

Educated Youth and Challenges – A Study

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ABSTRACT: Educated youth are the pillars of our nation. They shoulder the responsibility of future progress of the country which decides the 'future destiny'. In India, there has been an alarming phase of mass-unemployment among the educated youth. We have been witnessing the worst situation, when the Post-graduates and graduates of arts or science or technical education are competing with the jobs which are not skill based and subject oriented. The educated youth is facing many challenges in the process of getting job for their better livelihood like heavy competition, lack of necessary skills and skill based jobs. In addition to that family responsibilities are the added challenges. Failure of which causes stress, depression and sometimes suicidal thoughts among the youth. In order to make them to face the challenges, the government has been initiating a number of schemes/ programmes for training the youth to get employment opportunities through skill development programmes and giving free coaching to prepare for the competitive exams etc. In this context the present study made an attempt to understand the problems being faced by the educated youth and examine how far the government schemes are helping the youth in reaching their goal and what more needs they must have.

KEYWORDS : Educated Youth, Challenges, Skill development programmes, Skill based Jobs

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I. INTRODUCTION

As per India's Census 2011, Youth (15-24 years) in India constitutes one-fifth (19.1%) of India's total population. India is expected to have 34.33% share of youth in total population by 2020. The latest census 2011 data released in 2016 shows that around 41 percent of India's population is below the age of 20 years. Youth dependency ratio is accounted for 43.6 percent (CIA World fact book, 2018). More than 30% of India's youth not in employment (OECD report 2107). India is a very young country because half of its population is under the age of 25. India is likely to have the world's largest workforce by 2027 (Mihir Sharma, 2017). In India, the educated unemployment become the biggest problem and it also faces many challenges in the life of educated people, those people are not getting the jobs for better livelihood (Sandeep 2017). Indian youth demands for better education, employment driven training. Skill based education and job placement should be a part of every higher educational institution. More importance should be laid down on career oriented courses and there should be connection with real life scenario rather than theoretical knowledge (Ramandeep Kaur, 2013). Many research studies have discussed the challenges of educated youth in terms of social crimes and suggested to change the present education system. But the studies relating to the challenges of youth in their personal life and their stress and emotional feelings are rare. Public opinion is most important to know what exactly the people need for the betterment of their lives. Hence, the present study focuses in this direction. By obtaining the opinion of the youth on the existing government employment recruitment system, helps the government to set right the laps in the existing system.

1.2. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The main purpose of the study was to examine the problems being faced by educated youth with a view to find out the solutions for their unemployment problem.

1.3.OBJECTIVES

More specifically, the main objectives of the study are as follows

1. To understand the socio-economic conditions of the respondents.
2. To examine the educational status of the respondents including discipline, medium of instruction, financial assistance and added skills for attaining employment.
3. To analyze the aim and aspiration of the respondents towards their career and examine their efforts to reach their goal.

4. To know the opinion of the respondents about the existing government employment recruitment system.
5. To know the awareness of the respondents about government schemes which help the youth in getting employment.

1.4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Primary data has been obtained from the youth both men and women who are studying in various educational institutions and are preparing for the competitive examinations including research scholars of Andhra University campus in Visakhapatnam City of Andhra Pradesh. The sample consists of 162 educated youth. Since the study was confined to the youth, the respondents in the age group of 15-24 years who are studying higher secondary to University education are selected. A well structured questionnaire was employed in order to analyze the socio-economic status of the respondents, details of education, aim and aspirations of the respondents, the number of attempts they have made to compete to get employment, reasons for their failure, problems being faced from the family members, opinion about the existing recruitment system and awareness of government schemes/programmes.. Simple statistical tools like averages and percentages are used to analyze the data.

1.5.LIMITATIONS

The present study has been limited to the respondents studying in Visakhapatnam city which is the district headquarters and nearer to the backward areas of North Coastal Andhra Pradesh and have number of educational institutions and where the youth have got more awareness and inspiration to prepare for the competitive examinations in order to obtain employment opportunities.

