

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS

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India is known for its youngest population in the world due to 27.5 percent youth population between the ages of 15-29. Youth have potential to change the fate of the country with their involvement in productive employment. This special category contain 28 percent of the population that is base for development. Every year more and more youth are entering into the labor force after completing the education but unfortunately are more prone to unemployment. It has serious effects on both individual as well as the social life of a man. The country has 18 percent unemployed youth as per the UPS approach. While, on the hand, there is one unemployed graduate out of every three in the country.

Keywords: Unemployment, Youth development index, labour force, LFPR, WPR UPS, UPSS, CWS.

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Introduction

Employment is a basic element for the growth and developmental process of economy. It is also the main source of livelihood and self –fulfilment for most men and women (Shah, et al 2012). A productive labor force contributes dynamic economy and equitable society. Generation of decent gainful employment is both a mean and an end of any equitable society. The high economic growth protects people from the menace of unemployment that has become an acute challenge in the world which leads to denial of basic needs to individual and the whole family and increase social instability. It has serious consequence on youth who are the future of the country. In this view, since independence India had made tremendous progress in order to protect the livelihood of people. However, the high speed of growth does not completely solve the problem of unemployment.

India is the only country in South Asia which has the least percent of unemployed people in total labor force while on the other hand Afghanistan has large unemployed people. The degree and extents of unemployment are high among youth in India. There are more graduate unemployed youth in India. Equally, unemployment in the rural female is lower than in the urban female. Unemployment is a global issue that exists in every country. A recent report published by the World Bank in 2014 declares that the highest percent of unemployed rate in the world is in the Mauritania (31.0 %) whereas in Macedonia it is 29%, Greece 27.3%, Spain 26.6% (World Bank, 2012). As we know South Asia is one of the populous regions in the world which is considered as a reasonable factor for the rise of unemployment by some eminent scholars. But if the young youth are properly utilized and guaranteed by better opportunities then the country would develop automatically and would become free from all persisting socioeconomic problems because they have potential to change the fate of the country.

Youth Development Index

Youth development index defines youth an integral and essential part of the development process in a society. It is expressed that youth development index is created to contribute three ways. Firstly, it is made to recognize youth as a special category of population that requires separate attention. Secondly, it is thought through index comparison across geographical areas and categories are being made possible as done in human development index (Mwaba, 2013).

Thirdly, the index is also made to advocate those activities that are useful for youth development in a particular area.

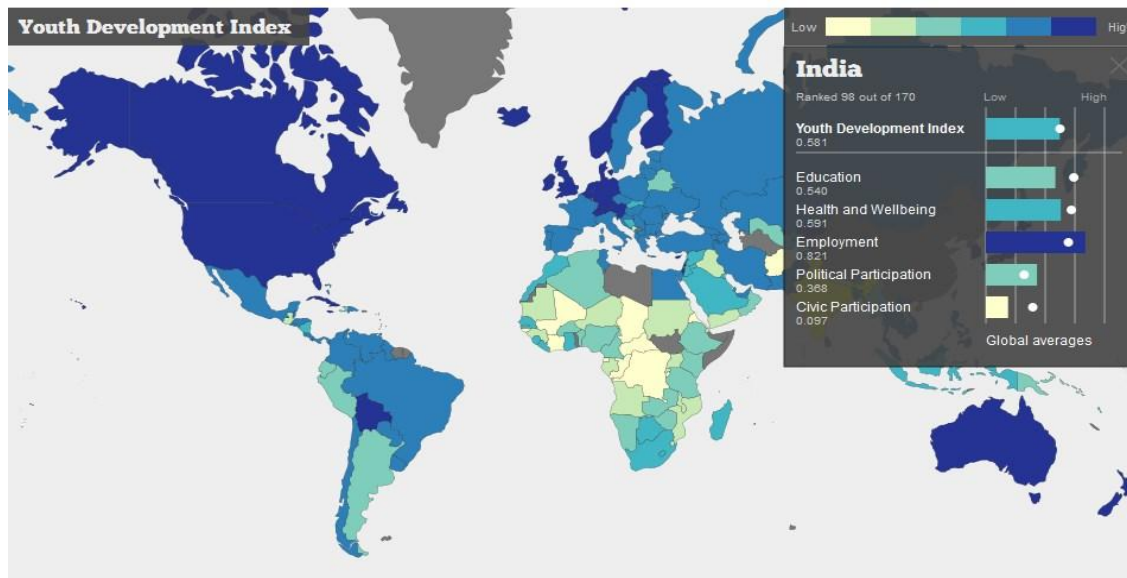
Table 1: Youth Development Ranks (country wise at global level)

