

PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY PROJECT

TOPIC:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF INDIAN UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

Submitted to-

Dr. Navin Kumar



SCHOOL OF ADVANCED SCIENCES

By-

O HITESH REDDY (10BCE0484)

SAKETH P (10BCE0495)

VIVEK N (10BIT0087)

KONDETI ANIL KUMAR (10BIT0197)

SRAVAN U (10BIT0273)

SLOT: A2+TA2

GROUP: ***J***

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ABSTRACT-

The paper aims at identifying, eliciting and specifying the causes and the state of unemployed and under employed youth in India. Statistical analysis of historical and current data have been done in respect to the level of employment of literate youth in India. People who do not get jobs for their regular expense and remain unemployed for a longer while than they expect themselves to be, face certain casualties in their normal self and psychological behaviour. Here are the major topics discussed in this project.

- ❖ Skilling of the youth.
- ❖ Psychological imbalance and disturbances.
- ❖ State machinery disturbances such as Bandhs (strikes).
- ❖ Illicit and illegal activities that may lead to a bad influence on people, may also go till drug addiction.
- ❖ Drop in economic status on a larger scale.
- ❖ Comparison between Indian economy with other country's socio-economic status.
- ❖ Youth Report.
- ❖ Survey on condition of present unemployed youth (graphs and facts-100 responses).

Introduction :

The one thing that drives a nation forward is employment and the state of security. To achieve tenure (permanent employment), it is not wrong if a person goes an extreme extent of pleading or convincing his boss in any way that is willingly acceptable. Now, a study is made of how and why unemployment comes into picture, what the main reasons for it are and why the economic status and the socio-economic status of the young people (Youth) who are the drivers of our country back out and indirectly get stabbed in their hearts because of this irregular and explicit field of unemployment.

Understanding terms (general study) :

To understand and progress in this field, let us first start with a few basic negative terminologies about unemployment.

- ❖ Unemployed- People who do not have any job or work to do are generally termed as unemployed persons.
- ❖ Underemployed-People who work for a lesser time and not given a chance to prove themselves on a larger scale are often called as underemployed people.
- ❖ Underpaid-Any person who is not paid fruitfully for his labour and is not given a credit or proper recognition in life is called an underpaid person.
- ❖ Under Respected-People who work for the nations well-being and are not treated with perfect importance in the society are called under respected people, without their presence we can't live a peaceful life and they must be treated with utmost importance.

These are all common scrutinizing in the country and all these must be abolished completely and must everyone and every person must be properly served by removing such aspects from India if not the whole world.

Youth is the driving force of the country as mentioned above.They find themselves in 3 informal categories-

- ❖ Working for a shorter while (Part time Job)- They only satisfy their basic needs and do not contribute anything to the country's economy, this is a necessity more than job in their minds.
- ❖ Working for a longer while(On temporary basis)-This drives them forward mentally and they get appreciated in their CV's but are not treated with importance and can be asked to leave at any time without hesitation.
- ❖ Working for a long while(On permanent basis)-This gives utmost satisfaction to the employee and makes his work perfectly and gives a state of satisfaction and

gives him a chance to live a proper life in order to support his family and gain status and respect in the society.

Now, let us discuss a few factors that lead to unemployment directly with proven study.^[2]

When recession struck the world in 2009, these factors highly influenced the employed and got them down completely from their work perspective and laid down its marker in their work and wasn't able to make them continue in their study field. The various factors are-

- ❖ Lack Of Qualifications: Less Skill, Less employment.
- ❖ Unemployment Geographically: Cities are only being concentrated leaving the prospect of technical intellect from small towns and villages.
- ❖ Real Wage Unemployment: No wage to pay, resulted in unemployment.
- ❖ Cyclical Unemployment: Boss has no work to do, obviously he has to eliminate subordinates.
- ❖ Frictional: People directly after school never find it easy to find employment.
- ❖ Social/Cultural Factors: Due to lack of permission facilities, unemployment occurs in each and every area.(illicit activity history can also be an example)
- ❖ Underground Economy: People may show that there is no official employment but may pay money to others passing it off as black currency or black economy.
- ❖ Hysteresis: Jobs are not achieved in the future because they weren't obtained in the past by people. Youth gets demotivated, firms lose hope and scope and a need to skill and train is obtained which is given the least importance.

This is not just what is happening in the country but in the whole world for that matter and must be detained in such a way that all factors are removed from society.

On a self-study, 2 of the main reasons why people remain to be unemployed is because-

1. They fail to graduate in their student life, if they do by wrong means they don't take measures to cover it up and remain unemployed.
2. They don't try hard enough to find a job. Like sociologists say, "catching the right people is important". People fail to do that and remain unemployed for a longer while than expected.

There are some major studies that show about the unemployment in a detailed way. Let us learn about them completely-

I) **A preliminary research in the field of Indian youth(basis of demographics and readership)**^[1] shows the following study-

"Today's Students are tomorrow's citizens". Students play a key role in nation's development. India is having youth population of more than 30%. India will be a number one in the world if the youth are have taken a right path for nation and their sake. Today the youth are being excelled in many fields representing the country in sport, technology, etc.

As the youth should move in the right path then he should have a good foundation in all aspects to reach their goal. We can accept the fact that economic and social progress of the country mainly depends on people having vast access of knowledge. This is the place youth affects a lot. As the population of India is more of youth percentage then if youth are more educated then there will be a lot of development in the country.

The Indian youth have very much potential if we look upon the migration ratio of young Indian students and professionals after the engineering and management studies it is quite surprising that the top students of IITs and IIMs goes to foreign countries because they are getting better salary packages there in turn these bright minded youth helps a lot in the development of various fields in those foreign countries. If we see the demographics and readership of Indian Youth by National Council of Applied economic Research there are many truth telling that facts can be visible.

India is a land of multiple religions and the religion plays a key part in defining the youth's future right from his birth. Several religions have several customs, practices, habits, trusts etc they influence on the youth's attitude and his journey. The statistics of the youth says that about 82 per cent of the total estimated literate youth are Hindus, 13 per cent are Muslims, and 2 per cent each Sikh and Christian. This is because the religion's respective practices from the beginning matters in the journey of the youth for deciding their career.

