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GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

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New L J Institute of Engineering and Technology

A

Project Report

On

“YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES”

Under subject of

DESIGN ENGINEERING-1B

B. E., Semester – IV

Computer Science Engineering (Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning)

Submitted by:

Group: CSE-24 ID: 369163

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Academic Year: 2021-2022

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work embodied in this report entitled “**YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES**” was carried out by below mentioned students at the department of CSE(AIML), New L.J. Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ahmedabad for partial fulfilment of the subject design engineering 1B. This project work has been carried out under my supervision and is to the satisfaction of the department.

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INTERNAL GUIDE SIGN

HOD SIGN

COLLEGE SEAL

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I cannot express enough thanks to my support members for their continued support and encouragement: **Mr Saurin Dave** (HOD), and **Ms Pooja Vyas** (Guide). I offer my sincere appreciation for the learning opportunities to my support members.

The completion of this project could not have been accomplished without the support of the team members. A special thanks go to my team members. They helped me to assemble the parts and gave suggestions about the project.

Besides, we would like to thank all the teachers who helped us by giving us advice and providing the material required. I would like to thank my family and friends for their support. Without that support, we couldn't have succeeded in completing this project. In the end, we would like to thank everyone who helped and motivated us to work on this project.

ABSTRACT

Youth Employment Opportunities is a project that discusses the unemployment issue in, covering which covers a large part of India. It discusses the problems faced by the youth in rural areas due a to lack of proper knowledge and guidance.

Although with the increase in school and college enrolment rates, the proportion of youth in the labour force has been declining, their high proportions in the labour force indicate that the problem of youth unemployment and underemployment would remain a serious issue in India for many years to come. From a social point of view, unemployment the means wastage of precious labour resources of the country.

For an individual, unemployment is a painful and demoralizing experience, especially for the youth of possessing country who possess the skillset but are unable to use it for themselves and for the betterment of their families.

In this context, the project offers recommendation for increasing productive employment and reduction in unemployment for the youth.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ps+ss Usual Principal Status(ps) + Usual
Subsidiary Status (ss). Usual Principal Status (ps) measures the activity in which an
individual has spent a relatively long time (atleast 180 days) of the reference year while
Subsidiary Status (ss) measures the the activity of an individual who has spent the
majority of days out of the workforce but has worked for at least 30 days in a reference
year.

ILO International Labour Organization

NICNational Industrial Classification

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1. INTRODUCTION

Phase 1: Reverse Engineering (RE): Selection and disassembling of art fact/component)

Job sites serve as modern tools of many advertisements by compiling them and listing available telecommunications and local facilities.^{[0]▶} Job sites gather thousands of job openings in one convenient place and can refer a person to positions and companies that one otherwise may not have known about.^{[0]▶} At their core, job sites act as both search engines and databases for open jobs. Job sites can help educated and experienced candidates find work in any field.^{[5]▶}

Some of the job search websites are [1]:

1. Indeed
2. Monster
3. LinkedIn
4. Glassdoor
5. FlexJobs
6. Ladders
7. Naukri.com
8. ^{[0] ▶} AngelList

Indeed, posts listings for job seekers in every industry, every level, and every lifestyle like freelance, part-time, internship or full-time.^{[0]▶} One needs to create an account in order to apply for some job listings. Some sites also offer salary comparison and research tools and provide premium resume makeups like in Monster.

^{[0]▶}

LinkedIn acts as a database for open opportunities, a digital resume platform, and an all-in-one social networking tool. FlexJobs specializes in remote opportunities with no scams and no ads.

[0]►

Ladders serves as a job site, career newsroom and networking platform. AngelList was founded in 2010 as a way to democratize the way startups get funding and hire talent. Today, it offers an unprecedented level of transparency by providing candidates with upfront salary and equity options upfront, as well as information about key figures in the company.

One can know the culture and salary data of each company, which makes Glassdoor the best place to research and better place for employers.

[0]►

But more specialized or niche job sites may not be right for every candidate, in every industry, skill level, and zip code.