Rank	Country	Overall YDI score	Category
1	Australia	0.86	High
2	Canada	0.82	High
84	Bangladesh	0.64	Medium
72	Sri Lanka	0.67	Medium
89	Pakistan	0.63	Medium
98	India	0.58	Medium
162	Afghanistan	0.27	Low
163	Eritrea	0.27	Low

Source: Commonwealth Youth Development Index

The foundation stone of YDI is like HDI model. It is compacted for special Rights and empowerment. It has five domains namely: Health, Education, Employment, Amenities and Participation and within each domain there are various indicators. Youth development index is mainly created to measure the facilities available for youth in a given country.

Fig 1: Youth Development Index of India



Source: Commonwealth Youth Development Index

Selected Indicators

The selected indicators represent Assisted or Institutional delivery, Life expectancy at age 15 and Body Mass Index. Education indicators represent the following: - Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER secondary +GER tertiary) (represents access), Level of education attained (literate, primary, secondary, tertiary, vocational) (represents outcome). Work indicators includes:-Work participation rate and available days of work in a year per youth. Amenities includes: - Access to safe water, type of house, access to electricity and toilet facility. But, for Youth Amenities includes: - Information, Communication and Technology. Participation represents:-The Percentage of youth aged 18 and above who have enrolled as a voter, Percentage of the youth voted in the last election. The chosen dimensions would be given equal weight in the YDI while differential weights would be given to sub-indexes within a dimension and to indicators within sub –dimensions (Exposure Draft National Youth Policy 2012). The value of Index ranges from 0 to 1.0 and lowest to highest development index. In terms of Youth Development Index India ranks 98 out of 170 Commonwealth countries.

Unemployment Situation in South Asia

India is located in the South Asia which is characterized by the huge market provider to the world. The region has high population profile and people are largely poor¹ and are mostly associated with agriculture allied activities. The manpower is highly unskilled in proportion to opportunities that make the region as the home to poor people. The South Asian region has more number of unemployed people in comparison to Western and European countries where it increases because of trade cycle fault rather than deflation and super inflation process that became characteristic feature of developing countries.⁴

Table 2: Unemployment rate (% of total labour force in South Asia) (Modeled ILO estimation)

Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	India	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
1995-1999	8.5	4.5	3.5	5	4.9
2000-2004	8.4	4.5	3.5	5	4.2
2005-2009	8.7	4.5	3.6	5	4
2010– 2014	8	4.3	3.6	5.1	4.9

¹ South Asian countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, India and Sri Lanka.

⁴ Inflation is that state in which the prices of goods and services rise on the one hand and value of money falls on the other. When money circulation exceeds the production of goods and services, the state of inflation takes place in the economy.

South Asia has high demographic profile and the labor force mostly remains idle due to the insufficiency of job opportunities. It indicates when the growing labor force is searching for job and does not find any work then it takes the shape of unemployment which increases psychological stress in them. It has also increased the sense of insecurity in youth because it is called the mother of all problems (Resnick et al., 1997). Among all the South Asian countries, Afghanistan has very high percentage of unemployed people. In total labor force it contributed 8.0% unemployed persons in 2014². The table given above suggests that Pakistan has second position in South Asia in terms of unemployed labour force percent's. It contains 5% unemployed labor force in 2014 and its percentage has remained constantly in increasing mode. During 2010-2014 the unemployment percentage in Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka were 4.3%, 3.6%, and 4.9% respectively. India is the only country in the South Asia which has the least percent of unemployed labor force. It contributes only 3.6 percent. As per the table given above there is great variation of unemployed labour force percentage in South Asian countries. India is the only country where unemployment rate is low but it is increasing. To some extent, in Afghanistan and Bangladesh unemployment rates have reduced and are in least declining mode that means there are lower incidence of unemployment rate reduction in Afghanistan and Bangladesh while on the other hand in India and Pakistan its rate has grown up. It is only Sri Lanka where it remained constant in the past two decades. The problem is, of course, more acute for the Asian countries because of the growing unemployment rates and high inflation. Thus, India cannot be an exception.

