

Chapter Two:

Review of Literature

2.1: Definition of Unemployment:

In simple words, it could be said that unemployment is largely concerned with those men and women who are able-bodied and willing to work, having all the potentialities to constitute the labour force of the country but are not gainfully employed. The definitions given by some International Organizations are:

(1). According to International Labour Organization (ILO), a person is unemployed if the person is (a) not working (b) currently available for work (c) seeking work.

(2). According to U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS), Unemployment is defined as the unemployed workers who have become discouraged by a tough labor market and are no longer looking for work.

(3). The Central Statistics Office (CSO), defines the unemployed as not only those non-employed that are currently job-seekers but also includes those non-active workers that looked for work during the three month period preceding the interview and who at the time of interview did not have a job but still wanted work.

(4). The Statistical Office of the European Union defines unemployed as those persons age 15 to 74 who are not working, have looked for work in the last four weeks, and ready to start work within two weeks.

(5). The Eight International Conference on Labour Statistics held at Geneva in 1954 defined unemployment as a person in unemployment is a person above a specific age who is without a job and seeking work for pay or profit.

The International Conference of Labour Statistician in 1954 adopted the standard international definition of unemployed as:

1. Persons in unemployment consists of all persons above a specific age who, on the specified day or for a specified week, are in the following categories:

- a) Workers available for employees whose contract of employment has been terminated or temporarily suspended and who is without a job and seeking work for pay or profit.
- b) Persons who are available for work (except for minor illness) during the specified period and are seeking work for pay or profit, who are never previously employed or whose most recent status is other than that of an employee, i.e., former employers etc. or who has been in retirement.
- c) Persons on temporary or indefinite layoff without pay.

2. The following categories of persons are not considered to be unemployed:

- a) Persons intending to establish their own business or farm, but who has not yet arranged to do so, who are not seeking work for pay or profit.
- b) Former unpaid family workers not at work and not seeking work. In short, this definition demands of those to be categorized as unemployed that they are i) 'not working' and ii) 'seeking work', a combination which is particularly difficult to sustain in a developing economy like India.

Different Sociologists and Economists have also given different opinions about Unemployment. Some of them are as follows:

- i. According to Rudolf Gyan D. Mello (1969), Unemployment is defined as a condition in which an individual is not in a state of remunerative occupation despite to do so.
- ii. According to Harris and Levenly (1975), It is a condition of one who is able to work but unable to find it.
- iii. Sinclair (1987) has stressed the need to define unemployment negatively by stipulating what it is not, i.e. unemployment is clearly not employment and so the unemployed are a subset of those who are not employed.
- iv. According to Adebayo (1999) stated that unemployment exists when members of the labor force wish to work but cannot get jobs.
- v. According to Fajana (2000), unemployment refers to a situation where people who are willing and capable of working are unable to find suitable paid employment.

- vi. Dholakia (1977) define unemployment as a state of being without gainful work and generally considers as an involuntary failure to get income yielding work.
- vii. Thakur (1985) states that when an individual even after his best possible efforts, does not get work on the existing wage rate or even at low wage rate to earn his means of subsistence, he is termed as 'unemployed' as well as poor.
- viii. Bajpai (1992) refers unemployment to the condition of joblessness in one's life

2.2: Definition of Youth:

According to Kupp Swamy (1984), early youth refer to the 13 to 19 years age group. To other sociologist and organization, it refers to the 12 to early 30's according to Chauhan (1990). Friedman has defined youth as "the group of human beings who have reached the end puberty but have not yet acquired the full rights and duties of adult life" (1971). UNO has considered youth to be between the age group of 15-24 years. Hence, in India, for the sake of census operations, and in agreement with the practice of the government of India, the age group of 15-34 is taken as a youth. Youth is a major population in every country that includes India. Youth is supposed to be the leaders in progress and social change. The period of youth in this 21st century stands for growth, development, action, and leadership. It is significant to note that the United Nations recognizes the age of 15-24 as a youth which has been kept in many western countries too. The International Labour Organisation has defined youth between the age group of 15-24; on the other hand, it is recognized in the age group of 15-34 as a youth in India.

Since from the starting era, the youth had been taking an active part for a progressive and social change. The youth have a right as well as a duty to participate actively in national development and in shaping nations. It is appropriate here' to mention what Ram Ahuja wrote: *“The youth tend to become angry when they notice the widening chasm between what the leaders preach and what they practice; when the leaders call for sacrifice but they themselves loll in luxury, when the leaders talk of morality but they themselves maintain liaison with smugglers, criminals and antisocial elements, when they appeal for peace and harmony but they themselves revel in factional*

squabbles; when they shed crocodile tears for poor but they always live with and support the rich Disappointed and disillusioned by this, the frustrated youth start some agitation to lodge a social protest. Some politicians start taking an interest in these agitation's and in some cases, they use the help of antisocial elements to keep these agitations alive. When these antisocial elements indulge in loot and arson, it is youth who come to be blamed for these destructive activities. The frustrated youth, thus, become more frustrated and unrest among them further increases”.

In 1985, The International Year of the Youth from the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, initiated a plan to formulate National Youth Policy and it was tabled in both the houses of Parliament in 1988. Since then, it has recognized the most important component of the youth programme that unemployment should be removed from rural and urban whether educated and uneducated. And since the beginning of Planning in India, the youth have been recognized as the essential section of the community. After recognizing the importance of youth in the wake of the speedy economic development, the United Nations declared the year 1985 as the International Youth Year with the “Theme Participation, Development, and Peace”.

2.3: Types of Unemployment:

i. According to Tejvan Pettinger (2010), Sravani (2016), there are diverse types of unemployment that are established in different societies.

Voluntary unemployment: It is a situation when a person is unemployed not due to unavailability of jobs in the economy, but because of not being able to find a job of his or her choice.