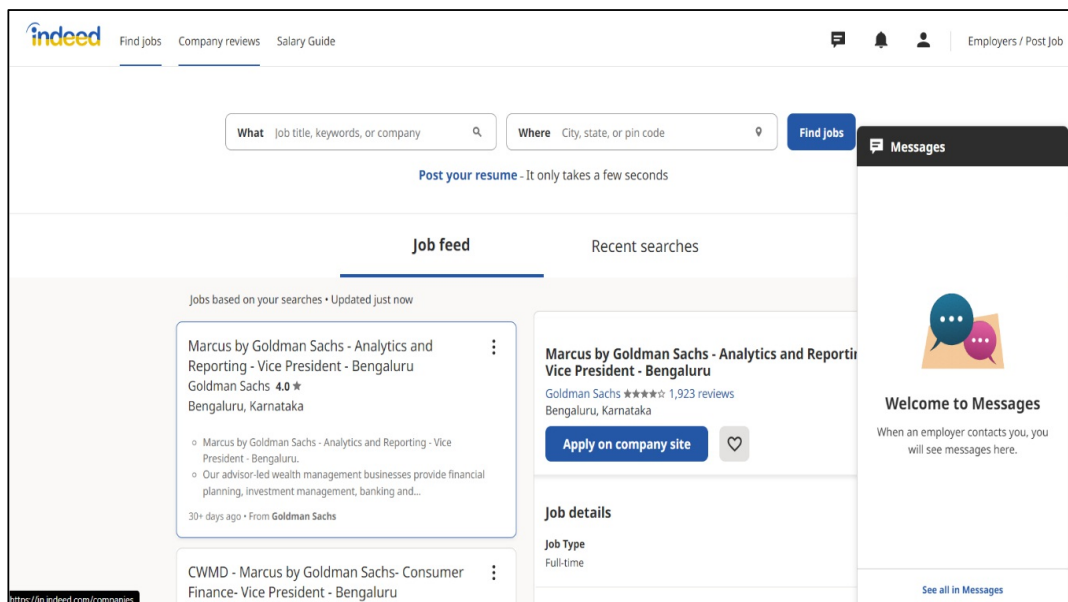


Figure 1 – Indeed interface

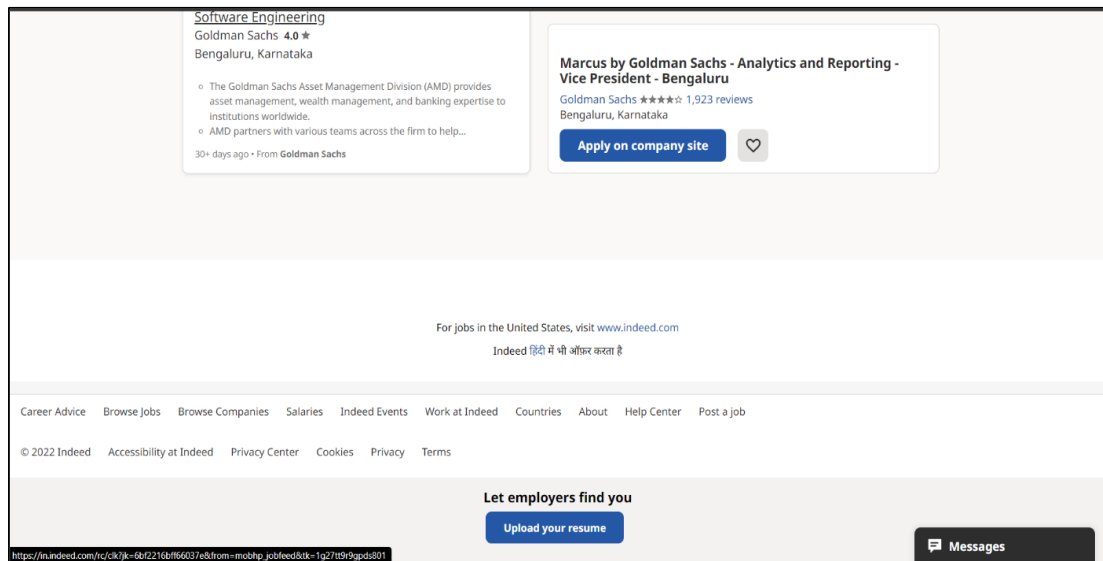


Figure 2 – Indeed Interface

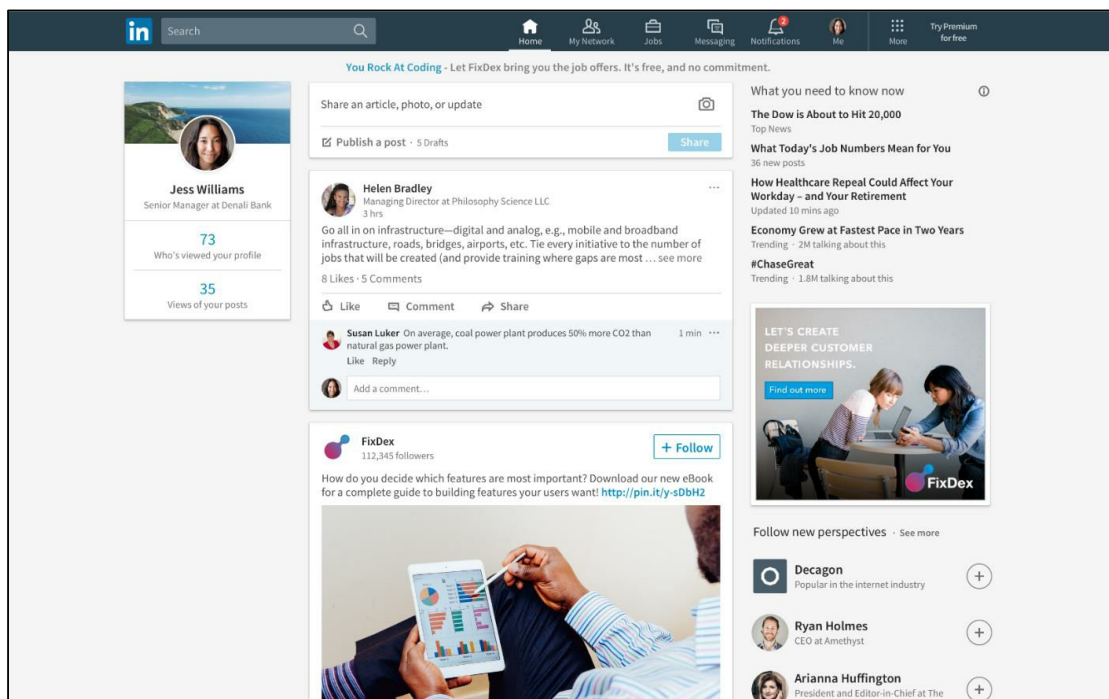


Figure 3 – LinkedIn Interface [2]

Phase 2: Disassembly / Analysis of the component/product/art fact/program and learning about the topic

These websites mainly include features like search bars through various filters like

- Job Titles
- Location
- Salary Range
- Date Posted
- Experience

They also constitute sign-in through free logins or paid subscriptions with premium access. Message sections or chatbots are also available here. Alerts through messages or emails are also made possible through login ids. But the attraction of these websites includes salary information and comparison tools to search for various jobs and cities wise salaries.

