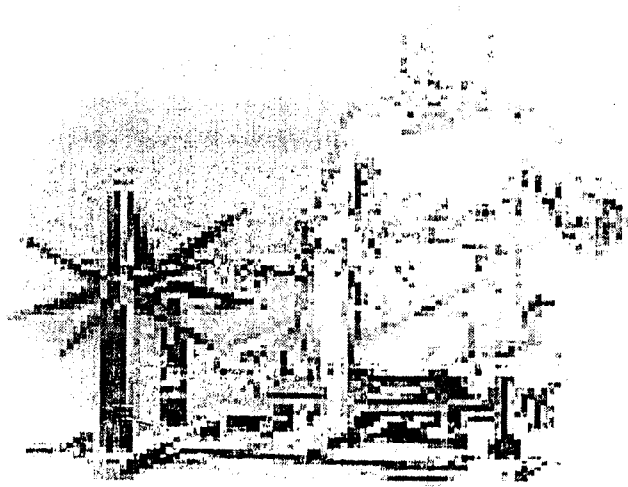


## CHAPTER - VII

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS



Gandhian Model of Self-Reliance Village Development

## CHAPTER – VII

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

#### 7.1 INTRODUCTION :

With growing intensity of higher education, the quality of employment goes up, but uncertainty in finding out a job persists. In fact there seems to be inverse relationship between the level of education and the employment rate. In 1999-2000 only 0.4% of the illiterate work force was unemployed compared to a huge of 10% of the labour force of literate is unemployed. Within the overall educated of work force, women find it even more difficult to find out a job. In 1999-2000 an unemployed graduate rate of female was 21% compared to 8% for males. In general, the education profile of the workforce has improved during the period 1993 – 94, Nearly 49% of the work force was illiterate in 1993-94, which improved to 44% in 1999-2000. The data also show that nearly 38% of the graduates staged out of the labour market.

The Nineth Plan (1997-2002) documents had noted that "While shortage of middle level technical and supervisory skills are often experienced, graduates and post-graduates in arts, commerce and science faculty constitute a large proportion of the educated unemployed."

The study of the correlation of Educated unemployment and Employment Opportunities in Wai taluka during the period from 1989-90 to 1994-95 was the crux of the present research problem. The finding of

the study related to the objectives have been summarised as under along with the reliable suggestions.

## **7.2 MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY :-**

The findings arrived out of the primary evidences are as follows –

- (1) The population of Wai taluka as per 1991 census was 167532 and Wai town 26289 respectively, which has increased up to 189212 and 31090 respectively in 2001.
- (2) Out of total population, 167532 persons 80684 were the males (48.16%) and 86848 (51.84%) were the females as per 1991 census. About 141243 (84.30%) were residing in rural areas and remaining 26289 (15.69%) were the urban population. The percentage of rural population was 84.30% which was smaller than the district and higher than the state. And in the case of urban population (15.70%), it was smaller percentages than the district. the population engaged in Agriculture sector in Wai taluka was 83.97% which is higher than the district average (70.85%) and the state (65.89%). Thus agriculture is dominating in Wai taluka.
- (3) There were 1076 females for every thousand males. The sex-ratio was significantly higher than the satara district (1029) and Maharashtra state (934 per 1000 males). Generally rural areas have a higher proportion of females than the urban areas. The sex ratio of rural area was higher than the district and the state average.
- (4) According to 1991 census, the Scheduled Castes population of Wai taluka was 10609 comprising 8282 rural (78.06%) and 2327

urban (21.94%) population. It accounts for 7.65% of the total urban population and 9.97% of the total Urban population respectively. The Scheduled Caste population accounts for 6.33% of the total population of Wai Taluka. It was less than Satara District (i.e. 9.51%). On the contrary, the Scheduled Tribe population of Wai tehsil was 1.51% of total tehsil population, which was higher than the district average Scheduled Tribe population (i.e. 0.71%).

- (5) It is clearly observed that the density of population in India, Maharashtra, Satara District and Wai Taluka has been continuously increasing, which has caused in declining man – land ratio since 1981.
- (6) It is observed that 71.09% of the total population of Wai tehsil was literate as against the state average of 54.50% and Satara district's average of 66.67%.

