EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN KERALA

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by
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Certificate

Certified that the thesis, **Educated Unemployment In Kerala** is the record of bonafide research carried out by Sr. Alphonsa M. J. under my supervision. The thesis is worth submitting for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Economics.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Of all the severe problems Kerala encounters, the unemployment of the educated is the most critical. Though Kerala has achieved much progress with regards to the spread of education, health services, social welfare measures and infrastructural development, the state has not been able to solve the problem of unemployment to any significant extent during the last 30 years[1]. According to 43rd Round (July 1987- June '88) of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) Kerala has the highest unemployment rate of the educated (of age 15 and above) by sex and rural-urban categories among the Indian states[2]. The Employment Exchange Statistics and the results of various surveys on unemployment in the state indicate that the problem of unemployment among the educated has been assuming a grave dimension in recent years. Despite various limitations the Employment Exchange statistics show that 36.4 lakh persons were in the live register as on December, 1991, of which 64 per cent had an educational level of SSLC and above[3].

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1. Government of Kerala, (1984), Draft Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1985-86, State Planning Board, Trivandrum, p.1

2. Sarvekshana, (1992), Vol. XVi, No.2 National Sample Survey Organisation, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of India.

3. Government of Kerala, (1992), Economic Review, State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram, p.11.

1.1 Statement of the problem

The tremendous expansion in secondary and university enrolment due to the pursuit of an open-door policy in admissions, heavily subsidised free education, the intense desire on the part of the new generations for a university degree, the traditional social prestige attached to a degree, and the high income differentials that exist between the modern and traditional sectors[4] have resulted in a serious glut in the market for educated manpower. Employment opportunities in the state have not increased commensurate with the increased supply of educated manpower. Thus the imbalance between the supply of and demand for the educated resulted in general as well as structural disequilibrium in the labour market leading to unemployment and under employment of the educated in the state. The problem of unemployment among the educated cannot be considered in isolation from the problem of general unemployment. It is merely an extension of the problem of unemployment of the less educated because when a large number of educated persons compete for the limited number of jobs, the less educated are elbowed out by the more educated. It results in the devaluation of higher education leading to underemployment of the educated.

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4. For a detailed discussion on the relationship between education and employment see, Edgar D. Edward and Michael, P. Todaro, (1973), "Educational Demand and supply in the context of growing unemployment in less developed countries", World Development, Vol. 1, Nos. 3&4, p. 110.

Besides involving a huge waste of the resources invested in educational development, the wide-spread unemployment of educated persons creates numerous social problems as well. Failure to get suitable employment, despite repeated efforts, causes frustration and discontentment to the educated who form the most vocal section of the society and hence is a constant threat to the security and political stability of the state. The growing surplus of the educated unemployed reflects the defective and inadequate educational manpower planning since the success of the state planning should be judged partly, but importantly on the proper absorption and full utilization of manpower of the economy. To achieve the objective of full utilisation of human resources, attention to the problem of rapidly growing number of educated unemployed is essential. Unfortunately reliable statistics relating to the nature, extent and characteristics of the educated unemployment in the state are limited. In this context, studies throwing light on the nature, magnitude, characteristics and causes of educated unemployment in Kerala have special significance. Hence the present study is conducted with the following objectives:

1.2 Objectives of the study

1. To analyse the dynamics of the supply of and demand for educated manpower and their repercussions in the labour market.

2. To examine the nature and extent of unemployment among various educational groups and its changes over the time periods.
3. To identify the causes of high incidence of unemployment among the educated.
4. To study the socio-economic implications and incidence of educated unemployment.
5. To assess and compare the extent of unemployment among the educated by age, sex, caste,level of education, faculty, academic performance, income, occupation of the main earner in the family, and the educational level of the father.
6. To determine the duration of unemployment/job search of the educated unemployed and employed in respect of major parameters.
7. To examine the interdistrict variations in the socio-economic status of the unemployed.

1.3 Conceptual Frame work

Many economists have attempted to conceptualise the problem of unemployment and employment according to their own reasoning. Before turning to the analysis of the data on unemployment among the educated, it is proposed to elucidate a few problems of the measurement of unemployment.

The concept of unemployment

Identification of the unemployed is obviously the first step in the understanding of the problem of unemployment and in its solution. Since the line of distinction between the employed, unemployed and underemployed is rather thin for the most sections of the labour force in an underdeveloped economy, it is difficult to demarcate these statuses unmistakably or with any degree of certainty. Hence below an attempt is made to examine briefly the various definitions used to measure unemployment and present a critical evaluation of the available sources of data on unemployment in Kerala.

According to the standard terminology evolved in economically advanced countries, the labour force comprises of two components, viz. the employed, and the unemployed. The rest of the population is categorised as outside the labour force. The employed consists of all persons who work either for their own account or in the employment of others. In other words, employed includes all persons engaged in customarily remunerated activities, irrespective of age. The term unemployed refers to all persons who are (a) without work, (b) seeking work and (c) able to take up a job if offered. By seeking work is meant registering at Employment Exchange, contacting prospective employers, responding to advertisements or making similar efforts to secure work. The labour force is the sum of the employed and the unemployed.

According to many experts, the above concepts used in labour force statistics in industrial countries are not suitable for the socio-economic conditions of under developed countries like India. Certain characteristic features of under developed countries influence the nature and magnitude of unemployment rendering its measurement using the conventional concepts and definitions practically impossible. The predominance of household enterprises in agriculture, manufacturing and tertiary activities, the labour-intensive technology, the joint family system, low degree of urbanisation etc. lead to a wide spread practice of work sharing. As a consequence, under - employment, rather than open unemployment, is the more common phenomenon. Open unemployment tends to be mostly confined to the urban areas and to the educated sections of the labour force. Even among the unemployed, seeking job is not an active pursuit. Due to paucity of full time-paid employment opportunities, contacting prospective employers or responding to advertisements become a futile effort. Employment Exchanges are few and far between and, only a small proportion of the unemployed register their names with the Exchanges. Thus the standard concepts and definitions of unemployed used in industrial countries turn out to be unsuitable for the socio-economic conditions in countries like India. These conceptual difficulties have been widely recognised in the literature. For instance, Mahalanobis remarked that the

concepts of employment and unemployment as used in the advanced industrial countries are not meaningful in the case of household enterprises which constitute an overwhelming proportion of productive activities in rural areas in India and other under developed countries.

Raj Krishna[5] has given four alternative criteria for the definition of the status of unemployment viz. 1. Working time less than some normal standard (the time criterion). 2. Income or consumption less than some normal standard (the income criterion) 3. Willingness to do more work (the willingness criterion); and 4. Productivity less than some normal standard (the productivity criterion). But the evidence on the weaker sections tends to indicate lower unemployment levels on the first two counts (the time criterion and the willingness criterion) and relatively higher levels of unemployment on the other two (income criterion and productivity criterion).

K.N.Raj[6] identified various concepts of unemployment, one of which links unemployment with inadequacy of productive work[7]. Such unemployment associated mainly with households without land or

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5. Raj Krishna,(1973)," Unemployment in India", Economic & Political Weekly, Vol. 8, No.9,pp.475-484.
6. For a brief discussion on concepts of unemployment, See, K.N.Raj (1976), "Trends in Rural Unemployment in India - Analysis with reference to Conceptual and Measurement problems", Economic & Political Weekly, Special Number, pp. 1281-1291.
7. Productive work interpreted as work Contributing to income or gain of some kind.

holdings too small to absorb usefully the labour available within the family, was sought to be measured in terms of the number of days of idleness during a year (or a month) when members concerned could be regarded as available for work even if they were not actually taking it. The second concept associated rural unemployment with the labour in peasant households that could be shifted to other activities without reduction in the output of these households and it was presumed that the surplus could be estimated by using norms of work and productivity considered appropriate for the purpose.

Following the distinction between employment as a means of creating income and employment as a vehicle of income distribution, Amartya Sen laid down two concepts of unemployment,'production unemployed'and 'income unemployed.' The production unemployed are that group of population whose removal to another sector would not effect the ouput level of the sector from where they come. The income unemployed are that group of people who receive income only on condition that they work and who failed to get any work, they are, therefore, that group of people whose receipt of income is conditinal on work, unlike production employed and unemployed [8].

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8. S.K.Rao,(1973),"Measurement of Unemployment in Rural India",Ecnomic and Political Weekly, Review of Agfriculre, pp.A78-A90

Census Definition

In the 1961 census economic activity of a person was categorised broadly under worker and non worker. Persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but were out of employment and were seeking work during the reference period, who came under the category of non workers are termed as unemployed[9]. For the employed the 1961 census followed a dual reference period. The reference period for those in regular work was one week. In the case of seasonal activities, if a person had worked for at least one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season,he was treated as a worker. The 1961 census data of the unemployed has serious limitations arising from the concepts, definitions and reference period used. It adopted a very wide reference period of a working season. According to 1961 census, a person who worked on any day in the preceding 15 days of the date of enumeration was classified as a worker leading to an over-estimate of the workers. Persons without job and not seeking but available are excluded from the count of the unemployed leading to an under estimate of the unemployed. Again the term seeking was not defined in 1961 census.

1971 Census followed an approach different from 1961 census. In 1971 census, a distinction was made between

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9. Census of India, 1961, Vol.7, Kerala, Part II (B) (i) General Economic Tables.

the main activity and secondary activity. The main activity of a person was determined according to the time he spent. A worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in economically productive work by his physical or mental activity[10]. The reference period was one week before the date of enumeration in the case of regular work, and one year in the case of seasonal work. If a person had participated in any regular work on any one of the days during the week preceding the date of enumeration, such work was recorded as his main activity. In the case of seasonal work, a person's main activity was ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the work prior to the date of enumeration. If a person did not come under the categories of workers mentioned above, he was classified as a non-worker. If a non-worker was also engaged in any economic activity, obviously to the same extent as a full time worker that activity was recorded as secondary work. Thus in 1971, the total workforce comprised of (1) those who reported work as the main activity and (2) those who were involved in secondary work. Because of these changes in definitions data are not strictly comparable between 1961 and 1971 census. The main criticism about the

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10. Census of India, 1981, Series 10, Kerala, paper V of 1981, Final Total of Workers and non-workers, p. 5.

definition of work adopted in the 1971 census was that the bifurcation of the population into two broad streams of workers and non workers under main activity ignored the contribution of the marginal workers.

In the 1981 census, the unemployed are defined as those other non-workers who are not included under the other six categories of non workers, but those termed as looking for work[11]. The non-workers are those who have not worked at any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration period. Hence the unemployed denote the open unemployed as in the case of 1961 census. The main drawback of this estimate is that it covers only open unemployment and excludes all categories of under-employed. Workers in the 1981 census are categorised into two, the main workers and marginal workers. The main workers are defined as those who have worked for the major part of the year preceding the enumeration period. The marginal workers are those who have not worked for major part, but done some work any time in the reference period. The 1991 census followed the same concepts and definitions of the unemployed and workers used in the 1981 census.

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11. Census of India 1981, Series 10, Kerala Part III A & B (i) General Ecnomic Tables.

N.S.S. Definitions

A satisfactory attempt at conceptualisation of the problems of unemployment and employment was made by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in its successive rounds of the survey on unemployment and employment. The 14th and 16th rounds of the survey classified the economic status of individuals into the following three categories:

1.Gainfully employed, if they have some gainful work however nominal, on at least one day during the reference period of one week. 2. Unemployed, if they were without gainful work through out the week and reported themselves as seeking or available for work, and 3. Not in the labour force (such as students, house workers, too old, too young etc.).

As per the recommendations of the Dantwala Committee NSS adopted the concept of usual status labour force in it's 27th Round (1972-73). According to this definition, a person is classified as employed if he was working for a long period in the past and expected to continue in the furture. However, no minimum period of work was imposed to qualify a person as a worker. In the 32nd Round(1977-78) the NSS defined usual status concept of employment differently from the 27th Round. The reference period adopted in the 32nd Round was 365 days preceding the date of enumeration. In the 27th, 32nd, 38th and 43rd NSS Rounds three definitions were used to measure unemployment

based on usual status current week status and current day status.[12] Accordingly, the population of age 5 years and above were classified into the following three statuses:

1. The usual status with a reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey,2. Current week status with a reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey; and 3. The current day status with a reference period being each day of the seven days preceding the date of survey. According to usual status, a person is classified as unemployed if he was not working but was either seeking or was available for work for a relatively longer time during the reference period of 365 days. The weekly status approach classifies a person as unemployed if he has not worked for at least one hour on any day of the week but had been seeking work or had been available for work at any time during the week. The rate of unemployment according to the current week status corresponds to the unemployment measure of earlier NSS surveys. The current day status rate is the ratio of unemployed days per week (seeking or available for work) to the total labour supply per week (working plus seeking plus available days). The major drawback of NSS data on unemployment is that it will not be possible to develop a time series based upon the NSS data. Since the concepts used change between different rounds, the thus obtained data are not comparable.

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12. Sarvekshana, (1992), op.cit.

D.E.S. Definition

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics 1965 (later renamed as Department of Economics and Statistics) defined an unemployed as a person in the age group of 15-59, without any gainful employment during the reference week and either seeking or available for work[13]. An employed is defined as a person in the age group of 15-59 with any gainful employment during the reference week[14].

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) survey on Housing and Employment 1980[15] defined unemployed or employment seekers as those persons between the age of 15-60 who were not able to secure jobs even for a day during the previous year and are actively searching for jobs. The employed are defined as those persons between the age of 15-60, who worked at least for a day during the previous year. The survey classified employed persons as permanently employed and not permanently employed according to the number of days of work rendered by them.

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13. Government of Kerala, (1966), NSS Report No.5, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

14. Ibid.

15. Government of Kerala, (1982), Census of Housing and Employment 1980, DES, Trivandrum, Chapter V.

Permanently employed are those persons who had worked for more than 240 days in the reference year, while those who had worked for less than 240 days are classified as not permanently employed. The DES survey 1987[16] classified unemployed into two groups viz. chronically unemployed and under-employed. Chronically unemployed or open unemployed are defined as those who have not worked for a single day during the reference year and are available for and seeking employment. The under-employed are defined as those who have worked for at least one day during the year, but have not worked for the major part of the year (less than 183 days) and are available and seeking for more days of work. Here unemployed includes persons belonging to all age groups of population. The survey defined a person as employed if he had worked for atleast one day during the reference year.

The DES Surveys have certain drawbacks. The main drawback of the survey in 1965-66 and 1980 is the definition used to measure unemployment as it covers only open unemployment. On the other hand, the definition in 1987 survey measures open as well as

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16. Government of Kerala, (1988), Unemployment Survey 1987, DES, Trivandrum.

under-employment. But its main defect is the inclusion of persons coming under all age groups as unemployed. The estimates are also not comparable due to the lack of uniformity in definition.

Employment Exchange Statistics

Live register figures of the Employment Exchanges furnish information on the number of job-seekers on the basis of their educational qualifications. However, these data have several limitations. In the first place, since all the educated unemployed do not register themselves with the Employment Exchanges, Live Register figures are likely to understate the extent of unemployment. Another limitation is that Employment Exchanges are used not only by the unemployed, but also by persons already in employment looking for alternative or better employment opportunities and also by students who are trying to establish seniority in registration. Thus the statistics on unemployment based on Employment Exchange data are not very much reliable. Subject to these limitations these data give a fair idea of the trends in the unemployment situation in Kerala.

Thus, a review of the concepts and definitions used by different organizations concerned with the study of unemployment and employment reveal that except the NSS 27th, 32nd, 38th and 43rd Rounds and the Census estimates, the other estimates on unemployment are not comparable

either due to non uniformity of the definitions used to define unemployed or the non-uniformity of the age groups of the unemployed. However, these data are useful to indicate the broad changes in the nature, the trends and magnitude of unemployment in Kerala.

1.4 Working definitions

Labour force: Labour force consists of two components viz. the employed and the unemployed. The rest of the population is categorised as outisde the labour force.

Employed: The employed persons include all persons in the age group of 15-59 engaged in gainful employment for major part of the year.

Unemployed: The unemployed persons refer to all persons in the age group of 15-59, who are (a) without gainful employment, (b) seeking work and (c) able to take up a job if offered.

Educated unemployed: The unemployed having matriculation certificate or higher qualification are classified into the category of educated unemployed

Job search period (unemployed): Job search period refers to the interval between the date of passing the highest qualification and the date of survey.

Waiting period (employed): Waiting period refers to the interval between the date of passing the highest qualification and the date of joining employment.

1.5 **Methodology**

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Secondary data were collected from various sources like the decennial census reports, reports of the various rounds of the National Sample Surveys on employment and unemployment in Kerala, Employment Exchange data, Publications of the state Planning Board, Department of Economics and Statistics etc. The information so collected has been analysed by focussing attention on the changing trend, nature and pattern of employment and unemployment in the state of Kerala.

To make a detailed study of the magnitude, characteristics,and causes of educated unemployment primary data were collected through personal investigation with the help of detailed pre-tested structured schedules from a random sample of 400 households chosen from four towns namely Thrissur town, Chalakudy town, Aluva town and Ernakulam town spread over Thrissur and Ernakulam districts.

Selection of districts and towns

According to 1991 Census (provisional) the state had a population of 290.33 lakhs[17]. There were 36.39 lakh job seekers in the state in the live register of Employment

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17. Census of India 1991, Series-12, Kerala, Paper-2 of 1991, Provisional Population Totals,p.5.

Exchange by the end of December 1991[18]. The percentage of work seekers as a proportion to the total population in the state is found to be 12.54 by the end of 1991. Based on the proportion of work seekers to total population, the entire districts were classified into two groups - (a) the districts above the state average, their number being 5 and (b) the districts below the state average, their number being 9. From these two groups, Thrissur district (10.83) and Ernakulam district (15.23) were randomly selected. Further, Thrissur and Chalakudy towns were selected from Thrissur district and Aluva and Ernakulam towns were selected from Ernakulam district. Hundred households were selected from each of the selected towns using random sampling technique. Separate schedules were given to the educated unemployed and employed in each sample household personally and the required information were collected. The survey was conducted during October-December 1992. After having collected data, certain simple statistical tools such as averages, ratios, percentages, correlation coefficients, regression analysis, etc. have been used to examine the relationship existing among the variables considered for the purpose.

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18. Government of Kerala,(1992), Economic Review,op.cit., p.143.

1.6. Scope and Limitations of the study

The scope of the study is mainly limited to the educated unemployment in Kerala. For the purpose of primary level analysis, four urban centres spread over Thrissur and Ernakulam districts are selected. According to DES Survey (1987)[19] the proportion of open unemployed is relatively more in urban areas, while the proportion of under-employed is higher in rural areas. As the present study focuses mainly on open unemployment, the researcher has limited the primary survey only to urban areas.

The Study is subjected to the following limitations :

1. Since the study makes use of both primary and secondary data, it poses a variety of data problems. The available secondary data are either inaccurate or insufficient to establish the problem under consideration. Several data gaps have crept into the scene making the analysis difficult. But in the absence of a satisfactory alternative reliance has been made on the available data for the purpose of the study.
2. Data pertaining to educated unemployed is not available in the 1991 census report as it is not yet published. The change in concept and definitions from one census to another renders the study of trend over time very difficult.

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19. Government of Kerala, (1987), Report of the Survey on Unemployment in Kerala, Department of Economics and Statistics,Trivandraum, P.16

3. Regarding the collection of primary data, the only facts and details that have been expressed and revealed by the respondents are considered and their accuracy in certain cases are doubtful. This is particularly true in the case of information regarding income. The respondents were really reluctant to reveal their income and the sources of income.

4. Wherever possible, we have compared the findings of our study with those of various authors in various studies conducted in other States. These studies have been conducted at different time Periods and comparability to that extent is limited.

5. We have collected information on a large number of socio-economic variables like the attitude of the unemployed,thier preference for job, location, salary expectations etc.. informations obtained on these aspects is based on their own perception. It is not based on quantitative data.

1.7 Scheme of the Study

The present study is arranged in nine chapters. The study commences with an introductory chapter in which a brief outline of the problem, a review relating to the problem, the objectives, methodology and limitations of the study are given. Chapter II gives a detailed review of literature on educated unemployment. In chapter III an

attempt is made to provide a critical evaluation of the development of school education with special reference to secondary schools, and higher education in Kerala from the perspective of manpower supply.

Chapter IV provides a brief review of the recent trends in the employment structure of the educated in the state of Kerala since 1961 by industry, occupation and education.

Chapter V examines the structure of educated unemployment in the State since the formation of Kerala State.

Chapter VI presents a detailed analysis of the unemployed labour force by focussing attention on the nature, magnitude and duration of unemployment, in respect of their family income, occupation of the main earner in the family, caste, educational level of the father, age, sex, level of education, academic performance etc.

Chapter VII deals with the analysis of the unemployment experiences of the educated unemployed and employed labour force with respect to job search period and waiting period to the first job after completion of thier highest level of education in respect of different socio-economic parameters.

A regional variation in incidence of unemployment is examined in chapter VIII.

The discussion is summarised and the findings which emerged are presented in the concluding chapter.

CHAPTER II

EDUCATION AND LABOUR MARKET BEHAVIOUR: A REVIEW OF THEORETICAL MODELS AND EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE

CHAPTER 11

Education and Labour Market Behaviour : A review of theoretical models and empirical evidence.

In this chapter an attempt is made to review a few related approaches to educated unemployment. The problem of educated unemployment in developing economies leads us to suppose that there is a close relationship between education and unemployment which could be studied within the overall frame - work of the relationship between education and employment. The researchers both in Education and Economics have devoted their attention for examining this relationship. However, they differ in their points of view.

In under developed economies people invest a portion of their income in education with the expectation of earning something in future through employment. This implies that education is closely related to the economy specially in a less developed country. The demand for and supply of education is highly influenced by the growth of the economy. The nature and extent of demand for higher education is directly related to the nature and extent of employment opportunity which again depends on the nature and extent of the growth of the economy. The relationship

between education and employment is established through labour market which has a mediating role influencing educational choices and employment prospects. During periods of unemployment individuals show strong preferences for those courses which offer better employment prospects. Hence an important question arises as to how does the labour market, respond to education ? Several theories have been developed to explain the relationship between education and labour market.Some of the important theories are briefly reviewed below.

2.1 THEORETICAL MODELS

The Classical theory

The Classical Theory is based on three fundamental assumptions. (1) existence of free economy, where the factors of production work automatically (2) labourers are homogeneous in nature whereby they are substitutable and (3) wages given to the labourers are flexible in nature. According to the classical economists, employment is the general rule and unemployment, an exception. Unemployment is a temporary aberration and the demand and supply forces will bring back the labour market to a state of equilibrium. Therefore, unemployment cannot exist in the long run. Wage rates are the equilibrating mechanisms between demand for and supply of labour.

The Keynesian Theory

According to Keynes unemployment arises due to deficiency in effective demand. Keynes argued that the problem of unemployment could not be solved merely by bringing down wages as the decrease in level of wages would transfer income from the working class to the hands of the capitalist who have a higher marginal propensity to save. The redistribution of income in favour of the saving class would bring down aggregate demand leading to increase in unemployment.

The Neo-classical theory

The neo-classical economists attacked the classical assumptions of homogeneity of labour units by saying that labour units vary in skill, knowledge, ability, willingness, health etc. and thereby in their potential and realised productivity. Wage which is equal to the value of the marginal physical productivity of the labourer also differs from person to person according to the quality they possess. Based on the two assumptions, ie., competitive equilibrium and marginal productivity (heterogeneity of the labourer) the neo-classicals have defined the relationship of education with employment through labour market. The most popular model which is adopted by the neo-classicals,

to explain education, employment and earning differentials is called The Human Capital Theory[1]

The Human Capital Theory

The Human Capital Theory is based on three distinct assumptions, namely (1) existence of competitive market economy (2) wages of labourers are flexible in nature and (3) the technique of production used in the production process is flexible so that the demand for labour can be substituted by capital. Similarly the less skilled labour can be substituted by highly skilled labour. Human capital theorists argued that individuals differ in terms of types and levels of skill they possess. According to them differential skills are directly related to the differential levels of education attained by the individuals and the levels of education attained by an individual depend on, among other things, the amounts he invested in education which in turn determines the level of productivity. The employer pays higher wages to the high productive employees who are highly educated than the less productive employees or the less educated. They further argued that individual's choice of investment in various

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1. For a brief discussion on the Human Capital Theory, see "Schultz, T.W. (1961). "Investment in Human Capital" American Economic Review, Vol. 5, pp. 1-17.

levels and types of education determines his chances of employment in the labour market. The intervening variable between education and job is the skills developed through educational system. Hence unemployment can be traced to the lack of skill possessed by an individual due to lack of education required for the labour market, ie., the less educated an individual is, the less is his chances of getting better employment and earning.

The Filter Theory

Arrow developed a theory called the Filter Theory[2] in 1973 as an alternative to the human capital theory, de-emphasising the skill development role of education. He argued that education does not impart the skill and knowledge, but it helps the employees to identify the potential ability of workers. Spence in 1973 has developed a similar theory but with a different name called Signaling or Screening Theory[3]. He opined that while selecting the employees education is used by the employers as a screening device. In the selection process of the employees, the employers are interested in selecting people with more potential ability. Degree or diploma possessed

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2. Arrow, M.J., (1973), "Higher Education as Filter", Journal of Public Economics, Vol. 2, pp. 193-216.

3. Spence, M., (1973), Job Market Signalling", Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. 87, pp.355-374.

by an individual serves as a proxy signal for potential ability and productivity. Hence education through its signaling or screening process avoids the possibility of misallocation of talented individuals and thereby distortions in the labour market. The employers rely on diploma or educational credential as a screening device not only because it is cheaper than any other device but also because it is one of the easiest ways of identifying potential talents. Hence employers encourage people to go for higher education.

As to the employees, they too are interested to go for higher levels of education with the expectation that their talents will be identified through higher levels of education and they will be given wages commensurate with their potential abilities. Therefore there will be continuing demand for education from the domain of individuals. Thus demand for higher levels of education will continue to accelerate even though education does nothing in augmenting the productivity of individuals because the employers use the educational achievements of the employees as a filtering method while selecting them for employment.

Bumping Model and Job Ladder Model

Focusing on the influence of unemployment in the labour market process, Fields, in 1974, developed a model

called Bumping Model[4] and Bhagawati and Srinivasan developed the Job Ladder Model[5] in 1977. According to these models, during periods of excess supply in the labour market, employers follow a policy of preferential hiring practice based on educational qualifications. Accordingly people with higher levels of education are employed first. When the number of higher educated individuals exceeds the number of jobs corresponding to their qualifications, they spill over to the next best jobs, bumping out the less educated. Eventually those who are on the lowest rung of the ladder of education and jobs will be bumped out of the labour market. This process distorts the existing education-employment relations leading to chronic underemployment of the educated and unemployment of the less educated in the long run.

Job Competition Model

In contrast to the bumping model,the Job Competition model[6] hypothesise that supply factors do not play a very significant role in determining jobs and earnings of an

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4. Fields, G.S., (1974), "Private Demand for Education in Relation to Labour Market Conditions in Less Developed Countries", The Economic Journal, Vol.84, pp.906-920.

5. Bhagawati, J.N. and Srinivasan, T.N., (1977), "Education in a Job-Ladder Model and Fairness-in-Hiring Rule", Journal of Public Economics, Vol.7, pp. 1-22.

6. Thurow, L.C.,(1972),"Education and Economic Inequality", Public Interest, Summer; Thurow, L.C.,(1974), "Measuring Economic Benefits of Education", in Gorwon, M.S. (ed). Higher Education and Labour Market, Mc Graw Hill, New York.

individual. Thurow believed that earnings are associated with jobs than with the qualification of the individuals who fill the jobs. Earnings are determined depending on the nature and types of jobs. According to this model persons with differential levels of education may earn the same, provided they are in the same job. Thurow argued that labour skills in their finite form do not exist in the labour market. Aiming at profit maximisation, employers are interested in reducing the training cost of their prospective employees. Therefore the employers prefer those who can be trained easily at cheaper costs. But in a complex market situation the employers do not have any reliable mechanism to assess the exact training costs of each individual. Hence they depend on the background characteristics in selecting the prospective employees. Education is used as one of the background characteristics and a proxy variable for hiring prospective employees. The basic assumption is that the better educated pick up skills rather quickly and therefore, their training cost will be less. In this sense, education is important for the purpose of job entry.

2.2 Empirical evidences based on Indian data analysis

Studies relating to the problem of educated unemployment in Kerala are limited. However, a number of

studies on this problem have already been made in India in recent years. A brief review of the studies is attempted in this section.

A study group was set up in 1955 to examine the problem of unemployment of the educated in India. The group estimated that unemployment of the educated was around 0.5 to 0.6 million. DGE & T(1958)[7] conducted the first survey on unemployment of university graduates and the study was based on the information collected from the records of 151 employment exchanges, and the total sample size was nearly 2500 graduates. The study found that 84 per cent of the graduates seeking employment was from Arts, Science and Commerce faculties and Arts graduates constituted the largest share (48%). The study also showed that most of the registrants were third divisioners and more than three fourth of them were fresh graduates. DGE & T (1964)[8] undertook a case study of employment and unemployment of the matriculates, based on a sample of matriculates passed in 1954, who did not pursue higher education, from schools in Bombay in Maharashtra, Burdwan in West Bengal, Ludhiana in Punjab and Trichur in Kerala. The study revealed that the incidence of unemployment is the highest in Trichur (20%) and that unemployment is higher among females in all

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7. DGE & T. Directorate General of Employment and Training, (1958), Pattern of graduate Employment, New Delhi, Ministry of Labour.

