

DIGITAL INDIA



**A PROGRAMME TO TRANSFORM INDIA INTO
A DIGITALLY EMPOWERED SOCIETY AND
KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY**

SUBMITTED BY :

Nibir kauchik

Roll no. 10520056

6th semester

Dept of Statistics

**6th Semester project Report
On
ASSAM ECONOMY**



Submitted to
Department of Statistics

Submitted By

TANAZ SULTANA

ROLL NO

10520140

6th Semester Statistics 2018-2021

In partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

IN

STATISTICS

Department of Statistics

Debraj Roy College, Golaghat, Assam-785621

SUBMITTED BY :

PRIYANKI BORA

B.Sc. 6TH SEMESTER

ROLL NO. : 10520124 REDG. NO. : S1813726

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

SUPERVISED BY:

Dr. PABAN BORUAH

Asst. Professor

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

SESSION : 2020-21

"A CASE STUDY ON USE OF MOBILE PHONE BY
THE PEOPLE FROM MY PHONE CONTACT LIST"

DISSERTATION

Submitted To The

Debraj Roy College

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF REQUIREMENT
FOR THE DEGREE IN SCIENCE IN STATISTICS



SUBMITTED BY :

PRIYANKI BORA





**A REPORT
ON
"Covid-19 PANDEMIC
AND IT'S IMPACT ON ASSAM"
2020-2021**

**SUBMITTED BY
ABHINOB SAIKIA
ROLL NO:- 10520005
REGN NO:- S1813593
B.Sc 6th semester
Department of Statistics**

Supervised by:-

Dr. Rumi Rani Savapandit (HOD)

Submitted for fulfilment of the requirements for qualifying



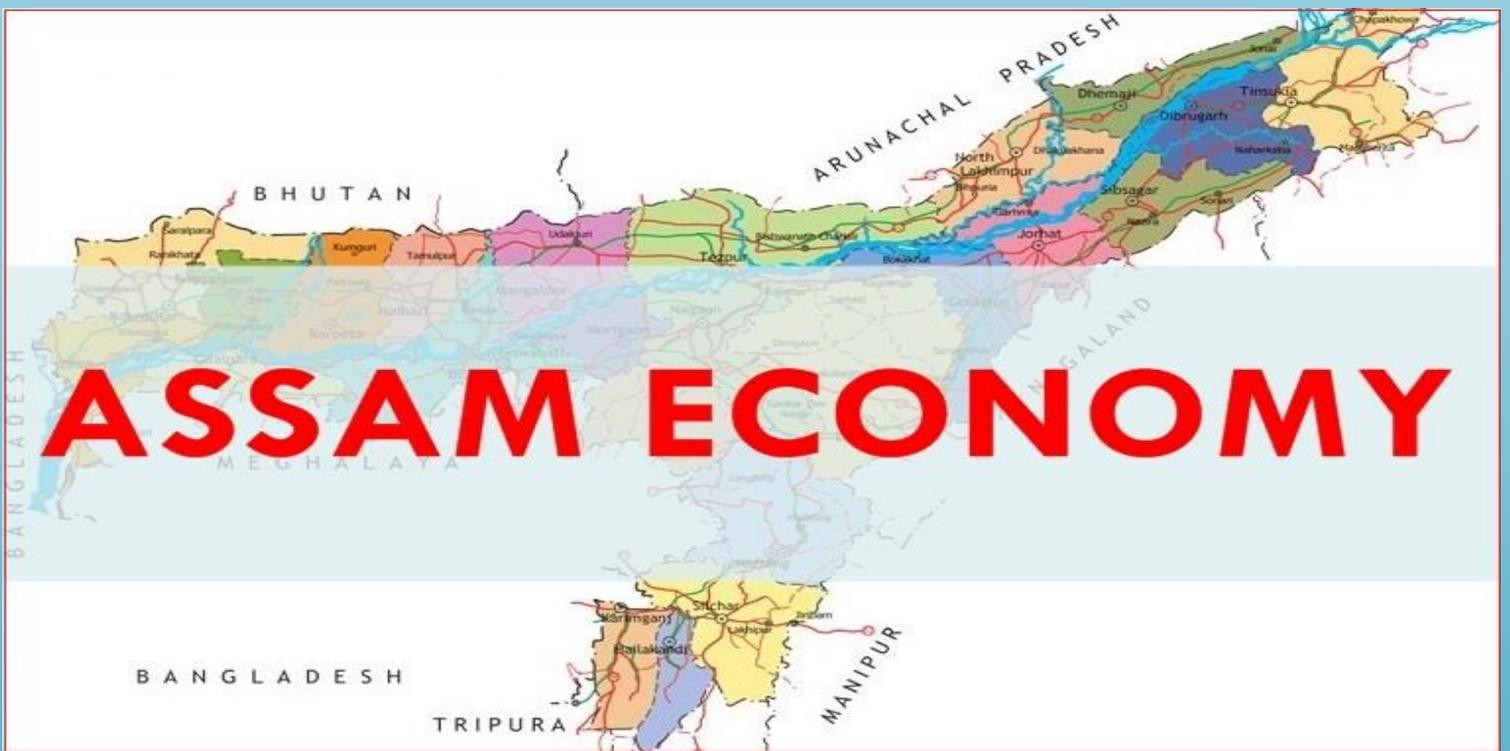
SINCE 1949

DEBRAJ ROY COLLEGE

GOLAGHAT:- 785621

INTRODUCTION





**A PROJECT
SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT
OF STATISTICS.**

**DEBRAJ ROY COLLEGE,
GOLAGHAT**

**ON
ASSAM ECONOMY.**

**BY – TANAZ SULTANA,
B.Sc. SIXTH SEMESTER ,
ROLL NO.- 10520140**

TABLE

OF CONTENTS

SL NO.	SECTION	PAGE NO.
1	INTRODUCTION	04
2	THE STATE'S STATISTICS AND PUBLIC FINANCES AS PER 2020 AND 2021 ESTIMATES	05
3	SOMES OF THE PROMINENT ECONOMIC SECTORS OF ASSAM	06-16
4	GROWTH IN GSDP AND SECTORS IN ASSAM (YEAR ON YEAR AT, 2011-12 CONSTANTS PRICES)	17
5	BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2020-21	17-18
6	IMPACT OF COVID IN ASSAM ECONOMY	19
7	CONCLUSION	20

ABSTRACT

The paper is to understand about the health of Assam economy. It studies about the growth and development as in its various sectors in contribution. Stating the Statistics and public finances 2020-21 estimations, respectively putting forward the budget estimate. Understanding the impact of Covid in the economy and also strategizing the economic growth of the state.