Within the Wai tehsil, it is observed that the literacy rate is highest in Wai town and five big Villages such as Bavdhan, Bhoinj, Panchwad, Udtare and Anewadi etc The Western region of Wai taluka was lagging much behind as per 1991 census.

- (7) It is observed that the male-female literacy rate in Wai taluka was higher than the Satara District. Whereas in the case of Scheduled Caste, the literacy rate in Wai taluka was higher than the Satara district. On the contrary, the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe population in Wai taluka was less than the Satara District. It indicates qualitative aspect of the development of Wai region.

- (8) It is observed that the work participation rate is higher in rural area than in urban area in Wai taluka. Among the main workers, the male worker's participation rate in rural area was higher than female. On the contrary, the work participation rate of female in urban area was higher than the rural area. Thus, there is a significant increase in the work participation rate of female in Wai taluka during the period of 1981 to 2001.
- (9) The post-independence period witnessed remarkable progress in the field of primary education in Wai Taluka. During the period, the number of primary schools in the tehsil has been doubled. Today, each village or Wadi-vasti in the tehsil has a facility of primary education. The initial work done by the District Local Board and state government policy are the two causes for this progress.
- (10) It is observed that, the enrolment of students (boys and girls) in primary education during the period under-study, has shown a rapid increase. For instance, the enrolment of students in primary education in 1961 was about 16700 which has increased to 24600 in 1981. The enrolment of students has decreased substantially from 24600 in 1981 to 20954 in 2001. This is due to the fall in male-female ratio in rural and urban area and fall in the growth rate of population during this period.
- (11) In the case of the enrolment of boys and girls in primary schools in Wai Taluka, it is observed that, the enrolment of girls in primary school has gradually increased from 6200 in 1961 to 11800 in 1991. But in the last decade, the enrolment of girls in

Wai taluka has declined from 11800 in 1991 to 9954 students in 2001.

(12) Each Village of Wai taluka has achieved a considerable progress in the enrolment of students in primary school. Especially, the Eastern part of the Wai tehsil has more number of schools and enrolment of students at primary level of education than the Western hilly area.

(13) The Secondary Education in Satara district in general and Wai taluka in particular has been built up mainly by the private educational institutions like Deccan Education Sanstha, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Swami Vivekanand Education Sanstha, Janata Shikshan Sanstha and others.

The number of secondary schools in Wai tehsil has been increased more than three times during the period 1960-61 to 2001. (i.e., from 10 secondary schools in 1961 to 35 in 2001). Especially, the period 1981-1991 showed the highest increase in the secondary school education. (i.e., 11 High-schools). It is mainly because of the acceptance of the Non-grant policy in the field of education by the State Governments since 1983.

(14) The post-independence period showed a marked increase in the enrolment of boys and girls in Wai tehsil at this stage. The number of boys enrolled in secondary school has been increased from 1582 in 1961 to 9065 in 2001. Similarly, the number of girls enrolled in secondary school had been increased from 484 in 1961 to 6049 in 2001. During each successive decade of the period, the percentage of girls in secondary school has increased from 23.43%

in 1961 to 40.02% in 2001. On the contrary, the percentage of enrolment of boys in secondary school in Wai taluka had decreased from 76.57% in 1961 up to 59.98% in 2001. It is also observed that the gap between enrolment of boys and girls narrowed down during each successive decade from 1961 to 2001.

There is a consistent increase in both men and women teachers in each successive decade. However, the growth in women teachers has increased more than men teachers during the period 1961 to 2001.

- (15) The teacher-pupil ratio reveals that there has been a gradual increase during each successive decade. The teacher pupil ratio which was 22 in 1961 has increases up to 24 in 1971, 28 in 1981, 32 in 1991 and 34 in 2001. The increase in the ratio is observed mainly due to the growing pressure of enrolment in secondary school.
- (16) The two year higher-secondary stage is a relatively recent phenomenon in the field of education. From the academic year 1975-76 the +2 stage i.e., Higher secondary education came in to existence in Maharashtra in general and Satara District and Wai Taluka in particular.
- (17) The enrolment of students registered a double increase in enrolment at higher secondary education from 1983 to 1995. The rate of increase in enrolment at this stage remained low as compared to the rate of increase in enrolment at primary and secondary level of education. It is due to the hard result of Secondary School Board Examination, Kolhapur region.

