



EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG WOMEN- A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE IN WANDOOR GRAMA PANCHAYATH

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ABSTRACT

Employment is a key measure of economy. It is a major factor in determining how healthy an economy is; if the economy maximized efficiency, everyone would be employed at some wage. India at present suffers from remarkably high educated unemployment, especially women. Economic growth is usually expected to generate employment. However, in India, most of the economic growth has been jobless. At same time Inappropriate Education System, Increase in Labour Force, Neo-liberal Economic Policy, inadequate employment planning, rapid population growth are the main reason for unemployment in India. The reason for unemployment of women I from these causes.

KEY WORDS: *Women Unemployment, Education*

INTRODUCTION

Kerala's educated women are facing some serious issue like educated unemployment, under employment, non-availability of jobs, family responsibility, gender inequality, structural environment in every field, violence etc. Kerala is one of the state in India with highest literacy rate. literacy rate is refers to the modern term including the ability to use language, numbers and other basic means to understand communicate and gain useful knowledge. Traditionally it denoted ability to read and write. According to census data literacy rate of India In 2011 is 74.04% the male literacy is 82.14% and female 65.46% among Indian states Kerala has the highest literacy rate 93.91 and then Mizoram then Lakshadweep. Unemployment situation if he or she was looking or work or is willing to work at prevailing wage but unable to find the job. Educated unemployment is a worldwide phenomenon and it is one of the menacing problems of India over a number of decades. It is an economic malady and social curse. In fact the growing literacy, the number of educated persons would grow very fast compared to the expansion of the job opportunities. In Kerala most of the females are highly educated but they are not unable to find a job. And the women education is that the women are achieved education through wealth of knowledge acquired after studying particular subject matter or experiencing life lessons that provide an understanding of something. Education required instruction of some sort from an individual or composed literature.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Education is one of the most important aspects of the people. Education is aim at improving the knowledge and skills till now the situation in Kerala, especially Malappuram district the educated women are very high but they have no

appropriate job to full fill their life quality. Hence the title "Educated unemployed women" is elected for presented study.

The educated unemployment among women is major issues in recent time. Because the level of education get by the women are very high now. But there is no employment to them. Considering the importance of the title educated unemployed women are significant because no study has been conducted earlier on the subject in Wandoor area where as many educational institution and somany educated unemployed women.

. The study under taken with following objectives.

Objectives

1. To find the problems to study the causes of educated unemployment among women
2. To analyse the employment support programmes of Wandoor gramapanchayath to resolve the issue to enhance employment opportunity for educated women

LIMITATION OF STUDY

The presented study is not free from limitations. The major limitation of the study as follows.

1. The data was collected only from 100 respondents from Wandoor panchayath.
2. The limitation of time and money is another constraint
3. Likewise educated unemployment is a tremendously growing problem; it is very difficult to include all minute developments taking place in this field
4. Some respondents are reluctant to disclose some of their personal information.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It comprises the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge.

Design of the study

The design of the study is descriptive survey. Survey method is the technique of gathering data by asking questions to the people. Who are the thought to have desired information. A formal list of questionnaire is prepared. Normally a non disguised approach is used. The respondent are responded with their demographic interest opinion.

Data collection method

The required data for the study collected from the educated unemployed women from the area of Wandoor Gramapanchayath in Malappuram district. For the collection of the data consists both primary and secondary data obtained through pretested questionnaire, journals, websites etc...

Primary data:- the data observed or collected directly from firsthand experience.

Secondary data:- published data and the data collected in the past or other parties are called secondary data.

The study also collected data from the samples from 100 educated women from 4 wards of Wandoor Gramapanchayath. Wandoor is a large village located in Nilambur taluk of Malappuram district, Kerala with total 10,663 families residing. Wandoor village has population of 50,973 of which 24516 males while 26457 are females as per population census 2011. Wandoor village has lower literacy rate compared to Kerala. The age rate is very different it categorized in 4 they are 20-25, 25-30, 30-35, 35 above, and the educational qualification start from 10th standard, +2, Degree, PG, PG with other qualification. The study was selected through random sampling method.

Random sampling:- random sampling is a subject of individual chosen from a large set. Each individual is chosen randomly and entirely by chance, such that each individual has the same probability.

Interview method:- the interview of collecting data involves presentation of oral –verbal responses. This method can be used through personal interview and, if possible, through telephone interview.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Agarwal (2015), She states that women participation in urban workforce has been increasing over the past two decades according to a report by India Spend. Women today do not shy away from venturing in to new business and success rate of such women entrepreneurship have helped increase the overall women participation rate. There has been an increase in the number of women entrepreneur from 6% in 2013 to 11% in 2014. Although those are positive signs, a close analysis of the data released by the Employment and Unemployment Survey, NSSO, 2011 highlights the growing problem of unemployment among urban educated females. Around 15.7% of the urban females with grade degree are unemployed, highest among other demographic groups. Unemployment rates among educated young women with in the age group of 15 to 29 is even higher at 23.4%. The possible explanation could be women voluntarily dropping out of the work force due to lack of good opportunity..

