

A Study on the Analysis of the Consequence of Behaviour Due to Unemployment in Rural Youth of Chaka Block of Prayagrj District of U.P.

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ABSTRACT

Unemployment is a pervasive socio-economic issue with far-reaching consequences on individuals and society. This study explores the multifaceted repercussions of unemployment among rural youths through a comprehensive analysis of behavioral changes observed in affected individuals. By examining various dimensions such as psychological well-being, social interactions, and economic decision-making, this research aims to uncover the intricate web of effects stemming from joblessness. Through empirical investigation and theoretical frameworks, the study seeks to contribute nuanced insights into how unemployment influences human behavior, shedding light on potential interventions and policies aimed at mitigating its adverse impacts. Ultimately, the findings aim to inform strategies that can better support individuals and communities affected by unemployment, promoting resilience and well-being in the face of economic adversity.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Joblessness, Socio economic issue, Social interactions, Empirical investigation, Policies, Economic adversity.

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Labour Statistics defines unemployment as “people who are not currently employed in an occupation yet have made an effort to find employment during the past four weeks.” A person who is “willing and able to work” but is unable to obtain a job is said to be unemployed (**Kumar and Shobana, 2021**).

One important measure of a nation's economic health is the rate of unemployment. It is a key factor in determining the health of an economy; if it performed as well as possible, everyone would have a job of some kind. People without jobs are wasteful of society's resources and not productive. Although the number of unemployed persons divided by the number of employed persons gives the impression of being a straightforward statistic, the actual issue is much more intricate. One important number that affects both individual decisions and governmental policies is unemployment (**E. Of, 2014**).

Young people are important human resources for development, significant social change agents, and catalysts for technical advancement and growth in the economy. Making the most of these resources is a major challenge, though. Many people believe that the youth issue is the most important problem facing economic progress in the twenty-first century. The rate of unemployment in India is increasing daily; most people want a real work, but very few can find one that they love. Most firms in today's environment do not want to spend more time or money on staff training. It is the main reason behind the nation's declining level of development.

India will not be an issue when every man and woman is employed. India is home to the second-largest population in the world, behind China. India currently has 17.5 billion people living there, including 1.21 billion core people, according to the 2011 Indian Census (ILO Report 2005) (**Cola, 2019**). With one of the largest youth populations in the world, India faces a serious problem with youth unemployment. Nearly 65% of Indians are under 35, according to current estimates, which might have positive demographic effects for the nation but also pose serious problems if these young people are unable to find fulfilling work. In 2005, the young unemployment rate was approximately 10%; however, over time, they have never consistently provided the UN with accurate information. But because there are not enough job possibilities, more young individuals are choosing to finish their education and earn more degrees. Although these young people are usually from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, they can represent a diverse range of racial and social backgrounds. In India, getting a job usually requires having connections or taking use of government possibilities. This study aims to

provide a thorough knowledge of the problem by examining the complex causes and wide-ranging effects of young unemployment in India. Concern has been raised about unemployment in India ever since it was first identified in the 1950s. The Government of India had few measures in place to create jobs up until 1950–1951, when the first Five Year Plan was drafted.

To increase employment and the labour force, this strategy laid the foundation for sectoral and general development over the medium term. The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985–1990) was the first to put employment at the core of the development plan. In the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997–2002), employment was listed as one of the three fundamental pillars of state policy, along with quality of life and regional balance. (Cola, 2019). "Inclusive" growth was the primary objective of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), with employment playing a crucial role. Consequently, since India's independence, unemployment has been a front stage in the country's development plan.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Sarangapur Village, Under Chaka Block, in Prayagraj, U.P. by using purposive sampling. To accomplish research objectives, primary data as well as secondary data has been collected. Descriptive research design has been used in the present study. The data was collected from respondents by using the restructured tool. In this study participant observation has been done. For this study I have selected total 56 respondents. And field diary, photography has been used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section deals with the demographic characteristics of the unemployed youths. The analysis includes universal size with sex composition of the youth that are unemployed of Sarangapur village. The sample frame for the unemployed youths in this study has been formed purposively as shown in the Tables.

