

Chapter Six: Conclusion, Recommendations and Suggestions for further Study

6.1: Conclusion:

The study shows that though most of the respondents are educated, they mostly have an only educational degree; the numbers of respondents with vocational training is very few, though most of them who have the training find it useful. Hence the study clearly reveals lack of vocational training among the respondents though most of them find it useful for them Kengoo (2012) Mandal, & Ali, (2001 Moreover most of the respondents feel that the reason for their unemployment is the lack of the requirements of the employers which raises a question on the quality of the education that is provided in the state making them almost unemployable (Dev, & Venkatanarayana, 2011, Himanshu, 2008.) In the present study, most of the educated respondents are facing the problem of underemployment where they are underemployed because their qualification does not match the job due to the failure of carrier guidance, lack of skills, mismatch of salary negotiation etc. The Marxist theory of unemployment can be observed here when the huge rise in the number of educated unemployment leading to the amplification of under employment is encouraging the employers in the area to pay even low wage to the respondents and force them to work in poor working condition which are why they are forced to leave jobs and remain idle. Even after the amplification of the crisis of unemployment in the area the instances of entrepreneur endeavours is not coming up mainly because of lack of infrastructure as communication facility, loan facility, electricity supply etc., which is why most of the respondents are thinking of joining insurgent groups and it also reveals the real reason for the increasing participation of youths of the area in these insurgent movements. The only optimistic result of the study is the role played by the institution of family who are helping these youths financially and emotionally to carry on with chasing their dreams and not to lose hope. Moreover the data also confirmed that the rise in the number of unemployment has also facilitated most of the respondents to participate in

community volunteer work without any salary as in church activities, rendering labour to poor people during occasion as marriage, funeral etc. which has helped to establish and restore the community bond in the area.

As the study confirms that the major contributors of unemployment in the study area are the outdated quality of education which is making them almost unemployable in this competitive market. The lack of assistance received from the employment office is also playing its role in the aggravating the status of unemployment in the area. Lack of vocational or technical school training is another major reason for the youth remaining unemployed as those who are having it are finding very suitable to get a job. Very low wages provided by the employers because of the rampant unemployment in jobs available is also motivating the youths to remain unemployed. The financial problem of the respondents and their family is also restricting the respondents from starting their own business or leaving Ukhurul for seeking a job. The respondents also held the poor functioning of bureaucracy, political parties and politicians, judiciary, police and other security forces and rampant corruption of the political authority responsible for the constant growth unemployment in the area. Hence the study establish the fact that vocational training to the youths, more market-oriented courses in the colleges and schools, availability of loans to the youths to initiate start-ups, proper implementation of labour laws to check exploitations of employees by the employers particularly in private sectors, constructive role played by the bureaucracy, political parties and politicians, judiciary, police and other security forces to check the rampant corruption, can together effectively address the issue of unemployment in the area.

Hence the study reveals that unemployment is causing financial, social and psychological struggle to the youths and it is not confined to the unemployed only as their entire family is also affected by this. The negative financial, social and psychological effects of unemployment make the youth vulnerable to be victims of other social problems as addiction to alcoholic drinks (35.2%) followed by gambling (24.7%), insurgency (14.7%), addiction to drugs (13.8%), crime (11.7%), (Gould, E.D., et al 2002; Osemengbe, 2013). Though the study reveals the failure of political

leadership as the majority of the respondents (89.7%) held poor political leadership as the reason for unemployment in the area (Bhagat, 2002).

Though maximum numbers of unemployed respondents are aware of the government policies that are meant to tackle unemployment in the study area but none of them are availing the facilities from the government, which reveals the problems of implementation of this programs in the grassroots level which is almost not there. Based on the findings from the study, it can be seen that maximum number of the respondents confirms the role that should be performed by self-employment or entrepreneurship to address the crisis of unemployment in the area, but the lack of capital, training, infrastructure, and opportunities given by state government is acting as an impediment to realising it.

