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Effects of youth unemployment in zambia pdf

Francis Mukosa, Moses Katebe, Kwesi Sakyi, Burton Mweemba, Serah Mbewe, Webster Sikazwe This research looks at youth unemployment and how it affects the Zambia economy. The document focuses on the study of how the production age in Zambia has been harmed by the introduction of certain laws and policies. The document presents the perspective of shrinking employment opportunities for young people and the impact on productivity in key sectors of the economy, such as mining, agriculture and the private sector. The results show that the increase in the retirement age is unfavourable to young people and further increases the unemployment rate among young people and women. These findings have also brought out the challenges faced by unemployed young people and the way in which they have been forced to commit crimes and political violence so that they can make a living. Young people in Zambia make up 60% of the total employment age and are not well paid and productive; involved in crime, prostitution, drug addiction and alcohol abuse. Research also shows that the definitions of youth in Zambian youth policy and the definitions of youth by the United Nations vary and this can be challenging in terms of statistics and planning objectives. The document takes an approach to secondary research by reviewing the results of the studies, which are taken from an analysis of the different opinions, facts and findings of researchers on youth unemployment and government policies and legislation on youth employment. The findings show that youth unemployment is a global problem that affects even rich countries, such as the UK, which has more GDP than Zambia. The conclusion in the document is that there is a direct link between youth unemployment and economic growth and that governments must ensure that youth employment is at the heart of national economic planning. Keywords: unemployment, youth, government, economy, politics, jobs, PRODUCTIVITY DOI: 10.7176/JESD/11-6-09 Publish date:March 31, 2020 Full text: PDF To name your conference here. Contact the administrator of this platform. E-mail with paper submission: JESD@iiste.orgISSN (Paper)2222-1700 ISSN (Online)2222-2855You invite you to add our contact@iiste.org address to your email contact list. This log complies with the ISO 9001 management standard and licensed under a Creative Commons Attribute 3.0.Copyright © www.iiste.org Basic Account Meet platformSingle AccountPerfect primary account for individual users $ 59 $ 39 / Month * within the first 12 months Full access to the corporate account * All products require a one-year contract; Prices do not include sales tax. Key statisticsCOVID-19 cases worldwide from October 28, 2020, by countryNew cases of COVID-19 worldwide from January 23 to October 27, 2020, during the dayAd accidents worldwide from 8 January to 27 October 2020, according to COVID-19 deaths from October 28, 2020, according to the countryWinki Kronavirus (COVID-19) cases, recovery and deaths worldwide from October 28, 2020Equating related statisticsThe largest information about how Statista can support your company. {point.key},pointFormat:• {point.y},footerFormat:},plotOptions:{series:{cursor:pointer,lineWidth:4,borderWidth:0,groupPadding:0.12,pointPadding:0.05,marker:{symbol:circle,radius:4,fillColor:null,lineColor:null},shadow:false,stacking:null,dataLabels:{shadow:false,style:{textShadow:null,color:#4f4f4f},enabled:true,zIndex:3,rotation:0}},pie:{allowPointSelect:true,minSize:280,dataLabels:{enabled:true,useHTML:true,overflow:justify,crop:true,connectorPadding:20,padding:5,distance:20,style:{fontWeight:normal,fontSize:12px},format:• {point.name} {point.y:,.f}%}},line:{dataLabels:{y:-8,x:2,format:{y:,.f}%,useHTML:false,crop:false}},bar:{dataLabels:{crop:false,overflow:none,allowOverlap:true,format:{y:,.f}%,useHTML:false}},column:{dataLabels:{crop:false,overflow:none,allowOverlap:true,format:{y:,.f}%,useHTML:false}}},colors:[#2876dd,#0f283e,#bababa,#a60b0b,#87bc24,#ebb523,#5d2b76,#c271da,#76a5e3,#099676,#919191 '#c85a79,#468d02,#c8640c,#927eb7,#aaa9d6],series:[{name: ,date:[{y:20.66},{y:21.3},{y:22.59},{y:24.12},{y:25.54}{y:26.88},{y:28.21},{y:23.74},{y:19.64},{y:16.02},{y:21.23},{y:26.84},{y:21.32},{y:16.44},{y:17.64},{y:18.67},{y:19.73},{y:20.73},{y:21.62},{y:21.5},{y:21.41}]}],navigation:{buttonOptions:{enabled:false}},exporting:{url:https://\/\/highcharts.statista.com,allowHTML:true,filename:statistic_id813179_youth-unemployment-rate-in-zambia-in-2019}}>World Bank. (1 July 2020). Zambia: Youth unemployment rate 1999-2019 [Chart]. In Statista. Accessed October 29, 2020, Bank. Zambia: Youth unemployment rate 1999-2019. Chart. 1 July 2020 Statista. Accessed October 29, 2020. Bank. (2020). Zambia: Youth unemployment rate 1999-2019. Statista. Statista Inc. Accessed October 29, 2020. Bank. Zambia: Youth unemployment rate 1999-2019. Statista, Statista Inc., 1 Jul 2020, Bank, Zambia: Youth unemployment rate from 1999 to 2019 Statista, (last visited October 29, 2020) Academia.edu no longer supports internet Explorer.To browse Academia.edu and wider Internet faster and safer, take a few seconds to upgrade your browser. Academia.edu uses cookies to content, match ads, and improve the user experience. By using our website, you consent to our collection of information through cookies. To learn more, see our Privacy Policy.