Nature of Unemployment in India

India has agricultural based economy and still more than 50% people are engaged in agriculture related activities.

²The unemployment rate measures the number of people actively looking for a job as a percentage of the labor force.

Note: Related to the above mentioned table. Data may not be directly comparable due to different definitions of "unemployment" and data collection methods. Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, International Labor Organization, World Bank, Labor Ministry Survey.

Year	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000	2014
Agriculture	68.4	65.5	60.38	56.70	51.81
Industry	13.7	15.5	15.82	17.56	14.16
Service	17.5	18.4	23.80	25.74	33.25

Source: Statistics Times

It means people are still largely engaged in agriculture in India which falls in the informal employment provider category. Agriculture is closely associated with low productivity and low wage employment. Thus, the workers associated with informal sector are more prone to low productivity/low income traps and certainly face high poverty risks. In the same view in India the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector has estimated that four out of five workers in the unorganized sector are poor and vulnerable.

Table 4: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force and Total Labor force comprising the people of age group of 15 and above from 1991 to 2014.

Years	Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)	Total Labor force
1991	4.3	336,942,822
1995	4.0	368,396,898
1999	4.4	398,642,671
2000	4.3	406,359,368
2005	4.4	467,648,895
2010	3.5	471,277,041
2011	3.5	475,090,729
2012	3.6	477,952,680
2013	3.6	487,882,088
2014	3.6	496,960,163

Source: World Bank

The above mentioned table indicates declining trend in unemployment percentage in the country. In 1991 in India the unemployed labor force percentage was 4.3 % that has reduced to 4.0 percent in 1995. But, during 1999 to 2005 it remained stagnant at 4.4 percent and onwards 2005 it declined constantly. But in 2012 unemployed labor force percentage show slow increase and during 2012 to 2014 it remained constantly stagnant also. While on the other hand the number of total labor force shows increasing trend. Thus, increasing labor force is the building block for the development of country. At the other end, no doubt that the unemployment percentage has reduced in India but it still exists in our country with 3.6 percentages. It indicates there is a need to take special steps in order to decrease the high speed of unemployment.

Labor Force and Work force Population in India

Labor force³ means that portion of population which supplies labor for production to a country and includes both employed and unemployed persons while on the other hand work force refers to the employed labor force.

Table 5: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and the Working Population Ratio (WPR) (2013-14) % based on UPS approach

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)				Worker Population Ratio(WPR)		
Sector	Male	-	52.1	Male	Female	Person
Rural	74.7	-	44.6	-		
Urban	73.8	18.5	47.2	-		
Rural + Urban	74.4	25.8	52.5	71.4	23.8	49.9

Source: Government of India Ministry of Labour & Employment Labour Bureau, Chandigarh and Economic Survey 2014-15 and various earlier issues, National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) and earlier reports.

The table indicates that in 2013-14 as per UPS criteria the rural sector contributed 74.7 and 29.1 percent male and female labor force respectively. Both the labour force and work force is high in

³Labor force refers to the number of persons actually working or willing to work. It is not related to wage rate whereas work force refers to the number of persons actually working and does not account for those who are willing to work. The difference between the labour force and the workforce is the unemployed labour force. Thus, workforce constitutes the employed labour force.

