



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Commerce

“UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT VOUCHER IN MAHARASHTRA STATE: AN OVERVIEW”

KEY WORDS:

Unemployment, Maharashtra State, Youth Work Training Scheme, Employment Voucher.

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ABSTRACT

Unemployment appears when the youth is looking for work. They cannot remain without work for a long time, because their family, standard of living and their marriage depend on employment. Unemployment is more among educated youth because after education one does not get a job that is up to expectations. Our Maharashtra State government should create large-scale employment bring large-scale projects. But this is limited to a particular area. What about others? In the era of changing technology, The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Hon. Eknathji Shinde Saheb, has started implementing the Youth Work Training Scheme. This is significant in reduce the unemployment. But In this, the need of the company seems important, the need of the students does not seem important, so it seems to be a bit one-sided. That is describing in this research paper with an example. Employment voucher can be a way out of this. In this context, the researchers elaborate the role of employment voucher in this study.

INTRODUCTION:

The changing capital-intensive technology in the organized sector has fundamentally reduced the employment potential of large industries. This is happening in the whole world.

If we say that the government should do something to increase employment, then it is equally important to consider whether it is financially affordable for the government and whether it is administratively feasible to implement it.

In the budget of the central government this year, it has been announced to provide trainee candidatures to 1 crore youth from 500 big companies in the next 5 years. And its pilot has been implemented from October 12, but it seems that there are some inherent flaws in this scheme. For example, 500 leading organized sector companies want to provide this opportunity, but these companies are not generating enough employment, so the question is how they will provide employment to the youth. Approximately 50 lakh jobs have been created in the organized sector across the country between 2014 and 2023, and there is no doubt that the number of trainee candidates will double in the next five years. Moreover, the trainee candidate opportunities generated by these leading companies will be available only to students pursuing a specific type of education from urban areas or big cities. This employment will not reach tribal girls or backward class girls who have graduated in Marathi language in colleges in rural areas, that opportunity will not reach them.

Objectives OfThe Study:

- 1) To study unemployment in Maharashtra State.
- 2) To describe the role of employment voucher.

Research Methodology:

The researcher used secondary data for this research study. He is collected data from different types of sources like newspaper, articles, research paper, internet, etc.

Limitation OfThe Study:

This study is only limited to study the unemployment & employment voucher in Maharashtra State.

Significance OfThe Study:

The researcher is described the Youth Work Training Scheme which is started by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra Hon'ble Eknathji Shinde saheb and also suggest some important things about this scheme like the responsibility of finding employment should not be with the company but in the hands of the student. This scheme and employment voucher will created skilled candidates that will generate self-employment, entrepreneurship and that helps to serve our

community, contribute to family development, economic development of the state and the country.

• Unemployment and Employment Voucher in Maharashtra State:

Table No. 1: Unemployment rate in different age-group

Age-group	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
15-29	14.94	10.60	11.05	10.90	10.80
30-45	2.05	1.25	1.31	0.89	1.34
45-49	0.45	0.41	0.85	0.50	0.36
60 & above	0.67	0.14	0.27	0.06	0.25

(National sample testing survey)

It is clear from the above table that the unemployment rate is highest among the youth. This ratio is much lower in the later age groups. Unemployment appears when the youth is looking for work. They cannot remain without work for a long time, because their family and their marriage depend on employment. Ultimately they get the job they like or have to accept the job they get. This does not mean that unemployment has reduced or everyone has got the job of their choice.

Table No. 2: Correlation between Education & Unemployment in Maharashtra State:

Education	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Illiterate	0.48	0.17	0.31	0.37	0.03	0.01
Below Primary	1.67	1.12	0.24	0.18	0.10	0.04
Primary	3.17	1.35	1.05	0.88	0.30	0.35
6 th – 8 th Std.	4.00	2.14	2.18	1.88	1.79	1.36
SSC	3.51	2.48	2.62	3.04	2.30	1.48
HSC	9.32	6.34	4.97	5.22	3.61	3.48
Graduation/Diplo ma	12.27	8.56	12.16	9.37	9.48	11.33
Post Graduation & above	7.88	2.47	7.77	7.52	7.05	8.32

(National sample testing survey)

It is clear from Table No. 2 that the unemployment problem is mainly for diploma, graduation and post graduation holders. If we look at Table 1 and Table 2 together, we can see that unemployment is a problem for mainly educated youth. Unemployment seems to be less in the trained, experienced circles. Unemployment is more among educated youth because after education one does not get a job that is up to expectations. Moreover, our educated youth are not necessarily employable, so we see that the unemployment problem is becoming more deep and severe.