2.1.REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Arpita Ghosh (2016) in her work “Unemployment In India: Challenges And Solutions- The Emotional Aspect” highlighted that the major challenges faced due to unemployment and under employment are high rate of theft and forgery and allied crimes like murders, kidnapping and extortion, juvenile and adolescent crimes and human trafficking, and not to forget that the reported cases of cheating have increased manifold where various investment and chit fund companies have minted money through inappropriate means. Dr.V.Gomathi & Mrs.M.Neela (2016) in their work on “Challenges Faced By Educated Unemployed Youth in India” suggested that to solve the problem a change of outlook is also needed. By reviving cottage and small-scale industries can also solve the problem of rural unemployment. 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. Youth employability must be increased through skill development and vocational training. Manikandan Viswanadhan (2016) in his article on “ Problems and Solutions to unemployment in India” suggested that the quality of Indian education should be improved. The current education system is not up to the level. Government should keep a strict watch on the education system and try to implement new ways to generate skilled labour force. Government should select a committee to look after the schools and universities. The syllabus taught is of no use to the industries so the education should be as per the current requirements of the industries. Before completing the education a practical knowledge should be given. Ravi Sharma (2014) in his article “Causes and Solutions of Youth Unemployment in India” highlighted that the alarming rate of population and inadequate growth of economic opportunities is the first and foremost cause for unemployment. He pointed out that education system in India is not related to the socio-economic needs of the people. And unplanned automation has thrown thousands of young people out of their work. He suggested that the education system should be more practical. A system of education should be evolved where students are given technical training so that will eventually help them in securing suitable jobs in appropriate job lines of occupations. Jyoti Kothari (2016) in her study “Unemployed Youth in India: Problems and solutions of unemployment” suggested that the one point solution of the problem of youth unemployment is a change in education system, a radical change. There must be an interface among Government bodies looking after education, Universities, all India committee of technical education and representatives of the industries. The institutes must educate as per industries' needs. Have these done, India will not face the problem of un-employability and the youth force of India will not remain unemployed.

To sum up many research studies suggested the need for change in the education system which must be more practical otherwise the educated youth may face the major challenges like theft and forgery and allied crimes. In order to get the employment opportunities, the youth employability must be increased through skill development and vocational training. The quality of Indian education should be improved to implement new ways to generate skilled labour force. There must be an interface among Government bodies looking after education, Universities, all India committee of technical education and representatives of the industries must educate as per industries' needs.

3.1. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Here are some research questions

1. What efforts they have been taking to reach their goal?
2. Are the educational inputs like discipline, medium, soft and communicational skills help them to gain employment?

3.2. Hypothesis

1. There is association between socio-economic conditions and the discipline and medium of instruction they have studied.
2. There is association between unemployment and lack of soft and communication skills
3. There is association between unemployment and lack of awareness about government schemes.

4.1 ANALYTICAL REPRESENTATION

[I] Socio-Economic Profile of the respondents

Table-1.1 presents the age-wise distribution of the respondents. The data reveals that majority of the respondents are in the age group of 23-26 yrs (52%) followed by the age group of 19-22 yrs (24%). Interestingly it was found that the respondents in the age group of 31-35 yrs. are also remaining unemployed.

Table- 1.1 Age-wise distribution of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent (%)
15-18 yrs	4	2
19.-22 yrs	38	24
23-26 yrs	84	52
27-30 yrs	32	20
31-35 yrs	4	2
Total	162	100

Tables-1.2 & 1.3 give the details of the caste-wise and religion-wise distribution of the respondents. It was noticed that most of the respondents are belong to OBC (79%) category and belong to Hindu religion (98%).

Table-1.2 Caste-wise distribution of the respondents

Caste	Frequency	Percent (%)
SC /ST	23	14
OBC	128	79
OC	8	5
Minorities	3	2
Total	162	100

Table-1.3 Religion-wise distribution of the respondents

Religion	Frequency	Percent (%)
Hindus	159	98
Christians	2	1
Muslims	1	1
Others	-	-
Total	162	100

Table-1.4 & 1.5 give the details of occupation of parents of the respondents. The data reveals that majority of them are working as agricultural labourers (85%). A significant percentage of them are home makers.(25%) An insignificant percentage of them are working as private employees (7%) and government employees (10%)

