



AN ECONOMICAL ANALYSIS OF UNSKILLED STUDENTS AS A LABOR LEADING TO A HUGE PROBLEM IN EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

Dr. A. SADAM HUSSAIN

Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration

Dr. A. KHAN MOHAMED

Associate Professor, PG & Research Department of Economics

Jamal Mohamed College (Autonomous)

(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University), Tiruchirappalli-20, Tamil Nadu, India.

Sadam4191@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

In our society unemployment is a willing workers can't find jobs, it is specifically affects the individual who are educated. Unemployment is considered to be key measure of the economy. There are lots of types in the unemployment and the main type that now a day everyone facing is a method of structural unemployment, which mismatch between the workers want the skilled job but what the workers actually have. In this generation students are well educated and then finally they find the unskilled job with unsatisfied mind. Students complete their studies and they immediately find a job which is direct opposite to their knowledge to survey in this society in the way of earning. So most of the student worked as a labor with the unskilled level of education,

In this article the researcher collect some survey, why the educated student are worked as unskilled labor in current world. The impact of the asymmetry between knowledge learning and knowledge practice can't work in the educated generation. Even in the developing world labors are still uneducated but well in skilled knowledge, why the educated students are searching for the job and find the unskilled works.

Index Terms : Skilled, Knowledge, Education, Workers

1. INTRODUCTION:

How well are young adults prepared to meet the challenges of the future? Are they able to analyze, reason and communicate their ideas effectively? Do they have the capacity to continue learning throughout life? Parents, students, the public and those who run education systems need to know. Teaching students to apply knowledge and skills to benefit others or serve the public good is one exceptionally high impact method to foster these capabilities across the discipline. Governments and the general public need solid and internationally comparable evidence of educational outcomes. In response to this demand, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has launched the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA). OECD/PISA will produce policy-oriented and internationally comparable indicators of student achievement on a regular and timely basis. The assessments will focus on 15-year-olds, and the indicators are designed to contribute to an understanding of the extent to which education systems in participating countries are preparing their students to become lifelong learners and to play constructive roles as citizens in society.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Current day is the world of numerous segment, one of the oddest divide which is economic and social divides. In this world more suffer and less are able to benefit from technology. When we talk of integrated socioeconomic development, it takes into account many areas which can benefit from faster access and enhanced productivities by using technology in each of these. Some technologies for are used different initiatives are reviewed and conclusions drawn on how it does support the socioeconomic development, which may be similar and bear lessons for many developing countries. Education is a light for social development. Technology is already sweeping through classrooms as educators and developers create more products designed to enhance education. Every student learns differently, and technology allows educators to accommodate unique learning styles on a case-by-case basis. Social development is one of the important dimensions. The paper goes on to discusses the nature of development, and to identify its potential for reviewing learning and technology more widely as a contributor to social and economic development.

2.1 ECONOMIC LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT:

Unemployment rate, where unemployed individuals are those who are currently not working but are actively seeking work. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the labor force without a job. It is a lagging indicator, meaning that it generally rises or falls in the wake of changing economic conditions, rather than anticipating them. When the economy is in poor shape and jobs are scarce, the unemployment rate can be expected to rise. When the economy grows at a healthy rate and jobs are relatively plentiful, it can be expected to fall. The most comprehensive statistic reported is called the U-6 rate, but the most widely used and cited is the U-3 rate. The U-3 unemployment rate for July 2022 was 3.5%.