Involuntary unemployment: In this issue, it occurs when a person is willing to work at the prevailing wage yet is unemployed. It is distinguished from voluntary unemployment.

Open unemployment: It is a situation where in a large section of the labor force does not get a job that may yield them a regular income. As the labor force expands at a faster rate than the growth rate of the economy. Therefore all people do not get a job.

Disguised Unemployment: A situation in which more people are doing work than actually required. In other words, it refers to a situation of employment with surplus manpower in which some workers have zero marginal productivity.

Classical Unemployment: When wages for the workers are too less than what they expect, then they are classified as classical unemployment.

Seasonal Unemployment: It is a type of unemployment that occurs during certain seasons. In some industries, holiday resort, ice factories, agriculture etc., production activities take place only in some season. So these industries offer employment for certain periods of time. People engaged in such type of activities may remain unemployed during the off seasons.

Cyclical Unemployment: It is caused by trade cycles at regular intervals generally by the capitalist. The down in business activities results in unemployment.

Educated Unemployment: The educated people apart from open unemployment, many are underemployed because their qualification does not match the job due to the failure of career guidance, lack of skills, mismatch of salary negotiation etc.

Technological Unemployment: It is a result of certain changes in the technique of production which may not warrant much labor. Modern Technology being capital intensive requires fewer laborers that contribute Unemployment.

Underemployment: In this type of unemployment, people are not gainfully employed. They may be employed on part-time basis or undertake a job for lesser qualification with less package.

Casual unemployment: When a person is employed on a day to day basis, casual unemployment may occur due to short-term contracts, shortage of raw materials, fall in demand, change of ownership etc.

Chronic unemployment: If unemployment carries on for a long-term and becomes a feature of a country, it is called chronic unemployment. As for example, the rapid growth of population.

Frictional Unemployment: It is caused due to the failure of adjustment between supply and demand of labor, lack of correct and timely information.

2.4: Pattern of Unemployment:

Tilak, V. R. K. (1965) refers to the sources of information in India regarding unemployment. The paper reveals that even employment seems like the seasonal change as it is mostly limited and on the hand, employment for building activity is also like seasonal in character.

Chattopadhyay, M. (1977) considers some vital facet of the employment and unemployment conditions in Indian agriculture. It reviewed the works previously done by different research workers in this field to understand the problem of unemployment in the area. The study highlighted the seasonal pattern of employment in agriculture for the region of Assam. It also underlined the nature and extent of underemployment that is prevalent in agriculture for some regions in India by taking the assistance of statistical analysis.

Cynthia, L. R. (1997) analyzed the connection between unemployment period and the related allocation of employment. A person with more access to more employment opportunities is found to have shorter unemployment period.

Jarvinen, T. & Vanttaja, M. (2001) relates the young people on how the development that took place through education and has also changed during the last decade in Finland. In the present era, it has come up that there are now more risk factors and no securities in the job market in Finland than before. At the same time, the relation between education and employment has become clearer. It has come up with the point that even folks with the maximum educational qualifications cannot be sure about getting a good in their working life, then what about individuals or person with the minimum of education. The paper explains how the world has changed in difficulties of getting jobs.

Path, N. (2002) studied that education of women occupies a major alarm amongst various method taken to improve the status of women for the resource development. It

is believed to be the main effectual weapon for bringing social change in the environment. Therefore, the plan of education is to expand efficiency in production. Yet, the status of female education has enhanced since women have started to look for employment. The study makes known that superior families send their girls for Engineering, whereas poor families choose for Arts, Science and Commerce education. Hence, those who carry out professional education have a superior chance of getting a decent job. The learner from poor families of the section is not always rationally weak in academic but stop from studies at graduate level. The economically deprived families always have to suffer according and become vulnerable to unemployment.

Peek, P. (2007) focus on the employment and unemployment that make sense in an industrialized society. The author gave a dialogue for the survival of youth and to survive, an unemployed person must have an income by hook or crook from any source. This paper focuses on the limitations and indicators of unemployment and describes the importance of motivation for getting employment and income for security which is an imperative factor which helps to capture the quality of job in developing countries.

Dawson, C., Henley, A., and Latreille. P. (2009) analyzed the motivating aspects experienced by the self-employed in the UK as a rationale for opting self-employment. Two objectives are addressed using large-scale labor force survey data in the UK. The first objective deals with the level to which the self-employed are employed out of obligation, opportunity, lifestyle decision or occupational choice. The second objective concerns with the extent to which there is diversity amongst the self-employed on the basis of the motivations for opting self-employment. Factor analysis discloses a number of dissimilar dimensions of entrepreneurship on the basis of stated motivation, but with no confirmation that being 'forced' into entrepreneurship through financial obligations are a major factor. Stimulus towards entrepreneurship is for that reason highly multidimensional. Multivariate regression analysis is employed using a method to control for self-selection into self-employment.

Khan, J.H., & Hassan, T., (2011) analyze the patterns and levels of the socio-economic problem in India in also highlighted the stage of unemployment. It finds out the link between unemployment and socio-economy of a country. The paper reveals that the level of unemployment is comparatively high in the northern parts of India and few northeastern states as compared to the southern part of India. It points towards that the level of socioeconomic lacking is high in the north-central states and finally in the northeast parts of the country. Therefore, it applies that the pattern of unemployment might have been increased mostly due to the high rate of rural unemployment, a number of families and population density, etc over the region.

Motiram, S., & Naraparaju, K. (2014) expand an amount of unemployment that takes into the ratio of unemployment in India. It establishes to realize the unemployment in India using the data from National Sample Surveys within the year of 1993-2012 on employment and unemployment. Furthermore, unemployment has come up to a greater extent among higher educated groups. The result shows that distribution of unemployment has also got worse over the period of time.