Table-1.4 Details of occupation of father

Occupation of father	Frequency	Percent (%)
Farmer	73	46
Agricultural labour /daily wage worker	64	39
Working in shops/malls	1	1
Running petty trade	-	-
Vegetable / fruits / fish vendor	2	1
Private employee	12	7
Government employee	7	4
Not doing anything due to disability / old age	1	1
Missing	2	1
Total	162	100

Table-1.5 Details of occupation of mother

Occupation of mother	Frequency	Percent (%)
Agricultural labour /daily wage worker	101	62
Working in shops/malls	1	1
domestic servant	1	1
Vegetable / fruits / fish vendor	1	1
Private employee	-	-
Government employee	17	10
home maker	41	25
any other	-	-
Total	162	100

Majority of the respondents are belong to the low income group whose family income ranges between Rs.3,000/- to Rs.7,000/- per month (86%). An insignificant percentage of them are belong to the income group ranging from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/- The data reveals that most of the respondents are from low economic strata (Table-1.6).

Table-1.6 Income-wise distribution of the respondents

Family income of the respondents	Frequency	Percent (%)
below Rs.3000/-	52	32
below Rs.5,000/-	51	32
below Rs. 7,000/-	34	22
below Rs.10,000/-	15	9
Rs.15,000/- 20,000/-	5	3
Rs.21,000/- 30,000/-	-	-
Rs. Above 31,000/-	5	3
Total	162	100

[II] Details of Education

An attempt was made to assess the educational status of the respondents by considering their levels of education, the discipline which the respondents have studied, the type of school management and location of the school where it was situated and medium of instruction. Tables-2.1 & 2.2 give the details of levels of education and the discipline which they have studied. Interestingly it was found that majority of the respondents have completed their post graduation (95%) and pursuing research degrees (62%) and waiting for the employment while preparing for the competitive examinations. It was noticed that above fifty percent of them have studied Social sciences (55%) followed by sciences (25%).

**Table-2.1
Details of education of the respondent (pursuing)**

Details of education	Frequency	Percent (%)
VIII std	-	
SSC/X std	-	
Intermediate	1	1
Under Graduation	7	4
Post Graduation	53	33
Ph.D/ M.Phil	102	62
Total	162	100

**Table-2.2
Details of discipline which the respondents have studied**

Details of discipline	Frequency	Percent (%)
Arts/ social sciences	89	55
Science	70	25
Technical education like ITI / Polytechnic	7	4
Engineering	11	7
any other	15	9
Total	162	100

An attempt was made to analyze the basic foundation of their education by considering the type of school where they have studied their primary and secondary education and medium of instruction at their school level of education. Tables-2.3, & 2.4 give the details . The data reveals that majority of the respondents have studied their school education in Government schools (86%) which are located in Taluq head quarters (48%) followed by Mandal Head quarters (25%) and district head quarters (21%).

Table-2.3
Where did you study your primary and secondary education?

Type of school	Frequency	Percent (%)
Government school	140	86
Private school	21	13
Appeared privately	1	1
Total	162	100

Table-2.4
Where it is located

location of school	Frequency	Percent (%)
In your own Village	10	6
Taluk head quarters	71	25
Mandal head quarters	78	48
District head quarters	33	21
Total	162	100

Though primary and secondary schools are located in the taluqs and districts head quarters, the government offered only regional language as the medium of instruction. So all most all the respondents have studied in the regional language of Telugu at primary (94%) and secondary (86%) levels of education. While coming to higher education fifty percent of them have studied in English medium (50%) and obviously at University level of education, all of them have studied in English medium only (100%) (Table-2.5). Majority of the respondents have received the financial assistance from the government through scholarships (72%) . Table-2.6)

Table-2.5
Medium of instruction

Medium of instruction	Frequency	Percent (%)
(i) Primary education:		
a) Telugu	152	94
b) English	10	6
c) any other	-	-
(ii) Secondary education		
a) Telugu	139	86
b) English	23	14
c) any other	-	-
(iii) Higher education		
a) Telugu	76	50
b) English	76	50
c) any other	-	-
(iv) University education		
a) Telugu	-	-
b) English	102	100

Table-2.8
Did you receive any scholarship when you were student?