- (18) The figures of the enrolment of boys and girls show a consistent increase in enrolment of both these sexes during the period. The enrolment of girls has increased during 1983-93 period considerably due to easy availability of facilities, by the government regarding free education of girls up to standard XII.
- (19) Wai tehsil has achieved more than double increase in the number of full time teachers at the higher secondary stage during the period under study.
- (20) Comparatively higher increase in the number of divisions of higher secondary classes in the faculty of Arts is seen than in the faculties of Commerce and Science. Easiness and convenience are the two main reasons for the rapid growth of Arts faculty in Wai tehsil.
- (21) Considerable rise in the enrolment of students is observed in wai taluka. For instance, the enrolment of students at this stage rose from 958 in 1983-84 to 2220 in 1995-96 and 2900 in 2001. The expansion of secondary and higher secondary education in the rural area, growing expectations and awareness of education among the rural and socially backward communities, easy availability of higher education facilities, dearth of suitable remunerative avenues of employment after S.S.C/H.S.C, non-restrictive policy of college admissions are responsible for the striking growth in the enrolment of students at this stage in Wai taluka.
- (22) The number of colleges in the tehsil has increased from 1 in 1962 to 2 in 1993. Especially in the period of 1983-84 to 1993



showed an increase in number of colleges. It is mainly due to the effect of Non-grant policy adopted by the Government of Maharashtra in the field of Higher-education.

- (23) It is also observed that, there is a wide disparity in the enrolment of boys and girls in Wai taluka during the post-independence period. The enrolment of boys is observed to be continuously ahead of the enrolment of girls throughout the period. However, a gradual increase is observed in percentage of girls enrolment in higher education in Wai taluka during the period from 1983-84 to 1995-96, mainly due to gradual awareness of females about education.
- (24) From the point of qualitative improvement, the teacher-pupil ratio of higher education is observed to be better when compared with other tehsil's of the Satara district.
- (25) Within the district, the tehsil of Satara, Karad, Koregaon, Phaltan, Patan and Javali are observed as progressive tehsils in respect of the number of schools, enrolment of students, number of girls enrolment, number of teaching and non-teaching staff etc. Therefore, Wai tehsil stood VIII rank in the field of education in Satara district. The drought affected tehsils such as Man, Khatav, Khandala are lagging much behind than the Satara district average in the field of general education.
- (26) It is observed that the percentage of rural unemployment in Wai taluka was higher (i.e. 88.40%) than Semi-Urban (66.66%) and Urban (39.53%) area during the study period.

- (27) The unemployment rate was lower in case of male (66.66%) than female (75.68%) in Wai taluka during the study period.
- (28) It is revealed from the data that the percentage of unemployment in Arts Graduates was 76.59% which was higher than Commerce (68.00%) and Science faculty (58.33%) respectively during the study period.
- (29) The proportion of male unemployment was comparatively lower than female in both rural and urban area and Under Graduates as well as Post-Graduates.
- (30) The unemployment was more in case of open categories (71.01%) than OBC (65.79%) and SC (57.14%) and ST (66.66%) categories.
- (31) In the case of Scheduled Caste, the percentage of educated unemployment was higher in under-graduate level than the post-graduate level. On the contrary, the percentage of unemployment in S.T. categories was higher in post-graduate level than the under-graduate level and higher in rural than the urban area.
- (32) It is clearly seen that the educated unemployment was highest in case of Marathi and Geography followed by history and Politics in Arts faculty at the graduate level. And it was highest in the case of Accountancy in Commerce faculty and it was highest in the case of Botany and Zoology subjects.
- (33) In the post-graduate faculties, the educated unemployment was highest in Science followed by Commerce and Arts faculties.
- (34) It is generally found that the unemployment was higher in the

case of the respondents from farmer families than service and businessmen families in Wai taluka.

- (35) The tenure of unemployment was maximum in the case of graduate in Arts faculty than in Commerce and Science faculties respectively.
- (36) With regard to different faculties, Science faculty ranks first, followed by Commerce and Arts in the case of employment potentialities.
- (37) Employability was highest in the case of the respondents of Economic subject followed by English, Hindi and Politics in Arts faculties.
- (38) Employability was highest in the case of Physics and Chemistry subjects than in other subjects of Science faculty in Wai Taluka.
- (39) Science faculty is better off in the case of employability at graduate level in Wai taluka, followed by Commerce and Arts faculties.
- (40) In the case of the post-graduate faculties, Arts stood first (60%) followed by Commerce and M.Phil in Commerce and Science faculties rank last with regards to employability in Wai taluka during the study period.
- (41) The data that the employability of the respondents from servicemen family was highest (62.5%) followed by farmers (15.79%) and Businessmen (9.53%) respectively.