Vikash, P. (2014) refers to the unemployment problem in India as it's a serious problem as many of the educated youth are jobless. It also describes about the speed of problem due to unemployment. Therefore the paper reveals that all the educated youth whether male or female must get employment with any grade if not the problem of unemployment will create difficulties for the development of the country. Moreover, checking of population growth and family planning should be realized, whereas the entrepreneur agency should give financial help to the unemployed youth to set up startups and small-scale industries.

Uriah, O.A., Ololube, N.P., & Egbezor, D.A. (2015) aim to test the relationship between intellectual backgrounds, socio-economic status, and gender so that rectification for youth who are restless due to unemployment could get the positive development in Rivers State. The basic roles of youth issue being unemployed have implication on educational development, which tends to be linked across the world. The paper is addressed to the Nigerian government, stakeholders, and researchers.

Further analysis results establish the relationship between intellectual backgrounds, socio-economic status, and gender which in turn affects educational development.

The patterns of unemployment also help to understand the extent of the unemployment in the society and also facilitate to come up with remedial measures for the same. The reviewing of the diverse studies on patterns of unemployment reveals diverse results as employment seem like the seasonal change, (Tilak, V. R. K. 1965), seasonal pattern, (Chattopadhyay, M. 1977) access to employment opportunities determines the tenure of unemployment (Cynthia, L. R. 1997). educated unemployment (Jarvinen, T. & Vanttaja, M. 2001, Motiram, S., & Naraparaju, K. 2014, Vikash, P. 2014, Uriah, O.A., Ololube, N.P., & Egbezor, D.A. 2015, Abbott, T. 2016), type of education determines unemployment, (Path, N. 2002), e the lack of motivation for getting employment (Peek, P. 2007, Dawson, C., Henley, A., and Latreille. P. 2009), Dev, S. M., & Venkatanarayana, M. (2011), liberalization and underemployment, Shastri, R. K., Tripathi. R., & Singh. A. 2010), joblessness, working poor, growth and employment etc, (Dev, S. M., & Venkatanarayana, M. 2011), Socio economic background and rural unemployment (Khan, J.H., & Hassan, T., 2011), the relation between economic development and women's participation rates in the labor force. (Rahul, L., & Swaminathan, H. 2013),

2.5: Problem of Unemployment:

Dean. (1961) explained in his theory that social isolation out of not having a job is the feeling of being alone. People who feel socially isolated lean to separate from universal social groups because of worthlessness feeling, lack of close relationship, family. They think that they don't have a relationship with others and usually believe that others don't notice them.

Sinha, D., (1972) shows that the confidence level of the family increases with the trouble of unemployment that their family members will never get any employment opportunities in their life. It reveals that long-term unemployment may reduce a person to more loneliness and isolation within the person and from their community and society due to a lack of income that brings shame within self and it may lead to

increase the gap between members of peer groups and also from political, cultural activities.

Fineman, S. (1983) throws a light on the impact of unemployment on people hitherto relatively immune to such a happening. It focussed on what people such as professionals and managers feel like without jobs, what types of adjustment they have to make, and the legacy it leaves with them. It presents images of some of the pains as failure to master problem, stress or strain etc. and pleasures as mastery of problem, no stress, no strain of being jobless from the perspective of the 'victim' and also his near relatives and friends.

Keefe, K. (1984) outlined the scale of job-related stress and discusses its various forms in the United States. Drawing on present research, the author examines the physiological, psychological, interpersonal, and identity connected aspects of this stress. In addition, the article provides some understanding link between the unemployment, stress, and problems. These links are physiological, psychological, and interpersonal, Awareness of such links may improve prospects of providing useful social services to the growing numbers of unemployed youth in need. It may suggest as well avenues for research and social advocacy.

Sinha, R.K., & Pylee, M.V, (1986) focus on the unemployment that haunts the country. It is analyzed that there is a diversity of perspective on the extent of the problem of unemployment and also the solutions to it. Though the extent of unemployment among the educated youth is much more and it is creating more problems for the government and the society. The government from both the center and the state surrender to the demands made by the population for a solution but instead set up more institutions to worsen the problem.

Jensen, R.J. (1989) relates the time spent searching for a new or better job. According to the author, when the depression hit, workers voluntarily quit their jobs only one third as often as in 1929, and youth stayed in school longer, so the frictional rate fell sharply. The prevailing view among economists today is that frictional unemployment, although often painful, was on the whole desirable because it made individual income,

company profits, and the gross national product higher by allowing employer's needs and workers talents to be better matched. The author suggests that frictional unemployment is like divorce. The short-term effects are unpleasant, but it makes for better long-term relationships.

Weich, S., & Lewis, G. (1998), attempt to establish if youths who are too poor and suffering from joblessness increase the possibility of common mental disorders in them. The paper reveals that youth unemployment increased the mental confusion of a common man. Financial damage makes the youth more vulnerable to fall into the prey of risks, poverty, and unemployment.

Bhagat, R. (2002) in this article brings up that the people of Manipur are in a mid of diverse forms of a problem with no economic growth, no infrastructure, no electricity, and no network communication where people have nothing but to depend on government jobs for a living. The paper reveals that drugs are liberally available in all corners hence it did not take the unemployed youth too long to start experimenting with the drugs and slowly reducing to an addict to the same. The paper also finds that poverty and unemployment are the two core issues motivating women to take to commercial sex.

Gould, E.D., Weinberg, B.A, & Mustard, D.B. (2002) examines the relationship between labor market conditions for unskilled positions held by less educated men. The authors find out that higher unemployment is related to increased crime rates between 1979 and 1997.