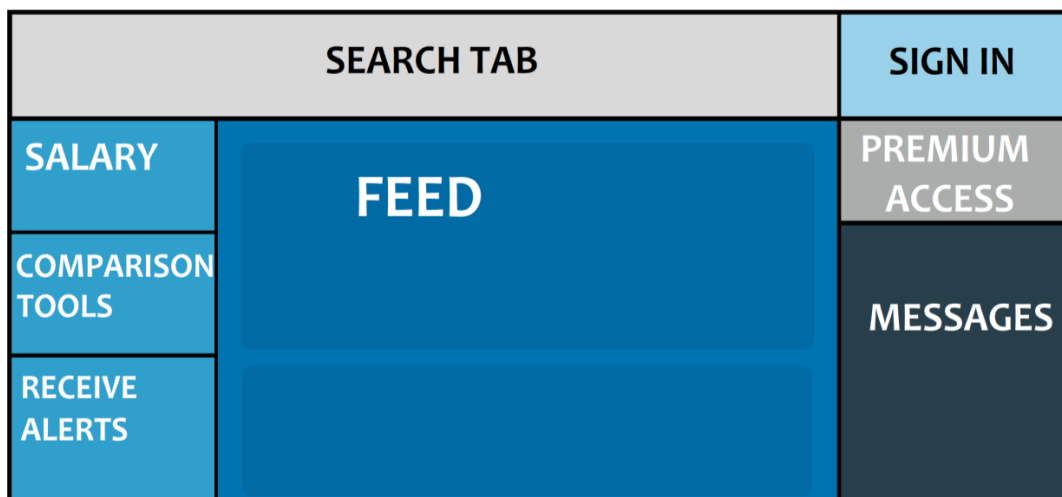


Figure 4 – The API obtained from various job sites

2. PROJECT SUMMARY

Sr no.	Paper Title	Paper Author	Published Year	Summary
1	The evidence is in: ^[11] How should youth employment programs in low-income countries be designed?	Louise Fox and Upasna Kaul	2017	This research examines the barriers to youth transitioning into work in low-income nations. It looks at which employment initiatives and policies appear to help youth make the transition faster, with a focus on establishing new job opportunities for them. [3]
2	Opinion of youth on issues and challenges related to Employment: A study in Mysore city	Dr Mohan A.K	2016	Unemployment rates are normally considered as ^[6] employment inadequacy for youth. In India, from 2000-to 2010 the share of employment in the industry and service sector continued to grow while agriculture employed fewer workers. Poor quality of educational services is producing a workforce lacking the basic knowledge ^[2] and skills needed for today's job. [4]
3	Challenges Of Decent Employment In India	Shamim Ara	2021	This article examines employment challenges in India in the ILO'S decent ^[2] work framework. Remarkably, jobs were created in the organized sector, in the regular salary category, and in the services sector in 2017-18. However, the rate of employment growth in these segments is very low and cannot offset the net loss of employment in the unorganized sector, temporary jobs and agriculture and manufacturing, particularly in rural areas. ^[2] The article advocates for urgent policy interventions to ensure access to productive and decent work for all in India. [5]

Table 1 Project Summary

Difficulties faced	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	164	28.1
Lack of experience	5	0.9
Difficult to adjust to work environment	25	4.3
Education credentials	42	7.2
High expectation of soft skills	5	0.9
Lack of computer literacy	6	1.0
Lack of English communication skill	6	1.0
Lack of information about openings	188	32.2
Lack of Interpersonal relationship	44	7.5
Lack of Suitable Jobs	48	8.2
Reference/Influence	50	8.7
Total	583	100.0

Table 2: Difficulties faced to get employed [4]

Table 7 Distribution of workers (ps+ss, all age) by Industry Category (NIC-1 Digit) and Sector in India										
<i>Industry Category(NIC)</i>	<i>2011-12</i>			<i>2017-18</i>			<i>Net Job Creation/Loss</i>			
	<i>(in percent)</i>						<i>(in millions)</i>			
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Agriculture and allied activities	64.1	6.7	48.9	59.4	6.1	44.1	-28.0	0.4	-27.6	
Industry	20.4	35.0	24.3	20.8	34.8	24.8	-2.9	6.3	3.4	
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	
Manufacturing	8.6	23.6	12.6	7.8	23.0	12.1	-4.5	3.5	-1.0	
Electricity, gas and water	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	
Construction	11.1	9.3	10.6	12.3	10.2	11.7	1.6	3.1	4.7	
Services	15.5	58.3	26.8	19.8	59.1	31.0	10.4	12.2	22.6	
Wholesale/trade	5.6	19.6	9.3	6.7	18.6	10.1	2.2	2.2	4.4	
IT and transport, communication etc.	3.9	13.7	6.5	5.2	14.3	7.8	3.4	3.5	6.9	
Financial intermediation	0.3	2.5	0.9	0.4	2.6	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	
Real estate	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.003	0.1	0.1	
Professional and public administration	1.2	7.6	2.9	1.9	7.8	3.6	2.2	1.8	4.0	
Education	2.1	5.5	3.0	2.9	5.9	3.8	2.3	1.7	4.0	
Health and social services	0.5	2.2	0.9	0.6	2.6	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.5	
Community and personal services	1.6	4.3	2.3	1.4	4.1	2.2	-1.0	0.4	-0.5	
Domestic work	0.3	2.3	0.8	0.5	2.6	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.4	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	-20.4	18.9	-1.5	