Introduction

Assam is the largest state among 'the seven sisters' in the North-East region of India. It was counted among the economically prosperous states of the country in the early 1950s. The social and economic development process of Assam has been affected by the two wars in the eastern front of the country and large-scale migration of people from Bangladesh. It is the largest state in the Northeast with an area of 78,438 square kilometre and a sizeable population of 3.2 crores, Assam has been one of the states that has witnessed significant development over the past decade since it came out of the grapples of decades-long insurgency. Assam is the largest economy in the northeast region. Owing to its relative proximity to the rest of the country and availability of quality infrastructure, the state offers a favourable environment for industry. The Assam economy and development depend on the production of the state. The economy is prevalently agrarian in nature. The government makes continuous efforts to develop the already existing agrarian economy and to improve the other sectors of the economy in the state of Assam.

THE STATE'S STATISTICS AND PUBLIC FINANCES AS PER 2020 AND 2021 ESTIMATES

Economy of Assam		
Statistics		
GDP	₹4.09 lakh crore (US\$57 billion) (2020–21) ^[1]	
GDP rank	<u>17th</u>	
GDP growth	8.5% (2019-20 est.) ^[2]	
GDP per capita	₹119,155 (US\$1,700) (2019–20) ^{[3] [4]}	
GDP per capita rank	<u>22nd</u>	
GDP by sector	Agriculture	17%
	Industry	39%
	Services 44% (2019-20) ^[5]	
Population below <u>poverty line</u>	<u>31.98%</u> in poverty (2017–18) ^[6]	
Human <u>Development Index</u>	0.614 medium (2018) (<u>30th</u>)	
Unemployment	4.0% (Nov 2020) ^[7]	
Public finances		
Public debt	19.5% of GSDP (2020-21 est.) ^[8]	
Budget balance	₹–9,383 crore (US\$–1.3 billion) (2.3% of GSDP) (2020-21 est.)	
Revenues	₹92,231 crore (US\$13 billion) (2020-21 est.) ^[9]	
Expenses	₹1.03 lakh crore (US\$14 billion) (2020-21 est.) ^[9]	

SOMES OF THE PROMINENT ECONOMIC SECTORS OF ASSAM

Agriculture

Fisheries

Sericulture

Forest

Handloom and Textile Industry

Mining

Tourism Industry

Tea Industry

Oil and Gas Industry

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture plays the chief role of revenue earning in Assam economy. The state of Assam experiences plenty of rainfall and possess a fertile land which is extremely advantageous for cropping. This has led to the flourishing growth



in food crops and staples in Assam agriculture. Rice is the main food crop in Assam agriculture as it is the main diet in the state too. More than 80 per cent of the total population of Assam is dependent on agriculture. With the increase of population and the development of agro-technology, lots of changes take place in the agricultural scenario of the state. The net area sown as well as the gross cropped area increased significantly in the last few decades.. Although, the development in agriculture has tremendous important in the economy of the state but the ecological impacts of the changing land use pattern need to be considered.

Agriculture is the primary sector in the state's economy. Thereby, the Assam department of agriculture has decided to take up various development measures to ensue growth in crop production.

FISHERIES

Fishery sector contributes more than 2% of GSDP to the state economy and plays important role in providing livelihood to a significant proportion of the population in the state. There are about 3.91 lakh hectare of surface water



areas in the State in the form of rivers, beel, derelict water bodies and ponds and tanks. Scientific fish farming in the State, in natural water bodies has been mostly traditional Capture fishery only. As a result productivity of fishery is low and state has to import large amount of fish from outside the state. There is a positive trend in fish productivity during recent past. Besides swamps and low-lying areas, two major rivers and their tributaries have a high growth potential for scientific fish farming/ fishing and could play a pivotal role in the socio- economic development and employment generation in the State.

SERICULTURE

The sericulture activities have been playing an important role in the generation of employment and income in a slowly progressing economy of Assam. Though all the four major varieties of silk, namely, eri, muga,



mulberry and tasar are grown in Assam, the first two occupy the prime positions in the sericulture scenario of the state. Mulberry is also one of the traditional activities. There has been a significant change in the relative position of each sericulture activity in terms of generation of employment and income and popularity among the people. The present article tries to make a comparative assessment of different silk cultures in Assam, namely, eri, muga and mulberry as a source of employment and income. It is observed that sericulture over the years has become more popular among the people, as it is still cheap and it yields more revenue to the family farms than the other sericulture activities. Though muga is very popular to a certain section of population and yield more net profit per unit of investment, its undertaking requires more capital and also it involves more risk compared to the other ventures.

FOREST AND WOOD INDUSTRY

Forestry in Assam is one of the most important economic activities of the state. This has been possible due to the vast stretch of forests in Assam. A total area of 26,781.91 sq. km is under forests in this state. As a result about 34.14% of the total area of Assam is under forests. Thus a variety of flora and fauna are available in the state.



The State Forest Department is also considering social forestry in Assam very seriously. Their main objective is to enhance afforestation in the residential areas of the Indian state of Assam. The number of seedlings planted in order to promote this scheme was 96.76 lakh during the year 2001-2002.

HANDLOOM AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Handloom & Textiles Department has an important role in enhancing the subsidiary income source through handloom weaving for the societies of the district of Chirang, BTR, Assam as there are many individuals connected to handloom weaving activities since time immemorial. The agency entrusted to conduct the 4th Nationwide Handloom Census in the district, conducted survey at the sub-districts viz. i. Borobazar, ii. Borobazar Development Block, iii. Dangtola, iv. Sidli-Chirang, v. Sidli-Chirang Pt. and vi. Sidli Chirang Development Block.



Handloom weaving as a cottage industry is confronting a tough challenge posed by Power loom products. Although weavers of District happen to be quite skilled, they lag behind in quality and quantity production of fabrics and thus fetch low income against their hard work. These factors have impeded them to adopt handloom weaving as their profession and failed to attract others and their male counterpart towards weaving activities. However, their artistic products have high demand in the market and these are cherished from other parts of the country as well as those from abroad. Their products like – dokhona, aronai, jwmgra, mekhela, chaddar, saree, gamocha, eri-stole and certain other home furnishing products are cherished by all. But quantity of products seems to be quite low and hence cannot meet demand of all.

MINING

The Directorate of Geology & Mining, Assam carried out extensive geological exploration works to identify the potential mineral deposits of Assam. Coal, cement grade limestone, china clay,



iron ore, glass sand, sillimanite, granite etc. are the main economic minerals of Assam. Out of these, coal & limestone are already being mined in Assam successfully and a few cement plants are already in operation. Assam has bright scope of development of mining and mineral based industries.

SCOPE OF MINING OF MINERALS :

Coal mining is primarily done by Government/ Public sector companies as there is restriction in coal mining by private companies. However, private companies engaged in iron & steel manufacture, cement manufacture, coal based power generation are permitted to undertake captive coal mining for their own use. There is no restriction in mining of other minerals like limestone, china clay, granite, sillimanite, fuller's earth, iron ore, glass sand, etc. by private sector companies.

