: This is the analysis between the research question Do you think that Startup business reduces unemployment for which most of the respondents answered Yes the respondents who answered yes are mostly male respondents and some female respondents also answered yes and very very less number of the female respondents answered no.

Fig 4: This is the analysis between the research question Do you agree that in india lack of employability is major reason for unemployment for which most of the respondents agreed and and strongly agreed the male respondents answered mostly agree , very less number of the male and female respondents disagreeing to the research question and both male and female respondents are pretty much equally answered strongly agree

Fig 5: This is the analysis between the research question Do you agree that in India, lack of employability is a major reason for unemployment . to which most of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed and very few of the respondents who belong to the age group of 18 to 25 and 26 to 35 disagree and most of those who are in the age group of 45 and above answered strongly disagree.

Fig 6: This is the analysis between the age variable and research question Do you think that Startup business reduces unemployment. to which most of the respondents answered yes and respondents who are in the age group of 26 to 35 answered yes and very less number of respondents answered no who are the respondents between the age group of 18 to 25 years.

Fig 7: This is the analysis between the age variable and the research question on a scale of 1 to 10 rate your agreeability on a statement that population density is a major cause for unemployment of educated youth to which most of the respondents answered above the scale of 5 and 6 and most of the respondents who are between the age group of 26 to 45 answered 10

Fig 8: This is the analysis between the age variable and the research question what do you think that are the main cause for youth unemployment and most of the respondents who are between the age group of 26 to 35 have answered poverty and Financial problems is the main reason for youth unemployment ,

LIMITATIONS:

The Major limitation of the study is the sample frame. The sample frame Collected in the bus stand so it's hard to get the response of the targeted respondents of the study . Limiting the study, due to the corona pandemic. It's also hard to get responses from people The restrictive area of sample size is yet another drawback of the research. Collection of data via online platforms is limiting the researcher to collect data from the field. Since the data is collected on a bus stand wherein the respondent is not aware about most of the research topic, the original opinion of the respondent is not found, The researcher could only come to an approximate conclusion of what the respondent is feeling to convey.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

Forward-looking governments and organizations (such as universities) should begin thinking about how to deal with the immediate and long-term consequences of the economic crisis created by COVID-19, especially in the area of unemployment. Creating meaningful interventions to assist the newly unemployed will be difficult because of the unprecedented number of individuals and families that are affected. It can be argued that because there is no paid work, the work-family interface does not exist. But 'work' is an integral part of people's lives, even during unemployment; for example, working to find a job is a daunting task that is usually done from home. Thus, the work-family interface also exists during unemployment, but our knowledge about this is limited. Our current knowledge on the work-family interface primarily focuses on people who work full-time and usually among working parents with young children. Important research questions to consider are: how are positive and negative feelings and thoughts about the absence of work conveyed and co-constructed by family members? What family behaviors and dynamics promote and serve as social capital for the unemployed and for the other members of the family? Do job search behaviors serve as a form of modeling for other family members? What are the experiences of unemployed spouses and children, and how do these experiences shape their own career development? These issues can be discerned among unemployed people of different ages, communities, and cultures.

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PLAGIARISM REPORT:

