CHAPTER-V

CORRELATION OF EDUCATION WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

CHAPTER - V

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CORRELATION OF EDUCATION WITH UNEMPLOYMENT.

5.1   INTRODUCTION :

In this chapter, the attempt has been made to analyse the data, collected through fieldwork and to establish the Correlation cf education to employment. The respondent – graduates and post – graduates so far selected for the purpose of the study were pre-tested with a questionnaire. This information is also supplemented by the observation and group discussions. The office bearers of the concerned departments were also communicated.

The present data analysis is classified in three parts, the first part deals with the family background of the respondents, the second part deals with the responses of the respondents to the questionnaire. The collected information of the family of the respondents deals with the occupation, income sources, educational background, religious and social status of the head of the family etc. The questionnaire besides deals with the responses of the graduates for a particular course, additional qualification acquired by them, an attempts made by them to secure jobs. Their social status, marital status and political involvement in different political parties etc. The third part explores correlationship of education to employment.

PART I

5.2   FAMILY BACKGROUND :

(1) Place of Residence :- Area wise classification of the household is made to know and understand the background of the selected respondents in Wai Taluka.

Table 5.1 indicates the residence wise classification of the families of the selected graduates in Wai taluka.

Table No 5.1: Area wise Distribution of the Families of Selected Graduates in Wai Taluka :

Sr. No.	Area	Graduates	Post-Graduates	Total
1	Rural	67	03	70
	%	(64.42)	(17.65)	(57.02)
2	Semi-Urban	07	02	09
	%	(6.73)	(11.76)	(7.43)
3	Urban	30	12	42
	%	(28.85)	(70.59)	(35.55)
4	Total	104	17	121
	%	100%	100%	100%

It is observed from Table 5.1 that about 57% of the families belong to the rural area; followed by semi Urban areas (7.45%)   and the families from urban areas (35%).

It is also observed that majority of the graduate families (64%) belong to the rural areas and majority of the post-graduate families belong to urban (71%) area.

(2) Head of the Family : The family type (Joint – Nucleus) and head of the family wise classification of the families of selected graduates is given in Table No. 5.2.

Table No. 5.2.: Type of family and Head of the family:.

Sr. No.	Area	Head of the family						Total			Per-centage
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1.	Rural	50	10	60	10	4	14	60	14	84	69.42
2.	Semi-Urban	5	1	6	1	2	3	6	3	9	7.43
3.	Urban	4	3	7	18	3	21	22	6	28	23.15
4.	Total	59	14	73	29	9	38	88	23	121	100.0

M=Male   F=Female   T=Total

It is observed from Table No. 5.2 that 84 families (69.42%) belong to the rural area; followed by 9 families to semi – urban and 28 families (23.15%) to urban area. The joint family system is predominantly observed in rural area; while the nucleus family system is generally observed in urban areas. Out of 73 families, 14 female (19.17%)respondents were head of the joint family. And out of 38 families, 9 female graduates (24.5%) were head of nucleus families.

3) Size of the Family :- The classification of families can be of threefold; small, medium and big depending on the number of the member in the family. The details are given in Table 5.3 below.

Table 5.3 indicate the predominance of medium family having 4 to 6 members. It is followed by big family with more than 6 members. The proportion of small family is highest in rural area, followed by Urban and Semi-Urban area. The maximum percentage of medium size family is observed in rural area where as the lowest proportion of it is seen in semi-urban area. This has a correlation with the occupational distribution

of the family. The joint family is still seen in rural area where agriculture
is the source of livelihood.

Table No. 5.3 Size of the Family: -

Sr. No.	Size of the family	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total
1	Small (1-3) members %	6	01	04	11 9.09%
2	Medium (4-6) member %	45	02	28	75 61.98%
3	Big (Above 6 members) %	24	06	05	35 28.93%
4	Total %	75	09	37	121 100%

(4) **Religion and Caste** :- It has an important role to play in rural
society. Most of the families belonged to Hindus religion, Muslim, Jain
and Nav-Buddha were meagre in total numbers. The detail about the
religion and caste is given in Table 5.4 below.

Table No. 5.4 Religion and Caste-wise distribution of sample Graduates in Wai Taluka.

