



## **GRASSROOTS GOVERNANCE POLICIES, CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDIA**

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<p><b>Received:</b> September 1<sup>st</sup> 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> September 28<sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Published:</b> November 13<sup>th</sup> 2021</p>	<p>Employment and Unemployment is a two important debatable concept in the society unemployment is major threat in economic development in a nation, but the term unemployment is serious problem in across the globe. The unemployment problem found not only India but also some developed countries like, USA, New Zealand, Spain, etc., on the other hand, the learn of unemployment in Indian state serious problem in 21<sup>st</sup> century. Youth unemployment come off in modern Indian state Odisha, currently deliberate as a percentage of the parallel active labour force, only about 23 percent youth unemployment on average in the European state. Odisha is an agriculture-based society and maximum of people in rural area depends on agriculture and growth of population and poverty the unemployment problem increased day by day there are some problems to improve the unemployment in Odisha that lack of transport and communication facility and youth are educated but they do not have skill a particular field.</p>

**Keywords:** Employment and Unemployment, Economic Development, Skill Works, Population

### **(I) CAUSE OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT:**

**The rapid growth of population:** The most fundamental cause of the growth of unemployment in India is rapid population growth after the independence India, and its consequent increase in its labour force, it was estimated that 2.5 percent annual rate of population growth in India. The rapid growth of the population is instantly moving unemployment and indirectly strained the joblessness status by drop the resources for wealth formation. In Odisha, the population growth has created an obstacle in the first growth of unemployment.

**Limited Land:** Another important factor to increase the unemployment is limited land the land is natural resources its gifted by nature and its always constant, and all the resources are available and all the activity depends on the land. Due to the rapid growth of the population, the land is not sufficient for all. In rural India, people are fully dependent on agriculture and available land does not fulfil the demand of the existing population so that it creates unemployment in the rural area.

**Seasonal Agriculture:** In Odisha agriculture is the only means of production in a rural area but the agriculture in a rural area is session affairs the employment facility provides in a particular session the time of plantation and harvesting time rest of time these people are unemployed .it is directly affected

their standard of living and economy of the state as well.

**Fragmentation of Land:** In India, the fragmentation of land is the result of heavy pressure on the land of a large population; it poses a big obstacle in the farming sector. as agricultural land is broken and divided. Agriculture research is soul obstruct by people who rely on agriculture remaining unemployment, this has a bad impact on the condition of work it's also contributing to the poverty in the village.

**The Old Technique and Method in Farming:** The use of technique and method in farming is very old in Odisha and India also, till today the rural farmer followed the primitive method, and that's why its impact on good production and farmer cannot fulfil their need so that it affected their education and economy, its leads to joblessness.

**The Decline of Cottage Industry:** In India, the cottage industry is the only means of employment opportunity particularly of the land fewer people in rural areas, these people are completely dependent on this industry, but after adopting LPG these are adversely affected by the industrialization process. As a result, village industries faced several problems and cannot compete in the modern industry, so that these cottage industries' serious deficit and completely closed down these employed are suddenly unemployed.



**Defective Education:** In India the education system is defective in nature day by day Indian education system is very defective and is conformed insight the classroom, present education system, not the job oriented the only certificate oriented it is fault on the ground that is more general to vocational .the general educational people are unable to do anything in the skill works or self employed, so its led to unemployment.

**Lack of Communication and Transport:** In Odisha the lack of proper transport and communication facilities because of this the rural area people unable to do business and engage the agriculture and they are unable to transport their goods in market .so that people are not willing to do better agriculture and because of lack of transport and communication in the rural area, its led to joblessness problem among the village.

**Deficient Employment Planning:** The existing employment scheme of is not suitable in comparison to the growth of population, on the other hand, the growth of population it is the very complicated task on the part of the government to make available respectable employment opportunity for all people, somehow the government fails to provide appropriate employment policy, so that the unemployment rate increase day by day.

**Lack of Information Special Youth:** Due to a lack of information, many young people do not have proper knowledge of what happening worldwide and what society needed, and they do not know what potential he has. Because of this, many young people are unaware of the employment information and it partially creates unemployment

**Lack of Skill Relevant Work:** The skill is a major part of a particular workplace, maximum youth are educated but they do not have skills so that they are unable to get the job, it is partly the fault of the education system.

**Inappropriate Technology:** In India capital is a scarce feature of the labour-intensive technique of production not only industries but also the agriculture sector, labour is the main capital of means of production. But in the western country, capital and production using automatic machines and other sophisticated machine are both rational and justify in India an account of the abundance of labour this policy result in large unemployment.

## **II) CONSEQUENCES OF UNEMPLOYMENT:**

Unemployment cause depression unhappiness and anguish its pushing people to live their life in a way they do not like life expectation is adversely affected high, youth unemployment refers are also common personal misfortunes. Individual s and the potential for vital national and global economic growth

youth unemployment is stagnant. Unemployment is the major problem in all over the world, and its impact on the all the factor of society like its impact on the social and political and economic impact on society .in this chapter it discuss unemployment impact on youth.

**First physical effect:** Unemployment is an impact on the physical effect on youth, its increased headache, stomach pain, sleep disturbance, hypertension, etc. psychological effect; The increase of unemployment directly impacts human psychology, and it includes increased hostility depression antiquity, stress, decreased self -esteem, etc are the impact on youth.