The youth population in India (13-35 years) was 459 million, constituting about 38 per cent of the total population of the country, and is expected to reach 574 million by 2020. The population of literate youth was 333 million in 2009, which accounts for 27.4 per cent of the country's total population and about 73 per cent of the total youth population. Population of literate youths has grown at 2.49 per cent between 2001 and 2009, which is higher than the overall population growth (2.08%). Growth was more rapid in urban India (3.15% per annum) than rural (2.11%).

It is significant that of the total literate youth, 62 per cent (206.6 million) live in rural areas and the rest (126.1 million) in urban areas. Of all the literate youth in the country, about 44 per cent are females. The average age of the Indian youth to complete their highest education level is around 15 years, which means most Indian youth drop out without going for further education beyond 15 years of age. A higher proportion of the literate youth comes from households whose main source of income is regular salary/wages (33%) followed by 'self-employment in agriculture (31%).

Hindi is the principal medium of instruction however, as the youth go for higher education the proportion of Hindi as the medium of instruction declines. Here, the language of medium of study plays a key role in the development of a citizen. The people with medium as English are having more opportunities than the people having their mother tongue as medium of instruction. Many people have same capabilities but then the medium of instruction is framing a gap between talented youths mainly in India. This can be removed by the necessary upgrading in the right way from the root i.e. the primary education, the communication skills of the student is the thing to be focused from his childhood.

While coming to the reading habits of youth it is the main thing if we check the status in India we can observe that about 59% of the youth who had reading habit were initiated reading in their school and 20% learned through their parents. The reading habit of 83% of the youth found reading hours interesting whereas 65% of the non-readers found it uninteresting. In the case of readers, parents' reading interest and involvement was comparatively more than that in the case of non-readers. Peer influence on the reading habit was clearly visible when 74 per cent of the readers reported that their peers had interest in reading, while only 34 per cent of the non-readers did so. The majority of the youth agreed that students who read books beyond their syllabus become more knowledgeable and successful. About 75 per cent agreed that reading is more important than watching TV or surfing the net. Nearly 77 per cent also agreed that books were the most suitable medium for knowledge transmission.

A young leader is the role model of thousands of young people. Currently in India many youth organizations are running and they are doing great job for the welfare of our country. One such organization is Teach for India .This youth driven organization doing an excellent work by teaching under privileged children. Many young graduates of India joining this organization under fellowship program and as a volunteer to enlighten the life of thousands of under privileged children in various cities of India. Apart from these if we have a look on the bad habits spreading among the youth, the data is quite high and it is increasing day by day. The main reason for getting indulge in bad habits are bad company of friends and bad environment around the person. Thus the point is that young people has so much of potential that if they use it in constructive work they can lead our India in a path of continuous progress and if they use it in destructive work they may destroy their own and others life too. Therefore my appeal to the youth of India is please use your potential in constructive work and in the development of our India; we all young can do this.

- II) After this we discuss about **two movements** that completely influenced the Indian Public into social factors and youth unemployment-

❖ **Youth Movement-Jharkhand Youth Policy:** ^[3]

The situation of youth in India varies from state to state as there are various cultures in different states various practices etc. India is comprising of 28 states and 7 union territories in India with second most population in the world and may be most populous by 2025. Youth are the key ingredients of the future society i.e. in simple words "Today's Students are Tomorrow's citizens". The future of the country is in the hands of them. If they move in the right path the country will be a successful nation else it would have a serious problems.

If we see an example of the state of Jharkand's youth situation there can be many enlightening facts can be drawn from that state. The state of Jharkhand has a diverse youth population as it has several tribes, castes, sects etc. belonging to a single state. These type of states should need some special initiatives to meet the youth needs.

The Jharkhand state was formed in the year 2000 as the 28th state in the Indian constitution. The state is the bowl of having rich natural resources having more than 30% of the total nation. The forests area percentage is also greater than nation's percentage of forest area. The cultivable land

is around 10% of the land area. Even though having these rich resources the development is less as compared to country's nation development rate. The literacy rate is 53% less than the nation's literacy rate. The employment is the major problem in the state. The index of checking unemployment Current Daily Status (CDS) is lesser than the nation's CDS in Jharkhand.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Jharkhand</i>	<i>India</i>
15-19	25.28	14.40
20-24	16.91	13.50
25-29	10.53	9.20
30-34	5.72	5.80
35-39	3.72	4.60
40-44	3.75	4.20
45-49	4.36	3.90
50-54	4.02	3.90
55-59	5.05	4.00
60 and above	4.83	3.50

This table depicts the unemployment rate in Jharkhand and India with respect to age group ^[3]

This table shows that in the age group between 15 and 29, the most youth population is having a high percentage of unemployment whereas other age groups are having less percentage of unemployment compared to youth population.

This table is alarming that the youth is mostly unemployed in the state even though having many natural resources, bountiful availability of all the things etc. This is because youth in Jharkhand is not having a proper guidance or education or literacy rate in them or motivation among them which makes the difference from other states in India as we can see the large difference between national and state's percentage.

The other problems are lack of schooling, alcohol consumption, early marriages etc. The education problem i.e. lack of schooling can be observed in other states as well but in Jharkhand that is higher than other states because there are many old traditions of boycotting the education by several tribes in the state. The other problems such as child marriage is also a key problem for lack of education because once the marriage is done it is the duty of respective youth to take care of his soul mate. This child marriage is also the problem originated from old practices of traditions in the state of Jharkhand.

The main problem is alcohol consumption. The alcohol kills the creativity in the human. It is a bane to human life if one is addicted to it. Alcohol can be drunk occasionally or if weather conditions forces you to do. But if you are addicted to it ruins your life till the end. This practice is also from old traditions of Jharkhand i.e. by name "Hadiya" alcohol consumption. Smoking, Guthka are also other things that are affecting the youth very badly. By all these problems migrating and trafficking arise in the Jharkhand youth. If we take statistics of migrated youth population Jharkhand it is about 500,000 which is very dangerous issue in Jharkhand development. The trafficking also a main problem by lack of employment and money to survive.

