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Effects of the educated youth unemployment nexus in Zimbabwe

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Abstract:
Research Question / Issue: The review focuses on the effects of educated youth unemployment on the African continent with specific reference to the Zimbabwean situation. The review was an attempt to answer the pertinent question: What are the effects of educated youth unemployment in Zimbabwe; to the affected youths, their families, society, the economy of Zimbabwe, and the African continent as a whole? For manageability, the loaded question was split into sections.
Research Findings/ Insights: The review established that when it comes to high educated youth unemployment (EYU), Zimbabwe is a victim of the success of its Education For All policy (EFA) which has been operating well since independence in 1980 causing the supply-side of graduates with certificates, diplomas and degrees from schools, colleges and universities to flood the economy which unfortunately has not been growing fast enough to absorb the influx of graduates.
 The educated youth unemployment has had its toll on the affected youths with their self-worth having been severely affected. Most unemployed educated youths are also finding it difficult to move on to the next stages of life such as marrying, starting their own families, moving out of the family home and be independent of parental support. Some female educated youths find that their age mates cannot marry them because of unemployment and they end up going out with married older men who have money which they desperately need owing to their diverse needs which include enhancing their beauty and looks, and this fuels the spread of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS while it also disrupts marriages.
 The review also found that families are sliding deeper into poverty after educating the unemployed youths at high cost. It was established that society is affected when these educated youths out of hopelessness turn to various forms of crime and social ills such as theft, drug abuse, violence and prostitution. This tended to bring stressful moments to parents of the unemployed educated youths. The review also noted that society was unhappy with the low rate of return which the once esteemed education system was causing through high production of graduates who end up doing nothing.
 The review established that government was most affected by the educated youth unemployment scourge because with it comes governance problems, such as crime and social ills which leads it to invest additional resources to control and match with high alertness in case of a possibility of social unrest associated with an idle population. Government was also losing out because of lack of return on investment to education in the form of taxes and development. The review also noted that government was most worried of its unfulfilled promises in the election manifesto and in the economic blue print, the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio Economic Transformation (Zim-Aset) and was seized with the problem more so because among the stakeholders affected, government was best positioned to solve the problem because it is of a macro-economic nature. The review advises government to make difficult decisions which may be unpopular to save local industries from collapse and to craft investor friendly policies which lure foreign direct investment for the benefit of the unemployed educated youths.
Theoretical / Academic Implications: Diminishing rate of return to education must be addressed in Zimbabwe.
Practitioner / Policy Implications: Political will and legal provisions to curb unemployment as enshrined in the Constitution of Zimbabwe, the National Youth Charter and the Zim-Aset economic Blueprint must be backed by practical steps to create an investor friendly environment to help resuscitate industry in order to create more job opportunities for the unemployed educated youths.
Key Words: Youth, Educated youth, youth unemployment, effects of unemployment, Zimbabwe.

I. Introduction

Demographically, young people enjoy the biggest proportion of the age groups of most populations on the African continent and other countries the world over. The Zimbabwe Statistical Agency Report on the 2012 population census put the percentage of young people (0-35 years) on the population at 84.7% while the youths (15-35 years) who are the subject of this review constituted 43.7% of Zimbabwe's population (Zim-Stat, 2012).
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Determining the Causes of the Rising South African Unemployment Rate: An Age, Period and Generational Analysis