8. DGE & T. Directorate General of Employment and Training, (1964), Employment of Matriculates: A case study, New Delhi, Ministry of Labour.

regions except Ludhiana.IAMR (1965)[9] by applying the multipliers to employment exchange data estimated that the number of educated unemployed has increased from 0.4 million in 1950 to 0.5 million in 1956 and 0.9 million in 1961. The first comprehensive analytical study on unemployment of the educated in India was made by Mark Blaug et al.(1969)[10]. Making use of the available information from Census, N.S.S.S., DGE & T and other studies they estimated the extent of educated unemployment and probed into the reasons for unemployment of the educated in India. According to them, supply factors, ie, overexpansion of the educational system are mainly responsible for widespread unemployment of the educated. The causes of graduate unemployment in India run deep into the functioning of Indian labour markets, the hiring practices of the government, the institutions of joint family and the attitudes of the educated Indians towards manual labour. The study on the problem of unemployment in the selected urban and rural areas of Bengal (Planning Commission,1973)[11] was based on a sample survey of 5782

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9. IAMR. Institute of Applied Manpower Research, (1965), Nature and Dimensions of Educated Unemployment in India, New Delhi, IAMR (Mimeo)

10. Mark Blang, Richard Layard and Maureen Woodhall, (1969), The causes of graduate Unemployment in India, Allen Jane, The Penguin Press, London.

11. Planning Commission,(1973), Report of the Committee on Unemployment, New Delhi, Planning Commission.

households. The study showed that sub-urban and peripheral urban areas have a smaller incidence of unemployment than that of metropolitan areas. An attempt was made by K. Puttaswamaiah[12] (1977) to examine the nature and extent of educated unemployment in India. His study deals not only with the magnitude of the problem of educated unemployment, but also with other aspects of unemployment, viz., agricultural and industrial unemployment. According to him, the main solution to the problem of educated unemployment lies in proper manpower planning for the country as a whole. He also suggests re-orientation and the regulation of the present education system, and more rapid industrialisation, particularly employment promotion in small-scale industries, as the best solution to the problem.

J.P.Saxena[13] (1979) conducted a study on the problem of educated unemployment in India. He opines that the growing imbalance between the development of general and vocational or professional type of education manifested in huge output of matriculates and graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce, far in excess of demand, has created the

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12. Puttaswamaiah, K.,(1977), Unemployment in India: Policy for Manpower, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.

13. J.P. Saxena, (1979), Educated Unemployment in India, Problems and Suggestions, Commercial Publications Bureau, New Delhi.

problem of educated unemployment. The explanation for the growing number of educated unemployed in the country lies partly in the erroneous system of education which is book-centred, neither providing 'academic excellence' nor professional skills or capabilities. An attempt was made by T.N. Dhar[14] (1979) to study the problem of graduate unemployment in India and to examine the implications of the social and political framework within which manpower and educational planning is taking place. It is a critical approach to manpower planning whose limitations are seen to arise not so much from conceptual limitations, but from the practical difficulties of operationalization.

A modest attempt was made by A.K.Bhattacharya[15] (1982) in his study to examine the extent of educated unemployment in India. He suggests that the problem of unemployment among the educated could be solved only by proper manpower planning at all levels in the economy. The education system, specially at secondary and higher secondary levels, should be re-oriented to give it a technical basis for meeting the needs of a developing economy. Bose et al.[16] (1983) conducted a

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14. Dhar, T.N., (1979), The Politics of Manpower Planning, Graduate unemployment and the Planning of Higher Educa-tion in India, Minerva, Calcutta.

15. A.K.Bhattacharya, (1982), The Problem of Educated Unemployment in India, Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut.

16. Bose, P.K., B.C.Sanyal and S.P.Mukerjee , (1983), Graduate Employment and Higher Education in West Bengal, Paris,International Institute for Educational Planning.

comprehensive study to ascertain the pattern of employment and unemployment of the graduates in West Bengal, based on primary data collected from four sources namely (a) 1928 students, (b) 1345 employed graduates (c) 480 unemployed graduates and (d) 32 employees. The study revealed that incidence of unemployment is maximum on Arts graduates followed by Science and Commerce graduates and the least for the professional graduates. The waiting period for the first regular job is found to be more than two years, and it is found to be longer for females than males.

The study made by Panchamukhi[17] (1984) was based on information collected from employed and unemployed graduates of Bombay and Karnataka Universities, employers and employment exchanges. The study showed that incidence of unemployment is more in rural areas than in metropolitan areas; long waiting for jobs or actual unemployment is voluntary in the metropolitan city of Bombay. In the case of general stream of Arts, Science and Commerce graduates and in rural areas unemployment was mostly involuntary. The study also revealed that overqualified employees constitute a larger percentage of graduates from Arts, Science and Commerce faculties leading to increasing demand for higher education and resulting in 'bumping out' process and

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17. Panchamuki, P.R.,(1984), Graduates and Job Market: A Quantitative Study in India, Paris, IIEP (Mimeo)

shifting the incidence of unemployment to the relatively less privileged families. The study shows a positive association between rates of unemployment and levels of family income.

International Institute of Educational Planning[18] (1984) conducted a comparative study of low caste and high caste graduates in terms of their academic performance, employment prospects and incidence of unemployment in Marathwada based on a sample of 1054 graduates consisting of 494 graduates from weaker sections and 560 graduates from high castes who passed out the Marathwada University in the years 1977, 1978 and 1979. The study showed that the proportion of unemployment is the highest in the case of low caste graduates and post graduates in the faculty of Arts, followed by Science and Commerce. In the faculties of Law and Education proportion of unemployment is larger among the low castes than among the high castes. On the contrary in the field of medicine, proportion of unemployment is more among the high castes and less among the low caste medical graduates.

A comprehensive analytical study on unemployment of the graduates in India, based on both primary and secondary data was made by J.L.Azad (1991)[19]. Using stratified

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18. International Institute for Educational Planning (1984), Post-graduate Employment Experience of Weaker Castes, Marathwada Region, India, Paris, IIEP (Mimeo).

19. J.L. Azad, (1991), Graduate Unemployment in India, Association of Indian Universities, AIU House,16,Kotla Marg.

random sampling technique, a sample of three thousand graduates were selected from the disciplines of Arts, Science, Commerce and Law, one thousand graduates each from the University of Gujarat, U.P. and Maharashtra. The study found that incidence of unemployment is maximum among the Arts graduates and minimum among graduates in Education. Again, the rate of unemployment among the highly educated is relatively lower than the less educated personnels and this rate is higher among the personnels with low grade achievement in the examinations and vice versa.

An attempt was made by K.V. Iyer[20] (1967) to provide a quantitative assessment of unemployment among the educated with qualifications of matriculation and above, based on Employment Exchange data.

The paper prepared by the Manpower Directorate of the Ministry of Home Affairs[21] (1967), reviews the available information regarding unemployment among educated persons and their prospects during the IVth plan period. The study is an elaborate one covering the unemployed engineers and has also made certain suggestions, to tackle the problem of unemployment. J.P. Naik[22] (1969), after examining the gravity of the problem of educated unemployment,

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20. Iyer, K.V., (1967), "More men for fewer jobs", Yojana, Vol.XI, No.17, pp. 13-14 & 24.

21. Manpower Directorate of the Ministry of Home Affairs, (1968), "Educated Unemployment", Manpower Journal, Vol. IV, No.1, pp. 75-110.

22. Naik,J.P., (1969), "The Problem", Seminar, Vol.120, pp. 10-12.

made a few suggestions for solving the problem, such as vocationalisation of the secondary stage of school education and channellisation of secondary school leavers to jobs in various walks of life, so that pressures on higher education would be reduced. An attempt was made by J.Dholakia[23] (1970) to examine the important features of the unemployment situation in Gujarat. It gave a tentative estimate of the likely supply of graduates from the Gujarat University during 1969-70 to 1973-74 and discussed the policy implications of the gap between supply and demand for the educated in Gujarat. The paper prepared by A.D. King[24] (1970) covered career aspirations, job preferences, salary expectations, plans on graduation etc., of 88 per cent sample of student engineers graduated from one of the IITs in 1970. It raised a number of issues of relevance to manpower planners and policy makers in higher education. Warren F.IIchman and Trilok N. Dhar[25] (1970) dealt with the causes of student discontent and growing indiscipline among

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23. Dholakia,J.,(1970), "Some aspects of Unemployment among the educated in Gujarat", Artha Vikas Vol.6, No.2,pp.79-87.

24. King, A.D.,(1970),"The IIT Graduates : 1970 : Aspirations, expectations and ambitions", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. V, Special Number, pp. 1259-1266.

25. Warren F. IIchman & Trilok N. Dhar, (1970), "Student Discontent and Educated unemployment", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. V, Special No. pp. 1259-1266.

the youths; according to the authors the malaise was mainly due to educated unemployment. The authors felt that in the field of higher education, Indians were experiencing a state of hyper-educational inflation and suggested that the inflation could be decreased only by expanding by the government, of employment opportunities for the educated.
Enno W. Hommes and Nivedita Trivedi[26] examined the extent of unemployment among graduates, the procedures and influence patterns pervalent in recruitment and the social setting which makes unemployment impinge with quite differing magnitudes on the different caste and class strata. They based their analysis on a sample study of graduates from local colleges of Bulsar in South Gujarat.
In his article "Challenge of unemployment to the educational system", D.P. Nayar[27] (1971) discussed the various causes of educated unemployment in India and suggested remedies including manpower planning at National, State and Local level, change in the present policy of drift in the expansion of education system and greater emphasis on quality in general education.

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26. Enno W. Hommes & Nivedita Trivedi,(1971), "The Market for Graduates - A Field Report", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. VI, No.50, pp. 2486-2491.

27. Nayar, D.P., (1971), "Challenge of Unemployment to educational System", Education Quarterly, Vol.XXII, No.4, pp. 2486-2491.

Edgar O.Edwards and Michael P.Todaro[28] (1973) made an attempt to analyse educational demand and supply in the context of growing unemployment in less developed countries. Various reasons for the rapid increase in private demand for higher education and the burning problem of educated unemployment have been discussed in detail and some policy considerations for governments to solve the problem have been suggested. An attempt was made by G.D. Sharma and M.D. Apte[29] (1976) to examine the pattern and incidence of unemployment among the educated by faculty and by region. Two aspects of unemployment, (1) the problem at present; and (2) the problem in perspective, covering the period upto 1985-86, are examined in two parts. Bright Singh[30] (1977) made an attempt to estimate the extent of educated unemployment in Tamil Nadu. His study revealed that unemployment among educated classes in TamilNadu has been increasing rapidly. Projections made by him indicated that the problem is likely to become more serious in the years to come.

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28. Edgar O. Edwards & Michael P. Todaro, (1973), "Educational Demand and supply in the context of growing Unemployment in Less Developed Countries", World Development, Vol. 1, Nos. 3 & 4, pp. 107-117.

29. Sharma,G.D. and M.D. Apte,(1976),"Graduate unemployment in India", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 11, No.25, pp. 915-25.

30. Dr.D. Bright Singh,(1977), "Educated Unemployment in Tamil Nadu, A Forecast", Southern Economic Review, Vol. VI, No.1, pp. 1-17.

Studies in Kerala

Even though several studies have been made on the problem of educated unemployment in India, studies made in Kerala on the problem are very limited. A study worth mentioning is that conducted by the Centre for Development Studies (1975)[31] based on a sample survey of the educated unemployed (matriculates and above) registered with Employment Exchanges in two districts of Kerala, Trivandrum and Calicut. The study examined the socio-economic characteristics, educational attainment and duration of unemployment of the educated unemployed registrants and it revealed that waiting periods are inversely related to levels of education and family income.

A study was conducted by Manpower Division of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics[32] during 1978-79, on the characteristics of the unemployed post-graduates in the state. The study covered post-graduates in the disciplines of Arts, Science and Commerce in all the then eleven districts of the state registered with employment exchanges. Various factors responsible for the growing unemployment among the post-graduates and suggestions to solve the problem are also discussed.

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31. Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, (1975), Poverty, Unemployment and Development Policy: a case study of selected issues with reference to Kerala, United Nations, New York.

32. Government of Kerala, Man Power Division, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum, "A Study on the Characteristics of Unemployed Post-graduates in Kerala", (in Manpower Studies, Vol. III, pp. 81-96).

P.R.Gopinathan Nair[33] (1981) has examined the role that education in Kerala has played in bringing about changes in employment, work participation rates and occupational mobility. The nature and extent of the problem of educated unemployment is also examined in brief. The author states that the low income groups of the society are relatively less educated and the average waiting period for them in the state's employment market is extremely long.

P.R.G. Nair and Joseph Thomas[34] (1983) have examined the paradox of the market for the educated. The authors have attempted to explain the dynamics of the behaviour of the labour market for the educated within the frame-work of the 'Job Competition Model' based on the hypothesis that the growing magnitude of unemployment among the educated is itself the major factor that leads to a rising demand for higher education. B.A. Prakash[35] (1988) has examined the characteristics , magnitude and causes of educated unemployment in the state.

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33. P.R. Gopinathan Nair,(1981), Primary Education, Population Growth and Socio-Economic Change, Allied Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi, pp. 123-162.

34. P.R.G. Nair and Joseph Thomas,(1983), "Paradox of the Market for the Educated", Paper No.2.1 Society for the Study of Regional Disparities, Fourth Annual Conference on "Education and Regional Development", L.N. Mishra Institute of Economic Development and Change, Patna.

35. B.A.Prakash, (1988),"Educated Unemployment in Kerala: Some Observations based on A Field Study", Working paper No.224, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.

The study was based on a sample survey of the job seekers in the live register of the Divisional Employment Exchange in Trivandrum. His study was confined to the category of educated unemployed persons having general education from matriculation to graduate level as this category constitutes the largest share of educated unemployed. He has also made certain suggestions to solve the problem of educated unemployment in the state.

A comprehensive study on the educated unemployed in Kerala was made by Chandan Mukherjee and T.M.Thomas Isaac [36] (1991) based on a sample survey of 4000 educated registrants of the various Employment Exchanges of the Kerala State. The major observations of the study are : (1) Education that raises the job expectations and the reserve status of jobs results in withdrawal of the educated from many of the traditional manual occupations.It could give raise to a paradox of labour scarcity in selective sectors despite severe macro unemployment. (2) The limited job opportunities for the preferred status tend to prolong the waiting period of educated job seekers and thereby increase their stock. (3) As a survival strategy many among the educated unemployed are forced to seek employment in the

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36. Chandan Mukherjee and T.M.THOMAS ISAAC,(1991), Study of Educated unemployed in Kerala, Report of the Sample Survey of Registrants of Employment exchange, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.

informal sectors,which are low paying and do not guarantee any security of tenure,but are nearer to their perceived reserve job status.(4) Strong gender differences in job expectations, waiting period and employment persists among educated unemployed.(6) Given socio-economic level and gender, higher educational qualification raises the probability of getting employment, even if non-commensurate to the qualification. It would help the unemployed to overcome socio-economic and gender handicaps.

The above mentioned studies are unanimous in their view that growth of the higher education system in the country in general has not at all been in conformity with its manpower requirements and that our planners have seldom attempted to bring the two processes into balance.

CHAPTER III

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGING MANPOWER SUPPLY IN KERALA

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In this chapter an attempt is made to provide a critical evaluation of the development of education with reference to secondary school and higher education in Kerala since the formation of the state in 1956, from the perspective of manpower supply.

3.1. Growth of School Education

Kerala has to her credit a long and remarkable history of educational development both in public and private sector. She has marched ahead of other states in the field of education and her achievement is reflected in the high percentage of literacy and the large proportion of children of the various age groups, attending educational institutions.[1] The literacy rate of Kerala according to 1991 census stood at 89.81 per cent[2] as against 52.19 per cent[3] at the All-India level. The process of rapid

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1. Government of Kerala, Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), A Dimensional Approach, The State Planning Board, Trivandrum, p. 60.

2. Census of India 1991, Series-12 Kerala paper-3 of 1991, Final Population Totals, p.11.

3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals: Brief Analysis of Primary Census Abstract, p. 51.

educational growth on a massive scale began in Kerala first in Travancore, then in Cochin, and very recently in Malabar. The emphasis given to the strengthening and development of Primary Education resulted in the higher rates of enrolment at the Primary stage and higher rates of retention within the system, compared to other parts of the country. The wastage of human and material resources caused by drop-outs is also the lowest in Kerala. Since the drop-out rates from the first three classes are very low in Kerala, the average level of educational attainment of even pupils who do not complete elementary education is also found to be significantly higher in the state than in other parts of the country.[4] Outstanding progress has been achieved in Kerala in the matter of enrolment of students at the primary as well as at the secondary stages of school education since the formation of Kerala state as is evident from Table 3.1.

It may be seen from Table 3.1 that the enrolment in Primary schools rose rapidly from 24.9 lakhs in 1956-57 to 43.5 lakhs in 1991-92 indicating a rise of enrolment by about 75 per cent within a period of about Three and a half decades. At the same time enrolment in secondary schools went up from 2.2 lakhs in 1956-57 to 15.6 lakhs in 1991-92,

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4. P.R. Gopinathan Nair,(1980),Primary Education, population Growth and Socio-Economic Change,Allied Publishers, New Delhi, p. 180.

Table 3.1. Growth of enrolments in different Stages of School education: Kerala, 1956-57 to 1991-92.

(in lakh)

Year	Primary Schools		Secondary Schools		Total	
	No.	Index of growth	No.	Index of growth	No.	Index of growth
1956-57	24.9	100.0	2.2	100.0	27.1	100.0
1961-62	30.4	122.1	4.2	190.9	34.6	127.7
1966-67	36.9	148.2	6.4	290.9	43.3	159.8
1971-72	42.3	169.9	7.5	340.9	49.8	183.8
1976-77	43.5	174.7	10.0	454.5	53.5	197.4
1981-82	43.3	173.9	13.2	600.0	56.5	208.5
1986-87	43.8	175.9	13.4	609.1	57.2	211.1
1991-92	43.5	174.7	15.6	709.1	59.1	218.1

Source: 1. Government of Kerala, (1975), Statistical Hand book of Kerala, Bureau of Economics and statistics, Trivandrum.

2. Government of Kerala, (1983, 1989 & 1992). Economic Review, State Planning Board, Trivandrum.

registering a seven-fold increase over the same period. The total enrolment in schools during this period increased by 118 per cent, ie., from 27.1 lakhs to 59.1 lakhs. The higher rate of enrolment in Secondary schools can be attributed to low drop-out rates at the lower primary and upper primary stages and also to the growing private demand for higher education for which S.S.L.C. is the minimum prescribed qualification. It also reflects the increasing

intensity in the desire of the modern youth to enter into the organised employment sector which required S.S.L.C. as the minimum qualification. The tremendous rate of increase in enrolment in secondary stage also indicates the rapid expansion of educational facilities provided in the state, especially at the secondary stage, as is reflected from the growing number of high schools in recent years (See Table 3.2). There were only 763 secondary schools in the state in 1956-57, with an enrolment of 217 thousand students. The number of high schools mounted to 2.5 thousand in 1991-92 registering three-fold increase, while enrolment went up to 1557.5 thousand recording seven-fold increase during the same period.[5] No close relationship is seen between the growth rates in the number of high schools and enrolment which indicates the unplanned and haphazard expansion in the secondary stage of school education (See Table 3.2). It is observed that when the number of secondary schools increased at an annual compound growth rate of 6.6 per cent during 1961-62 to 1966-67 as against four per cent during 1956-57 to 1961-62, the enrolment at this stage declined

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5.In view of the necessity for providing schooling facilities in the educationally backward areas, government accorded sanction for opening 226 schools in 1982-83. Among them High schools alone accounted for 112. See Government of Kerala, (1983), Economic Review, Op. cit., p.116.

Table 3.2. Growth in the Number of Secondary Schools and Enrolment: Kerala, 1956-57 to 1991-92.

(in thousand)

Year	Secondary Schools		Enrolment		CGR	
	No.	Index	No.	Index	No. of Schools	enro-lment
1956-57	0.8	100.0	216.7	100.0	-	-
1961-62	0.9	112.5	416.4	192.2	4.0	14.0
1966-67	1.3	162.5	640.0	295.3	6.6	9.0
1971-72	1.4	175.0	750.2	346.2	1.8	3.2
1976-77	1.7	212.5	1003.7	463.2	3.6	6.0
1981-82	2.1	262.5	1317.5	608.0	4.3	5.6
1986-87	2.4	300.0	1340.8	618.7	2.7	0.4
1991-92	2.5	312.5	1557.5	718.7	0.8	4.2

CGR - Annual average compound growth rate

Source: 1. Government of Kerala, (1975), Statistical Hand Book of Kerala, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

2. Government of Kerala, (1983 & 1992), Economic Review, State Planning Board, Trivandrum.

3. Government of Kerala, (1988), Fact Book on Manpower Kerala, Department of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

at an annual compound growth rate of nine per cent as against 14 per cent during 1956-57 to 1961-62. It is significant to note that, the rate of enrolment was much higher during 1971-72 to 1976-77 (6%) than that in the number of schools (3.6%). But the rate of enrolment was seen to be much lower during 1981-82 to 1986-87 (0.4%) than that in the number of schools (2.7%). This may be due to

the policy followed by the Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83) to give more emphasis on qualitative improvement, vocationalisation and to restrain expansion with the objective of making secondary education employment-oriented and directly useful for the students.[6]

3.2. Growth of Higher Education

The rapid growth in secondary education had its serious repercussion on higher education. Since secondary education is not diversified and also not vocation based, the products of secondary schools have been facing grave difficulties in finding suitable employment in the labour market. The growing unemployment among secondary school leavers induced parents to send their boys to colleges "just to keep them busy" and the rising age of marriage brought many girls to colleges in an attempt to utilise pleasantly the period of waiting to be married.[7] Admission to a college is thus a drift for some and a way of improving prospects of employ-ment for many students, resulting in greater pressure of numbers in colleges. As pointed out by University Education Commission (1966), the colleges and Universities are consi dered by many as 'waiting rooms' till jobs are obtained.

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6. Planning Commission's Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, A Summary, State Planning Board, Trivandrum, p.63.

7 J.P. Naik, (1965), Educational Planning in India, Allied Publishers, Bombay, pp. 18-19.

There has been an unplanned and rapid expansion of higher education during the first four Plans.[8] At the formation of Kerala State there were only 32 Arts and Science Colleges in the State with an enrolment of 26,402 students. The increase in intake of students in Arts and Science Colleges has been fairly high (more than six-fold during the past three and a half decades). The colleges increased at an annual average compound growth rate of 8.0 per cent during 1956-57 to 1961-62, but declined to 2.1 per cent during 1971-72 to 1976-77. However, after 1976, we find that the rate of growth of enrolment was much higher than that in the number of colleges, a phenomenon largely due to the introduction of the shift system after 1977. It is significant to note that the number of Arts and Science Colleges rose rapidly from 32 in 1956-57 to 173 in 1991-92, recording five-fold increase. Of the total 173 colleges, 53 were started in the Third Plan Period alone. The enrolment reached the level of 2.7 lakhs in 1981-82 and declined to 1.6 lakhs in 1991-92. The growth of colleges and enrolment during 1956-57 to 1991-92 is depicted in Table 3.3.

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8. Planning Commission's Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, A Summary, Op. cit., p.64.

Table 3.3. Growth in the Number of Arts and Science Colleges and Enrolment: Kerala, 1956-57 to 1991-92.

Year	Colleges		Enrolment		CGR	
	No.	Index	No.	Index	No. of Colleges	enrol-ment
1956-57	32	100.0	26402	100.0	-	-
1961-62	47	146.9	41739	158.1	8.0	9.6
1966-67	100	312.5	112485	426.0	16.3	21.9
1971-72	117	365.6	159216	603.0	3.2	7.2
1976-77	130	406.3	176132	667.1	2.1	2.8
1981-82	172	537.5	269207	1019.6	5.8	8.4
1986-87	172	537.5	139480	528.3	0.0	3.1
1991-92	173	540.6	162334	614.9	0.1	2.7

Source:
1. Government of Kerala, (1964, 1965 & 1979),Statistical Hand Book of Kerala, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.
2. J. Rajasekharan Nair, (1982), A Statistical Portrait of Kerala University, Lily Publishers, Lily Dale, Mettukada.
3. Government of Kerala, (1980 & 1988),Statistics for Planning, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.
4. Government of Kerala, (1983, 1989 & 1992) , Economic Review, Op cit.

Unlike at the secondary stage of school education, in higher education, the rates of increase in the number of colleges and enrolment are seen to be closely related. The enrolment of students increased at an annual average compound growth rate of 21.9 per cent during 1956-57 to

1966-67 and declined to 2.8 per cent during the seventies (1971-72 to 1976-77) partly due to the regulation of enrolment and partly due to the adoption of a new pattern of higher secondary education.[9]

The introduction of liberal 'open door policy' in higher education resulted in the expansion of educational output at all levels in the general education stream (See Table 3.4). It is observed that about 70 per cent of the total enrolment for general education in 1991-92 came under the pre-degree course which is more than half of the total enrolment in higher education; while the corresponding percentages for degree and post graduate courses amount to 28 and 3 during the same period. Enrolment in pre-degree course showed an upward trend indicating rapid expansion in pre-degree enrolment. Enrolment in degree courses went up to 78.9 thousand in 1990-91 from 20.3 thousand in 1960-61 registering a three-fold increase while at the post graduate courses enrolment mounted to 18.3 thousand in 1990-91 from one thousand in 1960-61 recording eighteen-fold increase indicating rising demand for higher levels of education for upgradation of credentials which have become indispensable for success in job competition. It is significant to note that during the three decades 1960-61

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9. Planning Commission's Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, A Summary, Op. cit. p.64.

Table 3.4 Structure of Collegiate Enrolment,Kerala,1960-61 to 1991-92

(in thousand)

Year	Pre-degree		Degree (General)		Post-graduate (General)		Degree (Professional &Technical)		Total	
	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index
1960-61	16.2 (37.0)	100.0	20.3 (46.3)	100.0	1.0 (2.3)	100.0	6.3 (14.4)	100.0	43.8 (100.0)	100.0
1970-71	60.5 (49.7)	373.5	49.3 (40.5)	242.9	4.1 (3.4)	410.0	7.8 (6.4)	123.8	121.7 (100.0)	277.9
1975-76	101.5 (57.2)	626.5	58.8 (33.1)	289.7	4.6 (2.6)	460.0	12.5 (7.0)	198.4	177.4 (100.0)	405.0
1980-81	146.6 (57.0)	904.9	87.5 (34.0)	431.0	6.0 (2.3)	600.0	17.1 (6.6)	271.4	257.2 (100.0)	537.2
1985-86	197.3 (63.1)	1217.9	106.5 (34.0)	524.6	9.0 (2.9)	900.0	16.3* (5.2)	258.7	312.8 (100.0)	714.2
	*	*	*				**		*	
1990-91	191.4 (66.3)	1181.5	78.9 (27.3)	388.7	18.3 (6.3)	1830	17.0 (5.9)	269.8	288.6 (100.0)	658.9
	**	*	**		**				**	
1991-92	112.3 (69.2)	693.2	44.9 (27.7)	221.2	5.1 (3.1)	510	NA	---	162.3 (100.0)	370.5

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to total.

* Includes Private Registration.

** Excludes Private Registration.

Note : Professional and Technical Degree incldes Law,teacher Training, Engineering, Medicine(Allopathy,Ayurvedic&Homeopathy),Agriculture, Horticulture and Veterinary.

Source : (1) Government of Kerala, Statistics for planning, op.cit. (various years)
(2) Government of Kerala,(1989 & 1992) Economic Review, op.cit.

to 1990-91 enrolment in the higher education in the general education stream, including the pre-degree stage, registered an eight-fold increase, but by about three-fold in the professional and technical education stream which indicates that the education structure in the state is tilted heavily towards the general education stream which involves less outlay compared to professional and technical education.

In Kerala, the general education group constitutes nearly three-fourth of the share in total enrolment in higher education (see Table 3.5). There has been enormous growth in the number of graduates since 1970. Analysis of enrolment in regular system of higher education reveals that number of students attracted to science subjects is more than the number going for studies in Arts (See table 3.5). This phenomenon may be due to intense desire of students for professional and technical studies for whom the probability of success in the job competition in the organised sector is comparatively higher. The enrolment of students under general education increased from 9508 in 1956-57 to 48553 in 1990-91 recording eight-fold increase within a period of three and a half decades. The majority of students in the professional categories were enrolled in the faculties of Engineering and Medicine. The enrolment in the faculty of Agricultural Science was the lowest in 1991 (Table 3.5). The educational facilities

TABLE 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Faculty-wise Enrolement: Kerala, 1956-57 to 1990-91

Faculty	1956-57 No	Index	1962-63 No	Index	1970-71 No	Index	1975-76 No	Index	1980-81 No	Index	1985-86 No	Index	1990-91 No	Index
General Education														
1. Arts	4061	100	5582	137.5	25042	616.6	27567	678.8	14000*	344.7	12588**	310.0	21064	518.7
	(32.6)		(17.3)		(40.9)		(36.3)		(27.2)		(28.7)		(32.2)	
2. Science	4395	100	16324	371.4	24512	557.7	29926	680.9	9962*	226.7	11687**	265.9	21280	484.2
	(35.2)		(50.6)		(40.1)		(39.4)		(19.4)		(26.6)		(32.5)	
3. Commerce	1052	100	2175	206.7	3847	365.7	6459	614.0	11547*	1097.6	3341**	317.6	6209	590.2
	(8.4)		(6.7)		(6.3)		(8.5)		(22.4)		(7.6)		(9.5)	
Sub-total (1 to 3)	9508	100	24081	253.3	53401	561.6	63952	672.6	35509*	373.5	27616**	290.5	48553	510.7
	(76.2)		(74.6)		(87.3)		(84.3)		(69.0)		(62.9)		(74.1)	
Professional & Technical Education														
4.Education	1372	100	2185	159.3	1772	129.2	1956	142.7	2626	191.4	2861	208.5	NA	----
	(11.0)		(6.7)		(2.9)		(2.6)		(5.1)		(6.5)		----	----
5.Engineering and Technology	388	100	3198	824.2	1677	483.8	3756	968.0	5686	1465.5	8343	2150.3	10318	2659.3
	(3.1)		(10.0)		(3.1)		(4.9)		(11.1)		(19.0)		(15.7)	
6.Medicine	424	100	1544	364.2	2347	553.5	3609	851.2	3722	877.8	4422	1042.9	5122	1208.0
	(3.4)		(4.8)		(3.8)		(4.8)		(7.2)		(10.1)		(7.8)	
7.Agriculture	126	100	219	173.8	203	161.1	319	253.2	111	88.1	224	177.8	548	434.9
	(1.0)		(0.7)		(0.3)		(0.4)		(0.2)		(0.5)		(0.8)	
8.Veterinary	122	100	259	212.3	235	192.6	182	149.2	319	261.5	446	365.6	972	796.7
	(1.0)		(0.8)		(0.4)		(0.2)		(0.6)		(1.0)		(1.5)	
9.Law	540	100	486	90.0	1325	245.4	2130	394.4	3474	643.3	NA	----	NA	
	(4.3)		(1.5)		(2.2)		(2.9)		(6.8)		----		----	
Sub-total (4 to 9)	2972	100	7891	265.5	7759	261.1	11954	402.2	15938	536.3	16296	548.3	16960	570.7
	(23.8)		(24.5)		(12.7)		(15.7)		(31.0)		(37.1)		(25.9)	
Grand Total (1 to 9)	12480	100	32274	258.6	61160	490.1	75906	608.2	51447	412.2	43912	351.9	65513	524.9
	(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)	

* Excluding number of students appeared for examination in Calicut University.

