

# A Study on Unemployment Among Educated Youth And Its Impacts on Growing Economy of India

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**Abstract-** *Unemployment among educated youth is a serious problem in India today. Even though many young people complete higher education such as graduation and post-graduation, they are unable to find suitable jobs. This situation creates disappointment and stress among youth and also affects the overall development of the country. One of the main reasons for this problem is the mismatch between the skills taught in educational institutions and the skills required by employers. Lack of practical training, limited job opportunities, slow growth of industries, and preference for experienced workers also increase unemployment among educated youth. In addition, population growth and competition for government and private jobs make the situation worse. Educated unemployment leads to problems such as poverty, frustration, migration, and waste of human resources. This research highlights the causes, effects, and challenges of unemployment among educated youth in India. It also suggests that improving the quality of education, providing skill-based and vocational training, promoting entrepreneurship, and creating more job opportunities can help reduce this problem. Proper planning and coordination between education and employment sectors are necessary to use the potential of educated youth effectively.*

**Keywords:** Unemployment, Education, Development, Limited job opportunities, Problems, Educated youth.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Unemployment among educated young people in India means that even though many young adults have finished school or college, they are still unable to find good jobs. This problem has been growing over the years as more students complete higher education but the number of suitable jobs does not grow as fast. Many young graduates struggle to match what they learned in school with what employers want in the job market. I study this issue to understand why educated youth are unemployed. They look at factors like the quality of education, skills gaps, lack of job opportunities, economic slowdowns, and mismatches between academic qualifications and industry needs. By studying these causes,

we can identify patterns and challenges that many young job seekers face across different parts of India.

The goal of this research is to help policy makers, educators, and employers find better ways to reduce unemployment among educated youth. Ultimately, by understanding the problem clearly, India can take steps to ensure that educated young people find meaningful and sustainable work. In India unemployment among educated youth is a serious social and economic problem. Many young people complete school, college, or even higher education, but still do not get suitable jobs. This situation creates frustration among youth and affects their confidence and future plans. It also leads to wastage of talent and skills in the country.

The problem has increased due to the rapid growth in the number of graduates compared to the limited availability of jobs. In many cases, the education system focuses more on the theory than practical skills. As a result, students are not fully prepared for the needs of industries and employers. This gap between education and employment is a major cause of educated unemployment. It studies factors such as lack of skill-based education, slow economic growth, population increase, and changes in the job market. The main aim of this research is to suggest solutions to reduce unemployment. These include improving the quality of education, promoting vocational and skill-based training, and encouraging self-employment and entrepreneurship.

## Statement of the problem

Despite the growth of education and literacy in India, unemployment among educated youth continues to rise. Many young people invest time and money in education with the hope of securing stable jobs, but they face disappointment after completing their studies. The lack of sufficient employment opportunities, skill mismatch, and slow economic growth worsen the situation. Educated unemployment not only affects individuals but also impacts families and society inequality, and underutilization of human resources. Therefore, it is important to study the problem of

unemployment among educated youth in India to identify its root causes and suggest effective measures to reduce it.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### **The Impact of Unemployment on Self- Esteem among educated youth (Rajan Kumar, Dr. Habibullah Ansari) (2025)**

This review establishes a strong correlation between unemployment and diminished self-esteem, which often leads to other mental health concerns like depression, anxiety, and a sense of hopelessness. It highlights the unique challenges faced by educated youth in India, where a growing demographic dividend is juxtaposed with a scarcity of suitable employment opportunities. The paper concludes by emphasizing interventions that address not only the economic but also the psychological well-being of unemployed youth.<sup>1</sup>

### **A Study on Youth Unemployment in India (Dr. Suresh Kumar, Dr. Shobana) (2024)**

Youth unemployment in India presents a complex and multifaceted challenge, deeply rooted in educational, economic, social, and policy-related factors. The high unemployment rates among Indian youth are not just a statistic but a pressing issue with far-reaching consequences for the country's socio-economic fabric. The causes of youth unemployment are diverse, ranging from the mismatch between educational outcomes slowdowns and structural inefficiencies. Social factors such as gender disparities and the rural-urban divide further exacerbate the problem, while technological changes and rigid labour laws add additional layers of complexity. The consequences of youth unemployment are profound, affecting not only individuals but also their families and communities. Economically, it leads to a loss of potential productivity and increased dependency ratios. Socially, it fosters poverty, mental health issues, and potential social unrest. Potentially, it can result in disillusionment with the government and an increase in risk of extremism. The multifaceted impacts underscore the urgency of addressing youth unemployment comprehensively.<sup>2</sup>