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Working Paper Number 158

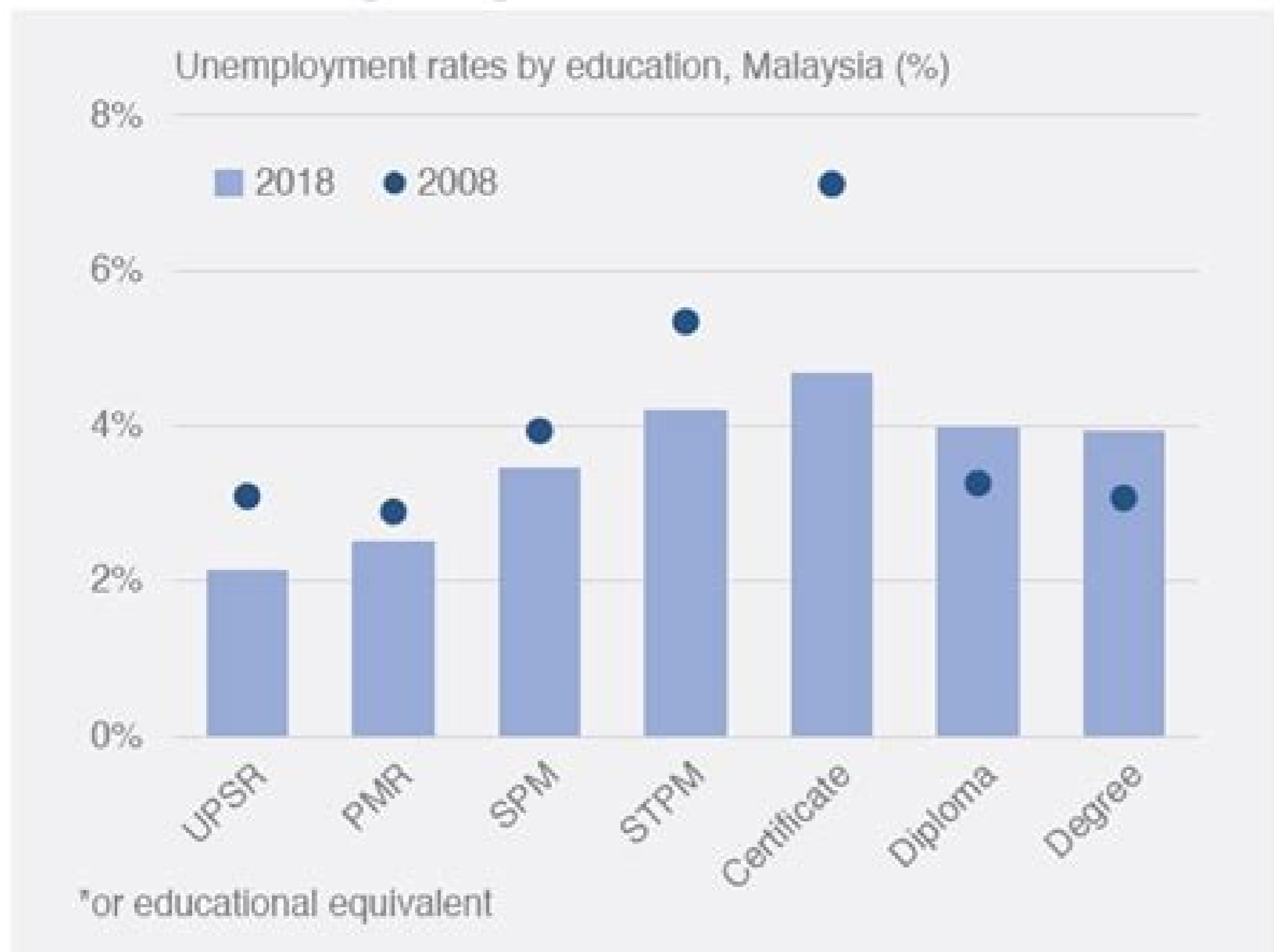
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South Africa's unemployment is at a record high—again



CHART 3

Unemployment among degree holders is relatively high & has increased



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, International Labour Organisation, ISIS Malaysia calculations

