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प्रकाशित सामग्री से संपादकीय सहमति आवश्यक नहीं है। पत्रिका से संबंधित सभी विवाद केवल विजनौर स्थित न्यायालय के अधीन होंगे। शुल्क की राशि 'शोध दिशा' विजनौर के नाम भेजे। (सन् 1989 से प्रकाशन-क्षेत्र में सक्रिय)

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Employment and NEP 2020: Pandora's Box

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Introduction : Students, parents and academicians are worried about the employment of their scholars. The numbers of students complete their graduations and post graduations every year and awarded with degrees with spectacular grades and marks. After completing academics when the students enter in the market they are unable to get jobs as per their qualifications and degrees. As per the Engineering education in India -short and medium term perspective published by BVR Mohan Reddy, 150000 students have completed their engineering in 2015. The present short term and medium term report shows that only 17.91% students were employed in the software service sectors, 3.67% students get jobs in software products and 40.57% were employed in Non- Software sectors, like BPOs, Business Analyst, Content Developer, Associate KPO, etc. (Reddy, Engineering Education in India Short & Medium Term Perspectives.) If we analyze the present report we understand that 40% students were unemployed as per their qualifications. In the field of humanities the ratio of unemployment is very high as the job opportunities are very less. The number of graduates and postgraduates through humanities is very large but these candidates are not able to get recruited by the government and in private sectors as well.

As per the Age Dependency Ratio, population is divided in dependent and working age group. The present ratio divides the population in three parts— Age 0-15 years, 16-64 years and above than 64 years. The age group of 16-65 years is considered as a working age group and other two are included in the dependent age group. Though the group is assumed as working age and independent, a large portion of this group is unemployed as per their education and qualifications. Number of people those who are counted in the working age group are facing seasonal and cyclical unemployment. We also observe few more employments like disguised unemployment, structural unemployment, vulnerable unemployment, technological unemployment and frictional unemployment, etc. There are multiple reasons for these various kinds of unemployment. The major cause for unemployment and also challenge in-front of the Indian Government is increasing population. As a result of increasing population the large amount of annual budget is exhausted for the basic needs for the citizens. Unfortunately, government cannot spend sufficient amount of funds on educational policies and its implementation. It results into lack of vocational skills and provides a huge