### **Education without employment in India ( Vajirao and Reddy Institute) (2025)**

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1 The International Journal of Indian Psychology (IJIP) (2025) (Rajan Kumar, Dr. Habibullah Ansari)

2 International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science VII (VI) (Dr, Suresh Kumar, Dr. Shobana) (2024)

Even though the education system of India has seen an increase in the number of its colleges, the system still fails to provide the graduates with employability skills hence finding them unfit to work for the economy. There is a mismatch between what is learnt in theory and the industry demands hence leading to massive unemployment and underemployment which in turn yields the negative impact on the economy and social stability. Dealing with this problem requires an educational revolution with incorporated skill-based educational process, cooperation with industry, and government support of vocational education. Through the adoption of global best practices, promotion of entrepreneurship and betterment of practical work, India can close to the gap between education and work. The knowledge industry, policymakers, and industries need to collaborate so as to have a workforce that is competent, adaptable, and future-ready.<sup>3</sup>

### **Educated yet unemployed: The crisis of rising unemployment among educated youth in India ( Prapti Surana, Sonit Surana) (2024)**

This study has shown that even though India's economy is among the fastest growing in the world, the country still has a high unemployment rate among its educated youth. This problem is caused by several factors, including skill mismatches, economic policies that don't create enough jobs, and the development of automation and AI. Research indicates that from elite universities such as IITs and IIMs have poor career chances. There is an urgent need for policy reform in both the education and employment sectors, as evidenced by the mismatch between educational output and labour market demands. India can only hope to address the educated unemployment challenge and realize the full potential of its youthful, educated workforce by implementing such multifaceted techniques.<sup>4</sup>

## III. RESEARCH GAP OF THE STUDY

Despite many studies on unemployment in India, there are still several areas that need deeper research. Most early research has focused on general unemployment without specifically exploring the experiences of educated youth across different regions. There is limited understanding of how education quality affects job readiness and employment outcomes. Many studies have examined urban areas but rural youth employment issues are not well covered. There is also a gap on research on the role of vocational training and skill

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3Vajirao and Reddy Institute. (2025).

4 International Journal of Novel Research and Development (IJNRD) (Prapti Surana, Sonit Surana) (2024)

development programs in improving job prospects. Previous studies have often used national-level data, but there is a lack of micro-level or community-based research that explores local employment patterns. The impact of digital skills and technology adoption on youth employability has not been adequately studied. Research is also limited on how gender, caste, and economic background influence employment opportunities for educated youth.

#### IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyse the role of skill mismatch in educated youth unemployment.
- To understand the job expectations and career aspirations of educated youth.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of government policies and employment schemes.
- To suggest measures to reduce unemployment among educated youth in India.
- To examine the relationship between education and employment opportunities.
- To study the extent of unemployment among educated youth in India.

#### V. METHODOLOGY

This research is based on both Doctrinal and Non Doctrinal research. The sources of data collected from different newspaper, magazines, journals, All India Report and e-sources. This research is used stratified random sampling. Sample size of the respondents are 105 sample size. This research is used statistical methods such as percentage method and average method. The duration of the research is three months.

#### VI. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

It helps individual understand job market realities and challenges. Encourages informed career planning and skill selection. Promotes adaptability and lifelong learning among youth. And it also reduces unrealistic job expectations. Guides educated youth toward alternative careers and self-employment. Builds awareness of competitive examinations and private sector. Helps manage stress, frustration, and career-related anxiety. Inspires confidence through preparedness and awareness. Supports better decision-making for a stable and secure future.

This research helps the government identify the underlying causes of educated unemployment and design effective policies, skill-development programs, and job-creation strategies. The study supports improvements in the

education system by aligning curricula with industry requirements.

#### VII. HYPOTHESIS

This research is based on the following hypothesis

H1: Unemployment among educated youth in India is influenced by educational qualifications and skills.

H2: There is no significant relationship between higher education and unemployment youth in India.

