

EDUCATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTH: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BANGALORE CITY

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Abstract: *The research generally focuses on the educational unemployment. The study has a crucial role in the modern economy. The country like India is facing a major problem with the unemployment. so the research paper generally analyses the impact of educational unemployment among youth in the city like Bangalore. The reviewed articles points out the major factors that leads to the unemployment in India.*

Key Words: *unemployment, education, population, Bangalore City.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Unemployment denotes a condition of joblessness at the current wage rate. Creating new jobs is a crucial task and plays an important role in the economy. India has the largest population of youth in the world with about 66% of the population under the age of 35. Though education level in the recent years has increased still skill development is a crucial issue. Moreover poverty, limited access to skill based education, work experience are some of the major factors that lead to unemployment. The major benefit of education is now to lower the risk of unemployment. Unemployment is a multidimensional phenomenon in India. It is not restricted to one sector or a group of population. Instead; it is a widespread disease touching almost every segment of the society.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The article generally focuses on the incidence of unemployment among the educated (Sharma & Apte, 1976). The article focuses on the expanding population in India which leads to the unemployment in the country (Ilchman, 1969). The article shows the relationship between the life and unemployment. The unemployment has a greater influence in the family formation (Payne, 1989). The article reflects the educational system in the south Asian countries. The educational system in the south Asian countries is not adequate to the level of education (Kreof, 1960). The article points out the educated unemployment among the youth. The economy has been divided on the basis of urban and rural sectors for which rate of unemployment has been evaluated (Piron, 1972).

This article focus on the preference of graduates towards formal jobs which is more consistent (Sola, 1991). Students being pressurized during their schooling or graduation is the main focus of this article (Illchmen, 1970). How does monetary policy influence the employment of educated graduates is the main focus of this article (Philip, 2005). This article focus on various factors resulted in unemployment in Kerala (Prakash, 2002). Political influence on the employment is the main focus of this article (Vaidyanath, 1994).

This article focus on the increase in the number of unemployment as a result of increase in the population (Khalifa, 2012). How does the increase in graduates resulted in the increase rate of unemployment in Romania (Emanuela, 2012). Impact on economy as a result of increase in the unemployment is the focus of this article (Ordine & Rose, 2015). Participation of graduates in fraudulent activity (Ghose, 2012). This article focus on the destruction caused to the economic growth (Chennapa, 2004).

3. RESEARCH GAP:

The study of educational unemployment among youth with special reference to Bangalore.

4. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Unemployment is a major economic issue. It has been found that the rate of educated unemployment among youth is on an increase. The rate of unemployment among educated graduates differs from country to country. In a developing country like India the rate of unemployment is high. There are many factors for this reason, it includes population growth, soft skill, formal jobs and many more. To know the actual reason there is a need to conduct a research in a developing city. So for this reason we have conducted a research in Bangalore city.

5. OBJECTIVES:

- To identify the factors influencing the educational unemployment.
- To analyze the impact of educational unemployment in the economy.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study was done with the help of both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through questionnaire. Secondary data were collected from various journals, books, magazines and online resources. The study was conducted using sample survey covering 30 sample respondents. The population of the study includes employed and unemployed youth. For the selection of samples convenient sampling has been used. The collected data were analyzed using appropriate tools like SPSS, MS Excel etc.

6.1 Statistical Tools

With help of SPSS we did factor analysis for analyzing the educational unemployment among youth.

6.2 Variables

Independent variable: Moving to find work, shift to family business, assistance from employment service, training.

Dependent variable: wage level.

6.3 Conceptual framework

To understand the rate of educational unemployment some pivotal variables are identified and analyzed. The independent variables taken are shift to family business, moving to find work, advice from employment service, and training. The dependent variable taken is wage level. The main reason for the increase in the rate of unemployment is due the expectation regarding the wages which is reflected through the refusal to join own business. Moving to find work is an initiation done by graduates in search of work. Thus it is clear that the above mentioned independent and dependent variables and the relation between them can help us to analyze reasons for unemployment in Bangalore city.

6.4 Analysis

FACTOR ANALYSIS

Rotated Component Matrix

	Component		
	1	2	3
11.e	-.822	-.019	.028
11.f	.801	-.088	.091
11.c	.691	-.140	-.097
11.h	.240	.838	-.032
11.d	.375	-.713	.089
11.a	-.148	.674	-.015
11.g	-.299	.094	.805
11.b	-.259	.209	-.770

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

INTERPRETATION

Money oriented people

From the first component it is readily understood that a group of people remain openly unemployed because they are money oriented which can be reflected through their refusal to take up their family business and also through the refusal to the job offered as a result of minimal wages.

Self Determined people

There are a group of people who are ready to move in search of job and even they don't mind being engaged in a job having a minimum wages this can be understood from the second component.

Unstable people

The help/advice/assistance from the employment service has lead many of the employees to sustain in their existing job and they preferred to move from their current working situation in search of new jobs.

7. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

Today in this globalised world it is not possible to survive with an employment having minimal monetary benefits so it is not even practical to imagine a situation of unemployment. The number of educated unemployment is on a high there are many reason for this it differ from person to person. By taking 30 as sample size we came to a conclusion that persons who are money oriented remains unemployment until they find a suitable job were as few others they are even ready to migrate in search of job that too for a lower negotiable return. So it is found that there are

various factors such high expectation, minimal wages which have led to unemployment. If this issue is not given much importance there will be a drastic change in the economy regarding employment as a whole.

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