Hence the study clearly reveals that though the opportunities are less for the respondent to start a new employment in the area but there is scope for petty business in the area according to the majority of the respondent, provided minimum facilities like loan by banks can be given to start these endeavors. It nullifies Keynesian theory of unemployment which says that effective demand results in output and output create income and income provides employment. But in the study area though there is demand for many entrepreneurship endeavors the poor infrastructure is coming out as an impediment in realizing the output which is restricting income hence employment opportunities are not generated. Therefore the study reveals the status of financial impotency which is mainly responsible for not availing the self-employment avenues in the area. It clearly exposed the inefficiency of the government machinery to implement the projects meant for encouraging self-employment opportunities in the area for financial inclusion of this population. Hence though the study already established in the last chapter about the preference that is shown by the respondents on government jobs which are lucrative and secure, but they are also too rare to avail not only in the study area but the country as a whole. Starting a new business has its own problems particularly the challenge of arranging capital. Moreover, the study also reveals that majority of the respondent does not have any link with the political association which again reveals their lack of hope and trust in political associations.

The data also reveals the distrust and lack of hope that the respondents attach with the welfare association in the area. Northeastern state in general and Manipur in particular is known for its participation and excellence in sports, but the data of the study shows that this unemployed youths do not even have hope in these associations which is also not spared from corruption and biasness charges. Hence the prescriptions of the Stockholm School Theory is also applicable in the present study where they advocated government intervention through spending during economic downturns, together with Monetarism Theory which advocated the role played by the central banks who should bear the primary responsibility for stabilizing the economy.

6.2: Recommendation:

- The study established the occurrences of psychological stress among the youths because of their unemployment, which gives birth to anxiety and insecurity in the mind of the unemployed youths; consequently it is shrinking their social circle as they mostly have interactions with their unemployed friends. This is creating a small social circle of unemployed youths who are almost cut off from the rest of the world and evaluating the world from their perspective only. So we can apply phenomenological approach to understand the world of the unemployed, to understand their anxiety, insecurity and hopelessness together with their misinformation and treat the problem accordingly.
- The system of education should be modified where the curriculum should address the demands of the market and there should be more campus recruitments.
- Vocational training emerges as a pertinent way to address the crisis of unemployment in the study. Hence more such trainings should be given to the youths. Government should take initiative to organize such trainings in collaboration with reputed NGOs working on the area with particular reference to the resources that are available in the district.
- Handloom, according to Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur, as many as 1165 Handicraft or Handloom establishments are there in the district which is giving employment to 18485 individuals. Hence it has got huge potentiality to address the crisis of unemployment in the area too.

- Agricultural products: Manipur is suitable for the development of horticulture. Besides, there is ample scope for bringing more land under fruit cultivation in the hill areas. In the district of Ukhrul, the soil conditions are conducive to the production of passion fruit, pineapple, banana, orange, plum, apricot, lemon etc. There is sufficient scope for cultivation of pineapples in the medium-high range of the hills in the district. The major fruits grown in the district are pineapple, orange, lemon, banana, guava, peaches etc. For the promotion of healthy growth of horticulture in Manipur, it is essential to develop horticultural marketing. The average annual production of fruits and vegetables during the year 2013-14 was 5.16 lakh MT and 2.64 lakh MT respectively.
- According to Department of Sericulture, Government of Manipur in Ukhrul district only seven sericulture farms exists in the district, but there is huge scope for its growth. Hence, during the Ninth Five Year Plan, the State Govt. had taken up a project entitled “Manipur Sericulture Project” with assistance from OECF (Overseas Economic Co-operation fund) now renamed as JBIC. Under this project, the advanced technology and sophisticated machinery used in Japan could be transferred to India with a view to increasing the production of raw silk in terms of both quality and quantity so as to meet the demand of international market. The project also envisages development of sericulture facilities covering (a) Construction of infrastructural facilities such as Seed Farm, Grainages, Research Station, District Storage and Cocoon marketing Centres, (b) Development of Plantation of Mulberry and Eri, (c) Construction of reeling and spinning facilities, twisting, etc. (d) Development of technical training centres for rendering technical assistance & training etc.
- According to the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Manipur, there were 1,090 Bee Keepers in Ukhrul district producing honey worth Rs 27.25 lakh. Hence vocationalisation of education targeting the potentialities in the district can be one of the solutions where vocational courses are part of the syllabus of formal education.
- The local NGOs can take initiative by organizing workshops collaborating with other agencies working on entrepreneurship and employment issues to give the youths

idea about the market's demand and the opportunities that are available for them to avail.

