

**AN EVALUATIVE STUDY ON EDUCATED
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG RURAL YOUTH WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KUTTANADU**

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Executive summary

Economic growth of a country depends upon the skills of its people and the application of knowledge, inherited or acquired by them. Optimum utilisation of human resources undoubtedly leads to considerable degree of economic development of a country. Generally unemployment means, an economic active person without any employment. The employment exchange statistics and the result of various surveys on unemployment in the state indicate that the problem of unemployment among the educated people has been assuming great dimensions in the recent years.

Unemployment is one of the serious problems facing in India especially in Kerala. The educated unemployment is one of the important socio-economic problems. Educated unemployment is concerned with joblessness among educated, i.e. the educated people are not fully employed. The relative over supply of liberal arts and science graduates, as well as engineering and technical graduates are the major factors contributing to the educational unemployment of Kerala. The educated jobseekers in Kerala prefer regular salaried or white color jobs especially in the organized sector consisting of central and state government departments and public undertakings. Among all the states in India, the level of self-employment is very low in Kerala and the spread of education and the difficulty to take up jobs due to various reasons etc. provides high incidents of educated unemployment in the state. It is found as a recent trend among the Keralites that most educated unemployed are laying more importance to the white color jobs than self-employment. The occupation as government employee still remains as the most important form of salaried employment in Kerala. Self-employment is relatively unchartered territory for the vast majority of the educated unemployment in Kerala.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Educated youth are the valuable resources of a nation. Though they are valuable, they too can become dangerous, when nothing productive comes from their part for the nation. Idle youth in some way or other way become a menace to the society. So to be productive they should have to do something worthwhile for the development of the society. Employment can be said as the best way to do some favour to their mother land and it is required for its development. As this is the case, a detailed study is very much relevant in this aspect to find out the amount of educated unemployed youth in our society, so as to bring into light the necessity of employment among them for the benefit of their nation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Following are the important objectives of the study:

1. To identify the trend of educated unemployment in the Kuttanadu.
2. To understand the various factors affecting unemployment in the Kuttanadu.
3. To identify the cause and effects of educated unemployment in the Kuttanadu.
4. To analyse the educational qualifications of the job seekers in the Kuttanadu.
5. To find out the measures to solve the problem of educated unemployment in the Kuttanadu.

FINDINGS

Unemployment of educated people is probably the most critical problem, in a developing country like India. Generally developing countries face the most critical problem like poverty and unemployment. The employment exchange statistics and the result of various surveys on unemployment in the state indicate that the problem of unemployment among the educated people has been assuming great dimensions in the recent years.

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Following are the major findings of the study:

1. Most of the families in the sample survey have with 3-6 members in their families.
2. In most of the families in the sample survey, there are only one or two members who have jobs.
3. In the sample survey, most of the employed people are doing jobs that are under the category of employment than business or profession.

4. The annual income of most of the families is below 25000.
5. In the sample survey, 70% of the educated youths are unemployed.
6. In the sample survey, 80% of the family consists of one or two educated unemployed youths.
7. Most of the respondents have registered their names in the employment exchanges.
8. In the sample survey, the average educational qualifications of the respondents are degree/diploma.,
9. Even though there are vast opportunities in the private sector, most of the job seekers prefer to work in government jobs.
10. In the sample survey most of the respondents prefer white color jobs.
11. The major reason for selecting Government jobs to other sector jobs are high rate of job security, regular income, pension and other allowances.
12. The main reasons for not selecting private institution jobs are the absence of job security.
13. Most of the respondents in the sample survey are not ready to do any type of self-employment jobs as because of delay in getting loans, high rate of interest, other problems etc.
14. Most of the respondents in the sample survey did not get any help from local authorities.
15. Most of the educated youths have more than 3 years“ time lag to get jobs
16. The present incomes of most respondents were not sufficient for effective living.
17. Most of the respondents in the sample survey had taken educational loans for their study.
18. In the sample survey most of the educational loans still remains unpaid.
19. Most of the respondents opine that, the level of job seekers and availability of jobs were the major reasons for the educated unemployment.
20. From the study it is understood that there is a mismatch between the level of education of the respondents and the jobs they get.
21. From the study it is revealed that the education policy of the state has a significant impact upon the alarming rate of educated unemployment in the state of Kerala.
22. It is understood from the study that, though Kuttanadu is famous for the agricultural activities, the educated youths are reluctant to work in agricultural field because of reasons like poor job security, poor status and low income.

CONCLUSION

Unemployment refers to a situation when a person is able and willing to work but does not get the opportunity to work. Educated unemployment is concerned with joblessness among educated. The educated unemployment among educated youth in the Kuttanadu is on the growth stage. It is a matter that deserves greater attention because it has greater implications in the social, political and economic levels. Though it is not a matter of single region, it has much relevance when treated at macro level as a part of all state or nation. Planning of education, frequent Panchayath level programmes to educated

unemployed youths, inspiration and guidelines for self-employment awareness, marketing of their products, formulation of panchayath level policy for education and useful implementation of various state level policies.

In Kuttandu region , educated youth prefer government jobs than agriculture because of high security of government jobs and low status of agriculture in the society. The Government is providing a number of schemes for the welfare of these groups through employment exchanges and other institutions, but due to lack of proper awareness, these schemes are not imparting targeted results. Now a day, educated unemployed youth shows much importance to entrepreneurship. This a good sign of reducing the evil impact of unemployment. Another serious matter is low repayment of education loan among the unemployed youth. Government and other responsible institutions should seriously consider and should make awareness about various private employment opportunities and dignity of labour.
