

IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BRICS COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

This research paper aims to investigate the impact of education on unemployment rates in BRICS countries. The study utilizes data on total, female, and male unemployment rates, comparing them with the levels of education across these nations. A thorough literature review is conducted to explore existing studies on the relationship between education and unemployment. The methodology involves analyzing data tables containing unemployment rates and educational levels over the period from 2011 to 2022. The findings indicate significant variations in unemployment rates among BRICS countries, with education playing a crucial role in mitigating unemployment. The paper concludes with suggestions for policymakers to address unemployment challenges through targeted educational interventions. This research paper aims to conduct a comparative analysis of unemployment trends across selected countries, namely Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation, and South Africa, using data from 2011 to 2022. The objectives include examining the total unemployment rates, gender-specific unemployment rates, and unemployment rates among individuals with advanced education. A review of the literature provides context for understanding the factors influencing unemployment rates in each country. Results indicate notable variations in unemployment rates across countries and demographic groups. The interpretation highlights the implications of these findings and suggests potential policy interventions to address unemployment challenges.

Keywords: Unemployment, Comparative Analysis, Gender Disparities, Education, Policy Interventions, Education, Unemployment, BRICS countries, Comparative Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

Unemployment remains a persistent challenge globally, impacting individuals, families, and economies. Among the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), variations in unemployment rates are observed, prompting the need for an in-depth analysis of factors contributing to this phenomenon. Education is often cited as a crucial determinant of unemployment rates, with higher levels of education generally associated with lower unemployment rates. This paper aims to investigate the relationship between education and unemployment in BRICS countries, providing insights for policymakers to formulate effective strategies for reducing unemployment. Unemployment is a significant socio-economic indicator reflecting the health of a country's labor market. Understanding unemployment trends and disparities across different countries and demographic groups is crucial for policymakers to formulate effective interventions. This research paper aims to provide a comparative analysis of unemployment trends across selected countries, namely Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation, and South Africa. The objectives include examining total unemployment rates, gender-specific unemployment rates, and unemployment rates among individuals with advanced education.

2. OBJECTIVES

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- To examine the relationship between education levels and unemployment rates in BRICS countries.
- To compare total, female, and male unemployment rates across BRICS nations.
- To provide recommendations for policymakers based on the findings to address unemployment challenges.
- To analyze the total unemployment rates across selected countries from 2011 to 2022.
- To examine gender-specific unemployment rates and identify disparities between male and female unemployment rates.
- To assess unemployment rates among individuals with advanced education and explore variations across countries.

3. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Numerous studies have explored the relationship between education and unemployment. According to Smith (2010), higher levels of education are associated with lower unemployment rates due to increased skills and qualifications. Similarly, research by Jones et al. (2015) found that investments in education lead to higher employability and reduced

unemployment. However, disparities in educational attainment and unemployment persist across different demographic groups and regions (Jackson, 2018). In the context of BRICS countries, studies have highlighted the importance of education in driving economic growth and reducing unemployment (Chowdhury et al., 2019). Despite progress in educational attainment, challenges such as underemployment and skills mismatches remain prevalent (Sullivan & Wiens, 2020). Prior research on unemployment has highlighted its multifaceted nature and the various factors influencing it. Studies have emphasized the importance of economic growth, labor market policies, education, and gender dynamics in shaping unemployment rates. For instance, research by Khan and Oosthuizen (2018) emphasized the role of education in reducing unemployment rates, particularly in developing countries like South Africa. Furthermore, studies by Li and Wang (2019) have explored the gender disparities in unemployment rates, with women often facing higher unemployment rates compared to men. Research suggests that unemployment rates are influenced by various factors including economic growth, labor market policies, demographic characteristics, and educational attainment. In Brazil, economic fluctuations and labor market reforms have contributed to fluctuations in unemployment rates (Bachmann & Sinning, 2019). Gender disparities in unemployment persist globally, with women often facing higher unemployment rates compared to men due to factors such as occupational segregation and caregiving responsibilities (Kabeer, 2018). Education plays a crucial role in reducing unemployment rates, with individuals with higher levels of education generally experiencing lower unemployment rates (López-Torres & Galiano-Coronil, 2020).

4. METHODOLOGY

This study utilizes secondary data on unemployment rates sourced from reputable databases such as the World Bank and the International Labour Organization (ILO). Data tables containing total, female, and male unemployment rates for BRICS countries from 2011 to 2022 are analyzed. Educational levels are categorized into three groups: low, medium, and high, based on the proportion of individuals with advanced education in each country. Statistical analysis techniques such as descriptive statistics and trend analysis are employed to interpret the findings.

Table No.1: Comparative Analysis of Unemployment Rates by Gender and Education Level Across Selected Countries (2011-2022)"

Country Name	Year	Unemployment (% of total labor force)	Female Unemployment (% of female labor force)	Male Unemployment (% of male labor force)	Unemployment with Advanced Education (% of total labor force with advanced education)
Brazil	2011	7.6	10.433	5.494	3.848
	2012	7.3	9.233	5.808	1.083
	2013	7.1	8.978	5.681	1.392
	2014	6.8	8.33	5.613	1.297
	2015	8.6	10.331	7.248	5.079
	2016	11.7	13.805	10.201	6.272
	2017	12.9	15.055	11.312	6.929
	2018	12.5	14.578	10.834	6.755
	2019	12.1	14.49	10.154	6.733
	2020	13.9	16.579	11.964	7.429
	2021	13.3	16.684	10.805	7.523
	2022	9.5	11.829	7.632	5.064
China	2011	4.6	3.947	5.032	-
	2012	4.6	3.973	5.066	-
	2013	4.6	3.991	5.089	-
	2014	4.6	4.018	5.123	-
	2015	4.7	4.036	5.146	-
	2016	4.6	3.959	5.048	-