** Sanctioned intake.

Source : 1. J.Rajasekharan Nair,(1982), Op.cit.
2. Government of Kerala,(1983 & 1988), Statistics for Planning, Op.cit.
3. Government of Kerala, (1992), Economic Review,Op.cit.

provided in the state for private registration in pre-degree, degree and post-graduate levels in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects to cater to those students who could not get admission to the regular courses in colleges has resulted in tremendous growth in the supply of Arts and commerce students in the labour market. The number of private registrants in the state mounted to 50.9 thousand in 1991 from 29.7 thousand in 1986 registering nearly two-fold increase within a period of five years. Of the total private registrants in 1991 Arts students constitute the highest proportion (55.7%) followed by Commerce students (38.4%) and science students (5.9%) (See table 3.6).

Table 3.6. Distribution of Private Registrants by faculty of Education,Kerala 1986-1991

Year	Arts	Science	Commerce	Total
1986	15110 (50.8)	1016 (3.4)	13620 (45.8)	29746 (100.0)
1987	13985 (48.9)	1016 (3.6)	13570 (47.5)	28571 (100.0)
1988	18931 (50.5)	1468 (3.9)	17055 (45.5)	37454 (100.0)
1989	22296 (54.2)	1911 (4.6)	16901 (41.1)	47258 (100.0)
1990	25391 (53.7)	2456 (5.2)	19411 (41.1)	47258 (100.0)
1991	28357 (55.7)	2979 (5.9)	19565 (38.4)	50901 (100.0)

Source : Government of Kerala,(1989 & 1992), Economic Review, Op. cit.

3.3. Women Education

Kerala is regarded as the most progressive state in the matter of women's education. According to 1991 census the female literacy rate is 86.17 per cent[10] in the state as against 39.19 per cent[11] at the national level. The enrolment of girl students in schools stood at 28.96 lakhs in 1992 which constituted to 49 per cent of the total school enrolment.[12] The number of girl students in high schools went up to 7.7 lakhs in 1992[13] from 4.7 lakhs in 1977[14] registering nearly a two-fold increase within a period of one and a half decades.

Kerala continues to record the highest percentage of women enrolment among all the states in India in all stages of higher education in the general education stream. Rapid progress of girls' education at the university level is a remarkable feature of educational development in the state. The enrolment of women in Arts and Science colleges in the state mounted to 85.7 thousand in 1991-92 from 77.8 thousand in 1975-76 (See table 3.7). The table

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10. Census of India,(1991), Series-12, Kerala, Paper-3 of 1991, Op.cit., p.11.

11. Census of India,(1991), Series-1, India, paper-2 of 1992, Op. cit., p.51.

12. Government of Kerala, (1992), Economic Review,Op. Cit. p.92.

13. Ibid, p. 249.

14. Government of Kerala,(1979), Statistical Hand Book of Kerala, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum, p. 171.

Table 3.7 Enrolment of Students by level of Education and Sex in Arts and Science Colleges, Kerala, 1975-76 to 1991 - 92

(in thousand)

	Pre-degree			Degree			Post-graduate			Total		
Year	Male	Female	Percentage of female to total	Male	Female	Percentage of female to total	Male	Female	Percentage of Female to total	Male	Female	Percentage of female to total
1975-76	N.A	N.A	---	N.A	N.A	---	N.A	N.A	---	88.4	77.8	46.7
1985-86	N.A	N.A	---	N.A	N.A	---	N.A	N.A	---	153.1	159.7	51.1
1988-89	49.7	52.9	51.6	18.4	23.2	55.8	1.9	2.8	59.6	70.1	78.9	53.0
1989-90	51.0	54.0	51.4	19.1	22.5	54.1	2.1	3.1	59.6	72.3	79.5	52.4
1990-91	50.7	55.6	52.3	20.8	23.9	53.5	2.0	3.0	60.0	73.5	82.5	52.9
1991-92	54.7	57.6	51.3	20.0	25.0	55.7	2.0	3.0	58.8	76.7	85.7	52.8

Source : (1) Government of Kerala, (1984), Report of the High level committe on Education and Employment, Volume II, Report on Higher Education, State Planning Board, Trivandrum, P.4.

(2) Government of Kerala, (1988), Fact book on Manpower Kerala, Department of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum, P.100.

(3) Government of Kerala, (1989-90, 1991-92), Economic Review, Op.cit.

also reveals that females constitute higher proportion than males at all levels of education in the general education stream indicating the growing demand of girls for higher education. The rapid growth in the supply of women graduates in the labour market in the absence of adequate employment opportunities suitable for women in the state aggravates the problem of educated female unemployment in the state.

3.4. Expenditure on education

Kerala is the only state in India that spends more than six per cent of its domestic production (SDP) on education, a norm recommended by the Education Commission (1966). Nearly 10 per cent of the State Domestic Product is being spent on education by government and private agencies put together.[15] The state spent 6.52 per cent of its domestic product on education in 1988-89 while the corresponding proportion for the nation was 3.65 per cent (See table 3.8). The total expenditure on education as per revised estimate mounted to Rs 793.27 crores in 1991-92[16] from Rs 141.2 crores in 1976-77[17] recording seven-fold

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15. Government of Kerala, (1992), Resources Commission, Interim Reports, p. 42.

16. Government of Kerala, (1992), Economic Review, Op.Cit., p. 95.

17. Government of Kerala, (1979), Statistical Hand Book of Kerala, Op. Cit., p. 178-179.

increase within a period of one and a half decades. Of the total expenditure on education in 1991-92, Rs 396.71 crores were spent on primary education (50%) and Rs 230.56 crores for secondary education (29%), Rs 115.60 crores for University education (14.6%) and Rs 43.96 crores for technical education (11.1%).[18] The per capita government expenditure on education increased by more than nine times

Table 3.8. State-wise Distribution of Expenditure on Education as a Proportion of net State Domestic Product (SDP), 1980-81 to 1988-89

Sl. No.	State/Year	Per cent				
		1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	Kerala	5.81	6.80	6.87	6.54	6.52
2.	Bihar	3.79	4.35	3.48	3.41	4.59
3.	Orissa	3.33	3.47	4.23	4.51	4.42
4.	Rajastan	3.59	4.25	4.53	5.23	4.41
5.	Karnataka	2.92	3.57	3.52	4.17	4.05
6.	Tamil Nadu	3.34	4.01	3.98	3.81	4.04
7.	Andhra Pradesh	3.12	4.01	3.97	4.17	3.96
8.	West Bengal	2.79	3.43	4.01	3.76	3.91
9.	Madhya Praddesh	2.79	3.45	3.70	3.75	3.83
10.	Gujarat	2.69	4.04	3.48	4.10	3.69
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2.49	3.21	3.23	3.21	3.67
12.	Maharashra	2.51	3.01	3.42	3.33	3.41
13.	Haryana	2.41	2.73	2.94	3.51	3.28
14.	Pujab	3.05	2.83	2.75	3.13	3.26
	All States	2.89	3.29	3.47	3.56	3.65

Source : M.A. Oommen, (1993), Essays on Kerala Economy, OXFORD & IBH Publishing Co.Pvt.Ltd; New Delhi,p.131

18. Government of Kerala, (1992), Economic Review, Op. cit., p. 95.

from Rs 28.25 in 1970-71 to Rs 268.6 during 1990-91, while the corresponding all India figures are Rs 14.5 and Rs 190.4 respectively.[19] During period 1971-1991 per pupil expenditure at the primary level increased by thirty two times (from Rs 28.25 to Rs 912.40), the corresponding increase at the secondary stage was eight times (from Rs 176.23 to Rs 1480.86).[20] The expenditure on university education increased from Rs 54.50 crores in 1985-86 to Rs 115.60 crores during 1991-92 while expenditure on Technical education rose to Rs 43.96 crores in 1991-92 from Rs 20.55 crores in 1985-86.[21] The proposed outlay for University and higher education in the state for the eighth five year plan is Rs 34 crores while the corresponding figure for technical education is Rs 94 crores.[22]

Although costs at all levels of education have been rising rapidly, there has not been corresponding increase in the revenue receipts from education since education is free in the state upto and including the pre-degree stage

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19. Government of Kerala, (1992), Economic Review,Op. cit., p. 95.

20. Government of Kerala, (1970 & 1992), Economic Review, Op. cit.

21. Government of Kerala, (1992), Economic Review , Op. cit., p. 95.

22. Government of Kerala, (1991), Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93, Vol.II, State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram, p. 72 & 75.

and the tuition fee levied at the collegiate level is very low. While the revenue expenditure on education in 1989-90 was Rs 623.6 crores, the receipts from the same sector was only Rs 18.01 crores which formed only 2.9 per cent of the expenditure on education. The amount collected by way of tuition fee as proportion of total expenditure on salaries has been declining annually and it stood at less than 10 per cent in 1986-87[23] while in advanced countries about 25 per cent of the total cost of education is met from fees collected from the students. The existing rates of fee fixed by the universities of Kerala are much lower than the rates fixed by most of the other universities.[24] The financial burden of the government has increased considerably as the government has taken up the entire responsibility of meeting the educational expenditure in the private sector including salary of the teachers and maintenance of buildings. The most important problem that has arisen in the field of education is the sharp increase in salaries which accounts for over 95 per cent of the expenditure.[25]

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23. Government of Kerala, (1989), Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, Report of the Task Force on Higher Education, Op. cit., p.21.

24. Ibid, p. 21.

25. Government of Kerala, (1992), ResourcesCommission Interim Report, p. 42-43.

The preceding analysis indicates that expansion in secondary education in the state has been explosive in the past two decades. Various factors accounted for the continuously growing demand for higher education. For instance, rapid increase in the enrolment at the level of secondary education and liberal assistance to the students of backward communities have increased the push effect on enrolment in higher education.[26] Moreover the traditional social status attached to a university degree has also pushed up enormously the demand for higher education. But at the same time employment opportunities failed to expand adequately to absorb fully the stream of annual output of educated manpower and paved the way for a growing educational inflation[27] in the state. The basic reason why there is such a lure for a degree is that for a vast number of jobs in organised public sector a degree is prescribed as a minimum qualification. Since for those looking for

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26. The increase in demand for higher education was mainly the result of push factors like the increase in the number of school final pass outs which increased from 59 thousand in 1962 to 284 thousand in March 1992. For a discussion on push and pull factors on higher education, see P.R. Panchamukhi, (1979), Op. cit., pp.34- 36.

27. For a brief discussion on the phenomenon of educational inflation, see M. Blaug, et al. (1969), Op. cit., p. 55.

employment, the best course seems to be to try to get into government service, the pressure for admission into colleges continues unabated, even while the number of jobless degree holders keeps swelling.[28]

The students and families view education as a passport for entry into the modern,urban, industrialised economy with its disproportionately high-paying employment opportunities resulting in increasing demand for higher education.[29] The most important of all the factors which have led to such expansion of higher and secondary education is the close link that has come to be established over the years between education and a good job in the organised sector.[30] Secondary schools and colleges are also often started to meet the ambitions of the local communities or to serve as the power-base for politicians. A large number of institutions of secondary and higher education in the state are run by private effort.[31] About

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28. L.K. Jha, (1982), "Education and Employment", Social Welfare, p. 4.

29. Edgar,O.Edwards and Michael, P. Todaro,(1973), "Educational demand and supply in the context of growing unemployment in less developed countries", World Development, Vol.1, Nos. 3&4, P.109.

30. J.P. Naik, (1975), Equality, quality and quantity, Allied Publishers, Bombay, p.22.

31. For a discussion on the role of private institutions in education, see A.R. Kamat, (1965),"Private Institutions of Education" The Economic and political Weekly, pp. 1691-96.

78 per cent of the colleges in Kerala are run by private management.[32] Majority of the private colleges aim at organised political strength, commercial gains, neglecting the national goals of equity, efficiency and standard. Higher education has been organised by the private entrepreneurs largely as an industry, the sole objective being maximisation of profit,[33] resulting in increasing enrolment in higher education.

The development strategy adopted by the country and the widening scope of the government activity have caused a pull effect on enrolment.[34] The organised sector has a great capacity to absorb the highly educated persons than the unorganised agricultural sector. The increase in the allocation of plan resources to the development of heavy and large scale industries over the past two and half decades induced the matriculates to acquire higher educational qualification, leading to strong and persistent demands for more and more colleges and universities.

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32. Government of Kerala, (1982), Economic Review, Op.cit., p.116.

33. K.N.Raj, (1971),"Crisis of Higher Education in India", Science and Culture, p. 119.

34. P.R. Panchamukhi, (1979), Op. cit., p.35.

With a view to restricting the explosive expansion in higher education, the Education Commission advocated a policy of selective admission.[35] But the parliamentary Committee did not endorse the recommendation of the Education Commission and stated: ". . . . . we believe that every effort should be made to provide admission to institutions of higher education to all eligible students who desire to study further".[36] Consequently the plan allocation to higher education increased indiscriminately.

In the absence of adequate resources on the part of the government to meet the popular demand for higher education, unplanned and haphazard growth of higher education was permitted leading to the dilution of standards of education which in turn intensified the popular demand for further expansion. Due to paucity of funds to expand educational facilities commensurate with

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35. The Commission Stated: "there is no escape but to link broadly the total enrolments in higher education to manpower needs, and to bridge the gap between these enrolments and the demand for higher education by adopting a system of selective admission". Government of India, (1967), "Report of the Education Commission 1964-66, Education and National Development, New Delhi, p. 305.

36. Government of India, (1967),"Report of the Committee of Members of parliament of Education" National Policy on Education, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, p.4.

increase in social demand, three major developments took place in Kerala in the field of higher education during the seventies. The granting of permission for Private registration in the Kerala University in 1971 and in the Calicut University in 1977 led to the mushroom growth of 'parallel colleges' in the state.[37] The introduction of "Evening Colleges" in 1965-66 and the starting of an Institute for Correspondence Course by the Kerala University in 1976 also paved the way for the rapid expansion in higher education in the state.

Thus all the above mentioned factors which exerted push- pull effects caused unprecedented expansion in higher education. Education being a state subject, the targets given in the Planning Commission Reports, can hardly be taken to reflect the intentions of the state policy makers who operate under several socio-political influences. On the basis of the above discussion it is concluded that enrolment expansion in the state can be predominantly attributed to pressures of social demand, and not to educational planning.

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37. For the state as a whole, students attending parallel Colleges in 1980 accounted for nearly half the student population enrolled in regular colleges; See, Nair, P.R.G. and Ajit, D. (1984), "Parallel colleges in Kerala: Enrolment, costs and Employment", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XIX, Nos.42 and 43, pp. 1840-1847.

The analysis of the functioning of the educational system in the state, since the formation of Kerala State reveals that the expansion in secondary and University enrolment in the 1960's, 1970's and 1980's has been unplanned and haphazard which resulted in a serious glut of educated manpower in relation to the estimated needs. This in turn contributed to the growing problem of educated unemployment in the state.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGING STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN KERALA

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGING STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN KERALA

Educated unemployment basically arises due to the mismatch between the supply of and the demand for manpower. The growth and structure of manpower supply were discussed in the earlier chapter. Since the demand for labour is largely determined by the nature and pattern of economic development, an attempt is made in this chapter to examine the recent trends in economic development and the changing pattern of employment in the state. Despite the tremendous progress achieved by the state in the matter of improving the quality of life of its population as a consequence of heavy investment made in the successive Five Year Plans and Annual Plans for the development of education, health services and physical infrastructure, the growth of the commodity producing sectors, especially agriculture and industry has been stagnating.A sum of Rs 5172 crores was spent as plan expenditure in Kerala between 1951 and 1990[1]. However, there has been no perceptible improvement in generation of employment especially in the productive sectors of the economy. Heavy investment in human capital

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1. Government of Kerala, (1991), Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93,Vol.I,State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram, p. 5.

in the state in the absence of significant improvement in generation of employment in productive sectors of the economy led to the worsening of the problem of mounting unemployment particularly educated unemployment in the state.

4.1. Trends in economic growth

An analysis of the growth trends of the state and structural performance of the economy over a period from 1960-61 to 1990-91 reveals the pattern of economic development and structural changes that have been taking place in the state. Kerala was not able to achieve an impressive industrial growth. Among the registered and unregistered manufacturing industries a moderate growth was achieved only in the case of registered industries (Table 4.1). The annual average growth rate of net state domestic product during the period reveals that among the three sectors, the growth rate of primary sector has been stagnating since 1970's. At the same time the growth rate of secondary sector shows a declining trend since 1970's. The growth rate of the tertiary sector declined from five percent in 1960's to 3.7 percent in 1970's. However it increased to 4.6 percent in 1980's.

The sectoral composition of State's income also underwent significant changes during the period 1960-61 to 1990-91 (Table 4.2). The table reveals that the share of Primary sector declined from 56 percent to 50.5 percent

Table 4.1 GROWTH RATE OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF KERALA

Industry of origin	Annual average* growth rate from 1960-61 to 1970-71 at 1960-61prices	Annual average* growth rate from 1970-71 to 1980-81 at 1970-71prices	Annual average** growth rate from 1980-81 to 1990-91 at 1980-81prices
1. Agriculture	2.6	0.3	2.7
2. Forestry and logging	9.3	0.1	-15.5
3. Fishing	5.2	-0.1	-2.5
4. Mining & Quarrying	-1.9	8.2	9.2
Sub Total Primary	2.8	0.2	1.7
5. Manufacturing registered	8.8	5.6	8.8
6. Manufacturing unregistered	0.6	1.9	1.7
7. Construction	3.8	7.2	1.3
8. Electricity,gas and Water supply	8.9	11.3	9.2
Sub Total Secondary	5.1	4.8	4.4
9. Railway	5.7	3.7	8.8
10. Transport by other means and storage	6.6	5.4	7.2
11. Communication	12.9	8.3	7.3
12. Trade,Hotels and Restaurants	5.5	1.3	2.6
13. Banking & Insurance	6.9	9.9	15.1
14. Real Estate,Ownership of dwelling etc..	2.7	2.7	-14.9
15. Administration	9.8	11.0	8.6
16. Other services	2.4	2.1	2.1
Sub Total Tertiary	5.0	3.7	4.6
Net Domestic Product	3.8	2.3	3.5

* Average of the annual growth rates.

Source: 1. Government of Kerala,(1977),Statistics for planning, Bureau of Economics and Statistics , Page 73

2. Government of Kerala,(1992),State Income and Related aggregate of Kerala 1983-84 and 1985-86, Department of Ecnomics and statistics.

3. **Computed from Government of Kerala, Economic Review,Op.cit., page 132-138.

Table 4.2. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF KERALA (SECTORAL SHARE)

Industry of origin	Sectoral share (percent) at 1960-61 prices		Sectoral share (percent) at 1970-71 prices		Sectoral share (percent) at 1980-81 prices	
	1960-61	1970-71	1970-71	1980-81	1980-81	1990-91
1.Agriculture	53.4	47.7	46.4	38.1	33.8	31.6
2.Forestry & logging	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.7	3.2	0.5
3.Fishing	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.2
4.Mining & Quarrying	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2
Sub Total Primary	56.0	50.5	49.4	40.3	39.2	33.5
5.Manufacturing Registered	6.2	9.6	5.6	7.5	7.6	11.9
6.Manufacturing Unregistered	6.2	4.6	6.9	6.5	6.3	5.4
7.Construction	2.3	2.1	2.9	4.4	9.0	7.5
8.Electricity,gas and water supply	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.5
Sub-Total Secondary	15.2	17.1	16.3	20.6	24.4	26.3
9.Railway	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2
10.Transport by other means and storage	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.9	2.8	3.9
11.Communication	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.9
12.Trade,Hotels and Restaurants	9.7	11.3	13.0	11.7	15.1	14.0
13.Banking & Insurance	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.5	3.0	7.8
14.Real estate,ownership of dwelling etc..	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.0	3.2	0.6
15.Administration	2.6	4.4	3.0	6.3	4.0	6.1
16.Other services	9.2	8.1	10.3	10.0	7.6	6.8
Sub Total Tertiary	28.8	32.4	34.2	39.2	36.4	40.2
Net domestic product of factor cost	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Same as Table 4.1

between 1961 and 1971 at 1960-61 prices. In terms of 1970-71 prices it also declined from 49.4 percent during 1970-71 to 40.3 percent in 1980-81. In terms of 1980-81 prices it fell down to 33.5 percent in 1990-91 from 39.2 percent during 1980-81. Share of the Secondary sector has remained almost stagnant during the same period. However, the share of the tertiary sector in the state's income rose steadily from 28.8 percent in 1960-61 to 32.4 percent in 1970-71 at the 1960-61 prices; and from 34.2 percent in 1970-71 to 39.2 percent in 1980-81 at the 1970-71 prices; and from 36.4 percent in 1980-81 to 40.2 percent in 1990-91 at the 1980-81 prices. Thus the analysis reveals that the performance of primary sector and secondary sector is not satisfactory and that the tertiary sector has emerged as the most significant sector both in terms of annual average growth rate of the state's domestic product and in terms of the sectoral shares of income.

4.2. **Employment in the organised sector**

Since majority of the educated are absorbed in the organised sector, that is, in the public sector or in private firms large enough to absorb at least 25 persons, analysis of the recent trends in the growth of employment opportunities in this sector will highlight the employment position of the educated in the state economy in recent years. Data on the growth rates of employment in public and

private sectors in the state throw light on the fact that only public sector employment has increased while private sector employment in the organised sector has been almost stagnant (See Table 4.3).

It may be seen from Table 4.3 that the increase in total employment during the period 1961 to 1991 in the public and private sectors together was only about 117 per cent or 14.2 per cent per annum. The increase in employment in public sector alone during the same period was nearly 221 per cent or 21.8 per cent per annum, while that in the private sector was only about 55 per cent or 8.3 per cent per annum. It is significant to note that the performance of the public sector in job creation has been much better than that of private sector. The share of the public sector in organised employment which was 44.5 per cent in December 1971 increased to 54.9 per cent in 1991. Private sector employment showed, however, a declining trend since December 1981. It declined from 5.28 lakhs at the end of 1981 to 5.25 lakhs by 1991. It may also be noted that since most of the public sector enterprises cater to the 'Services', the productivity of which is 'intangible', whatever expansion has taken place in the tertiary sector may not necessarily have been in response to changes in the productivity

Table 4.3. Growth of Employment in Public and Private sectors: Kerala,1961-1992

(in thousands)

Year	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Col.3 as percentage of col. 4	Index of growth: Public sector	Index of growth: Private sector	Index of growth: Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	199.0	338.8	537.8	63.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1966	260.5	448.9	709.4	63.0	130.9	132.5	131.9
1971	333.3	415.1	748.4	55.5	167.5	122.5	132.9
1976	438.2	483.6	921.8	52.5	220.2	142.7	171.4
1981	516.5	528.3	1044.8	50.6	257.3	154.6	192.6
1986	576.8	519.1	1095.9	47.4	289.8	153.2	203.8
1991	639.2	525.9	1165.1	45.1	321.2	155.2	216.6
1992*	653.1	528.0	1181.1	44.7	328.2	155.8	219.6

* refers to 31-3-1992

Source: 1. Government of Kerala,(1980), Statistics for Planning, Department of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

2. Government of Kerala, (various years),Economic Review, Op. cit.

in that sector or in other sectors,but due to liberalisation of staff-norms in the public sector institutions. This in turn, might partly explain the difference in the growth of employment that exists between public and private sectors.[2] The details of public

2. P.R.Gopinathan Nair and Joseph Thomas, "Paradox of the Market for the Educated" in Tilak Jandyala, B.G.(ed.),(1986), Education and Regional Development, Yatan,New Delhi, P.54.

sector employment in different branches are given in Table 4.4. Employment in Central Government is found to have increased by 208 per cent while in the state governments, it increased only by 103 per cent between 1961and 1990.It is observed that percentage share of employment has declined in all the sectors except quasi government establishments, where it has increased from 10.8 percent in 1961 to 36.4 per cent in 1990. Although the volume of employment in the public sector when compared to that in the private sector has increased,the growth of employment opportunities in this sector has not been high enough to absorb the ever increasing supply of educated persons turned out annually from the various educational institutions in the state.

4.3. Employment in the organised sector by industry

Employment opportunities in the various industries in the organised sector have not increased adequately so as to absorb the rapidly increasing number of educated persons in the labour market (See table 4.5). It is observed that in 1990 the service sector accounts for just over half of public sector jobs (58%) in 1990 providing jobs mainly to the educated in administrative services, education services, health services and community development programmes. In services, public sector employed 367.9 thousand persons and private sector 193.2 thousand persons in 1990. The proportion of employment in private sector

Table 4.4 Growth of Employment in Public sector in Different Branches Kerala, 1961 - 1990

Year	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.	Local Govt.	Index of Growth			
					Central	State	Quasi	Local
1961	31.8 (16.0)	136.7 (68.7)	21.4 (10.8)	9.1 (4.6)	100	100	100	100
1966	40.8 (15.7)	164.4 (63.1)	43.4 (16.7)	11.9 (4.6)	128.3	120.3	198.1	130.8
1971	48.9 (15.5)	181.7 (57.6)	66.9 (21.2)	17.9 (5.7)	153.8	132.9	312.6	196.7
1976	61.6 (14.4)	215.1 (50.4)	131.8 (30.9)	18.2 (4.3)	193.7	157.4	615.9	200.0
1981	66.5 (13.3)	238.3 (47.7)	172.3 (34.5)	22.2 (4.4)	209.1	174.3	805.1	244.0
1986	86.5 (15.1)	259.0 (45.3)	202.3 (35.4)	23.4 (4.1)	272.0	189.5	954.3	257.1
1990	97.8 (15.6)	276.9 (44.1)	228.9 (36.4)	25.0 (4.0)	307.5	202.6	1062.6	274.7

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage .

Source : 1. Government of Kerala, (1980 &1988),Statistics for Planning, Op.cit.
2. Directorate General of Employment and Training,THIRUVANATHAPURAM.

Table 4.5 Distribution of Workers in the Organised Sector by Industry, Kerala (covered under EMI) 1962 - 1992

(in thousands)

Year	Total	Index of Growth	Manufacturing	Index of Growth	Electricity, gas Water & Sanitary service	Index of Growth	Trade & Commerce	Index of Growth	Transport & communication	Index of Growth	Services	Index of Growth
PUBLIC SECTOR												
1962	199.0	100.0	9.2 (4.6)	100.0	8.01 (4.0)	100.0	29.2 (14.7)	100.0	29.1 (14.6)	100.0	108.0 (54.3)	100.0
1971	315.3	158.4	20.9 (6.6)	227.2	11.6 (3.7)	144.8	12.8 (4.1)	43.8	48.3 (15.3)	166.0	189.8 (60.2)	175.7
1981	499.3	250.9	73.3 (14.7)	796.7	16.3 (3.3)	203.5	3.6 (0.7)	12.3	69.9 (14.0)	240.2	262.0 (52.5)	242.6
1986	571.2	287.0	81.1 (14.2)	881.5	16.4 (2.9)	204.7	5.5 (1.0)	18.8	88.6 (15.5)	304.5	289.9 (50.8)	268.4
1990	634.4	318.8	91.9 (14.5)	998.9	19.0 (3.0)	237.2	5.9 (0.1)	20.2	101.0 (15.9)	347.1	367.9 (58.0)	340.6
1991	639.2	321.2	N.A		N.A		N.A		N.A.		N.A	
PRIVATE SECTOR												
1962	385.0	100.0	179.9 (46.7)	100.0	0.33 (0.09)	100.0	42.3 (11.0)	100.0	8.8 (2.3)	100.0	75.7 (19.7)	100.0
1971	386.4	100.4	168.1 (43.5)	93.4	0.22 (0.06)	66.7	17.5 (4.5)	41.3	6.0 (1.6)	68.2	117.7 (30.5)	155.5
1981	518.0	134.5	250.1 (48.3)	139.0	0.03 (0.01)	9.1	12.8 (2.5)	30.3	4.5 (0.9)	51.1	147.4 (28.5)	194.7
1986	509.9	132.4	228.8 (44.9)	137.2	0.05 (0.01)	15.2	13.8 (2.7)	36.6	3.4 (0.7)	38.6	156.8 (30.8)	207.1
1990	517.8	134.5	214.0 (41.3)	119.0	0.82 (0.2)	248.5	16.0 (3.1)	37.8	3.8 (0.7)	43.2	193.2 (37.3)	255.2
1991	525.9	136.6	N.A		N.A		N.A		N.A		N.A	

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage.

Source : 1. Government of Kerala,(1966 & 1976) Fact Book on Manpower Department of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum.

2. Government of Kerala, (1980 & 1988)Statistics for Planning, Op. Cit.

3. Government of Kerala, (1992),Economic Review, Op.Cit.

increased from 31 per cent in 1971 to 37 per cent in 1990. By contrast, in public sector the proportion declined from 60 per cent in 1971 to 58 per cent in 1990.

The composition of the State economy and commodity production structure have more or less remained stagnant in the absence of any appreciable growth in the economy. The economy of the state is characterised by low per capita income and low standard of living. The per capita income of the state in 1991-92 was less at both current and at constant prices than those of India as a whole[3]. Kerala stands tenth in terms of per capita income at current prices and eleventh in terms of constant prices among the different states of India[4]. The growth of employment opportunities for the educated has not been commensurate with the rapid growth in the annual output of the educated. The unfavourable employment situation in the state may be mainly attributed to stagnation of the private industries sector of Kerala and the slow pace of economic development of the state.

