

Chapter 1 : Kerala unemployment rate falls, but still highest among larger states - India News

Educated Unemployment in Kerala, National Sample Survey, (38th and 43rd Round) State-wise share of Unemployed persons Trends in Educated Unemployment.

The rate of unemployment was highest in Kerala among all major states. Among all states only Nagaland and Tripura had a higher unemployment rate. Population growth The rate of growth of population during the early decades of the 20th century was much higher in Kerala than in other parts of the country. Over the period , the population of Kerala increased by per cent compared to an increase of only per cent in the country as a whole. Kerala entered the stage of demographic transition about two decades or so earlier than the other states in India. This was probably due to the fact that Kerala was a comparatively better developed state in fields such as education, medical facilities, and literacy even during the early decades of the century. Due to earlier demographic transition in Kerala, the pressure of population began to be felt much earlier in the state and the decline in the rate of population growth also set in earlier. The early onset of population explosion in Kerala certainly contributed to growing unemployment in the state. The other states in India which experienced a time lag of about 20 years in demographic transition found themselves in a better position as far as the unemployment problem was concerned. The high rate of population growth in Kerala during the early decades of the 20th century is an important factor explaining the high level of unemployment observed in the state of Kerala today. Economic growth The period was a period of comparative economic stagnation in Kerala. While economic growth rate in Kerala was about 3. During the recent period growth rates in State Domestic Product has improved in Kerala and rate of population growth has declined. But high population growth in the earlier period and low economic growth created a heavy backlog of unemployment in the State of Kerala. Thus, population explosion during the early decades of the century combined with long term stagnation in economic growth rates resulted in a high level of unemployment in Kerala. Agricultural growth In spite of progressive land reforms implemented in Kerala, the agriculture sector in the state has been characterized by near zero growth rate. Agriculture is looked upon as an unprofitable venture by the farmers in Kerala and agricultural land is fast being converted into residential plots all over the state. Due to prevailing high wage rates in the agriculture sector, paddy cultivation is being rendered unprofitable and farmers are increasingly diversifying towards cultivation of cash crops. Shift in acreages from labor-intensive paddy cultivation to less labor intensive cash crops is also responsible for aggravating the problem of unemployment in Kerala. Industrial growth In the industrial sector of Kerala there is a tendency among entrepreneurs to set up manufacturing units in bordering districts of the state " Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu is an appropriate example. There is also a growing tendency to shift even established traditional industries in the state to neighboring states. One of the reasons for this behavior is the high wage rate and militancy of labor. Such a behavior of Kerala industrialists combined with industrial stagnation also contributes to growing unemployment. Educational development The pattern of progress made by Kerala in the educational field has also contributed to growing unemployment. While educational development has proceeded rapidly, the supply of educated manpower in the state is not matched by equivalent demand for their services. The result has been large scale migration of educated manpower to other states and to gulf countries. Educational development in Kerala has progressed mainly in the non-vocational streams. There was rapid expansion of school and university education and today the compulsions of the job market are such that the majority of graduates and post graduates from the state find it difficult to find a suitable employment. With the expansion of university education in other states of India, migrants from Kerala are today facing increasing competition in the job market. Flight of capital The credit deposit ratio of nationalized banks has been consistently lower in Kerala as compared to the national average. Thus, the banking sector acts as a medium for transfer of net financial resources to other states creating jobs outside the state. Industrial unrest It is well known that the wage rates in Kerala are higher than in the neighboring states. As regards industrial unrest in Kerala, it has been pointed out in several quarters that, in recent years, industrial climate has turned favorable in terms of man-days of employment lost due to strikes in Kerala. But what matters, when analyzing the causes of unemployment in a historical perspective, is the