#### VIII. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study on unemployment among educated youth in India has several limitations. It is often constrained by limited sample size, which may not fully represent the diverse socio-economic and regional variations across the country. The reliance on secondary data or self-reported responses can affect accuracy and reliability. Rapid changes in the labour market may make findings time-specific and less relevant over the long term. Informal and underemployment are difficult to measure and may be underreported. Differences in quality of education across institutions are hard to capture uniformly. The study may not adequately account for gender, caste, and rural-urban disparities. Migration and brain drain factors are often overlooked. Policy impacts may be difficult to isolate from other economic influences. Lastly, lack of longitudinal data limits understanding of long-term unemployment trends among educated youth.

#### IX. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### PART -1: DOCTRINAL RESEARCH

In India, “educated youth” generally refers to job seekers aged approximately 15–29 years with formal education — often secondary (Class X and above), graduate, or postgraduate qualifications. This group is expanding rapidly due to increasing access to education.

##### Current status of the youth in India

##### Overall Youth Unemployment

Recent official data shows the national unemployment rate in India is around 5.1% (all ages), but the rate for youth (15–29) is significantly higher, estimated at

13.8% in April 2025. Urban youth unemployment often exceeds rural rates.<sup>5</sup>

**Educated Youth Unemployment (Approximate Data 2024-2025)**

**Category            Employment Aspect            Estimated Rate / Status (Approx.)**

**Youth (15-29) Overall** General Unemployment Rate ~13.8% – 14.9%

<b>Education Level</b>	Graduates & Postgraduates ~17.2% – 21.4%
<b>Education Level</b>	Secondary Education & Above~7.1% – 7.3%
<b>Education Level</b>	Below Primary Education ~0.5% – 0.6%
<b>Urban Youth</b>	Urban (15-29) Joblessness ~17.2% – 18.8%
<b>Gender</b>	Female Youth (15-29) ~16.3% – 23.7% (Urban)
<b>Sector (2025)</b>	Engineering Graduates 83% Unplaced/Unemployed
<b>Sector (2025)</b>	MBA Graduates 50% Unplaced/Unemployed

**Sector (2025)** Fresh Graduates (Overall) 56% Unplaced/Unemployed

Paradox of Education: The unemployment rate is highest among the most educated, as high as 21.4% for postgraduates, compared to a mere 0.2% for the uneducated.

- Job Mismatch: More than 65% of the unemployed are educated, i.e., secondary and above. Further, of these high-competency-educated individuals, merely 8.25% manages to find employment in an area of competency.
- Urban vs. Rural: The rate of urban educated youth, 17.2%, in contrast to rural youth, 12.3.

**Unplaced Talent:** In 2024-25, 2 out of every 5 IIT graduates went unplaced.

**Key Causes of Unemployment in India**

<sup>5</sup>Educated and unemployed  
<https://education.economicstimes.indiatimes.com>

- **Population Growth:** The rapid increase in the working-age population far outpaces the economy's ability to generate sufficient new jobs.
- **Skills Mismatch/Educational Gap:** The education system often fails to provide practical, joboriented skills, leaving graduates unemployable by industries that demand specialized, technical skill.
- **Agricultural Dependence & Seasonality:** With a large population reliant on agriculture, many face seasonal unemployment (lack of work during off-seasons) and disguised unemployment (more people working than needed).
- **Slow Industrial & Manufacturing Growth:** The manufacturing sector has not grown fast enough to absorb the vast labour force, often due to complex regulations, infrastructure bottlenecks, and competition.
- **Capital-Intensive Technologies:** Increased automation and adoption of modern technology, while improving efficiency, have reduced the demand for manual labor.
- **Decline of Small-Scale Industries:** Traditional cottage and small-scale industries have suffered due to competition from mass-produced goods, leading to job losses.
- **Social and Structural Factors:** Regressive social norms limiting women's workforce participation, caste-based barriers, and low labour mobility hinder employment opportunities.
- **Ineffective Economic Planning:** Past policies have sometimes failed to sufficiently address the structural disparities between labour supply and demand.

