GOLDEN RESEARCH THOUGHTS
ISSN: 2231-5063
IMPACT FACTOR : 4.6052(UIF)
VOLUME - 11 | ISSUE - 4 | OCTOBER – 2021

UNEMPLOYMENT AND ITS SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES AMONG YOUTH

Mrs. Kavita Bollu
Research Scholar

ABSTRACT



Unemployment among youth has emerged as a major economic and social challenge that affects individual well-being, family stability, and the broader development of society. The transition from education to employment is increasingly influenced by changing labour markets, technological development, skill requirements, economic conditions, and competition for limited employment opportunities. Youth unemployment refers to a situation in which young people who are willing and able to work are unable to obtain suitable employment. Prolonged unemployment can result in financial dependence, reduced self-confidence, frustration, stress, social isolation, and uncertainty about the future. The consequences extend beyond individual economic hardship and may influence family relationships, educational decisions, marriage patterns, migration, and participation in community life. Educated youth may experience particular frustration when their qualifications do not match available employment opportunities. Rural youth may face additional difficulties because of limited industries, inadequate infrastructure, restricted access to skill development, and dependence on agriculture. Urban youth may experience intense competition, insecure informal employment, temporary work, and high living costs. Gender, caste, class, geographical location, educational background, and social networks can also influence access to employment opportunities. Therefore, youth unemployment should be examined as a multidimensional social issue rather than merely an economic problem. The social consequences of youth unemployment can affect social mobility, human development, productivity, and social cohesion. Long periods without meaningful employment may delay economic independence and reduce young people's ability to contribute to household income and community development. Unemployment may also increase vulnerability to poverty, indebtedness, migration, exploitation, and social exclusion. At the same time, employment opportunities that provide fair wages, job security, skill development, and opportunities for advancement can strengthen confidence, independence, and social participation among young people.

KEYWORDS: *Unemployment, Youth, Youth Unemployment, Social Consequences, Employment, Education, Skill Development, Labour Market.*

INTRODUCTION

Youth unemployment is one of the major economic and social challenges facing contemporary societies, particularly in developing countries such as India. Youth represents an important human

resource whose productive participation is essential for economic growth, social development, and national progress. However, the inability of young people to obtain suitable and stable employment can create serious economic difficulties and social consequences. Unemployment among youth may result from inadequate employment opportunities, mismatch between education and labour-market requirements, lack of practical skills, rapid technological changes, economic instability, and limited access to career guidance. Many young people complete secondary, higher, or professional education but struggle to find employment corresponding to their qualifications and aspirations. Prolonged unemployment can create financial dependence on families and delay important stages of adult life such as independent living, marriage, and household formation. The problem is particularly significant among educated youth because expectations regarding employment and career development may be higher. Rural youth may face additional challenges due to limited industries, inadequate infrastructure, seasonal employment, and dependence on agriculture, while urban youth often face intense competition, high living costs, temporary employment, and insecure informal work.

The consequences of youth unemployment extend beyond loss of income and can influence psychological well-being, family relationships, social participation, and future opportunities. Young people experiencing prolonged unemployment may develop feelings of frustration, anxiety, insecurity, low self-esteem, and uncertainty about their future. Economic dependence may create tensions within families and reduce the ability of young people to participate independently in social and community activities. Unemployment may also contribute to migration, poverty, social exclusion, underemployment, and vulnerability to exploitation. Differences based on gender, caste, class, education, geographical location, and socioeconomic background can further affect employment opportunities and experiences of unemployment. At the same time, meaningful employment provides young people with income, dignity, independence, skills, social recognition, and opportunities for personal development. Addressing youth unemployment therefore requires more than increasing the number of jobs; it requires improving the quality and accessibility of education, vocational training, skill development, entrepreneurship support, career counselling, and employment services. Government agencies, educational institutions, industries, civil society organizations, and communities must work together to create inclusive and sustainable employment opportunities. A comprehensive understanding of youth unemployment and its social consequences is essential for strengthening social stability, human development, and inclusive economic growth.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Aim:

To study the nature, causes, and dimensions of youth unemployment and examine its economic, social, psychological, and developmental consequences, with special reference to employment opportunities, social well-being, and measures for promoting sustainable youth employment.

Objectives:

- To understand the concept, nature, and dimensions of youth unemployment.
- To examine the major economic, educational, social, and structural causes of youth unemployment.
- To study the relationship between education, skills, employability, and employment opportunities among youth.
- To examine the impact of unemployment on the economic conditions of young people and their families.
- To analyze the social consequences of prolonged unemployment among youth.