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3. The per capita income of Kerala in 1991-92 at current prices was Rs.4626 (and at constant 1980-81 prices Rs.1890). As against this per capita income for India as a whole stood at Rs.5529 at current prices (and Rs.2174 at constant prices) during the same year. See Govt.of Kerala, (1992), Economic Review, Op. cit., p. 9.

4. Ibid.

The above analysis of the growth of employment opportunities in the organised sectors of the state does not however, divulge much about the industrial, occupational and educational characteristics of manpower demand. In fact a comprehensive analysis of manpower demand requires the formulation and interpretation of the relations between (1) Employment and industry (2) Occupation and education and (3) Education and industry.

An attempt is made here to examine in brief the changes in employment opportunities that have taken place in the state during the period 1961 to 1991 by industry, occupation and education using the census data. The analysis of the occupational and educational pattern of jobs is confined to 1961, 1971 and 1981 as the relevant details according to 1991 census are not yet available.

4.4 Employment by Industry

The classification of the employed persons by industry is important as it thorws light on the level of economic development of the state. The percentage distribution of workers by industry groups during the period 1961 to 1991 is given in table 4.6. It is evident from the table that there has been a decline in the share of primary workers from 60.7 per cent in 1961 to 48 per cent in 1991. It may be observed that there has been a remarkable change in the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers, both for males and females, since

Table 4.6 Percentage Distrubution of Workers by Industrial Category and Sex Kerala,1961-1981

Industrial Category	1961			1971			1981*			1991**		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cultivators	22.9	16.3	20.9	21.8	4.6	17.8	16.0	7.5	13.7	14.2	5.6	12.2
Agricultural labourers	27.5	39.5	31.2	25.1	49.1	30.7	24.4	43.1	29.5	22.4	36.1	25.5
Mining, Quarrying, Live-Stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, Plantations, orchards & allied activities.	10.1	5.3	8.6	8.1	5.6	7.5	11.5	6.1	10.0	11.2	7.0	10.2
Total Primary	60.5	61.0	60.7	55.0	59.3	56.0	51.9	56.7	53.2	47.8	48.6	48.0
Household industry	4.8	17.8	8.7	3.1	8.2	4.3	2.4	8.3	4.0	1.6	5.9	2.6
Manufacturing other than household industry	10.0	8.1	9.4	11.2	12.3	11.5	11.8	14.3	12.5	10.7	14.8	11.6
Construction	1.7	0.2	1.3	2.2	0.3	1.7	3.7	0.8	2.9	4.9	0.9	4.0
Total Secondary	16.5	26.1	19.4	16.5	20.8	17.5	17.9	23.4	19.4	17.1	21.6	18.2
Trade and Commerce	7.5	1.4	5.7	11.3	2.0	9.1	13.0	2.9	10.2	15.0	4.6	12.6
Transport, storage and communications	3.7	0.5	2.7	4.8	1.0	3.9	6.1	1.5	4.9	7.3	1.5	6.0
Other services	11.8	11.0	11.5	12.5	17.0	13.6	11.1	15.5	12.3	12.7	23.7	15.2
Total teritary	23.0	12.9	19.6	28.6	20.0	26.6	30.2	19.9	27.4	35.0	29.7	33.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Main and Marginal Workers; ** Details relating only to Main Workers are available.

Source : 1. Census of India 19961, Vol.V11,Kerala Part 11 B(i), General Report, Superintendent, Census Operations, Kerala.

2. Census of India 1971, Series 9, Kerala, Part 11 - B(i) Economic Tables, Director of Census Operations, Kerala.

3. Census of India 1981, Series 10,Part 11 B(i) General Economic Tables Director of Census Operations, Kerala.

4. Census of India 1991, Series-1, India,Paper-2 of 1992, Final population Totals : Brief analysis of Primary Census Abstract,Amulya Ratna Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.

1961. The percentage of cultivators has declined from 20.9 in 1961 to 13.7 in 1981 and further declined to 12.2 per cent in 1991. The proportion of agricultural labourers went down to 29.5 per cent in 1981 from 31.2 per cent in 1961 and again declined to 25.5 per cent in 1991. The decline in the proportion of cultivators is accounted for mainly by the growth of population and the consequent decline in land-man ratio rather than by education.[5]

The significant development in the changing pattern of employment in the tertiary sector was the rise in the share of workers between 1961 and 1991. In tertiary sector, the share of workers is found to have increased from 20 per cent in 1961 to 33.8 per cent in 1991. Although there had been a considerable increase in the share of workers of trade, commerce, transport and communication between 1961 and 1991, significant increase is not seen in the proportion of jobs in 'Other Services', both for males and females. This sector includes personal services and public administration which absorbs majority of the educated persons. The proportion of workers in this sector increased from 11.5 per cent in 1961 to 15.2 per cent in 1991. The proportion of jobs in Trade and Commerce has gone up to 12.6 per cent in 1991 from 5.7 per cent in 1961, while in Transport, storage and Communication, it increased to 6 per cent in 1991 from 2.7 per cent in

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5. P.R. Gopinathan Nair,(1981), Primary Education, Population Growth and Socio-Economic Change, Op. cit., p.154.

1961. But it has to be pointed out that the increase in the proportion of jobs in these industrial sectors is very insignificant when compared to the population growth rates during the same period.

4.5. Employment by Education and Industry

To study the changing pattern of employment for the educated, an industrial classification of workers has been presented by educational level from the Census data. The percentage distribution of workers by education and industry in Urban Kerala[6] during the period 1961 to 1981 is presented in Table 4.7. The majority of the matriculates are employed in the Services other than trade and transport in 1961, 1971 and 1981. About 62 thousand matriculates were employed in the services sector in 1981 (36.7%) and nearly 44 thousand were employed in Trade and Commerce sector (26%). Their proportion is seen to be the lowest in mining and quarrying (0.1%). When compared to 1961, we find that employment of matriculates in other services has considerably declined in 1981. Their proportion went down to 36.7 per cent in 1981 from 56.4 percent in 1961. The corresponding proportion in construction went up from 2.4 per cent in 1961 to 3.1 per cent in 1981 while their

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6. Specific details on employment by education and Industry of rural Kerala are not available.

proportion remained fairly stable in Cultivations and Mining and Quarrying. In all other industries their percentage share is seen to have slightly increased. The decline in the employment of matriculates in 'Other Services' indicates the low scope of employment for them in this sector in the face of growing numbers of graduates and post graduates. It is significant to note that the employment of graduates and post graduates in 'Other services' has declined from 73 per cent in 1961 to 48.4 per cent in 1981, while the employment of technical diploma holders has gone up to 70.9 per cent in 1981 from 67.3 per cent in 1961. Hence the decline in the employment of matriculates in Services may be attributed to the employers' preference to technically qualified persons or persons with additional qualification in vocational and technical courses. Compared to 1961, the employment of graduates and post-graduates has declined in 1981 in all industries except in Trade and Commerce, and Manufacturing where it has more than doubled.(See Table 4.7) Around 21 thousand technical degree holders (83%) were employed in 'other services' in 1981 as against eight thousand (80%) in 1961. The proportion of technical degree holders has also declined in almost all the industries except in Services, Manufacturing and Construction. The proportion of employment of non-technical diploma holders remained fairly constant in most of the industries. However their proportion in Services declined from 90 per cent in 1961 to

Table 4.7 Distribution of Workers by Level of Education and Industry: Urban Kerala, 1961 - 1981

Educational Level	Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Mining quarrying			Household Industry		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
Matriculation	2677	4267	4019	48	344	1635	565	871	105	308	553	1777
	(3.9)	(3.7)	(2.4)	(.1)	(.3)	(1.0)	(.8)	(.8)	(0.1)	(.5)	(.5)	(1.1)
Non-technical diploma	24	50	4	-	5	6	4	5	-	3	10	5
	(1.7)	(1.8)	(0.2)		(.2)	(0.2)	(.3)	(.2)		(.2)	(.14)	(0.2)
Technical diploma	40	90	201	-	-	72	14	60	36	7	20	62
	(1.5)	(.5)	(0.6)			(0.2)	(.5)	(.3)	(0.1)	(.3)	(.11)	(0.2)
Graduate and post-graduate	369	408	482	1	-	33	96	135	35	7	30	151
	(2.8)	(1.3)	(0.7)	(0.1)		(0.04)	(.7)	(.4)	(0.04)	(.05)	(.09)	(0.2)
Technical degree	100	50	35	-	-	-	39	25	20	5	5	42
	(1.04)	(.4)	(0.1)				(.4)	(.2)	(0.1)	(.05)	(.04)	(0.2)
All workers	3210	4865	4741	49	349	1746	718	1096	196	330	618	2037

(contd.....)

(Table 4.7 cont....)

Educational level	Manufacturing other than house hold industry			Construction			Trade and Commerce			Transport, Storage and communication			Other service		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
Matriculation	6714 (9.08)	16007 (13.8)	30426 (18.1)	1627 (2.4)	1103 (1.0)	5176 (3.1)	11426 (16.7)	26653 (23.0)	43934 (26.2)	6388 (9.4)	1357 (11.7)	19115 (11.4)	38560 (56.4)	52776 (45.4)	61604 (36.7)
Non-technical diploma	25 (1.7)	120 (4.4)	121 (4.7)	3 (0.2)	20 (0.7)	10 (0.4)	52 (3.5)	150 (5.5)	153 (6.0)	34 (2.3)	20 (0.7)	35 (1.4)	1311 (90.0)	2364 (86.2)	2236 (87.0)
Technical diploma	252 (0.2)	1860 (9.9)	5667 (16.6)	268 (9.8)	75 (.4)	1339 (3.9)	64 (2.3)	614 (3.3)	1051 (3.1)	246 (9.0)	539 (2.9)	1527 (4.5)	1836 (67.3)	15603 (82.7)	24217 (70.9)
Graduate and Post-graduate	673 (5.1)	3006 (.09)	7501 (10.3)	111 (.8)	65 (.2)	792 (1.1)	1692 (12.8)	8500 (27.0)	23278 (32.1)	637 (4.8)	1488 (4.7)	5148 (7.1)	9684 (73.0)	17846 (56.7)	35115 (48.4)
Technical degree	531 (5.5)	1028 (7.6)	2146 (8.4)	287 (3.0)	80 (.6)	916 (3.6)	598 (6.2)	275 (2.0)	798 (3.1)	355 (3.7)	230 (1.7)	400 (1.6)	7706 (80.1)	11922 (87.6)	21251 (83.0)
All workers	8195	22021	45861	2296	1343	8233	13832	30192	69214	7660	15855	26225	59097	100511	144423

Source: 1. Census of India, 1961, Vol.II, Kerala, Part II-B(i), General Economic Tables.
2. Census of India, 1971, Series-9, Kerala, Part II-B(ii), Economic Tables.
3. Census of India, 1981, Series-10, Kerala, Part III-A + B (1), General Economic Tables.

87 per cent in 1981. The analysis throws light on the fact that a significantly high proportion of the educated persons are absorbed in Services, and that the declining absorptive capacity of the industrial sectors reflects the industrial stagnation of the state.

4.6 **Employment by Occupation**

Economic development is usually associated with an occupational shift of labour force from Primary to non-primary occupations. Hence an attempt is made to examine the trend and pattern of occupational shift that had taken place between 1961 and 1981. Although 1981 census data suffers from the limitation that it excluded marginal workers, it gives the broad trends in occupational shifts. A disturbing occupational shift that had taken place was the sharp decline in the share of production related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers. (See Table 4.8).

The major change that has occured is the three fold inrease in clerical jobs. Their proportion rose to 11.4 per cent in 1981 from 3.1 per cent in 1961. In 1981 120.5 thousand educated persons were employed in clerical jobs, males and females accounting for 94.7 thousand (11%) and 25.8 thousand (13.1%) respectively. Compared to other occupations, this occupational group has shown the greatest increase in female employment, which is evident from the

Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by Occupation and sex : Kerala, 1961 - 1981

Occupational Group	1961			1971			1981		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Professional, Technical and related workers	6.2	6.2	6.4	10.1	8.5	16.3	11.3	8.1	25.4
Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	3.5	4.6	0.5	3.0	3.7	0.2	4.1	4.8	1.0
Clerical and related workers	3.1	4.0	0.7	6.8	7.7	3.4	11.4	11.0	13.1
Sales workers	8.3	10.6	2.2	11.4	13.7	2.7	14.0	16.2	4.4
Other workers	78.9	74.6	90.2	68.8	66.5	70.4	59.2	59.9	56.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 1. Census of India 1961, Vol.II, Kerala, Part II-B(i), General Economic Tables.
2. Census of India, 1971, Kerala, Series 9, Part II B (ii), General Economic Tables.
3. Census of India 1981, Series 10, Kerala Part III-A&B (iii), General Economic Tables.

fact that proportion of females in this group increased from 0.7 percent in 1961 to 13.1 per cent in 1981, recording a nineteen fold increase within a period of two decades. The large increase in the number of clerical jobs reflects the expansion of service industries, and trade and communications, in which clerical workers occupy a major proportion.

4.7. Employment by Education and Occupation

It is observed that the highest proportion of graduates and post graduates as well as matriculates were employed in clerical jobs followed by professional and technical jobs in 1961, 1971, and 1981 (see Table 4.9). The proportion of sales workers was seen to be higher among matriculates. A vast majority of the technical degree holders were employed in professional and technical jobs (87%) while only 0.7 per cent of them were employed as sales workers in 1981. It is observed that employment of matriculates in professional and technical jobs declined from 26.7 per cent in 1971 to 19.8 per cent in 1981. Same trend is observed in both the rural and urban areas of the state.(See Table 4.9). While the employment of matriculates in administrative jobs increased from 7.9 per cent in 1971 to 8.9 per cent in 1981, their employment in clerical jobs declined from 34.5 per cent in 1971 to 30.1 per cent in 1981. In all the other occupations their employment is seen to have increased, but only marginally. The employment

of'graduates and above'in professional and technical jobs declined from 61.9 per cent in 1971 to 55.2 per cent in 1981. In contrast, their employment in clerical jobs went up to 28.4 per cent in 1981 from 24.6 per cent in 1971.It is significant to note that the employment of matriculates in clerical jobs decreased by 4.4 per cent during the same period.The larger increase in the employment rates of graduates and postgraduates in clerical jobs when compared with that of matriculates indicates the phenomenon of "Diploma Disease" or the "Paper qualification syndrome".[7] It also reflects the decreasing scope of employment for matriculates in clerical jobs resulting in the phenomenon of "higher educational inflation" in the 1960's and 1970's. Although a remarkable increase is seen in the employment of technical degree holders in professional and technical occupations, their employment in all the other occupations has declined. A considerable increase is seen in the employment of technical diploma holders in professional and technical occupations,while a substantial decline is noted in their employment in administrative occupations. The analysis leads us to the conclusion that employment opportunities for the educated in various occupations of the state have not increased commensurate with their increasing supply in the labour market, indicating the low level of economic development of the state.

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7. For a brief discussion on "Paper qualification syndrome" see P.R.Gopinathan Nair and Joseph Thomas, "Paradox of the Market for the Educated", in Tilak Jandyala, B.G.(ed.), (1986), Op.cit., p.47

Table 4.9 Percentage distribution of workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural labourers by education and Occupation, Kerala, Rural and Urban, 1961 - 1981.

Educational level		Professional Technnbical			Administration			Clerical			Sales workers			Others			Total		
		1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
Matriculate/	T	---	82375 (26.7)	92659 (19.8)	---	24535 (7.9)	41666 (8.9)	---	106575 (34.5)	140840 (30.1)	---	26590 (8.6)	57508 (12.3)	---	68791 (22.3)	135162 (28.9)	---	308866 (100)	467835 (100)
secondary	R	---	59969 (30.4)	66447 (21.8)	---	12680 (6.4)	25142 (8.3)	---	62928 (31.9)	85183 (28.0)	---	13559 (6.9)	33124 (10.9)	---	48395 (24.5)	94498 (31.0)	---	197531 (100)	304394 (100)
	U	17843 (27.6)	22406 (20.1)	26212 (16.0)	7880 (12.2)	11855 (10.6)	16524 (10.1)	23485 (36.4)	43647 (39.2)	55657 (34.1)	5927 (9.2)	13031 (11.7)	24384 (14.9)	9414 (14.6)	20396 (18.3)	40664 (24.9)	64549 (100)	111335 (100)	163441 (100)
	T	---	---	16176 (90.2)	---	---	242 (1.4)	---	---	926 (5.2)	---	---	163 (0.9)	---	---	417 (2.3)	---	---	17924 (100)
Non-technical diploma	R	---	---	14011 (91.2)	---	---	166 (1.1)	---	---	728 (4.7)	---	---	122 (0.8)	---	---	332 (2.2)	---	---	15359 (100)
	U	1051 (73.7)	2250 (83.8)	2165 (84.4)	216 (15.1)	40 (1.5)	76 (3.0)	71 (5.0)	150 (5.6)	198 (7.7)	23 (1.6)	50 (1.9)	41 (1.6)	66 (4.6)	195 (7.3)	85 (3.3)	1427 (100)	2685 (100)	2565 (100)
	T	---	---	110388 (80.4)	---	---	2670 (1.9)	---	---	5258 (3.8)	---	---	1466 (1.1)	---	---	17437 (12.7)	---	---	137219 (100)
Technical diploma	R	---	---	85944 (83.2)	---	---	1593 (1.5)	---	---	3564 (3.4)	---	---	980 (0.9)	---	---	11250 (10.9)	---	---	103331 (100)
	U	1691 (63.7)	14350 (76.6)	24444 (72.1)	215 (8.0)	370 (2.0)	1077 (3.2)	311 (11.7)	1910 (10.2)	1694 (5.0)	19 (0.7)	150 (0.8)	486 (91.4)	417 (15.7)	1955 (10.4)	6187 (18.3)	2653 (100)	18735 (100)	33888 (100)

(cont.....)

Educational level		Professional Technical			Administration			Clerical			Sales workers			Others			Total		
		1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
Graduate & * above	T	----	54237 (61.9)	116924 (55.2)	----	6410 (7.3)	18644 (8.8)	---	21521 (24.6)	60196 (28.4)	----	2195 (2.5)	7743 (3.7)	---	3210 (3.7)	8161 (3.9)	----	87573 (100)	211693* (100)
	R	----	30337* (70.0)	69154* (60.8)	----	1970* (4.5)	6974 * (6.1)	----	8960* (20.7)	30346* (26.7)	----	530* (1.2)	2694* (2.3)	----	1553* (3.6)	4661* (4.1)	-----	43350* (100)	113784* (100)
	U	4913 (38.5)	23900 (54.0)	47775 (48.8)	2776 (21.8)	3955 (12.9)	11670 (11.9)	3936 (30.8)	12561 (28.4)	29850 (30.5)	501 (3.9)	1665 (3.8)	5094 (5.2)	635 (5.0)	1657 (3.7)	3500 (3.6)	12762 (100)	43223 (100)	97889 (100)
Technical degree	T	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	-----	---	----	----	----	----
	R	---	----	---	---	----	----	----	---	-----	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	-----	----
	U	6539 (67.8)	12045 (88.7)	22350 (87.0)	1048 (10.9)	485 (3.6)	1473 (5.7)	1537 (15.9)	641 (4.7)	1318 (5.1)	170 (1.8)	95 (0.7)	183 (0.7)	349 (3.6)	320 (2.4)	369 (1.4)	9643 (100)	13586 (100)	25963 (100)
All workers	T	----	153212 (36.7)	336152 (40.3)	----	31355 (7.5)	63222 (7.6)	----	130156 (31.1)	207220 (24.8)	----	28985 (6.9)	66880 (8.0)	---	74151 (17.7)	161177 (19.3)	----	417859 (100)	834651 (100)
	R	----	90306 (37.4)	233556 (43.9)	----	14650 (6.1)	33875 (6.3)	----	71888 (29.8)	119821 (22.3)	----	14089 (5.8)	36875 (6.9)	----	49948 (20.7)	110741 (20.6)	----	240881 (100)	536868 (100)
	U	32037 (35.2)	62906 (35.5)	100596 (33.8)	12135 (13.3)	16705 (9.4)	29347 (9.9)	29340 (32.2)	58268 (32.9)	87399 (29.3)	6640 (7.3)	14896 (8.5)	30005 (10.1)	10882 (12.0)	24203 (13.7)	50436 (16.9)	91034 (100)	176978 (100)	297783 (100)

* Includes Professional and Technical degree.

Source : 1. Census of India 1961, Vol.11, Kerala Part-11-B (i) General Economic Tables.

2. Census of India 1971, series-9, Kerala, Part-11-B(ii), Economic Tables.

3. Census of India 1981, Series-1, India, Part-111-B(vi), General Economic Tables.

4.8 **Employment by Education and Sex**

The percentage distribution of workers by level of education and sex in Urban and Rural Kerala during the period 1961 to 1981 is presented in table 4.10. About 951 thousand educated persons were employed in Kerala in 1981 as against 260 thousand in 1961; males and females constituting 733 and 218 thousand respectively in 1981. It is found that 574 thousand matriculates were employed in 1981 as against 359 thousand in 1971, while 218 thousand graduates and post graduates were employed in 1981 as against 91 thousand graduates and post graduates in 1971. Although an increase is seen in the employment of matriculates in absolute figures, their proportion has declined from 63.8 per cent in 1971 to 60.3 per cent in 1981, while the proportion of graduate and post graduate employment has increased to 23 per cent in 1981 from 16 per cent in 1971. The same trend is observed in both the rural and urban areras of the state. (see Table 4.10). The increasing proportion in the employment of graduates and post-graduates as compared to matriculates throws light on the fact that employers increasingly demand higher levels of education for the same level of job and use education as a screening device. A significant increase can be noted in the employment of technical diploma holders; their proportion had gone up from 7.9 per cent in 1971 to 14.8 per cent in 1981 registering about two-fold increase within a period of one decade. By contrast, the proportion in the employment of non technical diploma holders has declined

Table 4.10 Classification of Main workers by level of education and sex in Urban and Rural Kerala,1981 - 1981

(in thousand)

Level of Education		1961			1971			1981		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Matriculation/ Higher Secondary *	T	----	----	---	307.0	51.5	358.5	485.0	88.7	573.7
					(85.6)	(14.4)	(63.8)	(84.5)	(15.5)	(60.3)
	R	133.6	30.6	164.2	209.6	32.8	242.4	345.2	58.2	403.4
					(86.5)	(13.5)	(64.0)	(85.6)	(14.4)	(62.6)
	U	56.2	12.1	68.3	97.4	18.7	116.1	139.7	30.5	170.3
		(82.3)	(17.7)	(71.4)	(83.9)	(16.1)	(63.5)	(82.0)	(17.9)	(55.6)
Non-technical diploma	T	---	---	---	37.6	30.0	67.6	8.9	9.4	18.3
					(55.6)	(44.4)	(12.0)	(48.6)	(51.4)	(1.9)
	R	---	---	---	36.1	28.8	64.9	7.9	7.9	15.8
					(55.6)	(44.4)	(17.1)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(2.5)
	U	1.0	0.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.0	1.5	2.5
		(71.4)	(28.6)	(1.6)	(55.6)	(44.4)	(1.5)	(40.0)	(60.0)	(0.8)
Technical diploma	T	---	---	---	25.2	19.4	44.6	82.3	58.7	141.0
					(56.5)	(43.5)	(7.9)	(58.4)	(41.6)	(14.8)
	R	---	---	---	15.6	10.1	25.7	62.5	44.1	106.6
					(56.5)	(22.6)	(6.8)	(58.6)	(41.4)	(16.5)
	U	2.3	0.5	2.8	9.6	9.3	18.9	19.7	14.6	34.4
		(82.1)	(17.9)	(2.8)	(50.8)	(49.2)	(10.3)	(57.3)	(42.4)	(11.2)
Graduate and above**	T	---	---	---	71.0	19.9	90.9	157.1	60.8	217.9
					(78.1)	(21.9)	(16.2)	(72.1)	(27.9)	(22.9)
	R	---	---	---	36.3	9.4	45.7	86.6	32.1	18.8
					(79.4)	(20.6)	(12.1)	(72.9)	(27.0)	(18.4)
	U	11.8	1.5	13.3	25.9	5.6	31.5	70.4	28.7	99.1
		(88.7)	(11.3)	(13.9)	(82.2)	(17.8)	(17.2)	(71.0)	(29.0)	(32.3)
Professional & Technical degree	T	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	R	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	U	7.3	2.5	9.8	8.8	4.9	13.7	15.3	10.5	25.8
		(64.2)	(35.8)	(7.5)	(59.3)	(40.7)	(8.4)			
Total	T	212.2	47.6	259.8	440.8	110.3	561.6	733.2	217.7	950.9
		(81.7)	(18.3)	(100.0)	(78.5)	(19.0)	(100.0)	(77.1)	(22.9)	(100.0)
	R	133.6	30.6	164.2	297.6	81.1	378.7	502.2	142.3	644.5
		(81.4)	(18.6)	(100.0)	(78.6)	(21.4)	(100.0)	(77.9)	(22.1)	(100.0)
	U	78.6	17.0	95.6	143.2	39.7	182.9	230.9	75.5	306.4
		(82.2)	(17.8)	(100.0)	(78.3)	(21.7))	(100.0)	(75.4)	(24.6)	(100.0)

ıtriculate and above

ıclude professional and technical degree.

1. Census of India 1961, Vol.11, Kerala,Part 11-B(i),General Economic tables.
2. Census of India 1971, Series 1,India,Part 11-B(ii),General Economic Tables.
3. Census of India 1981, Series 10,Kerala, Part 111 - A & B (i).

from 12 per cent in 1971 to 1.9 per cent in 1981. The large increase in the proportion of the employment of the technical diploma holders indicates higher demand for the technically skilled personnel in the state as compared to those without any special qualification in professional and vocational courses.

Compared to males, the proportion of female employment is significantly lower. This is reflected in the fact that only 110.3 thousand females were employed in 1971 as against 440.8 thousand males and only 217.7 thousand females were employed as against 733.2 thousand males in 1981. If we consider their employment rates by educational levels, it can be seen that their proportion is low as compared with males in all educational categories in 1971 and 1981 in both the rural and urban areas (See Table 4.10). However, it is noted that the proportion of female employment has gone up in 1981 in all educational levels except in the case of technical diploma holders, reflecting the higher educational attainment of females in 1981 as compared to 1971.

The analysis of the Employment Exchange Statistics and Census data by industry, occupation and education throws light on the fact that there has been only a marginal increase in the employment opportunities in the state and that the growth in employment opportunities has not been high enough to absorb fully the stream of annual output of the educated job seekers, leading to the chronic problem of educated unemployment.

CHAPTER V

STRUCTURE OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN KERALA

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STRUCTURE OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN KERALA

The discussion in the previous chapter has highlighted the fact that unemployment among the educated is a chronic problem in the State. It has been assuming more serious dimensions in recent years, despite the various measures of employment generation adopted by the government during the last three decades through successive Five Year Plans. The studies made by various committees highlight the fact that the problem of educated unemployment is more chronic and acute in Kerala than in the rest of India. The imbalance in the state between the growth rates of the educational sector and manpower absorption in the state leads to high growth rates of educated unemployment, longer periods of waiting for jobs and large scale under-employment. In this chapter an attempt is made to review the available evidence relating to the nature and magnitude of educated unemployment in Kerala.

Although a series of enquiries were carried out in Kerala on the problem of general unemployment in the past, only a very limited number of enquiries have been made on the nature and extent of the problem of educated unemployment. As early as in the nineteen-twenties, an Unemployment Enquiry Committee was set up in the former Travancore State to enquire into the extent of educated

unemployment. The Committee found that there existed then three educated employment seekers per every suitable job. According to 1931 Census report, the total number of educated unemployed in Travancore was 1583 of which 1249 were unemployed for more than one year. The Census Report for 1931 observed that the rapid growth of population has been the prime cause of unemployment in the country. The sample survey on employment and unemployment conducted in 1965[1] showed that 1.45 lakhs of educated persons were unemployed in the state in that year. Among them the Matriculates constituted 1.3 lakhs (95%) and graduates accounted for 6.5 thousands (4.5%), while post-graduates formed 720 (0.5%). Unemployment among the educated has been aggravated in recent years by the rapid expansion of education which has created in the minds of the youth an aversion to manual labour and a craving for employment in government service.

5.1 Education and Unemployment

Data Pertaining to unemployment in Kerala by level of education and sex available in 1961, 1971 and 1981 Census reports are presented in Table 5.1. Among the educated persons unemployed in the state, matriculates constitute the highest proportion both for males and

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1. Government of Kerala, (1976), Planning for Employment in Kerala, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum, p.41

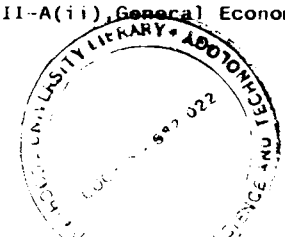
Table 5.1 Distribution of unemployed by level of Education and Sex, kerala 1961-1981.

