

Unemployment youths in the Ukhrul district of Manipur with reference to Tangkhul tribe between 2014 to 2017.

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ABSTRACT:

This paper is mainly focus on educated youth which are unemployed due to the education system or lack of skills that they cannot compete in the open environment. So, the research is done in the Ukhrul district of Manipur which is mainly inhabited by the Tangkhul tribe. Manipur is also very high unemployment rate in the country, and the state government also struggling for this situation. State government with the help of central government trying to tackle this situation by bring schemes sponsored by central and state government. For this paper I used both primary and secondary data from various sources. In this paper the government also trying to look alternative means like start up, enterprenuers, etc.

Introduction

The term "unemployment" implies involuntary inactivity. It refers to a situation in which people must remain jobless for numerous months or years for a variety of reasons. Furthermore, when the number of unfilled positions in the labour force exceeds the number of available positions, there is unemployment. In an attempt to be exact, Encyclopaedia Britannica defined it as "the difference between full employment and actual employment." Often times, it helps to characterise unemployment in terms of what it isn't. Clearly, unemployment does not equal employment. Thus, people without jobs make up a portion of the unemployed. Naturally, those who are retired or younger than the school leaving age are not eligible for it. So, the term "unemployed" does not refer to people who are judged to be unemployed or not looking for work. Furthermore, full-time employees and part-timers who don't want to work full-time are included in the category of fully employed people. Those who are not seeking for work or who do not want to work are at the other extreme; they can be better defined as wilfully unemployed rather than employed or unemployed. The officially unemployed have a strong desire to work, are actively seeking employment, and are ready to start work right now. Those who decline an instant job offer or who temporarily give up looking for work are referred to as "semi-unemployed." Of all labour issues, unemployment is undoubtedly the most serious and complex. Economists and others have described this idea in a variety of ways on occasion. Economists have been quite interested in this unemployment issue in pre-Keynesian literature, and since Lord Keynes released his "General 4 Theory" in 1936, unemployment has been attributed to depressions. It was generally thought to have anything to do with the business cycle. But Keynes identified a brand-new category known as "involuntary unemployment" that might exist in boom times as well as by law. According to Keynes, "insufficiency of demand" was the initial cause of unemployment. In Pigou's words, "underemployment among the wage-earning classes" is unemployment. We won't refuse to include a wage earner among the unemployed if it turns out that they have a job allotment that they can work with after being freed from their regular trade, or if they are able to turn their hand to other, less skilled labour that may require little training in these situations. from these "impromptu" interpretations and justifications of unemployment. It is possible to develop a broad definition of what constitutes

unemployment. "A man or woman or juvenile of working age, who is technically and physically fit for a job, willing to work, but unable to find work" is one definition of an unemployed person. "An unemployed person is one who is able and willing to work, but who is not working and not able to find work for which he is qualified under conditions that are reasonable as judged by local standards," states A.E. Waugh, who reiterates the same idea. As a result, the definition of unemployment is not as exact. The idea of wanting a job needs to be interpreted in light of established realities regarding three things: (1) the number of hours worked per day, (2) pay rates, and (3) the condition of human health. In order to provide a comprehensive meaning, the word "unemployment" encompasses all types of idle work, whether they are controlled by the jobless individuals or not.