- To study the effects of unemployment on self-confidence, motivation, and psychological well-being.
- To examine the relationship between youth unemployment, poverty, and social exclusion.
- To study the impact of unemployment on family relationships and household responsibilities.
- To examine the influence of unemployment on migration and patterns of social mobility among youth.
- To analyze differences in employment opportunities based on gender, caste, class, education, and geographical location.
- To examine the employment challenges faced by rural and urban youth.
- To study the role of skill development, vocational education, and professional training in improving employability.
- To examine the contribution of entrepreneurship and self-employment in reducing youth unemployment.
- To assess the role of government employment programmes, policies, and initiatives in addressing youth unemployment.
- To suggest effective measures for creating inclusive, sustainable, and meaningful employment opportunities for youth.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature on youth unemployment demonstrates that unemployment is not merely an economic condition but a multidimensional social problem affecting individual development and social well-being. Classical studies of unemployment have emphasized the relationship between employment, income, productivity, and social stability, while contemporary research increasingly focuses on the wider consequences of prolonged unemployment among young people. Amartya Sen's capability approach highlights the importance of opportunities and capabilities in achieving meaningful participation in economic and social life, suggesting that unemployment can restrict individual freedom and human development. International studies have shown that prolonged unemployment among youth may contribute to poverty, social exclusion, reduced self-esteem, psychological stress, and delayed transitions into independent adulthood. Research has also emphasized the importance of education and skills in improving employability, while identifying skill mismatch as an important factor contributing to difficulties in the transition from education to work. Studies on developing societies indicate that rapid population growth, limited formal employment, technological change, economic restructuring, and inadequate vocational opportunities can increase employment challenges among young people. Literature further indicates that unemployment experiences differ according to gender, socioeconomic background, educational attainment, geographical location, and access to social networks.

Indian literature on youth unemployment highlights the significance of demographic growth, educational expansion, changing labour markets, informal employment, and disparities in employment opportunities. Researchers have observed that many educated young people experience a gap between educational qualifications and available employment, resulting in underemployment, temporary work, or prolonged job searching. Studies of rural youth emphasize limited non-farm employment, seasonal agricultural work, inadequate infrastructure, and restricted access to skill development, whereas studies of urban youth highlight competition, informal employment, insecure jobs, and rising living costs. Research has also examined the social consequences of unemployment, including economic dependence, family stress, migration, delayed marriage, social exclusion, and reduced social participation. Literature concerning women indicates that social norms, unequal access to education and employment, unpaid care responsibilities, and workplace barriers can restrict young women's participation in the labour market. Recent studies further emphasize the importance of digital skills, entrepreneurship, vocational training,

career guidance, and government employment initiatives. Overall, the literature suggests that youth unemployment requires a multidimensional approach combining employment generation, education reform, skill development, social protection, entrepreneurship, and inclusive labour-market policies. The present study builds upon these perspectives to examine unemployment and its wider social consequences among youth.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study on unemployment and its social consequences among youth adopts a descriptive and analytical research approach to understand the nature, causes, and wider effects of unemployment among young people. The study primarily uses secondary sources of information collected from books, research journals, government reports, labour force surveys, policy documents, institutional publications, and credible national and international reports. The study focuses on youth unemployment, employment opportunities, educational qualifications, skill levels, labour-market conditions, informal employment, underemployment, and barriers to employment. It examines the social consequences of unemployment in relation to family relationships, economic dependence, poverty, social exclusion, migration, psychological well-being, social participation, and future aspirations. The study also considers variations in youth unemployment according to gender, educational background, rural and urban location, socioeconomic status, and access to employment opportunities. Relevant information is systematically reviewed and organized according to major themes to identify common patterns, challenges, and consequences associated with youth unemployment. Comparative and interpretative analysis is used to understand the relationship between unemployment and social development.