traditional view which continues to prevail even today, that the incidence of trade union militancy is high in Kerala. Over a period of time this impression which prevailed among the industrialists of the country could have retarded the process of inflow of private industrial capital to the state, thus contributing to the growth of unemployment in the state. Utilization of remittances The massive inflow of remittances from the migrants to the gulf countries provided a golden opportunity for solving the unemployment problem in Kerala. The inflow of remittances from gulf countries constituted roughly 20 per cent of the state domestic product. But the investment climate was such that most of the money earned was utilized for purchase of land and jewelry, meeting matrimonial expenses, conspicuous consumption and so on. Very little of it was utilized for productive investment and employment generation. The retail trade received a major boost all over Kerala, but most of the manufactured goods sold were produced outside Kerala. While consumption was within the state, production and employment generation had taken place outside Kerala. Thus, the inflow of gulf money turned out to be a missed opportunity not utilized to solve the unemployment problem in the state. Entrepreneurship Keralites are considered to be an enterprising lot. They are found in all corners of India and have migrated to gulf countries in large numbers. But, the spirit of enterprise is found lacking among Keralites when it comes to the field of business and self-employment. The educated job-seekers in the state are on the look-out for secure, well-paid jobs and do not relish the idea of starting industrial ventures on their own. Usually it is only the prospects of not finding a salaried job that finally persuades the youth of Kerala to seek self-employment.

Chapter 2 : Why kerala has high unemployment? - MarketExpress

In Kerala, Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and other States, where the percentage of educated people is high, the educated people are tried hard to cope up with the problem. After the Independence it was believed that the problem of unemployment would become a 'myth of the past' and that not a single educated son or daughter of Free India.

Mythology[edit] Parasurama , surrounded by settlers, commanding Varuna the Hindu God of water to part the seas and reveal Kerala According to Tamil classic Purananuru , Chera king Senkuttuvan conquered the lands between Kanyakumari and the Himalayas. Parasurama threw his axe across the sea, and the water receded as far as it reached. According to legend, this new area of land extended from Gokarna to Kanyakumari. Out of respect, Vasuki and all snakes were appointed as protectors and guardians of the land. Srinivasa Iyengar theorised, that Senkuttuvan may have been inspired by the Parasurama legend, which was brought by early Aryan settlers. He won the war against the Devas , driving them into exile. The Devas pleaded before Lord Vishnu, who took his fifth incarnation as Vamana and pushed Mahabali down to Patala the netherworld to placate the Devas. There is a belief that, once a year during the Onam festival, Mahabali returns to Kerala. Pre-history of Kerala A dolmen erected by Neolithic people in Marayur A substantial portion of Kerala may have been under the sea in ancient times. Marine fossils have been found in an area near Changanacherry , thus supporting the hypothesis. They are locally known as "muniyara", derived from muni hermit or sage and ara dolmen. Phoenicians established trade with Kerala during this period. The spice trade was mainly along the water routes blue. In the last centuries BCE the coast became important to the Greeks and Romans for its spices, especially black pepper. Roman establishments in the port cities of the region, such as a temple of Augustus and barracks for garrisoned Roman soldiers, are marked in the Tabula Peutingeriana ; the only surviving map of the Roman cursus publicus. A second Chera Kingdom c. During the early part of the Kulasekara period, the southern region from Nagercoil to Thiruvalla was ruled by Ay kings , who lost their power in the 10th century, making the region a part of the Kulasekara empire. In addition, Portuguese invasions in the 15th century caused two major religion Buddhism and Jainism to disappear from the land. It is known that the Menons in the Malabar region of Kerala were originally strong believers of Jainism. After his death, in the absence of a strong central power, the state was divided into thirty small warring principalities; the most powerful of them were the kingdom of Samuthiri in the north, Venad in the south and Kochi in the middle. The Kochi ruler sued for peace with Anizham Thirunal and Malabar came under direct British rule until India became independent. However, Portuguese attacks on Arab properties in his jurisdiction provoked the Zamorin and led to conflicts between them. The Portuguese took advantage of the rivalry between the Zamorin and the King of Kochi allied with Kochi. During his reign, the Portuguese managed to dominate relations with Kochi and established a few fortresses on the Malabar Coast. Angelo Fort was built in by the Portuguese in Kannur. However, the Portuguese suffered setbacks from attacks by Zamorin forces; especially from naval attacks under the leadership Kozhikode admirals known as Kunjali Marakkars , which compelled them to seek a treaty. In , the Portuguese were defeated by the Zamorin forces in the battle at Chaliyam fort. Depiction at Padmanabhapuram Palace. The Portuguese were ousted by the Dutch East India Company , who during the conflicts between the Kozhikode and the Kochi , gained control of the trade. Namboodiripad resulted from the first elections for the new Kerala Legislative Assembly in

Chapter 3 : Educated Unemployment in India | Causes and Effects | Short Essay for kids

Educated Unemployment- A case study of Thodiyoor Panchayath 9 EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN KERALA According to Labour Bureau's "Third Annual Employment and Unemployment Survey " released on (November 29,) unemployment rate amongst illiterate youth is lower than educated youth.