Table 3 Distribution of workers by Industry Category and Sector in India [5]

3. AEIOU CANVAS

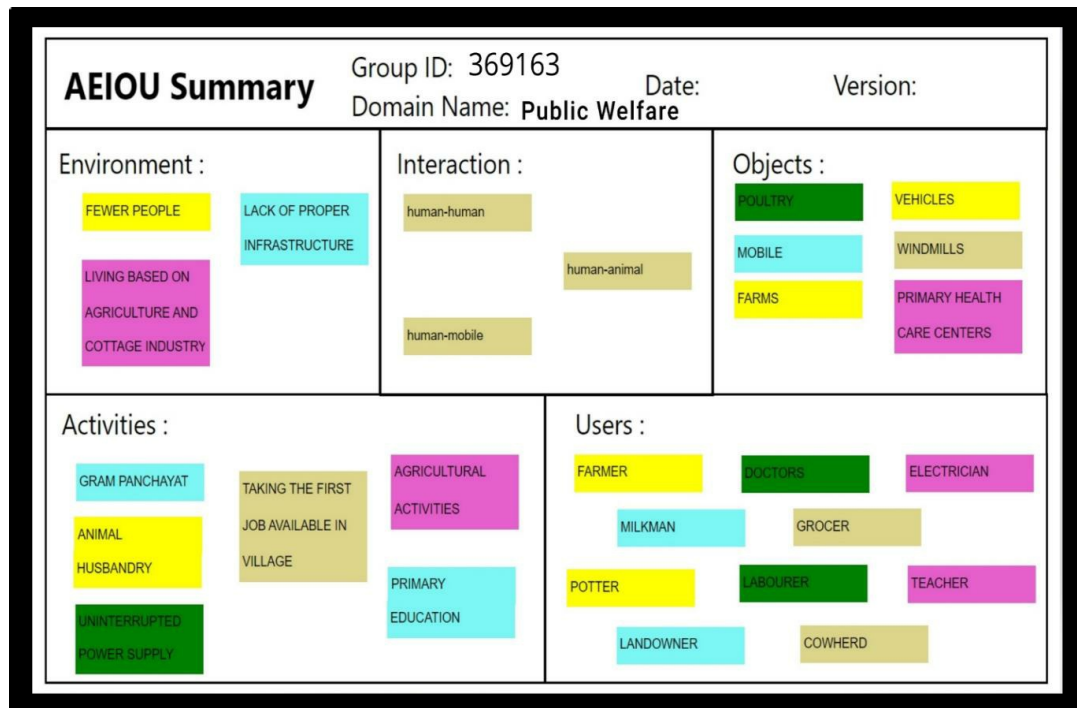


Figure 5 AEIOU Canvas

4. MIND MAP CANVAS

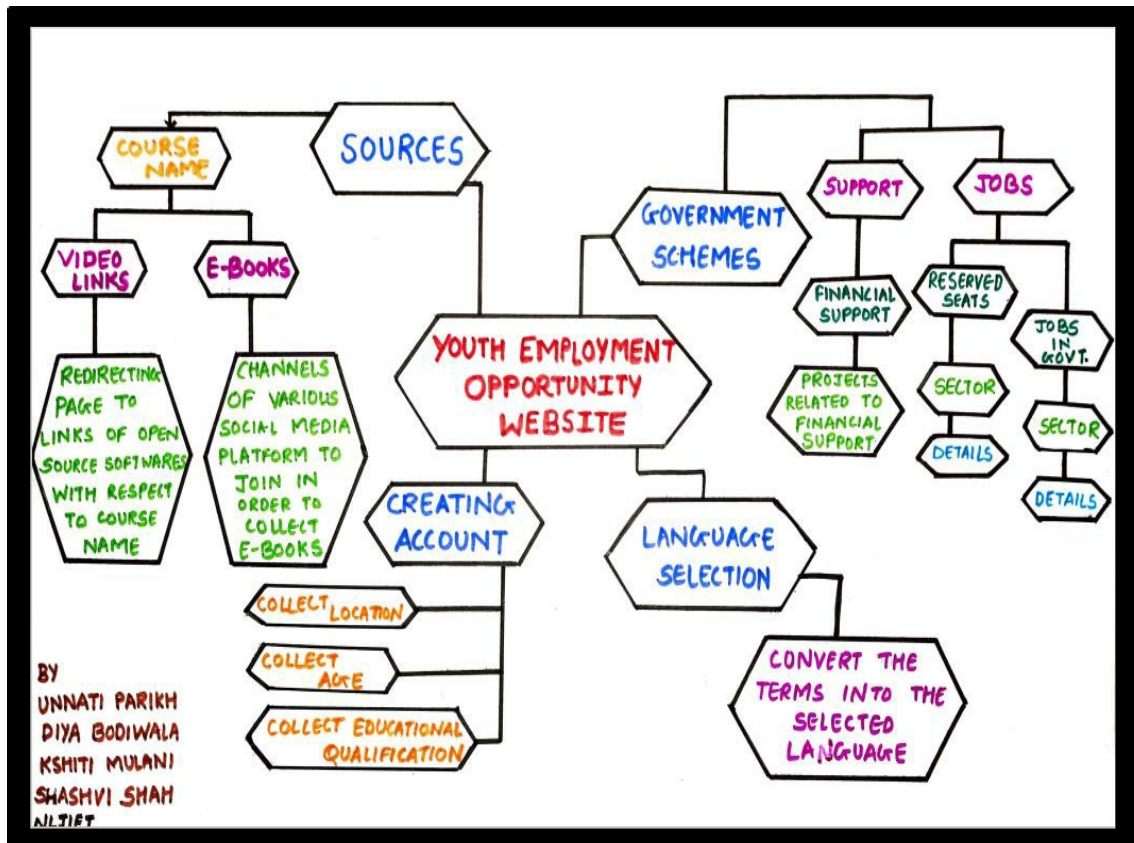


Figure 6 MindMap

5. EMPATHY CANVAS

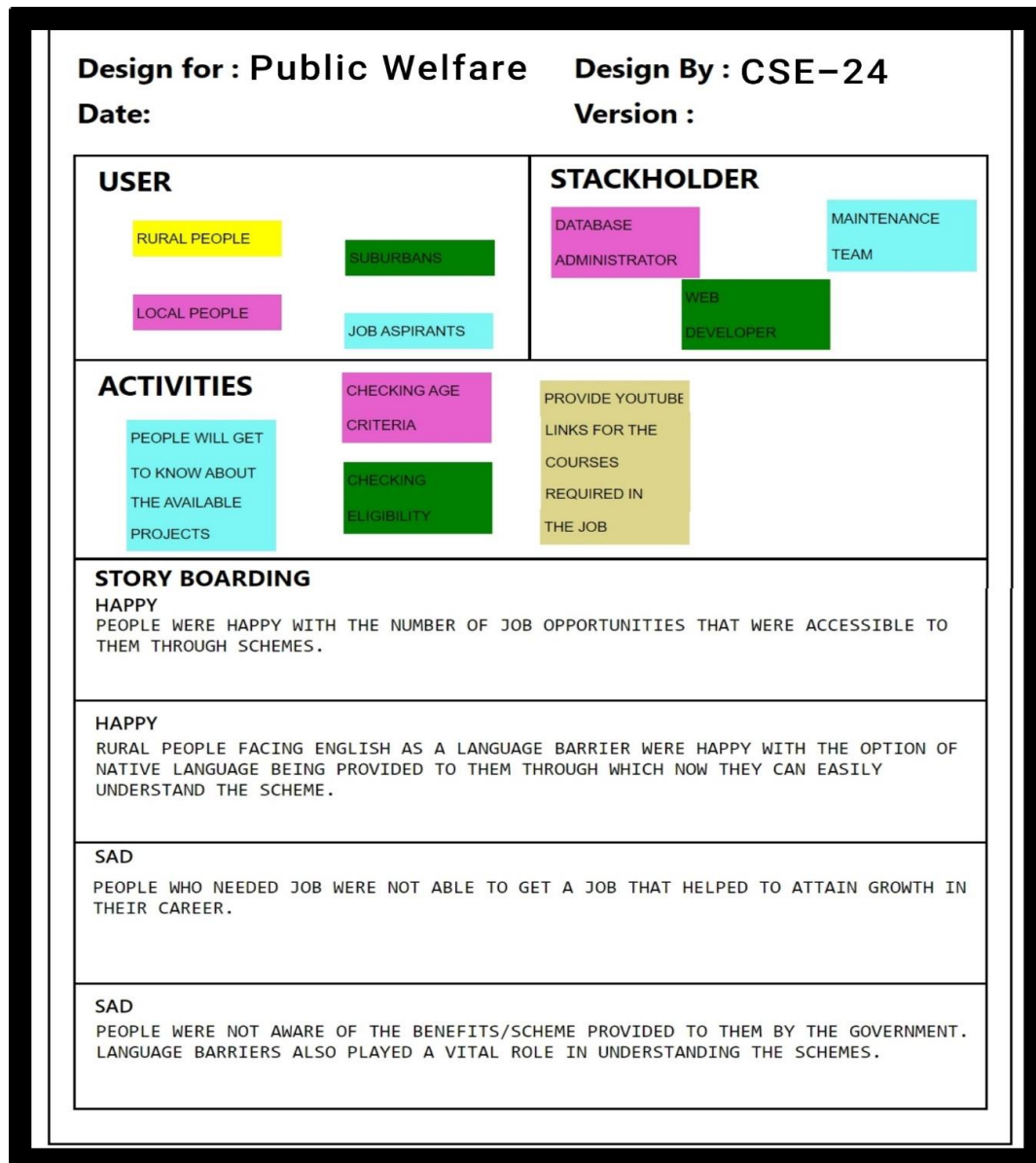


Figure 7 Empathy Canvas

6. IDEATION CANVAS

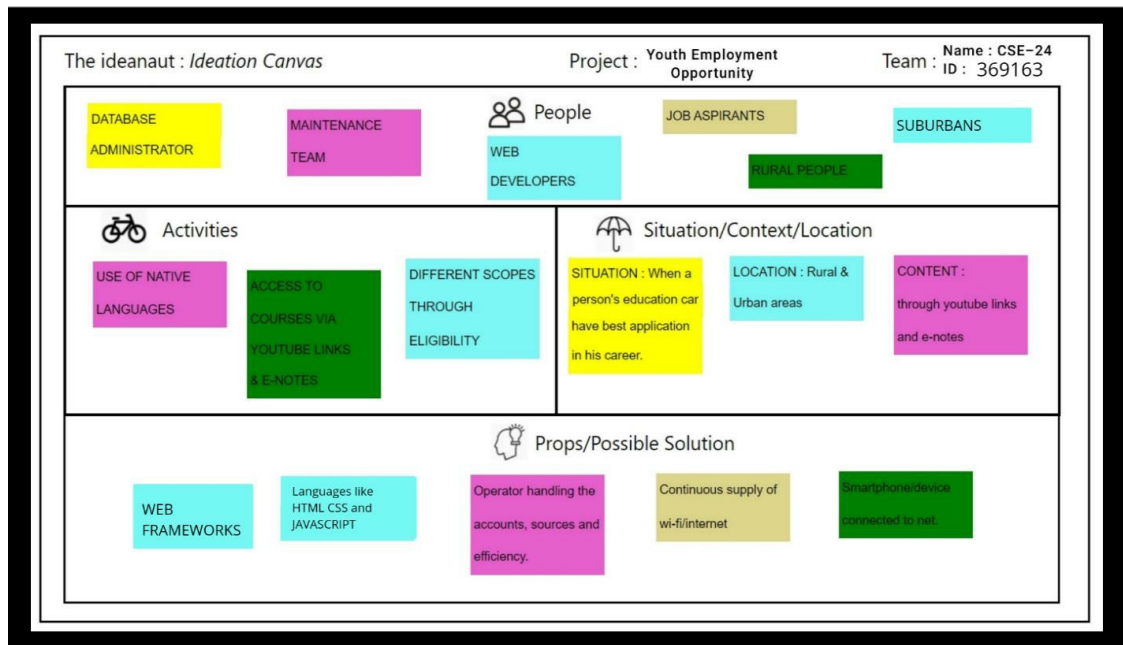


Figure 8 Ideation Canvas

7. ROUGH PROTOTYPE MODEL

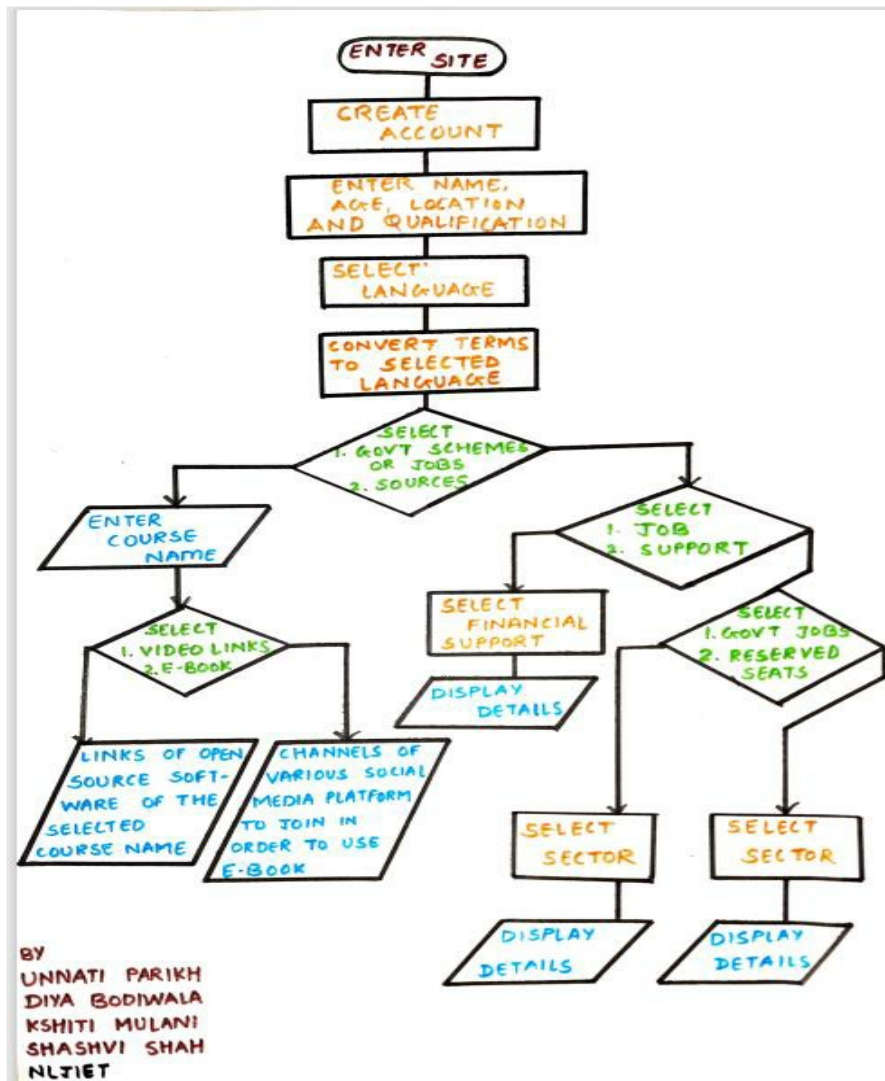


Figure 9 Prototype

8. PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT CANVAS

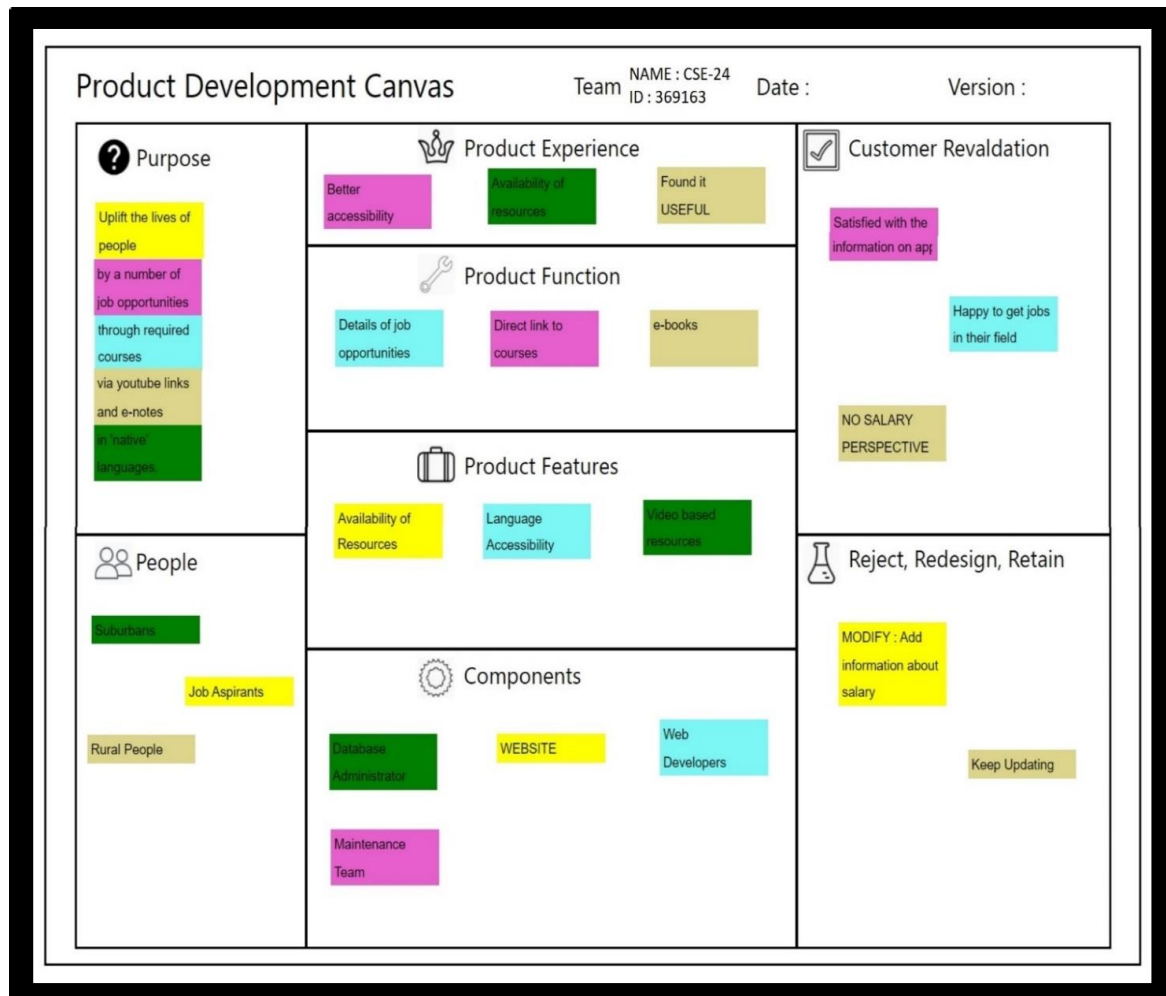


Figure 10 Product Development Canvas

9. LEARNING NEED MATRIX

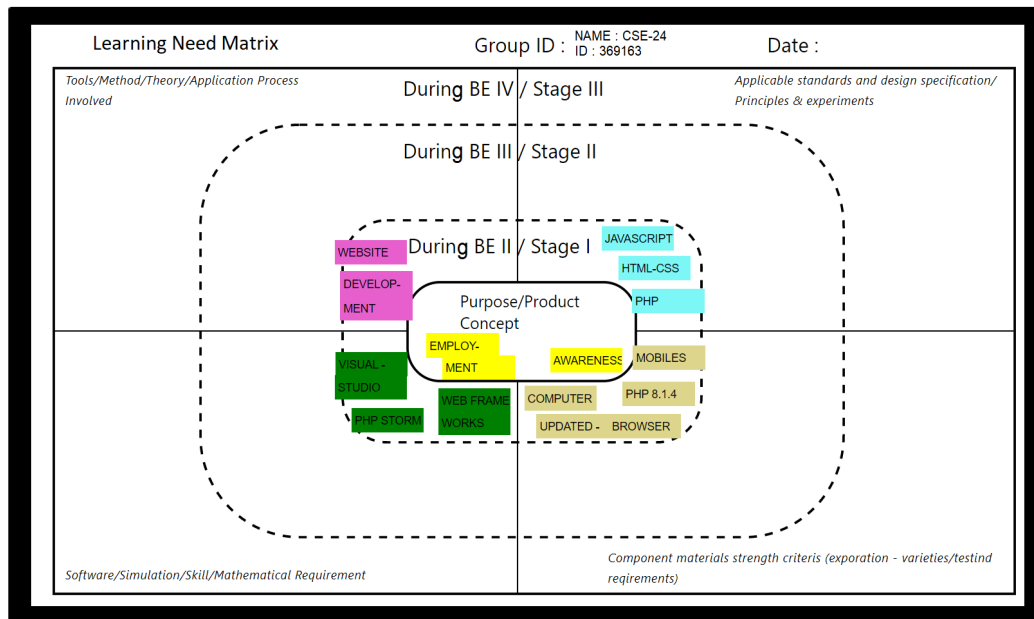


Figure 11 Learning Need Matrix

- **Purpose/ Product Concept**

It includes the main idea behind the design.

- Employment
- Awareness

- **Tools/Method/Theory/Application Process Involved**

- Website Development - It provides the basis for social interaction between the candidate and the party by being a middleman and provides easy access to employment for even ordinary people.

