



## EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

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### ABSTRACT

*Educated unemployment is a worldwide phenomenon and it is one of the menacing problems of India over a number of decades. Young men and women after finishing their education, find it very difficult to get a suitable employment for them. It is an economic malady and social curse. In this paper we look at the issue of education, skill formation and unemployment among youth in India, focusing specially on educated unemployment. We study the reasons for this situation which has reached an extreme level and also see the impact of it suggesting some probable measures for improvement. We find that the current education system in India has some blame to take in focusing more on the theoretical aspects as also the lack of vocational training. This problem can be eradicated when the youth are trained right from the schooling level for practical application of their skills. Improvising the industrialization so as to benefit the citizens assertively will also reduce this phenomenon faster.*

**Keywords:** Unemployment, education, youth, society, money, economy.

### INTRODUCTION

Human being is the most important resource for any economy. When the people of a country work and put their skills to use in the most efficient way, the economy grows towards development. Today, India has about **600 million** young people under the age of 25 becoming the country with the most number of young population in the world. This immensely strong youth could make India a developed nation very soon. But they are helpless due to the increasing trend of unemployment. To save themselves from this muddle, they spend twelve to fifteen years of their life procuring education, with the hope of getting a

**AZKA QURESHI**

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secured job in future. Unfortunately, their education also, is not able to get them were they wish to be. Educated unemployment is increasing day by day and making its roots stronger worldwide. The number of job-seeking people in India has always been on a high. As per information available on the official website of the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), there are currently **31 million** unemployed Indians looking for jobs. In the coming decade, it is expected that the Indian labor force will grow by more than 8 million per annum which will become a more huge population to provide employment to. This issue has to be addressed keeping in mind the defective education system as also the mentality of the people which revolves around working for huge corporate companies and not for the development of villages. Educated youth is the pillar of a nation's future. A nation, whose educated young men walk pillar to post in search of a petty clerk's job, cannot make progress in the substantial sense of the term.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

1. To understand the problem of educated unemployment in India.
2. To measure the causes of this issue
3. To relate and find the effects of educated unemployment on the youth and the economy.
4. To suggest ancient solutions for the problem.

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

In this paper, secondary method has been the main method used. Information from a number of previous research papers has been studied, as well as from various websites with reference to the different issues of the topic as well as its causes and effects. Addressing previous research studies in relation to their qualitative, quantitative, and action research in order to facilitate the design, purpose, and elements drawn upon which conducted my research. Besides this the statistical data is also used based on the male female employment. The data has been analyzed and presented in a statistical form. Ancient solutions to this problem are found from analyzing the topic. After completely studying the topic the conclusion has been derived to summarize it.

#### **Review of literature**

**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.

### **Causes of educated unemployment:**

#### **Defective Education System**

The main cause of this large-scale unemployment among the educated youth in India is our defective system of education. India is an agricultural country, more than 70% of the people of India live in villages and their main source of livelihood is cultivation.

Unfortunately, a cultivator's son, after receiving University degree, does not want to follow his father's profession. He would prefer to rot in cities and towns, in search of clerical employment. This has made our country's unemployment problem more acute and far more distressing. It is a pity that our system of University education does not cater to the need of these students i.e. those who belong to agriculturist profession. They should be imparted particular kind of education, laying special stress on the latest methods of cultivation and farm-managing. There are two or three agricultural colleges in every State, and even in these colleges, ordinary peasants cannot afford to get their sons' education.

#### **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.

No doubt, with the operation of our 'Five-Year Plans' there is a substantial need of technically-trained young men. But it must be noted that these newly sprung-up industries cannot offer employment to non-technically educated youth. And technically-trained young men are very few in the country and we have to get foreign technicians imported to run these industries.