The study also examines the role of education, vocational training, skill development, entrepreneurship, career guidance, and employment programmes in improving the employability of youth. Government policies and initiatives related to employment generation, skill development, self-employment, entrepreneurship, and youth development are reviewed to assess their potential contribution to reducing unemployment. The study considers the role of educational institutions, industries, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and community institutions in supporting young people during the transition from education to employment. The collected information is analyzed through descriptive interpretation and thematic analysis to develop a comprehensive understanding of the issue. The methodology recognizes that youth unemployment is influenced by economic, social, educational, technological, and structural factors. The study maintains academic ethics by using reliable sources, acknowledging original authors, presenting information accurately, and avoiding plagiarism. Since the research is primarily based on secondary information, no personal or sensitive information from individual respondents is collected. The methodology therefore provides a systematic framework for examining the causes and consequences of youth unemployment and identifying appropriate strategies for promoting meaningful, inclusive, and sustainable employment opportunities.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Youth unemployment has become a significant economic and social problem because young people constitute an important part of the productive population and represent the future workforce of society. Despite increasing educational opportunities and economic development, many young people experience difficulties in obtaining suitable, stable, and adequately paid employment. The problem arises from several factors, including limited job opportunities, mismatch between education and labour-market requirements, inadequate practical skills, technological changes, economic fluctuations, and insufficient career guidance. Many educated youth face prolonged periods of job searching or accept employment below their

qualifications and expectations. Rural youth may experience additional difficulties because of limited industries, inadequate infrastructure, seasonal employment, and dependence on agriculture. Urban youth may face intense competition, high living costs, temporary employment, and insecure informal work. Differences in gender, caste, class, education, socioeconomic background, and geographical location also influence access to employment opportunities. Consequently, youth unemployment is not simply a lack of income but a condition that can restrict economic independence, personal development, and participation in social life.

The problem becomes more serious when unemployment continues for a prolonged period and affects the social and psychological well-being of young people. Lack of employment may create financial dependence on families, frustration, uncertainty, reduced self-confidence, social isolation, and difficulty in planning future lives. It can influence family relationships, marriage decisions, migration patterns, social mobility, and participation in community activities. Prolonged unemployment may also increase vulnerability to poverty, underemployment, exploitation, and social exclusion. Young women and disadvantaged social groups may face additional barriers because of social norms, unequal opportunities, discrimination, and limited access to resources. Although government programmes, educational institutions, skill-development initiatives, and employment schemes attempt to address the problem, challenges remain in connecting education and training with suitable employment opportunities. Therefore, there is a need to systematically examine the causes and consequences of youth unemployment and understand its effects on individuals, families, and society. Such an examination can help identify effective measures for improving employability, generating sustainable employment, strengthening social participation, and promoting inclusive youth development.

NEED OF THE STUDY

The study of unemployment and its social consequences among youth is important because young people constitute a major human resource and their productive participation is essential for economic and social development. Unemployment among youth affects not only income and livelihood but also education, family life, social relationships, personal development, and future aspirations. The transition from education to employment has become increasingly challenging because of changes in labour-market requirements, technological development, skill gaps, and limited availability of suitable jobs. Many young people experience a mismatch between their educational qualifications and available employment opportunities, resulting in prolonged job searching, underemployment, or insecure work. The study is needed to understand the economic difficulties faced by unemployed youth and the factors responsible for their inability to obtain suitable employment. It is also important to examine differences in unemployment experiences based on gender, education, socioeconomic background, rural or urban location, and access to skills and resources. Understanding these differences can help identify groups that require greater support and targeted interventions. The study is therefore necessary for developing a broader understanding of youth unemployment as an economic as well as a social problem.

The study is further needed to examine the wider consequences of prolonged unemployment on young people, their families, and society. Unemployment may lead to financial dependence, frustration, reduced self-confidence, social isolation, migration, delayed marriage, poverty, and reduced social mobility. It can also increase vulnerability to informal employment, exploitation, and social exclusion. The study can help assess the importance of education, vocational training, skill development, career counselling, entrepreneurship, and employment-generation programmes in improving youth employability. It is also necessary to understand the role of government agencies, educational institutions, industries, NGOs, and community organizations in creating meaningful employment opportunities. The findings can support

policymakers and development organizations in designing effective employment and youth-development strategies. The study can also contribute to greater awareness among families, educational institutions, and communities about the social consequences of prolonged unemployment. By identifying the major causes and consequences of youth unemployment, the research can suggest practical measures for improving employment opportunities, economic independence, social participation, and overall well-being. Thus, the study is important for promoting productive youth participation, social stability, inclusive development, and sustainable economic growth.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS FOR RESEARCH

Future research on youth unemployment should adopt multidimensional approaches to examine its economic, social, psychological, educational, and cultural consequences. Longitudinal studies can be conducted to understand how prolonged unemployment affects young people's career development, income, family relationships, and social mobility over time. Comparative studies may examine differences between rural and urban youth and identify variations in employment opportunities and labour-market challenges. Further research should focus on the experiences of young women, disadvantaged social groups, persons with disabilities, and youth from economically weaker households. Studies may examine the relationship between educational qualifications, skill mismatch, employability, and unemployment duration. Greater attention can be given to the transition from education to employment and the effectiveness of career guidance and vocational training programmes. Research should also explore the effects of technological development, automation, artificial intelligence, and changing occupational structures on youth employment. The growth of the gig economy, platform-based work, informal employment, temporary work, and self-employment also requires detailed investigation. Further studies may examine how migration influences the employment choices, family relationships, and social conditions of unemployed and underemployed youth. Research can also investigate the relationship between unemployment, poverty, social exclusion, psychological well-being, and participation in community life.