- **Applicable standards and design specifications/ Principles & experiments**

- JavaScript - used by programmers worldwide to create dynamic and interactive web content such as applications and browsers. It allows you to make web pages interactive.
- [4] ➤ **HTML-CSS** - **HTML** is a language for describing the structure of Web pages and **CSS** is a language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts.

- PHP - PHP allows web developers to create dynamic content and interact with the database. PHP is known for its simplicity, speed, and flexibility – features that have made it fundamental in the world of web development.

- Component materials strength criteria (exploration – varieties/testing requirements)

- Mobiles
- Computer
- PHP 8.1.4
- Updated browsers

- Software/Simulation/Skill/Mathematical Requirement

- Visual Studio - Visual Studio is an integrated development environment used to develop console and graphical user interface applications along with Windows Forms applications, ASP.NET applications, websites, applications and web applications and web services using native and managed code.
- PHPStorm - PHPStorm is a proprietary, cross-platform IDE that provides an editor for PHP, HTML and JavaScript with rapid coding analysis. It also helps with error prevention and automatic refactoring of JavaScript and PHP code.
- WebFrame Works – A web framework is a software framework designed to aid in the development of web applications including web services, web resources, and web APIs. Web frameworks provide a standard way to build and deploy web applications on the World Wide Web.

10. FEEDBACK ANALYSIS

We proposed our project to the clients. The idea was appreciated but retained. They helped us to gain more insight into our project with the ideas like

- Adding salary prospects
- Adding comparison tools to compare various openings according to location, experience and salary
- To think of a wider domain to include other lifestyles like freelancing, internships along with part-time and full-time jobs.

This also leads us to search more for the same.

This project can also include

- Message facilities or chatbot
- Reviews about the company or workplace.