What Can Be Done?

Looking at the problem of unemployment, what should be done to create large-scale employment is generally the desire or expectation that the government should bring large-scale projects. But just because we want it does not mean that the project comes and employment is created. If any project is to be brought, there should be at least basic infrastructure facilities for it such as communication, power supply, land, other concessions and those projects go wherever these basics things are available and if the projects go, then employment is created and as a result the problem of unemployment there reduces.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Hon. Eknathji Shinde Saheb, has started implementing the Youth Work Training Scheme.

It is also called as "Ladla Bhai Yoana". Under this scheme, students who have passed 12th, diploma and degree from eligible establishments are being given a stipend of Rs. 6,000, Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. This will benefit ten lakh youth every year. One important flaw in this scheme is the expectation that companies should take the initiative in terms of trainee candidacy. For example, in the Central Government scheme, students should first fill the application form and then the company will contact the selected students. In this, the need of the company seems important, the need of the students does not seem important, so it seems to be a bit one-sided. That is, even if a student has the ability, if it is not as per the needs of big companies, he will not get an opportunity, **then what should that student do? Employment voucher can be a way out of this.** The key to finding trainee candidates should be in the hands of the students. That is, the need of the students should be important, not the company. The government will give 10 vouchers worth a total of Rs 150,000 to the graduate student seeking a trainee candidate, each with a face value of Rs 15,000. The student should find the opportunity for trainee candidates. Once the candidate for training is found, the student submits the voucher to the government as per the requirement and accordingly, the amount will be deposited in the student's account. Then the list of eligible establishments will be decided at the district level. Now, these establishments do not need to be big factories or 500 leading companies. Most of the employment in our country is from small unorganized establishments.

Suppose a young man wants to open a hotel but has no experience and wants to gain that experience. Then if there is a medium-sized hotel in the taluka, he can work there as a trainee candidate and gain experience for a year. From there, he will get all the knowledge about how to start a hotel and how to do business from that training. He can work as a trainee candidate in that hotel and can get that month's stipend of Rs. 15,000 by presenting one of his vouchers every month. If he wants, he can give some of that amount to the hotel owner as a reward for teaching him how to start and run a hotel, then that amount will be decided by their mutual agreement. Suppose after working for a month, he realizes that now he is not getting the necessary experience in this hotel, then he can leave that hotel and find another hotel and he has the remaining vouchers. With the help of those remaining vouchers, he can go to another hotel or see another business and gain experience there as a trainee candidate. The important thing of this scheme that the responsibility of finding employment will not be with the company but with the student.

In today's situation, your Aadhaar card, bank accounts are all interconnected systems. Therefore, it is clear that there will be minimal irregularities in it. A regulatory center can be set up at the local level, i.e. at the district or taluka level. Basically, this scheme is flexible and its regulation will be minimal and the only purpose is to prevent its misuse. A list of eligible establishments such as local hotels, beauty parlors, small and large businesses will be prepared at the district or taluka level. This scheme will start after the student and the eligible

establishment owner decide between themselves. The necessary connection can be made through a simple app and the student salary will start. If any changes are needed in this, the student can go to the app and make the changes. The regulatory center at the district level can go to the workplace of 10% of the students every week and check them so that irregularities in it are reduced. But it does not mean that there will be no irregularities in this either. But as the scope of the scheme increases, it can be improved.

This scheme will also benefit the government's skill development department. The government policy first determines which skills are most needed and then the training system is set up. But basically, the market demand for skills is changing very rapidly at the present time. The skills included in the government's list are not necessarily in demand in the market. **Therefore, through this voucher scheme, a database of local demand and supply of various skills will be automatically created based on which employment students seek and which is available.** And from that, more effective policies can be formulated.

Initially, this scheme can be started as a pilot and then its scope will increase. The cost of training one lakh youth every year will be Rs 5000 to 7500 crores per year. The financial provision of the Chief Minister's Youth Work Training Scheme that is being implemented now is Rs 5500 crores. But since the responsibility of giving marks in this has been given to the companies, there is a doubt whether the objective of this scheme will be achieved to a sufficient extent or not and the question arises whether the money will be spent for it. **If this scheme is implemented in the form of employment vouchers, then the elements who need it most, namely students, will find employment. And the objective of this scheme will be achieved and the money will be spent.**

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