Profile of the study area

This study is being carried out in the Ukhrul District of the state of Manipur, specifically in the five blocks of Phungyar, Chengai, Kasom, Kamjong, and Ukhrul Block. The goal of the current study is to capture the effects of unemployment, which is a significant obstacle that young people in Manipur, and the Ukhrul area specifically, are confronting. 33,918 educated youth are looking for work in the Employment Exchange Office, according to official reports. Ukhrul district as of 2016 (through October), which may be far lower than the actual number because some young people do not want to register their names in the employment exchange because they no longer have faith in it. 183,998 people were counted in Ukhrul during the 2011 census (Gupta & Chithung, 2017). Political observers point out that the Ukhrul area has very few options for employment other than government jobs because Manipur lacks industries. As a result, the public sector is overworked, and the state administration claims it lacks the resources to hire so many young people for schooling. But the truth is that there were zero micro, small, and medium-sized businesses in the Ukhrul district as of 2014–2015 (Gupta & Chithung, 2017). However, on December 9, 2016, the Manipur government split seven of the state's nine current districts into two new ones, as announced in a gazette notice. Following that choice, the districts of Phungyar, Kasom, and Kamjong are formed. However, the former Ukhrul district with its five sub divisions remained the study area. During the British era, in 1919, the Tangkhul tribe's area was designated as a Sub-Division. In 1969, it was elevated to the status of a district. Each of the corresponding subdivisions makes up a single Tribal Development Block. Block Development Officers with headquarters located at the same station are served by the SDO. The district's largest and most powerful tribe is the Tangkhul. 2011 census reports says that there are 183,998 people in the Ukhrul district, 89,280 of whom are women and 94,718 of whom are men. And there are 29,153 job seekers till 2015 (Directory, Pages, Video, & Sailo, n.d.) The district shares borders with the districts of Senapati and Imphal East in the north and north-west, Thoubal and Chandel in the south and south-west, and Nagaland and Myanmar in the north and north-east. The district is adjacent to Churachandpur (4,570 sq.km.) and has a total area of 4544 sq.km. There are 230 populated settlements in the district. Most of the residents are tribal people from the area. The Ukhrul district has 183,998 people living there as of the 2011 census, with 89,280 women and 94,718 men. The district's overall literacy rate is 81.35%. 76.95% of females and 85.52% of males. According to the 2011 Census report, the district employs 87,929 people (47.79%) in total, of whom 20,205 (11.9%) are marginal workers and 67,724 (36.8%) are major workers. The District Census Handbook, Ukhrul, 2011, states that the district's total amount of cultivable land is only 2.13% of the entire land area.

The Ukhrul district of Manipur, which consists of the five blocks Ukhrul, Phungyar, Chengai, Kasom, and Kamjong, is the study area. It is common knowledge that our nation is densely inhabited. The population is growing exponentially. However, earning opportunities and occupations cannot be produced in equal measure. Naturally, this means that a sizable portion of the population is unemployed. Furthermore, this issue is also a result of our educational system. Countless numbers of students graduate from schools and colleges each year. All work

except office work is unfit for them. They cannot all be included in services. Concern is being very much raised over the Ukhrul District region's rising unemployment rate. The number of job searchers in the Ukhrul district gives us some indication of the nature and trend of the issue, even though the exact rate of unemployment in the area is unknown. In a similar vein, Ukhrul is plagued by high unemployment, with the majority of young people desperate to find work. If nothing is done, youth unemployment will lead to an increasing number of youth unemployment issues. Thus, the educated youth who are looking for work continue to be unemployed. Their inability to accept offered jobs and inability to secure the employment they want despite having a formal education are the reasons they continue to be unemployed. Additionally, according to Gumber, "educated persons look for specific kinds of employment opportunities and remain unemployed until they get such work." Youth unemployment might be an issue, but population is a human resource; it might not be. Every unproductive adolescent is forced to set up a manufacturing system, similar to the cottage industry model that has been advocated. The primary cause of unemployment is economic in nature. There is no shortage of labour in our nation. We ought to give them opportunities in the cottage and small-scale businesses. Family planning needs to be emphasised in addition to this. Every attempt needs to be made to slow down the population's sharp increase. This will be very beneficial in solving this issue. The importance of technical and vocational education should be emphasised more. Restrictions should be placed on the current bookish education system that only creates clerks. People who receive technical and vocational education are better equipped to support themselves after they graduate and won't yearn for services upon finishing their education. If this recommendation is put into practice, the issue will be somewhat resolved. Increase in unemployment and rising educational competition is forcing Tangkhul migrants, primarily young single people, to migrate from Manipur's Ukhrul district to the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Primary data gathered via utilising a random sampling technique The majority of migrants left their home after completing their education, with a strong personal incentive. Chain migration is the essence of movement. The higher educational system that Delhi offers and supports helps migrants achieve their dream of career chances(Reimeingam, 2017). Education Minister said that entrepreneurship is the answer to the unemployment problem of the State and the Country as well. He said that entrepreneurial growth will create job opportunities for the educated unemployed youths and bring economic growth(Directory, Pages, Video, & Anniversary, 2024)