Table 4.1 Distribution of respondents' unemployment affected your ability to participate in social activities (e.g., going out to eat, attending event)

Participant in social activities	Frequency	Percentage
Slightly decreased	31	55.5
No change	25	44.5
Total	56	100

Above table and graph 4.12 shows that 55.5 percent respondents were slightly decreased, 44.5 percent respondents were No change.

Table 4.2 Distribution of respondents notice any change in that way friends or family treat you since becoming unemployment.

Notice any change treat	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, More supportive	15	27
Yes, Less Supportive	20	35.5
No change	21	37.5
Total	56	100

Above table and graph 4.13 shows that 27 percent respondents were more supportive, 35.5 respondents were less supportive, and 37.5 percent respondents were No change.

Table 4.3 Distribution of respondent’s unemployment caused any strain on your relationship with your partner, spouse or children.

Caused any strain	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	36	64.5
No	20	35.5
total	56	100

Above table and graph 4.14 shows that 64.5% percent respondents were strain on your relationship with your partner, spouse or children and 35.5 percent respondents were strain on your relationship with your partner, spouse or children.

Table 4.4 Distribution of respondents feel about finding a new job in the current market.

Confident feel	Frequency	Percentage
Very confident	32	57.5
Very doubtful	24	42.5
Total	56	100

Above table and graph 4.16 shows that 57.5 percent respondents were fell very confident finding a new job in the current market and 42.5 percent respondents were feel very doubtful confident finding a new job in the current market.

4.5 Table Distribution of respondents feeling happy or Unhappy

Feelings	Frequency	Percentage
Happy	7	12.5
Unhappy	49	87.5
Total	56	100

Above table and graph 4.19 shows that 12.5 percent respondents were happy and 87.5 percent respondents were unhappy.

Table 4.6 Distribution of respondent’s afraid about their future

Afraid about future	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	45	80.5
No	11	19.5
Total	56	100

Above table and graph 4.20 shows that 80.5 percent respondent were afraid about the future and 19.5 percent respondents were don't afraid the future.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Youth is a great asset of any country. Any country's bright future depends on young people. One of the world's biggest socioeconomic issues is youth unemployment. The issue is particularly prevalent among young people in developing nations, but it affects youth worldwide. The study on the analysis of the consequences of behaviors due to unemployment has explored the profound impacts of joblessness on individuals and society. It delved into various dimensions including

psychological well-being, social interactions, and economic decision-making to uncover the intricate web of effects stemming from unemployment.

Through empirical investigation and theoretical frameworks, the research provided comprehensive insights into how unemployment influences human behavior. Key findings highlighted heightened stress levels, changes in social dynamics, and altered economic behaviors among the unemployed. These insights underscored the need for targeted interventions and policies to mitigate the negative consequences and support affected individuals and communities effectively. In conclusion, the consequences of behaviors due to unemployment are far-reaching and complex, affecting individuals' psychological states, social interactions, and economic behaviors. This study has underscored the importance of understanding these dynamics to develop effective strategies for intervention and support. By integrating empirical evidence and theoretical insights, the research has contributed valuable knowledge to the field, emphasizing the necessity of holistic approaches that address both the immediate and long-term impacts of joblessness.

Moving forward, policymakers and stakeholders must prioritize initiatives that promote resilience, enhance psychological well-being, and foster economic stability among those affected by unemployment. Ultimately, by addressing these challenges comprehensively, societies can strive towards mitigating the adverse consequences of unemployment and fostering inclusive growth and well-being. This study also gives the result on how critical the impact of youth unemployment is among the youths. In this study, it was found that the favorable amount of youths lost their interests in participating in social activities, also many respondents were confident about finding a new job in the market. Although, there were many youths whose family didn't change the treatment they used to give to the unemployed youths after they lost their jobs but also this caused strains on the relationship with their partner, spouse or children and the respondents also experienced loss of control over life after being unemployed. Despite of this, they feel very confident in applying for jobs.

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