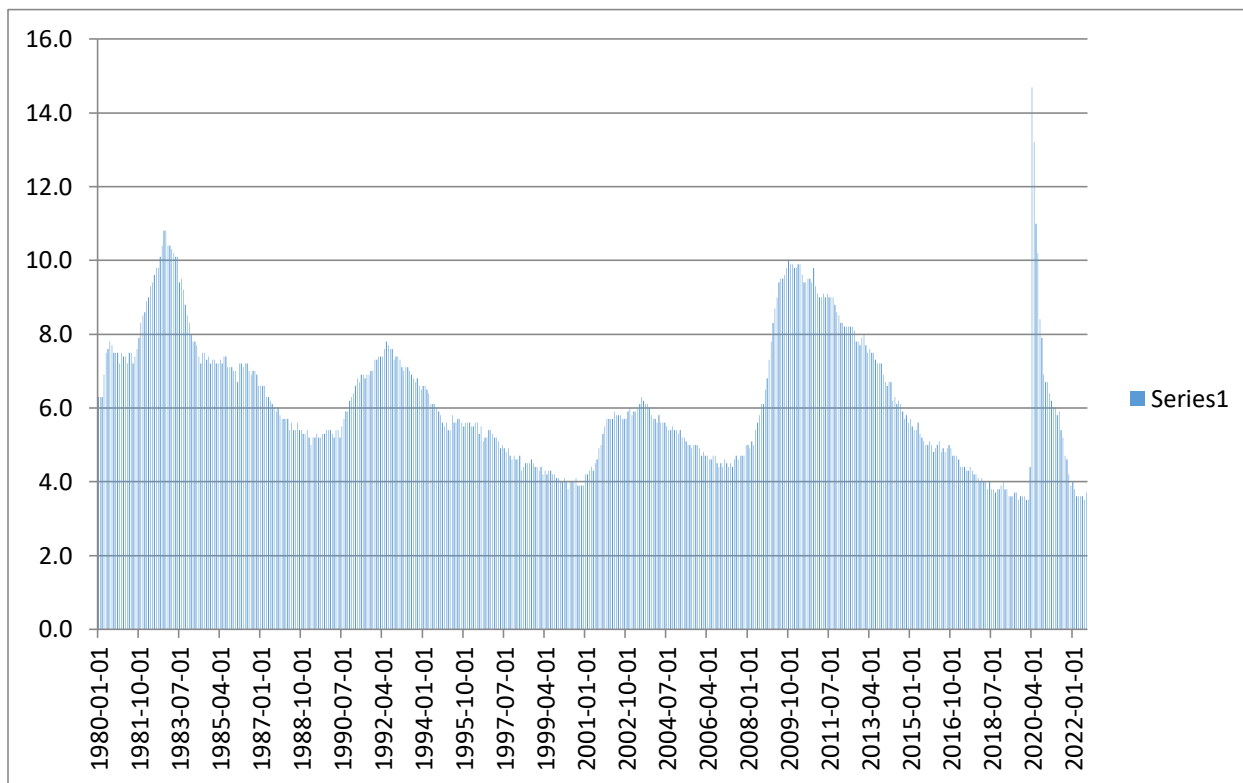
The U-3 is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Unemployment Rate} &= \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force}} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{0.7\text{m}}{13.3\text{m}} \times 100 \\
 &= 5.3\%
 \end{aligned}$$

not the only metric available, and it measures unemployment fairly narrowly. The more comprehensive U-6 rate, often called the real unemployment rate, is an alternative measure of unemployment that includes groups such as discouraged workers who stopped looking for a new job and the underemployed who work part-time because they can't find full-time employment. The seasonally adjusted U-6 real unemployment rate for July 2022 was 6.7%, down from 7.1% in May 2022.

Some people worry that technology cause structural unemployment. In the past, new technologies have put lower skilled employees out of work, but at the same time they create demand for higher skilled workers to use the new technologies. Education seems to be the key in minimizing the amount of structural unemployment. Individuals who have degrees can be retrained if they become structurally unemployed. For people with no skills and little education, that option is more limited.

The series comes from the 'Current Population Survey.

PERCENTAGE**YEAR****Chart 1: Economic level of unemployment rate census**

Unemployment rate for July 2022 was 3.5%.

2.2 UNSKILLED STUDENTS ECONOMIC GROWTH:

The increasing demand for higher education reduces the supply and changes the composition of unskilled secondary school graduates, and it may therefore affect their labor market outcomes. Those shifting across educational level have middle ability but favorable parental background, and would have worked in the family firm, or waited for a public competition had the expansion not took place, indicating that a new campus nearby induces mainly those with a low opportunity cost to enroll in university. Lack of significant effects on the labor market outcomes of the workforce provides evidence in favor of the human capital hypothesis.

Unskilled laborers were once thought of as workers whose daily production tasks did not depend on technical abilities or skills. low-wage laborers provide a significant part of the overall labor market , performing daily production tasks that do not depend on technical abilities or skills. Menial or repetitive tasks are typical unskilled labor positions. Jobs that can be fully learned in less than 30 days often fall into the low-wage labor

category. Low-wage labor jobs may be held by individuals with less education or experience than others. When this is the case, employers may take advantage of these workers, offering low to minimum wage as pay.

2.3 The Impact of Child Labor on Economic Growth

The UN Sustainable Development Goals lists the elimination of child labor as a practical and measurable target for sustainable development (under Goal 8). Child labor has the potential to undermine economic growth through its impact on child development, wages, and technology adoption.