The government and private sectors should give more advertisements of job opportunities and popular platforms where it is advertised should also be publicised through all the popular media platforms. The awareness and publicity to different flagship programs of the government to address the problem of unemployment so that it can reach the beneficiaries as NRLM launched in June 2011 at the national level, the NRLM has since been renamed as Aajeevika whose mission is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self employed and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis through building strong grassroots institution of the poor.

The scheme is being implemented in Manipur as a centrally sponsored scheme on a cost-sharing ratio of 90:10 between the center and state. The Manipur State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) was constituted under the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989 for implementing the programme. Out of the approved allocation of Rs.770.04 lakhs in 2014-15, Rs. 69.39 lakhs was spent (up to 31st March 2015).

- The local NGOs can also organize counselling sessions where government agencies can also facilitate, for the educated youth to motivate them to find the ideal path for them and also help them to tackle the stress associated with unemployed life.
- Micro and small-scale enterprises should focus on youth especially for the university graduates in creating at least suitable jobs matching their profession.

Schemes as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) can address the area, a credit-linked subsidy programme being implemented since 2008-09 by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, aims at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth. During the year 2010-11, 30,729 units were assisted and 2.85 lakh persons provided employment to 10th February 2011 and Rs.593.66 crore has been provided as margin money till January 2011 in the country.

In the study area there is scopes in the area of school and office materials supplies, customised jewellery sales, fast food centres, digital printing and photography, furniture etc. as all these area of entrepreneurship in not at all explored by the people of the area though there is huge potentiality of these things to generate employment in the area.

- **School and Office Supplies:** Entrepreneurs do not need to worry about making sales. With a large number of businesses and schools situated in Ukhurul district, pencils, pens, the paper of different varieties, notebooks, and others will always be in constant demand.
- **Customised Jewellery:** Youth, especially women love to accessorize themselves and since Ukhurul is a religious, cultural yet fashionable hill area, customized jewellery businesses in Ukhurul are sure to grow. One can invest in buying a small jewellery-making kit and create necklaces, earrings, and bracelets that are uniquely designed for each of the customers.
- **Fast food:** Menu in a restaurant or street food counter does not necessarily have to be top-of-the-line, but begin with simple recipes. One must remember that food is a basic need of man and humans must eat regardless of the economic or whatever situation. Fast food is another area where youths can start up as it is very popular in the area. Mobile food carts have the potentiality to generate employment in the area.
- **The Employment exchange centers** can play the much more important role than what it is doing now by encouraging youths to enroll their name there and also give them information about the job opportunities through emails or other social media platforms. Moreover, for getting enrolled in any government or private job, the employment registration number can be made mandatory. The information of the employment of any youth should be updated in their database, so that we can track the actual number of unemployed in a particular area.
- **Other welfare associations** particularly the sports associations should be more efficient where they can motivate pool of young stars to dream and also generate

employment opportunities. Sports as it is rising as one of the most emerging sectors in the country with the advent of premier leagues in football, badminton, kabaddi, hockey, boxing etc, it has got a serious potentiality to encourage the youths to take it as their profession and the stars in this field can motivate the young generation to aspire to be a sports person.

- Poor connectivity of roads together with poor mobile network facility has emerged as one of the major hindrances in the realization of entrepreneurship efforts in the area. Hence government should focus more on establishing infrastructure for attracting investments and also entrepreneurship endeavors.

6.3: Suggestion for Further Research

1. More detail study can be undertaken on the scopes and potentialities of indigenous agriculture, tourism, sericulture, handicraft and handloom etc. to address the crisis of unemployment in the area in particular and the state in general.
2. The role and potentialities of NGO and civil society to tackle unemployment can also be studied in detail.
3. The effectivity of government policies and its loopholes can also be studied separately with particular reference to unemployment.
4. The role, potentialities and status of vocational training to address the problem of unemployment can also be studied in detail.
5. The correlation between unemployment and participation in insurgency can also be established by doing a detail study on the youths engaged in insurgent movements in the area.