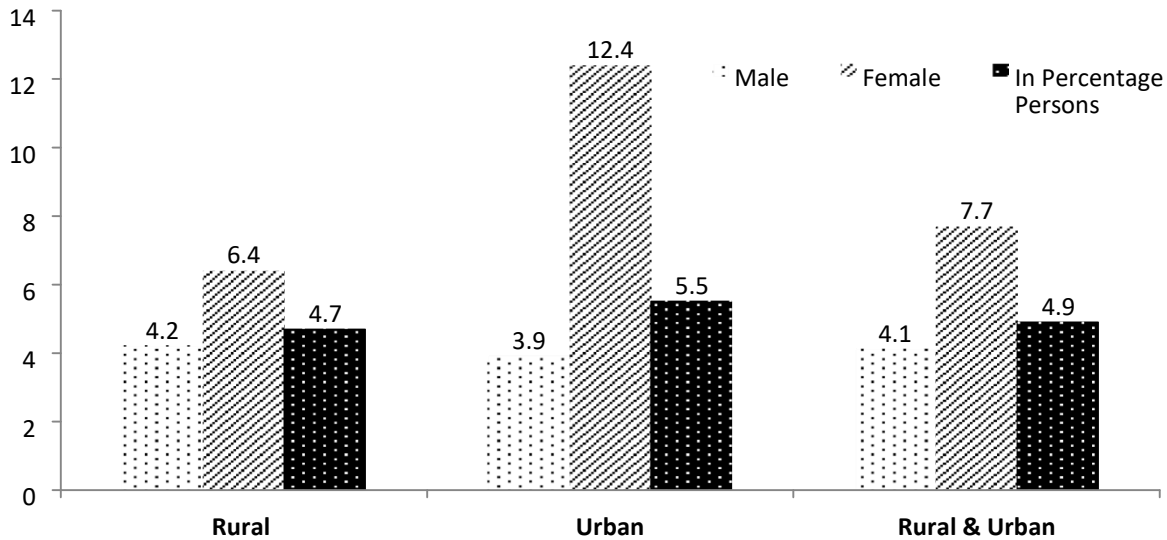
rural areas because India is a land of village where people mostly lives in rural areas and largely depends on agriculture and allied activities for the livelihood. The table also indicates that the rural sector and urban sector of the country has 74.4 percent labour force that means India is the country that has 74 percent people who are capable to work. In comparison to female labour force, the urban sector accounts only 18.5 percent female labour force where as it is 29.1 percent in rural sector. On the whole rural areas accounts 54.7 percent labour force while on the other hand, urban areas account 47.2 percent according to UPS approach.

On the other hand, Work Participation Rate (WPR) is a key indicator of development which shows that portion of working labor force which is employed in a productive work of economy. Work force is also high in the rural areas than the urban one which mean rural area accounts alone 52.1 percent while urban areas account 44.6 percent. It displays that in rural areas the more people are engaged in work than the urban areas. Because they are mostly engaged with the agriculture related activities and the cottage industry which the urban people do not have and urban people mostly dislikes these types of works. At national level, India has 49.9% Work force Population while as in rural and urban it is 52.1 and 44.6 percent respectively. There persists difference between work force participation in economic activities on the basis of gender as well. Female contributes only 23.8 percent work force while male contributes 71.4 percent. Labor Force Participation (LFPR) rate varies significantly in rural and urban areas in India. Although, urban areas has experienced slight increase in labor force participation in the past two decades due to growing migration trends and high job opportunities facilities but it is still low in urban areas. It displays rural India is still characterized by a large excess labor force.

Rural versus urban unemployment trends `

Urban areas are characterized by the industries with high opportunities of employment. But it has failed to provide more employment opportunities (Rao, 2010). The below figures describes the fact of unemployment in rural and urban areas viz. Male and female in both areas.

Fig 2: Unemployment Situation in India on the bases UPS Approach 2012-13



Sources: Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.