Level of Education		1961 male	1961 female	1961 Person	1971 male	1971 female	1971 person	1981 male	1981 female	1981 person
	I	-	-	-	90538	56055	146593	374365	432634	806999
Matriculation/		*	*	*	(80.1)	(73.2)	(77.3)	(83.8)	(87.1)	(85.5)
Higher	R	36030	20012	56042	73840	43868	117708	294169	329872	624041
Secondary		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(81.1)	(74.5)	(78.5)	(84.6)	(88.8)	(86.7)
	U	9735	5949	15684	16698	12187	28885	80196	102762	182958
		(88.2)	(85.1)	(87.0)	(75.9)	(69.1)	(72.9)	(81.6)	(83.5)	(82.6)
	I		-	-	2351	6650	8981	1117	3496	4613
Non techni					(2.1)	(8.7)	(4.7)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.5)
cal Diploma	R	-	-	-	2251	6190	8441	993	2929	3922
					(2.5)	(10.5)	(5.6)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.5)
	U	16	68	84	100	440	540	124	567	691
		(0.1)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(2.5)	(1.4)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.3)
	I	-	-	-	6981	4719	11700	28785	9221	38006
Technical					(6.2)	(6.2)	(6.2)	(6.4)	(2.0)	(4.0)
Diploma	R	-	-	-	5332	3035	8367	22971	7161	30132
					(5.9)	(5.2)	(5.6)	(6.6)	(1.9)	(4.2)
	U	202	206	408	1649	1684	3333	5814	2080	7874
		(1.8)	(2.9)	(2.3)	(7.5)	(9.5)	(8.4)	(5.9)	(1.7)	(3.6)
	I		-	-	13181**	9143**	22324**	42461**	51332**	93793**
Graduation					(11.7)	(11.9)	(11.8)	(9.5)	(10.3)	(9.9)
and Post-	R	-	-	-	9628**	5820**	15448**	29385**	32190**	61575**
Graduation					(10.6)	(9.9)	(10.3)	(8.5)	(8.6)	(8.6)
	U	677	397	1074	2850	2813	5663	12127	17722	29849
		(6.1)	(5.7)	(6.0)	(13.0)	(16.0)	(14.3)	(12.3)	(14.4)	(13.5)
Technical	I		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professio-										
al Degree	R		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	409	367	776	703	510	1213	949	1420	2369
		(3.7)	(5.3)	(4.3)	(3.2)	(2.9)	(3.1)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.1)
	I	47069	26999	74068	113051	76547	189598	446728	496683	943411
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total	R	36030	20012	56042	91051	58913	149964	347518	372152	719670
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
	U	11039	6987	18026	22000	17634	39634	98261	123111	221372
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Note : * denotes 'matriculates and above'

** denotes 'Graduates and above'

SOURCE
1. Census of India,1961,Vol.VII,Kerala, Part II-B(ii),General Economic Tables.
2. Census od India, 1971,Series 9 Kerala, Part II-B(ii),Economic Tables.
3. Census of India 1981, Series 1 India, Part III-A(ii),General Economic Tables.



females irrespective of rural urban difference in 1971 and 1981 (See Table 5.1). While the proportion of unemployed matriculates in the state went up to 85.5 per cent in 1981 from 77.3 per cent in 1971, the proportion of unemployed 'graduates and above' declined to 9.9 per cent in 1981 from 11.1 per cent in 1971. A declining trend is also observed in the state in the proportion of the unemployed professional and technical diploma and non-technical diploma holders as between 1971 and 1981 in rural and urban areas. While the proportion of the unemployed graduates and above category in the urban state declined from 14.3 per cent in 1971 to 13.5 per cent in 1981, their proportion in rural state declined from 10.3 per cent to 8.6 per cent during the same period. It is significant to note that unemployment of the technical degree holders in Urban areas has declined from 3.1 per cent in 1971 to 1.1 per cent in 1981 while the unemployment of technical diploma holders has come down to 3.6 per cent in 1981 from 8.4 per cent in 1971. The higher proportion of unemployment among the matriculates possibly reflects the fact that employers prefer persons with higher levels of education to the less educated, due to the surplus of educated work-seekers available in the labour market. They use education as a filter[2], a screening and grading device in selecting

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2. For a brief discussion on the filter theory, see, Arrow, M.J., (1973), "Higher Education as Filter", Journal of Public Economics, Op.cit. pp.193-216.

the employees, leaving the less educated jobless. The comparatively lower proportion of unemployed in the categories of technically qualified persons indicates perhaps the higher demand for those with special qualification in vocational and technical courses and low demand for those without any additional qualification; it could also be that the output of persons with such qualification is not much in excess of demand.

5.2 Urban Unemployment by level of education

Composition of the unemployed by age-groups and educational level in Urban and rural areas of the state in 1971 and 1981 is depicted in table 5.2. It may be observed that the Unemployment in urban areas increased by 718 per cent while that in rural areas increased by 851 per cent between 1971 and 1981.In absolute terms, urban unemployment mounted to 728 thousand in 1981 from 89 thousand in 1971 recording eight-fold increase within one decade. Of the 728 thousand unemployed persons in the urban state in 1981, matriculates accounted for 25 per cent as against 32 per cent in 1971. Graduates and post-graduates formed about 4 per cent in 1981 as against 6 per cent in 1971. Unemployment was seen to be the lowest among the technical and professional degree holders both in 1971 and 1981 in the Urban areas. The proportion of the unemployed was higher among the younger age groups and lower among the

TABLE 5.2 Classification of the Unemployed by Age groups and Educational level in Urban and Rural areas According to sex

Educational Level	SEX	URBAN										RURAL									
		1971					1981					1971					1981				
		TOTAL	Percentage Distribution in				TOTAL	Percentage Distribution in				TOTAL	Percentage distribution in				TOTAL	Percentage Distribution in			
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30 and above		15-19	20-24	25-29	30 and above		15-19	20-24	25-29	30 and above		15-19	20-24	25-29	30 and above
TOTAL	M	63663 (100.0)	30.4	42.1	13.7	13.8	337837 (100.0)	35.5	31.8	14.1	18.6	196681 (100.0)	32.8	45.0	12.6	9.6	1205920 (100.0)	39.0	22.9	12.8	18.3
	F	25326 (100.0)	30.8	50.2	13.0	6.0	390377 (100.0)	29.4	30.1	18.2	22.3	78267 (100.0)	35.9	49.8	10.7	3.6	1408477 (100.0)	33.5	28.9	16.0	21.6
	T	88989 (100.0)	30.5	44.4	13.5	11.6	728214 (100.0)	32.2	30.9	16.3	20.6	274948 (100.0)	33.7	46.3	12.1	7.9	2614397 (100.0)	36.0	29.3	14.5	20.2
ILLITERATE	M	2655 (100.0)	29.8	22.7	9.6	37.9	14150 (100.0)	24.6	14.1	8.1	53.2	7543 (100.0)	36.8	19.6	9.9	33.7	76939 (100.0)	23.8	12.6	8.4	55.2
	F	842 (100.0)	20.0	12.4	15.4	52.2	32295 (100.0)	11.7	14.6	14.0	59.7	2360 (100.0)	40.0	15.3	10.3	33.9	186992 (100.0)	14.2	14.4	14.6	56.8
	T	3497 (100.0)	27.6	20.3	11.0	41.1	46445 (100.0)	15.6	14.4	12.2	57.7	9903 (100.0)	37.6	18.6	10.0	33.7	263931 (100.0)	17.0	13.9	12.8	56.3
LITERATE	M	3587 (100.0)	48.9	23.8	6.7	20.7	27487 (100.0)	22.8	16.4	9.1	51.7	9637 (100.0)	48.7	23.4	7.1	20.8	104542 (100.0)	25.1	15.0	8.4	51.4
	F	530 (100.0)	53.8	21.7	11.3	13.2	32555 (100.0)	17.0	17.0	14.1	51.5	1418 (100.0)	67.6	18.3	4.2	9.9	125761 (100.0)	21.6	18.4	14.0	46.0
	T	4117 (100.0)	49.5	23.5	7.3	19.7	60042 (100.0)	19.6	16.8	12.0	51.6	11055 (100.0)	51.1	22.7	6.8	19.4	230303 (100.0)	23.2	16.9	11.5	48.4
PRIMARY & MIDDLE	M	35221 (100.0)	34.6	38.7	12.5	14.2	196990 (100.0)	40.2	31.0	13.7	15.1	88450 (100.0)	38.2	39.9	11.1	10.8	676929 (100.0)	45.2	28.5	12.4	13.9
	F	6320 (100.0)	47.3	39.3	7.8	5.6	200996 (100.0)	33.8	30.6	18.4	17.1	15576 (100.0)	51.2	40.3	5.1	3.4	723579 (100.0)	39.0	30.1	16.4	14.5
	T	41541 (100.0)	36.5	38.8	11.8	12.9	397986 (100.0)	37.0	30.8	16.1	16.1	104026 (100.0)	40.2	39.9	10.2	9.7	1400508 (100.0)	42.0	29.3	14.5	14.2

(contd....)

Table 5.2 Contd...)

Educational Level	SEX	URBAN 1971 TOTAL	Percentage Distribution in 1971 15-19	20-24	25-29	30 and above	URBAN 1981 TOTAL	Percentage Distribution in 1981 15-19	20-24	25-29	30 and above	RURAL 1971 TOTAL	Percentage distribution in 1971 15-19	20-24	25-29	30 and above	RURAL 1981 TOTAL	Percentage Distribution in 1981 15-19	20-24	25-29	30 and above
	M	16698 (100.0)	26.0	49.2	15.4	9.4	80196 (100.0)	37.4	37.2	14.2	11.2	73840 (100.0)	30.5	52.2	12.4	4.9	294169 (100.0)	39.6	38.6	13.4	8.4
MATRICUL-ATION/HIGHER	F	12187 (100.0)	32.6	51.3	12.8	3.3	102762 (100.0)	35.7	33.8	18.2	12.3	43868 (100.0)	38.8	48.9	10.2	2.1	329872 (100.0)	40.4	35.2	15.2	9.2
SECONDARY	T	28885 (100.0)	28.8	50.1	14.3	6.8	182958 (100.0)	36.4	35.3	16.4	11.8	117708 (100.0)	33.6	50.9	11.6	3.9	624041 (100.0)	40.0	36.8	14.4	8.8
DIPLOMA TECHNICAL/	M	1749 (100.0)	10.2	64.7	18.2	6.9	5938 (100.0)	12.6	48.5	25.3	13.6	7583 (100.0)	9.6	62.5	21.9	6.0	23954 (100.0)	12.8	50.2	23.8	13.2
NON-TECHNICAL	F	2124 (100.0)	12.7	62.1	20.5	4.7	2627 (100.0)	12.4	39.3	25.6	22.7	9225 (100.0)	12.7	65.3	18.6	3.4	10085 (100.0)	13.6	45.4	22.0	18.9
	T	3873 (100.0)	11.6	63.3	19.5	5.6	8565 (100.0)	12.5	45.7	25.4	16.4	16808 (100.0)	11.3	64.0	20.2	4.6	34039 (100.0)	13.0	48.8	23.3	14.9
	M	2850 (100.0)	1.8	66.9	23.4	7.9	12127 (100.0)	1.5	55.6	30.9	12.0	9628* (100.0)	0.8	64.3	28.4	6.5	29385* (100.0)	1.1	54.2	31.3	13.4
GRADUATION &	F	2813 (100.0)	3.9	76.5	14.2	5.3	17722 (100.0)	2.4	53.4	27.9	16.3	5820* (100.0)	0.9	79.5	18.2	1.4	32190* (100.0)	2.1	56.3	28.9	12.6
POST-GRADUATION	T	5663 (100.0)	2.8	71.7	18.9	6.6	29849 (100.0)	2.0	54.3	29.1	14.6	15448* (100.0)	0.8	70.0	24.5	4.6	61575* (100.0)	1.6	55.3	30.1	13.0
	M	703 (100.0)	1.4	53.9	37.6	7.1	949 (100.0)	1.2	35.0	38.6	25.2	------	---	----	---	---	-----	-----	----	----	----
TECHNICAL PROFESSIONAL	F	510 (100.0)	---	54.9	41.2	3.9	1420 (100.0)	0.4	31.8	45.6	22.0	------	---	----	---	---	-----	-----	----	----	----
DEGREE	T	1213	0.8	54.3	39.1	5.8	2369	0.7	33.1	42.8	23.4	------	---	----	---	---	-----	-----	----	----	----

* Graduates and above

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 9 Kerala, Part II - B(ii), Economic Tables.
Census of India 1981, Series - 10, Kerala, part III - A&B, Economic Tables.

higher age groups both for males and females in 1971 and 1981. About 88 per cent of the unemployed in 1971 were seen to be in the age-group 15-29; the corresponding proportion in 1981 formed 79 per cent indicating higher incidence of unemployment among the youth in both 1971 and 1981.

5.3 Rural Unemployment by level of education

Rural unemployment formed more than three-fourth of the total unemployment in the state in both 1971 and 1981. It increased from 275 thousand (75.5%) in 1971 to 2614 thousand (78.2%) in 1981. The rural areas also accounted for the largest proportion of the educated unemployed in the state in both the census years(Table 5.2). Of the total number of educated unemployed (Matriculates and above) in the state as a whole, 80 per cent in 1971 and 77 per cent in 1981 were in rural areas. In contrast to 1961 and 1971 the proportion of unemployment among the educated in 1981 was relatively higher in urban than in rural areas. While in 1971, 'Matriculates and above' constituted 43 per cent of the unemployed in urban areas as against 55 per cent in rural areas, the corresponding proportions in 1981 were 30.4 per cent and 27.5 per cent respectively.

5.4 Incidence of unemployment and Education

The incidence of unemployment by levels of education and sex as per 1971 and 1981 census is shown in Table 5.3. The table shows unemployment as a percentage of

TABLE 5.3 Incidence of Unemployment by Educational level, (Rural and Urban) Kerala, in the age group 15-59 According to Sex, 1971 & 1981

Educational level		1971 Workforce (in thousands)			1971 Unemployment (in thousands)			1971 % of unemployment			1981 Workforce (in thousands)			1981 Unemployment (in thousands)			1981 Percentage of Unemployment		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Illiterate	T	1104.8	813.12	1917.9	10.398	3.202	13.600	0.94	0.39	0.71	742.2	816.8	1559.0	83.0	211.8	294.7	11.2	25.9	18.9
	R	975.41	738.3	1713.7	7.543	2.360	9.903	0.77	0.32	0.58	652.0	736.2	1388.2	69.9	180.8	250.7	10.7	24.6	18.1
	U	129.41	74.9	204.2	2.86	0.8	3.697	2.21	1.12	1.81	90.2	80.6	170.8	13.0	31.0	44.1	14.4	38.5	25.8
Literate	T	821.92	188.41	1010.33	13.22	1.95	15.17	1.61	1.03	1.5	1052.1	406.1	1458.2	124.2	156.5	286.7	11.8	38.5	19.2
	R	762.6	166.5	893.0	9.64	1.42	11.06	1.33	0.85	1.24	882.1	318.4	1226.5	98.3	124.3	222.6	11.1	39.0	18.2
	U	95.4	21.9	117.3	3.59	.530	4.111	3.76	2.42	3.50	170.0	61.7	231.7	25.9	32.2	58.0	15.2	52.2	25.0
Primary	T	1873.7	289.9	2163.6	53.0	6.342	59.29	28.26	2.19	2.74	1773.1	712.8	2485.9	318.4	373.7	692.2	18.0	52.4	27.8
	R	1601.3	252.9	1854.2	38.21	4.5	42.7	2.4	1.8	2.3	1460.8	597.8	2058.5	252.2	299.1	551.3	17.3	50.0	26.8
	U	272.4	37.0	309.4	14.8	1.8	16.6	5.4	5.0	5.36	312.3	115.0	427.3	66.2	74.6	140.8	21.2	64.9	33.0
Middle	T	670.78	66.77	737.54	70.72	15.55	86.28	1.54	23.3	11.7	1507.1	682.4	2189.6	550.0	549.7	1099.7	36.5	80.6	50.2
	R	514.7	52.19	566.56	50.24	11.08	61.32	9.77	21.23	10.82	1174.1	535.4	1709.5	420.5	423.6	844.1	35.8	79.1	49.4
	U	156.41	14.57	170.98	20.48	4.47	24.95	13.1	30.68	14.59	333.0	147.0	480.0	129.5	126.1	255.7	38.9	85.8	53.3
Matric & Higher Secondary	T	397.6	107.6	505.1	90.5	56.1	146.6	22.8	52.1	29.0	847.8	520.8	1368.7	373.6	432.5	806.1	44.1	83.0	58.9
	R	283.4	76.7	360.1	73.8	43.9	117.7	26.1	57.2	32.7	631.8	387.7	1019.5	293.7	329.8	623.5	46.5	85.1	61.2
	U	114.1	30.9	145.0	16.7	12.2	28.9	14.6	39.4	19.9	216.0	133.1	349.1	79.9	102.7	182.6	37.0	77.2	52.3

(Table contd....)

(Table 5.3 contd....)

Educational level		1971 Workforce (in thousands) M	F	T	1971 Unemployment (in thousands) M	F	T	1971 % of unemployment M	F	T	1981 Workforce (in thousands) M	F	T	1981 Unemployment (in thousands) M	F	T	1981 Percentage of Unemployment M	F	T
Non-	T	39.9	36.6	76.6	2.4	6.6	9.0	5.9	18.1	11.7	9.8	12.9	22.6	1.1	3.5	4.6	11.2	27.1	20.2
Technical	R	38.3	35.0	73.3	2.3	6.2	8.4	5.9	17.7	11.5	8.6	10.8	19.4	1.0	2.9	3.9	11.6	26.9	20.0
Diploma	U	1.6	1.7	3.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	6.2	26.3	16.4	1.1	2.1	3.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	9.1	28.6	21.2
Technical	T	32.1	24.1	56.2	7.0	4.7	11.7	21.7	19.6	20.8	109.6	67.7	177.4	28.5	9.2	37.7	26.0	13.6	21.3
Diploma	R	20.9	13.1	34.0	5.3	3.0	8.4	25.5	23.1	24.6	84.3	51.1	135.4	22.8	7.1	29.9	27.0	13.9	22.1
	U	11.2	11.0	22.2	1.7	1.7	3.3	14.7	15.4	15.0	25.3	16.6	41.9	5.8	2.0	7.8	22.9	12.0	18.7
Graduate	T	74.6	23.6	98.2	12.5	8.6	21.1	16.7	36.6	21.5	*196.7	112.0	308.7	*42.3	51.3*	93.6*	21.5	45.8	30.3*
P.G degree	R	45.9	15.2	61.1	9.6	5.8	15.4	21.0	38.4	25.3	114.6	64.3	178.9	*29.3	32.2*	61.5*	25.6	50.1	34.4
& above	U	28.7	8.4	37.1	2.9	2.8	5.7	9.9	33.3	15.3	66.1	35.8	102.0	12.1	17.7	29.8	18.3	49.4	29.2
Technical	T	----	-----	----	---	----	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Degree	R	----	-----	----	---	----	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	U	9.5	5.4	14.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	7.4	9.5	8.2	16.0	11.9	27.9	0.9	1.4	2.4	5.6	11.8	8.4
	T	5015.4	1550.3	6565.4	259.7	103.0	362.8	5.2	6.6	23.2	6238.5	3334.6	9570.0	1521.1	1788.2	3309.3	24.4	53.6	34.6
Total	R	4242.2	1349.9	5556.0	196.5	78.3	274.9	4.6	5.8	4.9	5008.3	2727.6	7735.9	1187.7	1399.8	2587.5	23.7	51.3	33.4
	U	809.2	200.4	1009.4	63.2	24.7	87.9	7.8	12.3	8.7	1230.1	607.0	1834.1	333.5	388.4	721.8	27.1	64.0	39.4

* Graduates and above.

Source: 1. Census of India 1971, Series 1, India, Part II-B(ii), General Economic Tables.

2. Census of India 1981, Series - 10, Kerala, Part III - A&B(i),Economic Tables.

the respective category in the workforce. The rate of unemployment increases with levels of education and reaches a peak at the matriculate and higher secondary level and comes down at the non-technical diploma level and slowly rises at the technical diploma level and further goes up at the 'graduate and above' level. Ratio of unemployment shows that the incidence of unemployment becomes substantial from the post-primary levels of education only. This may be due to the fact that a substantial proportion of the workforce with education till primary level are absorbed in the primary sectors mainly in the agricultural sector. Unemployment to them may be seasonal and disguised. On the other hand, most of the educated people (metric and above) are employed in the organised sectors and in wage employment. Therefore unemployment at this level becomes more open and pronounced. As may be seen from Table 5.3, the rate of unemployment among the educated is higher for almost all levels of education in rural areas than in urban areas in both 1971 and 1981. It is significant to note that between 1971 and 1981, unemployment among females increased at a faster rate in rural areas, while increase in unemployment in the case of males was much less (See Table 5.3).

It may be noted that the incidence of unemployment is higher in the state both for males and females among all the educational categories in 1981, when compared to the country as a whole (See table 5.4). While the matriculates

Table 5.4 Incidence of unemployment by level of education according to sex : (Urban and Rural) Kerala and India, 1981

(in thousands)

Level of education	KERALA									INDIA								
	Work force			Unemployment			percentage of unemployment			Work force			Unemployment			percentage of unemployment		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Illiterate	897.5	912.9	1810.4	112.2	242.3	354.5	12.5	26.5	19.6	92054.1	41618.8	31232.8	2163.2	3591.3	5754.5	2.3	8.6	18.4
Literate	1244.9	454.1	1699.0	165.3	185.9	351.2	13.3	40.9	20.7	20423.9	2393.1	22817.0	860.3	542.0	1402.3	4.2	29.3	6.1
primary	1961.1	791.2	2752.3	401.2	435.8	837.0	20.5	55.1	30.4	29149.7	3394.8	32544.5	1726.2	1104.4	2830.6	5.9	32.5	8.7
Middle	1582.3	730.3	2312.6	599.2	595.1	1194.3	37.9	81.5	51.6	18844.2	2015.8	20860.0	2107.6	1164.0	3271.6	11.2	57.7	15.7
Matriculate /Higer secondary	860.0	522.5	1382.5	375.1	433.8	808.9	43.6	83.0	58.5	20840.4	2604.4	23444.9	3116.7	1532.7	4649.4	15.0	58.9	19.8
Non technical diploma	10.0	12.9	22.9	1.1	3.5	4.6	11.0	27.1	20.1	89.1	39.7	128.9	9.0	11.7	20.7	10.1	29.5	16.1
Technical diploma	111.1	68.0	179.1	28.8	9.3	38.1	25.9	13.7	21.3	945.0	127.3	1072.3	120.6	38.7	159.3	12.8	30.4	14.9
Degree and above(general,technical & professional	199.6	112.2	311.7	42.5	51.3	93.8	21.3	45.7	43.0	6150.9	1159.8	7310.8	850.4	485.8	1336.2	13.8	41.9	18.3
Total	6866.4	3607.1	10473.5	1725.3	1957.0	3682.3	25.1	54.3	35.2	65349.9	53443.8	83151.0	10954.3	8470.6	19424.9	16.8	15.8	23.4

Note . Work force include main workers and unemployed(persons seeking and available for work)

Source : Census of India 1981,Series 10, Kerala part III A & B(i) General Ecnomic Tables.

constituted 59 per cent of the total unemployed in the state, they formed only about 20 per cent for the country as a whole. The corresponding proportions for the 'graduates and above' for the state and the country as a whole were 30 per cent and 18 per cent respectively (Table 5.4).

5.5 Incidence of Unemployment in Kerala by level of Education, DES Survey (1987)

According to the survey on unemployment conducted by department of Economics and Statistics in 1987 (DES Survey), the educated unemployed accounted for 29 per cent of the total unemployed (See Table 5.5) The rate of unemployment was found to be the highest for the SSLC holders (54.5%) and the lowest for the 'post-graduates and above' category (27.8%). The graduates accounted for 39.6 per cent. The survey also found that 52 per cent of the technical certificate holders, 22 per cent of the technical diploma holders and 12 per cent of the technical degree holders were unemployed. The survey results suggest that unemployment in Kerala is mainly a problem of the youth as nearly 75 per cent of the unemployed belonged to the age group of 15-29. The survey also showed that for 41 per cent of the total unemployed the waiting period ranges between two to five years and 21 per cent of the unemployed had a waiting period of more than five years

Table 5.5 Distribution of Unemployed by Educational Level

Level of Education	Labour force		Unemployed		Unemployed as percentage of labour force
	Number (in thousands)	Percentage	Number (in thousands)	Percentage	
1. Illiterate	1191	11.1	385	8.9	32.3
2. Illiterate without formal Education	668	6.2	195	4.5	29.2
3. Primary	2924	27.2	870	20.2	29.7
4. Above Primary but below SSLC	3507	32.6	1600	37.1	45.6
5. SSLC	1947	18.1	1062	24.7	54.5
6. Graduate	444	4.1	176	4.1	39.6
7. Postgraduate an above	72	0.7	20	0.5	27.8
Total	10753	100.0	4308	100.0	40.0

Source : Report of the Survey on Unemployment in Kerala, 1987, D.E.S, (TRIVANDRUM : 1988)

Table 5.6 Distribution of Labour force by activity status to total Population

Category	Rural (in thousands)			Urban (in thousands)			Total (in thousands)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	total
1. Employed	4472	1153	5625	658	161	819	5130	1314	6444
2. Under employed	813	534	1347	134	47	181	947	581	1528
3. Open Unemployed	1116	1168	2284	202	295	497	1318	1463	2781
Total Unemployed (2+3)	1927	1702	3631	336	342	678	2265	2044	4309
4. Total labour force	6401	2855	9256	994	503	1497	7395	3358	10753
5. Under employed as percentage of labour force	12.7	18.7	14.5	13.4	9.3	12.1	12.8	17.3	14.2
6. Open unemployed as percentage of labour force	17.4	40.9	24.7	20.3	58.6	33.2	17.8	48.9	25.8
7. Total Unemployed as percentage of	30.1	59.6	39.2	33.8	68.0	45.3	30.6	60.9	40.1

Source : Report of the Survey or Unemployment in Kerala 1987,D.E.S,(TRIVANDRUM : 1988)

indicating the chronic and severe nature of unemployment prevailing in the state. The survey estimated the open unemployed as 27.81 lakhs accounting for 25.8 per cent of the labour force. Compared to men, the rate of unemployment was found very high among women(see Table 5.6). The survey also estimated that 15.28 lakh persons constituting 14 per cent of the labour force were under-employed. The rate of under-employment was found to be higher for women as compared to men; While the rate of under-employment was higher in rural areas, the rate of open unemployment was higher in urban areas both for males and females (see Table 5.6).

5.6 Educated unemployment in Kerala, National Sample Survey, (38th and 43rd Round)

According to 43rd (1987-1988) Round survey of the National sample survey organisation (NSSO) 6.34 lakhs of educated persons were unemployed in Kerala by usual principal status. Their proportion increased from 15.7 per cent in 1983 to 20.98 per cent in 1987 (See Table 5.7). Incidence of unemployment is found to be higher in the younger age groups irrespective of rural-urban difference both for males and females (See Table 5.8).

TABLE 5.7 Education-specific Distribution of Unemployed persons of age 15 and above according to Usual Principal Status: Kerala

(in lakhs)

Educational Qualificattion	38th Round(1983)	43rd Round(1987-88)
Not literate	0.473(1.65%)	0.751(2.98%)
Literate but below secondary	6.443(6.51%)	8.069(7.65%)
Secondary and abvoe	3.513(15.7%)	6.335(20.98%)
All	10.429(6.95%)	15.155(9.42%)

Source: 1. sarvekshana,(1988), Vol. XI ,No 4, Issue No. 35
2. --------- ,(1992), Vol. XVI, No 2, Issue No. 53

Table 5.8 Incidence of unemployment by age,sex and rural-urban residence status : Kerala,1983 and 1987-88.

Year/	1983 (38th Round NSS)			1987-88 (43rd Round NSS)		
Age Group	M	F	P	M	F	P
Rural						
15 - 29	22.4	33.3	26.1	25.7	44.9	32.4
30 - 44	4.0	5.3	4.4	4.7	11.7	7.1
45 - 59	1.4	1.8	1.4	3.0	5.5	3.5
60 & above	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.4	4.9	2.3
Urban						
15 - 29	25.0	46.5	31.6	27.9	57.8	37.5
30 - 44	4.5	11.2	6.2	5.8	12.1	7.3
45 - 59	1.5	-	1.2	3.7	2.9	3.6
60 & above	1.8	-	1.4	1.3	9.4	2.7

Source: 1.sarvekshana,(1988) Vol. XI ,No 4, Issue No. 35

2. --------- ,(1992) Vol. XVI, No 2, Issue No. 53

5.7 State-wise share of unemployed persons and relative intensity of unemployment

Kerala which accounts for only 3.4 per cent of India's population has nearly 16 per cent of the usual status unemployed persons of India and registers the highest intensity of unemployment among the Indian states. The relative intensity of unemployment[3] of Kerala works out to 4.63 and is much above that of Tamil Nadu which comes next to Kerala in rank. (See Table 5.9). According to 43rd Round NSSO Kerala has the highest unemployment rate of the educated (of age 15 years and above) by sex and rural urban categories, among the indian states (See table 5.10). The rate of educated unemployment is found to be higher for females than males in both the rural and urban areas. However, the unemployment rate of the educated females is higher in rural areas (57%) than in urban areas (41.7%) which indicates that the gravity of the problem of female educated unemployment is more acute in rural areas than in urban areas. The chronic problem of female educated unemployment exerts greater pressure in the market for teaching and clerical categories which are considered to be natural preference areas for the female work seekers.[4]

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3. Relative intensity of unemployment of a state is a ratio of the states share of the unemployed (in the total unemployed of the country) to its population share. Any figures above unity means relatively high incidence of unemployment.

4. The Degree holders Survey conducted along with 1981 Census reveals that 38.7 per cent of degree holders were in administrative work and 36 per cent in the teaching profession. See Degree Holders and Technical Personal Survey, Census 1981, Vol.5.

Table 5.9 **STATE-WISE SHARE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (USUAL STATUS)('000) AND RELATIVE INTENSITY OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

State	Population (1991 Census)	%	Unemployed Persons('000)	%	Relative Intensity of Unemployment
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	29011237	3.44	1879	15.90	4.63
Tamil Nadu	55638318	6.59	1344	11.37	1.72
West Bengal	67982732	8.06	1311	11.09	1.38
Assam	22294562	2.64	402	3.40	1.29
Andhra Pradesh	66304854	7.86	1163	9.84	1.25
Haryana	16317715	1.93	283	2.39	1.24
Orissa	31512070	3.73	545	4.61	1.24
Himachal Pradesh	5111079	0.61	68	0.58	0.95
Punjab	20190795	2.39	259	2.19	0.92
Maharashtra	78706719	9.33	941	7.96	0.85
Rajastan	43880640	5.20	476	4.03	0.77
Gujarat	41174060	4.88	416	3.52	0.72
Karnataka	44817398	5.31	444	3.76	0.71
Bihar	86338853	10.23	691	5.85	0.57
Madhya Pradesh	66135862	7.84	413	3.49	0.45
Uttar Pradesh	138760417	16.44	844	7.14	0.43
Others	29753550	3.53	339	2.87	0.81
All-India	843930861	100.00	11818	100.00	1.00

Note Column 2 Provisional 1991 Census Figures; Figures in other columns are worked out from statement 40,43rd Round NSSO,1990.

