IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Trends And Pattern Of Youth Unemployment In India: An Analysis

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Abstract

The concept of unemployment is very negative term for the society, this unemployment problem play pivotal role in all Indian state the present try to find out root cause of unemployment the term youth unemployment is modern phenomena this study define first trends and pattern of youth unemployment in Odisha and sectoral generating the unemployment in Odisha, second, the study show that the cause and consequences of unemployment in Odisha and why youth unemployment increased rapidly in Odisha it is also try to find out the why the agriculture production and labour force participation decrease day by day ,another important aspect pointed out the male rural youth unemployment increase in comparison to urban unemployment. The unemployment is increase because of the rapid growth of population and poverty and unskilled education, etc. This present paper aims to examine the sweep and patterns of youth unemployment in Odisha. The present research paper explains that, it is assertive to know the overall joblessness rate trends in Odisha. Because it will not only help to compare with the youth unemployment rate trends, but also it will provide a proper direction for explaining the reasons and determinants of youth unemployment in Odisha. The sectoral rural and urban youth unemployment trends and its pattern by demographic (age and sex), and socio-economic (by caste and income groups), and by level of education is explained in this research paper

Keywords: Agriculture, Education, Poverty, Rural, Urban, and Unemployment

1. Introduction:

The Indian state Odisha is situated on the north eastern coast of the country. The neighbouring state of Odisha is Bihar west Bengal north Madhya Pradesh Andhra Pradesh east coast region and the Jharkhand Chhattisgarh there are a lot of land mark in Odisha but some place represents in international level like puri Jagnnath temple and Chandpur DRDO etc. Odisha is divided in 30 district Bhubaneswar is the capital of the state there are 34 government department and its 155707sq km area. As per 2011 census Odisha population is 4.19.74218. The literacy rate of Odisha as per 2011 census is 72.9 percent and its rural literacy rate is 70.2 percent whereas urban areas is 85.7 percent if we compare the literacy rate male are

more literate in comparison to female. According to Khordad on the other hand the compression between rural and urban literacy rate in Odisha urban area is high literacy in compression to rural area out of 30 districts the highest literacy rate in rural area notified in the district of jagatsinghpur, 86.51 percent, whereas Khordad is highest literacy in urban area 91 percent. Odisha is agriculture-based state, people in rural area mainly focus in agriculture sector and agriculture is main source of income all the activity depends upon agriculture It is estimated that the number of educated unemployment youth are increased day by day according to 2011 census unemployment position in the state around 9.48 lakhs in order to pull of the objective of eradication of poverty and unemployment and wage employment programme have been launched but it was not impact.

2. Research Gap:

The above review of studies enables us to understand the trends and patterns of employment in India. It also helps to identify the broad sectoral employment trends and determinants of labour force participation decision of higher than that of overall unemployment in India. In this context, it is assumptive to know that why youth joblessness is high in India. Furthermore, though most of the existing literature explains that youths are mostly found in Agriculture sector in India. They tend to fail in explaining the future trends of youth employment. As mechanization in agriculture sector is growing at a rapid rate, it is going to produce the job opportunities for many low-skilled youths. Similarly, the growing capital intensity in manufacturing sector will have negative strike on employment advancement in this sector. It is significant to identify the sectors that could generate youth employment in the coming years. that determine youths Labour Force Participation (LFP) decision. This study allows to cover these research gaps by doing an empirical study in Odisha State.

3. Significance:

The present study will signify both the government and private sector to reduce the youth unemployment in Odisha. This paper will help the youth unemployment and to reduce their mental and physical problem in Odisha , the youth unemployment is directly or indirectly impact on socio-economy and political problem in India .due to youth unemployment the crime and corruption domestic violence etc, increased day by day so that this study is more significance the student researcher academician and government to overcome youth unemployment in India and other state.

4. Source of Data:

This study is based on the secondary source. The source of secondary data includes National Sample Survey, five -year plan data and Odisha government survey report. The unit level data collected by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) is used for calculate employment and unemployment statistics

5. Methodology:

The study has been carried out with the help of both historical and analytical source the present work based only secondary data which include NNS data in various round and survey report, article, book, journal, news report and web source its special focus on survey report in government data.