The facts⁴ and figures show the unemployment rate in females are high in both areas rural and urban. Rural areas account 6.4 percent unemployed females while on the hand, urban there is 12.4 percent female labor force. It indicates that there is double unemployment percentage in females in the urban areas than the rural unemployed females in the country. The other side of the figure describes there is only 3.9 percent unemployed in male in urban areas which is lower than in the rural males that is 4.2%. According to Chandigarh Bureau report India has 4.9 percent unemployed people at national level.⁵

Table 6: Comparison of employed person and unemployment rate (UPSS)

Indicators /year	1999-2000	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Employment (millions)	396.76	457.46	460.18	472.9
Unemployment rate (percent)	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2

Source: <https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=15763>

As per the indicator the employment in the millions has increased from the 1999 to 2012 according to the UPSS criteria but on the hand, the Unemployment rate (percent remained

⁴Press Note Fourth Annual Employment & Unemployment Survey Report (2013-14). Labor Bureau Ministry of Labor & Employment Government of India Chandigarh .Retrieved from http://labourbureau.nic.in/Press_note_4th_EUS.pdf

⁵Economic Survey 2014-15 and various earlier issues, National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) and earlier reports.

stagnantly constant (between 2.2 to 2%). It shows instead of the government initiated policies and scheme the unemployment percent in the country has still remained on 2.2 percent as it was in 1999.

3.6 Youth unemployment situation in States of India

It is the duty of the state to provide work to its citizen but it is not possible to provide job for everyone because the creation of job is hard for everyone in any type of society whether capitalist or agricultural based economy or command based economy because no society is self-sufficient in its resource today. This led to mass unemployment to which other problem are attached including poverty, ill health malnutrition etc. and became hindrance in the process of development.

Table 7: Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to usual Principal status approach (PS) for each State/UTR: (Rural+ Urban) in 2012-13

Name of State/UT/ All India	15-24 years			15 -29 years		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Arunachal Pradesh	465	426	446	340	311	327
Assam	174	412	220	130	340	171
Bihar	220	387	242	166	274	180
Delhi	212	349	343	127	295	159
Jammu & Kashmir	273	523	330	211	348	228
Jharkhand	292	421	317	209	316	228
Kerala	282	669	438	164	564	315
Punjab	135	490	198	91	350	135
Sikkim	496	526	502	327	470	372
Tripura	363	330	355	250	455	306
Uttar Pradesh	191	368	208	143	301	157
West Bengal	265	408	298	181	324	209

Source: Government of India Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau Chandigarh Report on third annual employment & unemployment survey (2012-13) volume 1.

The table mentioned above displays that Sikkim is the state that has highest number of unemployed youth in numerical figures i.e. 502 per thousand in the age group of 15-24 in 2012-13. In both categories including 15-24 and 15-29 Arunachal Pradesh is the state that has second position in terms of unemployed youth i.e. 446 and 327 respectively. The state also has high number of unemployed women. Kerala is the state where out of 1000 women 669 are unemployed in the age group of 15-24. It means 66 percent women are unemployed in the Kerala. It also accounts 56 percent unemployed women in the age group of 15-29. Beside this Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal are the states have large number unemployed female persons than the male in the age group of 15-24 years. The table also displays the same thing in the age group of 15-29 years. The data shows that in Sikkim fifty percent youth are unemployed in the age group of 15-24. On the hand, the table shows that the state having 33 percent labour force unemployed. On the Other hand man power is itself a source for development when remains unemployed (idle) how can a country develops. Thus, it has become obstacle in the path of development.

The number of unemployed persons in some states is relatively low. The report compiled by Ministry of Labour & Employment, Labour Bureau indicates unemployment estimates are least in number in Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. In Chhattisgarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli the number of unemployed youth is very high in the age group of 15-29. Both the states account 33 and 12 person's unemployed youth respectively. In real sense the age group between the 15 -29 years is significant in measuring the degree of unemployment because the age group between 15-24 years are mostly engaged in education process.

Table8: Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal status approach (Ups) for each State/UTR: (Rural+ Urban) in 2012-13.