- (42) Urban respondents have high employment opportunities (60.47%) followed by Semi-urban (33.33%) and the rural respondents have less employabilities.
- (43) It is found that the male respondents have greater employability (33.33%) than the female respondents (24.32%).
- (44) It is also found that the employability is highest in the case of Brahman caste (66.67%) than Maratha (33.33%) caste Mali (19.30%)cast.
- (45) The respondent from higher income group has more employment opportunities than the middle and lower income group samples in Wai taluka during the reference period.
- (46) It is observed that in the case of Self-employment, only 6 respondents (4.97%) have opted for it, while in the case of under graduate 5 respondents have started their Micro-self-enterprise units at their places. While only one respondents has started their self-employment in urban area. Thus the response of the respondents to self-employment was considerably low in Wai taluka during the study period.
- (47) It is observed that 83.33% sample respondents who opted for self-employment were from rural area of Wai taluka. And only one respondents (16.67%) was from urban area.
- (48) All the six respondents have opted for self-employment belonging to the farmers families of rural / urban area.
- (49) It is remarkable phenomenon that out of six respondents 2each are from Arts, Commerce and Science faculties in Wai taluka.

- (50) All the six respondents of Wai taluka are married and from medium or big sized family of Wai taluka.
- (51) It is found that majority of the respondents who opted for micro-self-enterprise were from open or OBC category.
- (52) Out of 28 female unemployed, none of them has opted for micro-self-enterprise due to the custom and attitude of the society in Wai taluka.
- (53) It is observed that 96.69% respondents had agreed upon that the educated unemployment is increased due to the expansion of Higher-Education in Wai taluka and only 4 respondents (3.31%) denied the positive correlation between expansion in higher education and growth in educated unemployment in Wai taluka.
- (54) Majority of the respondents had accepted that No. of colleges are more than required in Wai taluka is the root cause of educated unemployment in Wai taluka. And 34 respondents had replied that lack of occupational guidance is the major cause of growth of educated unemployment in Wai taluka. And 37 respondents had relied upon the cause of limited facilities of Vocational Guidance as the root cause of growth of educated unemployment in Wai taluka. And 34 respondents had replied that lack of occupational guidance is the major cause of the growth of educated unemployment in Wai taluka.
- (55) Majority of the respondents had denied the influence of the cause of unwillingness of the educated people to work in rural area.

- (56) Majority of the respondents had denied the cause (i.e., female education) as the cause of growth of educated unemployment. It means the respondents have positive attitude towards female education.
- (57) It is observed that, during the period (1990-2000), the rate of unemployment has been started increasing by leaps and bounds. Moreover, the problem of educated unemployment in both sector (rural and urban ) has been increasing enormously in Wai Taluka.
- (58) It is found that the Eastern part of the Wai Taluka is most fertile with adequate source of irrigation (by Wells and Cannals). Therefore , this part is useful for cash crops, like Vegetables, fruits, Flouriculture Sugarcane and grapes, Therefore Horticulture sector has ample opportunity to develop .
- (59) It is observed that, the Western and the central part of Wai Taluka is most suitable for Mulberry Cultivation, The climate, temperature and rainfall of this area are also suitable to this cash crop.
- (60) It is found that the mulberry cultivation is the non-traditional , profitable and employment oriented occupation in agricultural sector in Wai Taluka, And about 200 educated youth of Wai Taluka can get self-employment opportunities within next few years.
- (61) It is observed that, there is a continuous hike in demand for milk within the Tehsil and outside the Taluka ( i.e., nearby hill stations like Panchgani and Mahabaleshwar ). Therefore much progress would be achieved in dairy development in Wai Taluka.