Source : M.A.Oommen (1993), Essays on Kerala Economy, Op.cit., P.110

TABLE 5.10 Unemployment rates of the educated (15+) by sex and Rural-Urban residence status

State/All-India	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
All-India	11.5 (7.5)	34.9 (24.0)	6.3 (7.1)	21.9 (17.8)
Assam	18.5 (12.0)	43.7 (19.5)	6.8 (5.9)	34.1 (23.0)
Gujarat	6.2 (2.0)	--- ---	5.2 (4.6)	6.1 (5.7)
Kerala	26.9 (24.4)	57.0 (43.7)	17.9 (12.9)	41.7 (32.4)
Maharashtra	7.9 (4.6)	9.2 (6.5)	6.8 (6.0)	11.7 (9.3)
Tamil Nadu	14.7 (12.1)	30.1 (26.1)	9.0 (8.2)	29.6 (26.2)
West Bengal	13.6 (7.6)	43.3 (30.7)	11.8 (9.6)	38.8 (29.4)

Note : Figures in parentheses are the corresponding rates excluding the subsidiary status workers. The subsidiary status workers are those who pursued some gainful activity during the year as against the principal status workers who are identified on the basis of a major time criterion used in deciding the ususal status of persons.

Source : Ray S.N., and Paul Jacob, (1990),"Employment, Unemployment and under - employment-current dimensions and conceptual issues: A study based on NSS 43rd round results", IASSI Quarterly, Vol.9,No.1 & 2.

5.8 Labour force participation rates and incidence of unemployment for the matriculates and graduates, Kerala, National Sample Survey, (32nd and 43rd Round)

Labour force participation rates and incidence of unemployment (by usual principal status) for matriculates and graduates as estimated by 32nd round (1977-78) and 43rd Round NSSO,(1987-88) is depicted in Table 5.11. While for male matriculates, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) has remained stable in the rural areas with a marginal decline in the incidence of unemployment, there was a decline in LFPR in the case of graduates and a sharp decline is noted in the incidence of unemployment. For females, LFPR is slightly lower and the incidence of unemployment is slightly higher both for matriculates and graduates in rural areas. In urban areas a decline is observed in the LFPRs and unemployment rates both for male and female matriculates and graduates. The declining work participation rates of Kerala as compared to all India during the period 1961 to 1991 also indicates the growing magnitude of unemployment in the State (See Table 5.12).

5.9 Growth of workers, non-workers and total population by level of education : Urban Kerala, 1961-1981

An attempt is also made here to compare the census data on workers and non-workers in 1961, 1971 and 1981. Table 5.13 shows the growth of workers, non-workers and total population by level of education. The matriculate workers increased by 149.2 per cent between 1961 and 1981, while the matriculate non-workers increased

Table 5.11. Labour Force Participation Rates and Incidence of Unemployment (by Usual Principal Status) for Marticulates and Graduates

Year/ Level of Education	1977-78				1987-88			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Matriculates								
Labour Force Participation Rate	70.1 (49.3)	48.6 (21.7)	68.4 (53.5)	39.4 (19.2)	70.6 (50.2)	43.6 (17.5)	58.5 (58.5)	25.3 (25.3)
Unemployment Rate	29.6	55.3	21.9	51.3	28.9	59.8	16.2	38.9
Graduate and above								
Labour Force Participation Rate	90.2 (66.3)	75.5 (47.3)	92.5 (82.5)	77.3 (51.7)	86.4 (70.1)	69.4 (38.1)	89.6 (83.7)	63.3 (51.8)
Unemployment Rate	26.5	37.4	10.8	33.2	18.9	45.1	6.7	18.3

Note: Figures in brackets relate to worker participation rates.
Source: Mridul Eapen, (1994), Employment and Unemployment in Kerala An Overview, Background Paper 3, State Planning Board & Centre for Development Studies Thiruvananthapuram.

TABLE 5.12 Work Participation Rate by sex and rural-urban residence status : Kerala and India, 1961-1991

Census Year	Kerala			India		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1961 Census						
Total	33.31	47.20	19.71	42.71	57.08	27.94
Rural	33.97	47.42	20.88	45.03	58.17	31.39
Urban	29.57	45.98	13.00	33.48	52.40	11.09
1981 Census						
Total	30.53	44.89	16.62	36.77	52.65	19.76
Rural	31.25	45.23	17.72	38.87	53.81	23.18
Urban	27.42	43.41	11.76	30.00	49.07	8.32
1991 Census						
Total	32.05	47.81	16.90	37.68	51.56	22.73
Rural	32.67	48.02	17.94	40.24	52.50	27.20
Urban	30.34	47.22	14.00	30.44	48.95	9.74

Source : 1. Census of India 1981, Series 10, Kerala, Paper 5 of 1981, p.11 & p.12.
2. Census of India 1991, Series - 12, Kerala, Paper - 2 of 1991, Final Population totals, P.77.
3. Census of India 1991, Series - 1, India, Paper - 2 of 1992, Final population totals, Amulya Ratna Nanda, Registrar and Census Commissioner, India.

Table 5.13 Percentage Distribution of workers and non-workers by level of education: Kerala
(Urban Areas only), 1961 and 1981 (in thousand)

Educational level	Population			Index	Workers			Index	Non-workers			Index
	1961	1971	1981	1961=100	1961	1971	1981	1961=100	1961	1971	1981	1961=10
Matriculation/Higher Secondary	149.5	289.8	518.0	346.5	68.3	116.2	170.2	249.2	81.2	173.6	347.7	428.2
Non-lechnical diploma	1.8	4.3	3.7	205.6	1.5	2.7	2.5	166.7	0.3	1.6	1.2	400.0
lechnical Diploma	3.7	25.6	45.5	1229.7	2.7	18.9	34.3	1270.3	1.0	6.7	11.2	1120
University degree and Post graduation	18.2	49.7	120.7	663.2	13.3	26.6	73.3	551.1	5.0	18.2	47.4	948
lechnical degree	13.3	17.0	30.1	226.3	9.8	13.6	25.8	263.3	5.5	3.4	4.3	78.2

Source : 1. Census of India 1961, Vol.Vll, Kerala, Part ll-B(i) General Economic Tables.

2. Census of India 1971, Series - 9, Kerala, Part ll-B(i) Economic Tables.

3. Census of India 1981, Series 10, Kerala, Part lll-A & B(i) General Economic Tables.

the matriculate population was 246.5 per cent. In the case of graduates and post-graduates, workers increased by 451.1 per cent while the non-workers went up by 848 per cent and the population in this group by 563.2 per cent. Workers in the group 'technical degree holders' increased by 163.3 per cent, but non-workers declined by 21.8 per cent as against an increase of 126.3 per cent in their population. By contrast, the volume of unemployment has increased in the case of both the technical diploma and non-technical diploma holders. It has to be pointed out that this percentage of non-workers is not a clear indicator of unemployment as the population below 14 years and above 60 years are included. However, the analysis throws light on the fact that the incidence of unemployment has been high among all levels of educated persons except the technical degree holders.

5.10 Trends in Educated Unemployment

Absolute figures furnished by the Census and regional sample surveys are not exactly comparable over time because of differences in coverage and definitions. Evidence of the increasing gravity of the problem of educated unemployment is available from the Employment Exchange data as well. An added advantage of this source is that they are available for a longer period of time on an annual basis. The Live Register figures maintained by the Employment Exchanges, despite their various limitations, indicate that the problem of educated

unemployment has been worsening during the last two decades, especially after 1977.[5] The percentage growth of total work seekers from 31-12-1981 to 31-12-1991 was 131.5.

The distribution of work seekers in Kerala by educational level during the period 1966-1992 is furnished in Table 5.14. It is seen that there has been explosive expansion in the number of educated job seekers in recent years, and that the increase has been high among all educational categories (See Table 5.14). Among the educated work seekers, matriculates account for the highest proportion. However, with the rapid growth in the number of colleges and enrolment during the 1960's, the number of registrants with higher qualification began to rise steadily from the 1960's onwards. The proportion of educated work seekers (S.S.L.C. and above) increased from 54.7 per cent in 1971 to 65 per cent in september 1992. The number of matriculate registrants rose from 71 thousand in 1966 to 2094 thousand in 1992, recording thirty-fold increase within a period of 26 years. Over the same period, the number of Pre-degree registrants went up to 293 thousand from 2.9 thousand registering an increase by 98 times. In the case of graduate registrants, the

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5. Government of Kerala,(1982), Economic Review, Op. cit.,p.16.

Table 5.14 Distribution of Work-Seekers by Educational Level: Kerala, 1966-1992 (in thousand)

Year	Below S.S.L.C.	Index of growth	S.S.L.C.	Index of growth	Pre-degree	Index of growth	Graduates	Index of growth	Post-graduates	Index of growth	S.S.L.C. & above	Index of growth	Percentage of total work
31-12-1966	70.7	100.0	70.9	100.0	2.9	100.0	3.6	100.0	0.4	100.0	86.2	100.0	54.8
31-12-1971	166.3	234.6	167.8	211.6	10.2	351.7	20.8	577.8	2.3	575.0	201.1	233.3	54.7
31-12-1976	344.5	485.9	315.6	398.0	38.2	1317.2	49.7	1380.6	5.6	1400.0	409.1	474.6	54.3
31-12-1981	979.8	1381.9	748.9	944.4	90.3	3113.8	77.7	2158.3	7.0	1750.0	923.9	1071.8	48.5
31-12-1986	1209.5	1705.9	1251.8	1578.6	136.2	4696.6	97.2	2700.0	10.2	2550.0	1495.4	1734.8	53.3
31-12-1991	1318.5	1864.9	1885.3	2659.1	257.2	8869.0	150.0	4166.7	27.8	6950	2320.3	2691.8	63.8
30-09-1992	1385.6	1959.8	2094.1	2953.6	292.8	10096.6	162.8	4522.2	28.9	7225	2578.5	2991.3	65.0

Source: 1. Government of Kerala, (1980), Statistics for Planning, Op.cit.

2. Government of Kerala, (1983, 1988, 1989 & 1992), Economic Review, Op. cit.

number mounted to 163 thousand from 3.6 thousand, recording an increase of 45 times; the corresponding increase in the number of post-graduates was 29 thousand from 0.4 thousand, by about 73 times.

5.11 Occupational composition of work-seekers

The occupational composition of work-seekers is analysed in Table 5.15. The table shows that the number of work-seekers increased from 1.1 lakhs in 1960 to 27.3 lakhs in 1987. Workers not classifiable by occupation constituted the highest percentage which implies that unemployment is highest among persons without any professional or vocational training or work experience. Their proportion declined from 82.1 per cent in 1960 to 77 per cent in 1987, indicating that there has been an increase in the opportunities for education and vocational training on the one hand and increase in the number of educated work-seekers on the other.

5.12 Unemployment Among Professional and Technical Persons

Among the educated persons, unemployment was found to be acute not only among the matriculates, and graduates in Arts and Science subjects but also among persons with professional and technical qualifications. However, their proportion is seen to be quite low compared to the non-professional categories (see Table 5.16). There were 100.9 thousand professional and Technical work-seekers in the

Table 5.15 Occupational Distribution of Applicants on Live Register of Employment Exchanges: Kerala, 1960 - 1987 (in thousand)

Sl.No.	Occupation	1960	1969	1979	1987
1.	Professional, technical related workers excluding Primary and Middle school teachers	10.4 (9.5)	29.0 (14.7)	55.5 (4.4)	88.7 (3.3)
2.	Primary and Middle school teachers	N.A. -	N.A. -	7.8 (0.6)	24.7 (0.9)
3.	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	0.2 (0.2)	1.0 (0.5)	2.0 (0.2)	3.7 (0.1)
4.	Clerical and related workers excluding unskilled office workers	7.4 (6.1)	19.9 (10.1)	94.5 (7.6)	203.7 (7.5)
5.	Sales workers	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	1.0 (0.03)
6.	Service workers excluding watchers, gatesmen, and sweepers	N.A. -	N.A. -	4.1 (0.3)	15.0 (0.6)
7.	Famers, Fishermen, Loggars etc. excluding agricultural and plantation workers	1.5 (1.4)	2.0 (1.0)	11.8 (0.9)	23.9 (0.9)
8.	Production related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers excluding loaders, unloaders and labourers etc.	N.A. -	N.A. -	82.9 (6.6)	169.4 (6.2)
9.	Unskilled office workers	N.A. -	N.A. -	15 (1.2)	18.6 (0.7)
10.	Other unskilled workers	N.A. -	N.A. -	60.6 (4.9)	79.2 (2.9)
11.	Workers not classified by occupation	90.4 (82.1)	145.4 (73.7)	914.4 (73.2)	2098.8 (77.0)
	Total	110.0 (100)	197.4 (100)	1249.4 (100)	2726.7 (100)

* Note: Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

Source: Government of Kerala, (1980), Statistics for Planning, Op.cit., p.17

Table 5.16 Distribution of Professional and Technical work-seekers in Kerala, 1971-1992.

year	Medical graduates		Engineering graduates		Diploma holders in engineering		I.T.I. Certificate holders		Agricultural graduates		Vetinary graduat		Total	
	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index	No.	Index
1971	405	100.0	2068	100.0	3350	100.0	9864	100.0	128	100.0	116	100.0	15931	100.0
1976	611	150.9	1729	83.6	4009	119.7	20747	210.3	29	22.7	75	64.7	27200	170.7
1981	681	168.1	1217	58.8	7866	234.8	33569	340.3	103	80.5	14	12.1	43450	272.7
1986	1270	313.6	3805	184.0	14812	442.1	59225	600.4	209	163.3	14	12.1	79335	498.0
1991	1959	483.7	6933	335.3	19902	594.1	71651	726.4	331	258.6	85	73.3	100861	633.1
1992*	2873	709.4	7920	383.0	27126	809.7	81556	826.8	165	128.9	79	68.1	119719	751.5

* relates to 30-9-1992

Source: Government of Kerala, (1980, 1988, 1989 & 1992), Economic Review, Op. cit.

state by the end of 1991 as against 15.9 thousand in 1971. About seven-fold increase is seen in their unemployment within a period of 20 years. Among them the proportion of diploma holders and I.T.I. Certificate holders is quite high. These two categories together accounted for 90.8 per cent of the share in the total unemployment among the professional and technical work-seekers. The number of diploma holders seeking employment increased from 3.4 thousand in 1971 to 19.9 thousand in 1991, registering an increase of about 494 per cent within a period of 20 years, while I.T.I. certificate holders recorded an increase of 626 per cent. A considerable decline is seen in the case of veterinary graduate registrants. Their number declined to 85 in 1991 from 116 in 1971, indicating the lowest proportion of unemployment among the veterinary graduates.

5.13 Stock of educated work-seekers as percentage of the annual flow of the educated

We have already seen that the incidence of unemployment is higher among the educated, particularly among the matriculates. This phenomenon is explained in part by the widened scope for vertical mobility and the resulting increase in the number of matriculates.[6] But at the same time, employment opportunities in the state did not increase commensurate with the rapid expansion in the number of educated persons. Consequently, the stock of the educated unemployed as a percentage of the annual flow of this category has increased over time (See Table 5.17).

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6. Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, (1975), Poverty, Unemployment and Development Policy, Op.cit., p. 127.

Table 5.17 Stock of Educated work seekers as percentage of the annual Flow of the Educated: Kerala, 1966-89

Educational qualification	1966	1972	1978	1989
Matriculates	88	250	250	554
Pre-degree holders	170	55	N.A.	182
Graduates	33	90	368	291
Post-graduates	33	120	168	427

Source: (1) Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, (1975), Poverty, Unemployment and Development Policy, Op.cit., p.127

(2) Government of Kerala, Economic Review, (various issues), Op.cit.

Table 5.17 shows that in 1989, for every 100 new matriculate entrants into the labour market there were already 554 persons of similar qualification waiting for jobs. It is noted that the situation has worsened considerably since 1966 for almost all the educational categories. In 1989, the stock of the educated as a percentage of their annual flow is the highest in the case of matriculates (554), postgraduates coming next (427) followed by graduates (291).

At the present trend, the level of unemployment is likely to go up to 39 lakhs by the end of Eighth Plan as another 8 lakh persons are expected to enter into the

labour force during the plan period.[7] Of the estimated 39 lakhs of unemployed persons, about 20 lakhs will be facing open unemployment. This will include around 11 lakh educated persons consisting of 6.2 lakh matriculates, 2.2 lakh Pre-degree holders, 1.7 lakh graduates, 53 thousand post-graduates and 20 thousand professional degree holders. Among the 19 lakh under-employed persons, 3 lakh may come under the category of educated involving 1.6 lakh matriculates, 65 thousand Pre-degree holders, 45 thousand graduates, 27 thousand Post-graduates and 5 thousand professional degree holders.[8]

Although no estimates of the rate of expansion of salaried jobs are available during the period, it must be clear from the preceding discussion that employment opportunities have not expanded at a rate fast enough to catch up with the increase in the number of the educated in the labour market. According to the Employment Exchange data, the matriculate registrants swelled from 70.9

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7. The level of unemployment at the commencement of the Eighth Plan is estimated at 31 lakhs consisting of 16 lakhs persons totally unemployed and 15 lakhs under-employed. State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram, (1992), Employment Generation Strategy in the Eighth Five Year Plan. p. 14.

8. State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram, (1992), Employment Generation Strategy in the Eighth Five Year Plan. p. 14.

thousand in 1966 to 2094.1 thousand in 1992; the Predegree registrants went up to 292.8 thousand in 1992, the graduate and the post-graduate registrants mounted to 162.8 thousand and to 28.9 thousand respectively during the same period.

5.14 Trends in growth of employment and unemployment in Kerala

In the absence of data on the number of applicants placed in employment by educational levels, we have to rely on the employment exchange data on the number of applicants placed in employment and number of applicants on the Live Register in general to highlight the employment position and magnitude of unemployment in the state during 1960-92. The Employment Exchange data, despite their various limitations show that unemployment has been increasing at a faster rate than the increase in employment (See Table 5.18).

It is clear from Table 5.18 that there has been a rapid rise in the number of job-seekers. In 1970, the total number of applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges stood at 293.8 thousand as against 151.5 thousand in 1960, 1579.2 thousand in 1980 and 3638.8 thousand in 1991. In 1970, the number of applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges was 293.8 thousand, but the number of applicants who obtained the jobs through the employment exchanges was 17.9 thousand. In 1980, there were 1579.2 thousand applicants, but only 29.6 thousand

Table 5.19 **Growth of Employment and Unemployment : Kerala, 1960-1992.**

(in thousand)

Year	No. of applicant placed in employment	Index of growth	No. of applicant on the live register	Index of growth	Column 2 as per cent of column 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960	11.6	100.00	151.5	100.0	7.7
1970	17.9	154.3	293.8	193.9	6.1
1975	23.9	206.0	691.2	456.2	3.5
1980	29.6	255.2	1579.2	1042.4	1.9
1985	12.0	103.4	2574.1	1699.0	0.5
1990	14.3	123.3	3320.0	2191.4	0.4
1991	15.6	134.5	3638.8	2401.8	0.4
1992	16.7	144.0	3964.1	2616.0	0.4

* Relates to 30-9-1992.

Source: 1. Government of Kerala, (1980 & 1988), Statistics for Planning. Op. cit.

2. Government of Kerala, (1989 & 1992) Economic Review, Op.cit.

applicants were provided with jobs during the same year. Of the 3638.8 thousand applicants in 1991, only 15.6 thousand applicants were placed in employment. It may also be observed that in 1970 the percentage of applicants placed in employment out of the total number of registrants during this period was 6.1. But in 1991 the percentage of applicants placed in employment out of the registrants during the same period declined to 0.4. It is clear from these figures that while the number of registrants rapidly increased during the period 1960-91, opportunities for employment lagged far behind.

Analysis of the data pertaining to unemployment among the educated, as provided by Census reports and various sample surveys and Live Registers of Employment Exchanges have thus unmistakably revealed that the increase in the volume of educated unemployment has been large and rapid.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIO - ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT : EVIDENCES BASED ON A PRIMARY SURVEY

CHAPTER VI

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT : EVIDENCES BASED ON A PRIMARY SURVEY

In the preceding chapters we have analysed the dimensions of unemployment at the macro level using secondary data available from different official sources. However,an indepth investigation on the socio-economic characteristics and correlates of educated unemployment could not be attempted due to the limitations of available data .In this context a detailed primary survey has been carried out into two regions namely Ernakulam and Thrissur districts.The details of the study areas are presented in Appendix-A. IN the present chapter an attempt is made to analyse the data collected through primary survey with a view to get more insights. The analysis carried out in terms of selected socio-economic indicators are presented below.

6.1. Unemployment by family income and Occupation of main earner in family

The income level of a household can be typically low or high depending on the nature of occupation of the workers in the family. Table 6.1 gives the distribution of the unemployed by levels of family income and occupation of the main earner in family. It is noted that the wage labour households and the families in which the main earner

has white-collar salaried employment represent two extremes; whereas the former belong mostly to the low income group the latter are represented in greater proportion in the high income group[1]. While 44.7 per cent of the unemployed in the wage labour households belong to the lowest income group of less than Rs. 500/- per month, the unemployed in the salaried white collar families belonging to the same income group constitute only 0.8 per cent. The proportion of the unemployed is the lowest in households with agriculture as the main occupation (2.1%), while it is the highest in salaried white collar households (35.8%). Out of the 332 unemployed persons, 16 per cent hail from the households in the lowest income group'less than Rs. 500' while only 11.7 per cent belong to households in the highest income group 'above Rs.5000' Their proportion is seen to be the highest in the income group Rs. 501-1500 (29.2%).With the exception of households in the lowest income group we may conclude that with the increase in the income of the households, proportion of the unemployed decreases.[2] It is observed that females dominate

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1. For a similar trend, see, Centre for Development studies, Trivandrum, (1975),Poverty,Unemployment and Development Policy: A case Study of Selected issues with reference to Kerala, United Nations, New York, p.223.

2. For a similar trend, see, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, (1975), Op. cit., p. 224. See also Martin Carnoy,(1987),IIEP Research Project No. 64,Higher Education and Graduate employment in India. A Summary of three case studies, International Institute of Educational Planning, Paris, p. 224.

Table 6.1 Distribution of unemployed by sex according to family income (monthly) and occupation of main earner in family

Family income (monthly)	Occupation of main earner in family																	
	Self employed in Agriculture			Self employed elsewhere			Wage labour			Salaried White collar			Salaried non-white collar			Total		
(Rs.)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
500	1(4.8)	-	1(1.9)	5(23.8)	5(15.6)	10(18.9)	13(61.9)	25(78.1)	38(71.7)	1(4.8)	-	1(1.9)	1(4.8)	2(6.3)	3(5.7)	21(39.6)	32(60.4)	53(100)
	16.7*		14.3*	11.6*	13.5*	12.5*	46.4*	43.9*	44.7*	2.2*		0.8*	7.7*	7.1*	7.3*	15.4*	16.3*	16.0*
501-1500	1(2.6)	-	1(1.0)	13(33.3)	12(20.7)	25(25.8)	11(28.2)	21(33.0)	32(30.0)	7(17.9)	9(15.5)	16(16.5)	7(17.9)	16(27.6)	23(23.7)	39(40.2)	58(59.8)	97(100)
	16.7*		14.3*	30.2*	32.4*	31.3*	39.3*	36.8*	37.6*	15.2*	12.3*	13.4*	53.8*	57.1*	56.1*	28.7*	29.6*	29.2*
1501-2500	-	1(2.2)	1(1.3)	12(37.5)	11(23.9)	23(29.5)	2(6.3)	10(21.7)	12(15.4)	16(50.0)	16(34.8)	32(41.0)	2(6.3)	8(17.4)	10(12.8)	32(41.0)	46(59.0)	78(100)
		100*	14.3*	27.9*	29.7*	28.8*	7.1*	17.5*	14.1*	34.8*	21.9*	26.9*	15.4*	28.6*	24.4*	23.5*	23.5*	23.5*
2501-5000	3(12.0)	-	3(4.6)	7(28.0)	7(17.5)	14(21.5)	2(8.0)	1(2.5)	3(4.6)	11(44.0)	30(75.0)	41(63.1)	2(8.0)	2(5.0)	4(6.2)	25(38.5)	40(61.5)	65(100)
	50.0*		42.9*	16.3*	18.9*	17.5*	7.1*	1.8*	3.5*	23.9*	41.1*	34.5*	15.4*	7.1*	9.8*	18.4*	20.4*	19.6*
5001 and above	1(5.3)	-	1(2.6)	6(31.6)	2(10.0)	8(20.5)	-	-	-	11(57.9)	18(90.0)	29(74.4)	1(5.3)	-	1(2.6)	19(48.7)	20(51.3)	39(100)
	16.7*		14.3*	14.0*	5.4*	10.0*				23.9*	24.7**	24.4*	7.7*		2.4*	14.0*	10.2*	11.7*
Total	6(4.4)	1(0.5)	7(2.1)	43(31.6)	37(18.9)	80(24.1)	28(20.6)	57(29.1)	85(25.6)	46(33.8)	73(37.2)	119(35.8)	13(9.6)	28(14.3)	41(12.3)	136(41)	196(59)	332(100)
	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*

Note : * denotes percentage from coloumn total and figures in bracket denote percentages from row total.

males in almost all the income groups, except in the highest income group. However their clustering is maximum in the lower income group 'Rs.501-1500'(29.6%).It is interesting to note that females constitute lower proportion than males in agricultural and business households (See table 6.1).

6.2. **Unemployment by family income and caste**

The data in Table 6.2 show the caste-income relationship among the educated unemployed. A large proportion of the households belonging to 'lower' castes are characterised by lower levels of income whereas the majority of the forward castes households belong to higher income groups. Thirty three per cent of the scheduled castes and 21 per cent of the "Other Backward Castes" belong to the lowest income group less than Rs. 500/- while only 17 per cent of forward Hindus (Brahmins and Nairs) and 11 per cent of Christians represent the same income group. Data on the proportion of the different castes among the unemployed show that unemployment is the highest among the Christians (48.5%) and lowest among the scheduled castes (6.3%).Where as females constitute lower proportion than males in the highest income group among all the castes females dominate males in the lowest income group in almost all the castes except forward hindus and scheduled castes (see Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Distribution of unemployed by sex according to level of family income (monthly) and caste

Family income (monthly)	CASTE / COMMUNITY																	
	Hindu (Nair and Brahmin)			Christian			Muslim			OBC			SC			Total		
(Rs.)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<500	4(19.0)	3(9.4)	7(13.2)	7(33.3)	11(34.4)	18(34.0)	1(4.8)	3(9.4)	4(7.5)	6(28.6)	11(34.4)	17(32.1)	3(14.3)	4(12.5)	7(13.2)	21(39.6)	32(60.4)	53(100)
	25.0*	12.0*	17.1*	9.9*	12.2*	11.2*	9.1*	18.8*	14.8*	18.8*	22.0*	20.7*	50.0*	26.7*	33.3*	15.4*	16.3*	16.0*
501-1500	2(5.1)	4(6.9)	6(6.2)	17(43.6)	31(53.4)	48(50.5)	3(7.7)	3(5.2)	6(6.2)	15(38.5)	15(25.9)	30(30.9)	2(5.1)	5(8.6)	7(7.2)	39(40.2)	58(59.8)	97(100)
	12.5*	16.0*	14.6*	23.9*	34.4*	29.8*	27.3*	18.8*	22.2*	46.9*	30.0*	36.6*	33.3*	33.3*	33.3*	28.7*	29.6*	29.2*
1501-2500	5(15.6)	8(17.4)	13(16.7)	22(68.8)	16(34.8)	38(48.7)	2(6.3)	4(8.7)	6(7.6)	2(6.3)	13(28.3)	15(19.2)	1(3.6)	5(10.9)	6(7.7)	32(41.0)	46(59.0)	78(100)
	31.3*	32.0*	31.7*	31.0*	17.8*	23.6*	18.2*	25.0*	22.2*	6.3*	26.0*	18.3*	16.7*	33.3*	28.6*	23.5*	23.5*	23.5*
2501-5000	3(12.0)	8(20.0)	11(16.9)	13(52.0)	19(47.5)	32(49.2)	2(8.0)	4(10.0)	6(9.2)	7(28.0)	8(20.0)	15(23.1)	-	1(2.5)	1(1.5)	25(38.5)	40(61.5)	65(100)
	18.8*	32.0*	26.8*	18.3*	21.1*	19.9*	18.2*	25.0*	22.2*	21.9*	16.0*	18.3*		6.7*	4.8*	18.4*	20.4*	19.6*
above 5000	2(10.5)	2(10.0)	4(10.3)	12(63.2)	13(65.0)	25(64.1)	3(15.8)	2(10.0)	5(12.8)	2(10.5)	3(15.0)	5(12.8)	-	-	-	19(48.7)	20(51.3)	39(100)
	12.5*	8.0*	9.8*	16.9*	14.4*	15.5*	27.3*	12.5*	18.5*	6.3*	6.0*	6.1*				14.0*	10.2*	11.7*
Total	16(11.8)	25(12.8)	41(12.3)	71(52.2)	90(45.9)	161(48.5)	11(8.1)	16(8.2)	27(8.1)	32(23.5)	50(25.5)	82(24.7)	6(4.4)	15(7.7)	21(6.3)	136(41)	196(59)	332(100)
	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*

Note : * denotes percentage from coloumn total and figures in bracket denote percentages from row total.