Name of State/UT/ All India	15-24 year			15 -29 years		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	118	102	112	79	80	79
Chhattisgarh	35	52	40	26	47	33
Gujarat	50	170	71	37	177	59
Karnataka	55	110	70	43	76	52
Madhya Pradesh	71	75	168	56	73	60
Mizoram	-	-	-	90	58	78
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	132	100	374	3	44	12

Source: Government of India Ministry of Labour & Employment, Labour Bureau Chandigarh Report on third annual employment & unemployment survey (2012-13) volume 1

It is clear from the table that there is no any state in the country which is free from the unemployment problem. In the same consideration Mukhopadhyay and Rajaraman (2007) concluded that between 1999-2000 and 2004-2005, rural employment in India across the states has increased. As aforementioned some states have least number of unemployed persons in the country is because of large amount of land as well as various type of natural resources to which people are engage in their processing, involvement and related activities. No doubt the degree and intensity of unemployment varies in these states but there is no any state which is not prone to unemployment in India.

Young people become disadvantaged in finding employment in rigid labor markets because of several factors such as lack of skills, unstable labor market experience and discrimination⁶. These factor hatches unemployment and restricts the young people from entering into the labor market (Castaneda and Sperotti, 2012). The high rates of youth unemployment represent both personal misfortune for individuals and a lost opportunity for national economic development.

⁶Youth Unemployment and Joblessness Retrieved from http://www.adapt.it/englishbulletin/docs/flyer_book3.pdf

The [National Sample Survey Organization \(NSSO\)](#) had made certain parameters in order to measure the employment and unemployment rates in a given country. Every parameter has its peculiarity. They are four in number. For measuring three categories of youth four approaches have been taken into consideration. Here, the youth have been classified into three categories according to these parameters. The applied approaches include three age groups like 15-24, 18-29 and 15-29 years. The four mentioned approaches are UPS, UPSS, CDS and CWS respectively. To the UPS⁷ approach the highest percent of unemployment incidents are found in the age group of 15-24 years that is 18.1 percent. The UPSS, CWD and CDS approaches also shows that high unemployed youth percent's in the age group of 15-24 years that are as 15.3, 17.2 and 16.0 percent respectively. In the age groups of 18-29 and 15-29 years according to UPS approach there are 13 and 13.3 percent unemployed youth population⁸⁹.

Table 3.9 Youth unemployment percentage in India by various approaches in 2012-13

Approach	15-24 Year	18-29 Year	15-29 Year
UPS ²	18.1	13.0	13.3
UPSS ¹²	15.3	11.0	11.3
CDS ¹³	17.2	12.7	13.0
CWS	16.0	11.7	12.0

Source: Government of India Ministry of Labour & Employment: Report on Youth Employment Unemployment Scenario 2012-13.

⁷ Namely the approach are :Usual Principal Status (UPS), Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS), Current Weekly Status (CWS), and Current Daily Status (CDS)

⁸ The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) does the measurement of employment / unemployment in India. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) provides three different estimates of employment and unemployment based on different approaches. These are the Usual Status Approach with a reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey,

⁹UPSS:-It is an approach seeks to identify 'workers' out of those who were classified as 'unemployed' or as 'outside labour force' on the basis the majority time criterion of the UPS approach. Similarly if someone is classified as being in the labour force and has worked only for a minor period of time, then he will be classified as 'unemployed' based on UPS approach. According to this approach all individuals who are either unemployed or outside the labour force, but have worked for a minor period of not less than 30 days during the reference year are classified as subsidiary status ⁵ Current workers. This gives us a different measure of Usual Status called the Usual Status (PS+SS) i.e. usual status of an individual determined on the basis of his usual principal status and usual subsidiary status taken together.

Daily Status (CDS) of a person is determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week using a priority-cum-major time criterion (day to day labour time disposition).

Broadly, a person is considered working (employed) for the full day if he/she worked for 4 hours or more during the day ⁶ CWS: - Current weekly Status approach with a reference period of seven days precedes the date of survey and the Current Daily Status Approach with each day of the seven days preceding date of survey as the reference period.

According to UPSS, CDS and CWS approaches in the age group of 18-29 and 15 -29 year there are 11.0 and 11.3, 12.7 and 13.0 and 11.7 and 12.0 percent unemployed youth respectively. It indicates that there is least difference in unemployment percentage in the age group of 18-29 and 15 -29 years according all the four approaches. It does not mean the intensity of unemployment is low in these two categories of youth. The reason behind high of unemployment in 15-24 years youth is that they are mostly college drops who don't want to be engaged in any kind of work.