The other biggest thing in history of Jharkhand is displacement of people by industrial development projects. This also played a key role in loss manpower in Jharkhand. These industrial development projects relocated some lakhs of people inside the state and some outside the state. But the compensation for the land lost by the respective people is not given by the respective companies or government which lead to livelihood problem for relocated citizens who are dependent mainly on their land for household. These incidents made automatically led down the economy of the state. The displaced youth by these conditions could not have a good education and became workers to earn their livelihood.

However the main problems are covered for the youth the other key problem is naxalism which attracted a thousands of youth to join into it and revolt against government. The most districts in the Jharkhand are naxal(forceful mafia) affected and due to lack of livelihood, employment and very bad social status most of the youth in the state are attracted or being attracted towards the naxalism in which they are being threat to nation's sovereignty. The Government of Jharkhand has taken several initiatives to bring the youth participation in developing the state that will empower social communities with highest level of physical, mental etc. attainments.

The example is the initiative taken by the recent government in Jharkhand which is a special attention given to tribal clever students who are socially and economically backward is a successful operation by the government. It resulted the good ranks country wide in the various competitive examinations such as IIT (Indian Institute of Technology), AIEEE (All India eng. entrance exam), Civils, Army, Navy, Airforce etc.

Many students, who had obtained coaching by the government succeeded in qualifying these examinations. Let's expect the youth of Jharkhand to be a role model to the entire nation by achieving the percentage more than national average from having least to the top.

❖ Barath Bandh (February 2013):^[4]

A major and shocking force that even drove all the political parties in India is a collective strike by the employed and unemployed called the Barath Bandh. It was a diesel hike that say people not work until fuel rates went down and only started again when they did. This was done in 22 states that left Indian politics in a shambles where parties couldn't choose sides and for the first time had to unite with other parties.

Some live pictures of the Barath Bandh are shown below:

- (i) This one shows the impact of the Bandh on a whole scale: ^[4]



(ii) On a railway track in new Delhi, BJP activists were protesting: ^[4]



III) **Skilling:** ^[5]

The most important thing to do to attain job or work status is Skilling. How skilling is done in India is shown below,

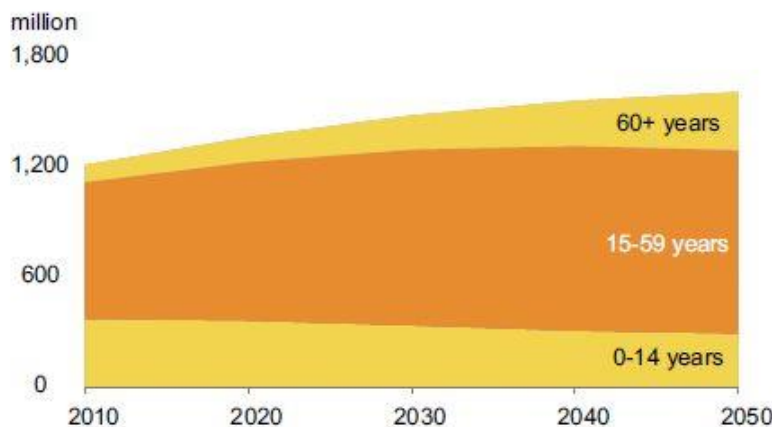
India is a world's largest Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic country in the world. It is second most populous country in the world. It is one of the biggest developing countries the world after China in terms of population. India with its population forecast to rise from 1.2 billion in 2010 to almost 1.5 billion in next twenty years. India will become the world's most populous country by 2030. India is having a huge population which is the main problem for development task. It is having almost all religious people in the world with different castes, creed, race etc... which matters a lot in the skilling of India. All the people in India should come under one path to achieve the top spot in the world' economy and in every field.

The skill of the Indians compared to all other countries is far better. But the application of skills of the people is a problem in the country. The initiative of developing a skilled labor is lacking in the country. The reforms should come into exist to develop the skilled labor in the country. India is having the highest skilled labor in the country so it will be easy if they are utilized in the correct way. The evolving demographics undoubtedly point out that India will remain a young nation and the largest contributor to the global workforce over the next few decades which is an exceptional strength compared to the rapidly ageing population in the Western countries, and that in China, owing to its one-child policy. Although investment, reforms and infrastructure are likely drivers of India's economic growth, no growth driver is as certain as the availability of people in India's working-age group. A young population is India's demographic dividend. It gives India the potential to become a global production hub as well as a large consumer of goods and services.

The high population of India should be utilized by itself to excel in the world and to be a number one in the world. To achieve this the working population should be increased. If we check the working population of the country in several states, according to Census of India's population projections, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan will account for more than 50 per cent of the increase in India's working age population over 2011 to 2021. These states, also the poorest four states among the 15 major states, based on per capita income.

Illiteracy is another major hurdle for the development of people where India under the rule of British for more than 300 years caused a lack of basic education in the people which resulted in a great low percentage of illiteracy in India.

Illiteracy can be removed by having some of the best reforms such as free education up to 10 the standard and incentives to poor people and mid-day meals which are some of the successful policies which increased the enrolling of students in primary education in the last decade in India.



(Rate of Growth of Population (2010-2050expected) to age graph [5].)

Source: UN World Population Prospects

The above graph shows the rate of growth of population in the range of 15-59 years from 2010 to 2050. The population is increasing day by day as it states that future India is full of working age group and this working age group defines the development index of the country.

In India, mainly there is discrimination between men and women in the working field as the male are dominant in the society than women. There should be given equal priority between men and women in every aspect to bring up all the people to the higher level to be competent to all the countries in the globe. The Dependency ratio is the number of people aged 0-14 and those aged 65 and over to the number of people aged between 15 and 64 multiplied by 100. This dependency ratio can tell the number of aged people. If the ratio is less than it can be stated the number of aged people aged between 15-64 are more in the respective country which is having high Dependency Ratio.