Further research should evaluate the effectiveness of government employment schemes, skill-development programmes, entrepreneurship initiatives, and educational reforms designed to improve youth employability. Field-based studies using surveys, interviews, case studies, focus groups, and participatory methods can provide deeper understanding of young people's employment experiences and aspirations. Research should examine the role of educational institutions and industries in reducing the gap between academic qualifications and labour-market requirements. Studies may explore the contribution of NGOs, youth organizations, self-help groups, and community institutions in supporting unemployed youth. Special attention should be given to digital literacy, access to online employment platforms, digital financial services, and technology-enabled career opportunities. Future research can also examine the relationship between unemployment and delayed marriage, household formation, migration, and changing family structures. Comparative research across states and regions can identify differences in employment policies and youth outcomes. Researchers should develop reliable indicators for measuring both unemployment and its wider social consequences. Evidence-based research can help policymakers design inclusive employment strategies that provide decent work, fair wages, social security, and opportunities for career advancement. Such research can contribute to stronger youth empowerment, social stability, economic independence, and sustainable national development.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The scope of the study on unemployment and its social consequences among youth covers the economic, social, educational, psychological, and developmental dimensions of youth unemployment. The

study examines unemployment as a condition that affects not only income but also personal independence, family relationships, social participation, and future opportunities. It focuses on the major causes of youth unemployment, including limited employment opportunities, educational and skill mismatch, lack of practical training, technological changes, economic fluctuations, and inadequate career guidance. The study considers the employment experiences of educated and less-educated youth and examines differences between rural and urban areas. It also covers the influence of gender, caste, class, socioeconomic background, educational qualifications, and geographical location on employment opportunities. The study examines the consequences of unemployment such as financial dependence, poverty, social exclusion, migration, delayed marriage, underemployment, reduced social mobility, and psychological stress. It also considers the importance of skill development, vocational education, entrepreneurship, career counselling, and employment-generation programmes in improving youth employability. The role of government agencies, educational institutions, industries, NGOs, and community organizations in addressing youth unemployment is also included within the scope of the study.

The study has certain limitations that should be considered while interpreting its findings. The research primarily depends on secondary sources such as books, academic journals, government reports, labour-market studies, policy documents, and institutional publications. Therefore, it may not fully represent the personal experiences and aspirations of every unemployed young person. The large geographical, cultural, economic, and demographic diversity of India makes it difficult to provide detailed coverage of all states, districts, and social groups. Differences in definitions, indicators, data-collection methods, and time periods used by various sources may create difficulties in comparing unemployment levels and social consequences. The study does not involve an extensive primary survey covering all categories of youth across the country. Rapid changes in technology, economic conditions, labour markets, and employment patterns may also influence the nature of youth unemployment over time. Informal employment and underemployment can be difficult to measure accurately because many young people move between temporary employment, self-employment, education, and unemployment. Psychological and social consequences may also vary according to individual and family circumstances and cannot always be measured through quantitative information alone. Despite these limitations, the study provides a broad understanding of youth unemployment and its social consequences and identifies important areas for policy intervention and further research.

Scope of the Study

The scope of the study on unemployment and its social consequences among youth covers the economic, social, educational, psychological, and developmental dimensions of unemployment. The study examines the nature and extent of unemployment among young people and identifies major factors responsible for limited employment opportunities. It considers the relationship between education, skills, qualifications, employability, and labour-market requirements. The study covers the difficulties faced by educated and less-educated youth in obtaining suitable and stable employment. It examines the differences in employment opportunities between rural and urban youth and considers the influence of gender, caste, class, socioeconomic status, and geographical location. The study also focuses on the effects of unemployment on income, financial independence, family responsibilities, career development, and future aspirations. Particular attention is given to poverty, underemployment, migration, social exclusion, delayed marriage, and reduced social mobility associated with prolonged unemployment. The scope also includes the role of vocational education, skill development, career guidance, entrepreneurship, and self-employment in improving youth employability. It considers the changing nature of employment due to technological development, digitalization, globalization, and emerging labour-market patterns.

