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**A Review Study on The Struggle of Youth Due to Unemployment in  
India**

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**ABSTRACT**

Among the most pressing social and economic issues impacting India's young people today is unemployment. Economic growth, social stability, and individual welfare are all threatened by the growing youth unemployment rate. This literature review examines the young unemployment crisis in India, looking at its origins, characteristics, effects, and potential solutions. Limited employment prospects, skill mismatch, population growth, and an imbalance between education and the labour market are some of the reasons why many young people are still unemployed or underemployed, according to the report. This is true even if educational options and technological advancements have increased. In this analysis, we look at youth unemployment from several angles, such as underemployment, educated unemployment, rural unemployment, and urban unemployment. Poverty, dissatisfaction, despair, migration, social isolation, dwindling self-confidence, and heightened reliance on family and society are some of the psychological, social, and economic challenges described. Not only does a dearth of job possibilities lower young people's living standards, but it also slows down the economy and impedes societal advancement. Previous research on unemployment in India, as well as books, journals, government papers, labour surveys, and policy documents—are the secondary sources that this study draws from. The results show that issues including uneven economic growth, fast technological change, geographical inequities, insufficient vocational and technical education, and inadequate industrial growth all contribute to young unemployment. In order to combat the high unemployment rate, the study stresses the significance of government employment initiatives, vocational training, self-employment, entrepreneurial endeavours, and skill development programs. The research shows that young unemployment is a problem with social and developmental dimensions as well as economic ones, and that inclusive employment methods and extensive governmental interventions are needed to solve it. Reducing unemployment and achieving sustainable growth in India requires proper planning, educational reforms, industrial expansion, and youth empowerment programs.

**Keywords** - *Educational Reforms, Industrial Expansion, Youth Empowerment, Economic Issues.*

**INTRODUCTION**

Education transforms a student from innocence to knowledge and from a preexisting set of beliefs to a dynamic group of opinions or a new religious system. The learner is conditioned, enhanced, sharpened, transformed, and fulfilled by it. Above all, education empowers and civilizes students. Thus, education has a big influence on someone's life. The right to education is one of the core human rights and is a powerful tool for societal progress. Employment, inventions, economic progress, and social cohesion are all strengthened and encouraged by it.



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The definition of employment is "the act or occurrence of employing someone or something, or the state of being employed; service: a means of subsistence for an individual." the total number of individuals who work or are otherwise gainfully employed, in addition to any other pursuits, enterprises, or obligations that take up their time. Therefore, the term "employment" describes the state of having a job or being employed. Both the act of providing a job to someone and the work that people perform for pay.

The majority of job applicants are young people since they are transitioning from adolescence to youth. A significant percentage of young people start looking for work for the first time when they take over the family firm. People continue to enter and exit the system due to the dynamic nature of the employment market. Even though unemployment is a concern, different nations have different unemployment rates.

In addition to stimulating the economy, having a sufficient number of jobs also helps the population's financial situation. While there are numerous negative repercussions of rising unemployment on society. In the majority of nations, youth employment has become a primary issue in all regions. Numerous national and international programmes and activities are implemented to promote youth employment.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Hamed Rahmani and Wim Groot (2023)**, explored that worries about young people not in education, employment, or training (NEET) have grown in the past few years, in addition to worries about youth unemployment. The "NEET" concept's allure stems from its purported capacity to tackle a plethora of teenage vulnerabilities, such as worries about joblessness, dropping out of school early, and discouragement from the workforce. These issues need to be addressed because young people are experiencing the repercussions of both global crises like the current COVID-19 pandemic and economic crises, particularly in industrialised economies. This scoping review locates and maps the data about the risk factors for NEET youths based on the PRISMA criteria. There were ninety-one papers included (publications published between June 2022 and 2000). All of the risk factors were divided into eight main categories: personal traits, employment, education and training, health, addiction, social factors, family, and surroundings. Overall, the findings demonstrate that schooling and family-related factors have a significant impact on NEET youths. Education level, work experience and skill, marital status, parents' income, physical and mental health, poverty and social inequality, living condition, and employment status were the most important markers. Furthermore, the research highlights a number of knowledge gaps related to relevant risk variables. It is recommended that more studies be conducted to close these gaps and assess the impact of each risk factor on NEET youths.