6. Result and Discussion

6.1 Unemployment Trends in Odisha

The overall unemployment rate in Odisha is showing a cyclical trend (See Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1). The overall unemployment rate (based on UPSS) was quite low (about 3 per cent) during 1983, which was almost constant until 1999- 2000. But, during 2004-05, it increased to 10 per cent. However, it came down to about 2 per cent during 2011-12. The trends of unemployment rate based on the Current Daily Status (CDS) is also show a similar trend, but the unemployment rate figures of CDS are higher as compared to that of the UPSS figures. The youth (age group 15 to 29 years) unemployment rate in Odisha is showing a cyclical trend (See Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1), The youth unemployment rate (based on UPSS) was about 6.4 per cent during 1983. It increased to 20 per cent during 2004-05, but came down to about 5.6 per cent during 2011-12. Similarly, the youth unemployment rate (based on CDS) was about 17 per cent during 1983, which increased to 28 per cent during 2004-05, and came down to about 14 per cent during 2011-12 (see both Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1)

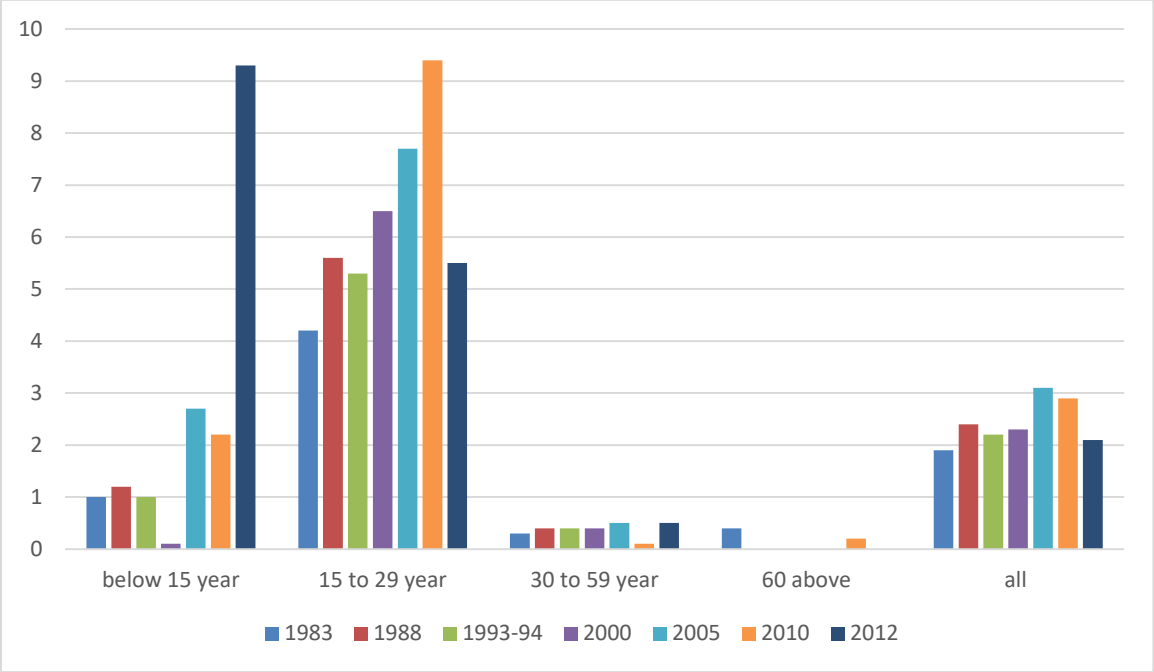
Table-6.1: Unemployment Rate in Odisha (Overall)

	Age group	1983	1988	1994	1999	2004-5	2010	2011-12
UPSS	Below 15 year	3.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	3.4	1.1	6.4
	15 to 29 year	6.4	11.3	8.6	9.6	20.2	10.3	5.6
	30 to 59 year	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	4.1	0.1	0.6
	60 above	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0
	All ages	3.0	4.9	3.4	3.3	10.0	3.1	2.1
CDS	Below 15 year	10.5	11.0	4.5	14.0	12.4	9.0	15.0
	15 to 29	17.0	19.5	15.6	16.2	28.0	18.2	14.0
	30 to 59	8.4	5.4	44.9	5.3	6.7	4.0	4.5
	60 above	8.1	0.6	4.0	3.4	3.6	2.3	6.5
	Total	11.7	10.9	8.8	8.7	14.8	8.6	7.4

