Original Research Paper

Management

A STUDY ON UNEMPLOYMENT & UNDEREMPLOYMENT AMONG THE GRADUATE

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ABSTRACT
India is a famous country all over the world. India is a democratic country where its public is authorized to take decisions for the betterment of the country. Tamilnadu is the eleventh largest state in India by area and the sixth most populous state in India. Unemployment is the major issues with act as a hindrance for the economic development of the country. Unemployment occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. More than 80.33% people becoming graduate every years out of which only half of people getting employment. So the researcher focuses on the issue of unemployment. In this study descriptive research is used and the researcher clearly framed the objectives and in order to achieve the objectives structured questionnaire was set and distributed based on convenience sampling method to know the level of unemployment among graduate.

KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION

India is a famous country all over the world. India is a high population country and well protected. India is a democratic country where its public is authorized to take decisions for the betterment of the country. Tamilnadu is the eleventh largest state in India by area and the sixth most populous state in India. Unemployment is the major issues with act as a hindrance for the economic development of the country. Unemployment occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. Unemployment is often used as a measure of the health of the economy. Unemployment is defined as a situation where someone of working age is not able to get a job but would like to be in full time employment. The unemployment rate is a measure of the prevalence of unemployment and it is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Tamilnadu is one of the most populous states in India. As the education level increases unemployment has become a serious issues. More than 80.33% people becoming graduate every years out of which only half of people getting employment. The employed person are not getting right job. So this study helps to cover the unemployment among graduates in rural area.

OBJECTIVES

• To study about the status of unemployment problem.
• To understand the reason for unemployment.
• To know about the problem faced by the graduate regarding unemployment.
• To know the available for unemployment.
• To offer valuable suggestion regarding unemployment.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study is conducted to know the problem faced by the graduate regarding unemployment. As Tamilnadu live in villages. Rural area plays an important role in the economic development of the country. In order to develop rural areas unemployment problem need to solve. So the researcher focuses on unemployment problem in rural area.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

• The time available to conduct the study was only three months. It is being a wide topic; the time available was very limited.
• The study is limited to some areas.
• The lack of information source for the analysis part.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Julian condratov says that the issue of the unemployment concerning the population aged between 15-24 years has represented an important subject of research, due to the multiple implications that such a problem propagates on both social and economic sphere at an international level treating the unemployment problem among the young population.

According to Fabrice orlandi says that variables commonly used, in a panel setting, to explain unemployment rate developments (e.g. Bassanini and Duval (2006a, 2006b)) provide similarly good fit for structural unemployment rate, as measured by the Commission services (i.e. the so-called NAWRU). Those variables include labour market structural indicators, thus confirming the impact of labour market structural reforms on the NAWRU. In addition, we find that persistent demand shocks also have a bearing on the NAWRU. This paper also presents a new measure of the degree of generosity of unemployment benefit schemes, which has superior explanatory power compared to alternative measures commonly used to account for the role of this variable in similar studies.

According to David Byrne and Eric Strobl says that the International Labor Organization (ILO) argues for relaxing the standard definition of unemployment in developing countries where labor markets are not as efficient as those in the developed world. They examine whether such an extension of the standard definition is appropriate in the case of Trinidad and Tobago. Specifically, they use individual behavior to classify persons into labor market states, rather than a priori criteria like job search.

STATUS OF TAMIL NADU AMONG MAJOR STATES:

The percentage of employment and unemployment rates of Tamil Nadu among 15 major States was studied for the year 2004-05. From the NSS 61st results, it is learnt that, in terms of providing employment in the rural areas, Tamil Nadu (52.8%) stood in third position, next to Andhra Pradesh (54.4%) and Karnataka (54.2%). In the urban employment, the State tops the list with 41.8 per cent. With reference to the negative indicator, Unemployment rate, Tamil Nadu takes the 8th and 6th positions in rural and urban segments respectively.

Methodology

Research Methodology: Descriptive research is used in this study. It is used to describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied. It does not answer questions about how/when/why the characteristics occurred. Rather it addresses the "what" question. The characteristics used to describe the situation or

populations are usually some kind of categorical scheme also known as descriptive categories.

Sample size: A total of 100 have been used in this study. This Sample is collected from among the graduate in and around Ramanathapuram district.

Data Collection Instrument: Primary data is a data collected by the researcher herself for the first time for her use. The primary source consists of the sample respondent`s selected and informal talk with knowledgeable person and interviews with office bearers of the organization. Secondary data is known as the data collected from the already existing information through references. Such data collected can be utilized to have in-depth study into the concept taken for research.

Sampling Techniques: Convenience Sampling technique is a statistical method of drawing representative data by selecting people who are easy to reach. This method is used in this study.

Statistical Method: In this Study Percentage analysis is used.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:
Table 1: Socio Economic Profile of respondent

Socio Economic Parameter	Particulars	Respondent	Percentage	Total no of Respondent
Gender	Male	68	68	100
	Female	32	32	
Marital Status	Single	80	80	100
	Married	20	20	
Education Qualification	Diploma Graduate	20	20	100
	College graduate	20	20	
	Post graduate or professional degree	60	60	

Source: Primary data
Table 1 represent that 68 percentages of respondent are male. The survey reveal that most of the respondent are unmarried. From the survey it is identified that most of the respondent has completed their post graduate degree.