SL NO	Sub Division	No. of Village	No. of Population
1	Chengai	35	31004
2	Kamjong	51	16717
3	Kasom Khullen	25	12360
4	Phungyar	41	16539
5	Ukhrul	78	107378
Total		230	183998

District census handbook 2011, Manipur, Economic Survey Manipur 2015-16

Description of each block

1. One of the five blocks that make up the Ukhrul district is Chengai, a subdivision located 62 kilometres from the district headquarters in a rural area of Manipur. The 2011 census counted 31004 people living in 35 localities within the block. 15264 girls and 15740 males make up this total. The Chengai block has a 61% literacy rate. This place provides education for 18913 of the 31004 total population. Male literacy is 65%, with 10356 of the 15740 males in this block having some level of education, while female literacy is 56%, with 8557 of the 15264 females in this block having some level of education.
2. Kamjong, a Ukhrul district subdivision with 16717 residents overall, is located around 80 km from Ukhrul town. In total, there are 121 homes in Kamjong with 729 individuals living in them (383 men and 346 women), however the 2011 census estimates that the

town has 16717 residents. The literacy rate in Kamjong is 71.96%; the rate for men is 76.47%, and the rate for women is 67.01%. The Tangkhul tribe resides in the 51-village subdivision. Christians make up the majority of the population. The majority of the population works in agriculture. The Kamjong area is frequently mentioned in the media due to militant activities because of its international border with Myanmar.

3. About 50 kilometres separate the Phungyar subdivision from Ukhrul town. According to the 2011 census, Phungyar has 204 houses with a total population of 953 people, 476 of whom are male and 477 of whom are female. However, the overall population, including all 41 villages in the Phungyar block, is 16539. The Phungyar block has an 85.35% literacy rate. The literacy rate for men is 90.43%, whilst the percentage for women is 86.34%. The Tangkhul tribe's members reside in the subdivision. Christians make up the majority of the population. The majority of the population works in agriculture. The village made headlines lately when poor road conditions blocked off many of the block's communities from the rest of the region.
4. Ukhrul is a town in the Ukhrul district that is a subdivision. This is the Ukhrul district's administrative centre. The town of Ukhrul serves as both the administrative centre and the location of all of the Tangkhul people's traditional institutions. Approximately 75,000 individuals from various walks of life reside in the town.
5. Kasom Khullen is one of the five blocks of the Ukhrul district, which is located in a rural area of Manipur. According to administrative data, the block consists of 25 villages and a total of 2551 families. The Kasom Khullen block is home to 12360 people. The Kasom Khullen block has a 70% literacy rate. The literacy rate for men is 74%, while it is 66% for women.

Statement of the problem

The goal of this study is to examine the Ukhrul district in the state of Manipur, where it is observed that over 70% of the district's population is either directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. According to the monthly report provided by State Employment Directorate on the activities of National Employment Service, Manipur, the total number of educated youths in the live registered of various employment exchange up to April , 2004 stand at 4,89, 821. Out of this 1,15,073 are female (Directory, Pages, Video, Centre, et al., 2024). Other sectors, particularly the industrial sector, still need to establish themselves in this area, as evidenced by the District Industrial Potential Survey Report of Imphal West, which shows that the district has no micro, small, or medium-sized industries. Manipur's educational institutions are consistently turning out educated young people for the area, as seen by the district's 81.35% literacy rate from the 2011 census. The problem is that, rather than planning based on the resources available in the area, these educated youth are depending on the public sector for their jobs, which are almost non-existent (as of March 31, 2015, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur, reports that just 4173 people from Ukhrul district were employed in the public sector). As a result, there is widespread unemployment, as evidenced by the fact that 52% of Ukhrul district's workforce was unemployed as of the 2011 census. As a result, there is a complete mismatch in the labour supply and the demand for services sectors. Furthermore, the district's work participation percentage, as reported by the 2011 census, is a pitiful 47.79 percent (49.13% males and 46.37% females), which further underscores the dire state of unemployment in the area. Because these people are educated and have the potential to become dangerously loud, the situation is frightening in the modern day. The increasing tendency of criminal activity in the region is evidence of this (5174 crimes were reported in 2014–15 compared to 1606 cases in 2013–14, as per the Manipur Economic Survey, 2015–16). In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs reports that 408 lives were lost in 2007 as a result of these young people joining insurgent formations, which serves as another evidence of the situation. In order to solve the issue in the study area, the current study aims to first determine the socioeconomic background of the unemployed adolescents as well as comprehend the