Source: Authors' Estimate from NSS unit level data various rounds

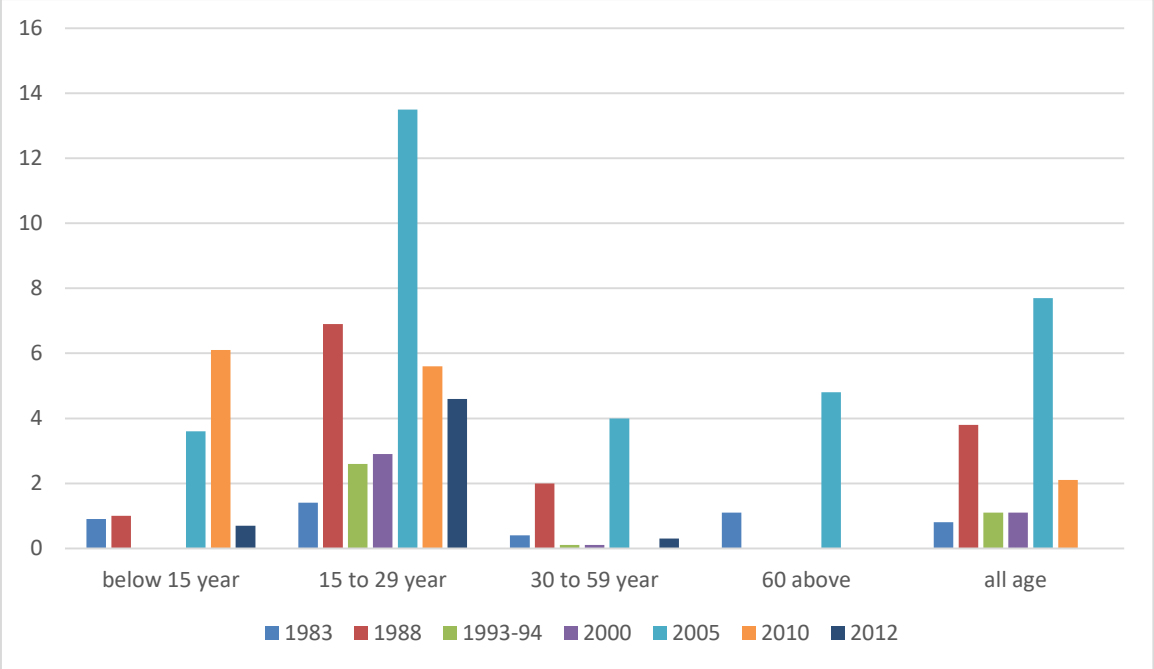
From the comparison of unemployment rate among male and female, it is revealed that overall unemployment rate of male is expensively than that of females in Odisha. This is also observed in the case of youths in Odisha. Both UPSS (see Figure 6.2 and 1.3) and CDS (see Figure 6.4 and 6.5) employment status show that the unemployment rate of male is higher than female unemployment rate.

Figure 6.1: Male Unemployment rate (UPSS) in Odisha, 1983-2012



Source: Plotted using the estimates of NSS unit level data various round

Figure 6.2: Female Unemployment rate (UPSS) in Odisha, 1983-2012



Source: Plotted using the estimates of NSS unit level data various rounds

6.2 **Unemployment Trends in Rural Odisha**

In rural Odisha, unemployment rate has increased during 1983 and 2011-12 (See Table 6.2). The rate of CDS unemployment is about ten times than UPSS unemployment in rural Odisha. The rate of unemployment among youths is higher than other age groups in rural Odisha According to the studies like Ellowood, 1982; Arulampalam, Gegg & Gregory 2001; O' Higgins, 2001); ILO, 2006; and Hou, 2010, this is due to low level of rural wages. Whereas, the studies like Korenman & Neumark, 1997 & 2000; Krishna, 1984; and Gupta, 1990 argues that this high unemployment in rural areas is due to rapid growth of rural population. Furthermore, the studies like claim that rural unemployment is high due to lack of job facility in rural areas. This is mainly due to the growth of mechanization in agriculture sector that limits the

employment opportunities and arise the unemployment problem in non-manufacturing sectors in rural Odisha

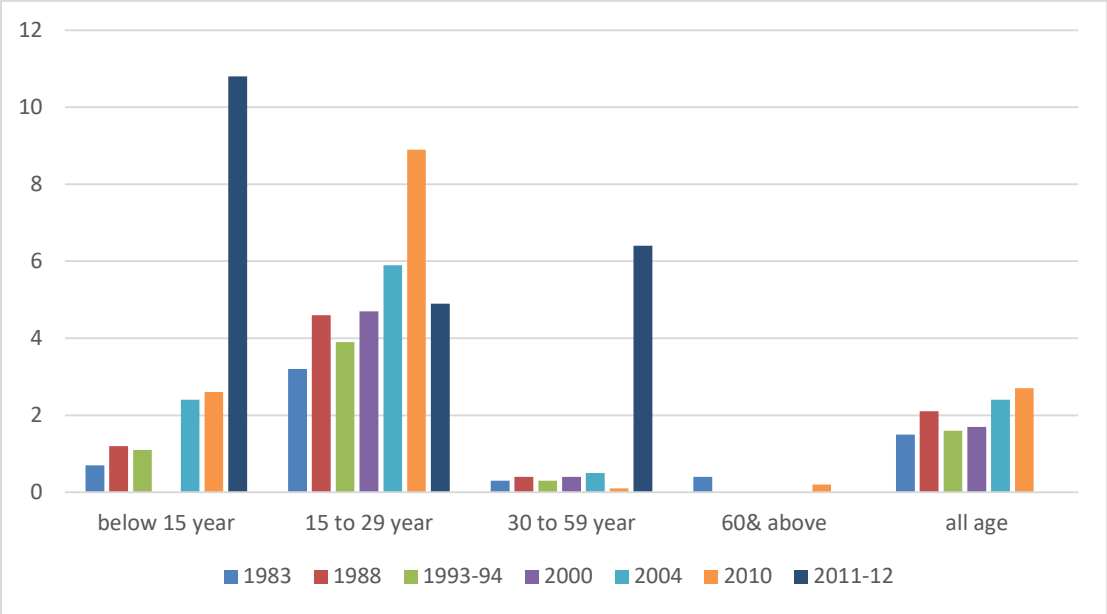
Table .6.2: Unemployment Rate in Rral Odisha, 1983 to 2011-12