**Stundziene, Alina and Vilda Giziene (2023)**, aimed to identify the primary determinants of young people's employment status in Lithuania who have completed secondary education. A study of youths between the ages of 18 and 25 was conducted in order to learn more about their personal traits



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and the causes of their unemployment. The contingency coefficient was computed, and independent sample tests were used to analyse the gathered data. According to the research, young people are willing to enter the labour market and start working at a young age. They struggle, nevertheless, to balance employment and school. Regression research revealed five key factors—contract, gender, remote work availability, job contract satisfaction, and 40 hours worked per week—that explain why young individuals are employed or not. According to the probit model, having a full-time job or a temporary one lowers your chances of finding employment; on the other hand, having the option to work remotely and being happier with your other working conditions boosts your chances of finding work. The probit model also provided evidence that women are more likely than men to work.

**Ebenezer Gyan Yirenkyi et al. (2023)**, stated that policymakers in sub-Saharan African countries (SSAs), especially Ghana, are very concerned about the uneven rise in jobs that are available given the growing number of young people in the region. The reason for Ghana's increased unemployment rate and longer duration of unemployment has been attributed to a weak connection between education and the skills required by business. This study presents new data on the effect of education and skill—language, computer, and numeracy skills—on the length of unemployment in Ghana using the Skill Towards Employment and Productivity (STEP) skill dataset that the World Bank collected in 2013. The study uses Cox's proportional hazards model to investigate how education, language proficiency, computer literacy, and numeracy skills relate to the length of unemployment. We discovered that, generally speaking, education shortens the length of unemployment. But when it comes to leaving a paying job, the impact is greater than it is with self-employment. Being computer, English, or Ewe proficient shortens the length of unemployment. Specifically, we find that those with strong computer skills have a 34.4% higher chance of leaving unemployment than people with weak computer abilities. It's interesting to note that computer proficiency has an impact outside of the classroom.

**Başol, Oğuz et al. (2023)**, found that 73 million young people—or 17.9% of the world's youth workforce—will experience unemployment in 2022. Digitalization appears to be one of the most effective approaches, despite the fact that there are others, to prevent youth unemployment. The influence of the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) on youth unemployment in 27 European nations between 2018 and 2021 is the main topic of this study. Four sub-dimensions were used to measure the "Digital Economy and Society Index" for the study. "Human capital," "digital technology integration," "connectivity," and "digital public services" were these. Three additional sub-dimensions were used to measure "youth unemployment." The "youth unemployment rate," "not in education, employment, or training rate," and the "long-term youth unemployment rate" were among them. The DESI lowers young unemployment annually, according to the findings of the analyses done with SmartPLS 4. The results show that using the DESI indicators can be a useful tactic in the fight against youth unemployment in European nations.

**Natataraj Manikantha and Bhattacharya Soham (2023)**. Concerns about working conditions in rural areas have been voiced in the context of a growing unemployment crisis in rural India. This research examines several facets of rural employment across the nation, with West Bengal being an



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example. Two features of precarity are shown by the state's employment conditions, which are characterized by a slowed structural development of the rural sector. To begin, the low and meager scale of production is characterized by the prevalence of self-employment in both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Such little businesses yield pitiful profits. Secondly, the labor in rural non-farm areas is much more vulnerable because of the ongoing informalization of formal positions in this sector. Taken as a whole, these two crises point to a disastrous convergence of incomes, wherein earnings from salaried and self-employed occupations converge with those from low-paying rural casual wage work. The present neoliberal regime's immiserization and liquidation of worker entitlements are closely tied to this earnings convergence process.

**Dhingra, S. and Kondirolli, F. (2022)**, stated that long-term unemployment (LTU) can have permanently negative effects on a person's ability to find work and their ability to make a living, as well as worsen the general well-being of communities. This article looks at long-term unemployment in India and presents some of the initial data from a pre-pandemic sample of people. It demonstrates that long-term unemployment accounts for a sizable portion of unemployment among people of working age, especially for young workers who have fared much worse since the pandemic. In order to address the challenge of unemployment among young workers, the government should implement active labour market policies, as current benefits have not been sufficient to tackle long-term unemployment. Active labour market policy at the national level could avert the long-term unemployment and associated problems that befall a lost generation of young workers.

