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## Educated Unemployed Youths in Nagaland: A Study

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### ABSTRACT

Like other parts of India, Nagaland struggles with the problem of excessive numbers of young people willing to work. The educated youths in Nagaland are in a dilemma because they have degrees but cannot get employment. Although the education system of Nagaland has shown progress in the past few years, it has not yet emerged to meet the demand of the modern employment sector. Thanks to many residents engaging in underemployment, migration to metropolitan areas, or joblessness the concern for the state's economy and population's structure has grown. Youths in Nagaland who are educated yet unemployed face a conundrum because they have degrees but can't seem to find work. While Nagaland's educational system is improving, it still hasn't caught up to the needs of the modern labor market. As a result, many youths lack the necessary skills to participate in the labor market. Concern for the state's economy and social structure has increased as a result of many residents turning to underemployment, migration to urban regions, or unemployment. The government has launched several initiatives to combat youth unemployment so that they have access to skill development programs, vocational training, and entrepreneurship initiatives designed to give them the tools they need to find gainful employment or start their businesses. The analytics used for the study are descriptive analytics. The objectives are first, to identify the skill development for

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unemployed youths second, to present on the employment schemes  
third, to present on youth empowerment in Nagaland.

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### **Introduction:**

This area of concentration is dominant across the globe given escalating unemployment. It is disheartening that a large percentage of the working population in India is either underemployed or unemployed; thus, unemployment is a perennial problem. The same problem with unemployment affected the economy and the society in the state of Nagaland. The population in India is either underemployed or unemployed, making the issue of unemployment a chronic concern. Similar unemployment issues hurt the economy and society in the state of Nagaland. Youth of Nagaland is more vulnerable to the problem of unemployment, especially college educated youths here in Nagaland many of them are jobless. Unfortunately, due to high unemployment rate among youths who have college education, the economy and progression of the state has been a major setback. This state has many people practicing agriculture and other informal businesses most of the population resides in rural areas. Former ways of earning a living in the rural areas are unmanageable because of change of fortunes and push towards modernity. A new wave of employment is emerging in an attempt to offer secure paid positions to satisfy the ambitious generation of the current young people. The paper analyzes the challenges faced by educated employable youth of Nagaland with the intention to demonstrate how this problem is nuanced. This research will help explain the forces that are underlying the high young unemployment rate in the state. Other objectives are as well as analysing the political and economic impact of youth unemployment. The study's implication is important because it will provide policymakers and stakeholders with information that they would use in formulating appropriate response to the issue of high rate of teenage unemployment in the state. The analysis of educated jobless youths in Nagaland contributes the current knowledge on unemployment and unemployment-related concerns in the state and also highlights the positive contribution of youths regarding the economic growth and development of the region. This paper also offers policy recommendations to address this relevant issue that will allow Nagaland and its people to forge a better future for all.

In this present study, the researcher adopted the descriptive and analytical method. Secondary data was obtained from research journals, articles, newspapers and magazines. They are as follows: The



extent of skill development for unemployed youths is to be known, the available employment schemes to be discussed, and an explanation of youth empowerment in Nagaland.

This paper discusses that educated youth unemployment has multi-faceted impacts across the aspects of economy, society and politics. This inclinations indicate that there is reduced available job opportunities for the economy and the people who are out of jobs. The educated persons who have their academic terminal and necessary certification documents don't get employment; requisite of putting into practice of their experience and competency. Despite this, Nagaland is one of the most literate states in the country yet the jump from education to employment or at least to being employable, is a colossal leap. Most of the youths in the state feels demoralized after they have undergone their schooling without any employment opportunity to grab. The upshot of all these is a generation of educated youths who are frustrated, disillusioned and full of hopelessness. As it is evident, the problem of educated unemployed people in Nagaland has causes that arise from the following background. The state is an agricultural and allied sector dominated economy, and employment firms report a growing personnel deficit of college-educated workers to match the growing population. The economic model is too limited in that there are fewer possibilities beyond agriculture. The dearth of adequate infrastructure, poor transport linkage along with unfavorable political condition render it really hard for new organizations to establish their business in Nagaland. An inability to retain and generate employment opportunities for its people is a problem experienced due to the state's geography that comprises of mountains and its general detachment from other prosperous regions thus leading to slow job creation among enterprises. Insufficient vocational training institutions is also an indication that many youths do not get the right skills required in the market. The challenge facing Nagaland of educated youths without jobs requires an integrated approach. This requires nurturing a proper environment that is suitable for commercial success, promoting enterprise origination, strengthening the physical and communications infrastructures, and improving the quality of education benchmarked for enterprise suitably. Despite having a crucial role in planning their future and their livelihood, youths require quality career information and guidance services.