Rural Odisha	1983	1988	1993-94	2000	2005	2010	2012	
Below 15 year	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	3.1	1.5	6.1	U
15 to 29 year	2.5	5.0	3.2	3.8	8.0	8.0	4.8	P
30 to 59 year	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.4	S
60& above	6.6	0.0	0	0	1.3	0.2	0	S
All age	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.4	4.0	2.5	1.7	
Below 15 year	8.2	8.8	6.2	4.4	14.7	13.9	10.0	
15 to 29 year	14.3	13.3	11.5	12.1	17.4	18.4	16.1	
30 to 59 year	10.8	7.2	6.8	7.2	6.6	5.5	7.9	C
60& above	9.5	2.2	4.2	4.9	4.0	5.4	7.7	D
All age	11.9	9.5	8.4	8.7	10.6	9.0	10.3	S

Source: Authors' Estimate from NSS unit level data various rounds

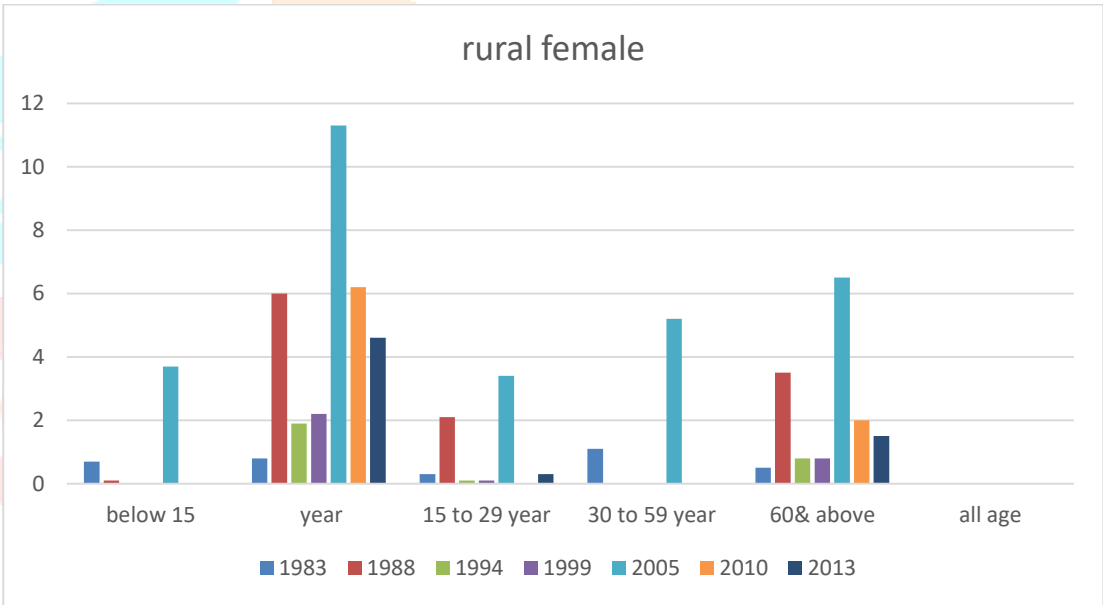
In rural Odisha, the overall female unemployment is higher assimilating to their male replica. It also reveals that, the rate of female youth unemployment is higher than that of males. The rate of overall unemployment among male raised to 1.5 per cent whereas youth male unemployment rate increased to 4.9 percent during 1983 and 2011-12 (See Figure 6.2). In case of female, overall unemployment rate increased to 1.5 from 0.5 per cent during 1983 and 2011-12 while female youth unemployment increased to 4.6 per cent (See Figure 6.7). In case of males, both overall and youth unemployment rate are increasing consistently. Female unemployment rate trends are also showing increasing trend but with an exceptional high unemployment rate during 2004-05. In 2004-05, it increased to a very high level. According to studies like Himanshu (2011) and Mehrotra (2014) suggests that, it is mainly distress dri

Figure 6 .3: Male Unemployment rate (UPSS) in rural Odisha



Source: Plotted using the estimates of NSS unit level data various round

Figure 6.4: Female Unemployment rate (UPSS) in rural Odisha



Source: Plotted using the estimates of NSS unit level data various rounds

Figure 6.7 & 2.8 shows the rate of both male and female unemployment by their Current Daily Status (CDS) in rural Odisha. Male unemployment rate is higher than the female unemployment in rural Odisha. The rate of male unemployment is increasing over the period from 1983 to 2012. However, the female unemployment rate is decreasing over the period (See Figure 6.7 & 6.8). Similarly, youth joblessness rate is advanced among male as related to female in rural Odisha. The male unemployment rate was 10.7 during 1983 which has increased to 10.9 per cent during 2011-12. And female unemployment (CDS) rate was 15.2 per cent during 1983 which is declined to 3.8 per cent during 2011-12 (See Figure 2.7 & 2.8). Age group of 60 & above years shows the declining unemployment trends in case of females. This could be an implication of the negative income effect (See Mehrotra and Parida 2017).