Shastri, R. K., Tripathi. R., & Singh. A. (2010) refers to the elimination of government incentives. There are lots of literature in which it explains that trade is good for economic growth and in turn, it is also good for reducing poverty elevation. Higher trade has mainly been related to higher employment but lower wages. The study has examined the changes in the employment scenario of how trade liberalization would help within India for employment.

Dev, S. M., & Venkatanarayana, M. (2011) holds that augment of a number of unemployed youth appear to be one of the sources of the future economic plunge in

India. Though the increase of school and college enrolment rates is elevated, the quantity of youth in the labor force and in the market has been failing. Therefore, the crisis of youth unemployment and underemployment would stay as a grave policy issue for many more years to come in India. It examines the trends unemployment, joblessness, working poor, growth and employment etc.

Khan, M. I., (2011) analyzed the fact that Manipur has no income to stay alive on its own. As a result, Manipur's economy is seriously affected by the government as even the employees do not get their monthly wages in time and where they get once in four or five months. The unemployment rate has increased and unemployed educated youths are soaring up due to frustration. Consequently, the unemployed youths have started indulging in crimes such as seizing of vehicles at gunpoint, kidnapping, etc. Moreover, the socio-economic circumstances have forced the insurgency groups to break up into factions that began to get a monetary benefit from the issues which are completely unrelated to their motto.

Alan, B. K., & and Maleckova, J. (2013) indicates that Palestinian suicide bombers are likely from well educated qualified youth but from a family that lives in a poverty. The author even explains that similarly, members of the Israeli Jewish underground who terrorized Palestinian resident in the past 1970s and early 1980s were tremendously well educated. It has also indicated that poverty in some way may affect terrorism. On the other side, the terrorist organizations may prefer well-educated youth who are unemployed than illiterate youth so that it fit into a strange situation to be successful. Therefore, according to the author, employment should not be partial so that the youth can be saved from the attractions of terrorist activities.

Ifeakachukwu, P. (2013) examined the relationship between unemployment rate and productivity growth in Nigeria for the period 1986 to 2010. The study used co-integration and error correction model approach. Based on the study recommendation, there is still the need for government to take urgent steps against the rising unemployment rate because unemployment is a major obstacle to social progress and results in a waste of trained manpower.

Majumder, R., & Mukherjee, D. (2013) explains how the economic growth depends on the contribution of youth. The rise of educated youth unemployment is giving birth to many social issues with full of tension in terms of conflict among the society and turning into a nightmare among the society. In this article, it mainly focuses on the issue of education that includes skill development and brings uncertainties among youth in India.

Nichols, A., Mitchell, J., & Lindner, L. (2013) gives evidence on far-reaching negative consequences of job loss is clear. It gives an idea that a job can lead to losses of income in the short run, permanently lower wages, and result in worse mental and physical health and higher mortality rates. Further, parental job loss hampers children's educational progress and lowers their future earnings. The link between longer duration of unemployment and worse consequences is more tenuous. Lower wages and lifetime incomes are associated with longer periods of unemployment, but the reason for the decreasing earnings prospects is not clear. In domains where we might expect to see strong evidence, such as mental health outcomes, the evidence is murky at best.

Osemengbe, O. (2013) purpose of this paper is to look into the causes, effects, and solutions to youth unemployment problems in Nigeria. The rate at which unemployed graduates roam the street after the National Youth Service constitutes social malice to the country as a whole. The findings revealed that unemployment in Nigeria particularly among the youths has created tension and hatred between the haves and have not, leading to communal clashes and the rise of such groups such as Boko Haram, Niger Delta Militant, together with armed robbery, prostitution and child trafficking constituting hiccups to the security of lives and properties. Also, the findings revealed that unemployment in Nigeria is outsized than earlier from 2010 with 21.1%, 2011 with 23.9% 2011 to 2013 with the rise of 16%.

Rahul, L., & Swaminathan, H. (2013), states that India has experienced rapid economic growth. They explore questions using state-level employment data. It argued that shifts in the economy, changing the influence of income and substitution effects to

which they find a significant relationship between the level of economic development and women's participation rates in the labor force. It suggests that growth by itself is not sufficient to increase women's economic activity, but the dynamics of growth matters. The answer of this paper is important to help the policies to improve women's labor force participation rate. Hence, India can take complete advantage of its future demographic dividend.

Uddin, P. S. O., & Uddin, O. O. (2013) focused on the rate at which unemployed youth roam around in the avenues of the street. The result of the study revealed that in Nigeria unemployment among youths has caused major problems which have created tension between the haves and have not which eventually lead to communal clashes among them. Due to the issues among the communities of society, there is the rise of a group like Boko Haram, Niger Delta Militant, and there is a rise in cases of armed robbery, prostitution and child trafficking. It made known through the paper that unemployment in Nigeria is larger than before from 2010 with 21.1%, 2011 with 23.9% 2011 to 2013 with the rise of 16%.

Cooper, D. (2014), analyzes the effect of unemployment duration on an individual's future earnings and other outcomes. The results show a negative relationship between a worker's most recent unemployment spell in the current earnings. Unemployment spells a negatively impact on future homeownership. The finding implies that the consequences of the recent spike in unemployment duration could affect more than individuals expected lifetime earnings.

Bhebhe, Nair, Zororom, Sifile, Desderio (2015) focus on the effects of educated youth unemployment in the African continent with specific reference to Zimbabwe's condition. It reviews that when it comes to educated youth unemployment, Zimbabwe is a victim of the success of its education. Since independence in 1980, there have been increases in the number of educated youth who have a degree like the graduates, diplomas, and degrees from schools, colleges and universities to flood the market. It reveals that most of the unemployed educated youths are also finding it difficult to move on to the next stages of getting married, starting their own families, moving out

of the family home and be independent of parental support. Whereas some female educated youths find that their age mates cannot marry them because of unemployment. Therefore, they end up going out with a married older man who has money and this spread of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS while it also disrupts marriages.