POSSIBLE MINERALS BASED INDUSTRIES

SI No.	Name of Minerals	Possible industrial uses
1	Coal	Thermal power plant for producing liquid fuel.
2	Limestone	Cement plant, Lime plant
3	China Clay	Manufacture of pottery, ceramic and sanitary wares.
4	Glass Sand	Manufacture of glass wares
5	Iron ore	Pig iron and sponge iron manufacturing industries
6	Sillimanite	Refractory industry.
7	Granite	Building stone industry for making decorative tiles, slabs and blocks.
8	Fuller's earth	Manufacture of fire bricks, pottery etc.

TOURISM INDUSTRY

Tourism is considered as an important industry which has vast scope for the generation of income and employment. It is one of the world's fastest growing industries, a major source of foreign exchange earner of a



nation. Assam is endowed with natural and cultural resources which can form the basis for a very lucrative tourism industry creating employment and generating revenues. Though, it has the great potentialities for the development of tourism, but due to very limited government funds made available to the tourism sector and other various types of challenges, its contribution is not so much encouraging. To encourage tourism sector in Assam, proper infrastructure facilities, trained tourist guide and also proper cooperation and help of public, private and NGOs sector is needed. . It induces economic activity either directly or indirectly

TEA INDUSTRY



Tea industry in Assam contributes significantly in the development of state economy. Assam produces about 51% of the tea produced in India and about 1/6th of the tea produced in the world. The tea industry in Assam also gives average daily employment to more than six lakh persons in the state, which is around 50 percent of the total average daily number of labour employed by tea industry in the country. The tea Industry in Assam is one of the internationally renowned sectors. The tea industry of Assam is the single largest one of the state playing a dominant role in the economy of the state. It does not only contribute a bigger share in state income but also contribute substantially to the national exchequer every year in the shape of foreign exchange earnings through its exports.

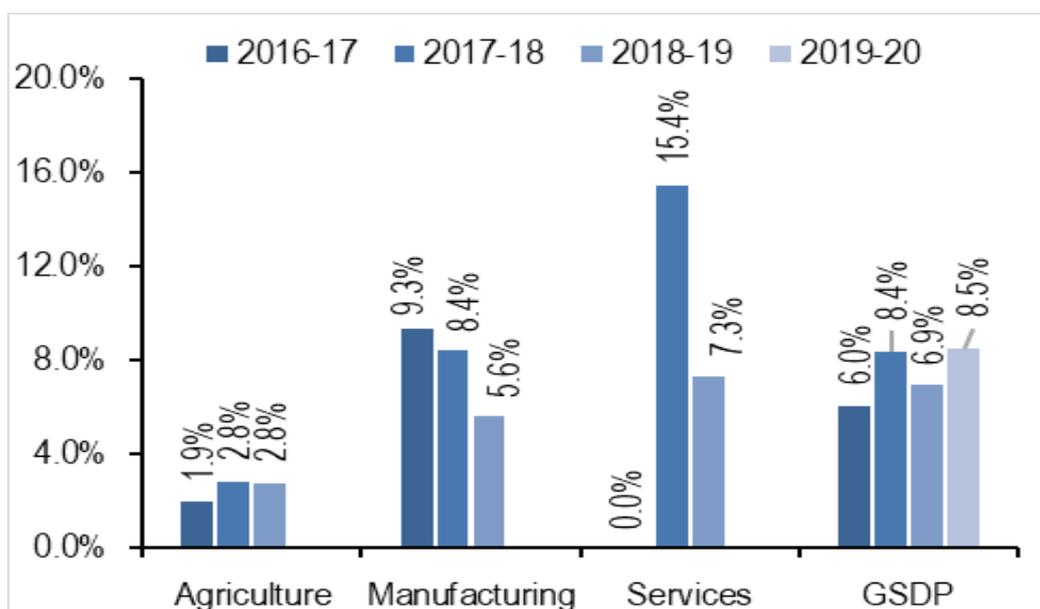
OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY :

About 15% of India's crude oil output comes from Assam. It has close to 1.5 billion tones of crude oil and about 160 billion cubic meters of natural gas reserves. Along with the main refinery at Digboi, three other refineries have helped spur energy production in Assam. Petroleum



oil was discovered in Digboi during the British rule in the late 19th century. The onshore crude oil production across the Indian state of Assam amounted to almost 4.3 million metric tons at the end of fiscal year 2019. About 71 percent of the crude oil production in the country was done by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, which is a state owned enterprise. More than 100 oil fields are located in Assam at Digboi, Nahorkatiya, Moran, Rudrasagar, Sonari, Amguri, Geleki, Dikom, Kathaloni, Baghjan, Laplingaon, Panidihing, Hugrijan, Tengakhat, Borhala etc. Industrial growth in Assam has been very poor growing at only 2.6 per cent compared to 4.8 per cent in the country. Industries grow when the demand for their products grow. If the local market does not provide enough demand then external markets are needed. Moreover, the output has to be sold competitively. Industries in Assam and other North-Eastern states have not had adequate markets. Outside the region, they have not been able to compete because of the high transport cost. Within the region they have lacked good infrastructure. We look at these in turn.

GROWTH IN GSDP AND SECTORS IN ASSAM (YEAR ON YEAR AT, 2011-12 CONSTANTS PRICES)



BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2020-21

- The total expenditure in 2020-21 is targeted at Rs 1,03,762 crore. This is 13.3% lower than the revised estimates of 2019-20 (Rs 1,19,716 crore). This expenditure is proposed to be met through receipts (other than borrowings) of Rs 92,231 crore and borrowings of Rs 13,015 crore. Total receipts for 2020-21 (other than borrowings) are expected to be 2% lower than the revised estimate of 2019-20.