Sr. No.	Religion / Area	Category	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	
1	Hindu	S.C	3	0	2	5	
		S.T	0	1	2	3	
		OBC	25	0	13	38	115
		OPEN	46	8	15	69	
2	Muslim	OPEN	0	0	1	3	
3	Jain	OPEN	0	0	1	1	6
4	Nav Buddha	S.C	0	0	2	2	
5	Total		75	9	37	121	
6	%		61.98%	4.49%	33.63%	100%	

It is observed from the Table 5.4 that 115 families(95.04%) belonged to Hindus, and rest of 6 families belongs to Muslim, Jain and Nav-Buddha respectively. The 61% families were rural families, 33% from urban areas and only 4.49% were from semi-urban areas. Thus the Hindu families from the rural areas were predominant in Wai taluka. This fact is matching with the general population of Wai Taluka.

(5) Education :- Educational background of the family is really an incentive for a child to aspire for his future. The education wise classification of the heads of the families of the graduates is given in Table No.5.5.

TableNo. 5.5: Education wise Classification of Head of the families of the selected graduates in Wai taluka.

Sr. No.	Educational Level	Std.	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total
1	Illiterate	-	13	02	00	15 } 15
2	Primary	1-4	04	00	04	08 } 33
3	Middle	5-7	20	02	03	25
4	Secondary	8-10	12	01	08	21 } 39
5	Higher-Secondary	11-12	07	02	09	18
6	Graduates	F.Y-T.Y	13	01	06	20 } 33
7	Post-Graduates	M.A./M.Com/M.SC	05	01	07	13
8	Research	M.Phil..	00	00	01	01
	Total		74	09	38	121

Table 5.5 indicates that 15 heads of families (12.40%) were illiterate. Whereas 33 heads of families (27.27%) have completed primary education (i.e., 1 to 7 std), followed by 39 heads of families have

a level of secondary school education and 33 families (27.27%) have were graduate and post-graduates. This is in consistent with the literacy rate of the district.

(6) **Occupation :-** The occupational distribution of families of selected graduates is given in Table 5.6.

Table No.5.6: Distribution of Families Occupation of Selected Graduates in Wai Taluka.

Sr. No.	Occupation	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total
1	Farming	48	08	01	57(47.10)
2	Service	17	00	23	40(33.05)
3	Business	08	01	12	21(17.35)
4	Worker	02	00	01	03(2.47)
	Total	75	9	37	121(100)

It is observed from Table 5.6 that 57 families (47%) have agriculture as their main source of livelihood. About 40 families (33%) were employees, 21 families (17%) have business as the source of their livelihood. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is majority of farmers and hence they may not consider education as a good investment for making the future of the ward.

(7) **Family Income :** Family income is decisive factor to determine the standard of living. The basic needs of the family (i.e., food, cloth, shelter, education and health) can be met if family gets sufficient income The income wise classification of the selected graduates in Wai taluka is given in Table 5.7.

Table No.5.7 : Income wise classification of Households in Wai Taluka.

Sr. No.	Particulars Level of Income (Rs.)	No. of family members			Total	Percentage
		1-3	4-6	Above 6		
1.	0 - 10,000	0	1	0	01	0.82
2.	10,001 – 50,000	6	47	12	65	53.71
3.	50,001 - 1,00,000	3	17	10	30	24.73
4.	1,00,001 - 1,50,000	1	6	8	15	12.39
5.	1,50,001 - 2,50,000	0	4	4	8	6.61
6	Above 2,50,001	1	0	1	2	1.76
	Total	11	75	35	121	100.0

Table 5.7 explains that about 65 families (53.71%) get the annual income in the range of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000. It is followed by 30 families (24.73%) having an income range between Rs. 50,001 and Rs. 1,00000. The 12.39 percent families have an annual income between Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.50 lakh. Eight families (6.61%) were getting the income between Rs. 1.50 lakh and Rs. 2.50 lakh. Only two families have an annual income above Rs. 2.50 lakhs. Most of the families earn their income from agriculture. Thus agriculture plays a core role in economic development of Wai taluka.