### **Skill Development:**

The improvement of employment opportunities and overall development entailing Nagaland requires the urgent consideration of the skill development of educated unemployed young people in the region. This paper analyzes the problems faced by the state of Nagaland located in the northeastern part



of India in relation to the problem of unemployment among young and educated population of the country. However, plenty of strategies and measures can be used to address this issue and provide opportunities for skill improvement. Lack of skills relevant to the particular industries is pinpointed as one the key factors that lead to high unemployment rate among educated young people in Nagaland. Many people who have attained their teaching show good understanding of theory and fail in the areas that are considered by many organizations and institutions as core trades. Therefore, it is crucial to pay special emphasis on the further development of permits for vocational training as well as the other forms of skill development compatible with the labor demand. In the first place, the governmental authorities in Nagaland have the capacity to bring about significant impact in the promotion of the skill development through the creation of more vocation facilities and training institutes. These centres have the potential of delivering educational/training programmes in various area of specialization such as information technology, hospitality, tourism, health care, agriculture and entrepreneurship. These centers hence have the ability to create curriculum that is in tune with the current industrial set standards and create trainability for students with the necessary practical exposure. To support this effort, NGOs and private sector firms in agreement with government undertakings has the prospect to support highly for the development of skills in Nagaland. The non-governmental organizations especially those with specialized programmes in areas of professional interesets have the ability to conduct skill development skills, training and development programmes with the local communities. These programs can dedicate some of the development focus solely towards technical competency as well as other interpersonal skills such as communication, interpersonal relations, critical thinking, and strategic thinking amongst others.

Private sector firms have the comparative advantage of applying considerable resources in the funding of projects which seek to improve skills. Again, any organised establishment has the ability of undertaking some CSR programmes that are geared towards offering vocational training and skills for the unemployed young persons. As private organizations, the firms can play a valuable role in the holistic recolization of Nagaland through the development of efficient human capital based on partnerships with educational and vocational institutions. Moreover, great effort needs to be made to foster consciousness among educated and currently unemployed people of the importance of increasing staff's qualification as well as the opportunities for this in today's world. To encourage and enable the youths to participate in the skill acquisition programs, the government should organise career planning and placement, jobElse mock, and outreaches. These initiatives can all help and encourage the young people towards skill development programs. In this respect, these initiatives can help the people in the



understanding of the potential employment opportunities and the benefits that are linked with the acquisition of skills, which can be literally understood as targeted on a certain kind of activity.

### **Employment Schemes:**

Based on a report by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, young unemployed individuals in Nagaland accounted for approximately 20% for the year 2020. As it has been said above, the aforementioned issue is of great importance because youth having received the formal education throughout the durations of years studying, represent a great value for the further development and progress of the state. To address this issue, the government of Nagaland has embarked on several employment opportunities to provide working employment opportunities to the aspiring young persons who would wish to pursue higher education. Programs like the Nagaland Employment Generation Programme NEGP, launched in 2017, are perfect examples. The NEGP, or the National Entrepreneurship Grant Program, is a state run initiative to create employment opportunities for the educated youths within the state. This is realized through granting them scholarships and some money to help them start their firms or projects. The NEGP offers capital to eligible persons who want to create their own businesses through loan facilities and concessional funding. The programme is open to all educated youths of Nagaland, these are youths who have acquired a Bachelors or Masters degree from any recognised university. The program also provides them with training and other coaching services that may help them develop their entrepreneurial skills and knowledge. Another employment generation Scheme of Nagaland which focused on educated youths is the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana ( PMRY). This is a program by the national government designed to offer educated youth throughout the nation chances for self-employment. Rozgar Yojana by the Prime Minister (PMRY) provides financial assistance to educated youth who want to set up their ventures. Besides, it provides a capacity-building mechanism to improve their prospects to attain the goal for training and mentorship. Moreover, the Nagaland government has provided you with the Nagaland Startup Policy, so as to encourage the start-ups and to provide growth for these in the area. It includes all types of aids in terms of both financial and non-financial directions towards various forms of subsidies and tax credits besides more help extended to startups and entrepreneurs operating within the state. This policy is open to all startups and entrepreneurs applying in Nagaland without any prerequisite academic background.

Youth Resources & Sports Department's project is one of the major programs where mostly educated unemployed youths of Nagaland can be benefitted. The department has also engaged intensively in the



appeal to fight illiteracy, vocational training, self-employment and other sporting activities that involve the youthful generation. Various courses, seminars and financial incentives are offered for young people to enable them meet all necessary trainings for rising up with own businesses. With the focus on entrepreneurial thinking and by offering financing the department helps with the creation of sustainable sources of income for individuals who have acquired an educational degree but find themselves without a job. In addition the Nagaland government has started the Chief Minister's Corpus Fund along with several Central government schemes. It's hoped that this fund will be able to offer big funding to budding start-ups and entrepreneurs in the form of financial handouts and low-interest loans. These endeavours propose the educated unemployed adolescents to establish business thereby creating a prospect for employment and supporting the advancement of the economic base of the state.

