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## PREVENTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TODAY TIME OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT-

Unemployment is the most persistent problem in India. Problem of the unemployment is being faced even by most of the industrialized countries in the world. In today time of high technology rate of unemployment increased with higher levels of education. Educated people are not willing to join in low - grad informal jobs. Regular salaries jobs are also not available for them in competitive market. Promoting skills through technical and vocation education training. It can reduce both educated and uneducated unemployment. The basic concept of colleges that to be education providers, not placement agencies is to be changed in today time. The 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan has set a target of a whopping 50 million new jobs in the non farm sector and the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan had set target of 58 million jobs. According to National Employment Policy, India's organized sector regularly created a little bit 1100 jobs in a day in 2016-17. the various government good policies should merely not to be on papers, these should reflect through results.

**Keywords-** Quality of Education, unemployment rate, jobless growth, distress employment.

### INTRODUCTION-

Unemployment as involuntary idleness of a person willing to work at the prevailing rate of pay but unable to find it", It implies that only those persons are to be regarded as unemployed who are prepared to work at the prevailing rate of pay but They do not find work voluntarily unemployment persons who do not want to work like the idle rich, are not considered unemployment. Unemployment can also be defined as "The number of people in a country that are actively seeking work but are unable to obtain it. In this number is reported as a percentage of the general work force and is used as an indicator of the health of an economy at a given point of time". In India

the situation is at present moment very much to be seen when people who are not educated do not get any employment. It is known as educational unemployment there are various factors responsible for it sometime the lesser number coming out of the educational institutions are responsible for this situation. Poor educational standard may also be responsible for high levels of educated unemployment and underemployment. For individual level, education provides a certain level of employment security. The opportunity cost of investing in education. That involves in loss of economic productivity. According to word bank 2014, unemployment rate for

tertiary educated as a percent of total employment rate was above 25% for many developing countries 23% in India, 26% Singapore, 36% Thailand, 25% Mexico, 41% Philippines, 33% Egypt. This report was collected between 2009 to 2012, however the unemployment rate in the US varied from 4.8% and 14.7 % depending on the major subject of graduate according to Carnevale & Cheah 2013

Young people are a major human resource for development, key agents for social change and driving force for economic development and technological innovation. But harnessing these resources is a major challenge. The youth challenge is considered as the most critical of the 21<sup>st</sup> century's economic development challenge. Moreover, the decline in fertility rate has led to the bulge in working age population which is considered as the demographic dividend. It is a great concern that how this bulge in working age population presents the opportunities for growth and prosperity of a nation and the implications and opportunities of the bulge and how states are trying to respond. The critical aspects of the challenge are mostly related to labour market entry where young people encounter difficulties in finding and maintaining a decent job. The growing large number of unemployed youth is one of the most daunting problems faced by developed and developing countries alike (ILO, 2004, 2005b). Failure to integrate young people into the labour market has broader consequences for the future prosperity and development of countries. Thus the issue of youth employment and unemployment features prominently on the international development agenda.

In the International Labour Conference (ILC) 2005, the discussion on youth employment concluded that there were many young workers who did not have access to decent work. A significant number of youth are underemployed, unemployed, seeking employment or between jobs, or working unacceptably long hours under informal, intermittent and insecure work arrangements, without the possibility of personal and professional development; working below their potential in low-paid, low-skilled jobs without prospects for career advancement; trapped in involuntary part-time, temporary, casual or seasonal employment; and frequently under poor and precarious conditions in the informal economy, both in rural and urban areas (ILO, 2005a). Youth, defined by the United Nations as persons between the ages of 15 and 24, is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood, represents almost 18 per cent of the current global population. About eighty-four (84) per cent of the world's youth live in developing countries (UN, 2007). According to ILO (2005), in 2000 approximately a quarter of the world's estimated youth population, or 238 millions youth, were reported to be living in extreme poverty. low income countries and lower middle income countries which together account for 80 per cent of the world's population of young people, are highly concentrated in the regions of sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia (ILO, 2005b). In 2005, around per cent of the youth population of the world lived in the Asian and Pacific region. India has the largest youth population in the world (UN, 2007). According to the Census of India 2001,

the total population of India was 1,028.61 million. Nearly 40 per cent of the population was in the age group of 13 to 35 years. The number of youth aged 15 to 24 years was 195.07 million, which accounted for 19.0 percent of the whole population. India contributes about 33 per cent of youth population in the developing Asian countries (ADB, 2008). According to the Census of India 2011, the total population of India was 1.21 billion and around 17.5 percent of population of whole world is living in India.