If lucky, unskilled and semi-skilled workers land up in permanent jobs in the Gulf region with the help of sponsors. The unemployment scare is a sensitive topic in Kerala. While the state government assures of all possible help with steps to speed up industrialisation, the joblessness is only increasing in Kerala. Moreover, the youth is still enamoured of job prospects in the Gulf though times have changed drastically from the rosy period of 80s that witnessed mass migrations. Educated youth play choosy A vast majority of people on the live registers of the employment exchanges are educated youth who are averse to manual jobs. They prefer either a government job even if in lower grades or willing to relocate themselves to the Gulf region. As many as 5. The applicants included many professionals, postgraduates, M. Phil holders and doctoral researchers. At home, educated Malayalis want a government job. But they are ready to do even menial jobs under extreme weather outside the country. The flow to the Gulf that started in the 80s following the oil boom is still continuing. The number of expat Malayalis has been estimated by various agencies to be above 30 lakh, but a door-to-door survey conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in 1998 revealed that the actual number was 25 lakh. With the out-migration showing no sign of abating, the job market in Kerala will soon be dominated by migrant labourers from other Indian states. The demographic changes making Kerala attain a zero population growth in the next few years may also lead to further labour flow into the state. The working age population years has been witnessing a steady decline. Unemployment rate a worry in Kerala Though Kerala registered a growth of 8. According to Economic Review of Kerala, there are 2.5% But there is a reduction of 2. But the comparison with 2000 shows that unemployment rate is gradually reducing in Kerala. In 2000, according to the live register of the employment exchanges, the number of unemployed people stood at 45 lakh whereas in 2005, there has been a reduction of 5. Another interesting fact is that unemployment in Kerala is found to be much higher among women compared to men. The total number of unemployed women in Kerala stood at 25 lakh. Remittances annually contribute more than a fifth of GSDP. In 2005, the Gulf countries together had Keralite population of more than 2. In 2005, Kerala received the highest remittances of all states: Pathanamthitta and Thrissur districts have on an average one member from each household as non-resident Indian. However, a study by the Kerala State Planning Board, suggested that the state look for other reliable sources, instead of relying on remittances to finance its expenditures. According to a study done in 2005, Kerala also loses about Rs 17,000 crores every year, through the sizable population of migrant labourers in Kerala, which is a considerable amount compared to the annual state budget. Sowing entrepreneurship culture in Kerala Kerala has proposed a comprehensive Mission on Employment Generation MEGA to provide direction and oversight to self-employment programmes to be implemented with the assistance of governmental agencies and banks. The mission will support services including skill development, business planning, financial linkage, technology and infrastructure support to potential entrepreneurs. It is also envisaged to set up business incubators in all districts and technology incubators in all sectors. The scheme is provisioned to constitute state specific credit guarantee fund, seed fund, angel fund and incubation infrastructure challenge fund.

Chapter 4 : In India, unemployment rate still high - The Hindu

Educated unemployment in Kerala by B. A. Prakash, , Centre for Development Studies edition, Microform in English.