There are other sub ratios such as may be parts of Dependency ratios such as Child dependency ratio and adult dependency ratio also defines the number of people aged between 15-64 as compared with people aged between 0-14 in the former and number of people aged 65 and over in the latter. If the ratio increases the productive population part has a burden increased on them to maintain upbringing and pensions of the economically dependent. The drop outs per 100 in India up to 10th standard in India is above 75 which is threat to Indian education system. However, the dropout rates have been reduced marginally in last two decades shows we are in better position than in previous era.

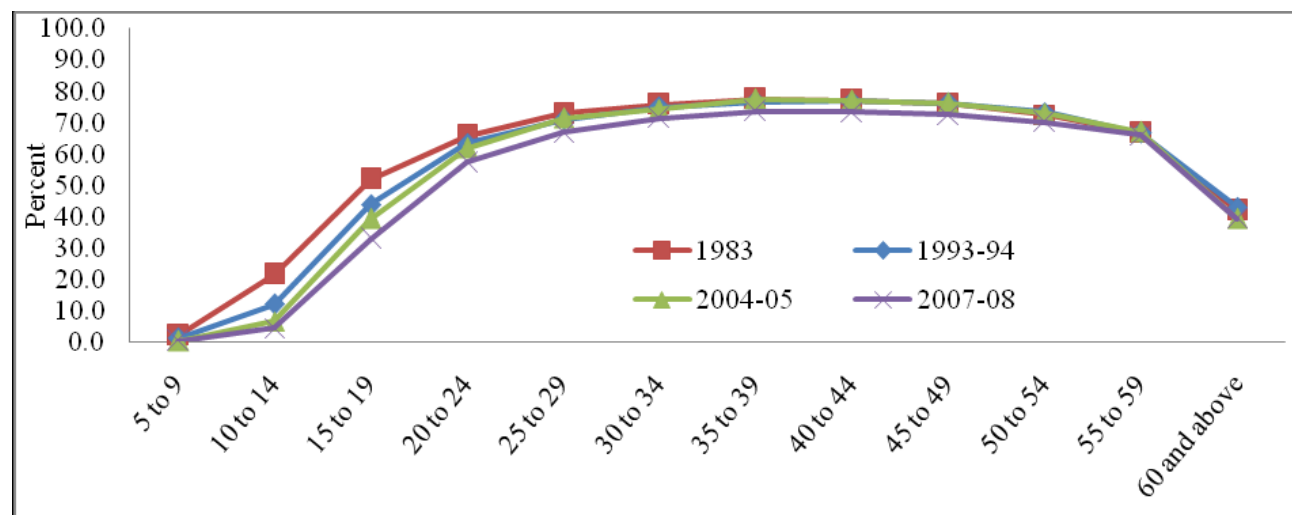
The next phase of the research takes us to a completely new level, a level where the basic attention to detail is important and we need to keep each and every data in mind. So, the statistics related to the Indian youth are briefed on and are shown in this regard.

Youth Unemployment:^[7]

Young people are a major human resource for development and driving force for economic development and technological innovation. The growing large number of unemployed youth is one of the most daunting problems faced by developed and developing countries. The issue of youth employment and unemployment features prominently on the international development agenda. Measures have been taken by Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and ECOSOC to develop and employ strategies that give youth everywhere a real and equal possibility to find full and productive employment and decent work. Among the Asian nations, India contributes about 33% of youth population, accounting 195.07 million people in 15-24 age cohorts.

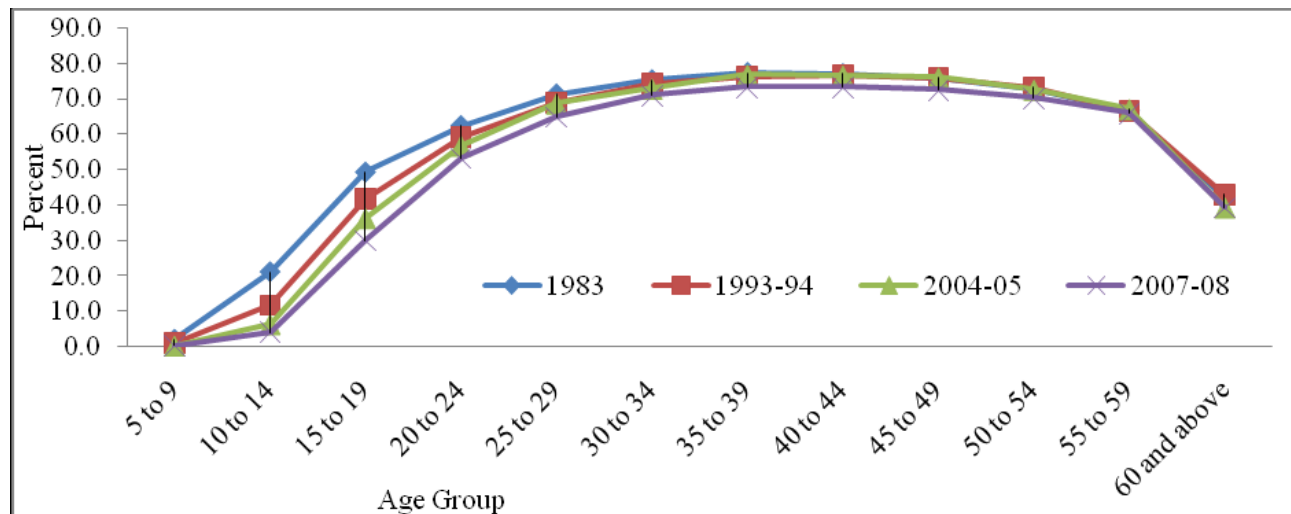
Employment and Unemployment situation in India: India is the second largest country in the world with highest labor force having 471.7 million accounting 44% of India's total population of 1092.3 million [Census 2004].

The following shows the pictorial representation of labor force participation rate in India by age group.



(Figure 1: Labor Force Participation rate in India^[7])

This indicates that LFPR is declining among younger cohorts below 30 years of age over the period and a slight increase in the older cohorts. The following figure shows the Work Participation rate in India.