Table : Budget 2020-21 - Key figures (in Rs crore)

Items	2018-19 Actuals	2019-20 Budgeted	2019-20 Revised	% change from BE 2019-20 to 2019-20 RE	2020-21 Budgeted	% change from RE 2019-20 to 2020-21 Budgeted
Total Expenditure	71,851	99,419	1,19,716	20.4%	1,03,762	-13.3%
A. Receipts (except borrowings)	63,482	84,196	94,076	11.7%	92,231	-2.0%
B. Borrowings	11,755	14,143	15,731	11.2%	13,015	-17.3%
Total Receipts (A+B)	75,237	98,339	1,09,806	11.7%	1,05,246	-4.2%
Revenue Surplus	6,580	3,406	812	-76.1%	9,154	1026.9%
<i>As % of GSDP</i>	2.03%	0.91%	0.22%		2.24%	
Fiscal Deficit	4,779	11,113	21,531	93.7%	9,383	-56.4%
<i>As % of GSDP</i>	1.48%	2.97%	5.92%		2.30%	
Primary Deficit	935	6,321	16,688	164.0%	3,581	-78.5%
<i>As % of GSDP</i>	0.29%	1.69%	4.59%		0.88%	

IMPACT OF COVID IN ASSAM ECONOMY

There is not any doubt in how the economy of entire world has been totally devastated by the sudden outbreak of the covid 19 crisis. However, not only the aspect of economy, but also all the spheres of a living society are being harshly affected with this deadly virus. The economic structure of Assam is not any exception with this. As per the report of Assam government, the economy of Assam, due to COVID-19, has suffered an estimated loss of around 32,167 crore interms of potential contribution to the Gross Stale Domestic Product (GSDP). The Advisory Committee for Revitalization of the Economy of Assam stated that due to COVID-19 lockdown, Assam has been struggling hard for its economic growth. It has to face a severe economic crisis. If we calculate the estimated loss of sector wise, then it would be like Rs. 8,175 cr. in Agriculture, Forestry, mining and quarries; Rs. 7,546 cr. in manufacturing and construction works; Rs. 2,004 cr. in real estate etc.; Rs. 1,711 cr. in transportation and communication and Rs. 3,091 cr. in other services.

CONCLUSION

Hence, Assam's economy has to accelerate and catch up with the rest of the country. Assam has come to a state where this seems possible, growth in different industries with result in employment growth and state income growth leading to states economic growth. Finance is now relatively easier to obtain. If the gap between average income in Assam and the country is to be narrowed, Assam's economy should grow at a faster rate than the 6 per cent rate at which the Indian economy is growing. To accelerate to such a rate in a short period may be unrealistic. We believe, however, that a minimum growth rate of 6 per cent per year can be realized over the next five years. Such a growth rate will reduce rural poverty from 40 per cent to 28 per cent in five years, if income distribution does not worsen in the process. The opportunities available to Assam are such that a widespread growth is possible, which, if anything, should improve income distribution. A 6 per cent growth rate in the next five years should be just the beginning. Assam and North-East development must accelerate beyond that so that by 2022 they catch up with the rest of the country. This requires that after five years, Assam's economy to grow by 2 percentage points faster than the Indian economy. A strategic long-term vision for the region should be developed.

**A SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY IN TWO VILLAGES OF
GOLAGHAT DISTRICT**

DISSERTATION

*Submitted to the Debraj Roy College in Partial
Fulfillment of Requirement for the Degree
Of Science in Statistics*

Submitted By

POLASH CHETIA

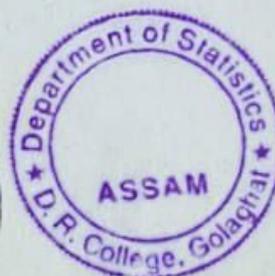
B.Sc 6th Semester (3rd Year)

Roll no - 19725049

Supervised By

Mr. Jinku Borkakoty

Professor



DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

DEBRAJ ROY COLLEGE

GOLAGHAT – 785621

Session – 2015-2016

**A Study On
Socio Economic Condition
Of
The People Under Golaghat East Development Block, Podumoni**

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

In

STATISTICS

By

Priyadarshan Chetia

Guided by

Mrs. Jyotishree Ghosh



ESTD : 1949

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

Submitted By :-

Priyadarshan Chetia

Roll No :- 19725055

Registration No.:-S1333546

DEBRAJ ROY COLLEGE

GOLAGHAT: 785621, ASSAM

SESSION : 2016

**TIME SERIES ANALYSIS OVER THE H.S.L.C
RESULT OF TWO SCHOOLS IN GOLAGHAT
DURING
2006-2015**

A Dissertation Submitted To The Department of Statistics, D.R College

*Under Dibrugarh University In The Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirement For
The Degree Of Bachelor Of Science With Major In Statistics*

Submitted By:

Manash Gogoi

B.Sc 6th sem

Year: 2016

Supervised By:

Jyotishree Ghosh

Assistant Lecturer, Dept. of Statistics



**Department of Statistics
D.R College
Golaghat-785621, Assam**

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SEMESTER SYSTEM AND
ANNUAL SYSTEM of B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. of three colleges of Golaghat district**

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

In

STATISTICS

By

KANGKANA GAYON

Guided by

Mrs. RUMEE RANI SAVAPANDIT



ESTD : 1949



DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

Submitted By :-

Kangkana Gayon

Roll No :- 19725102

Registration No.:-S1333494

DEBRAJ ROY COLLEGE

GOLAGHAT: 785621, ASSAM

SESSION : 2016

“A Study on Income Elasticity of Demand using Engel curves of a selected area of Golaghat Town”

A dissertation submitted as a partial fulfillment of B.Sc degree in Statistics to the dept. of Statistics, D.R.College, Golaghat.

Submitted by:

Miss Devangi Hazarika Singha

B.Sc 6th semester

Roll no.: 19725092.

Regd. No.:S1333471

Supervised by:

Dr. Paban Baruah

HOD of Statistics

D.R.College, Golaghat



ESTD : 1949



Dept. of Statistics

Debraj Roy College

Golaghat-785621

Year-2016

A STUDY ON
REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TWO VILLAGES OF
GOLAGHAT

DISSERTATION

Submitted by the Debraj Roy College in Particular fulfillment of requirement
for the Degree of Science in Statistics



ESTD : 1949



SUPERVISED BY –

Mr. Paban Baruah

Head of the Dept.

Statistics

SUBMITTED BY –

Mridul Borah

B.Sc. 6th Semester

Roll No. 19725042

Regd. No. S1333517

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

DEBRAJ ROY COLLEGE

GOLAGHAT- 785621

YEAR - 2016

A REPORT ON ISO-9000 SERIES



Submitted By-

Swageer Imdad Hussain

Roll No- 10520083

Reg No.-

B.Sc. 6th Semester

Department of Statistics

Supervised by-

Dr. Probon Boruah

Submitted for fulfillment of the requirements for
qualifying



SINCE 1949

DEBRAJ ROY COLLEGE
GOLAGHAT, ASSAM-785621



DEBRAJ ROY COLLEGE

Accredited by NAAC with A Grade in 2011

SINCE 1948

A Project on
"DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIO OF INDIA"

DISSERTATION

Submitted To Debraj Roy College

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE IN
SCIENCE IN STATISTICS

SUBMITTED BY:-

DEBASHREE SAIKIA

B.SC 6th SEMESTER

ROLL NO :- 10520096

REGISTRATION NO: S1813634

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

SUPERVISED BY:-

Dr. Rumi Rani Sabhapandit (HOD)