Did you receive any scholarship	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	117	72
No	46	28
Total	162	100

An attempt was made to know whether the respondents have learned the soft skills and communication skills which are essential ingredients to get employment opportunities. Tables -2.9 & 2.10 give the details. It was found that more than half of the respondents did not learn soft skills due to the medium of instruction which is in mother tongue of Telegu in their school and college education . Interestingly, a good percentage of them (68%) have learned computers skills. Among them majority of the respondents (48%) have learned computers skills through private institutions by paying money. Only 31% of them have got training from government running institutions. A considerable percentage of them 21% have learned individually with the help of their friends.

Table-2.9 Did you learn soft skills/computers skills?

Did you learn soft skills/computers skills	Frequency	Percent (%)
(i) Soft skills		
a) Yes	77	47
b) No	85	53
(ii) Computers skills		
a) Yes	111	68
b) No	51	32
Total	162	100

Table-2.10 If Yes, where did you get the training?

Where did you get the training ?	Frequency	Percent (%)
Government running institution	39	31
Private institution	60	48
Any other	25	21
Total	124	100

[III] AIM & ASPIRATION OF THE RESPONDENTS TOWARDS CAREER

An attempt was made to understand the aim and aspiration of the respondents towards career and their efforts to reach their target and the problems being faced by unemployed youth. Tables-3.1 to 3.4 give the details. Noteworthy point is majority of the respondents (85%) inspired by the persons who reached the highest position in their career. And considered them as their role model (86%). Followed by teaching (26%), police department (18%), administrative field (16%).

Table-3.1

Do you inspire by anyone, who reached the highest position ?

i) Do you inspire by anyone	Frequency	Percent (%)
a) Yes	137	85
b) No	27	15
ii) Do you have any role model ?		
a) Yes	140	86
b) No	22	14
Total	162	100

Table-3.2

If Yes, Your role model is belong to which field

Your role model is belong to which field	Frequency	Percent (%)
Teaching	36	26
Administrative field	22	16
Political field	7	5
Service / social reformer	16	11
Police/defense/ army	26	18
Business /entrepreneur	14	10
Family	10	7
Any other	9	6
Total	140	100

Table-3.3

Details of ambition of the respondents

ambition of the respondents	Frequency	Percent (%)
To become government employee	127	80
To work in private sector	4	3
To work in MNCs	-	-
To work in either public sector or private sector	13	8
To become entrepreneur /businessman	6	4
To cultivate land	6	4
Any other specify	2	1
Missing	4	3
Total	162	100

Table-3.4
Details of field in which the respondent wish to work

field in which the respondent wish to work	Frequency	Percent (%)
Banking/insurance	20	14
Administrative field	31	22
Police dept	29	18
Army/defense	7	4
Teaching	43	3
Any other	10	11
Missing	22	16
Total	162	100

[IV] EFFORTS TO REACH YOUR TARGET

An attempt was made to know the efforts of the respondents to reach their goal like taking coaching for the competitive examinations, improving their skills etc. Table-4.1 gives the details about how long the respondents are being waiting for employment opportunity. Interestingly it was found that a considerable percentage of the respondents are waiting for the job for the last three years (21%), followed by four years (13%) and 5 years (10%).

Table-4.1
How long you are being waiting for employment

How long you are being waiting for employment	Frequency	Percent (%)
Since 1 yr	37	23
2 yrs	28	17
3 yrs	34	21
4 yrs	21	13
5 yrs	17	10
6 yrs	11	7
7 yrs	3	2
8 yrs	7	2
above 10 yrs	7	5
Total	162	100

Table-4.2 gives the details about the present status of the respondents. It was found that majority of the them have been preparing for the competitive examinations.(79%) . Interestingly it was found that a considerable percentage of them are working in agriculture fields as coolies (12%) whenever they need money to meet out their daily requirements. In this situation if the unemployed supported by the government financially, then they can achieve their goal . Recently some of the state governments including AP government have been introduced the unemployment allowance scheme to the educated unemployed youth. Here the thing is steps should be taken to reach the benefits to the deservable candidates which encourage them to gain employment.