- (62) It is found that, the per day per person consumption of milk is comparatively less in Wai Taluka . Likewise , the per cattle production of milk is also comparatively less. Hence about 1000 persons can get self-employment in milk production in Wai Taluka
- (63) It is observed that, Western region of Wai Taluka is most suitable area for fisheries development in Wai Taluka.
- (64) It is found that, 46 Hectors of land which is barren and unused for cultivation can be used for fisheries in Wai Taluka and about 100 persons can get self-employment in Wai Taluka during next few years.
- (65) The Central part of Wai Taluka is famous for Vegetables,fruit and Nursery for Vegetables, Especially, the Strawberry nursery is the rapidly growing occupation in Wai Taluka. It has more employment potentiality in Wai Taluka.
- (66) It is found that, the Eastern part of the Wai Taluka is useful for Grapes cultivation.
- (67) It is observed that, 4376 persons which is 7.17% of the total working population is engaged in Industrial sector in 2001.
- (68) It is found that Agro Processing Industries would provide additional employment opportunities to about 200 workers i Wai Taluka.
- (69) In near future, Garware Wall Ropes and Garware Elastomeric Ltd, would provide additional job for more than 200 workers in Wai M.I.D.C area.

- (70) It is observed that the development of Industrial sector in Wai Taluka, when compared with other M.I.D.C. centers of Wai Taluka is lagging much behind due to some reasons.
- (71) There are many places of historic importance cultural centres, and ancient shrines and sculpture on the bank of river Krishna in Wai Taluka. The tourist can be attracted to these places. Thus some youth can get self-employment in these places.
- (72) It is observed that, the town Wai is an important place in between Pune-Mahabaleshwar. It is comparatively cheaper than Panchgani and Mahabaleshwar. Therefore, it can be developed as the 'Base- camp', which will provide all required facilities to the tourist on the journey towards these hill stations.
- (73) It is found that, recently, the Depo Manager of the Mahabaleshwar depo have provided Licences to some of the youth to act as Guide. About 50 educated youth of Wai Taluka can get self-employment opportunities in this field.
- (74) It is observed that, the concept of Management Consultancy in tourism industry, is rapidly catching up and the unemployed youths of Wai Taluka can certainly exploit this opportunity for getting self-employment for their advantages.
- (75) It is observed that Health Tourism will unlock tremendous employment opportunities to the youth of Wai Taluka.



### 7.3 SUGGESTIONS :-

Following suggestions have been made so far so as to improve the positions.

- (1) More educational facilities should be provided to the western part of the tehsil which has mainly the hilly and mountainous topography of Wai taluka.
- (2) At least half of the elementary teachers should be female teachers. It would be helpful for accelerating the rate of enrolment of the girls in schools and for checking the problem of growth of educated unemployment among the females in Wai Taluka.
- (3) In the western part of the tehsil, convenient transport, communication and development facilities should be developed, so that job opportunities could be increased with the development of the backward area.
- (4) The Schemes which are being introduced by the Central and State Governments to up grade the status of the SC and ST people should be spread in such a way that it would reach to the grass-root level. This wide publicity of basic facility of education among SC/ST category may help to reduce their unemployment.
- (5) Along with the expansion of education, job opportunities in the various field should be increasingly made available to the educated youth in Wai taluka, in order to reduce the tempo of the problem of the educated unemployment.

- (6) As agriculture is the main source of livelihood of most of the inhabitants in Wai taluka. It is, therefore, necessary to increase investment in agriculture in general and irrigation and Horticulture in particular so that more employment opportunities could be created in both rural and urban areas in Wai taluka, through the multiplier effect.
- (7) In near future, more jobs are expected in the field of information technology. Therefore, short-term and Long-term courses should be made available to the educated unemployed youths in Wai taluka. These courses should be run on regular or Vocational so as to meet the need of the many modern industries.
- (8) To increase the income and employment in the rural area of Wai taluka, it is necessary to improve rural infra-structure particularly roads, irrigation facilities, watershed development programs, electricity generation, educational development (Technical, Professional and Vocational), health care etc. So that more employment opportunities should be made available to the educated unemployed youths (graduates) of Wai taluka.
- (9) Unlike, agriculture and industry, the service sector too has an employment potential in Wai taluka. As Wai taluka is on the way of Panchgani and Mahabaleshwar road, hotel, trade, travel and tourism development may create more employment opportunities, especially, self-employment to a large number of educated unemployed in Wai taluka can be generated.