6. 3. Trends of Unemployment in urban Odisha:

The rate of unemployment in city areas is lower than that of village areas. As per UPSS the rate of unemployment is higher in urban areas than rural areas in Odisha. But opposite results is obtained by CDS calculations (See Table 6.3). It indicates that, in rural areas, people remained unemployed for a larger period of time. So that unemployment in rural areas is relatively more than urban area. The rate of urban unemployment (UPSS and CDS) is showing a declining trend over the period from 1983 to 2011-12 (See Table 2.3). It is important to know that both UPSS and CDS unemployment rates are increased during 1983 and 2004-05, but then declined during 2011-12. The rate of urban unemployment (UPSS) was 4.4 per cent during 1983 and it is increased to 11.8 per cent in 2004- 05 and reduce to 3.1 per cent during 2011-12. The same trend is observed in CDS unemployment rate in urban Odisha. It increased from 9.7 per cent to 15.2 per cent during 1983 and 2004-05. However, it failed to 7.1 per cent during 2011-12. Similarly, the rate of youth unemployment (UPSS) declined from 11 per cent to 7.8 per cent during 1983 and 2011-12. However, CDS youth unemployment rate remained stagnant over these periods (See Table 2.3).

Table, 6.3: Unemployment rate in urban Odisha, 1983 to 2011-12.

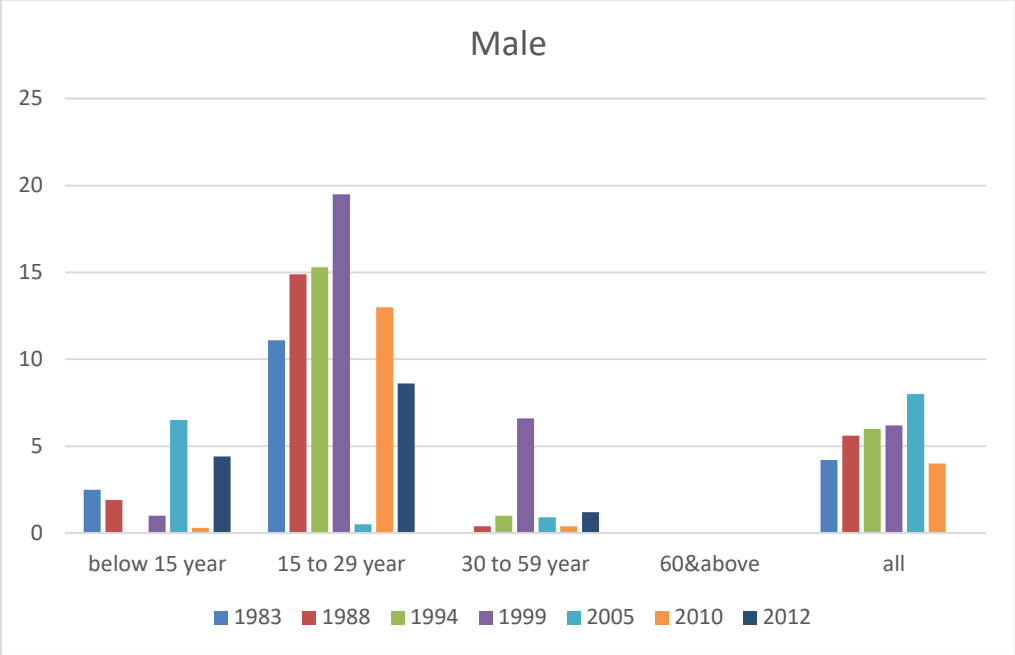
Urban Odisha	1983	1988	1994	1999	2004	2009	2011-12
Below 15	6.6	1.7	0	0.7	4.2	0.5	5.4
15 to 29 year	11.0	16.0	14.8	17.6	28.0	13.0	7.8
30 to 59 year	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	3.4	0.3	1.0
60&above	0	0	0	0	00	0	0
all age	4.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	11.8	3.9	3.1
Below 15	13.5	12.3	3.5	33.4	10.6	5.3	6.0
15 to 29 year	17.1	20.5	21.3	23.5	35.2	16.9	16.4
30 to 59 year	4.8	3.3	4.0	4.1	6.4	2.5	3.0
60&above	7.4	0	8.0	3.2	6.4	3.0	3.4
All age	9.7	9.2	10.2	10.2	15.2	6.8	7.1

