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IMPACT OF TECH TSUNAMI ON CAREER OF YOUTH OF INDIA

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Abstract— India, with its dynamic economy and vast workforce, faces the pressing issue of rising unemployment due to the Tech Tsunami. The Tech Tsunami, elucidating the transformative technologies such as artificial intelligence, automation, and digitization that are reshaping industries. These advancements, while fostering innovation, also contribute to the displacement of conventional jobs, especially in sectors that are slow to adapt. As the nation strives for economic growth and development, the challenge of ensuring employment opportunities for its burgeoning population becomes more critical than ever. This article explores the factors contributing to the rising

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unemployment in India and outlines potential strategies to manage this complex issue. We explore the

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challenges and prospect of graduate students to tackle this problem. We found that they are more inclined towards skill enhancement than traditional education.

Keywords— Artificial Intelligence, Innovation, t-test, Unemployment, Tech-Tsunami, Technologies

Introduction

In the face of rapid technological advancements, India grapples with the impact of the "Tech Tsunami" on rising unemployment. This article explores the intricate dynamics of how innovations like artificial intelligence and automation disrupt traditional job sectors. Focusing on the specific challenges faced by the youth, it addresses the need for up skilling and policy interventions. Beyond statistics, the article delves into the human and societal aspects of unemployment, emphasizing the importance of a holistic approach to navigate the evolving job market in India.

Two different concepts are addressing here: The "Tech Tsunami" and "Navigating Unemployment challenges to build a stronger India". The term "Tech Tsunami" often refers to the rapid and disruptive changes brought about by technological advancements. This could include automation, artificial intelligence, robotics, and other emerging technologies. While these advancements bring numerous benefits, they can also lead to job displacement and shifts in the job market. In addressing the repercussions of the Tech Tsunami on employment, it is imperative for both individuals and societies to prioritize up skilling and re skilling. Continuous learning and the ability to adapt to emerging technologies are indispensable. Governments, educational institutions, and businesses each have pivotal roles in offering training initiatives and cultivating an environment conducive to innovation and adaptability. The "Navigating Unemployment Challenges for Building a Stronger India". To navigate unemployment challenges and contribute to building a stronger India, several strategies can be employed at various levels - individual, community, governmental, and corporate.

Literature Review

N Gopal et al., (2023), This paper explores the impact of ring seine technology on Kerala's small pelagic fishery since the 1980s, emphasizing local innovations that have reshaped social relations. The study underscores rising investments and operational costs, rendering some fishing units economically unsustainable. Increased competition, particularly between smaller and larger vessels, has prompted changes in traditional labour structures and societal norms.

Neeta Baporikar (2023), This chapter highlights the transformative impact of travel and tourism on economic growth and social change, with a focus on India as a key player. It acknowledges interdisciplinary interest and attention from policymakers. The chapter fills a historical gap by exploring the intent and opportunities associated with emerging forms of tourism, especially entrepreneurial prospects. The insights are considered relevant for global stakeholders in the tourism sectors.

Katica Radosavljević (2023) This study contrasts insurance market trends between developed countries (slowing down) and Southeast Asia, particularly China (surging due to digitalization). It emphasizes the need for proactive risk prevention, focusing on Serbia's digital transformation in insurance, highlighting untapped potential and challenges in sectors like agriculture and tourism. Drawing from China's success in natural disaster risk management, the study proposes strategies for the global insurance industry and outlines Serbia's readiness for handling such risks.

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Piotr Majdak & António Manuel Martins de Almeida (2023) This chapter addresses the issue of under tourism in the rural hinterland of Europe, using Madeira Island as a case study. It emphasizes the island's reliance on tourism and advocates for sustainable development, proposing efforts to redirect investments and tourists to rural areas for enhanced economic prospects. The analysis makes a valuable contribution to the literature on UN Sustainable Development Goals and the role of tourism in fostering local development.

Akinsanya, Modupeoluwa (2023) This thesis investigates crisis management in diverse sectors, using Coca Cola and Fumak as case studies, with a focus on their responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. Drawing from published articles and scholarly journals, the research highlights team dynamics and individual responses during crisis situations. The paper offers insights and recommendations for improving crisis management capabilities in organizations, acknowledging the unique challenges posed by the unprecedented global impact of COVID-19.

Ignacio Aguirre-Ayerbe et al. (2018) This work focuses on minimizing tsunami-related risks in Oman, a seismically active region, by integrating risk assessment and reduction measures. The study involves local stakeholders and international experts, employing a participatory approach to develop practical tools such as the Tsunami Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Atlas and the Risk Reduction Measures Handbook. These resources aim to improve tsunami risk management in Oman and guide the implementation of targeted risk reduction measures.