Table 3.10: The Percentage of Labor force, Worker Force Participation and unemployment rate on the basis of UPS and UPSS Approach in 2014.

Labor Force(years)				Worker Force Participation(years)			Unemployment Rate (years)		
Approach	15-17	18-29	30 yrs.& above	15-17	18-29	30Yrs & above	15-17	18-29	30 Yrs.& above
UPS	10.7	49.0	59.7	8.8	42.7	58.8	17.5	12.9	1.4
UPSS	14.1	52.0	62	12.7	47.1	62.3	10.2	9.4	0.8

Source: Report on Fourth Annual Employment & Unemployment Survey 2013-14 Labor Bureau Ministry of Labor& Employment Government of India Chandigarh.

The reliable estimates of labor force and unemployment rates are to be used for the progressive planning purposes. Due to insufficient probing, there is a need for proper estimates in case of some other categories of persons namely housewives and students in order to fully utilize the demographic dividends while providing them productive employed. Labor Bureau Ministry of Labor& Employment Government of India estimates labor force, worker participation and unemployment rate for specific age groups representing "Youth" viz. 15-17 years, 18-29 years and 30 years that are derived from two approaches. The above data is based on the two approaches that is

Usual Principal Status (UPS) Approach and Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) shows the dynamic portion of country that is the back bone for socioeconomic development is 18-29 years that contributes 49 and 52.0 per cent of Labor Force Participation (LFP) respectively under

Usual Principal Status and UPSS Approach at All India level. The same category of youth represents 12.9 percent of unemployed youth at all India level based on Usual Principal Status approach. The country has maximum number of unemployed youth in the age group of 18-29 years or holding a degree of graduation and above that is 28 per cent is based on Usual Principal Status Approach. The table also shows the worker participation percentages. There is 42.7 percent of workers participation rate in the age group of 18-29 years. This means there is more need to engage the youth in the productive employment.

3.7 Unemployment in Educated Youth

The great saint, Swami Vivekananda said, gives me hundred youth so that I would revolutionize the country because he recognized youth as eternal soul holders that led nation toward bright future¹⁰. They have also capacity to change the destiny of the country. In this way education plays a good role in developing personality and the capabilities in them. Education is the basic instrument to get desirable job in the market place. But in the contemporary world skilled illiterate persons have more opportunities and chances of getting job than unskilled educated ones (Labour Bureau, 2014). In this view a favorable example persists in India where “out of every three graduates one is unemployed”. It is not enough to be a graduate from a reputable or high standard university with high cheeks or marks to get a suitable job but being a well skilled, innovative and having higher achievements in education is more important to acquire a desirable job in the market place. The intensity of unemployment in unskilled educated youth is serious one in India. It raises social alienation and social anxiety in them. It is evident from the recent news of Uttar Pradesh state where for 368 clerical posts 3 lakh applicants applied for job and 255 were Ph.D. holders in them¹¹.

¹⁰ Saving humanity swami Vivekananda Perspective

http://www.academia.edu/2099711/Religion_for_Peace_and_Prosperty

¹¹ Two million Indians reply to add for 300 clerical jobs. Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.com/news/worldasia-india-34276253>

Fig 3 Unemployment among Graduate in India from 2011-12 to 2012-13

Source: Labour Bureau's "Third Annual Employment & Unemployment Survey 2012-13".

Graduate means that have completed formal 10+2+3 education level in any educating institute. It is vital input in building capacity levels and enlarging the opportunities and choices for improvement in an individual's wellbeing. India has second position in the world in terms of having large number of graduate youth. Having largest number of graduates is not a fault to country but not to providing them suitable job is just like take up air from their mouth and leaving open them to die. In layman's language, we can say graduate unemployed percentage is increasing in a tremendous way in India. In 2011-12 it was 19.4 percent that has risen to 32 per cent in 2012 -13 among Indian graduate (Reetu, 2014).