(Figure 2: Work Participation rate in India ^[7])

The (WPR) by age group indicates that it is declining among younger cohorts below 30 years of age over the period and a slight increase in the older cohorts. The level of unemployment is assessed in three ways: includes Usual Status (US), current weekly status (CWS) and current daily status (CDS). According to usual status, the present unemployment rate in India is 2.9 percent of the labor force. As per the weekly status, the unemployment rate stands at 4.4 percent of the labor force, wherein the unemployment rate based on daily status accounts to 8.2 percent of India's total labor force.

The concept of employability is gaining strength in the labor market literature. It indicates the person's capability of gaining initial employment, maintaining employment and moving to new employment by choice. It depends on the knowledge, skills and attitudes possessed by the individual, and also the labor market information. With the achievement of literacy rate of youth accounting to 74.1 percent, the nature of labor market has been transforming from unskilled to highly skilled. There has been increasing demand for skilled labor and declining demand for the unskilled ones especially in the non-agriculture sector.

The unemployment rate for youth labor force is high as 8 percent according to the usual status. When compare to the usual status, unemployment rate is still higher with weekly status measuring to 10 percent and in daily status of 14.8 percent. The employability will be low with lack of education and skills. The joblessness among the youth in India seems to be significantly high where about 25.9 percent of youth population was found to be jobless. It is obvious that the joblessness among the youth is much higher than the incidence of unemployment. ^[8]

Literacy and educational levels are increasing for Indian youth. However, we still have many illiterates and only few workers had education above secondary and graduation. About 89 per cent of the youth have not taken any kind of vocational training and among the rest about half of

them have received through hereditary practices. It indicates a negligible level of formal vocational training from the youth.

The unemployment also affect country's economy. This is due to the decrease of spending-power of the family, in-order to save the money for their future leading to decline of country's economy. And this decline in country's economy leads to recession. With the increase rates of unemployment other economy factors are significantly affected, such as: the income per person, health costs, quality of health-care, standard of living and poverty. All these affect not just the economy but the entire systems and the society in general.

One reason that youth unemployment prevail is education, or the expectation on many youth to have secondary education or higher. This will often times keep them out of the workforce as they will be spending most of their time in school. It is also more common for someone older to receive a job over someone younger, as there are stereotypes concerning older and younger people that make older workers more attractive to employers.

To overcome the unemployment issue, some recommendations are given: ^[9]

- ❖ Appropriate macroeconomic policies are to be issued as they are important for employment. Investments are important in-order to decrease the unemployment rate if invested in labor intensive sectors.
- ❖ Improvement in education system can decrease the joblessness in youth. And to continue competing, one needs quality manpower. So that we need larger investments in public sector institutions of higher studies.
- ❖ India is in the midst of a process where it faces the window of opportunity created by the demographic dividend. The “demographic dividend” argument ignores the fact that available workers are not automatically absorbed to deliver high growth. Savings and investments may increase because of reduction in dependency ratio. However, “deficit” in education and “employability” of the workforce in India may hamper the advantages of this dividend. Related to this are problems of working poor, unemployment and joblessness among youth.

This statistical data makes our study straight and simple:

Now, we go forward making a comparative study-

- i) Firstly a study on unemployed youth in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Philipines:^{[11][12]}

Comparison of unemployment between India and neighboring countries of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Philippines

First, let's see the comparison of the economic components like Gross Domestic Product (billion USD), Gross Domestic Product year of year, Gross Domestic Product quarter to quarter, interest rate, inflation rate, jobless rate and population which are causing havoc and affecting the socio-economy of unemployment directly or indirectly ^[13]

Country Name	GDP Billion USD	GDP year to year	GDP quarter 2 quarter	Interest rate	Inflation rate	Jobless rate	population
India	1848	4.50%	1.30%	7.50%	6.84%	3.80%	1241.49
Philippines	225	6.80%	1.50%	3.50%	3.20%	7.10%	94.85
Bangladesh	111	6.30%	6.30%	7.25%	7.74%	4.50%	150.49
Pakistan	211	3.67%	3.67%	9.50%	6.57%	5.70%	176.74

Now, we compare the unemployment rate between them from January 2008 to January 2012.

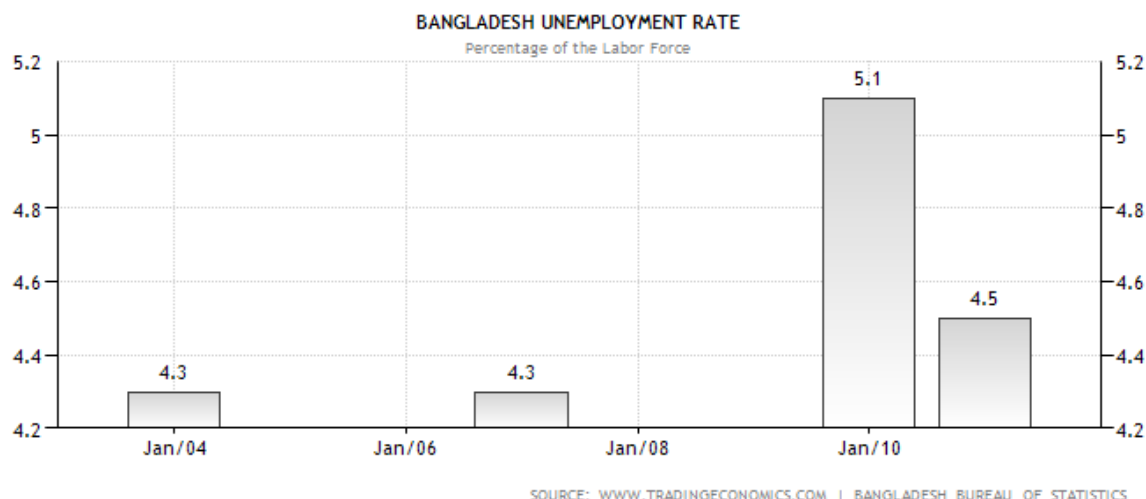
The Unemployment Rate in India:^[14]

The Unemployment Rate in India decreased to 3.8 percent in 2011 from 9.4 percent in 2010. The average unemployment between 1983 and 2011 was 7.6 percent. The Unemployment Rate was highest in India during December of 2009, 9.4 percent and the lowest was in December of 2011 which is 3.8 percent. Unemployment Rate in India is reported by the ministry of Labor. In India, the unemployment rate is calculated by a number of persons who are actively searching for a job as a percentage of the labor force that is present in modern India due to lack of supervision.