Sunitha Kuppuswamy, P. B. Shankar Narayan (2010) This paper explores the impact of social networking sites on youth education, noting both distractions and potential benefits. It suggests that while these platforms can divert students from their studies, they also have educational value when used in accordance with pedagogical principles and teacher supervision. The research concludes that the impact of social networking sites on education is contingent on individual choices in utilizing them positively or negatively.

Andrzej Szymkowiak et al., (2021) This paper investigates how technology and the Internet affect knowledge acquisition among Generation Z. Surveying 498 active users of an online knowledge-sharing community, the study finds a preference for mobile applications and video content over traditional learning methods. Results suggest that students emulate teachers who integrate modern technologies into education, both in and outside the classroom. The research offers theoretical insights and practical recommendations for educators in adapting to Generation Z's learning preferences.

P. Sellke, O. Renn (2010) The paper offers theoretical and conceptual insights into the design of risk management programs. The emphasis lies on incorporating elements of risk reduction, resilience, and discourse into the overall framework, reflecting a comprehensive and contemporary understanding of effective risk governance.

Problem Statement

While concentrating on defining their career trajectories in India's fast-paced corporate landscape, management students encounter the far-reaching effects of the continuing "tech tsunami." The rapid advances in automation, artificial intelligence, and digitization that characterize this technological revolution have a significant impact on career paths and employment strategies. The issue at stake concerns MBA graduates navigating the job market that is experiencing significant changes and offering a distinct combination of opportunities and challenges.

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B. Objectives

- To know the awareness of MBA students about the current technological advancements.
- To know the prospective MBA students about the effects of the tech tsunami on traditional job roles.
- To know about the opinion about the future of India in the context of technological advancements and economic growth.

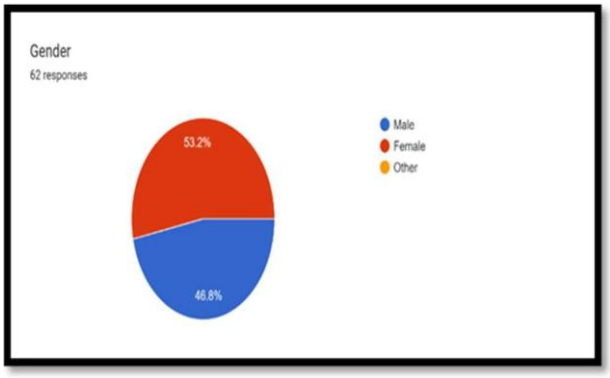
Hypothesis

H0: MBA students have no awareness about the current technological advancements.
H1: MBA students have awareness about the current technological advancements.
H0: MBA students have no idea about the effect of the tech tsunami on traditional job roles.
H1: MBA students know the effect of the tech tsunami on traditional job roles.
H0: Youth of India are not optimistic about the opinion about the future of India in the context of technological advancements and economic growth.
H1: Youth of India are optimistic about the opinion about the future of India in the context of technological advancements and economic growth.

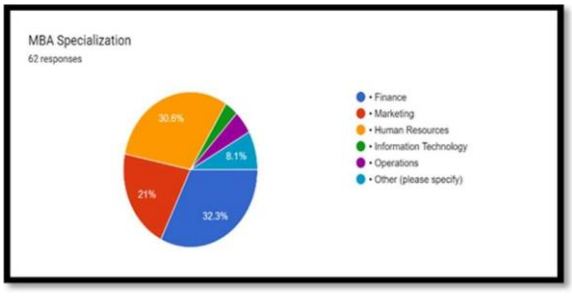
Research Methodology

Target Population: Management students of various colleges of Greater Noida.
Sampling Method: Simple random Sampling
Sample Size: 62
Type of data: Primary data
Mode of data collection: Google form,
Data Analysis tools: Pie Charts and Graphs, t-test
Tools: Ms-excel, SPSS

Result and Findings



Out of 62 students there are 46% males and 54% Females.