## **REASONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA-**

1. Unemployment results when the rate of growth of labour force is more than the rate at which new jobs are created. The rate of growth of labour force in turn, is a function of the rate of growth of population.
2. The growth strategy underlying our plans has been found to be faulty.
3. The rate of growth of the economy has been much slower than what would have been ideally required to find new job opportunities for the additional labour force. On top of it the employment generation capacity of growth has been limited.
4. After remaining of schools and colleges for a number of years men and women come out in large numbers having gained neither occupational nor vocational training nor functional literacy from which all future skilled, educated professional and managerial manpower is drawn.
5. Efforts to lay sufficient infrastructure in the country for a

balanced economic development have been lacking

6. The plans could not halt the drift of the rural population into cities by making rural areas more attractive & congenial by enabling them to earn a better living off the land & encouraging in development of growth centers around villages.
7. "After all I got that why unemployment higher among the educated".

## **PREVENTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY-**

1. The 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan has set a target of a whopping 50 million new jobs in the nonfarm sector alone in the coming five years.
2. The plan document for 2012-2017, which was cleared by the full planning commission for the first time, talks of separating agriculture and non agriculture sectors for job creation.
3. The 11<sup>th</sup> year plans had set a target of 58 million new jobs which was not met in five year period from 2007-2012 but it also included the farm sector.
4. The Eleventh plan notes that the growth in various sectors of the economy can be achieved smoothly only if supported by appropriate skill development programmes at various levels.
5. The Eleventh plan document has spelled out certain difficulties in the skill development scenario in the country as it exists presently.
6. According to National Employment Policy, India's organized sector regularly created a little bit 1100



jobs in a day in 2016-17 & the rate of job creation was 2 % higher than year of 2015-16.

7. According to World Bank report 30% of India population aged between 15 to 29 years is NEETs. They are not involves in education, unemployment or training.
8. According to budget 2018-19, government has target to set 3 lakh crore jobs under MUDRA YOJNA. Which provides access to institutional finance to small business units.
9. From budget 2018, government has set to release 10 million jobs a year.

## **SUGGESTIONS-**

1. One of most important key things to build up is to investigate passion amongst the youngsters. Passion to learn and the passion to work, Most of our students in this regard & they don't have passion towards goal of their life. Students must have attitudes will no learn will no achieve something & which comes from passion.
2. In today time of high technology most of the college failed in proper guidance towards placement in good companies . The placement service provided Institutions, as claimed by them is not good enough but also need a radical rethinking , The basic concept of colleges that to be education providers, not placement agencies is to be changed.
3. Government agencies should ensure for quality of education being provided by institutions, the various government good policies should merely not to be on papers, these

should reflect through results. This may be not possible until unless there is proper and regular watch on institutions.

4. An intermediate or graduation level, there should be a counseling facility for students so that they are in a position to choose the best career option available for them ,Parents must play a vital role in this regard instead of forcing for a particular course.

## **CONCLUSIONS-**

1. Through various government policies are available and also all the Institutions have to prove the availability the required staff as per govt. of India norms i.e. AICTE norms but practically things are different. Most of Institutions don't have qualified faculty & other staff especially training and placement officer .
2. Due to non availability of a qualified training and placement officer the good companies are nor contacted and students are deprived from good opening in good companies.
3. Most of the students belongs to rural areas say about 70% students and parents started thinking numbers of times before joining of any Institutions which resulted less numbers of admissions. At this points Institutions do face loss of difficulties in meeting day to day expenses to run the courses & the direct impact of shortage of money was visible on various facilities being provided students
4. Nowadays quality of education is going down and most of Institutions

are looking for generating the profits instead of improving the quality of education which has resulted down trend in the placement system.

5. Passing out engineers, managers, graduates are unable to grab the right jobs.

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