Educated Unemployment in India Causes and Effects Short Essay for kids by Sandeep Posted on Monday, May 1st, Educated unemployment Introduction In India, the educated unemployment become the biggest problem and it also faces many challenges in the life of educated people, those people are not getting the jobs for better livelihood. The educated youth faces the challenges of the unemployment and they do the hard work to get the job for better life, but after many problems, they remain unemployed. It is huge problem in our country in the today modern life and it is one of the grimmest problems of our country. Those students get the graduation from the colleges for find that their investments, but they become inefficient to get the best job for them. The people get the education but not gets the educated employment in India. It is the very dangerous problem in the country. Majority of mass-unemployment in different states The mass unemployment among the educated young men and women is very high in India. In Kerala, Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and other States, where the percentage of educated people is high, the educated people are tried hard to fight up with the problem. Since the independence, there was the high majority of the unemployment and that time people was not getting the employment easily because no any single daughter or son was educated that time and they remain unemployment. But, in the modern times, the situation took a different way. There is the number of unemployment took place, especially educated persons began to increase with alarming rapidity. Appointment of the government The government of the India has appointed the grim spectacle of mass-unemployment and a committee, after the attainment of independence in They may give the report in its startling and gravely alarming facts and figures, They prove the truth in the large percentage of the University graduates, especially in Arts, had not been provided with employment. Causes of the educated unemployment in India There is the different cause of the educated unemployment in India. Lack of knowledge of technical and vocational institution In the country, those people have not the knowledge of everything, then they will be insufficient to get the job. There are very few Engineering and Technological colleges, and the expenses for undergoing these courses are so high that an average person, belonging to the middle class, cannot afford to have his son admitted in these institutions. Different mentalities In the University education system, it is common that it has the many restrictions and it allows only that students to reach their goal, those are eligible to secure at least a high second division in their basic examinations. It is a most intensified problem of the India, which is producing mass graduates and more technical, medical and agricultural colleges should be established all over the country and Government aid and scholarships should be granted to the deserving student. Lack of cottage industries Particularly, there is the lack of cottage industries and the village boys remain unemployed, but they should be imparted training in cottage industries so that they might earn their livelihood by starting such industries in their villages. Population and migration The population and migration are also the biggest problems of the educated unemployment. There are the uncontrolled population growth and migration of foreign job seekers in the country. If the rising generation is demoralised and degenerated; if its spirit and fervour are chilled under the impact of unemployment, our country will not be able to make any substantial advance in future. I love helping Aspirants. You may join me on Facebook Related Post.

Chapter 5 : Graduate unemployment - Wikipedia

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT AT IT'S PEAK IN KERALA India is the world's second most populous country and the most populous democracy in the world. www.nxgvision.com Indian economy is the world's 10 th largest by nominal GDP.

From 1949 to 1976, China abolished the civil service examination system and established a modern schooling system based on Western models. In 1977, China adopted the American model, and this dominated the Chinese higher education system until 1999. In 1999, China made its first attempt to expand the higher education sector by establishing more than 23, after-hours part work, part study colleges, in order to make an ambitious economic growth plan possible - the so-called Great Leap Forward for Socialist Construction. After 1976, with the end of the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, China restored its higher education system and started educational reforms along with the move to a market-oriented socialist economy. From 1977 to 1999, higher education developed on the basis of numbers being controlled and limited, and quality being improved. The unduly low proportion of students in the tertiary sector brought out the negative impact on Chinese economic growth. In 1999, the Declaration of the World Conference on Higher Education organized by UNESCO [3] in Paris made the Chinese government aware that a rapid increase in the enrollment figures in higher education would be a way to respond to the needs of opening up and meeting the requirements of economic and social development. In 1999, the number is 4., with the rate of 10%. The figure in 1999 indicated almost four times as many enrollments as in 1977. This caused an increase in tuition fees and affected the quality of higher education, which in turn influenced the employment of graduates. The Asian Financial Crisis of 1997-99 influenced the economy by slowing growth and as a consequence experts submitted proposals to state organs to stimulate economic recovery. This involved increasing student numbers and intensifying the modification of education as a way of stimulating internal consumption. However, Cheng, a professor of political science states the authentic unemployment is actually 2. The lack of diversity in curricula at different levels and in different divisions of higher education determined that graduates lacked the specialty and the flexibility to respond to market demand. Moreover, before the expansion, a national job market had not yet been established. Regional disparities[edit] China has had a long history of regional disparities, and disparities between urban and rural areas. Disparities in economic development are paralleled by disparities in higher education: Such disparities in education are reflected in both quality and quantity. Measures taken by the government to solve the problem[edit] The Chinese government has taken some measures to try to solve the crisis and it hopes injecting huge investments into the economy will create jobs and relieve much of the pressure. But some experts predict that building infrastructure will only provide manual jobs for ordinary workers and will not benefit college graduates. Another measure is to boost postgraduate enrollments. Given the decline in jobs, many graduates will choose to study further and this year almost 1. Yet expanding postgraduate enrollments cannot solve the problem of graduate unemployment as it can only offer some relief or postpone the current employment pressure. Diverting graduates to rural areas is a third measure. But a vast gap exists between urban and rural areas in terms of developmental level, opportunities, and living conditions. Thus, most graduates prefer to work in cities. To encourage them to go to the countryside, the government has come up with policies such as preferential treatment when graduates after two years service apply to become government officials, or extra points are added to their scores in examinations for graduate study. But these policies are not attractive given the low salaries graduates earn in country areas. Promoting creative and vocational education has been raised as a way of providing new graduates with creative education and job skills to meet the needs of the market and to face the challenges of a changing world in the decades to come. Perhaps this approach constitutes a more fundamental strategy that will eventually solve the graduate employment problem, although the impact is likely to take many years to become apparent. The graduate unemployment crisis in China represents a wasteful investment of scarce resources. Large sums of money have consequently been invested in educating unemployed graduates which could otherwise have been invested in job-creating productive programmes. With a flood of new graduates, individuals are having a tough time finding jobs in an increasingly competitive labor market. Farlie and Kletzer estimated that being unemployed while young results in lower future earnings