The state government also strive to promote education and employment through exercise like the Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission (NSRLM) which has its core focuses on the rural areas and skills development. In the case of Nagaland, several skill development programs are implemented through the Nagaland State Rural Livelihoods Mission (NSRLM) aimed entrepreneurship development for aspiring youth with educational qualification but no source of earning from self employment in rural areas. The Nagaland Information Technology (IT) and Communication department has to a very large extent supported the generation of employment prospective for the educated unemployed youths. Attempts have been made to improve the IT industry and the opportunities for work in this field. The execution of measures such as certification of IT industrial parks/IT incubation centers has served to enhance IT growth in Nagaland. As a result, this has led to generation of employment for the technically skilled youths of the region.

### **Youth Empowerment:**

It is a massive and challenging process to empower youths for the educated unemployed in Nagaland but it can bring significant change and development in youths and socio economical structures of the area. Like many other areas of India, Nagaland faces the problem of high unemployment rate for educated young people as prerequisites and talent do not guarantee them a job. Therefore, more stepped approach to the management of this matter is crucial; its prevention and combating involve the employment of a range of elements of power. First sector which needs immediate attention requires to expand and diversify education and skill development programmes in Nagaland. By delivering pertinent and current skills to youths, their chances of getting jobs will improve thus the competition in the job



market can be challenged. This goes as far as schooling but also the training and nurturing of skills and abilities in vocation, enterprise and life-long learning. Moreover, training in how to establish and develop business ventures, as well as the formation of a rich environment that stimulates innovation, are the factors that form the framework of building up a young person. Creating awareness of entrepreneurship among the youth of the Naga community might pave the way to establish employment opportunities but also encourage economic development as opposed to depending mostly on formal employment. Measures like provision of capital for would-be entrepreneurs, instituting business incubation centres, and provision ... Continue reading In the context of the domains of education and entrepreneurship, the vital necessity of creating a favorable environment for creating new job opportunities in Nagaland is obvious. To achieve this it means developing infrastructure, promoting sectors and industries that have a possibility of offering employment opportunities. This is especially important for the government, together with the private sector, to engage in seeking to create the favourable environment that would support the continuous development of industries and enterprises in Nagaland bearing in mind the unique culture and geographical features of the region. Another important component of adolescent empowering programs is the combined model of social support and mental health service use. Under psychological and emotional aspects of unemployment, there is leads to barriers which require consideration of welfare of those young adults. Positive counselling, guidance & support groups could perhaps help a person to overcome all the obstacles faced by him/her during job search process or during entire venture creation process . However, equal importance needs to be given to government policies and activities on the same subject. The youth must be propped as a voice that insists on the policies that may encourage the formation of employment opportunities, development of skills and execution of programs meant for the youths. They include; establishing gender specific enrollment quotas for professionally trained unemployed youth in government employment and involvement in public-private partnership initiatives to improve on opportunity supply. The technique of 'employment readiness' of the educated unemployed youth in Nagaland is more than just preparing them for job placement, but also about facilitating nation building by forging leadership skills within this group of young people. In order to make a better future for Nagaland in its full consideration, it is possible to encourage people to be active and to share the feeling of responsibility with them. Youth Empowerment therefore requires a coordinated process that requires the involvement of governmental ministries, NGOs, schools colleges and university as well as other business organizations and companies. This partnership envisaged thus marshalls the skilled manpower of Nagaland's educated youths for the comprehensive development of the state.

**Conclusion:**

The problem of unemployed youths with education in Nagaland poses a substantial challenge that necessitates immediate attention. The region of Nagaland, situated in the northeastern part of India, has been contending with a significant challenge of elevated levels of unemployment within its educated youth demographic. Despite the availability of educational resources and the attainment of academic qualifications, a significant number of youths in Nagaland encounter challenges in obtaining appropriate work prospects. The primary economic sectors in Nagaland are mostly centered around agriculture and tourism. The scarcity of employment opportunities compels a significant number of individuals with higher education to endure unemployment or suboptimal employment, hence engendering feelings of dissatisfaction and disillusionment among the younger generation. An additional component that contributes to the issue at hand is the discrepancy between the skill sets acquired by the educated younger generation and the specific qualifications demanded by the currently accessible employment prospects. The education system in Nagaland may potentially fall short in providing pupils with the requisite skills and information essential for the contemporary work market. A considerable number of well-educated youths possess the ambition to initiate their entrepreneurial ventures. The lack of a supportive ecosystem for entrepreneurial activities exacerbates the issue of unemployment among educated young individuals. Furthermore, it is imperative to establish a collaborative framework among governmental bodies, educational institutions, and enterprises to effectively address the disparity between educational attainment and workforce requirements. The establishment of consistent collaborations between industry and academia, as well as the implementation of internships and apprenticeship programs, can effectively facilitate the acquisition of practical skills by students, augmenting their prospects for employment.

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