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2. Youth Unemployment Solutions 1. Sources: World Bank, IMF, Eurostat, ILO, The Guardian, Work Foundation, European Commission Interested in Blogging for NOS? Emailâ©® editor@peacechild.org for more information today. This chapter explores ways to increase the quality of schooling to ensure that it delivered learning and real skills. Download PDF Chapter 7: Report Conclusions and Recommendations | Complete report with the PôS-2015 development agenda requesting decent work for everyone, understanding the causes and solutions of the unemployment of the young is fundamental. HR representatives can provide career advice and give advice on the work hunting too. Ideally, in the future, these types of education will be incorporated into national curricula, facing the skill gap. Considering how many have not been recorded, this number is really much larger. Many types of market or government failures could restrict these transitions. Skills that match the private sector, government and educational systems need to start collaborating to determine what knowledge and young skills should be taught to find rewarding work. Download PDF Chapter 3- Skills for Productive Employment | Full relation Chapter 4: Agriculture as opportunities sector for young African agriculture, is already the largest employer of Africa, is the most immediate environment of catalyzing economic growth and employment for young people. If schools can not pay the tools to educate young people in the digital sector, these young people are at a disadvantage in the labor market. The PôS-2015 Development Agenda is prioritizing decent work and economic growth in its sustainable development objective 8, but "inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all requires directed solutions. of the same Young people who have advanced degrees meet superqualified for their jobs, and many young people are also underemployed, underemployed. They work less hours than they would prefer. This is especially important, since even exceptionally high economic growth in non-professional sectors do not have and will not generate new non-pharmaceutic salary jobs to absorb The new participants and those seeking to leave agriculture. With more programs like these being created every day, the future is getting brighter for aspiring aspirants. Download PDF Chapter 1 - Opportunities and Challenges | Full Report Chapter 2: Youth: A time of transition because adolescence is a critical period of transition and development, including socio-political skills, economy or healthy shocks during that time can have lasting consequences. Current public investment levels are not enough. This chapter describes concrete actions that can be taken in that direction. Other important revised priorities are means to directly identify and build socio-motivational and behavioral skills that contribute to productivity, including employers' skills required. It focuses primarily on productivity, because it is the key to the higher gains as well as the most stable, less vulnerable, the subsistence. The report identifies special areas where government intervention can reduce obstacles to productivity growth. Download PDF Chapter 4: Agriculture as opportunity sector | Complete Report Chapter 5: Creating productive employment for young people in the domestic enterprise industry This chapter explores elements that are fundamental to develop national strategies that facilitate entry into the company sector (HE) provide an environment for making it it is more productive and carry out the corresponding benefits for juvenile employment and economic growth. Education and training program initiatives or instruction who aim at skill gap can focus on anything, from employability skills to the hunt and interviewing entrepreneurship to professional professional education opportunities in green economy). Overall, 73 million young people are registered. To achieve the goal of sustainable development 8 and ensure that everyone can guarantee decent work means ending the youth unemployment crisis, working with young people and giving them the chance to maximize their potential. Greece and Spain, for example, were experiencing high years of juvenile unemployment before the financial deceleration, and a sudden increase in economies would not be enough to put the 74 million unemployed youth to work. Only the financial crisis, although the current crisis of youth unemployment has not been caused by the financial crisis alone, the recession has just made existing problems in the labor markets, educational systems and other worst structures. High interest rates also hamper that young people return their employees in time. Young people end up experiencing a difficult school transition to work, and companies are unable to find suitable candidates for their positions. Examples include labor market rigidity that lengthen school transition to work, inadequate information on the risks of certain choices, and lack of access to finances for higher education fulfillment or start a business. Lack of access to capital young people who want to make their own jobs, starting businesses often struggle to find access to accessible employees, or generally. In Africa, the rapple increases in school participation and educational achievement frequently come to the cost of quality, contributing to a seasonal degree in the skills for productive employment. As low-income nations develop these sectors, digital division will continue to be put in bridge. Crowdfunding sites like kiva.org and networks like young international business people worldwide to get the support you need to build your companies and increase your income. Incompatibility of skills the incompatibility of skills is a youth unemployment because because Young people everywhere. However, the development of infrastructure (element grids, etc.) is obviously key to that goal. Temporary positions, part-time work, zero horker contracts and other precarious paths are often the only way to make money or gain experience these days. It examines these issues and possible interventions at the light of two types of constraints of connection to increased young productivity in sectors: restrictions related to human capital and restrictions related to the business environment. The quality of the investment is inadequate to produce high returns. Examples of training programs include our work the change initiative and being the changes of change, which provide young people with the skills they need to succeed in their careers. This limited competitiveness is primarily the result of low productivity, which points to the failures of government and market ranging throughout the subcontinent, but similar effects. However, broader efforts to involve the private sector in education are needed. In addition, the youth unemployment rate is two thirty times greater than adulthood, it does not matter the economic climate. The relation examines the obstacles faced by families and companies to meet the challenge of juvenile employment. 3. Download PDF Chapter 6: Increased productivity in the modern wage companies of Africa | Full Report Chapter 7: CONCLUSION: Building a Politic Employment for Effective Young People The Report recommends that governments seem to be in addition to the short- and medium-term challenges of structural transformation to address the youth job . Universal internet access and greater availability of cheap technology with programs such as Facebook Internet.org, working for free internet access to key sites and computer help, Education in 32 countries, this solution for digital division is coming. Social enterprise initiatives and not profits are helping to facilitate these connections, as well as individually. Download PDF Chapter 5: Creating Productive Job in Home Companies: Full Report Chapter 6: Increasing Productivity in Modern Salary Companies To promote job growth for youth This chapter discusses the salary employment sector, which is The Motor of Africa for employment. and growth in the long term. 4. There is an economy and personal cost here: young people are not being allowed to work through their full potential. 5. The World Bank notes that

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