The study further covers the social and psychological consequences of unemployment, including frustration, insecurity, reduced self-confidence, social isolation, family stress, and uncertainty about the future. It examines the role of government policies, employment-generation programmes, skill-development initiatives, entrepreneurship schemes, and social protection measures in addressing youth unemployment. The contribution of educational institutions, industries, NGOs, community organizations, and employment agencies is also considered within the scope of the study. The study gives attention to new forms of employment such as gig work, platform-based employment, informal work, temporary employment, and digital entrepreneurship. It also considers the importance of digital literacy and access to online employment opportunities for contemporary youth. The study may be useful to policymakers, researchers, educators, employers, social workers, youth organizations, and development agencies concerned with employment and youth development. It seeks to identify strategies for strengthening the transition from education to employment and improving access to decent and sustainable work. Overall, the study emphasizes the importance of employment in promoting economic independence, social participation, personal dignity, social stability, and inclusive development among youth.

DISCUSSION

Youth unemployment is a complex economic and social issue that affects individuals, families, and society in multiple ways. The discussion indicates that unemployment among young people is influenced by limited job opportunities, educational and skill mismatches, rapid technological changes, economic fluctuations, and differences in regional development. Many young people complete their education with expectations of obtaining suitable employment but face difficulties because available jobs may not match their qualifications or aspirations. Rural youth often experience limited non-farm employment, seasonal work, inadequate infrastructure, and restricted access to skill-development opportunities, while urban youth face intense competition, high living costs, informal employment, and job insecurity. Gender, caste, class, socioeconomic status, and geographical location can further influence access to employment. Prolonged unemployment can result in financial dependence on families and may delay important stages of adult life, including independent living and family formation. It can also reduce opportunities for acquiring workplace experience and developing professional skills, thereby creating difficulties in future employment. These conditions demonstrate that youth unemployment is not simply a temporary economic difficulty but can become a significant barrier to personal development and social mobility.

The social consequences of youth unemployment extend to psychological well-being, family relationships, social participation, and community life. Prolonged unemployment may create frustration, anxiety, uncertainty, reduced self-confidence, social isolation, and dissatisfaction with personal and professional prospects. Financial dependence can increase family pressure and may influence decisions related to marriage, migration, education, and household responsibilities. Unemployed youth may also become vulnerable to poverty, informal work, exploitation, and social exclusion. At the same time, meaningful employment can provide income, dignity, independence, social recognition, skills, and opportunities for personal development. Education and skill development therefore play an important role in improving employability, but they need to be connected with actual labour-market requirements. Entrepreneurship, vocational training, career counselling, apprenticeships, and industry-oriented education can strengthen the transition from education to employment. Government employment programmes and institutional interventions should focus on accessibility, quality, sustainability, and inclusion. Educational institutions, employers, government agencies, NGOs, and communities need to work together to create appropriate opportunities for young people. Addressing youth unemployment through a

comprehensive approach can strengthen economic independence, social participation, social stability, and inclusive development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Youth unemployment should be addressed through comprehensive strategies that connect education, skills, employment opportunities, and changing labour-market requirements. Educational institutions should strengthen vocational education, practical training, internships, apprenticeships, and industry-oriented learning to improve employability among young people. Career counselling and guidance services should be expanded to help students understand employment opportunities, career pathways, and emerging occupational fields. Skill-development programmes should focus on digital skills, communication, technical abilities, entrepreneurship, and other market-relevant competencies. Greater employment opportunities should be created in both rural and urban areas through industrial development, small enterprises, service-sector expansion, and local livelihood initiatives. Special attention should be given to rural youth by strengthening non-farm employment, agricultural diversification, rural industries, and digital employment opportunities. Young women should receive greater support through education, skill development, safe workplaces, flexible employment opportunities, entrepreneurship, and access to financial resources. Government employment and skill-development programmes should be implemented effectively with transparent monitoring and easier access for disadvantaged youth. Employers should be encouraged to provide decent wages, job security, professional development, and opportunities for career advancement. Apprenticeship and internship programmes should be expanded so that young people can gain practical experience before entering the labour market.