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

SESSION: 2020-2021

PROJECT WORK

***FOR 6th SEMESTER (STSM)
PAPER 604***

Sub : Impact of Covid-19 on Indian GDP



**DEBRAJ ROY COLLEGE
GOLAGHAT, ASSAM
YEAR – 2021**

**Submitted by:
Sri Ripunjoy Gogoi.
Roll No: 10520067
Registration No: S1813741**

A Project on Educated Unemployment In India
Submitted To The
Debraj Roy College

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE
IN SCIENCE IN STATISTICS



SUBMITTED BY:
KABYASHREE SAIKIA
B.SC 6TH SEMESTER

ROLL NO: 136

REGISTRATION NO: S1813671

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

SUPERVISED BY:
Dr. Rumi Rani Sabhapandit
(HOD)
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
SESSION: 2020-2021

Contents

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Types of Unemployment in India
 - Structural Unemployment:
 - Under Employment:
 - Seasonal Unemployment:
 - Educated Unemployment:
- ❖ Challenges faced by Educated Youths in India
- ❖ Some key areas of concern for today's youth
 - Education
 - Job
 - Corruption
 - Lack of Industrial and Technical Training
 - Mentality
- ❖ Reason behind educated unemployment
 - Pressure from parents:
 - Running behind the trend:
- ❖ Some other reasons behind Educated Unemployment:
 - Increasing population
 - Recessions
 - Inflation
 - Disability to do the job
 - Demand of highly skilled labor
 - Attitude towards employees
 - Unsatisfied incomes or salaries of the employees.
 - Attitude of Young people towards jobs
- ❖ Psychological transformation and educated unemployment
- ❖ Effects of Educated Unemployment
- ❖ Efforts towards reduction of educated unemployment
- ❖ Remedies and solutions to educated unemployment
- ❖ Efforts made by Government
- ❖ Suggestions
- ❖ Conclusion

CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work represented here is a study report entitled “**EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA**” submitted to the Department of Statistics, Debraj Roy College, Golaghat, Assam, in partial fulfillment of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Statistics. It is an authentic report of my own work which was carried out under the guidance of Dr. Rumi Rani Sabhapandit Head of the Department Of Statistics, Debraj Roy College, and Golaghat, Assam.

Date: 25th August 2021
Place: BENGENAKHOWA, GOLAGHAT

KABYASHREE SAIKIA
Signature of the candidate
Roll. No. -136
Registration No. S1813671

PREFACE

It is well known to us that the theoretical knowledge though it is necessary but is not sufficient to give a complete picture of any scientific study unless it is done practically. This work is one kind of most wonderful experience. It gives us the actual happening of various areas. It makes our mind research oriented and confident to take up any independent study in our future. It has been included as a part of curriculum in the Department of Statistics, Dibrugarh University, the B.Sc. 6thsemester (major) syllabus. My present study is based on the topic-

“EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA”

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to show my heartily gratitude to Dr. Rumi Rani Sabhapandit Head of the Department of Statistics for her worthy guidance and effective supervision without whom my work would never have been possible. I would like to express my special thanks to all my teachers of Dept. Of Statistics who gave I the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on the topic **“EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA”** which also helped me in doing a lot of Research and I came to know many things. I am very thankful to them.

Date: 25th August 2021

Place: D.R COLLEGE, GOLAGHAT

Kabyashree Saikia

Signature of the candidate





India's educated youths are facing some serious issues like educated unemployment and under employment. Educated unemployment is due to a mismatch between the aspirations of Graduates and employment opportunities available to them. Unemployment refers to the state of being unemployed or not having a job i.e. jobless. A person is said to be unemployed if he or she is looking for work or is willing to work at the prevailing wage but is unable to find the job.

About two million graduates and half a million post graduate's unemployment in India. It is interesting to note that the level of unemployment increases with the level of education. At the "Primary level" unemployment is 3.6%, which increases to 5.2% at Matriculation. It rises to 8% at graduation and further to 9.3 % at the post graduate level. The vast majority of the unemployment from the arts and the science stream. The percentage of unemployment among arts degree holders increases with the level of qualification but declines in the case of science degree holders. 39% of arts graduates are unemployed, the percentage raises to 49% among the professional degree holders of the arts stream. There is more unemployment among engineering post than among ordinary graduates and the reverse is the case of commerce graduates.

The most important reasons for unemployment among Indian literate youths are shortage of jobs, non availability of suitable jobs and family responsibilities. The problem of not getting a suitable job is faced more by urban youths (48%) than rural (46%). It is pity to see queue of young persons, who have devoted 10 to 16 precious years of their life to their studies standing before the employment exchange office. It is not shocking and surprising that the years day spent in getting education proved just a sheer waste of time and made them idle gossipier, hater of physical labor and slave of comforts. Some 134 million literate youth in India are employed in some job or other, 58% of them are satisfied with their job profile while 38% are dissatisfied. The major reasons for dissatisfaction with a current job seem to be "Unsecured job", "Low salary", "Stressful environment" and a job qualification mismatch.

TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA:

1. Structural Unemployment:

When demand for work falls short of the supply of labor force, this type of unemployment arises. Unemployment in India is basically of this category. Huge population is a main factor for this.

High population → more job seekers → Structural ← Less jobs

2. Under Employment:

Some people are employed, but their efficiency and capability are not utilized to the optimum level. This kind of employment is increasing due to cut throat competitions and people who are more qualified than necessary are also willing to do a lesser job to get a job security, this is usually seen in the public sector. This is uniquely dangerous in itself because an under employed person may either develop disinterest in his work or may opt to corruption to earn more money which he thinks youth to get for his over qualification.

High competition → Under Employment → Corruption → Black money → Fall in the Economy

3. Seasonal Unemployment:

This occurs due to change in the demand with change in the seasons. Agriculture and agriculture related sectors experience this kind of unemployment. Indian agriculture ensured employment for only 7 - 8 months and the agricultural labors remained unemployed for the rest of the year.

Dry season → No crops → Seasonal unemployment → urban migration

4. Educated Unemployment:

When people who are willing to work and are capable to work cannot find any work they come under this category. Educated unemployment and unskilled labor unemployment are of this kind. The increasing migration from Rural to urban area is the main cause for this.

Urban migration → Open unemployment

Challenges faced by educated unemployed youth in India:

Approximately 600 million populations in India are younger than 25 years of age and close to 70% of the total population is less than 40 years of age. Near about 40% of the Indian population is aged between 13 to 35 years that is defined as youth according to the National Youth Policy. Such a huge population of young is not only exceptional in India but also in the World. In case, this demographic dividend is not used properly then it may result in demographic disaster in India. The youth then will not be on right track.

The reason may be unnecessary burden in the form of competition, unemployment, lack of job skills and skill based jobs and the like. Indian Youth at present is also facing acute pressure in every field from getting job to performance at the job.