The Unemployment Rate in Bangladesh:^[14]

The Unemployment Rate in Bangladesh decreased to 4.50 percent in 2010 from 5.10 percent in 2009. The average unemployment between 2003 and 2010 was 4.6 percent. The Unemployment Rate was highest in Bangladesh during December of 2009 is 5.1 percent and the lowest was in December of 2006 is 4.3. Unemployment Rate in Bangladesh is reported by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. In Bangladesh, the unemployment rate is calculated by a number of persons are actively searching for a job as a percentage of the labor force.



The Unemployment Rate in Philippines: ^[14]

The Unemployment Rate in Philippines increased to 7.10 percent in the fourth quarter of 2012 from 6.80 percent in the third quarter of 2012. The average unemployment between 1994 and 2012 was 9.11 percent. The Unemployment Rate was highest in Philippines during March of 2000 which was 13.90 percent and the lowest was during September of 2007 which was 6.30. Unemployment Rate in the Philippines is reported by the National Statistics Office (NSO). In Philippines, the unemployment rate is calculated by a number of persons are actively searching for a job as a percentage of the labor force.



The Unemployment Rate in Pakistan: ^[14]

The Unemployment Rate in Pakistan decreased to 5.70 percent in the second quarter of 2011 from 6.10 percent in the first quarter of 2011. The average unemployment between 1985 and 2011 was 5.31 percent. The Unemployment Rate was highest in Pakistan was at June of 2002 is 7.80 percent and the lowest was at December of 1987 is 3.10 percent. Unemployment Rate in the Pakistan is reported by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. In Pakistan, the unemployment rate is

calculated by the number of persons are actively searching for a job as a percentage of the labor force.



Draft Conclusion:

From this we can conclude that unemployment reached its peak level when the recession hit in 2009 and people suffered a lot after that which is never safe or beneficiary for any country's well-being.

The other thing that we can conclude from this is the sole fact that calculating all these facts and factors has been so important and is always done in every country by a number of people who are in search of jobs for their normal life.

ii) Socio-Economic status of Indian, Chinese students going abroad:^[10]

It states that people going abroad for studies have a higher chance of achieving employment and a better state of work relatedness with them. People who have money and go to the states for good educational resources achieve brilliantly in their life and it was mentioned that if 60% of Chinese students could afford overseas education only 27% Indians could. This must be driven away and a sense of equality must arise between India and China seeing the fact that India is expected to overtake China in Population in the next 3-4 years.

Surveys state that only 1/3rd of the mobile students are Indians or Chinese out of the 7,00,000 that have enrolled themselves for higher study. But, this is not just random, information and prioritization needs differ between Indians and the Chinese. Americans should also prioritize them bases on their interpersonal skills and conduct prospect enhancing programs. Unique courses are to be offered based on higher educational skills and levels of education.

Next, we progress into a deeper role seeing the psychological feelings and the undergoing of an Unemployed:

Feeling Of Loneliness In Unemployed Youth:^[15]

Unemployed youth is going to be a challenge for the current economy in every populated country. Including the most developed and influenced governments working hard to get the problem thrown has been effectively extended into a lot of polices. Beside unemployment, the unemployed youth are going to face loneliness which totally changes their lifestyle.

This unemployed youth is going to be the biggest challenge. Young graduates make their dreams to achieve employment and are trying hard to make their dreams come true. But, unemployment makes the graduates who are skilled, qualified, willing to work, ready for work also do not get placed because of all this external and internal trauma and factors. Employment is such a system where an employee who is already used to that job makes more relations through his work, it's nothing but an already developed state of understanding with his/her respective employees, subordinates and supervisors. When the person gets unemployed, he just feels abandoned from the system which was successfully making his/her lifestyle pleasant but now doesn't enjoy such pleasures or a sense of security which makes him have this feeling of loneliness. They get frustrated, bored, fall low, get into a fixed state of mind instead of excitement and anticipation.

This unemployment spoils their dreams in a way that they never expect it to be, in addition to this, some suicidal tendencies are developed, it has been proved by a lot of study. Unemployed youth may suffer from mental illness, mental disorder and may even go for self-punishment or abuse. This unemployed youth eventually fall for drugs, tobacco and alcohol use. They find happiness in their company of illegal narcotic drugs.

According to Jahoda: " employment makes the following categories of experience inevitable: it imposes a time structure on the waking day."^[15]

According to recent national survey, one-quarter of all adults experience loneliness, and among them unemployed youth are even higher. It is also important to know that loneliness is a common experience to every person but what really matters is how a person get through that loneliness, the way they make their move to reach their goals, how they keep pushing their motivation of their lives. Loneliness is neither a permanent state nor "bad" in itself.

Some of the personality dispositions may arise because of loneliness like shyness, introversion, and self-consciousness (e.g. Jones et al. 1985a), whereas attachment quality (Hecht & Baum 1984), likeability (Moore & Schultz 1983), communication competence (Spitzberg & Canary 1985), self-disclosure and interpersonal competence (Jones, 1985; Sarason, Sarason, Hacker, & Basham 1985) are inversely related. Researchers have also reported inverse correlations between loneliness and social risk-taking (Moore & Schultz 1983; Sermat 1978).^[15]

This loneliness in unemployed youth make them their lives too obsessive or show them a new way to reach out for their goals. An optimist always keep his face towards the bright side even though unemployment makes their live worse and miserable, how much ever worse it can get.