Mathew, educated unemployment in Kerala ;some socio-economic aspects, he stated that educated unemployment in Kerala has assumed alarming proportions in recent times.

Among the causes are the opening of too many arts and science colleges and private it is, and a preference for salaries employment over self-employment. Results of sample survey show variations in average waiting time till the first regular job by type and level of education, and cast/community. Gender differences in educated unemployment on the basis of the result of the 38th and 43rd round of national Sample Survey, are presented it seen that educated unemployment among both males and females in Kerala has increased substantially between the two round of the National Sample Survey. And that the extent of increase of unemployment among female work seekers has been relatively much higher. Compared to Kerala, the rise in educated unemployment at the national level, whether for males and females, has been quite nominal gender differences in the extent of unemployment are also negligible.

Namitha Bhandare(2017) she says that even as the country is making massive strides in the education of the girl child, women are going missing from the workplace. In the first months of 2017, a nugget of information went by unnoticed: while jobs for men increased by 0.9 million, 2.4 million women fell off the employment map, according to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy. "Only women suffer when there's an employment problem," said Mahesh Vyas, managing director and CEO of Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, this march experienced the largest drops in female labour force participation rates over this period.

Prakash BA, unemployment in Kerala, Chronic unemployment of a large portion of the active labour force has been the most serious socio-economic problem of Kerala during the last three decades. Due to the enormous increase in unemployment and its alarming nature, the unemployment issue has emerged as the foremost political issue of Kerala today. Ever since the formation of the State, demand for job reservation by different communities- forward, backward and scheduled cast and tribes. The only exception is a study on educated unemployment which gives some explanations for the growing educated unemployment (B.A. Prakash, 1988). Unemployment is a complex social and economic problem which can not be explained in a simple way. But in our analysis unemployment is viewed as a reflection of the State of labour market.

Asha A Bhende(1985) she states that "I have got a women's ability to stick to a job and on with it when everyone else walks off and leaves it." Kerala is an interesting context for research on women employment because of a pattern in duration and occupational trends for women in the state are dramatically contradictory when compared to many other Indian states. In Kerala, attracting more women to the main stream of employment would accelerate the pace of economic development. There are a lot of identification of such key determinants of employment for the women in Kerala in the background of households will help the government in framing policies in enhancing their in a job environment. Status of women in Kerala; The status of women, constituting nearly half of the population in any region, is closely related to equitable and sustainable development of the economy. The three dimensions of sustainable development namely economic, environment and social are relevant in the discussions of gender equality and these have equal and interrelated importance.

Kundra,kushi(2018)according to him educated unemployment arises when a large number of educated people are unemployment or unable to secure a job there has been an alarming phase of mass unemployment among the educated youth.post graduates and graduates are walking pillar to post in search of employment .when there is slowdown in economy

there is surge in the number of uneducated unemployment people many educated people are knowing at the gates of offices just for the position of a petty clerk and get disappointed when they read the words ‘no vacancy’ on the gate numerous case of suicide among the unemployed young men have been a feature of our time.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.

4.1 ; Details of Education status

Table 1
Details of Education status

SL.NO	Educational qualification	NO. of Women	In percentage (%)
1	SSLC	43	43
2	PLUS TWO	27	27
3	DEGREE	25	25
4	PG	5	5
5	PG WITH OTHER QUALIFICATION	0	0
Total		100	100

(Source: primary data)

Table 1 reveals that educational qualification of unemployed women. with The basic qualification that categorized in 5 heads they are SSLC, plus two, degree, PG, PG with the high qualification. The above table shows that

no one can acquire Post Graduation. Only 3 persons are graduated. Majority women’s comes under education qualification is SSLC(43%)

4.2 Marriage Obstacles status among women.

Table 2
Marriage Obstacles status among women.

SL.NO	Category	NO. of Women	In percentage
1	Yes	13	13
2	No	87	87
Total		100	100

(Source: primary data)

Table 2 shows that Marriage Obstacles status among women.. In this table shows that 87% of women are point out that married life is not an obstacle of employment of women.

Only 13% of women are faced marital life is one of the most important obstacle of unemployment.