**Educated Youth Unemployment**

Several key findings point to a troubling trend:

- By 2022, 65.7% of all unemployed people had at least secondary education nearly double from 2000.
- Unemployment among educated youth (secondary or higher) was 18.4%, and 29.1% for graduates — far higher than the 3.4% unemployment rate among those who are illiterate.
- Educated young women face even higher joblessness than men, reflecting deep gender disparities in the labour market.<sup>6</sup>

**Causes of Unemployed youth in India**

<sup>6</sup>Unemployment of educated in India  
<https://www.insightsonindia.com>

Educated unemployment is not a single-factor issue. It is driven by structural, economic, and institutional factors.

### Skills Mismatch

Many graduates lack the skills demanded by employers. Studies suggest that only around 51% of Indian graduates are employable in jobs that require modern technical competencies.

### Education vs. Industry Skills Gap

- Curricula often emphasize rote learning rather than problem-solving or technical skills.
  - Emerging sectors (e.g., IT, data analytics, advanced manufacturing) require competencies that traditional academic programs may not provide.
- Insufficient Job Creation

While India's economy continues to grow, job creation - especially in formal sectors - has not kept pace with the entry of new job seekers.

### Sectoral Job Growth Issues

- Manufacturing employment has stagnated or declined, while services generate many low-skill jobs.
- Many educated youth find themselves in informal, insecure jobs that do not match their qualifications.

### Social and Aspirational Factors

Educated youth often prefer "white-collar" jobs. This preference can prolong job searches and increase unemployment durations when such jobs are scarce.

### Structural and Regional Barriers

Geographical disparities influence job prospects:  
 □ Some states (e.g., Kerala) display high youth unemployment despite high literacy rates. □ Limited industrial growth or job opportunities in smaller towns and rural areas restrict employment options.<sup>7</sup>

### Gender Disparities

Women's labour force participation remains low due to societal norms, safety concerns, and caregiving responsibilities — factors that result in relatively higher unemployment rates among educated young women.

Acts involved:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005

Purpose: Reduce rural unemployment by guaranteeing wage employment.

Key Development:

Provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment per year to rural households.

Focused on unskilled manual work. Strengthened transparency through job cards, social audits, and direct benefit transfer (DBT).

Over time, wages were revised and women's participation increased significantly.

Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959

Purpose: Help unemployed persons find jobs.

Key Development: Made it mandatory for employers to notify vacancies to employment exchanges.

Initially paper-based, later modernized into National Career Service (NCS) portal (2015).

Shifted from simple registration offices to career counseling and skill-matching platforms.

### Impact of educated youth unemployed

Economic Impacts

- **Underutilization of Human Capital:** Years spent in education without corresponding employment reduces return on investment in education.
- **Loss of Productivity:** Large unemployed cohorts do not contribute to economic growth.

Social Impacts

- **Delayed Milestones:** Unemployment contributes to delays in marriage, home ownership, and financial independence.
- **Mental Health:** Persisting joblessness can lead to stress, anxiety, and demotivation.

Political and Social Stability

<sup>7</sup>Youth unemployment in India  
<https://www.researchgate.net>

High youth unemployment can contribute to social unrest and political dissatisfaction, particularly when large portions of educated populations feel excluded from economic opportunities.

#### Government policies and Initiatives

The Indian government has implemented several schemes aimed at improving employability and job creation.

#### Skill Development Programs

**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** Aims to train youth in job-oriented skills. However, placement rates have been relatively low — less than 15% of trainees secured jobs as of recent reports.

#### Employment Incentive Schemes

India's cabinet approved a large ₹1 trillion Employment-Linked Incentive plan to generate 35 million jobs between 2025–27, offering wage support to employers and employees.

#### Entrepreneurship and Support Programs

Small-business, startup, and entrepreneurship schemes encourage self-employment, though their reach and impact vary.

#### National Education Policy Reforms

Policies like the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 promote vocational training and flexibility, but their impact on quality and job outcomes is still evolving.

### Challenges in Addressing Educated Unemployment

#### Quality of Education

Despite expanded access, the quality of higher education — particularly in Tier-2/3 institutions — remains inconsistent, contributing to skill deficits.

#### Employment Data and Measurement

Reliable, monthly employment data is a relatively new development in India, complicating long-term trend analysis and policy adjustments.

#### Inclusivity and Equity<sup>8</sup>

### Future Pathways

#### Strengthening Academia-Industry Linkages:

Develop curricula aligned with labour market needs and expand internships, apprenticeships, and industry partnerships.