Table-4.2
Present status of the respondents

Present status of the respondents	Frequency	Percent (%)
Preparing for the competitive examinations	126	79
Working as part time employee	10	6
Working in shops	7	3
Working as daily wage worker	3	2
Working in agriculture fields as coolies	19	12
Working in hotels & restaurants	-	-
Total	162	100

An attempt was made to understand whether the respondents are taking any coaching to prepare for the competitive examinations. Table-4.3 gives the details. It was found that only above half of them of them are taking coaching (64%). Among them most of the respondents are taking coaching from the private institutions by paying money which is difficult for them to afford. (Table-4.4). Only 32% of them are taking coaching from the government coaching centres at free of cost.

Table-4.3
Did you take any coaching to prepare for the competitive examinations ?

Did you take any coaching	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	103	64
No	59	26
Total	162	100

Table-4.4
If yes, is it government or private coaching?

Type of coaching	Frequency	Percent (%)
government coaching at free of cost	33	32
Private coaching (paid)	70	68
Total	103	100

An attempt was made to know which community of youth is using the government study circle to prepare for the competitive examinations. It was found that the youth belong to the SC and ST , have been using the study circle running by the government to give coaching the weaker sections 66%) . A considerable percentage of the BC youth are availing the coaching facilities provided by the government. (34%). They are getting stipend and reading material (67%) . Table-4.5 gives the details.

Table-4.5
Mention the name of the study circle maintained by the government

Name of the study circle	Frequency	Percent (%)
Name of the study circle		
1)BC study circle	11	34
2)SC/ST study circle	19	66
3)Minority study circle	3	3
4) any other	-	-
Total	33	100
Did you get any stipend		
1) Yes	22	67
2) No	11	34
3) Total	33	100
Did you get any reading material		
1) Yes	22	67
2) No	11	34
Total	33	100

Interestingly it was found that , despite of taking coaching for competitive examinations or out of self preparation, the respondents have to attempt for the competitive examinations for number of times.. Table-4.7 gives the details. Majority of them have been attempted for more than five times (34%) . A considerable percentage of them have been preparing for two times (18%) followed by three times (17%).

Table-4.7
How many times did you attempt for the competitive examinations

No. of times attempt for the competitive examinations	Frequency	Percent (%)
One time	34	21
two times	30	18
three times	28	17
four times	16	10
more than 5 times	54	34
Total	162	100

An attempt was made to know the reason for their failure in getting employment. Table-4.8 presents the details. It was found that majority of the respondents felt that , there is too much gap between the number of aspirants to number of vacancies (38%) . The respondents realized by themselves that they did not prepare thoroughly for the competitive examinations.(18%) . A considerable percentage of them accepted that they could not reach the highest expectations (12%) and agreed that their failure was due to lack of communication skills. (11%) which is lack of government English medium schools in their villages/towns at the time of their schooling. A considerable percentage of them thought that it is due to defective education system which lags professional education. (7%)

Table-4.8
What did you think the reason for your failure in getting employment

reason for your failure in getting employment	Frequency	Percent (%)
too much gap between the no. of aspirants to no. of vacancies	62	38
lack of communication skills	18	11
Could not reach the highest expectations	19	12
Insufficient preparation	29	18
Defective education system	12	7
any other specify (lack of govt. English medium schools)	22	14
Total	162	100

An attempt was made to know the opinion of the respondents about the existing recruitment system and how do they feel the competition. Table-4.9 gives the details. Majority of the respondents opined that they are facing a heavy competition (68%). A considerable percentage of them felt that it is difficult to crack the competitive examinations as it is beyond their capabilities (29%). It can be understood that the aspirants should be well trained and improve their capabilities to compete with the present market competition.

