



A Study on Educated Unemployment in Assam

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Abstract- Unemployment refers to a situation in which the workers who are capable of working and willing to work at the prevailing wage rate but fail to get an employment opportunity that gives them income or means of livelihood. Among the various type of unemployment, educated unemployment is one of important. Educated unemployment a type of unemployment that arises when a large no of educated people are unable to find a job. India seems to have a bigger pool of educated unemployed people. Assam also presents a disappointing picture of unemployment. There has been an alarming phase of mass unemployment among the educated youth. Postgraduates and graduates are walking pillar to post in search of unemployment. In Assam lack of skilled education which can provide job to educated people. In this paper, we are trying to make a bird's eye view description of the growing rate of educated unemployed people in Assam and its consequences or impact on the social life of Assamese people.

Keywords: Unemployment, Educated unemployment, Skill education, Assam

I. INTRODUCTION:

A major obstacle that hinders the process of development of an economy is the growing rate of unemployment. Unemployment refers to a situation in which the workers who are capable of working and willing to work at the prevailing wage rate but fail to get an employment opportunity that gives them income or means of livelihood. Among the various type of unemployment, educated unemployment is one of important. Educated unemployment a type of unemployment that arises when a large no. of educated people are unable to find a job. India seems to have a bigger pool of educated unemployed people. Assam also presents a disappointing picture of unemployment. There has been an alarming phase of mass unemployment among the educated youth. Postgraduates and graduates are walking pillar to post in search of unemployment. In this paper, we are trying to observe the growing rate of educated unemployed people in Assam and its consequences or impact on the social life of Assamese people.

II. OBJECTIVE:

The study is followed by two major objectives:

- i) To observe the condition of the educated unemployment of Assam.
- ii) Try to analyze the impact of educated unemployment in the society.

III. METHODOLOGY:

This is a analytical study to observe the situation of educated unemployment of Assam. Thus it is a analytical study so data is collected from different secondary sources.

IV. DISCUSSION:

The economic planning of India right from the beginning always aims to achieve high rates of growth of the economy and improvement in the standard of living of the masses. Thus it is very essential to generate productive and gainful employment so that the growing labour force can be absorbed. Though the State Government of Assam implements various national employment programmes to lessen the growing burden of unemployment, the unemployment rate continues to rise. The unemployment rate is estimated to be 4% in the state under the usual principal and subsidiary status or about 4% of the persons aged 15

years and above who are available for work but could not get work in 2015-16 when compared to the national average of 3.7%. In 2013-14, the unemployment rate was 2.9% which reflects the rising trend of unemployment in Assam. In rural areas, the unemployment rate is 3.3% whereas in urban areas the unemployment rate is 8.5% under the same approach in 2015-16. The unemployment rate at all Indian level under the same approach is 3.7% in both rural and urban, 3.4% in rural areas and 4.4% in urban areas. In the state, the female unemployment rate is 8.4% which is almost 6% higher than the unemployment rate of male 2.6%.

The size of the educated job seekers is considerably high, which is a challenge before the growing economy of the state. From the records of the live register of Employment Exchanges, the registered educated job seekers stood at 1642718 during 2016 against 1523531 during 2015 thereby showing an increase of 7.82% during 2016. The percentage of educated job seekers constitutes about 82% of the total job seekers. The year 2016 depicts an increase in registration of engineering graduates (59%), medical graduates (107%), agriculture graduates (90%), and veterinary graduates (100%), ITI passed (2.5%), postgraduates (3.7%), diploma holders (225%) and others (166%).

We can see the distribution of educated job seekers in the following table:

Level of Education	Registration		Percentage Increase/ Decrease in Registration	Placement		Numbers in live register	
	2015	2016		2015	2016	2015	2016
Engineering Graduate	681	1081	58.74	32	28	7909	8181
Medical Graduate	30	62	107	15	9	340	454
Agriculture Graduate	10	19	90	0	0	267	286
Veterinary Graduate	14	28	100	0	1	222	250
Passed out Trainees (ITI)	10921	11190	2.5	7	29	19066	28744
Post Graduates	1878	1948	3.7	83	72	27808	29544
Graduates	19249	21212	10.2	63	109	247741	262172
H.S.S.L.C.	51684	53105	2.7	114	93	611302	660296
H.S.L.C.	36585	39121	6.9	132	153	576634	612943
Diploma Holders(Eng.)	812	2885	255	4	16	9500	12073
Others	1455	3870	166.0	20	72	22742	27775
Total	123319	134521	9.1	470	582	1523531	1642718

Source: Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam

Thus we can see that the number of educated unemployed has been increasing compared to the previous year in 2016.