#### Promoting Vocational and Tech Skills:

Expand high-quality vocational training, digital literacy programs, and certification systems recognized by industries.

#### Encouraging Regional Development:

Promote investment in manufacturing hubs and service sectors beyond major metros to diversify job opportunities.

#### Social Safety and Support Systems:

Improve social protection measures for unemployed youth, including counselling, job placement services, and financial support.<sup>9,10</sup>

Unemployment among educated youth in India reflects deeper structural mismatches between education systems, labour markets, and economic growth patterns. Although progress has been made in policy and increased education access, solving this crisis requires coordinated reforms across education, industry, and government. Strategic investments in skills, job creation, and inclusive opportunities will be essential to harness India's demographic dividend and ensure sustainable growth.

### Case Laws

Olga Tellis and Others Vs Bombay Municipal Corporation (1985)

In this case, pavement dwellers in Bombay challenged their eviction by the Municipal Corporation, arguing that eviction would deprive them of their means of livelihood. The key issue was whether the right to livelihood forms part of the Right to Life under Article 21. The Supreme

<sup>8</sup>Issues with unemployment among educated youth in India

<https://www.ijfmr.com>

<sup>9</sup>Unemployment in India: Future insights <https://talisma.com>

10 . <https://indiankanoon.org>(1985)

Court held that livelihood is an integral component of life, because no person can live without means of subsistence. Although the Court allowed eviction on procedural grounds, it firmly established that deprivation of livelihood affects human dignity, a principle often invoked in unemployment-related arguments.<sup>10</sup>

**Delhi Development Horticulture Employees’ Union Vs Delhi Administration (1992)**

The case involved workers employed under a government scheme who claimed a right to permanent employment under Article 21. The issues was whether the Constitution guarantees a right to employment. The Supreme Court clarified that while the right to livelihood is protected, Article 21 does not include a right to be employed. However, the Court emphasized that the State has a duty to frame policies that reduce unemployment and prevent exploitation of labour.<sup>11</sup>

**State of Karnataka Vs Umadevi (2006)**

This landmark case concerned temporary, daily-wage, and contractual employees seeking regularization of their services in public employment. The issue was whether long years of service entitled them to permanent status. The Supreme Court ruled that regularization without following constitutional requirements of equality under Articles 14 and 16 is impermissible. The judgment significantly affected educated unemployed youth by limiting backdoor entries and emphasizing merit-based, open recruitment.<sup>12</sup>

**Part B - Non Doctrinal Research** .Educational status of the respondent

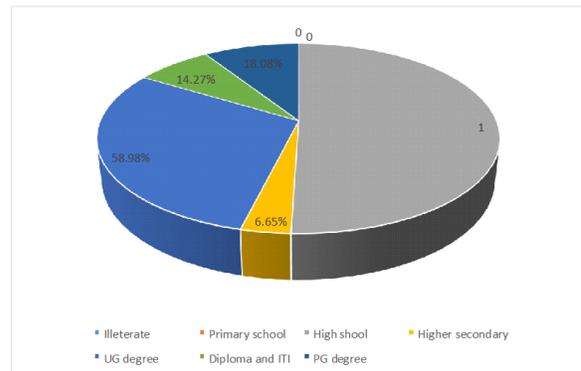
Table 1:

Source: Primary data

Particulars	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Illeterate	0(00)	0(00)	0(00)	0(00)
Primary school	0(00)	0(00)	0(00)	0(00)
High school	1 (1.00)	0(00)	0(00)	1(1.00)
Higher secondary	3(2.85)	4(3.80)	0(00)	7(6.65)
UG degree	33(31.42)	30(28.56)	0(00)	63(58.98)
Diploma and ITI	4(3.80)	11(10.47)	0(00)	15(14.27)
PG degree	10(9.52)	9(8.56)	0(00)	19(18.08)
Total	51(48.57)	54(51.42)	0(00)	105(100.00)

<https://www.the-laws.com> (1992)

<https://dpar.mizoram.gov.in>(2006)

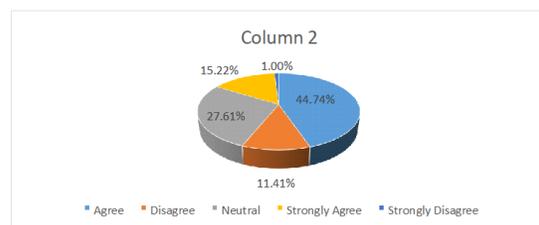


Totally 58.98 percentage of the respondents are from UG degree courses. 18.08 percentage of the respondents are from the PG degree are responded for the given question. 14.27 percentage are from the Diploma and ITI are responded their opinion. There is no respondents from the Illeterate and Primary school.