Source: Authors' Estimate from NSS unit level data various Rounds

6.4 Trends of Unemployment in urban Odisha by Sex, 1983 to 2011-12:

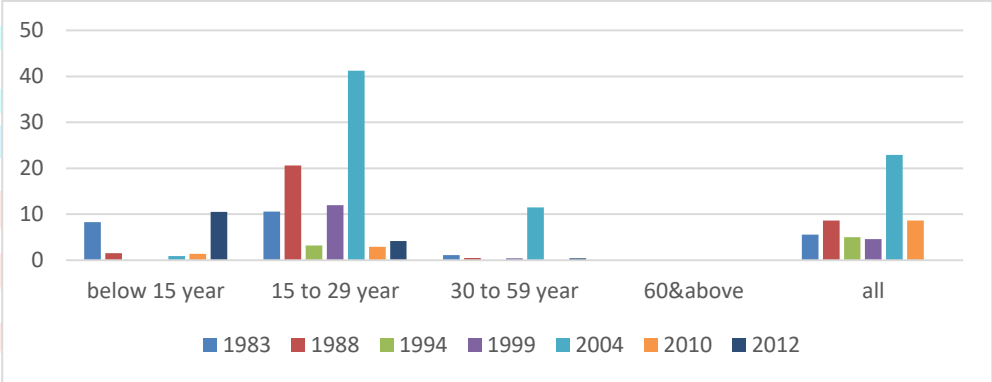
The unemployment rate in urban Odisha among female is large as compared to their male counterparts. Female youths are more unemployed as compared to males. However, male youth unemployment rate has been continuously increasing from 1983 to 2004-05. But after, 2004-05, both male youth unemployment has declined in urban areas. In 2004-05 the male and female unemployment rates are high in urban areas shows the male unemployment trends in urban Odisha whereas; female unemployment trend is given in Figure 6.5 & 6.6.

Figure 6.5: Male unemployment rate (UPSS) in urban Odisha



Source: Plotted using the estimates of NSS unit level data various rounds

Figure 2.6: Female unemployment rate (UPSS) in urban Odisha



Source: Plotted using the estimates of NSS unit level data various rounds

The unemployment (UPSS) trends in urban area are showing the cyclical trends for both male and female categories. Male unemployment rate increased by 3.8 per cent during 1983 and 2004-05 and it decreases to 3.5 per cent during 2011-12 (See Figure 6.9). Furthermore, the female joblessness rate (UPSS) 2.11). The rate of female unemployment (UPSS) is higher than the rate of male unemployment in urban Odisha. It also explains that, youth unemployment rate among male is increasing at a higher rate than the female youth unemployment rate in urban Odisha. Both male and female unemployment is very negligible among old age population. The rate of male unemployment has been increasing by 11 per cent during 1983 and 40.6 per cent during 2004-05(See Figure 6.6 & 6.7). The rate of unemployment (CDS) is also high among male than the female categories in urban Odisha. In 2004-05, the female unemployment was 24.7 per cent which is doubled to male unemployment rate in the same year. It is clearly revealing that, the rate of male unemployment is more than female (See Figure 6.6. & 6.7). The rate of male youth unemployment is showing the increasing trends during 1983 and 2004-04. The youth male unemployment (CDS) was 16.6 percent during 1983 and it is raised to 31.5 per cent during 31.5 per cent. But after 2004-05 the youth male unemployment declines to 18.4 per cent during 2011-12 (See Figure 6.9). However, female youth

unemployment raised to 45.3 per cent during 2004- 05 and then fall to 6.3 per cent during 2011-12 (See Figure 6.7).

6.5 Patterns of youth unemployment in Odisha:

This section explains the patterns of youth unemployment in Odisha by social groups, economic groups and by level of education.

6.5 . Youth unemployment by social groups in Odisha:

Social group wise comparison implies that the youth unemployment rate among OBC and General (others) are higher as compared to SC and ST. The youth unemployment rate among ST heightened from 0.7 per cent to 2 per cent during 1983 to 2011-12 by UPSS. The youth unemployment rate among SC increased from 2.4 per cent to 4.9 per cent throughout the same period whereas the rate of youth unemployment increased among OBC (OBC categories available after 1993-94) from 5.6 per cent to 6.6 percent during 1999 to 2011-12 (See Table 3.4). By CDS, the youth unemployment rate among ST increased from 14.9 per cent to 15.2 per cent during 1983 to 2011-12. But the rate of youth unemployment among SC decreased from 14.4 per cent to 15.6 per cent during 1983 to 2011-12. The rate of youth unemployment among OBC increased to 18.6 per cent during 2011-12. In general category youth unemployment increased to 15.1 per cent during 2011-12

Table 6.5: Youth unemployment trends by social groups in Odisha, 1983 to 2011-12.