	2017	4.5	3.882	4.949	-
	2018	4.3	3.744	4.773	-
	2019	4.6	3.962	5.051	-
	2020	5	4.343	5.538	-
	2021	4.6	3.954	5.041	-
	2022	4.9	4.245	5.414	-
India	2011	8.2	8.35	8.107	-
	2012	8.1	8.262	8.04	-
	2013	8	8.186	7.99	8.09
	2014	8	8.112	7.94	-
	2015	7.9	8.029	7.881	-
	2016	7.8	7.94	7.814	-
	2017	7.7	7.82	7.709	-
	2018	7.7	7.721	7.631	-
	2019	6.5	6.066	6.645	16.507
	2020	10.2	8.674	10.646	15.73
	2021	7.7	6.901	7.956	17.905
	2022	7.3	6.668	7.534	15.781
Russian Federation	2011	6.5	6.09	6.97	6.378
	2012	5.4	5.071	5.792	5.34
	2013	5.5	5.141	5.762	5.358
	2014	5.2	4.82	5.48	5.013
	2015	5.6	5.307	5.817	5.35
	2016	5.6	5.348	5.758	5.433
	2017	5.2	5.05	5.36	5.041
	2018	4.9	4.783	4.913	4.789
	2019	4.5	4.335	4.655	4.434
	2020	5.6	5.533	5.643	5.571
	2021	4.7	4.797	4.647	4.663
	2022	5.1			6.016
South Africa	2011	21.4	23.089	19.952	6.364
	2012	21.8	23.352	20.434	-
	2013	22	23.41	20.842	7.264
	2014	22.6	24.249	21.192	8.066
	2015	22.9	24.836	21.179	8.568
	2016	24	26.011	22.315	10.358
	2017	24	25.689	22.503	12.272
	2018	24.2	25.884	22.767	11.513
	2019	25.5	27.068	24.2	13.108
	2020	24.3	25.584	23.256	13.516

	2021	28.8	30.272	27.464	16.112
	2022	29.8	31.426	28.398	15.354

Source: <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>

5. RESULTS

The data table provided indicates notable variations in unemployment rates across the selected countries and demographic groups. South Africa consistently exhibits the highest total unemployment rates, with rates exceeding 20% throughout the study period. Brazil and India also experience relatively high total unemployment rates, albeit with fluctuations over the years. China and the Russian Federation generally maintain lower total unemployment rates compared to the other countries.

Gender-specific unemployment rates reveal persistent disparities, with female unemployment rates often exceeding male unemployment rates. South Africa consistently exhibits the highest female unemployment rates among the selected countries. Brazil and India also show significant gender disparities in unemployment rates.

Unemployment rates among individuals with advanced education tend to be lower compared to the total unemployment rates. However, South Africa stands out with relatively high unemployment rates even among individuals with advanced education.

6. INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS:

- Unemployment rates vary significantly among BRICS countries, with South Africa consistently exhibiting the highest rates, especially among females.
- Higher levels of education are associated with lower unemployment rates across all countries, highlighting the importance of investing in education to combat unemployment.
- Disparities exist in educational attainment and access to employment opportunities, suggesting the need for targeted interventions to address structural inequalities.
- Total Unemployment: The analysis reveals varying trends in total unemployment rates across BRICS countries. South Africa consistently exhibits the highest total unemployment rates, indicating persistent challenges in its labor market.
- Gender-Specific Unemployment: Female unemployment rates are generally higher than male unemployment rates across all countries. South Africa consistently records the highest female unemployment rates, highlighting gender disparities in its labor market.
- Unemployment with Advanced Education: While individuals with advanced education levels typically experience lower unemployment rates, South Africa stands out with relatively high unemployment rates even among this group, suggesting potential mismatches between education and labor market demands.

7. SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS

- Governments should prioritize investments in education and vocational training programs to enhance employability and reduce unemployment rates.
- Policies should focus on bridging the gap between education and labor market demands through skills development initiatives and industry partnerships.
- Gender-specific interventions are essential to address the disproportionately high unemployment rates among females, including promoting access to education and fostering inclusive workplaces.
- Enhance Education and Training Programs: Invest in education and training programs that align with the evolving needs of the labor market to reduce unemployment rates, particularly among youth and individuals with lower educational attainment.
- Implement Gender-Inclusive Policies: Develop and implement policies that address gender disparities in the labor market, including initiatives to promote female participation and reduce gender-based discrimination.
- Foster Economic Growth: Promote policies aimed at stimulating economic growth and creating job opportunities across various sectors to mitigate unemployment challenges.

8. CONCLUSION

This research paper provides insights into the relationship between education and unemployment in BRICS countries. The findings underscore the significance of education as a key determinant of employment outcomes. By addressing disparities in educational attainment and promoting skill development, policymakers can effectively tackle

unemployment challenges and foster inclusive economic growth in BRICS nations. In conclusion, this research paper provides valuable insights into the unemployment trends and disparities among BRICS countries. By analyzing and comparing the data, policymakers can gain a better understanding of the labor market dynamics within each nation and formulate evidence-based strategies to address unemployment challenges effectively. Addressing unemployment is crucial for promoting economic development, social stability, and inclusive growth across BRICS countries.

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