Table-4.9
opinion about the existing recruitment system

opinion about the existing recruitment system	Frequency	Percent (%)
Heavy competition	111	68
difficult to crack the competitive exams as it is beyond their capabilities	47	29
Any other	4	3
Total	162	100

While comparing the standard of education the respondents of the present job market conditions, below half of the percentage of the respondents felt that it was good and 31% of them are average. The data shows that majority of the respondents not feeling that their standard of education is satisfactory to meet the present job requirements

Table-4.10
How do you consider about your standards of education

How do you consider about your standards of education	Frequency	Percent (%)
very good	32	20
Good	76	46
Average	50	31
below average	4	2
Poor	1	1
Total	162	100

An attempt was made to know which type of encouragement do the respondents want to get from the government to gain employment. Table-4.11 gives the details. The data revealed that there is a need to see that the government programmes like skill development centres etc to reach all unemployed persons. (34%) and felt that suitable employment could be created to the average students. (31%). A considerable percentage of them opined that to reduce the minimum qualifying marks in competitive examinations (18%) and consider some other criteria to select in employment like income levels, family back ground, pattern of education etc. (17%).

Table-4.11 Which type of encouragement do you want to get employment?

Type of encouragement do you want to get employment	Frequency	Percent (%)
Reduce the minimum qualifying marks in competitive examinations	10	18
Create Suitable employment to the average students	17	31
Consider some other criteria to select in employment like income levels, family back ground, pattern of education etc.	9	17
To see the govt. programs like skill development centres etc. to reach all unemployed	18	34
Total	54	100

The government has been taking initiative to improve the capabilities of the youth through the establishment of skill development centres in all most all towns/cities. An attempt was made to know are the respondents aware about such centres. Interestingly it was found that only 41% of the respondents are having awareness about government run skill development centres. Among them only 51% are enrolled in such centres. It was found the reasons for non enrollment in government skill development centres are lack of accommodation (45%) and transport problems. (30%). Interestingly It was found that a considerable percentage of the respondents are not interested to join in government skill development centres (25%).

Table-4.12
Do you have awareness about Government Skill Development Centres ?

awareness about Government Skill Development Centres	Frequency	Percent (%)
a) Yes	67	41
b) No	95	59
Total	162	100
Have you enrolled in Skill Development Centres		
a) Yes	34	51
b) No	33	49
Total	67	100
If No, mention the reason		
a) accommodation problem	15	45
b) transport problem	10	30
c) have not get seat	-	-
d) not interested	8	25
e) any other	-	-
Total	33	100

Since vocational training help the job aspirants to gain employment opportunities , an attempt was made to know whether they took any vocational training or not. It was found that majority of the respondents did not take any vocational training (88%). Though a small percentage of them (12%) have got training but they did not take any tool kit (53%) . It shows that the most of the job aspirants want to have employment in certain selected fields only . but not preferring vocational jobs.

Table-4.13
Did you take any vocational training ?

Did you take any vocational training ?	Frequency	Percent (%)
a) Yes	19	12
b) No	143	88
If Yes, did you get any tool kit ?		
a) Yes	9	47
b) No	10	53

[V] CONDITIONS / PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY UNEMPLOYED

An attempt was made to understand the behavioural aspects of parents/family members towards the respondents who are the aspirants for getting employment and preparing for competitive examinations . Table-5.1 gives the details. It was found that almost half of the percentage of the respondents' parents are not supportive and encouragable towards the respondents condition.(48%). A remarkable percentage of the respondents are pressurized by their family responsibilities (22%) and a considerable percentage of them are feeling burden on family. (15%) . The data reveals that the unemployed youth are facing the problems even at home and pressurized by the family members.

Table-5.1
Behavioural aspects of parents/family members towards the respondent

Behavioural aspects of parents/family members towards the respondent	Frequency	Percent (%)
Supportive and encouragable	83	52
Abusing	12	7
Feeling burden on family	25	15
Pressurize to hold family responsibilities	36	22
Any other	6	4
Total	162	100

An attempt was made to study the problems being faced by the unemployed . Table-5.2 gives the details. The data reveals that majority of the respondents are facing the problem of stress (36%), guilty (14%) ,

depression (10%). Even some of them are getting suicidal thoughts (20%) . Though they majority of them are being given weightage for their decisions at home (87%). Noteworthy point is most of their parents are helping them by meeting their financial needs (81%) Interestingly it was found that 65% among 31 respondents, working in farms as agricultural labourers in order to meet their financial requirements. Majority of the respondents are facing the problems of food and shelter (61%).

