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INDIA YOUTH: DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND OR DISASTER

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: In today's world one of the biggest question that comes up is that whether India is going through Demographic dividend or disaster? Mostly people say it is a dividend for Indian but when youth is not getting right opportunities of employment it is turning into disaster.

Methodology: The study is secondary in nature. An initiative has been taken to review the participation of women, work culture, working opportunities, occupational level etc.

Results and Discussion: The government is taking initiative to remove the barrier and problems the youth is facing. Various schemes has been launched by the government to develop the employment level, health issues and women participation in our country.

IMPORTANT KEYWORDS:

- ✓ **DEMOGRAPHIC:** These are quantifiable characteristics of given population. Demographic analysis can cover whole societies or groups defined by criteria such as Education, nationalities, religion, income, age group etc.
- ✓ **DEMOGRAPHIC DISASTER:** It may also called as demographic disillusionment. These are concepts fashionable is developed countries which are facing shortage of skilled manpower.
- ✓ **DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND:** It refers to the growth in economy that is the resultant effect of a change in the age structure of the countries population. The term refers that when the proportion of its population that is of working age is greater than proportion of its population that doesn't work.

INTRODUCTION:

The Youth Population in any country is dynamic and vital for its long run development. In this environment much is often said about a Demographic Dividend however not being able to provide right match of employment opportunities for young people so that is why it feels somehow as a Demographic Disaster. According to ILO(INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION) Global trends report 2012 on youth, almost 75 million young people are unemployed across the globe, which represents an increase of more than 4 million since 2007(ILO,2012).

According to our survey the students who may passed out from their colleges each year i.e 11 million from that only few get jobs according to their skills. The main purpose of this paper is to develop the further research and discussion with the question that “whether the greater percentage of young population in India would led to converting into the demographic dividend or prove to be as Disaster?

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION: The demographic dividend is real and inevitable, but are we as a country prepared to constructively engage the youth is the question that should be bothering our govt.?

Because if the govt. would not take any initiative towards the school education of the children and ignore their education skills and employability skills, then the day is not so far when the India will surely turn from demographic dividend into demographic disaster.

Nearly 30percent of all youth are not enrolled in either a school or nor any other educational course. The prime minister, who is in DAVOS AT THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM to tell the world’s business tycoons that “India means business”, ought to bear in mind the complete failure of his government’s skill India programme. According to the ASER report, only 5 percent of youth are “taking some type of vocational training or other courses”.

In the absence of free and compulsory education till 12th, many of the rural youth are forced to discontinue their education over reasons ranging from death in the family to the wedding of middle class Indian families.

Parents are working day and night to make their children well educated and clear the competitive exam and join some good or professional courses but the others motive only to buying the seats in colleges through bribe. This is where the India is still is not progressing and corrupted.

On the other hand, in the other India which lives in villages and small towns, the youth in a deep and dark which is illuminated by TV and mobile phones. In the absence of role models (40 percent said that they have none), their lives are a dark vacuum which can be easily filled by destructive, if not exhilarating purposes.

FEMALE PARTICIPATION:

In India women's are not going to work out of their homes it is because of many reasons the female participation may consider loser than any other developing country. Some of the other reasons are that many of the women's doesn't feel safe out of their homes. As we can see that many of schemes launched in India like skill India, stand up India and start up India and one more of the scheme is that SAVE THE GIRL CHILD AND EDUCATE A GIRL CHILD in which they said that in many of the rural areas earlier is not necessary to educate a girl child but after launching this scheme its necessary to educate the girl child because all the humans whether they may be a boy or a girl they have an equal right to get education. The other factor is that people in India have such a mindset that women are not meant for working out of their homes. People don't accept working women easily.

HEALTH LEVEL:

India spends only 1.2 percent of GDP on health. According to global Hunger Report, around 15 percent Indians are undernourished along with unhygienic living lead to the poor health of Indian workforce.

AGRICULTURAL DEPENDENCE:

Nearly, 47 percent of population still depends on agriculture just because they do not have enough knowledge and don not have enough money that's why they did not get good jobs. The government of India is now opening certain schemes for the farmers to

educate them about different new methods of farming giving them knowledge about various pesticides, chemicals etc. So we might hope that India is growing in one way at least.

JOBLESS GROWTH:

Due to lack of limited job opportunities, the demand of young population cannot fulfill. These days, the government plans to improve railways, roadways, connectivity or programmes such as “**SWACCH BHARAT ABHIYAAN**” cannot work unless we take serious measures to manage our population growth. Because overpopulation over stresses resources. Their wear and tear is quicker. Social **services like education and health care come** under immense strain and there is shortage of houses and food.

We have real tome examples of large population not working in our favour. Witness heavy traffic and ling queues.

These **three issues** put together have adverse effects on our economy- **reduced rate of capital formation, lower standard of living, adverse effect on per capital income and so on.** It leads to low income which further cause’s low investment and savings and ultimately it will affect the overall productivity. The main challenge is educating and skilling the youth population and these days its important to educate the rural people and provide them a good infrastructure.“Social cohesion may well be affected if economic jobs and raise living standards,” he said.

By 2020, India is set to become the world’s youngest country with 64 percent of its population in the working age group and this is being seen as an opportunity to excel, India is moving towards a **demographic disaster.**

- **Education system:** the main reason behind that there is a lack of well trained teachers and poor facilities i.e buildings, roads that is why our education system of India is not developed and it affects the children life.
- **Unemployment:** as there is rapid increase in population of India which leads to more and more unemployment. No progress is possible with having huge level of

unemployment people. This is evident in the fact that the formal job constitutes only 7 percent in India.

CONCLUSION:

Though India's demographic dividend and increasing literacy activities, India is still not able to grow in its full terms. A number of educated youth is still not able to get jobs for themselves. Because of these jobs shortages, students are moving out of their country and settle in other countries like Canada and Australia where they get good incentives. This in turn making India going towards disaster. The population may grow when every child born healthy and educated then it turns into the demographic dividend. And it will be a big future risk to India especially since in financing terms. So it would be fiscally to difficult for India.

And going forward, the failure to address the skill deficit by providing adequate and relevant education, skills and training can greatly impact India's economic future.

In Indian context, major emphasis has been placed on skill development. In this regard the national skills development policy sets a target of training 500 million skilled individuals by 2022, which will be reached by expanding public institutions in rural areas using innovative, guidance and delivery, involving panchayats and local govt. So its necessary to improve the skills and to educate specially the girls and raising female participation in training and giving them the employment where they can feel safe. So, to continuing to support its growing population, India must act fastly on health, education and skills and change the India from demographic disaster to the demographic dividend.

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