PART II

5.3 CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONSES :-

This part accounts for the respondent graduates selected for the purpose of study. It has been highlighted on the basis of the

classification of the graduates, according to their faculty and subject, their Sex-ratio, their caste, composition, marital status, occupation, their choice of faculty, other qualification, gap between the years of graduation and job secured. Their reasons of unemployment and other job opportunities etc. This factual information leads us to establish correlation between education and unemployment.

(1) Subject and Faculty:-

Table 5.8 explains that 50 graduate students were the commerce graduates, 47 arts and 24 science graduates. Out of 50 commerce graduates, 92% graduates have opted Accountancy, as their major subject. In Arts faculty, the highest number (14 students) have opted for Hindi, followed by 11 students to English, 6 to Marathi and rest to Social Sciences subjects. In the science faculty, 12 students have opted for Chemistry, followed by Physics (5). Out of 37 female graduates, 19 belong to Arts faculty, 11 to Commerce and 7 to Science faculty. Out of 84 male graduates, 41 have opted for Commerce, 28 for Arts and rest to Science subjects. It means the students in the sample have a least preference for Science faculty. The table further explains that the number of female graduates have opted for Arts faculties is relatively higher than Commerce and Science respectively. While number of male opted for Commerce is relatively higher than the Arts and Science respectively. Thus Commerce faculty and Accountancy subject dominates in the students population of Wai taluka.

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TABLE NO. 5.8

SUBJECT & FACULTYWISE CLASSIFICATION OF SELECTED GRADUATES IN WAI TALUKA

R.N	FACULTY	SUBJECT	NO. OF GRADUATES												TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
			MALE						FEMALE							
			Dist	I	II	III	TOTAL	%	Dist	I	II	III	TOTAL	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15
A	Arts	Marathi	0	1	0	0	1	0.83	0	2	3	0	5	4.13	6	4.96
2		Hindi	0	1	7	0	8	6.61	0	0	4	2	6	4.96	14	11.57
3		English	0	0	5	2	7	5.79	0	1	3	0	4	3.31	11	9.09
4		Histry	0	0	5	0	5	4.13	0	0	1	0	1	0.83	6	4.96
5		Politics	0	0	2	0	2	1.65	0	1	0	0	1	0.83	3	2.48
6		Economics	0	0	2	0	2	1.65	0	1	1	0	2	1.65	4	3.31
7		Geography	0	0	3	0	3	2.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2.48
B	Commerce	Accounting	0	4	29	4	37	30.58	1	4	3	1	9	7.44	46	38.02
2		Auditing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3		I.M.	0	0	2	0	2	1.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.65
4		Commerce	0	0	1	1	2	1.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.65
C	Science	Physics	1	1	1	0	3	2.48	2	0	0	0	2	1.65	5	4.13
2		Chemistry	0	5	3	0	8	6.61	1	3	0	0	4	3.31	12	9.92
3		Botany	0	0	1	0	1	0.83	0	2	0	0	2	1.65	3	2.48
4		Zoology	0	0	1	0	1	0.83	1	0	0	0	1	0.83	2	1.65
5		Maths	0	1	1	0	2	1.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.65
			1	13	63	7	84	69	5	14	15	3	37	31	121	100

(2) Sex Ratio :- The Sex ratio of the selected respondents in Wai
taluka is given in Table 5.9.

Table No. 5.9 :- Sex-wise Classification of the Selected Respondents In Wai Taluka.

Sr. No.	Area	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1.	Rural	55	14	69	
	%	(65.47)	(37.83)	(57.02)	(57.02)
2.	Semi-Urban	08	01	09	
	%	(9.52)	(2.70)	(7.43)	(7.43)
3.	Urban	20	23	43	
	%	(25.01)	(59.47)	(35.55)	(35.55)
4.	Total	84	37	121	
	%	(69.42)	(30.58)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Table 5.9 explains the sex-ratio of 70:30. In rural area 55
(65.47%) graduates were male and 14 (21%) graduates were females.
This proportion is 46:54 in urban area. In semi-urban area this sex-ratio
was 88:12. Thus the male graduates were more than females in rural
areas and females were more than males in urban area.

