

Unemployment in Jammu and Kashmir

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ABSTRACT

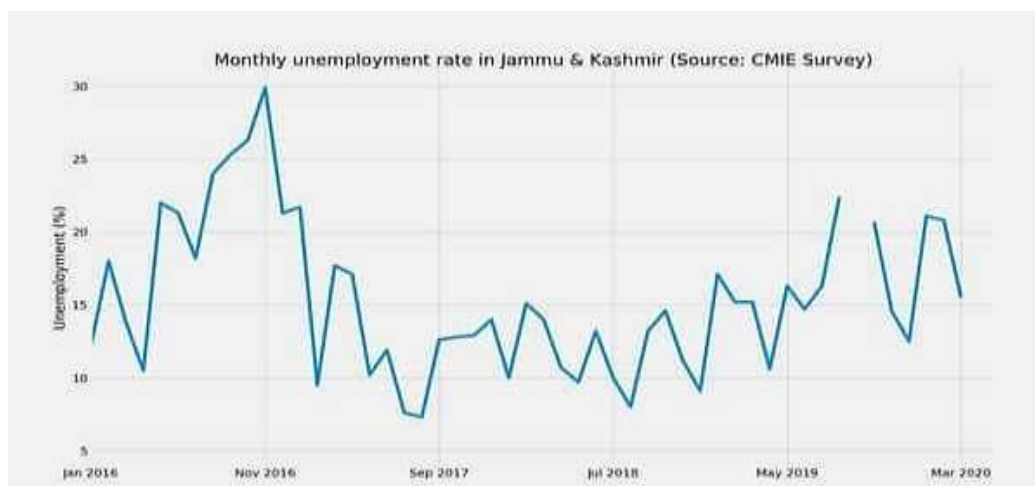
Ancient forms of literature, language, religion, music, arts, and dance flourish in Jammu and Kashmir, a region with a complex and turbulent past. Jammu and Kashmir is a mountainous and geographically diverse region in the northernmost tip of the Indian subcontinent. Jammu and Kashmir, as a state, is shaped like a crown on a map of India. It's a sparkling gem in the Indian landscape. Jammu & Kashmir has earned the nickname "heaven on earth" for good reason. Snow-capped mountains, lush forests, freshwater springs and rivers, and a unique way of life are just some of the gift's nature and culture have given on the state. Unfortunately, the trajectory of J&K's growth is not promising at now. Several factors, including inadequate industrial infrastructure, a hostile investment climate, poorly targeted economic policies, strained Indo-Pakistani relations, an armed insurgency, political turmoil, low productivity, and an absence of good government, have contributed to the state's slow rate of development. As a result, this has stymied efforts to create new jobs. Unemployment is unquestionably the state's biggest demon. Unemployment rose in absolute terms throughout the planning era. Within this wider context, this

article investigates issues with the Jammu and Kashmir school system's curriculum.

Keywords: unemployment, education, Kashmir, illiteracyetc.

I. INTRODUCTION

In most people's minds, school is a fundamental part of becoming a contributing member of society. There has been a shift in emphasis toward it as a key factor in building human capital and expanding individual capabilities. Even more so, it is acknowledged at the societal level as a vital instrument for introducing positive and inclusive changes. Most people believe that education is the single most significant factor in bringing about desired social change. The role that education plays in bringing about such change, however, is always contested in a culture like India, where disparities are institutionalized, and prejudice is entrenched. There is no doubt that the current Indian education system is unable to handle the concerns of employment creation, as seen by the rising number of jobless and underemployed young and the educated unemployed people in particular.



India's economy is thriving, and the country stands to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend as a larger share of its population enters the labor force. The conundrum for India is that its young unemployment rate (15-29) is much higher than its overall jobless rate. Principal Status (PS) youth unemployment is at 7.6%, while educated youth unemployment is 13.8% and the national average stands at 2.7%. In addition, the unemployment rate has the typical characteristic of rising with educational attainment. The greatest rates of young unemployment in India are concentrated in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Kerala, and Jharkhand. The youth unemployment rate (PS) in Jammu and Kashmir is 14.6%, with the educated youth unemployment rate being 23.3% and the overall unemployment rate being 4.8% .

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Honourable Effet Yasmeeen, M.D. (2007) Although a lot of effort has been put into addressing the issue of unemployment, only a little amount of work has been done so far in the Jammu and Kashmir region, and in the Pulwama block in particular. The unemployment crisis is complex and difficult to comprehend, but fortunately, a number of important works have been compiled to aid with this. Recent research has shown that being unemployed may have a devastating effect on a man's physical and mental health, as well as lead to a precipitous decrease in his human values.

Closer examination of the violent crime of rape offers some evidence that job prospects of males are closely connected with rape rates, as shown by Ghose Ajit K. (2004), who also identified significant positive effects of unemployment and property crime rates.