6.3. Unemployment by Occupation and caste

The relationship between caste and income among the educated unemployed is explained to a considerable extent by the association between caste and occupation. It is observed from Table 6.3 that the 'other backward caste' households account for the largest proportion of the wage labourers (47.6%) followed by scheduled caste households (28.6%). In contrast forward Hindu caste households constitute the largest proportion of the salaried white collar workers (68.3%) followed by Christians (35.4%). These findings imply that majority of the forward caste households have a regular source of income, while majority of the Other Backward Castes and scheduled castes households do not have any regular source of income as compared to forward caste households. It is significant to note that a fairly high proportion of the unemployed belonging to "Scheduled Castes" and "Other backward castes" are from households of white collar salaried earners. Their corresponding proportions are 28.6 per cent and 24.4 per cent respectively. However, the income levels of these households are generally low (see Table 6.2). Hence it may be concluded that, although the occupation of the main earner is classified as "white collar", salary levels are low. The explanation for this may lie in the reservation system under which a certain proportion of salaried jobs are reserved for these caste groups , but they cannot take advantage of the system to any great extent in respect of

Table 6.3 Distribution of unemployed by sex according to occupation of main earner in family and caste

Occupation of main earner in family	CASTE/COMMUNITY																	
	Hindu (Nair and Brahmin)			Christian			Muslim			OBC			SC			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
A	1(16.7)	-	1(14.3)	5(83.3)	-	5(71.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(14.3)	6(85.7)	1(14.3)	7(100)
	5.3*		2.4*	7.0*		3.1*								5.7*	4.8*	4.4*	0.5*	2.1*
B	-	3(8.1)	3(3.8)	28(65.1)	22(59.5)	50(62.5)	6(14.0)	5(13.5)	11(13.8)	9(20.9)	7(18.9)	16(20.0)	-	-	-	43(53.8)	37(46.2)	80(100)
		12.0*	7.3*	39.4*	24.4*	31.1*	54.5*	31.3*	40.7*	28.1*	14.0*	19.5*				31.6*	18.9*	24.1*
C	3(10.7)	4(7.0)	7(8.2)	6(21.4)	23(40.4)	29(34.1)	1(3.6)	3(5.3)	4(4.7)	14(50)	25(43.9)	39(45.9)	4(14.3)	2(3.5)	6(7.1)	28(32.9)	57(67.1)	85(100)
	18.8*	16.0*	17.1*	8.5*	25.6*	18.0*	9.1*	18.8*	14.8*	43.8*	50.0*	47.6*	66.7*	13.3*	28.6*	20.6*	29.1*	25.6*
D	12(26.1)	16(21.9)	28(23.5)	26(56.5)	31(42.5)	57(47.9)	3(6.5)	6(8.2*)	9(7.6)	5(10.9)	15(20.5)	20(16.8)	1(2.2)	5(6.8)	6(5.0)	46(38.7)	73(61.3)	119(100)
	7.5*	64.0*	68.3*	36.6*	34.4*	35.4*	27.3*	37.5*	33.3*	15.6*	30.0*	24.4*	16.7*	33.3*	28.6*	33.8*	37.2*	35.8*
E	-	2(7.1)	2(4.9)	6(46.2)	14(50.0)	20(48.8)	1(7.7)	2(7.1)	3(7.3)	4(30.8)	3(10.7)	7(17.1)	1(7.7)	7(25.0)	8(19.5)	13(31.7)	28(68.3)	41(100)
		8.0*	4.9*	8.5*	15.6*	12.4*	9.1*	12.5*	11.1*	12.5*	6.0*	8.5*	16.7*	46.7*	38.1*	9.6*	14.3*	12.3*
Total	16(11.8)	25(12.8)	41(12.3)	71(52.2)	90(45.9)	161(48.5)	11(8.1)	16(8.2)	27(8.1)	32(23.5)	50(25.5)	82(24.7)	6(4.4)	15(7.7)	21(6.3)	136(41.0)	196(59.0)	332(100)
	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*

Note : * denotes percentage from coloumn total and figures in bracket denote percentages from row total.

A - Self employed in Agriculture; B - Self employed elsewhere; C - Wage labour; D - Salaried White collar; E - Salaried non-white collar

jobs with high salaries, since securing such jobs would require higher levels of education than is general among these groups.[3] It is observed that among the unemployed belonging to forward castes a significant proportion also belongs to households where the main earner is engaged in low-income occupation ie, wage labour. This explains why the forward castes are well represented in both low and high income groups[4].

It is significant to note that females constitute lower proportion than males in salaried white collar families among the forward Hindu castes and Christians, while their proportion is higher in the same occupational category of household among the ' Other Backward Castes', scheduled castes and Muslims. In the wage labour households, females account for higher proportion than males in almost all the castes, except forward Hindu castes and Scheduled castes (See Table 6.3)

6.4. Educational Status of Parents

As the economic aspirations and opportunities of a person are to a large extent conditioned by the educational status of his parents, an attempt is made to analyse the educational background of the father of the unemployed

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3. Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, (1975), Op. cit., p. 226.

4. Ibid, p. 226.

Table 6.4 Distribution of Unemployed by Sex according to educational qualification of father

Educational qualification of father	Number of Unemployed		
	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	1 (0.7)	6 (3.7)	7 (2.1)
Primary	65 (47.8)	99 (50.5)	164 (49.4)
Secondary but below SSLC	17 (12.5)	23 (11.7)	40 (12.0)
S.S.L.C.	37 (27.2)	44 (22.4)	81 (24.4)
P.D.C/P.U.C	3 (2.2)	7 (3.6)	10 (3.0)
Graduation and Post graduation	13 (9.6)	17 (8.7)	30 (9.0)
Total	136 (100)	196 (100)	332 (100)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage .

in the sample population. As may be seen from Table 6.4 the educational level of the father of most of the unemployed in our sample is low. Majority of the fathers (61%) have education only below S.S.L.C. while graduates constitute only nine per cent. The maximum clustering of the unemployed in the category of fathers with primary level of education and minimum clustering in the category of fathers with graduate level of education indicate that unemployment is influenced by fathers' educational level ie., higher the education level of father, lower the proportion of unemployed and vice versa. A male-female break-up of the unemployed by father's educational level reveals that unemployment is inversely related to father's educational level both for males and females, with the exception of illiterate fathers (See Table 6.4)

6.5. **Unemployment by age and sex**

Percentage distribution of the total unemployed in the sample population by age and sex is presented in Table 6.5. Out of the 332 unemployed persons, 56.9 per cent belong to the age group 20-24 years, the corresponding proportion for males and females being 53.7 and 59.2 per cent respectively. Twenty two per cent of the unemployed are in the age group 25-29, males constituting 25.7 per cent and females 19.9 per cent. These two age groups together account for a little over three-fourth of the unemployed

Table 6.5 Distribution of Unemployed by age and Sex according to Marital status

Martial status	Sex	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 & Above	Total
Single	M	14[10.9] 100.0*	73[56.6] 100.0*	34[26.4] 97.1*	8[57.1] 57.1*	129[48.0] 94.9*
	F	13[9.3] 100.0	98[70.0] 84.5*	22[15.7] 56.4*	7[5.0] 25.0*	140[52.0] 71.4*
	T	27[10.0] 100.0*	171[63.6] 90.5*	56[20.8] 75.7*	15[5.6] 35.7*	269[100.0] 81.0*
Married	M	-	-	1[14.3] 2.9*	6[85.7] 42.9*	7[11.1] 5.1*
	F	-	18[32.1] 15.5*	17[30.4] 43.6*	21[37.5] 75.0*	56[88.9] 28.6*
	T	-	18[28.6] 9.5*	18[28.6] 24.3*	27[42.9] 64.3*	63[100.0] 19.0*
Total	M	14[10.3] 100.0*	73[53.7] 100.0*	35[25.7] 100.0*	14[10.3] 100.0*	136[41.0] 100.0*
	F	13[6.6] 100.0*	116[59.2] 100.0*	39[19.9] 100.0*	28[14.3] 100.0*	196[59.0] 100.0*
	T	27[8.1] 100.0*	189[56.9] 100.0*	74[22.3] 100.0*	42[12.7] 100.0*	332[100.0] 100.0*

Note : * Denotes percentage from coloumn total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total

persons (79.2%).The table also reveals that the incidence of unemployment is more chronic among the young persons between 15 and 29. The higher incidence of unemployment among the youth can be attributed to various factors, viz. (a) the problem of entry into the labour force, (b) acceleration of population growth, (c), expansion of education (d) slow economic growth and (e) preference for workers from the kin groups.[5] The higher incidence of unemployment among the educated youth in the state is partly due to their inexperience and the preference of the employers for experienced workers. The importance of this factor is suggested by the fact that majority of the unemployed youth tend to be new entrants into the labour force, seeking work for the first time. The survey revealed that of the 332 unemployed only 23.5 per cent had previous job experience, the corresponding proportions of males and females are 54.9 per cent and 45.1 per cent respectively. More than three fourth of the unemployed (76.5%) are first time entrants into the labour market without any prior job experience leading to the problem of massive unemployment among the youth. Out of the total sample population of 332 unemployed persons, 41 per cent

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5. For a detailed discussion on reasons for higher incidence of unemployment among the youth, see, Pravin Visaria, (1986), Working Paper No.5, Unemployment among the Indian Youth: a review of its level,causes and consequences,Pritamrai Marg,Ahmedabad, p.23-31.

are males and 59 per cent, females which implies that the incidence of unemployment is more acute among females.[6] The rising standard of educational attainment among women, the social factors restricting the women folk from working, lack of suitable white collar categories of jobs for women in private sector and lack of opportunities for self employment are some of the factors which contribute to the chronic and acute unemployment among women.[7]

6.6. Unemployment and Marital Status

A study of marital status and unemployment throws light on the fact that out of the 332 unemployed only 19 per cent are married. Such married status is found to be more in the case of females (28.6%) than males (5.1%). The higher percentage of married females among the unemployed as compared to males can be attributed to the prevailing custom and the social responsibility of the parents to get their daughters married whether they are employed or not. The proportion of the unmarried to the total unemployed is high for both males and females in all age groups (See Table 6.5). It is significant to note that of the 42 unemployed in the age group '30 and above', 35.7 per cent

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6. For similar findings, see, (1) Prakash B.A.,(1988), Working paper No. 224, Educated Unemployment in Kerala, Some observations based on a field study , Op cit., p.30.

7. Ibid, pp. 30-34

are unmarried while 64.3 per cent are married. Whereas 25 per cent of the females in this age group are single, 57.1 per cent of the males remain unmarried in the same age group.

6.7. Unemployment by education and sex

Our sample confirms the observation made earlier during the discussion on the basis of secondary data that persons with professional and technical qualifications are less prone to unemployment than those without any additional qualification (See Table 6.6). It is observed that, of the 332 unemployed persons, 209 (63%) persons are those who did not have any special qualification. Among the professionally and technically qualified persons, unemployment is seen to be lower for the diploma holders and higher for the certificate holders. Diploma holders constitute 8.1 per cent while the certificate holders account for 80.5 per cent. Professional and technical degree holders constitute 11.4 per cent. The higher incidence of unemployment among the professional and technical degree holders as compared to diploma holders may be partly due to employers' preference for the diploma holders to the degree holders. In the general education group, graduates constitute the highest proportion (39.2%)[8] followed by matriculates (34%), undergraduates (19.1%) and post-graduates (7.1%).

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8. See, N.V. Vargheese, (1986), Higher Education and Employment in India: A Review, Op cit., p.29.

It is observed that the proportion of the unemployed is relatively higher for females than males in almost all levels of education (Table 6.6).

A sex-wise break-up of the unemployed in the general education group reveals that females dominate males at all levels of education except at the undergraduate level. The proportion of females is seen to be lower among the professional and technical diploma and degree holders while their proportion is higher among the professional and technical certificate holders. It is also observed that females constitute the highest proportion in the age group 20-24 in almost all levels of education.

6.8. Unemployment by Education and income

The composition of the unemployed by education and family income is presented in Table 6.6. In the general education group, 26.8 per cent of the matriculates belong to the lowest income group of less than Rs. 500/- while only 9.8 per cent of the graduates fall in the same income group. It is significant to note that among the post-graduates not even a single person belongs to the lower income groups, less than Rs. 500 and Rs. 501-1500. Out of the 33 unemployed in the general education category, in the family income group of less than Rs. 500/- matriculates constitute the highest proportion (57.6%) followed by graduates (24.2%). Of the 60 unemployed in the income group of Rs. 501-1500, matriculates again account for the

highest proportion (46.7%) followed by graduates (28.3%).Conversely, graduates constitute the highest proportion in the higher income group of Rs. 2501-5000 (56.4%) followed by post-graduates (17.9%); Again, in the highest income group above Rs.5000, graduates constitute the largest proportion (44.4%) followed by post-graduates (22.2%). The same observation is made in the case of professional and technical degree holders and, diploma holders,and professional and technical certificate holders also (See Table 6.7). Lower levels of education are thus found associated with lower levels of family income, while higher levels of education are associated with higher levels of income[9]. It is observed that the proportion of the unemployed declines with increase in family income[10]. As compared to males, females are seen in higher proportion in lower income groups, while their proportion is lower in higher income groups (see Table 6.6). However, the proportion of females in each income group varies with educational qualification.It is observed that in the general education group,34 per cent of female matriculates belong to the lowest income group while only 9.5 per cent

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9. For a similar trend, See,Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, (1975), Op. cit., p. 227.

0. For a similar trend,see,Chandan Mukherjee and T.M.Thomas Isaac,(1991),op.cit.,p.76.

Table 6.6 Distribution of Unemployed by sex according to level of education and family income (monthly)

Level of education		Family income (Monthly)					
		<500	501-1500	1501-2500	2501-5000	5001 & above	Total
General without special education							
S.S.L.C.	M	2(9.5)	10(47.6)	5(23.8)	2(9.5)	2(9.5)	21(29.6)
		18.2*	47.6*	25.0*	14.3*	20.0*	27.6*
	F	17(34.0)	18(36.0)	12(24.0)	2(4.0)	1(2.0)	50(70.4)
		77.3*	46.2*	40.0*	8.0*	5.9*	37.6*
	T	19(26.8)	28(39.4)	17(23.9)	4(5.6)	3(4.2)	71(100)
		57.6*	46.7*	34.0*	10.3*	11.1*	34.0*
P.D.C	M	5(22.7)	6(27.3)	3(13.6)	4(18.2)	4(18.2)	22(55.0)
		45.5*	28.6*	15.0*	28.6*	40.0*	28.9*
	F	1(5.6)	9(50.0)	4(22.2)	2(11.1)	2(11.1)	18(45.0)
		4.5*	23.1*	13.3*	8.0*	11.8*	13.5*
	T	6(15.0)	15(37.5)	7(17.5)	6(15.0)	6(15.0)	40(100)
		18.2*	25.0*	14.0*	15.4*	22.2*	19.1*
Degree	M	4(13.8)	5(17.2)	10(34.5)	6(20.7)	4(13.8)	29(35.4)
		36.4*	23.8*	50.0*	42.9*	40.0*	38.2*
	F	4(7.5)	12(22.6)	13(24.5)	16(30.2)	8(15.1)	53(64.6)
		18.2*	30.8*	43.3*	64.0*	47.1*	39.8*
	T	8(9.8)	17(20.7)	23(28.0)	22(26.8)	12(14.6)	82(100)
		24.2*	28.3*	46.0*	56.4*	44.4*	39.2*
P.G.	M	-	-	2(50.0)	2(50.0)	-	4(25.0)
				10.0*	14.3*		5.3*
	F	-	-	1(8.3)	5(41.7)	6(50.0)	12(75.0)
				3.3*	20.0*	35.3*	9.0*
	T	-	-	3(18.8)	7(43.8)	6(37.5)	16 (100)
				6.0*	17.9*	22.2*	7.7*
Sub-Total	M	11(14.5)	21(27.6)	20(26.3)	14(18.4)	10(13.2)	76(36.4)
		100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*
	F	22(16.5)	39(29.3)	30(22.6)	25(18.8)	17(12.8)	133(63.6)
		100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*
	T	33(15.8)	60(28.7)	50(23.9)	39(18.7)	27(12.9)	209(100)
		100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*

(contd...)

(Table 6.6 contd...)

Professional & Technical Diploma							
	M	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	4(50.0)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	8(80.0)
	F	-	-	-	2(100)	-	2(20.0)
	T	1(10.0)	1(10.0)	4(40.0)	3(30.0)	1(10.0)	10(100)
Professional & Technical degree							
	M	-	-	2(28.6)	3(42.9)	2(28.6)	7(77.8)
B.Tech.	F	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	2(22.2)
	T	-	-	3(33.3)	4(44.4)	2(22.2)	9(100)
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degree+	F	-	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	2(100)
B.Ed.	T	-	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	2(100)
	M	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)
P.G.+B.Ed	F	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	2(66.7)
	T	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	3(100)
	M	1(12.5)	-	2(25.0)	3(37.5)	2(25.0)	8(57.1)
Sub-	F	-	2(33.3)	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	6(42.9)
Total	T	1(7.1)	2(14.3)	4(28.6)	4(28.6)	3(21.4)	14(100)
Professional & Technical certificate							
	M	8(18.2)	17(38.6)	6(13.6)	7(15.9)	6(13.6)	44(44.4)
	F	10(18.2)	17(30.9)	14(25.5)	12(21.8)	2(3.6)	55(55.6)
	T	18(18.2)	34(34.3)	18(18.2)	19(19.2)	8(8.1)	99(100)
	M	21(15.4)	39(28.7)	32(23.5)	25(18.4)	19(14.0)	136(41.0)
Grand-	F	32(16.3)	58(22.6)	46(23.5)	40(20.4)	20(10.2)	196(59.0)
Total	T	53(16.0)	97(29.2)	78(23.5)	65(19.6)	39(11.7)	332(100)

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

of the male matriculates belongs to the same income group.In contrast,among the graduates, females are seen in lower proportion than males in the same income group. The corresponding proportions of males and females are 13.8 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively.(Table 6.6)

6.9 Unemployment by Education and Caste

The percentage distribution of the unemployed by levels of education and caste is presented in Table 6.7. It is observed that among the unemployed in the general education category graduates constitute the highest proportion among the forward Hindus (60%) and Christians (45.1%). In contrast matriculates account for the largest proportion among Muslims (36.4%), Other Backward Castes (50%) and Scheduled castes (56.3%). These findings confirm that lower levels of education are associated with "lower castes" and higher levels of education are associated with "higher castes".[11] Females are seen to be unemployed in higher proportion than males in almost all the castes in almost all levels of education in the general education group (See Table 6.7)

It is significant to note that among the unemployed in the general education category only 17 per cent of females from the lowest caste group have a graduate degree while 48 per cent of

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11. For a similar finding, see, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, (1975), Op cit., p. 131.

Table 6.7 Distribution of unemployed by level of education and caste according to sex

Education Level		Hindu (Nair & Brahmin)	Christian	Muslim	OBC	SC	Total
General without special education							
	M	-	11(52.4)	1(4.8)	7(33.3)	2(9.5)	21(29.6)
			25.0*	16.7*	58.3*	50.0*	27.6*
S.S.L.C	F	4(8.0)	17(34.0)	7(14.0)	15(30.0)	7(14.0)	50(70.4)
		26.7*	29.3*	43.8*	46.9*	58.3*	37.6*
	T	4(5.6)	28(39.4)	8(11.3)	22(31.0)	9(12.7)	71(100)
		16.0*	27.5*	36.4*	50.0*	56.3*	34.0*
	M	3(13.6)	10(45.5)	4(18.2)	3(13.6)	2(9.1)	22(55.0)
		30.0*	22.7*	66.7*	25.0*	50.0*	28.9*
P.D.C	F	2(11.1)	6(33.3)	4(22.2)	3(16.7)	3(16.7)	18(45.0)
		13.3*	10.3*	25.0*	9.4*	25.0*	13.5*
	T	5(12.5)	16(40.0)	8(20.0)	6(15.0)	5(12.5)	40(100)
		20.0*	15.7*	36.4*	13.6*	31.3*	19.1*
	M	7(24.1)	19(65.0)	1(3.4)	2(6.9)	-	29(35.4)
		70.0*	43.2*	16.7*	16.7*		38.2*
Degree	F	8(15.1)	27(50.9)	5(9.4)	11(20.8)	2(3.8)	53(64.6)
		53.3*	46.6*	31.3*	34.4*	16.7*	39.8*
	T	15(18.3)	46(56.1)	6(7.3)	13(15.9)	2(2.4)	82(100)
		60.0*	45.1*	27.3*	29.5*	12.5*	39.2*
	M	-	4(100)	-	-	-	4(25.0)
			9.1*				5.3*
P.G.	F	1(8.3)	8(66.7)	-	3(25.0)	-	12(75.0)
		6.7*	13.8*		9.4*		9.0*
	T	1(6.3)	12(75.0)	-	3(18.8)	-	16(100)
		4.3*	11.8*		6.8*		7.7*
	M	10(13.2)	44(57.1)	6(7.9)	12(15.8)	4(5.3)	76(36.4)
Sub-Total	F	15(11.3)	58(43.6)	16(12.0)	32(24.1)	12(2.0)	133(63.6)
	T	25(12.0)	102(48.8)	22(10.5)	44(21.1)	16(7.7)	209(100)
Professional & Technical Diploma							
	M	2(25.0)	5(62.5)	1(12.5)	-	-	8(80.0)
	F	-	2(100)	-	-	-	2(20.0)
	T	2(20.0)	7(70.0)	1(10.0)	-	-	10(100)
Professional & Technical Degree							
	M	2(28.6)	5(71.4)	-	-	-	7(77.8)
B.Tech.	F	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	-	2(22.2)
	T	3(33.3)	5(55.6)	-	1(11.1)	-	9(100)
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degree+	F	-	2(100)	-	-	-	2(100)
B.Ed.	T	-	2(100)	-	-	-	2(100)
	M	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(33.3)
P.G.+	F	-	2(100)	-	-	-	2(66.7)
B.Ed.	T	-	3(100)	-	-	-	3(100)
	M	2(25.0)	6(75.0)	-	-	-	8(57.1)
Sub-Total	F	1(16.7)	4(66.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	6(42.9)
	T	3(21.4)	10(71.4)	-	1(7.1)	-	14(100)

(Contd...)

Professional & Technical Certificate							
	M	-	1 -	-	-	-	-
S.S.L.C+	F	-	3(50.0)	-	3(50.0)	-	6(100)
Nursery	T	-	3(50.0)	-	3(50.0)	-	6(100)
	M	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	3(13.0)
S.S.L.C+	F	3(15.0)	10(50.0)	-	6(30.0)	1(5.0)	20(87.0)
Type	T	4(17.4)	10(43.5)	1(4.3)	7(30.4)	1(4.3)	23(100)
	M	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(25.0)
P.D.C+	F	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	3(75.0)
Type	T	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	2(50.0)	-	4(100)
	M	-	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)	-	3(33.3)
Degree+	F	3(50.0)	2(33.3)	-	1(16.7)	-	6(66.7)
Type	T	3(33.3)	4(44.4)	-	2(22.2)	-	9(100)
	M	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	2(100)
P.G.+	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Type	T	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	2(100)
	M	1(5.9)	4(23.5)	2(11.8)	9(52.9)	1(5.9)	17(85.0)
S.S.L.C+	F	-	3(100)	-	-	-	3(15.0)
I.T.I	T	1(5.0)	7(35.0)	2(10.0)	9(45.0)	1(5.0)	20(100)
	M	-	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	3(50.0)	-	6(75.0)
P.D.C+	F	-	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	2(25.0)
I.T.I	T	-	3(37.5)	3(12.5)	3(37.5)	1(12.5)	8(100)
	M	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	2(100)
Degree+	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.T.I.	T	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	2(100)
	M	2(5.9)	10(29.4)	4(11.8)	17(50.0)	1(2.9)	34(46.0)
Sub-Total	F	7(17.5)	20(50.0)	-	11(27.5)	2(5.0)	40(54.4)
	T	9(12.2)	30(40.5)	4(5.4)	28(37.8)	3(4.1)	74(100)
Other Professional & Technical Certificate							
	M	-	3(42.9)	-	3(42.9)	1(14.3)	7(70.0)
S.S.L.C+	F	-	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)	-	3(30.0)
Other	T	-	5(50.0)	-	4(40.0)	1(10.0)	10(100)
	M	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(20.0)
P.D.C+	F	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	4(80.0)
Other	T	1(20.0)	2(40.0)	-	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	5(100)
	M	-	2(100)	-	-	-	2(22.2)
Degree+	F	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	-	4(57.1)	-	7(77.8)
Other	T	1(11.1)	4(44.4)	-	4(44.4)	-	9(100)
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.G.+	F	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)
Other	T	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)
	M	-	6(60.0)	-	3(30.0)	1(10.0)	10(40.0)
Sub-Total	F	2(13.3)	6(40.0)	-	6(40.0)	1(6.7)	15(60.0)
	T	2(8.0)	12(48.0)	-	9(36.0)	2(8.0)	25(100)
	M	15(11.0)	71(52.2)	11(8.1)	32(23.5)	6(4.4)	136(41.0)
Grand	F	25(12.8)	91(46.4)	16(8.2)	50(25.5)	15(7.7)	196(59.0)
Total	T	40(12.0)	162(48.8)	27(8.1)	82(24.7)	21(6.3)	332(100)

Note : * denotes percentage from coloumn total and figures in bracket denote percentages from row total.

females from the upper caste group have a graduate degree.

Among the professional and technical diploma and degree holders, females are found in lower proportion than males in the "forward hindu caste" while among the professional and technical certificate holders females are seen in higher proportion than males in the same caste (see Table 6.7).

6.10. Unemployment by Education and Occupation

The percentage distribution of the unemployed by levels of education and occupation of main earner in family is depicted in Table 6.8.Significant difference is noted in the composition of each educational category with respect to different occupational groups. Among the unemployed in the general education category, matriculates constitute the highest proportion in the wage-labour households (43.7%). In contrast ,graduates and post-graduates constitute the highest proportions in the salaried white collar families, the corresponding proportions being 46.3 per cent and 81.3 per cent respectively. These findings indicate that unemployed belonging to wage labour households are found in higher proportion in the matriculate category than in the higher educational groups.

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12. Upper caste group includes forward castes viz., Nairs and Brahmins and Christians while the lowest caste group includes Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Middle caste includes Backward Caste.

The reverse is true of the unemployed from families of white collar salary earners who dominate the groups of graduates and post-graduates.[13] In the professional and technical education category, professional and technical diploma holders and professional and technical degree holders constitute the highest proportion in the salaried white collar families, their corresponding proportion being the same (50%).On the other hand professional and technical certificate holders account for the highest proportion in the wage labour households(37.8%).A sex-wise break-up of the unemployed by level of education and occupation reveals that among the matriculates females constitute the highest proportion in wage-labour households (46%) as compared to their male counterparts (38.1%). In contrast, among the undergraduates,graduates and post graduates the females constitute the highest proportion in the salaried white collar families.Among the professional and technical degree holders, females constitute higher proportion than males in salaried white collar families while among the professional and technical certificate holders, females constitute higher proportion than males in wage labour households(See Table 6.8).

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13. For a similar finding, see ,Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, (1975), Op. cit., p. 227.

Table 6.8 Distribution of unemployed by sex according to level of education and occupation of main earner in family

	Sex	Self employed in agriculture	Self employed else where	Wage labour	Salaried white collar	Salaried non-white collar	Total
GENERAL WITHOUT SPECIAL EDUCATION							
SSLC	M	-	4(19.0)	8(38.1)	6(28.6)	3(14.3)	21(29.6)
	F	-	12(24.0)	23(46.0)	5(10.0)	10(20.0)	50(70.4)
	T	-	16(22.5)	31(43.7)	11(15.5)	13(18.3)	71(100.0)
P.D.C.	M	1(4.5)	7(31.8)	3(13.6)	7(31.8)	4(18.2)	22(55.0)
	F	-	1(5.6)	5(27.8)	9(50.0)	3(16.7)	18(45.0)
	T	1(2.5)	8(20.0)	8(20.0)	16(40.0)	7(17.5)	40(100.0)
Degree	M	2(6.9)	11(37.9)	4(13.8)	11(37.9)	1(3.4)	29(35.4)
	F	1(1.9)	13(24.5)	4(7.5)	27(50.9)	8(15.1)	53(64.6)
	T	3(3.7)	24(29.3)	8(9.8)	38(46.3)	9(11.0)	82(100.0)
Post-grad-uate	M	-	2(50.0)	-	2(50.0)	-	4(25.0)
	F	-	-	1(8.3)	11(91.7)	-	12(75.0)
	T	-	2(12.5)	1(6.3)	13(81.3)	-	16(100.0)
SUB-TOTAL	M	3(3.9)	24(31.6)	15(19.7)	26(34.2)	8(10.5)	76(36.4)
	F	1(0.8)	26(19.5)	33(24.8)	52(39.1)	21(15.8)	133(63.6)
	T	4(1.9)	50(23.9)	48(23.0)	78(37.3)	29(13.9)	209(100.0)
PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL DIPLOMA							
	M	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	4(50.0)	-	8(80.0)
	F	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	2(20.0)
	T	1(10.0)	3(30.0)	1(10.0)	5(50.0)	-	10(100.0)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL DEGREE							
	M	1(12.5)	4(50.0)	-	3(37.5)	-	8(57.1)
	F	-	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	4(66.7)	-	6(42.9)
	T	1(7.1)	5(35.7)	1(7.1)	7(50.0)	-	14(100.0)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL CERTIFICATES							
	M	1(10.0)	13(29.5)	12(27.3)	11(25.0)	7(15.9)	44(44.4)
	F	1(6.7)	10(18.2)	22(40.0)	14(25.5)	8(14.5)	55(55.6)
	T	2(8.0)	23(23.2)	34(34.3)	25(25.3)	15(15.2)	99(100.0)
GRAND TOTAL							
	M	6(4.4)	43(31.6)	28(20.6)	44(32.4)	15(11.0)	136(41.0)
	F	2(1.0)	38(19.4)	56(28.6)	71(36.2)	29(14.8)	196(59.0)
	T	8(2.4)	81(24.4)	84(25.3)	115(34.6)	44(13.3)	332(100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

6.11. Unemployment among graduates and post-graduates by faculty

Compared to the problem of matriculate and undergraduate unemployment, the problem of unemployment among graduates and post-graduates deserves special attention from the point of view of policy formulation, since huge amount of capital is being invested both by the government and households for their education. Viewed from this point, unemployment of graduates and post-graduates entails heavy waste of scarce and limited national resources. Of the 332 unemployed persons, 138 are graduates and post-graduates (41.6%). The number of post graduates is only 22 (6.6%) indicating higher incidence of unemployment for graduates as compared to that of post-graduates. In other words share of graduates in unemployment is higher than that of post-graduates[14].