Table-5.2
Conditions / problems being faced by unemployed

weight age/ importance for your decisions	Frequency	Percent (%)
a) Yes	141	87
b) No	21	13
Total	162	100
Do you feel the following emotions at any time		
a) stress	58	36
b) depression	16	10
c) guilty	23	14
d) adopting intoxicants to overcome the stress	6	4
e) getting suicidal thoughts	33	20
f) all the above	16	10
g) none	10	6
Total	162	100
Do your parents are helping you to meet your financial needs?		
a) Yes	131	81
b) No	31	19
Total	162	100
If no, how are you meeting your financial needs ?		
a) working in farms as agricultural labourer	20	65
b) working in petty shops	2	6
c) borrowing from friends/relatives	2	6
d) any other. Specify	7	23
Total	31	100
Do you have any food and shelter problem?		
a) Yes	99	61
b) No	63	39
Total	162	100

[VI] AWARENESS ABOUT GOVT. SCHEMES FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

An attempt as made to know whether the unemployed youth are aware about government schemes . Table -6.1 gives the details. Interestingly it was found that majority of the respondents don't know the government schemes such as Unemployment allowance scheme (75%), Prime Minister's employment generation programme(76%) , Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar yojana (72%), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (59%).The data reveals that though the government have been implementing various schemes to support the unemployed youth, majority of them are not aware of those schemes hence they couldn't availing the support.

Table-6.1
Awareness about Govt. Schemes for Uemployed Youth

Do you Know the following Government Schemes for unemployed ?	Frequency	Percent (%)
(a)Unemployment Allowance Scheme		
a) Yes	40	25
b) No	122	75
(b)Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme		
a) Yes	39	27
b) No	123	76
(c)Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgaar Yojana		
a) Yes	45	28
b) No	117	72
(d)Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act		
a) Yes	67	41
b) No	95	59

(e) Hunar Se Rozgaar Tak		
a)	Yes	12
b)	No	88
(f) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgaar Yojana		
a)	Yes	12
b)	No	88
Total		100

Recently the government of Andhra Pradesh has been introduced the Unemployment allowance scheme for the unemployed youth with a view to support them until they get employment. Interestingly it was found that below half of the percentage of the respondents(37%) are not aware about the schemes and only 38% out of 60 respondents are availing the benefit. Hence there is a need to spread out the aim and objectives of the existing schemes with a view to create awareness about government schemes.

Table-6.2
Do you know about the recent Govt. Unemployment Scheme in AP?

Awareness about Govt. Unemployment Scheme	Frequency	Percent (%)
a) Yes	60	37
b) No	102	63
Total	162	100
If Yes, are you availing the scheme benefit ?		
a) Yes	23	38
b) No	37	62
Total	60	100

II. SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

To sum up, majority of the respondents are in the age group of 23-26 yrs and interestingly it was found that the respondents are in the age group of 31-35 yrs. are also remaining unemployed. The socio-economic factors reveals that most of the respondents are belong to OBC category and belong to Hindu religion and majority of the parents of the respondents are working as agricultural labourers. An insignificant percentage of them are working as private employees and government employees. Interestingly it was found that majority of the respondents have completed their post graduation and pursuing research degrees and waiting for the employment while preparing for the competitive examinations. It was noticed that above fifty percent of them have studied Social sciences followed by sciences . The data reveals that majority of the respondents have studied their school education in Government schools which are located in Taluq head quarters followed by Mandal Head quarters and district head quarters . Though primary and secondary schools are located in the taluqs and districts head quarters, the government offered only regional language as the medium of instruction. So, all most all the respondents have studied in the regional language of Telugu at primary and secondary levels of education. While coming to higher education fifty percent of them have studied in English medium and obviously at University level of education, all of them have studied in English medium only . Majority of the respondents have received the financial assistance from the government through scholarships. It was found that more than half of the respondents did not learn soft skills which are essential ingredients to get employment opportunities due to the medium of instruction which is in mother tongue of Telegu in their school and college education . Interestingly, a good percentage of them have learned computers skills. Among them majority of the respondents have learned computers skills through private institutions by paying money. Only a least percentage of them have got training from government running institutions. A considerable percentage of them have learned individually with the help of their friends. Noteworthy point is majority of the respondents inspired by the persons who reached the highest position in their career. And considered them as their role model who are in teaching , police and administrative fields .