(3) Caste :- The caste-wise / categories wise classification of
selected respondents is accounted for in Table 5.10.

**Table No. 5.10:–Caste/Category-wise Classification of the
Respondents in Wai Taluka.**

S.No	Caste/Category	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	Percentage
1.	Open	47	08	18	73	60.33
2.	OBC	25	00	13	38	31.40
3.	S.C	03	00	04	07	5.78
4.	S.T	00	01	02	03	2.49
	Total	75	09	37	121	100.0
	Percentage	61.98	7.43	30.59	100.0	-

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CHART NO. 1

SEX-WISE CLASSIFICATIOPN

FEMALE
31%

□ MALE

■ FEMALE

MALE
69%

CHART NO. 2

LOCATION WISE CLASSIFICATION

URBAN
38%

□ RURAL

■ URBAN

RURAL
62%

CHART NO. 3

CASTE CATEGORY-WISE CLASSIFICATION
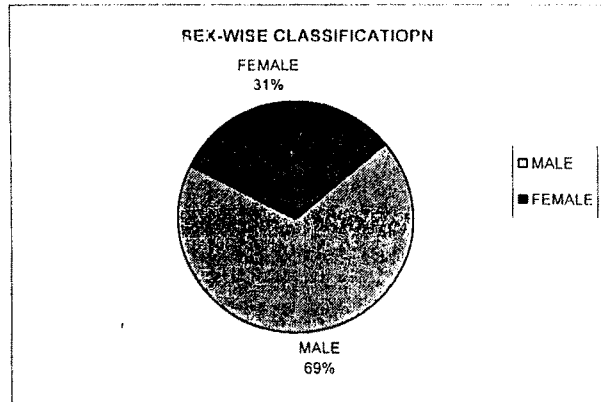
S.C
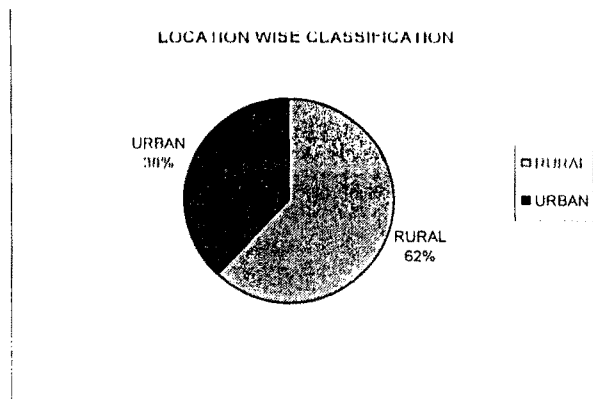5%

S.T
2%
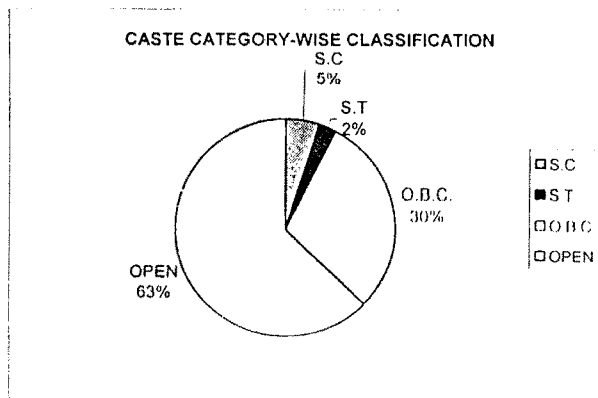
O.B.C.
30%

□ S.C

■ S T

□ O B C

□ OPEN

OPEN
63%

Table 5.10 exhibits that 60 percent of respondents were from open category.   OBC respondents were 31.40% .   And the SC/ ST candidates were 8.27% percent.   Among them 61% percent are in rural area, and 30 percent from urban area. And only 9% graduates are from semi-urban area.

(4) **Marital Status**:-   The marital status of the respondents in Wai taluka is given in Table 5.11

Table No. 5.11 Marital Status-wise Classification of the Selected Graduates in Wai Taluka.