× FILE: Youth in Kanyama Protesting Over Street Vending By Kalima Nkonde Story highlights Orphaned Youth's math diploma in education committing suicide after failed to get a teaching job for three years, claiming corruption in teaching comments in his suicide note (Zambian Observer, January, 2019) He always reminds me of the Arab Spring when I address the youth unemployment problem. We all know what happened to our friends in North Africa, where disgrinted unemployed youth can help dismantle governments(Former Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Fackson Shamenda,2015) 168,119 applications for the Zambia Army, Zambia Air force and Zambia National Service out of about 1,500 posts in 2016 (Zambia Daily Mail,2016) 57,601 applications for Zambia Police Service 1000 constable posts in 2018 (Zambia daily Mail 2018) Youth unemployment is a ticking time bomb , which now seems dangerously close to explosion (Former Finance Minister Alexander Chikwanda, 2017) The motivation of this article is twofold, firstly a sad story that I recently read about a 31-year-old man who was a graduate of the University of Mathematics and an orphan who committed suicide after not getting a job for more than three years. The news divided me as a parent with children of a similar age and grandchildren as I wondered what kind of country we were leaving for them. I just had to write about the problem of youth unemployment. The deceased claimed that he did not get a job as a teacher because teaching assignments are laced with corruption. This case should be investigated by the authorities so that the allocation of teaching jobs is merit-based and the death of a young person is not in vain. The second motivation is the silence of Zambian politicians on youth unemployment. This is a problem I consider to be the number one problem that Zambia faces today. It is amazing that the political parties on both sides of the aisle are indifferent to this problem and do not talk about it and provide practical, innovative solutions and programmes in this problem. This gives every observer the impression that Zambian politicians are motivated to come to power and use the gravy train, not by public service and social problem solving, and thus electoral apathy, especially among young people. There is an urgent need to maintain youth unemployment and a centre for economic and social debates in our country. There is no doubt that youth unemployment in Zambia poses a serious threat to peace, security, political and economic stability, as they represent a larger proportion of zambia's population. The alternative costs associated with the non-de-unemployment of young people are extremely high for people and society Whole. The consequences of youth unemployment include crime, alcohol and drug abuse, prostitution, violence including political violence, vandalism, suicide, early marriage and, of course, a serious threat to the country's political stability. Former Labour and Social Security Minister Fackson Shamenda recognised the risks of not falling into youth unemployment at the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Africa's Regional Workshop on Youth Empowerment in October 2015. I am always reminded of the Arab Spring when I address youth unemployment. We all know what happened to our friends in North Africa, where disgrinted unemployed youth can help the collapse of governments. That is why, as a continent, we must seriously address the challenge of youth unemployment, shamenda said. Employment and Social Services Minister Joyce Nonde- Simukoko revealed at the end of 2018 that the unemployment rate in Zambia is 41.2%. Earlier in 2018, Oxford-educated and respected academic Dr. Sishuwa Sishuwa estimated that the unemployment rate in Zambia was 60%. There are others who have estimated unemployment at a ridiculous rate of 15.35%. However, regardless of the statistics, there is no doubt that youth unemployment in particular is very high and the evidence on the ground supports this claim. In the context of the seriousness of youth unemployment, last year the Zambian police service received 57,601 job applications for 1,000 posts. In 2016, the Ministry of Defence announced about 1,500 posts and received an incredible 168,119 applications for the Zambian army, Zambia's Air Force and Zambia's National Service. In my generation, these jobs, which we have neither seriously considered nor rushed, have been left for those who have very poor educational outcomes. While private companies and other public institutions do not disclose the number of candidates for positions they advertise, they must also be overwhelmed by thousands of job applications. The question is, what is the reason for this high level of unemployment despite record inflows of foreign direct investment over the past 27 years, especially from mines and China, and the record decline in government debt, especially in construction? The causes of youth unemployment are well known and diverse, but it is important to highlight the most important ones, so that when finding solutions, the focus should be on ensuring that appropriate solutions are developed after the correct diagnosis of the causes. It follows that, in the case of those provisions, they are presented. There are five main factors contributing to high youth unemployment in Zambia. The first main cause of youth unemployment is the low rate of economic growth in Zambia, which is insufficient to create enough jobs. since there is a certain validity in that argument, there is a certain limit in the case of Zambia as to the credibility of that argument. Zambian experience has shown that even as the economy grew at around 7%, not enough jobs were created. The reason is that economic growth came from the wrong sectors and was based on exports of raw copper with little added value and foreign infrastructure projects with very low local content, including in the supply chain. Moreover, part of the contribution to the pace of