Moinak, M. (2015) examines how and why there are youth unemployment and its impact on government policies in India. The study discovers that employment crisis in India is due to the economic crisis, mismatch of job market result into a growth of unemployment.

Gomathi, V. & Neela, M. (2016) in the paper talks about quantity of problems faced at present by the Indians as the crisis of youth unemployment in the present situation. It explains the number of unemployed youths in the country has reached to an alarming proportion. Approximately, 600 million in India are below the age of 25 and roughly 40% of the Indian population is between 13 to 35 years. Therefore, this paper suggests that population of youth should be checked if not the youth in India will not be on right track. The problem may come up with the competition for youth unemployment, lack of job skills and skill-based jobs.

Mansingh, J.P., & Legesse. W. (2016) states that youth unemployed after getting employment will bring improvement, hence it need to be done at the earliest as unemployment has various negative effects on the society. It indicates that youth being unemployed are more likely to abuse drugs and it encourages the growth of crime and violence in societies. Unemployment issue has driven many young women and girls into sex work in Africa as unemployment leads to a painful life that forces a person into a low character.

The study of the different literature on the problem of unemployment in different societies reveals that it is having diverse impact on society affecting different aspects of the society as social isolation, more loneliness (Dean, 1961, Sinha, 1972, Fineman, 1983), brings pains as failure to master problem, have stress or strain etc. (Fineman, 1983, Keefe, 1984), government setup more institutions to worsen the problem, (Sinha

& Pylee, 1986), lack of economic growth, absence of infrastructure, lack of electricity, and nonexistence of network communication, have nothing but to depend on government jobs for living, (Bhagat, 2002), liberalization and underemployment, Shastri, Tripathi & Singh, 2010), joblessness, working poor, growth and employment etc, (Dev & Venkatanarayana, 2011), increased crime rates, (Gould, Weinberg, Mustard 2002), indulging in crimes such as seizing of vehicles at gun point, kidnapping, etc. (Khan, 2011), terrorist organizations may prefer well educated youth who are unemployed than illiterate youth so that it fit into a strange situation to be successful, (Alan & Maleckova 2013), unemployment is a major obstacle to social progress, (Ifeakachukwu, 2013), lack of skill development, (Majumder & Mukherjee, 2013), parental as jobless leads to hampers children's educational progress, (Nichols & Lindner 2013), relation between economic development and women's participation rates in the labour force. (Rahul % Swaminathan, 2013), unemployed graduates roam around the street and created tension between the haves and have not, (Osemengbe, 2013, unemployment problem (Vikash, 2014), Gomathi & Neela, 2016), disrupts marriages for educated youth, (Bhebhe, Nair, Zororom, Sifile, Desderio, 2015), economic crisis, (Moinak, 2015), abuse of drugs and the growth of crime and violence in societies,(Mansingh and Legesse 2016).

2.6: Causes of Unemployment:

Many factors have come up from different studies conducted in different parts of the world, contributing to the causes of unemployment among the educated youth. The major causes contributing to the unemployment is the imbalance of supply and demand of the educated human resource. The growth of the educated number of youth does not match the number of employment that comes in the state. The major causes which have been responsible for the widespread unemployment according to P. S. O. Uddin and Osemengbe, (2013) Thomas Janoski, (2014), Kimberly Amadeo (2016) can be spelt out as rapid population growth, limited land, seasonal agriculture, decline of cottage industries, defective education, educated unemployment, slow growth of industrialisation, defective planning, immobility of labour, corruption.

When we look into the different causes of unemployment different studies throughout diverse societies have revealed poles apart reasons, hence a proper understanding of the status and impact of this social problem demands an in-depth analysis of its causes.

The diverse studies on unemployment in different societies reveals dissimilar causes of this crisis, it is because on different reasons as revealed in the following studies as the education, economy, communication skill, industrialization etc.

Carnoy, M. (1987) explain that the solution to India's problem of unemployment is extremely complicated. The studies focus on the employment and unemployment of university graduates in a period of Indian history marked by rapidly expanding enrolment in higher education. The author explains high unemployment for educated youth is rooted in an economy. The analyses show that unemployment among university graduates is very high and that the waiting time to get the first job, especially when this high unemployment rate is taken into account, is long.

Sinha, L.P. (1987) highlighted the development that cannot be brought any positive changes because of corruption and insurgency especially in the North East State of India.

Holte, F. C. (1988) holds that the purposes are to draw more attention to the certain ideas about what can it cause unemployment and contribute to the analyses which are carried out on this subject in the Central Bureau of Statistics. The papers contain a presentation of the basic elements of the theory of Keynesian and classical unemployment and some further developments.

Mali (1989) identified in northeast region the rapid growth of population, slow industrial growth, traditional agricultural practice; poor growths of economy, increase in educational facilities, immobility of labor force, attitude of the people are the main causes of unemployment in the

Mandal, R.K., & Ali, A., (2000), in northeast region, attempts to analyze the barrier in realizing the development of entrepreneurs and where it tries to find out the channel for encouraging the unemployed youth in the state. The paper feels that the region of

northeast is not skilled whereas the speed of development of entrepreneurs in the region is not reasonable because of the problem. The problem includes lack of development in infrastructure, unfavorable law, and order, lacking the support of the financial institution, lack of skills, poor socio-economic and cultural set up etc.

Gray, K. (2001) shared that worldwide a paradox is hindering economic growth. Many nations have severe shortages of technicians concurrent with high rates of underemployed among four-year college graduates. The fundamental causes are labor market/social misconceptions by policy makers, youth, and parents regarding the global high skills/high wage labor market.