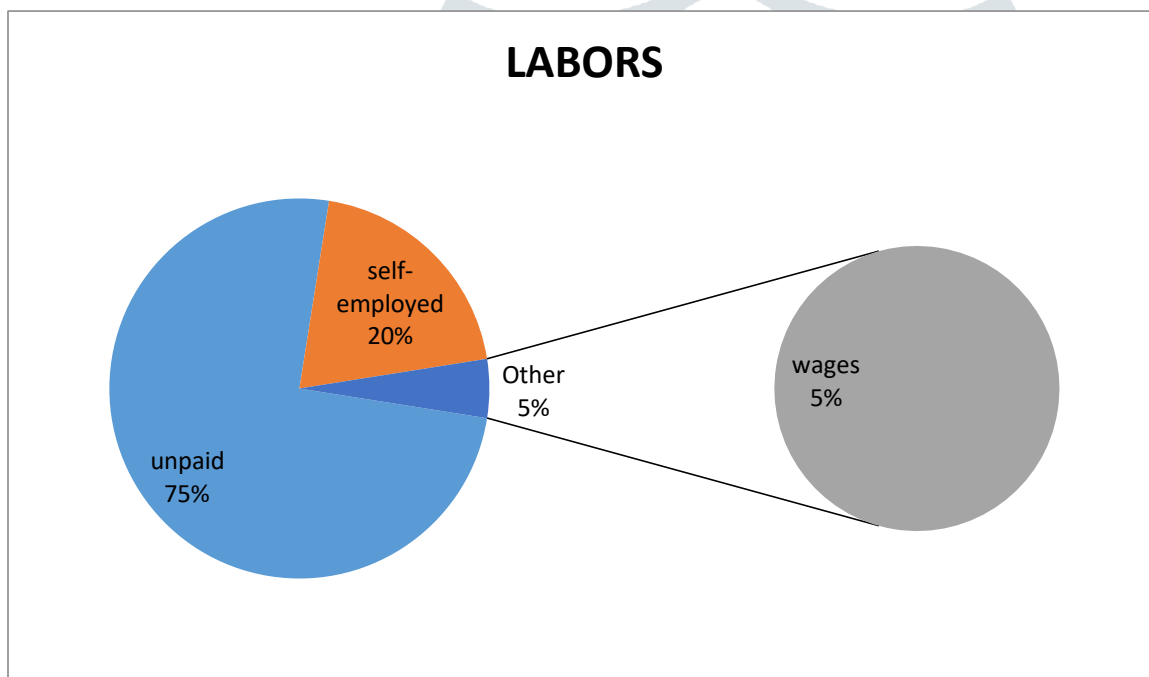


Chart 2: Labors pay status

Labor pay status is based on the current economic growth and it affects the low class child environment situation. 75% of employed labors are in unpaid economic activities. The other half will participate by self-employed and wages value.

2.4 Supply of Labor

Many sectors of the economy require unskilled or semi-skilled labour. Employers who hire for unskilled or semi-skilled jobs typically require a modest amount of training or experience from candidates. Understanding what these types of labour are and which careers are available for each can help you decide if semi-skilled or unskilled work is right for you

The factors, which influence employment outcomes of an economy in the long term, operate both on the demand side of the labor as well as on the demand side. The supply side factors which need to be considered include the following.