by a magnitude of 8. Meanwhile, graduates have some negative expectations under the pressure of seeking jobs. Obviously, these of problems will bring more risks for employers as well. Another widespread criticism is that, since the acceleration of enrollment starting from , many schools, which were originally vocational ones, have been turned into universities. This has resulted in the number of university increasing greatly, which also means an increase in graduates with university degrees. The reason is that vocational school graduates have technical abilities which university graduates often lack. What is more, some employers only pay attention to graduates from prestigious universities, which result in the decrease of competences of normal college graduates. In order to solve this, it is said that the Chinese government is considering restoring these so-called Sanben universities to what they originally were. Responses to criticism[edit] Graduate unemployment will be more likely to promote postgraduate school education. Half of graduates would like to consider attending postgraduate schools to enhance their ability to seek expert jobs. Government interventions are designed to alleviate graduate unemployment by encouraging young job seekers to "Go west, go down to where motherland and people are in greatest need. In , the Communist Youth League recruited over 50, graduates to provide volunteer service in education, health care, agriculture, and cultural development in western provinces. As well as receiving a stipend, a State Council circular issued in promised the graduate volunteers preferential policies in civil service tests and graduate school entrance exams. Moreover, graduates had an opportunity to be self-employed as the Chinese government launched policies which were formulated to encourage college graduates to carve out their own future. United Kingdom[edit] A study in from the Higher Education Careers Services Unit has found a wide range, six months after graduation, in the proportion of graduates who are either in full-time employment or studying for an advanced degree. There is an even wider range in the proportion of graduates who are employed in such occupations as cashier or waiter. The following table shows selected data from this study. Percentage working in retail, catering, waiting, or as bar staff.

Chapter 6 : Unemployment in india - Types, Causes and Statistics

The report has observed that unemployment retards the economic development of the state and has created social unrest. This problem is more serious among the educated who are unable to utilise.

Chapter 7 : Employment Level in Kerala, unemployment rate in Kerala, Jobs in Kerala, entrepreneurs in Ke

The rate of unemployment in Kerala is disproportionately high when compared to that of other states in India or compared to the national average. It was per cent in Kerala compared to a national average of per cent. The rate of unemployment was highest in Kerala among all major states. Among.

Chapter 8 : Educated unemployment in Kerala (edition) | Open Library

At per cent, Kerala has the highest rate of unemployment among the big States in the country, says the Economic Review. It puts Kerala's unemployment rate at three times the national level.

Chapter 9 : Kerala - Wikipedia

of Kerala suggests an inverse relationship between education and female employment. Whether education is the cause of unemployment or vice versa needs investigation.