economic growth is and has been dominated by foreign investors with a small share of local businesses, which has resulted in most of the multiplier effects not coming into the country, but going beyond the country. For example, the construction industry, which in most countries is accelerating the economy, was driven by the foreign and Chinese economies with limited local multiplier effect. In other words, Zambia exports millions of jobs instead of creating them at home. The current laissez-faire model for foreign investment does not generate enough jobs to absorb young people who come out of schools, universities and universities. Zambia's current education system is very poor and churning out young people who are unable to work. Education standards in Zambia have fallen over the past 27 years, and the spread of educational institutions has coincided with a deterioration in education standards. This has led to a skills gap between what the education system produces and what the labour market wants. This is certainly the main factor contributing to youth unemployment, because jobs can be there, but Zambians have bad skills, so foreigners with the required skills are employed. Technological advances in the 21st century have led to the mechanisation of most jobs in most sectors of the economy, resulting in fewer jobs being done by people and machines taking power. In the 21st century, it is necessary to develop a new set of skills to match the growing knowledge and ICT economy. Zambian Youth simply do not have these skills. The current population growth rate in Zambia is also quite high, which makes the economy unable to cope with this, given the low rate of economic growth. Higher population growth rates than economic growth mean a continuous gap between the two indicators, resulting in a high level of unemployment experienced by the country. Finally, and most importantly, there is a lack of priorities, interest and political will in combating and implementing most of the developed and idle initiatives for job creation in public offices. The lack of political will and willingness to take bold steps to tackle this problem is a major contributor to youth unemployment. It is not false accusation that the government and opposition parties have been paying attention to job creation for years. Politicians promise to work for young people in their during election campaigns without specific programmes and plans on how they will do so, and as a result nothing will be implemented after their election. It is extremely important for the government to realise that jobs are created by the private sector and that most skills and ideas for job creation are outside government, so they should consider looking beyond government bureaucracy to tackle youth unemployment. The involvement of the private sector, cooperating partners, trade unions and civil society is necessary. There are Zambians out there including a writer with innovative and practical solutions for job creation in the short, medium and long term. Solutions are there begging to be occupied. I am surprised at how there seem to be so few people with forecasting positions in Zambia across the political spectrum.; have our leaders and their advisers stopped thinking and are more focused on the primitive accumulation of wealth and the desire to seize political power? There is a serious lack of application risk management strategies that anticipate problems and introduce mitigating measures. While many Zambians who are outside the political arena are able to anticipate some of these problems before they arise, our leaders and their advisers only see them when they happen and respond to fire management situations! Not surprisingly, we are now obsessed with acquiring all kinds of fire-fighting equipment, including second-hand equipment, rather than introducing fire prevention measures. In Zambia, you get the impression that we seem to be conducting our private and rural affairs based on the Fire fighting management model or the Fikasova (things will sort out) model. There are so many examples where this writer and others warned about certain economic issues that had to be resolved by the government in a timely manner, but the council was ignored until it was very late. These issues include: the implementation of proper taxation of mines and the solution to the problem of illicit financial flows, the danger of accelerated massive infrastructure projects that have made them a poisoned well of the economy, the negative impact of over-indebtedness, the need to water down over-spending and avoid large governments, the need to swiftly finalise the IMF agreement in 2015/16 to support balance of payments and prevent the depreciation of kwacha, the need to solve the Chinese conundrum by negotiating better deals to create jobs at the same time to control the influx of low-skilled Chinese immigrants with little added value to the economy, which eventually deprive Zambians of business opportunities. The list is long and long. In light of the advice given in the past by this columnist for articles and others turned out to be true, one can hope that youth unemployment highlighted in this article is immediately chaired by both the opposition, who should consider in anticipation and should be outlining clear policies and positions within the framework of checks and balances on this issue, and the ruling PF party before a ticking time bomb explodes. The writer is a chartered accountant by profession, an expert in private sector development and an entrepreneur. He is an independent, nonpartisan financial and economic commentator/analyst and Patriot. Patriot.

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