Sr.No.	Status	Rural			Semi- Urban			Urban			Total			Percentage
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	%
1	Married	17	7	24	5	1	6	12	12	24	34	20	54	44.62
2	U. M	39	12	51	3	0	3	8	5	13	50	17	67	55.38
3	Total	56	19	75	8	1	9	20	17	37	84	37	121	100
	%			61.98	8		7.44			30.58			100	.

Table No.5.11 explains that 44% of graduate respondents were married and rest 56% percent were unmarried. Out of 54 married respondents, 44 percent each were from rural and urban areas. Out of 67 unmarried respondents, 76% were from rural area, 25% from urban area. Thus, it is seen from the table that unmarried males are more in rural areas as compared to urban areas. In the case of semi-urban areas, the percentage of married respondents were 66.67% higher than unmarried respondents.

(5) **Occupation** :- The occupation and education are normally co-related. The occupation wise classification of the selected respondents in Wai taluka is given in Table 5.12.

Table No. 5.12 : **Occupation-wise Classification of the Selected Respondents in Wai Taluka:**

Sr.No.	Occupation	Rural			Semi-Urban			Urban			Total			Percentage
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M %
1	Employed %	9	0	9	4	1	5	15	8	23	29	8	37 (30.57)	76.32
2	Self-employed %	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	0	6 (4.97)	100
3	Unemployed %	44	13	57	4	0	4	4	13	17	52	26	78 (64.46)	66.67
	Total %	57	13	70	8	1	9	21	21	42	87	34	121 (100)	

The table 5.12 explains that 64% of the respondents were unemployed, whereas from the rest, 31% got employment opportunities and 5% percent have opted for self-employment. Out of 37 employed 23 belonged to urban area and out of 78 graduates, 57 unemployed incumbents were from rural areas. Thus the percentage of employment is higher in urban area as compare to rural area. And the percentage of unemployed was higher in rural area than urban. In case of self-employment 4 respondents were from rural area and 2 from urban area.

(6)**Faculty wise Classification** :-   The graduates selected for the purpose of study have the option to select the course of their choice. With the spread of education, wide range of options are open to them Generally the parents desire to provide best options to their children. Medical, Engineering, Management, Science, Commerce and Arts are generally seen in descending order of preferences.

Table No. 5.13 : Faculty-wise Classification of Selected Graduate Samples in Wai Taluka;-

Sr.No.	Faculty	Students preference/choice		Actually admission taken	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	Arts	39	32.98	47	38.84
2	Commerce	35	28.92	50	41.32
3	Science	18	15	24	19.84
4	Management	10	8.26	0	0
5	Technical	11	9.09	0	0
6	Vocational	8	6.61	0	0
	Total	121	100	121	100

It is observed from Table 5.13 that most of these selected graduates were preferring admission to Arts, Commerce and Science faculties, despite aspirations for Management, Technical and Vocational courses.   Such limitations in getting education in desired brand of discipline at taluka level such as Wai; may be because of non-availability of provision of such type of educational institutions.

(7) **Additional Educational Input** :- The graduates obviously have to support their qualifications by adding additional educational input, in order to secure the jobs. The details of additional qualification acquired by the respondents is given in table 5.14.

Table No. 5.14 : Other Qualification-wise Classification of the Selected Graduates in Wai Taluka.:-

Sr.No	Course/Competitive Examination	Male	Female	Total
1	**Courses Completed**			
	a) Typing	8	6	14
	b) Computer	8	7	15
	c) Short-hand	1	2	3
	d) G.D.C.& A.	1	1	2
	e) B.Ed./ B.Ped	12	3	15
	f) Technical	2	0	2
2	No Response	52	18	70
3	**Competitive Examinations**			
	a) Central Govt.	1	1	2
	b) State Govt.	16	8	24
	c) Banking Recruitment	6	4	10
4	No Attempt	51	24	75
	Total	84	37	121

Table 5.14 explains that out of 121graduate respondents, 70 respondents did not accept the idea to getting additional educational inputs. Rests of them have completed Vocational Training. Further more

36 students have made an attempt to get better job by appearing for competitive examinations. Thus the response of the respondent to complete the courses were very poor. This weak response was due to the reason of the dearth of coaching facilities for the competitive examination. Awareness among the respondents was also poor. Lack of knowledge and information for the said courses / competitive examinations was one of the factors responsible for poor performance and poor responses.