In the coming decade, it is expected that the Indian labor force will grow by more than 8 million per annum. More and more youth will enter into the labor market. So the real challenge in front of the policy makers is to create enough jobs in the market for this educated workforce so as to direct the youth and nation.

Some key areas of concern for today's youth

Education

First and the foremost concern of today's youth in India is education. Indian youth demands for better education, employment driven training and brighter future. Youth also want that skill based education and job placement should be a part of every higher institution. More emphasis should be laid down on career oriented courses and there should be a connection with real life scenario rather than just bookish. Youth from non-urban setting generally lacks good communication skills. This is also one of the major concerns because it acts as an obstacle on the way to get job and progress.

Job

Youth unemployment in India is on rise. According to the World Development Report 2013, 9% of males and 11% females aged between 15 to 24 years are unemployed. As per data of 2009-10, 9.7% of young men and 18.7% of young women in India were unemployed. At global level, chances of youth being unemployed is three times more than adults. Global financial crisis hit youth first then adult. Also as per National Sample Survey Organization's survey, youth unemployment among illiterate is less as compared to educated youth. Because illiterate youth is willing to do all sorts of work whereas educated ones look for jobs in their respective field only. Young graduates suffer the most as far as getting job is concerned.

Corruption

Today's youth is concerned with the issue of corruption more than anything else. Corruption should be rooted out of country. Youth in India must know what they want and how they want because good and bad co-exist in the society. Today we relate everything related to success in terms of money. But success is more than this. Youth must derive inspiration from their role model and live life with proud.

Lack of Industrial and Technical Training

Lack of industrial and technical training is also one of the major causes, contributing to the mass- unemployment among the educated young men in India. There are a very few technical and engineering institutions in the country, and, secondly, technical education is so costly that common people cannot afford to get their wards admitted in these institutions.

Mentality

Our educated young men are suffering from a strange malady. They are scrambling head-way after the glitter of working in urban offices; they do not want to settle in villages. They have something of a village-phobia. They, especially after receiving education in cities and towns, prefer to starve in cities to settling down in their villages and do their ancestral work. This mentality of our educated young men must be changed. They should be made to believe that there is no loss of dignity on their part, if they do manual work, honestly and sincerely. 'Every labor has its own vanity.

Reason behind educated unemployment

Unemployment means that while the people are willing to work, they have no work to do. The most important reasons of India's poverty and backwardness are their problem of unemployment.

a) Pressure from parents:

Another factor for increased unemployment is the pressure from parents. Educated unemployment is due to a mismatch between the aspirations of graduates and employment opportunities available to them. It is seen in Indian Community that parents put his son after getting 95% in science stream in view to make him an engineer or a doctor. Parents hardly think what his child wants to study, what are his wishes.

b) Running behind the trend:

Sometime back there was a high demand of management courses, each one wanted to be a manager. Now a day's craze of engineering has gone sky high. Students moved to any private colleges and took admission, they feel engineering is the way to earn quick money. In spite of knowing their capabilities they are blindly running behind the trend. According to latest report by NASSCOM only 25% engineering graduates in India are employable, those is because of poor quality of education in engineering colleges. Maximum students in this country are from middle class. Parents spend lakhs of rupees on them in a view that he will get a job after completing his graduation. But when the student fails to get a job, his mental position deteriorates and gets depressed.



Some other reasons behind Educated Unemployment:

a) Increasing population:

Increases in population have been considerable over the half-century. The country's overall population is made up of more than 1.3 billion people, second only to that of China. Moreover, India's population is predicted to exceed China's by the year 2024; it will, furthermore, probably be the most populous country for the entirety of the 21st century. As the country's economic growth cannot keep up with population growth, this leads to a larger share of the society being unemployed.



b) Recessions:

A recession is a period of economic contraction, where businesses see less demand and begin to lose money. To cut costs and stem losses, companies begin laying off workers, generating higher levels of unemployment. Re-employment workers in new jobs is an economic process that takes time and flexibility, and faces some unique challenges due to the nature of labor markets and the conditions of a recession.



c) Inflation:

Inflation refers to the rise in the prices of most goods and services of daily or common use, such as food, clothing, housing, recreation, transport, consumer staples, etc. Inflation measures the average price change in a basket of commodities and services over time. A connection between inflation and unemployment has been drawn since the emergence of large scale unemployment in the 19th Century, and connections continue to be drawn today. However, the unemployment generally only affects inflation in the short term but not long term. In the long term, the velocity of money is far more predictive of inflation than low unemployment.