. Interestingly it was found that a considerable percentage of the respondents are waiting for the job for the last three and some of them for four years .It was found that majority of the them have been preparing for the competitive examinations. Interestingly it was found that a considerable percentage of them are working in agriculture fields as coolies whenever they need money to meet out their daily requirements. In this situation if the unemployed supported by the government financially, then they can achieve their goal . Recently some of the state governments including AP government have been introduced the unemployment allowance scheme to the educated unemployed youth. Here the point is , steps should be taken to reach the benefits to the deservable candidates which encourage them to gain employment. It was found that only above half of them are taking coaching to prepare for the competitive examinations. Among them, most of the respondents are taking coaching from the private institutions by paying money which is difficult for them to afford. Only a few percent of them are taking coaching from the government coaching centres at free of cost. It was found that the youth belong to the SC and ST , have been using the study circles running by the government to give coaching to the weaker sections to prepare for the competitive examinations. A considerable percentage of the BC youth are

availing the coaching facilities provided by the government. They are getting stipend and reading material. Interestingly it was found that , despite of taking coaching for competitive examinations or out of self preparation, the respondents have to attempt for the competitive examinations for number of times. Majority of them have been attempted for more than five times .It was found that majority of the respondents felt that , there is too much gap between the number of aspirants to number of vacancies , which is the biggest reason for not getting employment . The respondents realized by themselves that they did not prepare thoroughly for the competitive examinations. A considerable percentage of them accepted that they could not reach the highest expectations and agreed that their failure was due to lack of communication skills. which is lack of government English medium schools in their villages/towns at the time of their schooling. A considerable percentage of them thought that it is due to defective education system which lags professional education. Majority of the respondents opined that they are facing a heavy competition . A considerable percentage of them felt that it is difficult to crack the competitive examinations as it is beyond their capabilities . It can be understood that the aspirants should be well trained and improve their capabilities to compete with the present market competition. Regarding the standard of education, majority of the respondents felt that it is not satisfactory to meet the present job requirements and there is a need to see that the government programmes like running skill development centres etc to reach all unemployed persons. And suitable employment would be created to the slow learners by reducing the minimum qualifying marks in specific competitive examinations which would encourage the rural unemployed to get employment opportunities. Some of the respondents opined that the government should consider some other criteria to select the aspirants based on income levels, family background, pattern of education etc.

The government has been taking initiative to improve the capabilities of the youth through the establishment of skill development centres in all most all towns/cities. Whereas less than fifty percent of the respondents are not aware of the government run skill development centres. If at all, they came to know about the centres, only half of them are enrolled in such centres due to the reasons for non enrollment in government skill development centres are lack of accommodation and transport problems. Since vocational training help the job aspirants to gain employment opportunities , it was found that majority of the respondents did not take any vocational training. It shows that the most of the job aspirants want to have employment in specific fields only but not preferring vocational jobs.

Despite of unemployment the respondents are being faced the other problems . It was found that almost half of the percentage of the respondents' parents are not supportive and encouraging towards the respondents. A remarkable percentage of the respondents are pressurized by their family responsibilities and a considerable percentage of them are feeling burden on family. The data reveals that majority of the respondents are facing the problem of stress , guilty , depression . Even some of them are getting suicidal thoughts . Interestingly, it was found that some of the respondents used to work in farms as agricultural labourers in order to meet their financial requirements. Majority of the respondents are facing the problems of food and shelter while preparing for the competitive examinations .

To conclude, though the government have been implementing various schemes and programmes to support the unemployed youth, majority of them are not aware of those schemes hence they couldn't availing the support from the government in getting employment. Recently the government of Andhra Pradesh has been introduced the Unemployment allowance scheme for the unemployed youth with a view to support them until they get employment. Interestingly it was found that below half of the respondents are not aware about the schemes and only a few of them are availing the benefit. Hence there is a need to spread out the aim and objectives of the existing schemes with a view to create awareness among the unemployed youth.

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