4.3 Details of Government Interaction for safety of Women.

Table 3
Details of Government Interaction for safety of Women

SL.NO	Category	NO. Women	In percentage (%)
1	Satisfied	46	46
2	Less satisfied	32	32
3	Not satisfied	22	22
Total		100	100

(Source: primary data)

The table contains the details about the women’s satisfaction level of Government interaction safety for women. The women are responded with three heads. That is satisfied, Less satisfied, not satisfied. It can be clear from the table that substantial portion (46 %) of women are satisfied

with the government interaction on the safety of women. 32% are says that they are less satisfied with the government interaction on safety of women. 22% of women point out that they are not satisfied with the government interaction

4.4 Details of Obstacles for the Higher Education among Women

Table 4
Details of obstacles for the Higher Education among women

SL. NO	Age	Family problem	Social problem	Financial problem	Other problem
1	20-25	13	3	2	6
2	25-30	10	3	10	7
3	30-35	8	1	1	7
4	35 Above	16	1	2	10
Total		47	8	15	30

(Source: primary data)

Table 5 shows that the obstacles for the Higher Education among women in deferent age groups. The problems of the higher education are categorized under four heads, such as family problem, social problem, financial problem and other problems. The above table shows that 47% women are faced

problems related family. 30% of women are said other problems are affected for the higher education. However a small portion of the respondents are faced financial problems (15%), social problems (8%) for their higher education.

4.5 Occupational Status of Educated Women.

Table 5
Occupational Status of Educated Women

SL. NO	Age	Employed	Self employed	Not employed
1	20-25	3	0	12
2	25-30	2	0	23
3	30-35	4	4	21
4	35 Above	1	6	24
Total		10	10	80

(Source: primary data)

According to the table shows that Occupational status of educated women. Its large portion (80%) of the women's are unemployed. Self employment and Employed women

are only 10% each. Here majority of women are unemployed. Women unemployment is major problem faced in area.

4.6 Details of Obstacles on Occupation .

Table 6
Details of obstacles on occupation among women

SL.NO	Age	Family problem	Social problem	Safety problem	Financially settled	Other problem	Total
1	20-25	22	3	3	0	4	32
2	25-30	9	2	0	0	3	14
3	30-35	6	0	0	2	8	16
4	35 Above	4	0	0	1	13	18
Total		41(51%)	5(6%)	3(4%)	3 (4%)	28(35%)	80(100%)

The above table reveals that the obstacles on occupation among women. The basic problems are based on family problem, social problem, financial problem, Safety problem, financially settled & other problem. In this analysis considered only unemployed women. Family problems faced 41%

women. at the same time major portion women facing family problems age between 20-25, 35% of women point out that other problems are the obstacles factor. Social, safety, financial problems & financially settled are carried only 4% for each.

4.7 Details on the changes needed in the current status of the employment.

Table 7
Details on the changes needed in the current status of the employment situation.

SL. NO	Category	No of Women	In percentage (%)
1	Additional qualification	63	63
2	Job oriented training	27	27
3	Government support	6	10
Total		60	100

(Source: primary data)

Table 9 shows that what kind of changes needed for the current status of employment situation. The women responds under 3 heads. 63% of women are needed additional qualification for the current status of employment. 27% of women needed job oriented training. Only 10% of women are needed government support. majority of the educated women are said that they wanted additional qualification for better employment opportunity

FINDINGS

The information collected through the interview method, the unemployment among educated women are faced major issue in Wandoor Grama panchayath. Major findings:-

1. Sample area majority of the population are women, though this study we can understand that 52% of total population are women. ie (26000 women) and also Majority of educated unemployed women are aged in above 30.
2. Majority of educated unemployed women are aged in between 30 above.
3. Majority of women in Wandoor panchayath well educated. There is qualification like 10th, +2, degree, PG
4. The educated women are faced many obstacles for their employment such as; social factor, economic factor, financial factor, family factor, religious are the major problems of educated unemployed women.

5. The main cause of educated unemployment among the women belongs to family problem .
6. Most of the women are need to changes like additional qualification, job oriented training, and government support also. Majority are needed additional qualification rather than other.
7. Most of the women are satisfied with the interaction of Panchayath in the occupational field.
8. The major reasons which prevent effective higher education is family problem.
9. The main reason for educated unemployment is family problem.
10. A small portion of the women are under study have got benefit through self supporting programs provided by panchayath for educated women. Main self employment support programs are farms, agricultural facility, tailoring, loan and subsidies for the self employment,agarbathi, pickle preparation etc....

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the major findings of the study, the following suggestion have been put forward.

1. To provide proper awareness camp about the education and employment opportunities for educated unemployed women.
2. To provide effective job oriented training, government support to enhance employment opportunities
3. To promote additional educational qualification to the women.
4. Government should take more action to ensure the securities to the women
5. Provide self support programs effectively among educated unemployed women.
6. Womens Discussion Groups have been organised at the village level.

CONCLUSION

Education is one of the most important aspect of every people. Women education is also the every form of education that aimed at improving the knowledge and skill. But till now the case there is a lot of educated unemployment among women in our area of wandoor. Here we concluded that, the problems related to educated unemployment among women

are belonging to family problems and other problems like religious etc....Majority of the population in Wandoor panchayath are female . According to our study we understand that most of them are well educated. And also 80% of them are unemployed only 20 % of women are employed. Womens are faced somany discriminations in the field of occupation. Most of the women are needed additional qualification for get employment. And also they needed government support.The government will should take more initiative to provide effective self support programe for educated women.

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