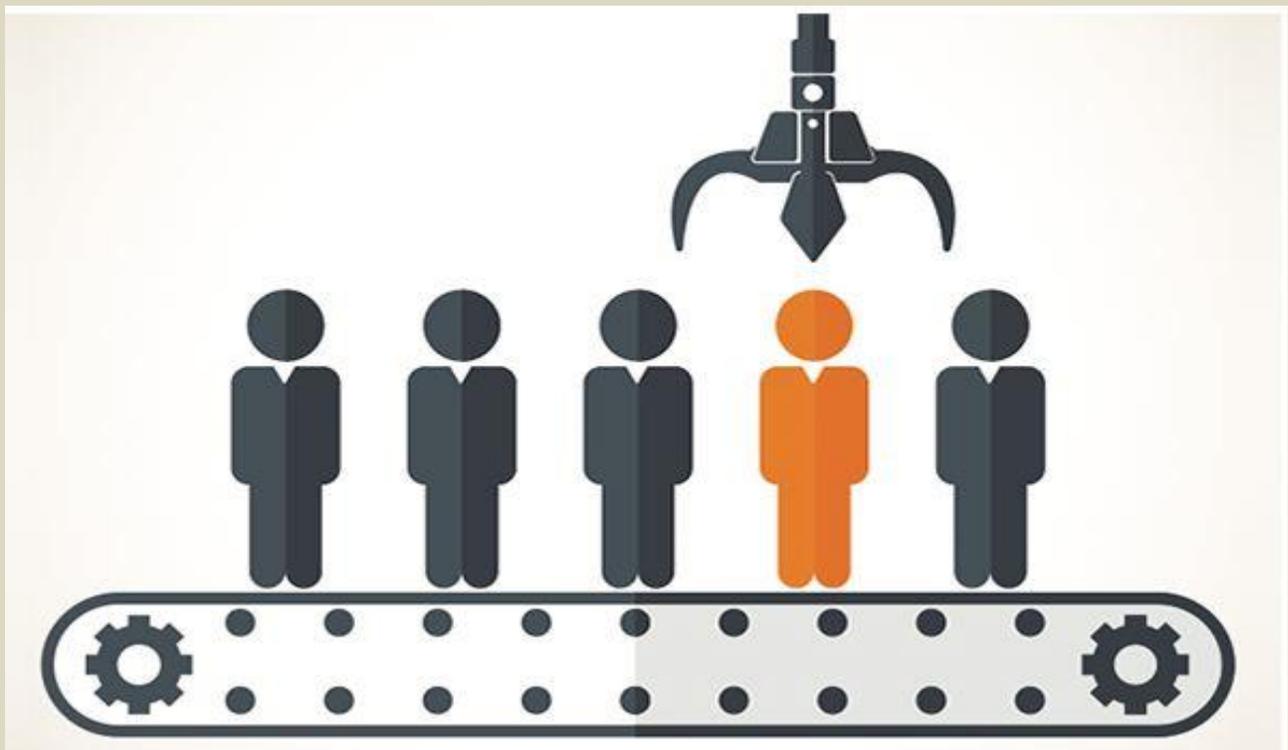
d) Disability to do the job

One of the biggest concerns facing the disabled community is unemployment. The high unemployment rate in the disabled community is a contributing factor to the high poverty rates. In fact, workers with disabilities are twice as likely to be unemployed than their non-disabled counterparts. The high rates of unemployment are caused by factors such as discrimination and employers unwilling to hire disabled workers. Furthermore, the number of people with disabilities who participate in the workforce is significantly low. In 2013, it was estimated that there were only 31.1% of people with disabilities in the workforce compared to 81.3% of people without disabilities. Moreover, even when a disabled person is employed they often earn less. With every dollar a non-disabled person makes a disabled person makes 63 cents, on average.



e) Demand of highly skilled labor.

The levels of vocational skills in the labor force in India compare poorly with the position in other countries. Education and skill levels of our labor force are relatively low compared with other fast growing developing countries. The system is also excessively oriented towards general academic education with little or no vocational orientation. The preference for general education is driven primarily by the perception that an academic degree is necessary to obtain a government job, which is highly valued because job security is virtually complete and pay scales are typically much above market wages. The net result is that the education system has neglected the need to provide vocational skills and to generate awareness and demand among students for acquiring, marketable skills. Thus demand of highly skilled labor leads to unemployment.



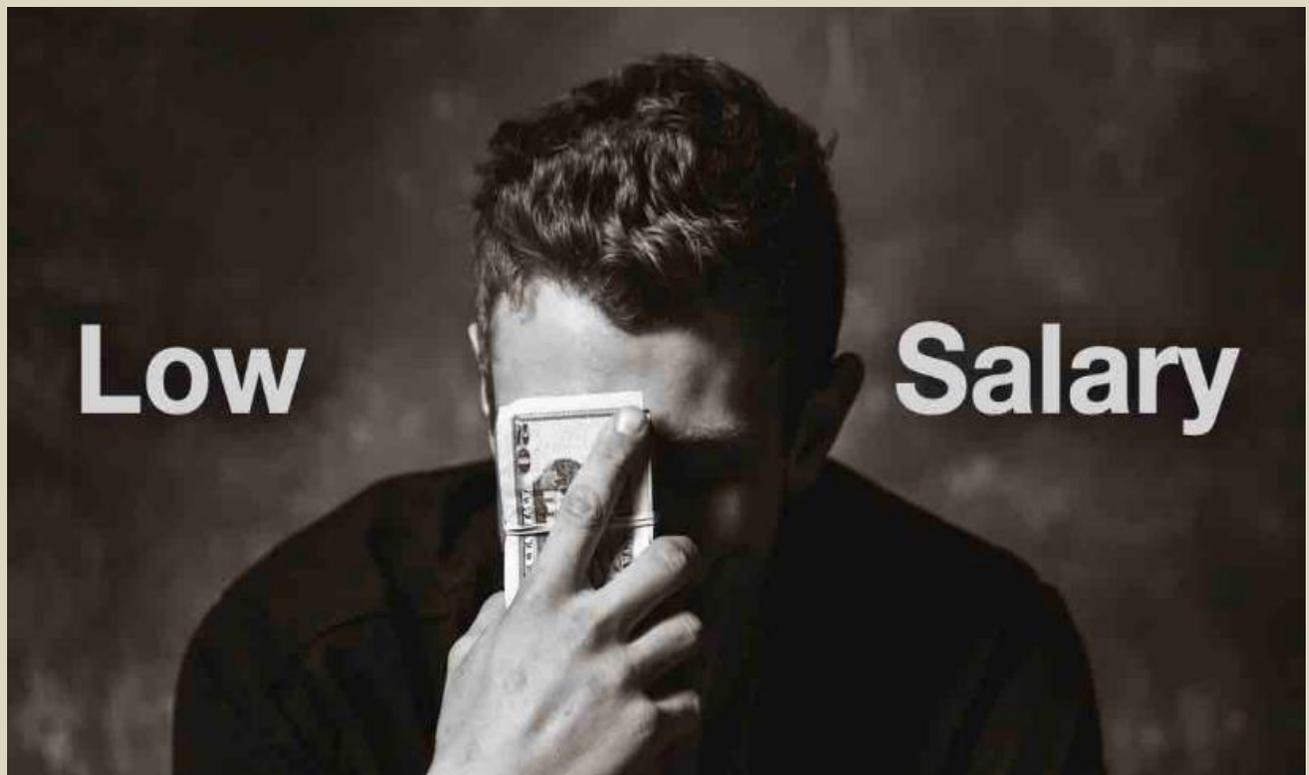
f) Attitude towards employees:

Attitude towards employees is also a factor which leads to unemployment. An employer should be concerned about his employees' welfare. An employer should provide a healthy environment so that the employees can perform their duties well.



g) Unsatisfied incomes or salaries of the employees.

Unsatisfied incomes or salaries is also one of the factor leading to unemployment in India. Though many of the youths are working but their salaries are very low in comparison to their capability or efficiency which leads to dissatisfaction among them. Due to this productivity of their work decreases and many of them also left the job.



h) Attitude of Young people towards job:

In modern welfare states, there is a number of stereotypical beliefs regarding the attitudes of the unemployed to work and other personal shortcomings that are seen as the main reason for why individuals are getting and remaining unemployed. A social stigma and shows that it might be these stereotypical beliefs that can hinder the unemployed from getting a job. This literature focuses on the discrimination of the unemployed, especially by firms during the hiring process.



Psychological transformation and educated unemployment:

A global perspective:

Now a day each one wants to be millionaire one day on their job. They are expecting a lot overlooking their own capabilities and efforts they have put. Poor expertise, dishonesty towards job, insincerity, and living in dreamy land are adding more salt.