**Economy effect:** Unemployment directly impacts the economy it includes financial costs spending power. recession and economy are affecting all the other variable, under this circumstance the economic impact decrease of production, a decrease of GDP, impact on the standard of living, it improves the migration labour, etc are the main area Social effect social support which includes family friends and neighbours, this social support gives us a save environment. But without social support people facing several problems, due to unemployment people lose their social prestige and social status; it creates negative thinking to the youth mind.

**Self-efficiency:** Unemployment is a continuous problem in the society because of unemployment the young people are losing their self-efficiency the self-efficiency is given positive energy to the people,

**Mental health:** According to Chauhan (1978), mental health is a condition that permits maximum development of physical social, intellectual, and emotional, state of the individual. Unemployment also affects mental health, when young people trying to employ themselves but when he fails, he was mentally disturbed, sometimes to the failure of a gating job and due to unemployed the young people come to suicide.

**Impact on education:** Unemployed parents cannot effort their children's education fees and cannot give good education to their children. Health unemployment also affected in the health and due to unemployed the no of poor patent died without treatment, On the other hand, the unemployment major on households life domestic violence increased rapidly because of unemployment, when a person unemployed he cannot fulfil their family needs so that it creates domestic violence, in Odisha majority of people, are middle-class family and if you focus on the rural area the people are below the poverty line they do not have the proper education and other facilities this demand creates domestic violence increased till date. At least the lack of employment the people are searching the job other state and other country and its improve migration, politically the study of unemployment in Odisha clearly define the vote share decrease every election because the maximum no of



people are migrating for the searching job in another state, another important aspect is regarding this problem the people are facing a lot of problem in his life

### **REMEDIES AND WAYS:**

Unemployment is a serious problem in across the globe, the unemployment directly and indirectly affected on all the sector in society, this unemployment problem is directly impacting on the individual, especially the youth people because lack employment opportunity its create poverty and inequality of society it impacts on the social economic and political life of people and society. According to this study, unemployment comes a milestone in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. To overcome the unemployment problem the government of India and the government of Odisha together initiated different policy and skill training programs. Through the policy, the government tries to solve the unemployment problem, but the growth of population and high demand, the policies are partly failed, but somehow it is partly overcome the unemployment problem in India. Increased unemployment the government of India and the government of Odisha are together taken several programs and policies to reduce the unemployment problem this policy and schemes are partly successful fulfil the unemployment but not fully because of the rapid growth of population and other factors. In India government and Odisha government are together implemented several policies to fight the unemployment problem these policies already implemented to reduce unemployment

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). This policy was enacted as a central government in the year of 2005; this policy plays a major role to reduce the unemployment to provide 100 days' work, the rural people and daily workers Regional Rural Bank (RRB). This policy enacted in the year of 1975. under this policy the rural people benefited, this policy gives the financial support to do business to taking loans and credit system and it is also helping the self-employment to the young people of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). The government of India enacted this policy (MSME) in the year 2006, to facilities self-employment in both the manufacturing and service sector. National Skill Development Mission (NSDM). According to the fifth five-year plan pointed out the skill deficit needed for the job, under this program aims to skill 500 million people by the year 2022, the prime minister's national council of skill development in rural areas is apprenticeship training scheme ATP vocational training providers VTP are implemented for reducing unemployment. Surana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). According to this policy, SJSRY provides

profitable employment to urban unemployment through self-employment. There is a list of policies implemented to reduce the unemployment these are listed below. IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Program), DPAP (Drought-Prone Area Program), JRY (Jawahar Rozgar Yojana) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), NRY (Nehru Rozgar Yojana), Training for self-employment. PMIUPEP (Prime Minister Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Program), Employment exchange program, Training Rural Youth for Self-Empowerment (TRYSEM). Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY), Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Empowerment Guarantee Sheme (MGNREGS), Digital India Programme (DIP), and Jawahar Gramine Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) etc. The government of India provide special area program and encourages both the self-employment and wage paid employment in both the rural area and urban area to decrease the unemployment in India.

On the other hand, the Odisha government provides a special policy to reduce unemployment in the state. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana, under this program one lakhs people engages the MSME sector in both rural and urban youth. The government of Odisha launched the number of employment program and its divide the self-employment program and wage employment under the self-employment programme it includes the IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, and SGRY. On the other hand, the wage employment program includes FFW, NREP, RLEGP, JRY, EAS, and SGRY. Under this program, the government of Odisha give the opportunity to youth and encourage them it employed himself in two ways one self-employment and wage employment and government of Odisha launched a list of the skill training program to employed them under started employment mission skill up training under this program the 85659 candidates already trained and 14059 candidates already got the employment in a different sector.

### **CONCLUSION**

The learn finds out that overall unemployment declines during 2011-12, and educated youth unemployment is increased last three decades. The major problem is fond out of the revise of the rapid decline in agriculture employment along with failed in the manufacturing sector, the main reason is the slow expansion of employment in the agriculture sector and the manufacturing sector is the growth of job is a stable position. But the non-manufacturing sector like mining, construction is casually the sub-sector like arts and entertainment retail trade transport and storage and education have not grown. Hence, a gap of 2 lakhs per annum would be generated within the labour market in Odisha. And as a result, the unemployment



rate is likely to increase further, if timely measures are not taken. At last all over Odisha poverty and household income distress is playing a pivotal role in the process of youth unemployment and labour force participation and the education system in Odisha also play a major role in the increase of unemployment lack of vocational education and skill training the general educated youth is unemployed. The rise of unemployment in Odisha it is a major impact on domestic abuse and increases crime thousands of people are migrating to other states for searching jobs. The study explores that due to shortage of employment opportunity it impacts on health and education and economic sector of Odisha and its increase the poverty and child labour of the society.

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