International Labour organization (2006) report on today's youth that represents a group with serious vulnerabilities in the world of work. The main theme of this article is explaining the report of employment growth and increasing unemployment, underemployment and disillusionment that have hit young people the hardest. As a result, today's youth are faced with a growing deficit of decent work opportunities and high levels of economic and social uncertainty. It gives a clear data that there is a proven link between youth and unemployment.

Oster, A. & Agell, A. (2007) in their study in 1990 in Sweden establish that the popular perception that unemployment is related to crime is totally wrong as there is no evidence that youth's unemployment matters for crime but the unbalanced life of youth's parents and families the consequent of which is visible in the life chosen by their children leading them to be a victim of unemployment.

Singha, K., (2009) relates to the unemployment situation of Nagaland that has a weak industrial sector and bulk of educated population being dependent on the service sector. Though the universities are producing a huge number of passed out youth, employment opportunities are limited. It finds out that there is no balance between the supply of workers and the demand for their services. This book writes about the open unemployment that occurs as educated youths are in search of a job, but no opportunity for the youth to work.

Awogbenle, A. C., & Iwuamadi, K.C. (2010) emphasized on the efforts and the plan to promote employment and creation of job opportunity for the youth. Entrepreneurship had increased and it's been accepted as an important means and a valuable additional strategy to create jobs and improve livelihoods. Unfortunately, problems of unemployment as experienced by the educated youths have become more pathetic. The aim of this paper is to examine the constraints that hinder young people and entrepreneurial training programmes as a short-term intervention mechanism. The paper finds out that the performance of successful youth development programme cannot be satisfied without finding a fund for the trainees. It points out that empowerment is not complete without a corresponding sufficient funding provision for the trained manpower. It also specifies that creation of entrepreneurship development centers in the country is to ease poverty then there will be a need to ensure that soft loans are easily reached by the people within a reasonable time frame.

Adil, H.M. (2011) studied the pertinent theories of unemployment that are rationally developed and established by economists that stand for various schools of economic thought like Keynesian and the classical schools of political economy. Hence these theories are employed to develop some essential public policies that can be used to diminish the unemployment rate. The paper establishes that there are variables for mounting the level of employment. These variables are opportunities of high sales and growth, state of cheap loans for project, amplification in private and public investments, improved skills for workers, upgrading in technological growth, dropping tax, accessibility of competitive entrepreneurs, continuous enlargement in productivity, the decline of prices such as oil, and finally the provision of job information. These variables indicate that governments can play a major role in increasing the level of employment.

Kengoo, K.Z. (2012) narrated the condition of providing education in Manipur which is far behind to get into the practicing global educational technology that leads to socio-economic development. But instead, the state witnessed the high rate of educated unemployed youths due to indifferent skills attained by the educated youths. The educated unemployed youths among the two major sections in the state have

unequal opportunity, where the dominant Manipuri (Meiteis) group had the advanced scope while the minorities (Tribals) are struggling to get their share with special reference to the root causes. Politically, socially and economically dominant group handled most of the state's administrations and divert minimally to the tribal's cause. This article underlined the system of providing education, the procedure for the recruitment of employee and it's allied sectors that have been polluted by power, corruption, and bribe, while transparent, fairness and merits are fog in the activities of the state departments. Besides, competition and development through the techniques of educational technology are unfamiliar in the state.

Anurag, R (2013) states that the major problem of India is unemployment. The author relates to the olden days that most people lived in the rural areas and depended on agriculture and cottage industries. But industrial civilization brought about a change in the situation. It introduced machines, and as a single machine can do the work of many men, it naturally threw many persons out of employment. No doubt, this industrial civilization has greatly increased the wants off and opened up many new opportunities for employment. But this increase in scope for employment has not been able to absorb the men discharged.

European Youth Forum (2013) identifies the main causes of youth unemployment by the Youth forum including inequalities on the labor market, a lack of provision of services to young people, and the privatization of education. It also discusses the need to eradicate discrimination against young people.

Jha. A.K. (2013) speaks that the seven states of Northeast India have so far been powerless to keep speed with the growth happening in the country. Though the government provides fund every year for the development of infrastructure and other areas, the progress has not been up to the expectation. The diverse topography, climatic conditions, language and ethnicity of the region bring along developmental challenges. The challenges like infrastructure deficit particularly connectivity in all forms is common to the region. Industrially, the NE regions need efforts for infrastructure as infrastructure is unavailable despite being capable of rich resources. If

resources are tied up together practically by encouraging micro level, small-scale industries, rural entrepreneurship and integrating it with the local as well as international markets, there is potential to generate employment and guarantee better living conditions for NE people as well as for unemployed youths. Thus, promoting an entrepreneurial attitude, the government supports through available schemes and making possible of an entrepreneurial system is necessary. Consequently, NER has the potential to convert itself into a hub of entrepreneurship that will be gainful for unemployed youth. Therefore efforts in this track need to be arranged together with full support from the Government, credit agencies along with the participation of the local community to ensure development with impartiality for the NER to allow a run free into the potential of its human and natural resources.

Laskar, A.H., (2013) clarify that Youth is the future of a country. It analyzed that the development signifies the growth of the country. Hence, educating and training the youth and cheering them for entrepreneurship is a big mode of recovering the economy according to the author. It suggests that supply of entrepreneurs is an essential condition that is necessary for industrial and economic development as its benefits in the establishment of job opportunities. Northeast India is still economically weak as compared to other states of India and the main reason is the lack of a proper ecosystem for the creation of quality entrepreneurship development. Therefore, a huge number of youth from a different division of youth today is unemployed especially in the north-eastern regions of India.

Raj, K.N. (2014) gives a clear image that problems of job opportunities in India are difficult as it can be marked out to a number of factors, such as growth of population, the nature and pattern of employment in agriculture (still the main source of livelihood), and the developments of the last half-century. Broadly speaking, three problems are usually identified in this article. First is the problem of partial unemployment in the economy. Secondly, there is the problem of very low productivity. And thirdly, there is the full, continuous, and open unemployment of a part of the available working force.