Table.No.2: Unemployment among educated youth in India is influenced by educational qualifications and skills.

Particulars	Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	Total
Male	20 (19.04)	8 (7.61)	12 (11.42)	9 (8.56)	1 (0.95)	50 (47.61)
Female	27 (25.7)	4 (3.80)	17 (16.19)	7 (6.66)	0 (00.00)	55 (52.38)
Transgender	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Total	(44.74)	(11.41)	(27.61)	(15.22)	(1.00)	(100.00)

Source: Primary Data

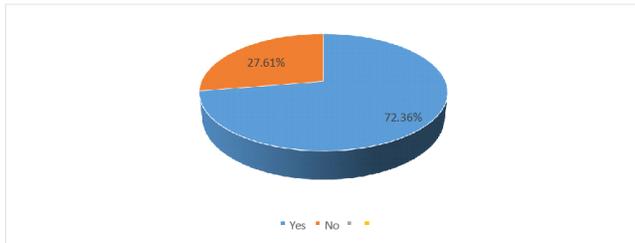


Totally, 44.74 percent of the respondent have responded agree, 11.41 percentage of the respondent have responded disagree, 27.61 percentage of them being neutral in their statement, 15.22 percentage strongly agree in the statement and 1 percent of the respondent strongly disagree to the statement.

There is no significant relationship between higher education and unemployment youth in India.

Table 3: Source: Primary data.

Particulars	Yes	No	Total
Male	35 (33.32)	15 (14.28)	50 (47.61)
Female	41 (39.04)	14 (13.33)	55 (52.38)
Transgender	(00.00)	(00.00)	(00.00)
Total	(72.36)	(27.61)	(100.00)



Totally, 72.36 percentage of the respondents have responded yes to the statement and percentage of the responded have recorded no to the statement.

### Testing of Hypothesis:

H1: Unemployment among educated youth in India is influenced by educational qualifications and skills.

H2: There is no significant relationship between higher education and unemployment youth in India.

The data collected from the respondents is non-doctrinal that results in the favour of hypothesis given above. So the hypothesis is null hypothesis because majority of the respondents are favour to the statement. There is no change in this statement assumed. The hypothesis is accepted. The hypothesis is null H0 hypothesis.

### X. CONCLUSION

The present study examined the relationship between educational qualifications, skills, and unemployment among educated youth in India. Two hypothesis were formulated to understand whether higher education significantly influences youth unemployment. Based on the data collected from respondents, the findings indicate that there is no statistically significantly relationship between higher education and unemployment among educated youth. Therefore, the study fails to establish a strong influence of educational qualifications and skills on employment outcomes. Other factors such as job market conditions, skill mismatches, lack of practical exposure, and limited employment opportunities may play a more crucial role. The findings emphasizes the need for policy interventions focusing on skill development, vocational training, and industry-oriented education. In conclusion, unemployment among educated youth cannot be addressed solely through higher education expansion, and a holistic approach is required to bridge the gap between education and employability in India.

### XI. SUGGESTIONS

- Role of Higher Education Institutions in enhancing employability. Examine placement cells, internships, and industry-academia collaboration.
- Educated unemployment and mental health of youth in India. Explore stress, depression, and social pressure linked to joblessness.
- Gender differences in educated youth unemployment, compare unemployment rates, barriers, and opportunities for educated man vs women.
- Urban-Rural Divide in Educated youth unemployment, study differences in job access, migration, and infrastructure.
- Educated youth unemployment and underemployment in India, analyse why many graduates work in jobs below their qualification level.
- Role of government policies in reducing educated unemployment, critically evaluate labour market reforms, startup policies, and employment schemes.
- A study of youth perceptions and career aspirations vs reality, examine exceptions from education and the gap between aspirations and actual jobs.

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