Social group	1983	1988	1994	1999	2004	2010	2012
ST	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.0
SC	2.4	6.0	3.8	4.1	11.7	6.0	4.9
OBC				5.6	11.8	8.4	6.4
OTHER	5.4	8.7	6.8	11.7	19.8	20.7	9.2
TOTAL	3.4	5.9	4.4	5.2	9.0	8.5	5.2
ST	14.9	11.6	10.1	10.4	9.9	11.1	15.2
SC	15.6	15.6	14.3	10.5	21.8	13.7	14.2
OBC				15.0	20.1	21.4	18.6
OTHER	14.0	14.7	13.5	18.9	29.9	28.6	15.6
TOTAL	14.6	14.0	12.6	13.3	19.2	18.2	16.1

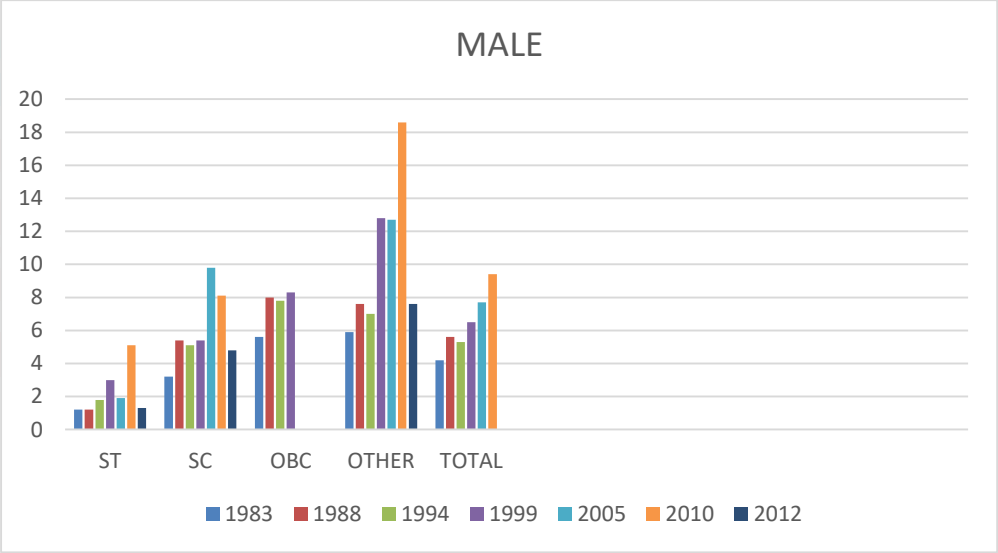
Source: Authors' estimate from NSS unit level data various rounds

Youth unemployment by social group and by sex;

This section explains the comparison among male and female youth unemployment by social groups in Odisha. The UPSS calculation shows that, the rate of ST youth unemployment among male raised from 1.2 per cent to 1.3 per cent during 1983 to 2011-12 whereas female joblessness increased to 3 per cent during

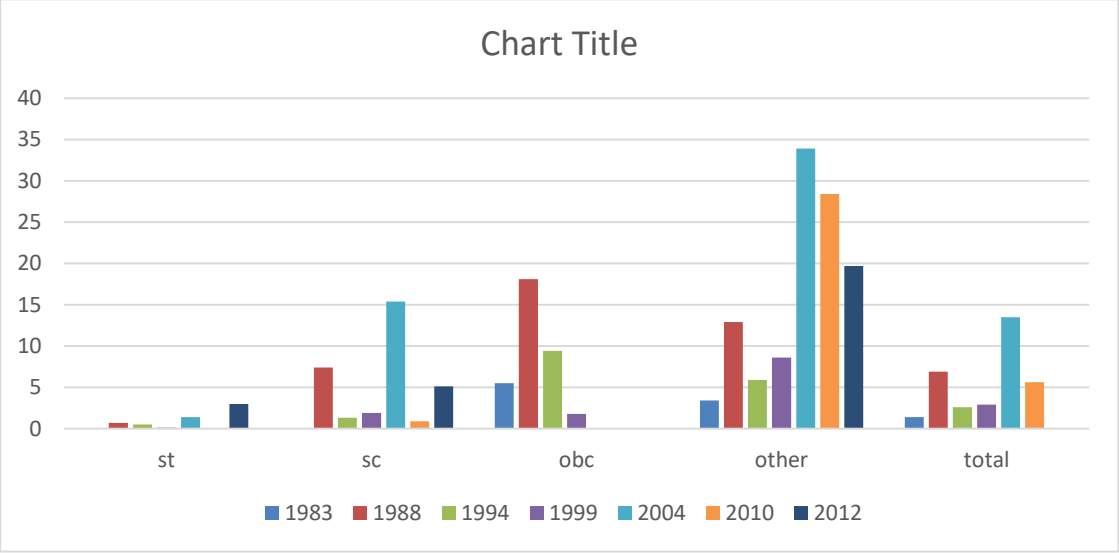
same period. Among SC, the rate of youth unemployment among male increased from 3.2 per cent to 4.8 per cent and female youth unemployment increased to 5.1 per cent during 2011-12. Similarly, in OBC categories, the male youth unemployment rate increased to 8.3 per cent from 5.6 per cent during 1999 to 2011-12 whereas about 1.8 per cent increased among female. The rate of youth male unemployment raised to 7.3 per cent during 2011-12 and female youth unemployment rate increased to 9.7 per cent during same period (See Figure 2.7 & 2.8). Similarly, in case of CDS, the rate of male youth unemployment among ST rose to 17.8 per cent during 2011-12 and increased to 4.2 per cent among SC categories in Odisha. Male youth unemployment rate increased from 14.4 per cent to 19.3 per cent during 1999 to 2011-12. In general (Others) categories the male youth unemployment rate slightly increased to 13.4 per cent to 12.8 per cent during 1983 to 2011-12 (See Figure 2.9). However, among female, the youth unemployment rate among ST decreased from 17.1 per cent to 6.3 per cent during 1983 to 2011-12. And the youth unemployment rate declined to 14.9 per cent during 2011-12 among SC categories. The rate of youth unemployment declined by 0.9 per cent during 1999 to 2011-12 whereas among general categories, youth female unemployment increased to 26.6 per cent during the same time period (See figure 3.8)