#### **Lack of Network of Cottage Industries**

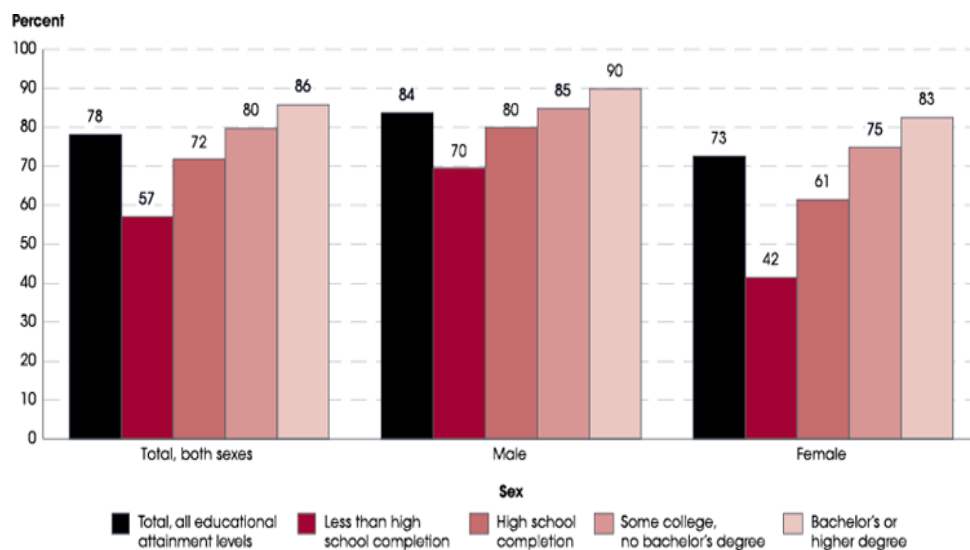
India is a large and predominantly agricultural country. Her economic lot is connected with the economic well-being of her village dwellers. Our country needs above everything else, a network of cottage industries which can absorb our millions of unemployed educated youth.

## 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 labour has its own vanity'.

When studied in detail it has been concluded that, 60% candidates are screened due to lack of communication skills, 25% percent are screened for analytical skills and 5% percent for their lack of knowledge in their respective domain. Hence 90% of educated youth force are lacking in one of these three main skills required for job and employment. Only 10% of educated youth of India is employable.

## Data analysis



In 2017, the employment rate was higher for those with higher levels of educational attainment. For example, the employment rate was highest for those with a bachelor's or higher degree (83 percent) and lowest for those who had not completed high school (42 percent).

*Employment rates of 25- to 34-year-olds, by sex and educational attainment: 2017*

## Findings and discussions

### Problems caused due to educated unemployment

AZKA QURESHI

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- Unemployment and poverty goes side by side. The problem of unemployment gives rise to the problem of poverty.
- Educated people after a long time of unemployment find the wrong way to earn money.
- To get rid from the unemployment stress, they accept alcohol or drugs.
- Unemployed educated youths accepts suicide as the last option of their life
- Lower economic growth
- Increase rate in Crimes. As the employed youth don't have anything to do they start doing robbery, murder etc.
- Health issues i.e it affects mentally as well as physically

#### **ANCIENT SOLUTIONS:**

1. The very first solution for the unemployment is to control the rising population of our country. Government should motivate people to have small families. Indian government has started initiatives to control the population but still the population is rising.
2. The quality of Indian education should be improved. The current education system is not upto the level. Government should keep a strict watch on the education system and try to implement new ways to generate skilled labour force. Government should select a committee to look after the schools and universities. The syllabus taught is of no use to the industries so the education should be as per the current requirements of the industries. Before completing the education a practical knowledge should be given.
3. Also today's youth should join the institute or select the course where proper training is given and the course is as per the current industries requirements. Take the course as per your interest and which will bright your future.
4. Government should encourage and develop the agriculture based industries in rural areas so that the rural candidates don't migrate to the urban areas. More employment should be generated in rural areas for the seasonal unemployment people.
5. Rapid Industrialization should be created.
6. Development of the rural areas will stop the migration of the rural people to the urban cities and this will not put more pressure on the urban city jobs.



7. Government should allow more foreign companies to open their unit in India, so that more employment opportunities will be available.

## CONCLUSION

Educated youth is the pillar of a nation's future destiny. A nation, whose educated young men walk pillar to post in search of a petty clerk's job, cannot make progress in the substantial sense of the term. India's is a newly-born independence. We have to build her up from very scratch.

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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