(8) **Gap** :- The graduates of Wai taluka didn't get job immediately after graduation in their respective faculties. Such gaps are indicated in Table No. 5.15.

Table No. 5.15 : Gap-wise Classification of the Selected Graduates in Wai Taluka.

Sr. No.	Length of Unemployment	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	One Year	2	1.20	1	2.66	3	2.49
2	Two Years	21	25.30	12	31.57	33	27.27
3	Three Years	12	14.45	6	15.79	18	14.87
4	Four Years	12	14.45	9	23.68	21	17.35
5	Five Years	12	14.45	4	10.52	16	13.22
6	Six Years	13	15.65	4	10.52	17	10.74
7	More than six Years	12	14.45	1	2.66	13	14.16
	Total	84	100	37	100	121	100

Note –(The information regarding gap that a graduate has to wait to get suitable job is given.)

Table 5.15 explains that the maximum number of 33 graduates (27%) who have to wait for two years to get job, 18 graduates

(14%) have to wait for three years. There were 13 graduates (14.16%) who did not obtained any job opportunities even for more than 6 years. This tells us about the severe situation of educated unemployment in Wai taluka.

Out of 84 male graduates only 29 male graduates of Wai taluka have received the jobs and rest remained unemployed. Out of 37 female graduates in Wai taluka only 9 females have obtained the job and rest remained unemployed. This indicates that employment opportunities were not adequately available to both male and female in both rural and urban areas.

(9) **Attempts for Jobs** :- The information of the efforts made by the graduates for obtaining employment, has been recorded in Table 5.16

Table No. 5.16 : Attempt wise classification of the Graduates for Securing the jobs.

Sr.No	Particulars	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	No Attempts(Voluntarily Unemployed)	7	5.83	4	8	11	13.83
2	Registration made in employment Exchange	42	35	18	36	60	71
3	Applied for Job	42	35	12	24	54	59
4	Secured minimum skill	3	2.5	2	4	5	6 5
5	Tried to increase eligibility	2	1.66	2	4	4	5.6
6	Appeared for comp. Exam.	24	20	12	24	36	44
	Total	120	100	50	100	170	100

Note : (The total number of attempt made by the sample graduates is more than one actual, because they have given more than one attempt.)

It is observed from Table 5.16 that 59 percent of respondents have applied for a job though 71 percent have registered their names with employment exchange. Only 13% percent of them did not make any attempts. In order to get jobs, one should acquire the required skills. But this fact has been accepted by only 65% percent graduates.

It is also observed that, 7 male and 4 female (the total 11) graduates remained unemployed voluntarily. In the case of girls, the income of their counterpart was high. And in case of male, these sample graduates remained unemployed because of their sound economic family position.

(10) Clasification Of The Reasons Of Unemployment: :- The selected respondents have reported various reasons for being remained unemployed. The reasons are recorded in Table No. 5.17

Table No. 5.17 : Reason-wise Classification of the Graduates for their Unemployment.

Sr.No	Reasons for unemployment	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No	%	No.	%
1	No Reasons	37	44.55	8	21.04	45	37.19
2	Voluntarily Unemployed	7	8.50	4	10.52	11	9.09
3	Don't get appropriate Job	36	43.35	21	55.25	57	47.11
4	Can not migrate In other place	1	1.20	4	10.52	5	4.13
5	Family Economic Position is Sound	1	1.20	1	2.67	2	1.65
6	More income is earned in agriculture	2	2.40	0	0	2	1.65
	Total	84	100	37	100	121	100

It is observed from Table 5.17 that, 37 percent of respondents have not recorded any reasons for their unemployment. 57% percent did not get appropriate job opportunities. About 2 members didn't go after job as they have sound economic position. Only 11 graduates have accepted unemployment voluntarily. There were 4 female graduates who couldn't get job as they were unable to migrate in other places.

(11) **Nature and Type of Unemployment** :- Education is the base of securing good jobs. The parents also expect their sons / daughters should get jobs after graduation. But it may not happen due to various reasons. Therefore, an attempt has been made to see how many got the job opportunities immediately after graduation? what was the type of job and what is the nature of job? Table 5.18.accounts for the answers to these questions.

