



## ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Social Science

### UNEMPLOYMENT IN GRADUATED WOMEN: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

#### KEY WORDS:

Unemployment,  
Underemployment

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#### ABSTRACT

Even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century unemployment among women is increasing due to many factors. Kottayam is known for its literacy rate. Kottayam tops in the literacy chart with 97.2 per cent compared to other districts in Kerala, according to the Economic Review 2016. So the problem is not lack of education but educated unemployment and under employment. The present study is done among unemployed graduated women in a sample of 60 women from Kottayam district. The objective of the research is to i) analyse the factors that cause unemployment in women ii) To suggest solutions for this unemployment problem. The research methodology used include regression, ANOVA, Independent sample t test and percentage analysis.

#### INTRODUCTION

Unemployment earlier used to be caused of lack of education. But now a days it is transforming into another form called by names educated unemployment and underemployment. Especially in Kerala lack of education is no more considered an issue. But unemployment especially among women graduates is becoming an issue. Educated Unemployment simply means that unemployment in people who are having an academic degree. Underemployment happens when people gets jobs in less grades than for what they are actually educated. Women graduates' number is rising but working women number is not rising proportionately. So the present research focuses on the factors, consequences and solutions in regard of the educated unemployment.

#### SCOPE OF RESEARCH

The scope of the research is limited only to Kottayam district. So the results of this research can be limited to part of Kerala. Thus results may not completely applicable to other places in the country.

#### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

As the number of unemployed graduate women is rising in India, it is essential to know what is the exact reasons, effects and solutions. The present study therefore highlight unemployment in graduated women: a study with special reference to Kottayam district.

#### OBJECTIVES

The objective of the research is to

- i) Analyse the factors that cause unemployment in women
- ii) Suggest solutions for this unemployment problem.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

Varghese N.V. (1996) studied the crucial phenomenon of continued expansion of enrolments in higher education even when employment opportunities for university graduates are declining. The researcher explains that the reason for this is primarily due to 'the qualification escalation' process taking place in the labour market. An escalation of educational qualification for jobs increases individuals' demand for higher education.

Oommen, M.A (1994) study entitled 'Acute Unemployment Problem of Kerala-some explanatory hypothesis- is a deep and comprehensive study of the problem of unemployment especially among the educated. According to the study the problem of unemployment experienced in Kerala is of a structural nature which is being produced and reproduced through a stereo type formal and informal system of education.

Agarwal, Bhavana (2015), states in study that a around 15.7% of the urban females with grads 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%.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design is descriptive and exploratory in nature. Convenience sampling is used to collect the primary data. A sample of 60 unemployed graduate women is selected as samples from Kottayam district. Secondary data is taken from journals.

#### HYPOTHESES

1. H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on stream of study
2. H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant relationship between consequences of unemployment based on factors of unemployment
3. H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on marital status

#### ANALYSIS OF DATA

**Table 1**

**Factors for unemployment**

Factors	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Family issues	60	1	5	2.8667	1.58880
Higher education	60	1	5	3.7167	1.20861
Coaching for exams	60	1	5	3.7500	1.18786
Lack of job skills	60	1	5	3.9333	1.11791
Lack of experience	60	1	5	3.9500	1.24090

Source: Primary data

**1. H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on stream of study**

**H<sub>1</sub>: There is significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on stream of study**

**Table 2 Factors based on stream of education**

Streams	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Graduate in arts	6	2.7667	.69761
Graduate in science	21	4.0286	.68785
Graduate in commerce	23	3.3565	.82673
Other streams	10	4.0200	.68928

Source: Primary data

**Table 3**

**ANOVA Table**

Particulars	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Factors					
Between groups	11.039	3	3.680	6.602	.001
Within groups	31.209	56	.557		
Total	42.247	59			

Source: Primary data

Since from the table it is clear that as the significant value is less than 0.05, there is significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on stream of study.

**Table 4 Consequences of unemployment**

Effect	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Anxiety and frustrations	60	1	5	4.0833	1.07816
Depression	60	1	5	3.6667	1.61210
Economic instability	60	2	5	3.5333	1.22774
Others (lack of confidence, diseases)	60	1	5	4.1500	1.03866

Source: Primary data

**2. H0: There is no significant relationship between consequences of unemployment based on factors of unemployment**

**H1: There is significant relationship between consequences of unemployment based on factors of unemployment**

**Table 5 Regression - Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R square	Std. Error of the Estimates
1	.265	.070	.054	.67638

Source: Primary data

**Table 6 ANOVA Table**

Model	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1. Regression	2.011	1	2.011	4.397	.040
Residual	26.534	58	.457		
Total	28.546	59			

Source: Primary data

Here,  $p < 0.040$ , which is less than 0.05, and indicates that, the regression model is a good fit for the data.

**Table 7 Regression Coefficients**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1. (Constant) Factor	3.063	.389		7.874	.000
	.218	.104	.265	2.097	.040

Source: Primary data

Since the  $p$  value (.040) is less than 0.05 the null hypothesis is rejected. . It indicates that there is significant relationship between consequences and factors.

**Table 8 Solutions for reducing unemployment**

Solutions	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Rank
Internships	60	2	5	3.72	1
Skill acquisition programmes	60	2	5	3.72	1
Active placement cells in colleges	60	2	5	4.15	2
Information providing classes	60	3	5	4.18	3

Source: Primary data

Since from the table it is clear that internships and skill acquisition programmes have same mean, first rank is shared between both solutions. Followed by active placement cells in colleges and information providing classes.

**Table 9 Marital Status**

Marital Status	N	Frequency
Married	40	66.7
Unmarried	20	33.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data

**3. H0: There is no significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on marital status**

**H1: There is significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on marital status**

**Table 10 Factors based on marital status**

Marital Status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Married	40	3.7950	.81711
Unmarried	20	3.3400	.84130

Source: Primary data

**Table 11 Independent sample t test**

Statements	t	df	sig
Factors	2.014	58	0.049

Source: Primary data

Since from table it is evident that as the significant value is less than 0.05, there is significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on marital status.

## FINDINGS

- ANOVA is used to analyse the hypothesis, H0: There is no significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on stream of study. As the significant value is less than 0.05, there is significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on stream of study.
- Regression is used to analyse the hypothesis, H0: There is no significant relationship between consequences of unemployment based on factors of unemployment. Since the  $p$  value (.040) is less than 0.05 the null hypothesis is rejected. . It indicates that there is significant relationship between consequences and factors.
- Independent sample t test is used to analyse the hypothesis, H0: There is no significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on marital status. As the significant value is less than 0.05, there is significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on marital status.

## CONCLUSION

From the research it is clear that educated unemployment is based on mainly factors like lack of experience, lack of job skills, coaching for exams, higher education and family issues. There is significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on stream of study. There is significant relationship between consequences of unemployment based on factors of unemployment. Anxiety and frustrations, depression, economic instability, others (lack of confidence, diseases) are the effect. There is significant difference in the factors that cause unemployment based on marital status. So in order to achieve full growth and empowerment the unemployment should be reduced to the maximum.

## SUGGESTIONS

- Internships should be made mandatory at graduate courses
- Skill acquisition programmes should be provided to graduate students
- Active placement cells in colleges can improve employment opportunities
- Information providing classes should be given to students at regular intervals

## REFERENCES

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