Being optimistic always makes the person push towards the goal no matter what happens ,but nothing goes well being lonely , abusing ,by self-punishment ,drugs ,alcohol even though they give happiness that never lasts long ,before realizing why they feel happy everything comes back to the first page and the same process keeps on repeating again throughout their life hoping someone will come and rescue them.

Studies and research say that unemployment causes many reasons to make the youth feel inferior and make them lack confidence. The loneliness is an indirect product of inferiority, lack of confidence, non-enthusiasm, submissiveness and suspiciousness.^[15] Their lifestyle turns into a cycle which makes their traits get weaker and heighten loneliness followed by their miserable state of unemployment.

Investigation shows that lonely people often have low self-esteem and in some cases, have poor social skills. This loneliness of an individual makes the person feel complete profound sadness and whole world becomes dull, joyless and gray. Nothing will be worthwhile as loneliness always follows them in one way or the other. They keep on feeling lonely and that part where it follows them can't be lost in any way, this makes it pool less self-esteem, joylessness and emptiness in their life.

The next study shows *the social disparities in health* of a person affected or struck by unemployment: ^[16]

A socioeconomic disparity comes with health care, health behavior, environmental exposure. Income, education and occupation show socioeconomic status. This socioeconomic status is responsible for causing wide range of health problems, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and cancer. Among these income, education and occupation, occupation plays a major role while it come to unemployment needs because as we know the one difference present between unemployed and employed is their occupation, besides the mind set and skills between the two categories of people.

Occupational status is always a complex structure, to measure the variant that holds that occupational status involves a lot of theoretical mathematics that covers various aspects and means while it subtly changes with economy mostly. Whatever be the unemployment status in the present economy, there is always hope shimmering in the eyes waiting for a chance to shower forward which always is worth their lives. An employed person always has a better health condition when compared to an unemployed, these are not just words but investigation reports with proper support and evidence. No matter what happens, an unemployed person forces himself to get a job which in turn always affects their health if he really deserves it but the result is unflavored to him/her. The one thing that makes people work is the threat of unemployment and job insecurity which may also lead towards their negative health condition. It really makes the employee less concentrated towards work, increases blood pressure and also leads to odd behavior.

INDIRECT PATHWAYS:

Socioeconomic status has a direct influence on health, where on extending it also make as indirect forms or acts like proxies for other determinants. Based on the data collected from socioeconomic units this analysis made a clear description of the mortality rate into four factors

biological determinants, healthcare, environment exposure and behavior and lifestyle. As all these factors affect an employed person they also affect an unemployed person which means that both unemployed people and the employed people are supposed to have the same mortality rate but records say mortality rate is high in the employed record.

Policies and priorities:

This step introduces the measures taken to prevent and clear the challenges caused from socioeconomic status by introducing new policies. This also makes some priorities after a rigorous discussion such as state children health insurance program (SCHIP). This has nothing to do with unemployment but it is still good to know that the government is working and creating hope for unemployment youth.

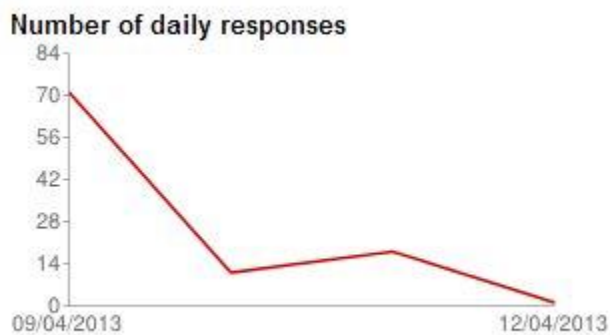
These are the factors that are related to psychology, there are other impacts on a person not socially employed:

- ❖ Bad influence on people, such as smoking, drinking, creating peer impact and going for drug activities (or) D-Addiction.
- ❖ Suicides, which are losses not only for them but also their parents and family.
- ❖ Drop in the family's or country's economic status in the society or UN.
- ❖ Social Impacts like Naxalism.
- ❖ State machinery disturbances such as Bandhs(strikes).

Next, we go into the last couple of phases of the project.

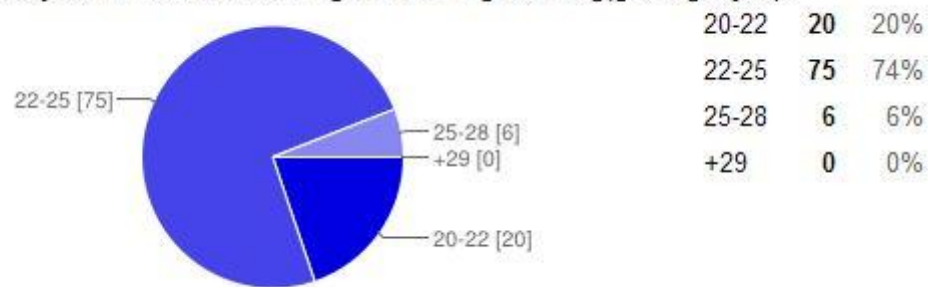
I] Online survey/poll to state public opinion on Socio-economic impacts:^[6]

To check what the public thinks about this topic, a poll was created with multiple options set up and the interest of the students to answer this in a 4 days' time differed in a way shown in the following graph-



From 9/4 to 12/4 it started with a 70 people per day and got down drastically, showing students are only excited on the first day when something is made. However, over a 100+ students were made to answer this and the answers of the questions turned out in the following way:

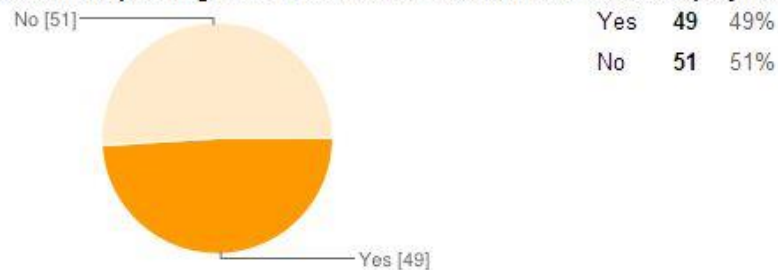
❖ **What do you think is the ideal age to starting working(getting a job)?**



We support this saying that people should find a job in the age of 22-25 because that is the right age to settle down and start a family.