From Table 5.18,It is observed that out of 121 graduates 38 (31.40%) got the Jobs. Out of employed graduates, 4 graduates (10.53%) have obtained Government jobs, 14 graduates (36.84%) have an opportunity in Semi-Government establishments and 20 graduates (52.63%) in Private establishments. Out of 38, 25 incumbents (65.79%) have the nature of permanent jobs, while 13 incumbents (34.21%) have a temporary nature of jobs.

The gap between the graduation and actual securing of jobs indicate the extent of unemployment. Only graduation in particular discipline may find it difficult to get jobs, unless they acquires additional or supporting skills

Table No 5.18 : Year-wise Classification of the Nature and Type of Employment Secured by Selected Graduates in Wai Taluka.

Sr. No.	Particulars		Years					Total	%
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94		
A	**No. of Graduates**								
	i)	Graduates	38	16	22	14	31	121	100
	ii)	Service Obtained	14	07	07	02	08	38	31.40
	iii)	Percentage to total	36.8	18.4	18.4	5.3	21		--
B	**Nature of Employment**								
	i)	Government	0	2	01	00	01	04	10.53
	ii)	Semi-Govt.	07	03	01	01	02	14	36.84
	iii)	Private	07	02	05	01	05	20	52.63
	iv)	Total	14	07	07	02	08	38	31.40
	v)	Percentage	36.8	18.4	18.4	5.2	21	100	--
C	**Type of Employment**								
	i)	Permanent	10	5	3	2	5	25	65.79
	ii)	Temporary	04	2	4	0	3	13	34.21
	iii)	Total	14	7	7	2	8	38	31.40
	iv)	Percentage	36.8	18.4	18.4	5.3	21	100	--

Note – (Graduate and post – graduate males and females are included in this table)

PART III

5.4   CORRELATION BETWEEN EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT.:-

To probe the correlation between expansion of education and the employment, the respondents were inquired about educated unemployment vis-a-vis expansion of higher education. The responses

were in the form of 'Yes' or 'No'. It is presented in following Table

No.5.19.

Table No. 5.19: Correlation Between Education and Employment

Sr.No.	Particulars	Preferences			Percentage
1	Yes	117			96.69
2	No	4			3.31
3	Total	121			100
4	**Reasons 1-13 and preferences**	I	II	III	% of I
	i) No of colleges are more than required	37	0	0	30.58
	ii) Lack of occupational guidance.	34	8	0	28.1
	iii) Limited amenities of Vocational	16	27	0	13.22
	iv) Unproductive Education	14	18	0	11.57
	v) Ignorance about Jobs	.10	20	2	8.26
	vi) Specific Job is required	5	20	1	4.13
	vii) Expectations of High Salaries	1	5	0	0.83
	viii) Not ready to work in Villages	0	4	0	0
	ix) Lack of Confidence	1	5	0	0.83
	x) Education for Job.	2	7	15	1.63
	xi) Growth in Female recruitment.	1	5	23	0.83
	xii) Education in Marathi Medium.	0	0	14	0
	xiii) Other	0	0	0	0
	Total	**121**	**119**	**55**	100

Note :(Preference I - To great extent, II -Some extent, III - Not at all.)

Table 5.19 exhibit the fact that, majority of the respondents

(i.e. 96.69%) have agreed upon the fact that educated unemployment is

increasing along with the growing expansion of higher education in the

regions. Only 4 (3.31) percent of the total respondents were not agreed

with this fact. Particularly the respondents from the faculties of Arts, Commerce and Science have agreed upon the view that the expansion of higher education causes growth of educated unemployment. The causes are enumerated as under.

In order to acknowledge the possible effect of the expansion of higher education on the growth of educated unemployment, different causes related to education were put before the respondents and discussed on the same matter. The reactions are analysed in Table 5.19 above.