A Good job= A Good salary + Good working atmosphere + An interesting job

A Good Job means (Source: Youth unemployment - (1998-2003), UNESCO-UNEVOC)

Table 1

COUNTRY	A GOOD SALARY (%)	A GOOD WORKING ATMOSPHERE (%)	AN INTERESTING JOB (%)
RUSSIA	71	52	65
POLAND	69	50	47
SOUTH AFRICA	67	42	39
ASTONIA	64	52	52
FRANCE	62	55	57
CANADA	62	45	44
UNITED STATES	62	43	42
MEXICO	62	40	30
BRAZIL	62	39	28
UNITED KINGDOM	61	50	54
GERMANY	58	62	42
AUSTRALIA	58	50	44
SPAIN	57	50	40
ROMANIA	57	43	25
ITALY	56	43	40
INDIA	56	42	30
TURKEY	54	42	13
HUNGARY	53	49	26

Effects of Educated Unemployment:

It has been observed that one year of unemployment reduces the life expectancy by five years. Hyper tension, cardiac problems, psychoneurosis, depression, suicide are rising among youth as also other behaviors including joining anti social groups. Alcoholism, drug addiction, smoking and rash driving behaviors have increased. These behaviors are too take revenge against the society which has made the youth developed low self esteem due to unemployment or not being able to be a productive member of the society. The suicide rate in high school going children has been increasing steadily.

- a. Low economic growth
- b. Unemployment can lead to emotional and mental stress.
- c. A person can also get demoralized, he can do wrong things like he can indulge in the habits like alcohol and drug abuse or even may commit suicide.
- d. Higher income inequalities and disparities leading to nothing bur poverty.

Efforts towards reduction of educated unemployment:

After 10+2 comes a very crucial period where we almost get puzzled to what to go into. This is the time we should sit down and think what will be best for us. We will not find carpenters, Shoe makers, and tailors over even barbers in this queue of employment searchers. This clearly shows the failure of modern educational system and insolvency of our policy makers. So if we really want to solve the unemployment problem, the educational system must be made job oriented, now our country does not need any clerks, it is in need of persons who can serve by their physical and mental skill.

Remedies and solutions to educated unemployment

- a. The main remedy lies in the rapid industrialization.
- b. The need of faster economic growth to generate more jobs.
- c. The need of improvements in the education and training provided to the youths with a greater focus on vocational skills and self employment.
- d. The government support to struggling industries is necessary to try to save jobs.
- e. Promoting education especially female education and motivating people to have small families.
- f. Enhanced focus on entrepreneurial, communication and inter personal skill development.
- g. Increased cross talk between public-private, formal/informal educational enterprises.
- h. Integrated counseling , evaluation and career guidance initiatives

Earn while you learn:

Skill based education –One of the biggest problem that India faces towards eradicating its unemployment problem is the inter temporal issue of making a living versus learning a skill. Rather than the traditional 12+4 years method of schooling their needs to be a different stream where skills are taught to those who need them to earn a living.

Career decision and unemployment:

Career guidance helps people to reflect on their ambition, interest, qualifications and abilities. It helps them to understand the labor market and education systems, and to relate this two what they known about themselves. Comprehensive career guidance makes information about the lab our market and about educational opportunities more accessible by organizing it, systematizing it, and making it available when and where people need it.

If career guidance is both to develop important skills for life and work and to assist with immediate decisions, there are significant implications for school. They must adopt a learning – centered approach, over and above information and advice approach. This means building career education into the curriculum.

The whole India has become saturated by producing doctors, engineers and MBA’s. Now other professions are really climbing the leather and it is very important for each student to identify his capabilities, his interest before taking up any course. Because, it is better to think before, rather than roaming here and there for getting a job. The employability, however, is a more serious problem and is a major challenge to the entire educational system and the content of the curriculum as well as the emphasis on the theoretical as distinguished from practical applied training.

Efforts made by Government:

- Prime Ministers Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) for educated unemployed youth.
- Scheme foe educated unemployed for employment generation in urban localities (SEEGUL)
- Scheme of self employment for educated unemployed youth (SEEUY)
- Schemes for the state governments (Educated unemployed youth)
- Scheme for “New initiative in skill development through PPP” by planning Commission of India.

Unemployment is a serious problem which is being experienced by most of the countries throughout the globe. Unemployment is like a giraffe which is easier to make out than to describe

Due to this COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, there had been a devastating effect on the unemployment in India as most of the private companies have fired their employees. The main sufferers of this lockdown are the informal sector employees as the majority of them started losing jobs since construction were closed. With no capital, thousands of people deserted cities, marching to their homelands for several hundreds of miles away in the absence of government transportation, which showed their intensity of anguish. The most serious problem the country is facing today is the problem of unemployment.

Unemployment rate of India July, 2019- June 2020

Table 2

Month	Unemployment Rate(%)		
	India	Urban	Rural
Jul-20	7.43	9.15	6.66
Jun-20	10.99	12.02	10.52
May-20	23.48	25.79	22.48
Apr-20	23.52	24.95	22.89
Mar-20	8.75	9.41	8.44
Feb-20	7.76	8.65	7.34
Jan-20	7.22	9.7	6.06
Dec-19	7.6	9.02	6.93
Nov-19	7.23	8.88	6.45
Oct-19	8.1	8.27	8.02
Sep-19	7.14	9.58	5.99
Aug-19	8.19	9.71	7.48

Source: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Pvt. Ltd.

The high rates of youth unemployment need serious attention by the policy makers not only to mitigate the frustrations faced by the new entrants into the workforce but also to minimize the lightly alienation and widespread evidence of deviant behavior of the youth throughout the country. The international Commission on education, UNESCO report says, education must be organized around four pillars of Knowledge i.e. learning to know, learning to do, earning to live together and learning to be.

Suggestions:

To solve the problem a change of outlook is also needed. It is a fact that no government can provide employment for all the unemployed youths.

Practical Education System:

Hence our education system should be more practical. Vocational education can offer greater employment opportunities to our youths. Revival of small and cottage industries: By reviving cottage and small-scale industries can also solve the problem of rural unemployment.

Control Population Explosion:

However, all these will be of no avail unless population explosion is controlled. Indeed hunger, distress and unemployment will rule the land unless the birth rate is reduced to an optimum level.

Employment Exchanges:

Employment exchanges play a significant role in assisting young people in finding employment. They also assist them in starting self-employment ventures through vocational guidance activities. Registering the applications of job seekers and notifying them about vacancies, collection and dissemination of employment market information, vocational guidance for students and young people are the major functions of employment exchanges.

Vocational Training:

Huge gap between skills demand and supply, India has taken the initiative to develop a system of vocational training. Under the system, young people are provided with skills-related training. The main objective of the scheme is to provide employable skills to school leavers, existing workers and IT graduates. Youth employability must be increased through skill development and vocational training.

Conclusion:

Educated youth is the pillar of a nation's future destiny. It is the educated young men and women, on whose shoulder lies the great responsibility of making India an ideally socialist state. Our young men, on their own part, must make it a principle that they should not run after the outwardly shine of urban life, rather they should settle in villages, thereby contributing their quota of services in the build-up of our villages.