Table 2: Unemployment Type and Period:

Unemployment	Particular	Respondent	Percentage	Total
Type	Voluntary unemployment type	48	48	100
	Involuntary unemployment type	38	38	
	Seasonal unemployment type	14	14	
Period	Less than 6 Months	34	34	100
	6-12 Months	22	22	
	1-2 Years	32	32	
	2-5 Years	10	10	
	More than 5 Years	2	2	

Source: Primary data
Table 2 represent that 48 percentages of the respondent are voluntary unemployed i.e. person is unemployed not due to unavailability of jobs in the economy, but because of not being able to find employment of his/her own choice. The survey identified that most of the respondent are unemployed for a period of less than 6 months.

Table 3: Status of unemployment

Status	Particular	Respondent	Percentage	Total
Part time job	Yes	56	56	100
	No	44	44	
Present Status	Vocational preparation course	18	18	100
	Higher studies	28	28	
	Other options	54	54	

Source: Primary data
Table 3 represent that 56 percentages of respondent are doing part time job due to unemployed and 54 percentages of the respondent are presently do other work due to unemployment.

Table 4: Sources to find job

Source	Particular	Respondent	Percentage	Total
Source	Family	38	38	100
	Friends	52	52	
	Teachers	10	10	
Tools	Internet	40	40	100
	Social Network	42	42	
	Media	12	12	
	Friendship	6	6	
Things done to find job	Uploading your curriculum	26	26	100
	Specialiatized in a job	46	46	
	Participated in social network	18	18	
	Post an ad in the media	10	10	

Source: Primary data
Table 4 represent that 52 percentages of respondent feel that friends are important source to find job. From the survey it is identified that social networking tool plays a major role in finding a job. The survey reveals that 46 percentages of respondents sign on sites speciliatized in a job.

Table 5: Psychological Problem

Psychological Problem	Particular	Respondent	Percentage	Total
Physiological problem	Yes	55	55	100
	No	45	45	
Reason	Sleepless	47	22	100
	Moodiness	25	15	
	Sweating	16	16	
	Headache	12	2	
Action	Go to the Doctor	35	35	100
	Go to the Psychologist	10	10	
	Go to the Medicate	22	22	
	Participate in some sport	33	33	

Source: Primary data
Table 5 represent that 55 percentages of respondent are having physiological problem due to unemployed. From the survey it is identified that most of the respondents are having sleepless problem due to unemployed. The survey reveals that 35 percentages of respondents are going to the doctor for problem related to unemployed.

Table 6: Feeling of unemployment

Feeling	Particular	Respondent	Percentage	Total
Thought regarding unemployed	I will not ever be able to find work	10	10	100
	There are people much more capable than me	26	26	
	I will overcome this soon	30	30	
	I have to prepare me more to find work	12	12	
	People are much more prepared than me	22	22	
Feeling of unemployed	Indifference	22	22	100
	Disorientation	16	16	
	Hyperactivity	24	24	
	Anguish	22	22	
	Positivism	16	16	

Source: Primary data
Table 6 represent that 30 percentage of respondent feels that they

can overcome the unemployment problem easily. The survey reveals that most of the respondents are mostly hyperactive when they are unemployed.

Table 7: Government Scheme

Scheme	Particular	Respondent	Percentage	Total
Scheme	Yes	28	28	100
	No	72	72	

Source: Primary data

Table 7 The Survey reveal that 72 percentages of respondents do not avail of government scheme for unemployment

FINDINGS

- It has been found that most of respondent are voluntary unemployment type ie person is unemployed not due to unavailability of jobs in the economy, but because of not being able to find employment of his/her own choice.
- Most of the respondents are unemployed for a period of more than six month to meet their basic needs.
- Majority of respondent are doing post graduation because of their unemployment.
- Most of the respondents have been searching their job through their friend's network.
- A social networking site plays a major role in finding better job information.
- Most of the respondent are having psychological problem especially they are facing sleepless problem due to their unemployment.
- It is found that most of the respondents are having sleepless problem due to unemployment.
- Most of the respondents are having hyper activity like overactive, inattentive, and impulsive. when they are unemployed.
- Most of the respondent have not government schemes for unemployment.

SUGGESTIONS

- Government can conduct various employment camp to reduce unemployment problem.
- Most of the respondents do not aware of the Government scheme available for unemployment so awareness can be created for unemployment scheme.
- Government can provide financial and marketing facilities to the small and medium scale industries which help to increase the rate of employment.
- Self employment scheme can be motivated more which help the graduate to stand on their own feet.

CONCLUSION

Education level in Tamilnadu is increased day by day but the problem of unemployment & underemployment is not solved till now. Out of 80.33% of people graduate only half of the graduate is getting employment opportunities. Unemployment occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find job whereas underemployment refers to an employment situation that is insufficient in some important way for the worker, relative to a standards. So this study gives a brief description of unemployment and the problem faced by them

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