It is evidenced from the Table 5.19 above that about 37 respondent (30.58%) have responded to the cause that the number of colleges has gone more than required was the major cause of the growth of educated unemployment. About 34 (28.1%) respondents realised the lack of occupational / vocational guidance was the another cause of growth of educated unemployment. Where as 16 (13.22%), 14 (11.57%), 10 (8.26%) and 5 (4.13%), respectively have responded to the limited amenities of Vocational Guidance, Unproductive Education, Ignorance about the Jobs, Specific Job (White coloured) respectively were the subsequent causes of growth of educated unemployment in Wai Taluka..

5.5 CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RESPONDED BY THE SAMPLES :-

(i)   **No. of colleges are more than required** – The response to this cause reveals that, out of 121 respondents, 37 respondents (30.58%) were of the opinion that the growth in the educated unemployment is influenced 'to a large extent' by the cause of number of colleges which was more than required in Wai Taluka.

(ii) **Lack of occupational guidance** – This is the next cause related to educated unemployment. The 34 respondents responded the cause as Lack of occupational guidance in the Educational Institutions in Wai Taluka. Only 8 respondents have explored that this cause may not a lonely factor responsible for unemployment.

(iii) **Limited Amenities of Vocational Guidance** – The responses to the third cause as exhibited in Table No. 5.19 reveals that, 37 respondents (30.58%) were facing the cause of limited facilities of Vocational Guidance responsible for increase in educated unemployment in Wai taluka.

(iv) **Un-productive Education :** The responses to this cause was obtained from 14 respondents (11.57%), where as 18 respondents (15.13%) have stated that this cause which has a milder effect on educated unemployment.

(v) **Ignorance about job :** The ignorance of job opportunities is one of the factor responsible for educated unemployment. Consequently the role of I.T.(Information Technology) is growing. Only ten respondents (i.e. 8.26%) were of the opinion that, this cause is responsible 'to a great extent' for the growth in educated unemployment. Whereas, 20 respondents stated that this cause has effect 'to some extent' responsible for the growth in the educated unemployment. And one respondent had denied the influence of this cause on the growth of educated unemployment.

(iv) **Choice of Job :** The responses contained in Table 5.19 for the sixth cause indicate that 5 respondents (4.13%) were of the view of this cause which has an impact 'to great extent' for the rise in educated

unemployment. Whereas 20 respondents have recorded that this cause is responsible for the rise of educated unemployment 'to some extent' only one respondent denied this cause.

(vii) Expectation of high salaries: Only one respondent (0.83%) was of the opinion that the growth in educated unemployment is influenced 'to a great extent' by the cause of expectations of high salaries of the educated people. On the other hand 5 respondents explained influence of this cause 'to some extent'

(viii) Not ready to work in villages : Majority of the respondents (i.e. 97%) have denied the influence of this cause on the growth of the educated unemployment. Only four have opined to some extent.

(ix) Lack of Confidence: Only one respondent (0.83%) has been influenced by this cause 'to a great extent'. Remaining respondents who opined that it is influenced 'to some extent' by this cause were 4.13%.

(x) The Education for Job:- This was the tenth cause related to the objectivity of education. Only two respondents have responded to this as a serious problem. While 7 respondents have a cause 'to some extent'. whereas, 15 respondents have denied this as cause of unemployment.

(xi) Growth in Female Employment:- Only one respondent (0.83%) has a serious problem of growth of female employment as a cause of educated unemployment to a 'large extent'. While 23 respondents (19%) have denied this cause

(xii) Education in Marathi Media : The responses received to the last cause is noteworthy. The 14 respondents have denied this as a cause of unemployment.

5.6 CONCLUSION:

Most of the respondents (96.69%) irrespective of their level of education, faculties of education, area of education and sex, have accepted the growth in the educated unemployment along with the expansion of education.

From the opinions of the respondents the causes, such as number of colleges are more than required, lack of occupational / vocational guidance, limited facilities of vocational education, ignorance about job opportunities, choice of specific job etc., were the main causes responsible 'to a great extent' for the educated unemployment. The causes like growth in women's employment, and education in Marathi medium were responsible 'to some extent '. The influence of the cause unwillingness of the educated people to work in rural area was denied by majority of the respondents. Therefore, increasing number of colleges and lack of vocational guidance were the twin causes responsible for the growth of educated unemployment in Wai Taluka.

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