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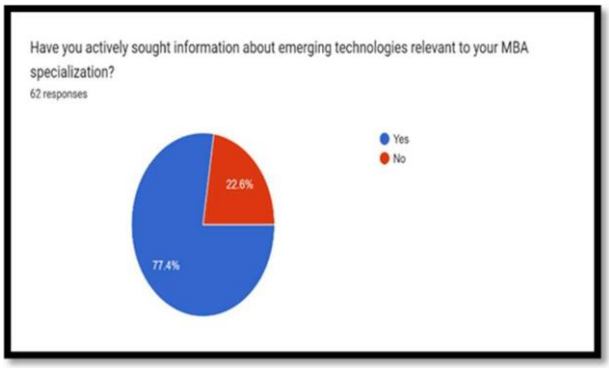
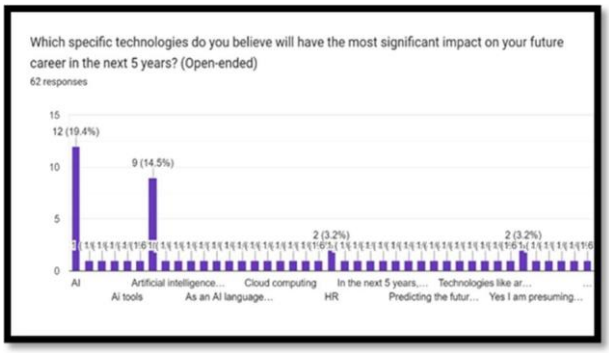
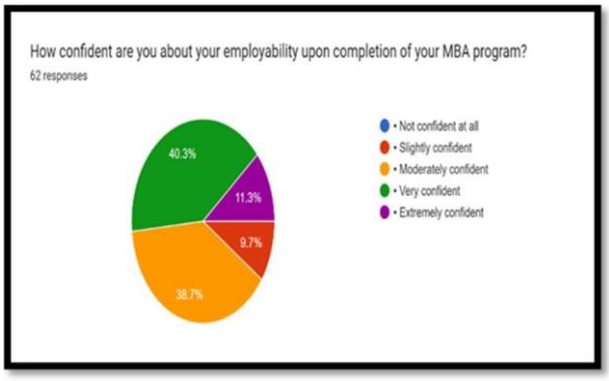
All students were from various specializations which includes Finance, Marketing, Human Resource, information, technology, operations and others.



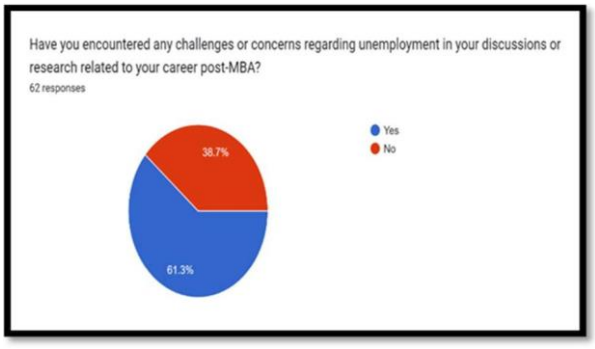
More than 77 % students were interested in emerging technologies related to there specialization. This means that the students have awareness of the technology which can help in there career advancement.



Mostly Students believed that AI technologies will highly impact on future career in the next 5 years.



Around 40% of students express confidence in their employability upon finishing their MBA program.



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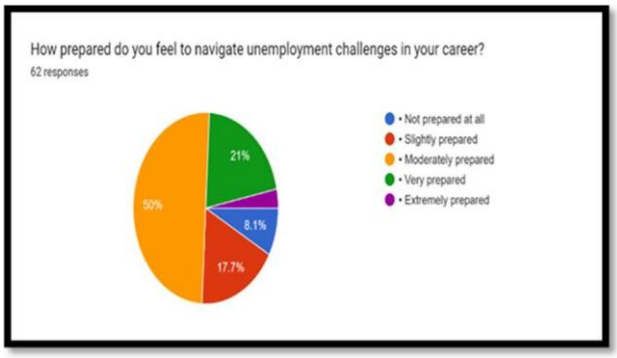
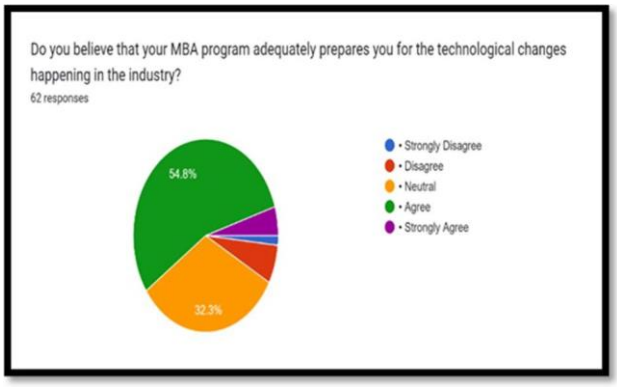
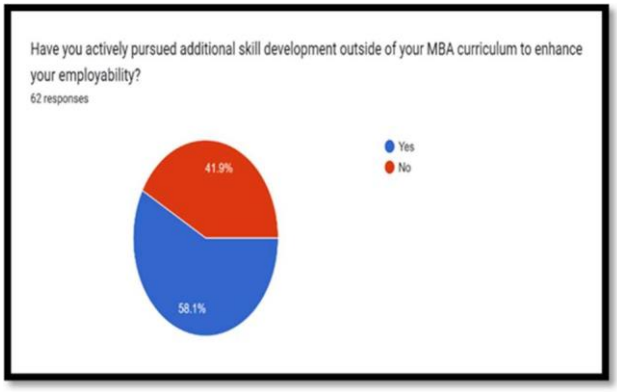
Certainly, students have come across challenges or concerns regarding unemployment in their discussions or research related to their career post-MBA.