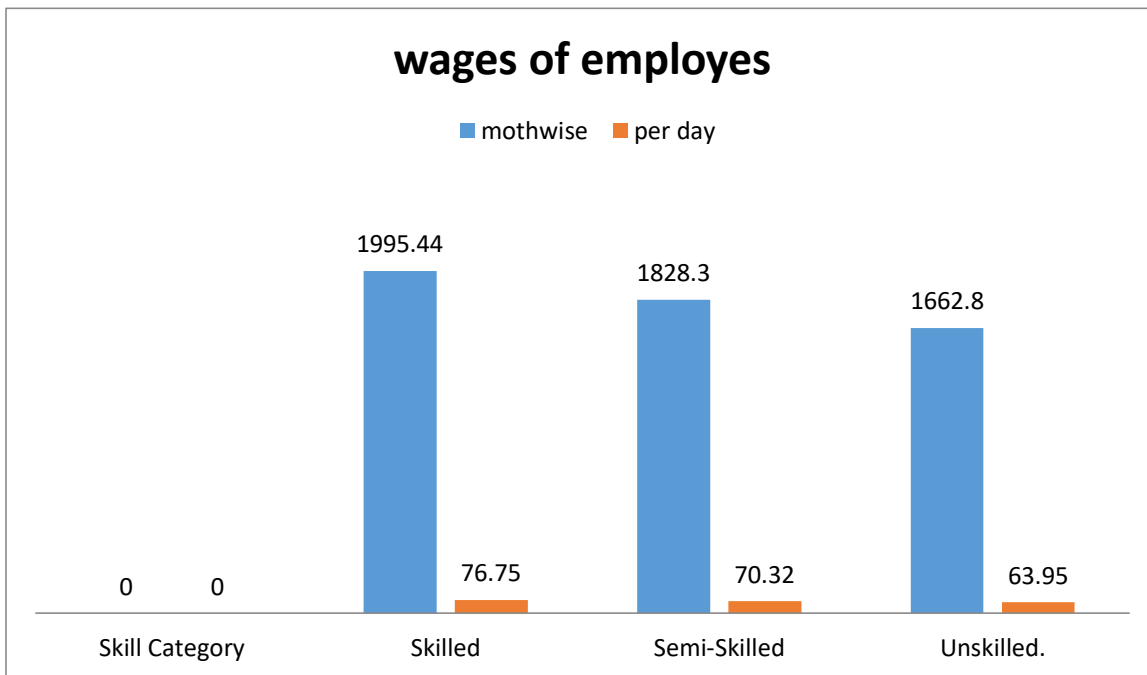


CHART 3: WAGES OF EMPLOYES MOTHWISE AND PER DAY

- Age structure of population.
- The participation of population in labor force; and
- Characteristics of labor force.

3.CONCLUSION



Main reasons for the unemployment level is survey in the way of recognizing the needs of the employment, The first main category is the environment situation slow economic growth leads to a unemployed person, Work environment , impact on quality and production is a base way to a unemployed

persons in current days. Reasons that come from both the demand side, or employer, and the supply side, or the worker.

All jobs from babysitter to biology professor require a skill set. However, some jobs and careers require higher education, special certifications, or a specified number of years of experience. Entry-level positions can be low-wage jobs with rising salaries, as more experience is gained. Some low-wage jobs only pay minimum wage, which does not often increase on the job, despite the use of skills and experience of the low-wage worker. Rising skills and pay may depend on the employer and the position.

Jobs that call for semi-skilled or mid-skilled workers, typically require a level of education or knowledge in a particular field, or experience and training in order to complete the job's tasks successfully. Skilled labor may refer to persons or positions requiring a very specialized skill set or advanced degree in order to complete some of the assigned tasks. The term "low-skilled" worker is an antiquated term, not reflective of the present day.

Low-wage workers are not low-skilled workers. Low-wage workers may have plenty of skills, but often the low-wage jobs do not provide a liveable wage.

Current unemployment rate : 7.2% in a unskilled labor value.

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6. SURVEY ON STUDENTS AS A LABOR IN UNSKILLED FIELD

Dear Respondent

We are conducting research on the topic “STUDENTS AS A LABOR IN UNSKILLED FIELD” Your response in this regards shall help us to complete this research in efficient way. Ensure you that data generated shall be kept confidential

GENDER:

AGE:

DISCIPLINE:

PLACE:

S.NO	STUDENTS AS A LABOR IN UNSKILLED FIELD	AGREE/ YES	DISAGREE/ NO	NEUTRAL
1.	Current Status?	employed	unemployed	-
2.	What cause of Unemployment?	Economic recession	Increased birth rate	Increasing technology
3.	If you are unemployed what you want to do?	Own business	Searching for a job	-
4.	You feel confident if you have any job related to your knowledge?			
5.	Unemployment affects the Socio-economic status of the family?			
6.	Employed person have higher status than unemployed?			
7.	Unemployment affects common people's life?			
8.	Is Our educational system also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth?			
9.	Young people don't want to do work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed?			

10.	Are you afraid of unemployment?			
11.	Would you consider moving to find other work?			
12.	What you have mainly doing while looking for a job?			
13.	Would you prefer to be working, or are you employed by a choice?			
14.	Would you be willing to work different working hours, if you were offered higher wages or additional leisure time in an unskilled work?			
15.	If you are a full-time employee, would you rather have a part-time employment with a correspondingly lower salary?			
16.	Do you have an occupational qualification?			
17.	Is a lot of difficulties do you face as a young person in finding a job?			
18.	Do you believe there should be an equal minimum wage for all ages?			
19.	Are you planning to continue further studies			
20.	If no, what are the reasons for discontinuing the studies?	Lack of financial issues	Unwillingness of the parents to allow for further studies	Lack of Interest