The above discussion indicates that in every three graduates one is unemployed.

In the same tune, as per the times of India 45 lakhs graduates were jobless in 2012 (Bano, 2014). Providing employment to such a growing youth population is challenge before the government so it is necessary to promote skill training programs in the country that has potential to reduces the unemployment problem among the youth.

Consequence of unemployment

Unemployment is the curse for the life because it impacts the economic aspects of life which in turn has serious consequences on the psycho-socio traits. It has deepened the social distance among youth. It leads to economic crisis that are prone to poorer mental health, less marital satisfaction, dispersion, anxiety, psychometric symptom and poorer self-esteem. It has the problematic intensity that reduces the life expectancy. The University of Zurich compiled a

report on suicide revealed that around 63 countries out of total suicides committed by people, 45000¹² are committed by unemployed youth i.e. mean in five suicides one is committed by unemployed youth. Unemployment is the worst and critical challenge that deprives the youth from the opportunities which they need to enjoy most often in day to day life. India is on height peaks in terms of youth population that is a dynamic segment of population, has capacity to integrate the country's economy and is a valuable human resource for development¹³.

Unemployment as social problem:

Unemployment is social problem by which the person loses his individuality, identity, status and the sense of personal worthiness and are more prone to poverty, mount debts and ill health and daily stress and anxiety. It leads to social and economic isolation. The same is also happening with the entire family because it leads to poverty. It destroys family life completely, breakdowns family and increases the domestic violence. Unemployment breeds other social and economic problem and makes the youth unproductive and frustrated one.

To be employed is not in one's hand because there is a cut throat competition in the job market place. These conditions led to unemployment and people begin to choose criminal gangs for earning money through the shortcut methods. It gives rise to commit criminal acts like murders and robbery. On the other hand it, increases the tension, psychological disorder and anxiety because they don't enjoying the opportunities of life which the majority of people have. To get relax from such anxiety they take drugs and alcohol through which they loss their money and has bad effects on the health. In such condition when they do not have money they works then as theft, drug taker from one place to other and commits crime for economic gain. These things are dangerous to society

Being the pride of a nation and important resource that would change the fate of nation, the higher degree of unemployment among them also put serious consequences on nation economic development. Financial constraints faced by unemployed youth forced them to indulge in unsocial activities and several short cut methods of becoming rich, like thievery, drug delivery

¹² http://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/suicide_unemployment-pushes-45-000-people-to-suicide-a-year/41265904

¹³ Government of India Ministry of youth affairs & sports department of youth affairs national youth corps scheme guidelines (Updated up to March, 2014)

and commit other types of crime against the law of the country for economic gain as well. Thus, it led them to be involved in criminal acts that are harmful for a society. Unemployment is directly related to the psychological strain of a man that increase intensity and pressure, loss of sympathy feeling and cruelty toward parents and strain full life and has serious consequence on health related issues (Singh, 2006). In order to tackle the situation government had made several polices and schemes. But unfortunately they are not fully applied, implemented and adopted.

Conclusion

The challenge of unemployment became complex and complicated in the present era. Every year more young people are entering into the labor force with high percentage that hatches the problem. There is low availability of jobs in the market place in proportion to unskilled manpower that makes the country the home to large number of unemployed people. Equally there persists rigid job market with high scarcity of job that consequences into limited employment opportunities, causing underemployed or unemployed. Besides this, more people are unemployed in urban areas area than the rural and in the similar language unemployment rate is high in the woman than the male and same is happening with the unskilled graduate youth than the illiterate. In the absence of formal social security the Indian youth faces the challenges of survival and limited growth prospects. There is no any state of in the country which is free from the menace of the unemployment. However, some state have little number of unemployed youth but it exists in every state. Its high percentage has not only serious consequence on the individual life of youth but also on the economic growth of the country. The unemployed youth are more prone to commit suicide because of idleness and economic alienation that in turn led them to frustration. It also creates ground for youth unrest. To tackle the situation there is a need of employment guarantying schemes in order to channelize the youth properly.

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