Abbott, T. (2016) points out that young educated youth are affected by unemployment and with the increase of 50% in some countries. The author has rightly pointed out that youth unemployment is an ambush for Europe and the issue of unemployment should be addressed as soon as possible. The paper establishes the lack of transparency that is functioning in the welfare system leading to the crisis. Therefore, the system has to be implemented again as there is still more youth to come and amplify the problem.

Batu, M. M. (2016) focus that youth unemployment is one of the most critical issues at global level. This paper deals with identifying the factors responsible for youth unemployment. The study shows that youth unemployment is highly related with the regional location, sex, marital status, and education. The analysis also shows youths' dream to create their own job is constrained highly by a shortage of finance and lack of workplace. Therefore the government needs to challenges for future intervention.

Hence after reviewing the literature on causes of unemployment in different societies it is found that as unemployment is not a homogeneous problem its cause are also diverse starting from economy, (Carnoy, 1987), corruption and insurgency, (Sinha, 1987), the rapid growth of population, slow industrial growth, traditional agricultural practice; poor growths of economy, increase in educational facilities, (Mali, 1989, Raj, 2014) lack of infrastructure, unfavourable law and order, lacking support of financial institution, lack of skills, poor socio economic and cultural set up etc. (Mandal, & Ali, 2000), severe shortages of technicians (Gray, 2001), unemployment relation to crime is totally wrong as there is no evidence that youth's unemployment matters for crime but the unbalanced life of youth's parents and families, (Oster, & Agell, A. 2007), weak industrial sector and bulk of educated population being dependent on the service sector, (Singha, 2009), lack of entrepreneurial training programmes, (Awogbenle, & Iwuamadi, 2010), high sales and growth, state of cheap loans for project, amplification in private and public investments, improved skills for workers, upgrading in technological growth, (Adil, 2011), less advanced status of the tribal population, politically, socially and economically, (Kengoo, 2012), introduction of machines in agriculture and cottage industries, (Anurag, 2013), lack of services to young people (European Youth Forum, 2013), no infrastructure, no proper connectivity,

encouraging micro level, small scale industries, rural entrepreneurship, (Jha, 2013), entrepreneurs is an essential condition that is necessary for industrial and economic development, (Laskar, 2013), lack of transparency Abbott, 2016), regional location, sex, marital status and education, creating own job is constrained highly by shortage of finance and lack of work place, (Batu, 2016).

2.7: Policy:

Gainsbrugh, M.R. (1963) gives a clear shortcut that the main disturbing problems that are economy is encountering are the high rate of unemployment among youths. It made the readers understand that the grassroots program surveying and prospective job openings, intensive training programs for young job seekers and the knowledge about the extent of the crisis helps to address the issue in the study area.

Nair, P.A. (1968) examines the demand for employment has affected more in the market of Bombay. It was suggested to have more registration in the Employment Exchange with details of the youth in Bombay. The significant role of the paper proposed by the study comprises of expansion of job-orientation and advance to education.

Gupta, S.P. (1990) in this study focus on economic growth and also pointed out the necessity to lessen the size of the gender issue in the labor force whereas the paper brings the need to produce more jobs in the round of higher level of socio-economic growth.

Mali, D.D., (1997) examines that North Eastern Council (NEC) has initiated an inclusive Entrepreneurial Development Programmes (EDPs) in collaboration with Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and has set up 1000 entrepreneurs per year for the seventh Five Year Plan period (1985 – 90). It also gives a picture that the expenditure on such EDPs was jointly borne by NEC and IDBI and also in some case by NEC and respective state.

Visaria, P. (1998) represents a contribution to the ILO's Action Programme on Youth Unemployment being undertaken in the 1996-97 which comprises of country case

studies from all over the world regarding the youth unemployment crisis. The findings disclose the reasons for rising unemployment among the youth which is because of lack of training, population growth, and mortality decline, developing of education and slow growth of the economy. Therefore, the authorities have tried to introduce vocational education at the school level; but the college education has generally continued on the traditional outline.

Spenser, J. & Pruss, A. (2000) emphasis on Self Employment that is factually a way of life, not just a way of working. It has described how individuals become self-employed through diverse channels and for a different grounds and those who understand the differences and understand how they choose the part they are on. It has also identified that the most common background that motivated the engagement in self-employment is family culture.

Eekelen, W.V., De Luca, L., & Ismail, N. (2001) reviews the employment situation of Egypt's youth and aim to improve the services of employment perspective through human resource development, direct job, and the introduction of self-employment opportunities through small-scale industries. The paper highlighted the struggle against the curse of youth unemployment in Egypt and elsewhere.

O'Higgins, N. (2001) discusses in depth about the youth unemployment problem and observes the various policy responses to it that include education and training. It highlights the need for adequate labor market information, policy monitoring, and programme evaluation to help with more and better quality jobs for educated young people.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2001) sets out a possible answer to youth problem. The positive outcome can carry through young people playing a full role in society, promoting entrepreneurship for job creation, improvement, and economic flexibility.

Cheong, L.Y. (2002) refers about the careers and guidance support provided by the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups that the Government, the private and the non-governmental organizations should work together through taking an active role to

solve the unemployment issue of the educated youth. This article describes how a nongovernment organization can play a role in improving the condition by pushing the communication among the Government, the private sector, and the non-governmental agencies.

Leung, S., Mai, E.M., Yin, S, Kin, W. (2002) stressed on assisting young people in their career development is an imperative mission for youth workers and educators. This article scrutinizes three career development theories, and suggests a number of career intervention strategies and measures based on these theories, to facilitate young people to map their lives and careers. It also discusses a number of developments related to youth employment, as our economy grow to be more global in the information age.