Figure 6.7: Male youth unemployment rate (UPSS) by social groups in Odisha, 1983 to 2011-12



Source: Plotted using the estimates of NSS unit level data various round

Figure 6.8: Female youth unemployment rate (UPSS) by social groups in Odisha, 1983 to 2011-12



Source: Plotted using the estimates of NSS unit level data various rounds

6.7 Youth unemployment by level of education in Odisha:

Based on the place of education we have estimated the youth unemployment and examined it. It is important to know that youth unemployment rate is high among highly educated youths in Odisha (See Table 6.4). The earlier studies like (Fare & Tiongsen, (2007); Kannan and Raveendran, (2012); and Sorsa et al., (2015) claim that youth unemployment is very high due to increasing participation in education by the young boys and girls; but it is likely to increase as these young boys and girls start entering into the labour market.

Table 6.5: Youth unemployment rate (UPSS and CDS) by level of education in Odisha, 1983 to 2011-12

By level of education	1983	1988	1994	1999	2004	2010	2012
Illiterate	1.1	2.0	0.5	0.4	3.4	1.9	10.2
Primary	4.2	5.0	4.1	3.9	7.4	4.9	3.7
Secondary	18.7	31.0	19.2	19.8	10.5	17.0	9.3
Graduate	18.7	49.4	36.0	37.9	34.0	37.7	22.3
Technical education	10.0	20.2	18.7	37.8	45.7	29.2	28.7
TOTAL	3.4	5.9	4.4	5.2	9.9	8.5	5.2

Source: Authors' Estimate from NSS unit level data various round

As per the UPSS status, the youth unemployment rate is also increasing over the years (See Table 6.6). But it is also significant to know that the rate of joblessness is quite large among the educated youths. Total youth unemployment rate increased form 3.4 per cent to about 5.2 per cent during 1983 and 2011-12.

However, the unemployment rate among youth having secondary level of education decreased from 18.7 per cent to about 9.3 per cent during 1983 and 2011-12. But, the unemployment rate among youth having graduation and above level of education increased from 18.7 per cent to about 22.3 per cent during 1983 and 2011-12. The gender wise comparison reveals that youth unemployment is very high among male as compared to females. Particularly at higher level of education (See Figure 2.8 and 2.9). But it is important to know that even, in case of women the unemployment rate at lower level of education is quite high, which exceed the unemployment rate of their male counterparts.

7. Summary of Findings:

To sum up it can be stated that though overall unemployment rate is showing a cyclical trend, youth unemployment is consistently rising in Odisha. More importantly, the unemployment among educated youths is quite higher and it is increasing over the years. When we explored the unemployment status of the ITI pass-out, it also revealed that among these vocationally educated youth unemployment is quite higher. And this high unemployment is mainly due to the miss-match between their skill endowments and the skill requirement of their employer industries. Given this fact, it is important that the government of Odisha as well as the Central government should think about it and take necessary measures to address this skill gap. The skill up-gradation of ITI students through appropriate course design in consultation with industries located within the district is required. Furthermore, establishing an interlink-age between ITI colleges and industrial units is essential to generate industrial employment. In the next chapter we are going to discover the sectoral employment pattern in Odisha, and to identify the employment generating sectors that could generate employment for both educated and relatively low- skilled youths in Odisha.

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