status, causes, patterns, and effects of unemployment. In the process, it also suggests corrective solutions. Given the seriousness of the issue in the region and the paucity of substantial research on the subject conducted locally, the topic study is relevant. Using a scientific method to research, this study aims to seriously advise intervention measures on the causes of unemployment. Chief Minister expressed his concern over the unemployment problem in the State, saying the Government has been seriously contemplating to find ways and means of providing employment to the youth. Emphasizing the importance of competing with other countries of South Asia in development, “We’re already late to compare with the neighbouring countries(Directory, Pages, Video, Centre, et al., n.d.) To solve the problem of unemployment among the educated youths by promoting self-employment and increase industrial production for betterment of socio-economic condition of the people, the Directorate of Craftsmen Training, Manipur (DCTM) has been providing the required training through its Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). A total of 300 persons in 19 trade units are being imparted training at ITI, Takyel, Imphal East; 64 persons in 4 trade units at ITI, Saikot, CCpur district; 48 persons in 3 trade units at ITI Ukhrul district, 32 persons each at ITI, Senapati District, ITI Tamenglong district and ITI Jiribam sub-divisions which have 2 trade units each; and 48 persons in 3 trade units at Women ITI, Takyel in Imphal West District, according to the data provided in the report(Directory, Pages, & Video, 2024)

Justification of the Study

This study focuses on educated young without jobs in the Ukhrul district, with educational backgrounds ranging from higher secondary to doctorate. Five subdivisions in the Ukhrul district i.e. Phungyar, Chengai, Kasom, Kamjong, and Ukhrul Block are the source of the data. These locations were chosen because they are the Ukhrul district's sub-headquarters for each block.

Objectives

1. To find out the Socio-Economic background and pattern of unemployment in the Ukhrul district.
2. To find out alternative means of live hood for unemployment.

Limitation of the Study

Finding the true number of unemployed kids in the area is a significant challenge for the study, as the only legally-mandated data available was the number of youths registered in employment exchanges as of December 2016. However, not all unemployed people may actually register there, and many young people may have found employment as a result of enrolling. As a result, the figure could not accurately depict the level of unemployment in the region. Furthermore, the District Employment Exchange does not preserve the block-by-block or village-by-village distribution of the registered youths in employment exchange; as a result, optimal sampling strategies could not be developed.

Socio-Economic profile of the Ukhrul district

Socio-Economic profile of the respondents of the present work presents the socioeconomic background of the respondents. In the study of the total 600 unemployed youth, 384 are males and 216 females. Entire respondents are from rural background. All of them fall in the age group 20-38, out of which 48.8% belongs to the age group of 26-30 years, and another group of 26.5% is between 20-25 years. Most of the respondents are single (74.3%) whereas 23.7% are married. The educational background of the respondents reveals an optimistic picture, as majority of the educated youth has completed their bachelor degree (54.0%) followed by master degree (30.0%), higher secondary 10+2 with (14%) and Ph.D. with (2%) in the study area. Besides educational qualification, 95% of the respondents are multi lingual as they can speak Manipuri, Hindi, and English. The reason for discontinuation of studies shows that majority (50.3%) of them discontinued their education as they finished their course and wanted to start working after that Batu, (2016), followed by those who (21.7%) discontinued from studies as they finished their course/studies, 14.8% opted to discontinue their education as they

