IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 6, April 2024

The Study of "The Importance of Freelancing for Teenagers"

Mansi Ashok Ramteke¹ and Nikhil V. Khandar²

Student, Department of BCCA, Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Management Studies & Research College, Nagpur¹
Assistant Professor, Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Management Studies & Research College, Nagpur²
mansiaamteke@gmail.com and nikhilrajputh@gmail.com

Abstract: This paper explores why more and more teenagers are choosing freelancing as a way to earn money and learn new skills. We look at different reasons why freelancing has become so important for them. Firstly, many teens freelance because they need money. Whether it's to save up for something they want or to help out their family, freelancing gives them a chance to earn their own cash. Secondly, freelancing offers flexibility. Teens can work on their own schedule, balancing their schoolwork, hobbies, and jobs more easily than with traditional part-time work. Freelancing also helps teens learn new skills. By taking on different projects, they improve their communication, problem-solving, and digital skills, which are all important for their future careers. Moreover, freelancing bridges the gap between what they learn in school and what they need to succeed in the real world. It gives them practical experience and lets them explore different career paths outside of school. In conclusion, freelancing is not just about making money for teenagers. It's about gaining independence, learning valuable skills, and preparing for their future. This paper highlights why it's important to support teens in their freelancing endeavors.

Keywords: Teenagers, Freelancing, Money, Flexibility, Skills, Education, Future Careers

REFERENCES

- [1]. Hammer, L. B., Kossek, E. E., Yragui, N. L., Bodner, T. E., & Hanson, G. C. (2009). Development and validation of a multidimensional measure of family supportive supervisor behaviors (FSSB). Journal of management, 35(4), 837-856.
- [2]. Kalleberg, A. L. (2000). Nonstandard employment relations: Part-time, temporary and contract work. Annual review of sociology, 26(1), 341-365.
- [3]. Polivka, A. E., &Nardone, T. (1989). On the definition of 'contingent work'. Monthly Labor Review, 112(12), 9-16.
- [4]. United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2022). Contingent and Alternative Employment Arrangements.
- [5]. Huws, U. (2003). The making of a cybertariat: Virtual work in a real world. Monthly Review Press.
- [6]. Toh, S. M., & Lee, C. C. (2016). Factors influencing the choice of freelancing: Evidence from Malaysia. International Journal of Business and Society, 17(2), 307-320.
- [7]. United States Small Business Administration. (2022). Youth in Small Business.
- [8]. Ezzedeen, S. R., & Ritchie, J. (2009). Work-family conflict among members of full-time dual-earner couples: An examination of family life stage, gender, and age. Journal of Managerial Psychology, 24(3), 268-287.
- [9]. World Economic Forum. (2020). The Future of Jobs Report.
- [10]. International Labour Organization. (2016). World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends for Youth.

DOI: 10.48175/568

- [11]. Freelancers Union. (2022). Freelancing in America: 2022.
- [12]. Galinsky, E., Aumann, K., & Bond, J. T. (2011). Times are changing: Gender and generation at work and at home. Families and Work Institute.