The various causes of the growing educated unemployment in Assam can be explained as follows:

1. Population and Migration:

The growing burden of the population in Assam is the biggest cause of educated unemployment in the state. Large scale migration of foreign job seekers could also be counted as a cause of unemployment. Migration of qualified skilled professionals from Assam seeking better jobs outside, migration of people from neighbouring countries seeking jobs also boosts the concerns in unemployment.

2. Lack of cottage industries:

Particularly because of the lack of cottage industries in the state, many educated village boys remain unemployed. But they should be imparted training in cottage industries so that they might earn their livelihood by starting such industries in their villages.

3. Lack of skill:

Indian, as well as the economy of Assam, is mainly based on agriculture, but in recent times there is a significant boom in IT and industrial growth. Though there is a large number of employment opportunities in these sectors because of the shortage of skilled manpower in Assam large number of educated young remain unemployed. The problem lies in the education system. The education system of Assam has a mismatch with the requirements of the industries. The syllabus committees have not been

interfacing with the industries. Several big industries have to set up their own in a house training program to fight this problem. Assam's education system has not become able to create entrepreneurs in the state and not even compatible with it too.

4. Lack of access to capital:

Young people who want to make their jobs by starting a business often struggle to find access to affordable loans in general. Being a richer region in natural resources, Assam is not able to find its way in the process of development and that is why the resources also remain unutilized or underutilized. The non-availability of capital to start something new forces the young educated people to remain unemployed in the state.

5. Lack of infrastructure:

A factor that is responsible for huge educated unemployment in Assam is the lack of infrastructures such as roads, power, telecommunications, highways, irrigation facilities in agriculture. Inadequate availability of infrastructure is a great obstacle for the generation of productive employment opportunities. Thus a major part of educated people remains outside of the job field.

V. CONSEQUENCES OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT:

The problem of educated unemployment is a major life event. It affects not only the unemployed person but also family members and the wider community. It is a loss of valuable productive resources for the economy. It has been one of the biggest problems facing Assam. A high incidence of educated youth unemployment has wider implications for the future of the state.

Firstly, the missing workers will bring down the actual GDP rate from the potential. As a result, there will be a lower saving rate and low level of capital formation that will undermine the growth performance and limit the scope of future employment expansion.

Secondly, a long wait at the beginning of the prospective working life of youths creates an adverse working effect and many young withdraw themselves from the labour force. On the other hand, when some of them do able to find a job after a long wait, they tend to forget whatever they had learnt in the preceding years due to non-application of knowledge.

Thirdly, the education system in Assam or as a whole in India is highly subsidized. Making a graduate or post-graduate indeed involves a cost to the state. Thus, educated youth unemployment in the underdeveloped state Assam or in the capital deficiency developing country India is a loss of national exchequer.

Again huge educated unemployment is a threat to social stability and internal security. Education and training involve substantial cost to the parents or individual despite huge subsidies by the government. Thus, being unemployed is a financial loss for these individuals.

Moreover, parents invest in the education of their children with the expectation of getting returns. But when educated young find themselves un-wanted in the job market, they get frustrated. These young adults are the grounds of social and political unrest.

The prolonged unemployment during the productive years of life impact adversely on the quality of life of affected individual and families. Experiences of low self-esteem and loss of self-identity impact physical and mental health. It reduces peoples' sense of membership and contribution to community life.

Thus we can see that educated unemployment is the surest way to socio-economic disaster.

VI. FINDINGS:

1. Educated unemployed people are rising in Assam.
2. The education system of Assam is not able to develop the required skills of the youth.

3. Despite the huge availability of natural resources in the state, they remain unutilized because of the lack of required skill and capital and the problem of unemployment continues to rise in the state.

4. The problem of educated unemployment is a financial loss to society.

5. The low level of GDP of the state is the result of educated unemployment because a large number of young educated people are becoming unproductive.

VII. SUGGESTIONS:

Although young workers are a unique group, their currently high unemployment levels do not require a unique solution. The thing that will bring the unemployment rate of young educated people most quickly and effectively is strong job growth overall. On the other hand, after 10+2 comes a very crucial period where we almost get puzzled as to what stream to go into. This is the time we should think about what will best for us. So if we want to solve the problem of unemployment, the educational system must be made job oriented. Now Assam needs persons who can serve her with their physical and mental skill.

1. The main remedy lies in rapid industrialization.

2. There is a need for faster economic growth to generate more jobs.

3. There is a need for improvements in the education and training provided to youth with a greater focus on vocational skills and self-employment.

4. Focus should be enhanced on entrepreneurial, communication, and inter-personnel skill development.

5. Female education should be promoted and motivating people to have small families.

VIII. CONCLUSION:

The unemployment problem, especially among the educated youth of Assam, should be given serious consideration by the government. The youth of today is to be the pillar of the nation in the future. If the rising generation is demoralized and degenerated and if its spirit and fervour are chilled under the impact of unemployment, Assam will not be able to make any substantial advances in future.

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