Greater support should also be provided for youth entrepreneurship and self-employment through affordable credit, mentoring, business training, market access, and technological support. Special employment measures should be developed for youth from economically weaker and socially disadvantaged communities to reduce inequalities in access to work. Digital platforms can be used to provide information about vacancies, training programmes, career guidance, and entrepreneurship opportunities, while digital literacy should be strengthened to prevent technological exclusion. The social and psychological consequences of prolonged unemployment should receive greater attention through counselling, peer-support programmes, community initiatives, and accessible youth services. Government agencies, educational institutions, industries, NGOs, and community organizations should coordinate their efforts to develop effective employment strategies. Labour-market information systems should be strengthened so that policymakers can identify emerging employment trends and skill requirements. Policies should encourage the creation of sustainable and productive employment rather than focusing only on short-term job generation. Regular evaluation of employment and skill-development programmes should be conducted to identify gaps and improve outcomes. Overall, policies should aim to provide young people with meaningful work, economic independence, dignity, social participation, and opportunities for long-term professional growth. These measures can reduce the economic and social consequences of youth unemployment and contribute to inclusive and sustainable national development.

CONCLUSION

Youth unemployment is a significant economic and social challenge that affects individuals, families, communities, and the broader development of society. The study demonstrates that unemployment is not merely the absence of employment or income but a condition that can influence personal development, social participation, family relationships, and future opportunities. Limited job opportunities, educational and skill mismatches, technological changes, economic instability, and

inadequate career guidance contribute to the difficulties faced by young people in entering the labour market. Rural and urban youth experience different employment challenges, while gender, caste, class, education, and socioeconomic background can influence access to suitable employment. Prolonged unemployment may result in financial dependence, poverty, frustration, insecurity, reduced self-confidence, social isolation, migration, and delayed family formation. It can also limit opportunities to gain work experience and develop professional skills, thereby affecting future career prospects. The consequences of youth unemployment therefore extend beyond individual economic hardship and may influence social mobility, family stability, and community participation. Addressing youth unemployment is essential for utilizing the productive potential of the younger generation and strengthening inclusive development.

The study concludes that reducing youth unemployment requires coordinated and long-term efforts involving government, educational institutions, industries, communities, and civil society organizations. Education and training systems should be aligned with labour-market requirements through vocational education, practical training, apprenticeships, digital skills, career counselling, and entrepreneurship development. Employment-generation policies should promote decent, secure, and sustainable work opportunities in both rural and urban areas. Special attention should be given to disadvantaged youth and young women who may face additional barriers to employment. Government programmes should be effectively implemented, monitored, and evaluated to ensure that employment and skill-development opportunities reach intended beneficiaries. Support for entrepreneurship, self-employment, innovation, and emerging forms of work can further expand opportunities for young people. The psychological and social effects of prolonged unemployment should also be addressed through counselling, community support, and youth-development programmes. Meaningful employment provides not only income but also dignity, independence, social recognition, skills, and opportunities for personal growth. Therefore, reducing youth unemployment is essential for strengthening economic productivity, social stability, human development, and social inclusion. A comprehensive employment strategy can enable young people to become active contributors to family, community, and national development.

REFERENCES

1. International Labour Organization. (2020). Global employment trends for youth 2020: Technology and the future of jobs. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office.
2. International Labour Organization. (2022). Global employment trends for youth 2022: Investing in transforming futures for young people. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office.
3. International Labour Organization. (2023). World employment and social outlook: Trends 2023. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office.
4. International Labour Organization. (2024). World employment and social outlook: Trends 2024. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office.
5. Government of India. (2019). Youth in India 2017. New Delhi, India: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
6. Government of India. (2020). Annual report 2019–20. New Delhi, India: Ministry of Labour and Employment.
7. Government of India. (2021). Periodic labour force survey (PLFS): Annual report 2020–21. New Delhi, India: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
8. Government of India. (2022). Periodic labour force survey (PLFS): Annual report 2021–22. New Delhi, India: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

9. Government of India. (2023). Periodic labour force survey (PLFS): Annual report 2022–23. New Delhi, India: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
10. Government of India. (2024). Periodic labour force survey (PLFS): Annual report 2023–24. New Delhi, India: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
11. Ministry of Labour and Employment. (2015). National policy on skill development and entrepreneurship 2015. New Delhi, India: Government of India.
12. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. (2015). National policy on skill development and entrepreneurship 2015. New Delhi, India: Government of India.
13. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. (2020). Annual report 2019–20. New Delhi, India: Government of India.
14. Sen, A. (1999). Development as freedom. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
15. Standing, G. (2011). The precariat: The new dangerous class. London, England: Bloomsbury Academic.