According to research by Mir, A. (2014), unemployment is a major contributor to both rising income disparity and poverty. THEY discovered that young people who are jobless are often unable to come up with their own coping mechanisms. The psychological, emotional, and financial stresses that accompany joblessness may have a devastating effect on anyone's health and happiness.

When compared to the general population, Majumdar (2013) showed that 58% of those with epilepsy were jobless. As a result, it seems that young unemployment, especially among college-educated youth, is an obstacle to adaptation in many contexts.

III. DISCUSSION

Unemployment, underemployment, and soaring dropout rates are major issues in Jammu &

Kashmir right now. There is a sizable population of young people in Jammu and Kashmir who, for a variety of socioeconomic reasons, decide to stop pursuing an education. They continue to be underemployed, and the education they get frequently displaces them from their original fields of work. There is already a lot of anxiety in the state of Jammu and Kashmir because of ongoing conflicts, and the high young unemployment rate just makes things worse. The state's natural resources are vast, and there are many traditional sources of job creation that maybe investigated and expanded to create employment prospects. However, the state's industrial base is shrinking, making it harder to take use of these resources.

The ancient literature, culture, religion, arts, crafts, music, and dance of Jammu and Kashmir are abundant, reflecting the region's complex and turbulent past. Jammu and Kashmir is a mountainous and geographically diverse region in the northernmost tip of the Indian subcontinent. Jammu and Kashmir, as a state, is shaped like a crown on a map of India. It's a sparkling gem in the Indian landscape. Jammu & Kashmir has earned the nickname "heaven on earth" for good reason. The state's cultural character is unique, and it also has the natural grandeur of snow-capped mountains, dense woods, freshwater springs, and rivers. Unfortunately, the trajectory of J&K's growth is not promising at now. Many factors, including inadequate industrial infrastructure, a hostile investment climate, poorly targeted economic policies, strained Indo-Pakistani relations, political upheaval, armed insurgency, low productivity, and a lack of good government, have contributed to the state's slow rate of development. As a result, this has stymied efforts to create new jobs. Unemployment is unquestionably the state's biggest demon. Unemployment rose in absolute terms throughout the planning era. Our economic policies have always prioritized creating jobs for people as their primary outcome. Each proposal leads to an increase in the number of persons waiting for jobs.

That is to say, at the conclusion of every five-year plan term, the unemployment rate in this country is higher than it was at the beginning. This is because the actual trend rate of development throughout the planned period was much less than the expected increase. The result was an insufficient amount of new employment opportunities. Unemployment disproportionately affects young people, especially the educated youth of rural India. The primary reasons of unemployment among rural India's young include the country's flawed educational system, the

absence of an entrepreneurial culture in rural regions, and the gap between the skills required by employers and those taught in school. While several Rural Development plans have been put in place to help disadvantaged communities including tribal and hilly areas, there have been no proposals for programs targeted specifically at the rural areas' impoverished but educated young. Whatever employment plans or contracts are put in place, those living in rural areas without jobs have a very difficult time of it. Every opportunity for financial support, whether in the form of a grant, loan, or startup funding, requires him to pay a bribe. As a result of his unemployment, underemployment, and the inability to take any meaningful action, he has been forced to resort to taking shortcuts. He moves to the city in search of fast cash and sometimes tries his hand at minor or major crime. In order to cope with the stress and worry of being unemployed, many college-educated young people turn to harmful narcotics. Because of this, he has no friends in either the hamlet or the city.

When formulating policies and solutions to the problem of unemployment, national or state governments are typically the primary focus of researchers, professionals, and economists. The present study is undertaken to examine the unemployment rate of college-educated young people in rural areas, as doing so can have a significant impact on the creation of new job openings. The researchers literature review also indicates a dearth of micro-level work that could serve as a policy roadmap for the government.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the absence of gainful employment, a person is said to be unemployed. Kashmiri youth have had their futures constantly jeopardized by the unemployment crisis. Underemployment or other forms of "hidden" unemployment are common features of the labor market. According to surveys and reports from the ground, the problem of youth unemployment among Jammu and Kashmir's educated population has reached crisis proportions, with hundreds of thousands of people looking for work and only thousands of jobs available. The frustrations of the unemployed don't end there; every day they have to compete with thousands of other people for jobs. The primary producing nature of Jammu and Kashmir's economy is one of its defining features. Jobs in agriculture and related industries account for a disproportionate share of the working population, reflecting Jammu and Kashmir's economic backwardness. However, the state's educated unemployed youth in rural areas have shown little interest in the government's self-

employment schemes, likely due to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary funding and a general lack of orientation and entrepreneurship training in these areas. For the sake of the state's future prosperity, the federal, state, and local governments, as well as members of the civil society, need to work together to take decisive action to combat the widespread unemployment that plagues the area.

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