**Apunyo, Robert et al. (2022)**, found that 13% of young people worldwide are not enrolled in school, working, or training (NEET). Moreover, the shock of the COVID-19 epidemic has made this ongoing issue worse. Young people from underprivileged origins probably have higher unemployment rates than youth from wealthier families. Therefore, in order to improve the efficacy and sustainability of treatments and results, there is a need to incorporate evidence more frequently in the design and implementation of adolescent employment initiatives. By directing policymakers, development partners, and researchers to regions with strong bodies of evidence and those with little to none, evidence-based decision-making can be supported by evidence and gap maps (EGMs). The Youth Employment EGM has an international reach. The map includes all youth in the 15–35 age range. Enhancing the labour market, changing financial sector marketplaces, and fortifying training and education institutions are the three main intervention categories covered by the EGM. Education and skills; employment; entrepreneurship; welfare; and economic outcomes are the five outcome categories. Impact assessments of interventions designed to boost youth employment as well as systematic reviews of these individual studies that were released or published between 2000 and 2019 are included in the EGM.

**Wendy Ida Elisabeth Wesseling (2021)**, investigated the serious and enduring effects of juvenile unemployment. There are several programmes designed to help young people without jobs enter the workforce, but little is known about the variables that affect the likelihood of a smooth transition. This paper details a job plan for young adults without jobs who are highly educated. In a long-term



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study involving 1,306 young adults, the impact of participant, programme, relationship, and environmental factors on employment performance was investigated. One year following the training, 1,069 individuals found work. While programme factors had a mixed influence, participant and relational factors improved the likelihood of employment success. Contextual elements reduced the probability of high-quality employment. A distinct set of characteristics was used to predict employment status and quality, which emphasises the significance of looking into both, particularly in a highly educated group. Enhancing understanding of the role the four main factors play in employment might lead to better employment initiatives. A number of options are put forth.

**Laura Juznik Rotar (2021)**, stated the European Union is extremely concerned about youth unemployment. Young individuals may find it challenging and delayed to make the shift into secure employment. For those responsible for economic policy, the question of what best supports young people entering the workforce is difficult to answer. Policies that are proactive in the employment market can help young people without jobs. The improvement of jobless people's employability is the goal of active labour market policy. A welfare state that is too generous may have the unintended consequence of decreasing the incentive to work. Thus, a critical phase in the process is determining how effective the employment schemes are. This study uses difference in differences propensity score matching to quantify the treatment effect of subsidised job schemes on young, unemployed Dutch individuals. In contrast to the outcome produced in the event that an individual would continue seeking employment as an unemployed person, we test whether the effects of subsidised employment programmes for young Dutch people without jobs are positive and strong in the short and long term on the probability of re-employment and on the probability of participation in the regular educational system. In the medium term, there is a tiny but positive chance of becoming employed again. In contrast, the chance is negative for long-term examples, which begin two years after the programme's inception. On the other hand, the likelihood of enrolling in traditional educational systems is higher in the short and long terms, but it clearly declines over time. The Netherlands is now implementing welfare changes with the goal of increasing efficiency. Reducing the role of social partners in social security administrations, the measures aim to facilitate the reintegration of unemployed individuals. Everyone agrees that the Netherlands is making the right move by prioritizing labour and education over benefits, as it has become clear that employment policies that are too liberal with social benefits are ineffective.

## **CONCLUSION**

The state's unemployment rate has been steadily rising over the past few years. More important than the overall unemployment problem should be addressing the challenges faced by young individuals without education who are jobless. An educated but jobless youth poses a potential threat to community safety if not addressed. A variety of sociopsychological difficulties often afflict youth who have been unemployed for an extended period of time. While unemployment impacts people of all ages and backgrounds, the strong preferences and choices of young, uneducated people increase the likelihood that they will be unemployed for an extended period of time. The study undoubtedly reached out to the educated jobless youth of West Bengal.



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Educated unemployment in West Bengal is a result of a severe misalignment between the state's educational system and its labor market. The number of people with degrees and the percentage of the population able to read and write have both risen sharply in recent decades, but job prospects, particularly for college-educated young people, have lagged far behind. As a result of dissatisfaction, underemployment, and migration, many young people are unable to locate jobs that are a good fit for their skills and experience. Inadequate skill development, reliance on government jobs, a lack of private sector investment, and a lack of industry-academia connectivity are the main factors that contribute to this issue. Regional imbalances and socioeconomic gaps only make matters worse.

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