believe it doesn't guarantee job. Agriculture and self-employment among the 50.2% of the respondent's household are found to be the main source of household income for the respondent's families followed by household income by selling home made products (26.5%), pension (14.0%), and rent 7.0%. The size of the family of the respondents reveals that majority of them (63%) have a large family with 5-7 members followed by 2-4 family members (23.3%). Regarding the monthly household income, there are 37.7% in the range of 30,001 and above, 17.2% in 15,001- 20,000, 16.8% in 10,000-15000, 16.2% in 25,001-3000 and finally 12.2% 20,001- 25,000. The extent of unemployment can be observed by finding the number of members in the family who are actively looking for work, it shows that 33.8% of them have 3 members in their household who are actively looking for work, followed by 2 members (30.2%) who are looking for employment opportunities, and 4 members (16.3%), 1 member (14.3%) and finally with 4 and above members (5.3%). The educated youths who are looking for a job want to be engaged in an administrative position (36.5%) followed by professional job 27.7%, followed by manual job (24.2%) whereas the share of respondents who want to do the technical job and managerial job 4.5% together with clerical job 2.7% is fewer. More than half (53.2%) of the respondents feel that mismatch of the profession is responsible for the extent of unemployment in the area, whereas 57% claims that quality of education is the cause for the unemployment (European Youth Forum, 2013). The surprising thing among the educated unemployed youth is that though they are unemployed still 71.3% of them get money for their daily expenditure. But 34.8% get it frequently whereas 33.3% get it rarely while 31.8% of the respondents got it most of the time from their parents and family for any other purpose. It reveals from the 600 respondents that 39.2% of the educated youth feel free to ask money from their parents and 60.8% do not feel free. With all the problem faced with the present scenario, 63.3% of the youth think poverty in Ukhrul district will increase over the next 10 years. According to the data and statistic obtained from various employment exchanges, the total number of job seekers in Manipur till June last is 4,51, 300. This include 1,15,910 female (Officer & Everything, 2024).

Patterns of unemployment in Ukhrul District

The impact and patterns of unemployment in the research area are the two main topics covered in Patterns of Unemployment in Ukhrul District. As we investigate the patterns of unemployment in the study area, we find that the respondents' economic standing is a significant factor in identifying these patterns and gauging the effects of unemployment on individuals and their families. According to Bhebhe, a resounding majority of respondents—83.0%—believe that population growth is one of the major issues driving up unemployment. Despite this, educated youth continue to actively seek employment, with 69.5% of respondents still doing so. Furthermore, 83.3% of the respondents never stopped their education to find employment, whereas 16.7% dropped out in the middle and returned because they couldn't afford to finish their degree. In addition, 81.3% of respondents said they suffer from unemployment, with the majority (40.0%) attributing this to the emergence of additional family issues. Afterwards came psychological stress (13.3%), substance addiction (8.3%), and economic obstacles (38.3%). According to Khan and Tarique (2012), the majority of respondents identify as underemployed (45.0%) when their qualifications do not match the requirements of the job or it could be due to a lack of skills. Seasonal unemployment (23.0%), voluntary unemployment (17.7%), casual unemployment (11.0%), and involuntary unemployment (3.3%) are the next highest categories of unemployment. As a result, most of them (18.2%) are considering joining the insurgency, followed by those who are considering hanging out with friends (17.7%), lending a hand at the family business (15.3%), and doing home tasks (14.2%). As a result, the majority of individuals (65.7%) quit their jobs in the research area due to inadequate pay. Singha, 2009). As a result, the majority of individuals believe that their unemployment is due to a lack of employer needs, which calls into doubt the calibre of state-funded education and renders them all but unemployed.