- (10) The special employment programmes like IRDP, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) Prime-minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) should be implemented effectively to reduce the educated unemployment in Wai taluka, especially for the OBC, SC/ST Categories.
- (11) Land Reform Act must be implemented fully and sincerely without giving scope for evasion by landlords, through illegal ways. Therefore, The land must be used as an asset for giving higher output and increased employment opportunities to the educated unemployed youth in Wai taluka and not merely protecting the legal rights of the owners to receive income.
- (12) Infra structure development activities in the form of irrigation, electricity generation, transport and communication, marketing, research and development in agricultural sector are necessary. Besides, agro based industries and allied industries need to be developed to make a simultaneous and concerted attack on the problem of unemployment in general and educated unemployment in particular in Wai taluka.
- (13) Educational system should be flexible to implement short-term courses as and when needed according to the changing needs of a dynamic society. Even in Arts, Commerce and Science faculties, a two year diploma or three year degree Courses may be started in the 2 colleges of formal education in Wai taluka. For instance, Two years diploma in Commerce and I.T.,(Information Technology). Two years diploma in Co-operative Auditing and Accounting, one year diploma in tourism

should be immediately started in Wai taluka. Moreover university may give, its attention to such venture.

- (14) The value system and attitudes of the graduate and post-graduate educated unemployment should be changed. Hard work, work culture, dynamism, acceptance of new ideas should be the part of the culture. Generally majority of the educated youth prefer salaried job to self-employment. All these middle class values need to be changed in new economic senario, so that the problem of educated unemployment could be uprooted.
- (15) The structure of society should be changed from semi-feudal to porous nature. In this process, the rate of employment generation will be increased more faster than before.
- (16) The most important suggestion is that an awareness should be created among the educated people to start their Micro-enterprises to cater to the changing needs of the society in Wai taluka.
- (17) The researcher, recommends that those male educated youth of Wai Taluka, who has medium or big size of family and adequate land should opt for sericulture in Wai Taluka. The commercial banks should provide required finance for it.
- (18) To increase the income and employment in the rural area of Wai Taluka in general and educated unemployed in particular. the researcher, recommends that, dairy development should be given topmost priority in Wai Taluka. Milk production, collectlon, distribution and processing would provide more employment opportunities in Wai Taluka.

- (19) Western region of Wai Taluka is most suitable area for fisheries development in Wai Taluka. Therefore, the researcher suggest that the youth of this region should opt for fisheries. Especially, the educated youth belongs to S.T. Categories should start this occupation. The central and state government should provide adequate finance and land for this occupation.
- (20) As the Central region is useful for cash crops, like Vegetables, fruits and floriculture, the Agro-processing industries should be established at Wai M.I.D.C. on Co operative basis. Especially Tomato production, Strawberry production can provide more employment opportunities to the youth of this region.
- (21) As the eastern part of Wai Taluka is useful for Grapes cultivation, wine industry can be established in this region. It will provide handsome income and employment to the youth of this region.
- (22) The Wai Taluka Sahakari Sut-Girni which was established in 1991 at Bavdhan should start its operation at its earliest. The Maharashtra Government as well as the Union Government should take keen interest in this regard. So that few hundreds of youth of Wai Taluka can get an employment opportunities.
- (23) The industrial development in Wai Taluka is much lagging behind, when compared with other M.I.D.C. centres. Therefore, the researcher, wish to suggest that, big industrial units should be promoted to establish their expansion units in Wai M.I.D.C., so that small units can get an incentive to operate in Wai

M.I.D.C. area. More stress should be given on the Infra-structure development in Wai Taluka.

(24) The tourism industry is developing rapidly in India in general and Maharashtra in particular. There are many tourist spots in Wai Taluka. Therefore, the tourism department of Maharashtra State should prepare a plan for development of these spots. Especially, Health Tourism can be developed in Wai Taluka. **The Wai Tehsil should be declared as 'Tourist Tehsil of Maharashtra'.**

(25) Finally, the researcher wish to suggest that, the Government of Maharashtra should determine new plan, policies and programmes in their development strategy, so as to reduce the incidences of unemployment in general and educated unemployment in particular in Wai Taluka.

Economic growth in India has failed to solve the problem of unemployment in general and educated unemployment in particular. Therefore, economic growth should be defined in terms of plans, programmes and policies designed for removing or at least reducing the incidence of unemployment in general and educated unemployment in particular.

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