Worth, S. (2002) studied the drop out student's outlook towards the nonstandard work and find that careers education needs to be more coherently addressing the flexible employment prospects for young people and pay meticulous attention to groups who are shown to face employability troubles when they leave school.

Murty, S. (2003) elucidates on the complete employment that is the most imperative objective of planned development and macroeconomic policies, which by design help the other objectives of economic growth and poverty alleviation. The author centers on the requirement for redefining and reconsidering the crisis of employment and connected important aspect such as planning, organizing, dynamics of computerization, industrial growth, manpower supply and demand etc.

Rosas, G. & Rossignotti, G., (2008) seeks to respond to the need to have of a framework for the development of National Action Plans on youth employment in all the countries. The book shows that youth employment problems cannot be tackled through isolated interventions. Rather, it requires a sustained and concern action by a leader over a selection of policy areas. Participation among all and dialogues are a necessary form to modify the problem of youth for employment.

European Youth Forum. (2010) attend to youth poverty not only as a matter of capital but also as a matter of want for of opportunities for youth. It confers that poverty

restricts youths from achieving their full potential and self-sufficiency that negatively shape their health, education and their general well-being. This Policy paper focuses on the poverty situation in Europe and on certain especially vulnerable phases of a young person's life, which are, in particular, verified to expose them to the hazards of poverty and social exclusion. The European Youth Forum believes that this is correlated with the odd transitional character of youth: the transition from childhood to adulthood, from education to the labor market, from living with the family to running a household on their own.

Singh, E.N., (2010) throws a light on small-scale industries by reminding that “you are an entrepreneur” when you don’t have a job. The author raises a question by jotting down what is entrepreneurship? Who are entrepreneurs? How are they different from non-entrepreneurs? Drawing from various studies, this book gives an answer as for why people choose entrepreneurial careers.

Kibru, M. (2012) analyzed that unemployment had carried on becoming serious social problems in Ethiopia. The study finds out that there are different strategies and policies that have been introduced to encourage youth by the government for employment. But the youth still encounter the problem of unemployment though the policy is introduced. The employment in Ethiopia are generally found to be weak and pathetic whereas the weakness is characterized by lack of social dialogue among institutions.

European Youth Forum. (2013) had advised a set of actions, based on the principles of youth rights and equality to tackle the youth unemployment that is threatening the stability and future of Europe as a voluntary mentorship scheme; the youth guarantee provision, internships, permanent and stable jobs to young people etc.

Mitra, A., & Verick, S. (2013) pointed out an Indian perspective for generating more jobs for young educated people. In this paper, they present a detailed summary of youth employment and unemployment in India. It shows that educated young Indians face major obstacle because of poverty and low capital. According to the report from rural and urban areas, young males are usually employed in casual jobs, while the

female tends to be self-employed. Though a large number of rural women are employed in agriculture whereas rural males in the nonfarm sector. Therefore, the paper raises the need for employment opportunities for both in rural and urban youths. The skills development is the key plan and should increase by more comprehensive programmes that aim to elevate the skills required to get employment by the main vulnerable and disadvantaged youth.

Osemengbe, O. (2013) suggests that government should generate a labor market for the youth that will work better for employment. Recommendation of the government should invest heavily in education whereas skills development and training should be placed for the youth to become self-reliant instead of seeking job everywhere.

Ilchman, W.F. (2014) shared the problems of youth unemployment are not touched by policies that are made by the Government of India. It through a light on the present policies explains their level of understanding of the extent of the crisis. By type of understanding, the author means that the policies depend on what the problem is, what to adopt and which directions of change. If the change of the status of unemployment should take place, then the pattern of the policies should also change. Dividing the people on the basis of region, age, sex will encourage more misunderstanding.

Nwagwu, E. J. (2014) shared that majority of Nigerian population are in poverty and seem to have failed the social contract with the people. Due to an increase of more rate of unemployment among the youth, the fall has increased. The study sets out to investigate the link between unemployment, poverty, and insecurity of lives in the country. The paper revealed that there is a need for a new reform in the areas of skill gaining centers, agricultural development scheme for creation of employment opportunities.

The study of the different policies adopted in different parts of the globe to address the crisis of unemployment reveals that as the causes, problem, pattern and impact of unemployment is different the policies and remedial measures to address the crisis is also diverse in different places, as intensive training programs for young job Gainsbrugh, M.R. (1963), more registration in the Employment Exchange with details

of the youth Nair, P.A. (1968), positive political influence, Singh, H. (1985), lessen the size of gender issue in the labour, Gupta, S.P. (1990), Entrepreneurial Development Programmes, (Mali, D.D., 1997, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2001, Singh, E.N., 2010)) vocational education, skills development programs at the school level, (Visaria, P. 1998, Mitra, A., & Verick, S. 2013, Nwagwu, E. J. 2014), Self Employment, (Spenser, J. & Pruss, A. 2000, Eekelen, W.V., De Luca, L., & Ismail, N. 2001), adequate labour market information, policy monitoring and programme evaluation, (O'Higgins, N. 2001, Osemengbe, O. 2013), careers and guidance support and education to youth, (Cheong, L.Y. 2002, Leung, S., Mai, E.M., Yin, S, Kin,W. 2002, Worth, S. 2002), planning, organising, dynamics of computerisation, industrial growth, manpower supply and demand, (Murty, S. 2003), sustained and concerned action by a leader over a selection of policy areas through participation among all and dialogues, (Rosas, G. & Rossignotti, G., 2008), poverty elevation, (European Youth Forum, 2010), social dialogue among institutions, (Kibru, M. 2012), voluntary mentorship scheme; the youth guarantee provision, internships, permanent and stable jobs to young people, (European Youth Forum, 2013), all encompassing policy, (Ilchman, W.F. 2014).