- Notifications for updates.

11. CONCLUSION

The project Youth Employment Opportunities has the following conclusions:

- The quality of training and education affects young people's job opportunities. We can therefore carry out research studies to find out what factors can affect the employment status of young people.
- Unemployment is mainly caused by the lack of suitable opportunities and training facilities. Other personal and cultural issues also play a role in this. We should make sure that the youth get the proper skills training and all the necessary information easily.
- We can run programs that can help young people easily enter and make money in the household products sector. We can also place more emphasis on policies and projects that increase the number of modern labour-intensive companies by helping them grow and hire more workers [3].
- The analysis in the paper supports the need to create more jobs by integrating employment targets into development strategies and the sector, which has high long-term resilience. Manufacturing in general and small and micro enterprises in particular and tourism should be targeted like these sectors.
- They have the potential to create more jobs by absorbing semi-skilled, skilled and all types of workers.
- Hiring, promotion and working conditions based on gender are commendable steps in this direction. [5]

12. REFERENCES

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- [2] [Online]. Available: <https://s.yimg.com/uu/api/res/1.2/uRSu1p58rPcKG6Q93hjz8Q--~B/Zmk9ZmlsbDtoPTQyMjt3PTY3NTthcHBpZD15dGFjaHlvg--/https://s.yimg.com/uu/api/res/1.2/hIJmyuH8zqaYRc23UPbfaw--~B/aD0xODAwO3c9Mjg4MDthcHBpZD15dGFjaHlvg--/https://o.aolcdn.com/hss/storage/midas/132c>.
- [3] L. F. a. U. Kaul, ““The evidence is in : how should youth employment programs in low-income countries be designed ?,”¹⁶ *Policy Research Working Paper Series 8500, The World Bank.*,” 2017.
- [4] D. M. A.K, ““OPINION OF YOUTH ON ISSUES AND CHALLENGES RELATED TO EMPLOYMENT: A STUDY IN MYSORE CITY”⁹ *International Journal of Research – Granthaalayah*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (2016): 1-7.,” 2016.
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