



Global Employment Trends for Youth: ILO

For Prelims: International Labour Organization, Blue Economies, Gender Gap, Waste Management, Wage Gap, Learning Regression.

For Mains: Findings of Global Employment Trends for Youth Related to India.

Why in News?

Recently, the [International Labour Organisation \(ILO\)](#) has released a report titled “**Global Employment Trends for Youth 2022: Investing in transforming futures for young people**”.

What is the International Labour Organization?

- **About:**
 - It is the only tripartite [United Nation \(UN\) agency](#). It brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States (India is a member), **to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.**
 - Received the [Nobel Peace Prize in 1969](#).
- **Establishment:**
 - **Established** in 1919 by the [Treaty of Versailles](#) as an affiliated agency of the [League of Nations](#).
 - Became the first affiliated specialized agency of the UN in 1946.
- **Headquarters:** Geneva, Switzerland
- **Reports:**
 - [World of Work Report](#)
 - [World Employment and Social Outlook Trends 2022](#)
 - [World Social Protection Report](#)
 - **Social Dialogue Report**
 - [Global Wage Report](#)

What are the Findings Globally?

- **Gender Disparity in EPR:**
 - Young women exhibited **a much lower Employment-to-Population ratio (EPR)**, showing that young men **are almost 1.5 times** more likely than young women to be employed.
 - In 2022, 27.4 % of young women globally are projected to be in employment, compared to 40.3 % of young men.
- **Pandemic Impacted Youth Employment:**
 - [Covid-19 Pandemic](#) has worsened the **numerous labour market challenges facing**

those aged between 15 and 24 years, who have experienced a much higher percentage loss in employment than adults since early 2020.

- The total global number of unemployed youths is estimated to reach 73 million in 2022, **a slight improvement from 2021** but still six million above the pre-pandemic level of 2019.

▪ **Regional Differences:**

- The recovery in youth unemployment is projected to diverge between low- and middle-income countries on the one hand and **high-income countries on the other**.
- High income countries are the only ones **expected to achieve youth unemployment rates close to those of 2019** by the end of 2022.
- Meanwhile, in the other country income groups, the **rates are projected to remain more than 1%** above their pre-crisis values.

▪ **Benefits of Green and Blue Economies:**

- Young people were **well-placed to benefit from the expansion of the so-called green and blue economies**, centred around the environment and sustainable ocean resources respectively.
 - An additional **8.4 million jobs may be created** for young people by 2030 through green and blue investments, notably in clean and **renewable energies**, sustainable agriculture, **recycling and waste management**.

▪ **Broadband Coverage and Employment:**

- Achieving universal broadband coverage by 2030 may lead to **a net increase in employment of 24 million new jobs** worldwide, of which 6.4 million would be taken by young people.
- Investments in care sectors would create **17.9 million more jobs for young people by 2030**.

What are the Findings Related to India?

▪ **Decline in Youth Employment:**

- The youth employment participation rate declined by **0.9 % over the first nine months of 2021 relative to its value in 2020**, while it increased by 2 % for adults over the same time period.
 - The situation is particularly severe for **very young people aged 15-20 years**.

▪ **Low Young Female Employment:**

- Indian young women experienced **larger relative employment losses** than young men in 2021 and 2022.
- In general, the high youth employment losses in India **drive up the global average employment losses**.
 - Young **Indian men account for 16%** of young men in the global labour market, while the corresponding share for **young Indian women is just 5%**.

▪ **Gap in Online Education:**

- School closures lasted 18 months and among the 24-crore school-going children, only 8% of such children in rural areas and **23% in urban areas had adequate access to online education**.
- Given the deeply unequal access to online resources in developing countries, children from socio-economically disadvantaged families, which are the large majority, had almost **no access to education**.

▪ **Learning Regression:**

- School closures not only prevented new learning, but also led to the phenomenon of “learning regression”, that is, children forgetting what they had learned earlier.
- In India, 92% of children on average lost at least one foundational ability in language and 82% lost at least one foundational ability in mathematics.

▪ **Teachers are Paid Less:**

- The study found out that teachers in **non-state schools are often paid significantly less** than those in state schools.
- Teachers in low-fee private schools in India, Kenya, Nigeria and Pakistan are paid between **one eighth and one half of what their counterparts in the state sector receive**.

▪ **Domestic work is Highly Informal:**

- Domestic work is **a highly informal sector in India**, and wages are extremely low and young women and girls are vulnerable to abuse.
- Reports of **abuse suffered by young domestic workers are common**, including verbal and physical abuse, and sexual exploitation.

What are the Recommendations?

- Investment in various sectors must be accompanied by the **promotion of decent working conditions** for all young workers.
- Young workers should be ensured that they enjoy **fundamental rights** and protections including freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining, **equal pay for work** of equal value, and freedom from violence and harassment at work.
- Young people should be provided with well-**functioning labour markets with decent job opportunities** for those already participating in the labour market, along with **quality education and training opportunities** for those yet to enter it.

UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Q. International Labour Organization's Conventions 138 and 182 are related to (2018)

- (a) Child Labour
- (b) Adaptation of agricultural practices to global climate change
- (c) Regulation of food prices and food security
- (d) Gender parity at the workplace

Ans: (a)

Exp:

- In 2017, the Union Cabinet, GoI approved ratification of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization (ILO).
- **Convention No. 138:** India is the 170th ILO Member state to ratify Convention No. 138, which requires state parties to set a minimum age under which no one shall be admitted to employment or work in any occupation, except for light work and artistic performances.
- **Convention No. 182:** India also became the ILO's 181st Member state to ratify Convention No. 182. This calls for the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including slavery, forced labour and trafficking; the use of children in armed conflict; the use of a child for prostitution, pornography and in illicit activities (such as drug trafficking); and hazardous work.
- These all are in line with the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, which completely prohibits employment or work of children below 14 years in any occupation or process and also prohibits the employment of adolescents (14 to 18 years) in hazardous occupations and processes.
- Additionally, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Central Rules, as recently amended, for the first time provide for a broad and a specific framework for the prevention, prohibition, rescue and rehabilitation of child and adolescent workers.
- With ratification of the two core ILO Conventions, India has ratified six out of eight core ILO Conventions. Four other conventions relate to abolition of forced labour, equal remuneration and no discrimination between men and women in employment and occupation.
- **Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.**

[Source: TH](#)