Alternatives means of livelihood for employment in Ukhrul District

The identification of resources and scopes that are accessible or may be made available to act as an alternative to livelihood for employment in the study region is the focus of the Ukhrul District Alternatives Means of livelihood for Employment project. According to the data that is currently available, 66.5% of the respondents are aware of government policies and programmes, while 33.5% are not. It is estimated and known from the respondents that 89.2% of them think that entrepreneurship or self-employment is the need of the hour, while just 10.8% do not think that the idea makes sense. The majority of respondents said that they were in too much debt to even consider launching an entrepreneurial venture due to a lack of raw materials (22.8%) and a lack of finance (53.5%). However, the study area respondents state that a young person from the village can get new work in a variety of ways, including through public contracts (15.5%), business agencies (25.2%), small businesses (34.5%), and technical routes (16.2%). The study also shows that the majority of people experiencing financial impotency do not take advantage of opportunities for self-employment because of problems with money (47.7%) and a lack of opportunities (36.8%). The majority of the study area's youth (65.3%) want to work for the government, followed by starting their own business (19.0%) and non-profit organisations (10.7%). It also reveals that only 20.3% of respondents reported interacting with political associations, while the bulk of respondents (79.7%) do not have any connection to them. Furthermore, only 20.2% of respondents had any connection to the cultural association, while the bulk of respondents (79.8%) do not even have any. The data also showed that the majority of respondents (76.3%) had no affiliation with any welfare associations in the research area, and the majority of respondents (83.5%) had no affiliation with any sports associations.

Conclusion

According to the study, the majority of respondents are educated, although the majority of them only hold a bachelor's degree. Few respondents have vocational training, despite the fact that the majority of those who do find it beneficial. Because of this, the study unequivocally demonstrates that respondents lacked vocational training, even if the majority of them thought it was helpful. Furthermore, the majority of people believe that their unemployment is due to a lack of employer needs, which calls into doubt the calibre of state-funded education and renders them essentially unemployable. The majority of educated respondents to the current study are underemployed, meaning that their qualifications do not match the work because of inadequate career guidance, a lack of skills, or improper wage bargaining. The study's lone encouraging finding is the part that families play in providing these young people with the emotional and financial support they need to keep pursuing their goals and never give up. Furthermore, the statistics also showed that the increase in unemployment has made it easier for most individuals to serve in the community without receiving pay, such as through church activities or by helping the underprivileged during special occasions like weddings and funerals. This has contributed to the formation and strengthening of the local community. According to the study, the primary causes of unemployment in the studied area are the outmoded educational standards that render the individuals nearly unemployed in this cutthroat market. Another factor contributing to the worsening of the local unemployment situation is the employment office's lack of support. Another key reason why young people are not finding work is a lack of training from vocational or technical schools, while those who do find such training to be highly advantageous. The youngsters' continued unemployment is further fuelled by the extremely low salaries offered by their companies as a result of the widespread unemployment in the workforce. The respondent's and their family's financial difficulties are also preventing them from launching their own company or moving away from Ukhrul to look for employment. In addition, the people blamed the persistent rise in unemployment in the region on the badly run bureaucracy, politicians, political parties, courts, police, and other security services, as well as the widespread corruption of the political establishment. Even

though the majority of unemployed respondents are aware of the government policies intended to combat unemployment in the study area, none of them are utilising the government's facilities, which highlights the issues with the program's almost non-existent grassroots implementation. The overwhelming majority of people appear to agree that self-employment or entrepreneurship is the best way to address the local unemployment crisis; however, the state government's failure to provide adequate funding, opportunities, infrastructure, or training is making this belief difficult to implement. However, despite the fact that there is a need for numerous entrepreneurial efforts in the study region, inadequate infrastructure is showing itself to be a barrier to realising the output, which is limiting income and, as a result, not creating employment chances. As a result, the study highlights the financial impotency that is mostly to blame for the lack of opportunities for self-employment in the region. It made it abundantly evident how ineffective the government apparatus was at carrying out the initiatives designed to promote self-employment prospects and the financial inclusion of this community. Launching a new company comes with its own set of challenges, one of which is securing funding. Furthermore, the study shows that the majority of respondents have no affiliation with any political party, which further illustrates their lack of faith and optimism in political parties. The data also shows the respondents' mistrust and dearth of hope for the local welfare group. Manipur in particular and the Northeastern states as a whole are renowned for their engagement in and success in sports, but the study's data indicates that these associations, which are also accused of bias and corruption, offer little hope to unemployed youth.

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