50% of MBA Students felt adequately equipped to address challenges associated with unemployment in their careers.



Indeed, MBA students are of the opinion that the MBA program effectively equips them for the technological changes occurring in the industry.



Indeed, MBA students actively engaged in acquiring supplementary skills beyond their MBA curriculum to enhance their employability.

B. Hypothesis testing

1) H0: MBA students have no awareness about the current technological advancements
H1: MBA students have awareness about the current technological advancements.

TABLE I. ONE-SAMPLE STATISTICS

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	One-Sample Statistics			
	N	***Mean***	***Std. Deviation***	***Std. Error Mean***
Awareness about the current technological advancements	62	3.2581	.67594	.08585

TABLE II. ONE-SAMPLE TEST

Test Value = 3	**ONE-SAMPLE TEST**					
	t	*df*	*Sig. (2-tailed)*	*Mean Difference*	*95% Confidence Interval of the Difference*	
					Lower	*Upper*
Awareness about the current technological advancements	3.006	61	.004	.25806	.0864	.4297

From the above table, we can see that p value is less than 0.05 so that we reject the null hypothesis at 5% of level of significance. That means, MBA students have awareness about the current technological advancements.

2) H0: MBA students have no idea about the effect of the tech tsunami on traditional job roles.
H1: MBA students know the effect of the tech Tsunami on traditional job roles.

TABLE III. ONE-SAMPLE STATISTICS

	N	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*Std. Error Mean*

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Effects of the tech tsunami on traditional job roles.	62	3.4194	.89714	.11394

TABLE IV. ONE-SAMPLE TEST

	Test Value = 3					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Effects of the tech tsunami on traditional job roles.	3.681	61	.000	.41935	.1915	.6472

From the above table, we can see that p value is less than 0.05 so that we reject the null hypothesis at 5% of level of significance. That means, MBA students know the effect of the tech tsunami on traditional job roles.

3) H0: Youth of India are not optimistic about the opinion about the future of India in the context of technological advancements and economic growth.

H1: Youth of India are optimistic about the opinion about the future of India in the context of technological advancements and economic growth.

TABLE V. ONE-SAMPLE STATISTICS

	N	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*Std. Error Mean*

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Opinion about the future of India in the context of technological advancements	62	3.66	.957	.122

TABLE VI. ONE-SAMPLE TEST

	Test Value = 3					
	t	*df*	*Sig. (2-tailed)*	*Mean Difference*	*95% Confidence Interval of the Difference*	
					Lower	*Upper*
Opinion about the future of India in the context of technological advancements	5.440	61	.000	.661	.42	.90

From the above table, we can see that p value is less than 0.05 so that we reject the null hypothesis at 5% of level of significance. That means, Youth of India are optimistic about the future of India in the context of technological advancements and economic growth.

Conclusion

This article provides a comprehensive overview of the Tech Tsunami's impact on unemployment in India and offers actionable insights for stakeholders at various levels. By acknowledging the challenges posed by technological disruptions and proactively addressing them through strategic policy interventions and individual empowerment initiatives, India can navigate the unemployment crisis and pave the way for a more resilient and adaptive workforce. The three variable which have been considered during research include opinion, Effect and Awareness. These three variables are considered in this report to analyse the impacts of advancement in technology in the career progression on youth of India. A majority of students, 68%, actively pursue knowledge about emerging technologies in their MBA specializations, with 77% expressing a desire to integrate these technologies into their programs. Looking ahead, more than 75% of students believe in the significant impact of AI technologies on their future careers within the next five years. Confidence in employability post-MBA stands at 40%, reflecting a positive perception of program effectiveness. 50% of the population think that they are adequately equipped with the technical expertise needed in their future endeavours. This collectively indicates a proactive mind-set and readiness among students to navigate evolving technological and

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employment landscapes.

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