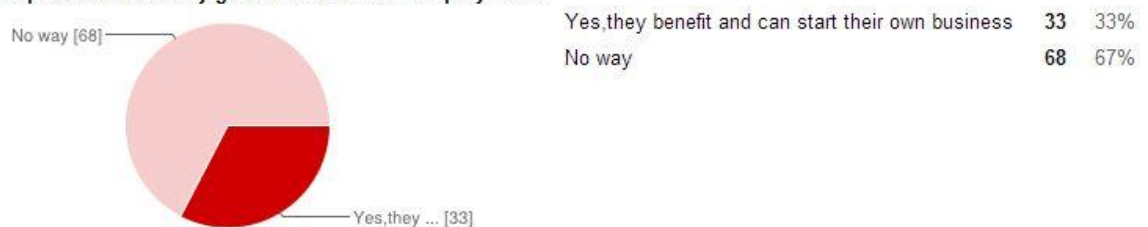
Do you think that spending much time on the internet has affected employment on a large scale.



Well, it can go either way. If a person spends time on the internet efficiently for the right purpose and reason, he might excel in his field. If he doesn't care and uses the internet for his leisure and fun he will no matter suffer.



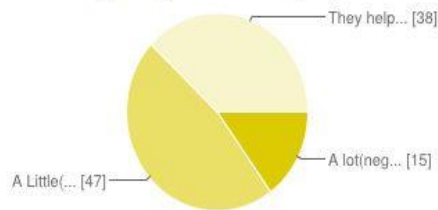
Do people benefit or only get worse due to unemployment.



Having the open case that people can start their own business, people don't actually become entrepreneurs because they are unemployed, such people pre-plan and work accordingly and people only get bad due to unemployment.



How much do girl/boy friends affect people on their employment level?

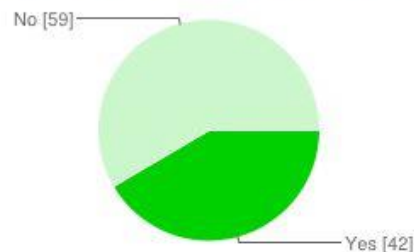


They help...	38	38%
A lot(negatively)	15	15%
A Little(Not much)	47	47%
They help out each other and improve social and tech life	38	38%

This is a spicy question to have, actually it depends on how people select their soul mates. If they are from the field and are related to the field then they help out each other, if they get into bad activities that affect people a lot and generally by social tendency it is just a little bit.



Is facebook in particular becoming a main reason behind wasting too much time and staying unemployed.



Yes	42	42%
No	59	58%

This is again marginal, they is a strong objection against using facebook because it eats up a lot of the person's time and makes them dimwitted and lazy. People should actually go out more than just sitting and doing the so-called social networking.



How is the economic status affected due to regular unemployment?

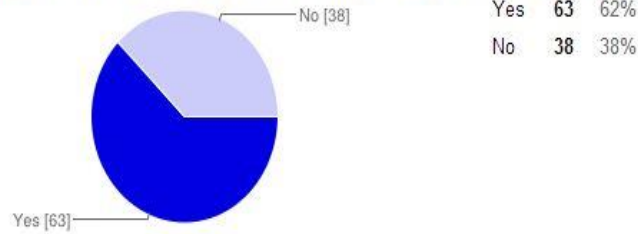


Becoming adverse	87	86%
It is getting better	14	14%

This is a bulls-eye. A straight forward question to test how attentive people are before answering a poll. Obviously, it gets adverse.



Is unemployment the main reason for selecting M-tech courses or people are really taking them because they are passionate.



Well asking this question to young people wouldn't make sense as people do not have any kind of experience, actually Indian youth look to settle down early unless they are that passionate about education. Most of them are too scared to accept that but people mostly choose M-Tech courses because they don't get proper jobs.



Finally, should the government provide more chances for the Indian youth to get employment opportunities.



What is the using blaming the government and not taking the right opportunity, but in India the government should provide more number of chances.

This ends our poll session, readers could also try and give a self-assessment to their opinion.

II Interview of M.Tech and M.Sc Students on some basic questions on unemployment:

❖ INTERVIEW WITH A VIT M-TECH GIRL^[17]

Q) What is your opinion about our survey?

Ans) Well, it's fine. Mostly people will have similar answers.

Q) What is your opinion about the M-Tech choice question in our survey?

Ans) People do take M-Tech because they do not have any other work to do.

Q) Have you taken that because of that reason.

Ans) Although, that's not my case (but usually is). I have taken M-Tech because I wanted to learn more and had unfulfilled dreams and I'm trying to get them through in this way. Thank you so much for co-operating.

❖ **INTERVIEW WITH AN M.SC STUDENT FROM THE US^[18]:**

Q) What is the future of people being left unemployed?

Ans) Being left with unemployment, people may face huge economic problems which may further lead them to involve in easy money making practices like robbery, extortion and many other illegal activities.

Q) How is the economy getting affected?

Ans) The economy of the country can have a huge effect in the long run. People left with unemployment leads to the drastic fall of their economic status. Then the government has to provide them some economical reliefs. By repeating this time to time. People will get habituated to this and then gradually the number of unemployed people increases and the tax money will be falling down. Then finally government will left with no money.

Q) How are people benefiting from doing their Projects abroad?

Ans) By doing the projects abroad there is no use for the country but the people will be benefited as the pay will be more compared to the projects in our country.

Q) What is your opinion about the M-Tech courses question in this poll?

Ans) B-tech is the minimum technical level education an engineer should get in order to perform jobs related to engineering field. But M.Tech is higher level of study. Pursuing M.Tech is useful to continue their studied towards Phd. or some sort of research. But in our country as research opportunities are less many of the people are going abroad for research opportunities.

That was amazing. Thank you so much for answering patiently.

Conclusion:

So, people should work hard from now. They must try and try until they achieve 100% success and never give up in life. People who thrive for knowledge and get better in life will have complete happiness.

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