

Unemployment Among Educated Youth

A Sociological Perspective

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I. INTRODUCTION

Unemployment among educated youth has become one of the most serious social and economic challenges in many developing countries. Education is generally considered a means of improving individual welfare and promoting social mobility. However, a significant proportion of educated young people remain unemployed despite possessing academic qualifications. This situation creates frustration, economic insecurity, and social problems.

From a sociological perspective, unemployment is not merely an economic issue but also a social phenomenon that influences family relations, social status, mental well-being, and community development. The increasing number of educated unemployed youth highlights the gap between educational attainment and labour market requirements.

II. RESEARCH

The study is descriptive in nature and is based on secondary data collected from books, journals, research articles, government reports, and published literature related to youth unemployment. The analysis focuses on understanding the causes, consequences, and possible solutions to the problem.

III. CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG EDUCATED YOUTH

Skill Mismatch

Many graduates lack the practical and technical skills demanded by employers. The mismatch between educational qualifications and labour market requirements contributes significantly to unemployment.

Lack of Employment Opportunities

Rapid growth in the number of graduates has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in employment opportunities. This imbalance creates intense competition for limited jobs.

Technological Changes

Automation and technological advancements have altered the nature of work and reduced demand for certain traditional occupations.

Population Growth

Increasing population and the expansion of higher education have resulted in a larger number of job seekers entering the labour market every year.

IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

Educated unemployment leads to poverty, frustration, social exclusion, and reduced standards of living. It may also contribute to social unrest, migration, and declining confidence among youth. Long-term unemployment affects family relationships and delays important life decisions such as marriage and financial independence.

V. SUGGESTIONS

Strengthening skill-based education and vocational training.

Promoting entrepreneurship and self-employment opportunities.

Enhancing cooperation between educational institutions and industries.

Expanding employment opportunities through government policies.

Encouraging innovation and digital skills among youth.

VI. CONCLUSION

Unemployment among educated youth represents a significant challenge that requires coordinated efforts from governments, educational institutions, and society. Bridging the gap between education and employment, promoting skill development, and creating sustainable job opportunities are essential for ensuring social and economic progress.