A faculty-wise analysis of the unemployed graduates reveals that unemployment is the highest in the faculty of Arts and the least in Education.It is noted that out of the 124 graduates and post-graduates unemployed in the general education category,unemployment is the highest among the arts graduates[15] (37.1%) and the lowest among the science

14. For a similar finding, see, N.V. Varhgese, (1986), Education and Labour Market, Op. cit., p.64.

15. For a similar finding,see,(1) P.R. Panchamukhi, (1984), Op. cit., p. 231, 0.231, (2) N.V.Varghese, (1986), Higher Education and Employment in India,Op.cit., p.29 (3) N.V.Varghese, (1986),Education and Labour Market A Survey of Indian Evidence, Op. cit., p.63

Table 6.9 Distribution of Unemployed graduates by sex according to faculty of education.

Faculty	Male	Female	Total
ARTS	17(37.0) 32.7*	29(63.0) 33.7*	46(100) 33.3*
SCIENCE	14(35.9) 26.7*	25(64.1) 29.1*	39(100) 28.3*
COMMERCE	13(33.3) 25.0*	26(66.7) 30.2*	39(100) 28.3*
EDUCATION	1(20.0) 1.9*	4(80.0) 4.7*	5(100) 3.6*
ENGINEERING	7(77.8) 13.5*	2(22.2) 2.3*	9(100) 6.5*
TOTAL	52(37.7) 100.0*	86(62.3) 100.0*	138(100) 100.0*

Note : *denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

and commerce graduates, their proportion being the same (31.5%).(see table 6.9). Among the professional graduates unemployment is seen to be the lowest for those in Education (35.7%) and the highest for Engineering graduates (64,3%). Table 6.10 also reveals that unemployment is the highest among the graduates in the general education group (89.9%) and the least in the case of professional and technical graduates[16] (10.1%). Out of the 138 graduates and post-graduates unemployed, 89.9 per cent constituting about three fourth of the unemployed graduates and post-graduates, belong to the general education groups, while only 10.1 per cent have degree in professional and technical courses. The same trend is noted among the employed graduates also. Of the 143 employed graduates 72 per cent belong to general education group while 28 per cent belong to professional and technical education category. Sex-wise, incidence of unemployment is seen to be higher for females than males in almost all the disciplines except in the Engineering Course[17]. The lower incidence of female unemployment in the case of those with degree in engineering may be due to the lower proportion of females going for graduation in engineering as compared to males.

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16. For a similar finding, see, N.V Varghese, (1986), Education and Labour Market, Op cit., p.63.

17. For a similar finding, see,N.V. Varghese, (1986), Education and Labour Market, Op cit., p.64.

Incidence of educated unemployment is manifested in the rate of unemployment of a particular education category. Labour force paticipation rate and rates of unemployment for different types and levels of education are worked out and analysed here.

6.12. Labour force and non labour force

A classification of the sample population in terms of 'educated labour force'and 'not in labour force'is given in Table 6.10. It may be seen from the table that 13.2 per cent of the sample population are employed (educated), 17.8 per cent, unemployed (educated) and 69 per cent belong to the category of 'not in labour force' (educated). Accordingly, the work participation rate[18] of the sample population is quite low (13.2%). A sex-wise break-up shows that 16.6 per cent of the male and 9.0 per cent of the female population are employed which implies that the male work participation rate is significantly higher than that of the females. This strikingly low level of female work participation rate may be due to the lack of suitable employment opportunities for women in the state.

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18. Work participation rate = $\frac{\text{Total workers}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$

Table 6.10. Sample population classified as educated labour force and non-labour force .

Category of	Male	Female	Total population
Educated employed	165 (16.6)	80 (9.0)	245 (13.2)
Educated unemployed	136 (13.7)	196 (22.2)	332 (17.8)
Educated labour force	301 (30.2)	276 (31.2)	577 (31.0)
Not in Educated labour force	695 (69.8)	608 (68.8)	1283 (69.0)
Total population	996 (100.0)	884 (100.0)	1860 (100.0)

6.13. **Rate of Unemployment by age and sex**

An inverse relationship is found between age and rate of unemployment; higher the age lower the rate of unemployment and vice versa (See table 6.11). The unemployment rate is seen to be the highest for those in the age group 15-24 (93.9%) followed by those in the age group 25-29 (63.8%) and the lowest for those in the age group 30 and above (18.1%). The two age groups 15-24 and 25-29 together account for 84.1 per cent of the total labour force, indicating a strikingly higher incidence of unemployment among the youth [19].

19. For a similar trend, see, Government of Kerala, (1987), report of the Survey on Unemployment in Kerala, Department of Economics and Statistics, Trivandum, p.12.

The higher incidence of unemployment among the educated youth (those in the age group 15-29)(84.1%) than the total educated population (57.5%) implies that the educated youth form a relatively significant group among

Table 6.11 Incidence of unemployment by age and sex

Age group	Sex	Total labour force	No.of unemployed persons	Percentage of unemployed to total labour force
15 to 24	M	98	87	88.8
	F	131	129	98.5
	T	229	215	93.9
25 to 29	M	66	35	53.0
	F	50	39	78.0
	T	116	74	63.8
30 and above	M	137	14	10.2
	F	95	28	29.5
	T	232	42	18.1
Total	M	301	136	45.2
	F	276	196	71.0
	T	577	332	57.5

the educated unemployed. As revealed by Table 6.11. 84.1 per cent of the total educated unemployed persons belong to the age group 15-29 of which males constitute 89.7 per cent and females, 85.7 per cent. A male female break up reveals

that incidence of unemployment among females exceeds that among males in all the age groups. It further reveals a higher incidence of youth unemployment among females than among males[20] (See Table 6.11).

6.14 Rate of unemployment by level of education and sex

The distribution of unemployed persons in relation to total labour force by level of education and sex is presented in Table 6.12. It is observed that in the general education group without any additional qualification the rate of unemployment increases from 71 per cent among matriculates to 75.5 per cent among the undergraduates and declines to 58.2 per cent among the graduates. It further falls to 36.4 per cent among the post graduates. Thus the analysis reveals that the rate of unemployment is inversely related to the level of education[21] with the exception of undergraduates. In other words, as the level of education rises, the rate of unemployment decreases in almost all the educational groups in the sample population except in the case of undergraduates.

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20. See also Pravin Visaria,(1986), The Gujarat Institute of Area Planning Working Paper Series, Working Paper No. 5, Unemployment among the Indian Youth, Op. cit., p.22.

21. For a similar trend, see, Government of Kerala, (1988), Report of Survey on Unemployment in Kerala 1987, Department of Economics and Statistics, p.10(a)

Table 6.12. Incidence of unemployment (educated) by educational qualification and sex

Level of Education	Total labour force			Number of Unemployed persons			Percentage of Unemployed to total labour force		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
General education without special qualification.									
S.S.L.C.	45	55	100	21	50	71	46.7	90.9	71.0
P.D.C.	33	20	53	22	18	40	66.7	90.0	75.5
Graduate	73	68	141	29	53	82	39.7	77.9	58.2
Post graduate	19	25	44	4	12	16	21.1	48.0	36.4
Sub Total	170	168	338	76	133	209	44.7	79.2	61.8
Professional & Technical education									
Professional & Technical diploma	12	2	14	8	2	10	66.7	100.0	71.4
Professional & Technical degree	36	22	58	9	6	14	22.2	27.3	24.1
Professional & Technical Certificate	68	57	125	34	40	74	50.0	70.2	59.2
Other Professional & Technical certificate	15	27	42	10	15	25	66.7	55.6	59.5
Sub Total	131	108	239	60	63	123	45.8	58.3	51.5
Grand Total	301	276	577	136	196	332	45.2	71.0	51.5

In the professional and technical education category, the rate of unemployment is found to be the lowest for professional and technical degree holders (24.1%) while it is the highest for professional and technical diploma holders (71.4%). The rate of unemployment for professional and technical certificate holders and other professional and technical certificate holders is more or less the same, their corresponding proportion being 59.2 per cent and 59.5 per cent respectively.

A male-female break-up of the rate of unemployment shows that the rate of unemployment is higher for females than males, their corresponding proportions being 71 per cent and 45.2 per cent respectively. It is observed that in the general education category the rate of unemployment is inversely related to the level of education for females at all levels of education while in the case of males the rate of unemployment is inversely related to the level of education at almost all levels of education with the exception of undergraduates (see Table 6.12). It is noted that the rate of unemployment is significantly higher for females than males at all levels of education (Table 6.12).

6.15 Rate of unemployment by family income

Inverse relationship is observed between the rates of unemployment and level of family income.[22] Sex-wise breakup

22. T.N.Dhar,A.S.Ilchman and W.F.Ilchman,(1976),Education and Employment in India,The policy nexus,Minerva Associates (Publications) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, p. 69.

shows that rate of unemployment among females is significantly higher in all income groups.(See Table 6.13)

Table 6.13 Incidence of unemployment by sex according to familly income

Family Income (monthly) (Rs.)	Total Labour force			Number of unemployed			percentage of unemployed to total labour force		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
less than 500	25	33	58	21	32	53	84.0	97.0	91.4
501 - 1500	61	59	120	39	57	96	63.9	96.6	80.0
1501 - 2500	56	56	112	32	47	79	57.1	83.9	58.9
2501 - 5000	87	66	153	25	41	66	28.7	62.1	43.1
above 5000	72	62	134	19	19	38	26.4	30.6	28.4
All	301	276	577	136	196	332	45.2	71.0	57.5

6.16 **Rate of unemployment by occupation of main earner in family**

The rate of unemployment is found to be the highest among the wage labour households (98%) and the lowest among the salaried white-collar families (36.3%) Same trend is observed for females (see Table 6.14).

6.17 Rate of unemployment by caste

Unemployment rate is higher among the low castes (73.9%) than the high caste(50.4%). The rate of unemployment is found to be the higest for Muslims(84%) followed by scheduled castes(78%) and Other Backward castes(70%); it is the lowest among the forward Hindus and Brahmins. Significant gender difference is noted in the unemployment rates among all the castes. The rate of unemployment is significantly higher for females than males in all the castes.(see Table 6.15)

Table 6.14 Incidence of unemployment by sex according to occupation of main earner in family

Occupation of main earner in family	Total Labour force			Number of unemployed persons			percentage of unemployed to total labour force		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
self-employed in agriculture	8	2	10	6	1	7	75.0	50.0	70.0
self-employed else where	66	38	104	43	37	80	65.2	97.4	76.9
Wage labour	30	57	87	28	57	85	93.3	100.0	97.7
Salaried white collar	180	148	328	46	73	119	25.6	49.3	36.3
Salaried non-white collar	17	31	48	13	28	41	76.5	90.3	85.4
Total	301	276	577	136	196	332	45.2	71.0	57.5

Table 6.15 Incidence of unemployment by sex according to Caste

caste / community	Total Labour force			Number of unemployed persons			percentage of unemployed to total labour force		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Hindu (Nair & Brahmin)	49	46	95	16	25	41	32.7	54.3	43.2
Christian	170	136	306	71	90	161	41.8	66.2	52.6
Muslim	14	18	32	11	16	27	78.6	88.9	84.4
O.B.C	59	58	117	32	50	82	54.2	86.2	70.1
S.C	9	18	27	6	15	21	66.7	83.3	77.8
Total	301	276	577	136	196	332	45.2	71.0	57.5

6.18 **Rate of unemployment by faculty of education**

The rate of unemployment is surprisingly found to be the highest among commerce graduates(65%) and lowest among science graduates(48%) in the general education group. In the professional technical education category rate of unemployment is seen to be the higest among graduates in Education(36%).(see Table 6.16)

Table 6.16 Incidence of unemployment by sex according to faculty of education

Faculty of education	Total Labour force			Number of unemployed persons			percentage of unemployed to total labour force		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Arts	44	42	86	17	29	46	38.6	69.0	53.5
Science	38	43	81	14	25	39	36.8	58.1	48.1
Commerce	29	31	60	13	26	39	44.8	83.9	65.0
Education	2	12	14	1	4	5	50.0	33.3	35.7
Engineering	24	5	29	7	2	9	29.2	40.0	31.0
Medicine	4	1	5	-	-	-	---	---	----
Law	6	-	6	-	-	-	---	---	----
Total	147	134	281	52	86	138	35.4	64.2	49.1

An attempt is also made to discuss some of the qualitative dimensions of the problem of educated unemployment.Sometimes it is argued that the educated have strong preferences about types of employment location for employment, levels of income, job status etc. and such attitudes may be largely responsible for the wide-spread

unemployment among the educated. Our survey data lends broad support to these contentions.

6.19.Job preference and education

Irrespective of the Educational background, a marked preference is noted for white collar jobs (See table 6.17). The largest percentage of the unemployed prefer clerical grade white collor jobs (42.2%) and nearly 30% want to be employed in officer grade jobs (22.9%). The reason for higher preference for clerical jobs may partly be explained by the fact that these occupations do not require any special qualification. Hence almost all the unskilled job seekers prefer clerical jobs. It is observed that of the 209 unemployed in the general education group without any additional qualification in professional and technical courses, the largest proportion want to be clerks (46.9%). Again it is noted that of the 140 job seekers who show first preference for clerical jobs, 70 per cent have only general education without any special education while only 30 per cent have additional qualification in professional and technical courses. The higher preference of the unemployed for clerical jobs can also be attributed to the high traditional social status attached to white collar jobs as compared to manual jobs. It is noted that the largest proportion of the unemployed matriculates in the general education group, expressed first preference for clerical jobs (78.9%), whereas the largest proportion of

the graduates and post graduates want to be officers, their corresponding proportions being 50 per cent and 62.5 per cent respectively.

Among the unemployed in the professional and technical education category, the largest percentage of the professional and technical diploma holders (50%) and the largest percentage of the engineering graduates (66.7%) want to be engineers while a large majority of the graduates and post graduates in education (60%) show their first preference to be teachers and 70 per cent of the ITI certificate holders want to be technicians indicating the tendency of the unemployed to prefer occupations which are most suited to the training they have received[23].

Sex-wise analysis reveals that among the unemployed who show first preference for clerical jobs, females constitute a higher proportion than males at all levels of education in the general education group and in almost all the levels of education among the professional and technical certificate holders (See table 6.17).

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23. T.N. Dhar, A.S. Ilchman and W.F. Ilchman, (1976), Education and Employment in India, The policy nexus, Minerva Associates (Publications)Pvt.Ltd.,Calcutta,p.69.

Table 6.17 Distribution of unemployed by sex according to first preference of category employment and educational qualification

Qualification	SEX	Employment Category (first preference) Manager	Engineer	Lecturer	Journalist	Officer	Teacher	Nurse	Clerk	Supervisor	Technician	Business
	M	-	-	-	-	1 [4.8]	-	-	13 [61.9]	3 [14.3]	3 [14.3]	1 [4.8]
SSLC	F	-	-	-	-	-	3 [6.0]	1 [2.0]	43 [86.0]	1 [2.0]	1 [2.0]	1 [2.0]
	T	-	-	-	-	1 [1.4]	3 [4.2]	1 [1.4]	56 [78.9]	4 [5.6]	4 [5.6]	2 [2.8]
	M	-	-	-	-	4 [18.2]	1 [4.5]	-	11 [50.0]	3 [13.6]	1 [4.5]	2 [9.1]
PUC	F	-	-	-	-	1 [5.6]	4 [22.2]	-	13 [72.2]	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	5 [12.5]	5 [12.5]	-	24 [60.0]	3 [7.5]	1 [2.5]	2 [50.0]
	M	5 [17.2]	-	2 [6.9]	1 [3.4]	15[51.7]	1 [3.4]	-	4 [13.8]	-	-	1 [3.4]
Graduate	F	1 [1.9]	-	2 [3.8]	-	26[49.1]	7 [13.2]	3 [5.7]	13 [24.5]	1 [1.9]	-	-
	T	6 [7.3]	-	4 [4.9]	1 [1.2]	41[50.0]	8 [9.8]	3 [3.7]	17 [20.7]	1 [1.2]	-	1 [1.2]
Post	M	1 [25.0]	-	2 [50.0]	-	1 [25.0]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	F	-	-	1 [8.5]	-	9 [75.0]	1 [8.3]	-	1 [8.3]	-	-	-
	T	1 [6.3]	-	3 [18.8]	-	10 [62.5]	1 [6.3]	-	1 [6.3]	-	-	-
	M	6 [7.9]	-	4 [5.3]	1 [1.3]	21 [27.6]	2 [2.6]	-	28 [36.8]	6 [7.9]	4 [5.3]	4 [5.3]
Sub total	F	1 [0.8]	-	3 [2.3]	-	36 [27.1]	15 [11.3]	4 [3.0]	70 [52.6]	2 [1.5]	1 [0.8]	1 [0.8]
	T	7 [3.3]	-	7 [3.3]	1 [0.5]	57 [27.3]	17 [8.1]	4 [1.9]	98 [46.9]	8 [3.8]	5 [2.4]	5 [2.4]
Professional + Technical Diploma												
	M	1 [12.5]	5 [62.5]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 [12.5]	1 [12.5]	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1 [50.0]	-	-	-	-	1 [50.0]	-
	T	1 [10.0]	5 [50.0]	-	-	1 [10.0]	-	-	-	1 [10.0]	2 [20.0]	-
Professional + Technical Degree												
	M	2 [28.6]	5 [71.4]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.Tech.	F	-	1 [50.0]	-	-	-	1 [50.0]	-	-	-	-	-
	T	2 [22.2]	6 [66.7]	-	-	-	1 [11.1]	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BC + B.Ed	F	-	-	-	-	1 [50.0]	1 [50.0]	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	1 [50.0]	1 [50.0]	-	-	-	-	-
	M	1 [100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG + B.Ed	F	-	-	-	-	-	2 [100]	-	-	-	-	-
	T	1 [33.3]	-	-	-	-	2 [66.7]	-	-	-	-	-
	M	3 [37.5]	5 [62.5]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	F	-	1 [16.7]	-	-	1 [16.7]	4 [66.7]	-	-	-	-	-
	T	3 [21.4]	6 [42.9]	-	-	1 [7.1]	4 [28.6]	-	-	-	-	-
Professional + Technical Certificate												
SSLC+	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 [66.7]	-	-	1 [33.3]
Type	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 [100]	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 [95.7]	-	-	1 [4.3]
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-
PUC +	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 [100]	-	-	-
Type	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 [100]	-	-	-

(Contd.....)

	M	-	-	-	-	2 [66.7]	-	-	-	1 [33.5]	-	-	
JC + Type	F	1 [16.7]	-	-	-	5 [83.3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	1 [11.1]	-	-	-	7 [77.8]	-	-	-	1 [11.1]	-	-	
	M	-	-	-	-	1 [50.0]	1 [50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	
PS + Type	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	-	-	-	-	1 [50.0]	1 [50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	
SSLC+	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nursery	F	-	-	-	-	-	3 [50.0]	1 [16.7]	1 [16.7]	-	1 [16.7]	-	
Training	T	-	-	-	-	-	3 [50.0]	1 [16.7]	1 [16.7]	-	1 [16.7]	-	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 [11.8]	-	15 [88.2]	-	
SSLC +	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 [66.7]	-	1 [33.5]	-	
ITI	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 [20.0]	-	16 [80.0]	-	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 [33.3]	-	4 [66.7]	-	
PUC + ITI	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 [50.0]	-	1 [50.0]	-	
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 [37.5]	-	5 [62.5]	-	
	M	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	1 [50.0]	-	-	-	
JC + ITI	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	-	-	-	-	1 [50.0]	-	-	1 [50.0]	-	-	-	
	M	-	-	-	-	4 [11.8]	1 [2.9]	-	8 [23.5]	1 [2.9]	19 [55.9]	1 [2.9]	
Sub total	F	1 [2.5]	-	-	-	5 [12.5]	3 [7.5]	1 [2.5]	27 [67.5]	-	3 [7.5]	-	
	T	1 [1.4]	-	-	-	9 [12.2]	4 [5.4]	1 [1.4]	35 [47.3]	1 [1.4]	22 [29.7]	1 [1.4]	
Other Professional + Technical Certificate													
SSLC +	M	-	-	-	-	-	1 [14.3]	-	2 [28.6]	-	4 [57.1]	7 [70.0]	
Other	F	-	-	-	-	-	2 [66.7]	-	-	-	1 [33.3]	3 [30.0]	
Certifi-	T	-	-	-	-	-	3 [30.0]	-	2 [20.0]	-	5 [50.0]	10 [100]	
cate													
PUC +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	1 [20.0]	
Other	F	-	-	-	-	1 [25.0]	-	1 [25.0]	2 [50.0]	-	-	4 [80.0]	
Certifi-	T	-	-	-	-	1 [20.0]	-	1 [20.0]	2 [20.0]	-	1[20.0]	5 [100]	
cate													
ITI+Other	M	-	-	-	-	2 [100]	-	-	-	-	-	2 [22.2]	
Certifi-	F	-	-	-	-	4 [57.1]	-	-	3 [42.9]	-	-	7 [77.8]	
cate	T	-	-	-	-	6 [66.7]	-	-	3 [33.3]	-	-	9 [100]	
PS +	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	F	-	-	-	-	1 [100]	-	-	-	-	-	1 [100]	
Certifi-	T	-	-	-	-	1 [100]	-	-	-	-	-	1 [100]	
cate													
	M	-	-	-	-	2 [20.0]	1 [10.0]	-	2 [20.0]	4 [40.0]	1[10.0]	10 [40.0]	
Sub total	F	-	-	-	-	6 [40.0]	2 [13.3]	1 [6.7]	5 [33.3]	1 [6.7]	-	15 [60.0]	
	T	-	-	-	-	8 [32.0]	3 [12.0]	1 [4.0]	7 [28.0]	5 [20.0]	1 [4.0]	25 [100]	
	M	10 [7.4]	10 [7.4]	4 [2.9]	1 [0.7]	27 [19.9]	4 [2.9]	-	38 [27.9]	8 [5.9]	28 [20.6]	6 [4.4]	136 [41.0]
Grand	F	2 [1.0]	1 [0.5]	3 [1.5]	-	49 [25.0]	24 [12.2]	6 [3.1]	102 [52.0]	2 [1.0]	6 [3.1]	1 [0.5]	196 [59.0]
Total	T	12 [3.6]	11 [3.3]	7 [2.1]	1 [0.3]	76 [22.9]	28 [8.4]	6 [1.8]	140 [42.2]	10 [3.0]	34 [10.2]	7 [2.1]	332 [100]

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total.

Even as the minimum acceptable job only 14.2 per cent opted for class IV employee job (peons), 22.6 per cent want salesman/girl job, 4.8 per cent want technician's job, and 58.3 per cent prefer white collar work (See Table 6.18). It is observed that among the unemployed who want class IV employee job as a last resort, matriculates constitute the highest proportion followed by undergraduates and graduates in the general education group (Table 6.18).

6.20 Job preference and Households income (monthly)

Job preference is broadly related to economic background of the unemployed. It is observed that in all the family income groups, except the highest income group, the largest proportion of the unemployed prefer clerical jobs (See Table 6.19). In the highest income group of above Rs. 5000 the largest percentage of the unemployed prefer officer's job (50%). Among them females constitute a higher proportion (68.4%) than males (31.6%).

When the minimum acceptable job pattern is examined, a significant downward shift is seen in the job preference of all income groups. Among the lower income groups the shift has been from clerical grade employment to the lower grade jobs like salesman/girl job and to class IV employee job. It is observed that the proportion of the unemployed willing to undertake lower grade jobs declines with family income (See Table 6.20).

Table 6.18 Distribution of unemployed by Sex according to minimum acceptable job and educational qualification

Educational Qualification	Sex	Minimum acceptable job: Manager	Engineer	Lecturer	Officer	Editor	Medical Representative	Teacher	Clerk	Supervisor	Technician	Sales man or girl	Class IV employees	Total
General Education without special qualification														
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[4.8]	1[4.8]	5 [23.8]	-	13 [61.9]	1 [4.8]	21 [29.6]
SSLC	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 [8.0]	7 [14.0]	2 [4.0]	-	15 [30.0]	22 [44.0]	50 [70.4]
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 [7.0]	8 [11.3]	7 [9.9]	-	28 [39.4]	33 [46.5]	71 [100.0]
	M	-	-	-	1 [45.0]	-	-	1 [4.5]	6 [27.3]	4 [18.2]	-	7 [31.8]	3 [13.6]	22 [55.0]
PDC	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 [27.8]	2 [11.1]	-	6 [33.3]	5 [27.8]	18 [45.0]
	T	-	-	-	1 [2.5]	-	-	1 [2.5]	11 [27.5]	6 [15.0]	-	13 [32.5]	8 [20.0]	40 [100.0]
	M	1 [3.4]	-	-	3 [10.3]	-	3 [10.3]	-	7 [24.1]	6 [20.7]	2 [6.9]	6 [20.7]	1 [3.4]	29 [35.4]
Graduate	F	-	-	-	2 [3.8]	-	-	14 [26.4]	19 [35.8]	8 [15.1]	-	7 [13.2]	3 [5.7]	53 [64.6]
	T	1 [1.2]	-	-	5 [6.1]	-	3 [3.7]	14 [17.1]	26 [31.7]	14 [17.1]	2 [2.4]	13 [15.9]	4 [4.9]	82 [100.0]
Post	M	1 [25.0]	-	-	1 [25.0]	1 [25.0]	-	-	-	-	-	1 [25.0]	-	4 [25.0]
Graduate	F	-	-	2 [16.7]	1 [8.3]	-	-	2 [16.7]	6 [50.0]	1 [8.3]	-	-	-	12 [75.0]
	T	1 [6.3]	-	2 [12.5]	2 [12.5]	1 [6.3]	-	2 [12.5]	6 [37.5]	1 [6.3]	-	1 [6.3]	-	16 [100]
	M	2 [2.6]	-	-	5 [6.6]	1 [1.3]	3 [3.9]	2 [2.6]	14 [18.4]	15 [19.7]	2 [2.6]	27 [35.5]	5 [6.6]	76 [36.4]
Sub total	F	-	-	2 [1.5]	3 [2.3]	-	-	20[15.0]	37 [27.8]	13 [9.8]	-	28 [21.1]	30 [22.6]	133 [63.6]
	T	2 [1.0]	-	2 [1.0]	8 [3.8]	1 [0.5]	3 [1.4]	22[10.5]	51 [24.4]	28 [13.4]	2 [1.0]	55 [26.3]	35 [16.7]	209 [100.0]
Professional & Technical Diploma														
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 [12.5]	5 [62.5]	-	2 [25.0]	-	-	8 [80.0]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 [50.0]	1 [50.0]	-	-	-	-	2 [20.0]
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 [20.0]	6 [60.0]	-	2 [20.0]	-	-	10 [100.0]
Professional & Technical Degree														
	M	3 [37.5]	1 [12.5]	-	-	-	1 [12.5]	2 [25.0]	1 [12.5]	-	-	-	-	8 [57.1]
	F	-	-	-	2 [33.3]	-	-	-	2 [33.3]	2 [33.3]	-	-	-	6 [42.9]
	T	3 [21.4]	1 [7.1]	-	2 [14.3]	-	1 [7.1]	2 [14.3]	3 [21.4]	2 [14.3]	-	-	-	14 [100.0]
Professional & Technical Certificate														
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 [11.4]	14 [31.8]	3 [6.8]	10 [22.7]	9 [20.5]	3 [6.8]	44 [44.4]
	F	-	-	1 [6.7]	-	-	-	8 [14.5]	21 [38.2]	3 [5.5]	2 [3.6]	11 [20.0]	9 [16.4]	55 [55.6]
	T	-	-	1 [4]	-	-	-	13 [13.1]	35 [35.4]	6 [6.1]	12 [12.1]	20 [20.2]	12 [12.1]	99 [100]

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentages

Table 6.19 Distribution of unemployed by sex according to first preference category of employment and household income(monthly)

Employment category (1st preference)	Sex	< 500	501-1500	1501-2500	2501-5000	above 5000	Total
	M	1(10.0)	-	2(20.0)	4(40.0)	3(30.0)	10(83.3)
Manager	F	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	2(16.7)
	T	1(8.3)	-	3(25.0)	5(41.7)	3(25.0)	12(100)
	M	1(10.0)	-	5(50.0)	2(20.0)	2(20.0)	10(90.9)
Engineer	F	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(9.1)
	T	1(9.1)	-	6(54.5)	2(18.2)	2(18.2)	11(100)
	M	-	1(25.0)	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	-	4(57.1)
Lecturer	F	-	-	-	1(33.3)	2(66.7)	3(42.9)
	T	-	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	2(28.6)	2(28.6)	7(100)
	M	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(100)
Journalist	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(100)
	M	2(7.4)	6(22.2)	11(40.7)	2(7.4)	6(22.2)	27(35.5)
Officer	F	2(4.1)	5(10.2)	10(20.4)	19(38.8)	13(26.5)	49(64.5)
	T	4(5.3)	11(14.5)	21(27.6)	21(27.6)	19(25.0)	76(100)
	M	1(25.0)	2(50.0)	-	-	1(25.0)	4(14.3)
Teacher	F	3(12.5)	10(41.7)	8(33.3)	2(8.3)	1(4.2)	24(85.7)
	T	4(14.3)	12(42.9)	8(28.6)	2(7.1)	2(7.1)	28(100)
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nurse	F	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	3(50.0)	-	-	6(100)
	T	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	3(50.0)	-	-	6(100)
	M	10(26.3)	12(31.6)	4(10.5)	9(23.7)	3(7.9)	38(27.1)
Clerk	F	24(23.5)	36(35.3)	23(22.5)	16(15.7)	3(2.9)	102(72.9)
	T	34(24.3)	48(34.3)	27(19.3)	25(17.9)	6(4.3)	140(100)
	M	2(25.0)	3(37.5)	-	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	8(80.0)
Superviser	F	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	2(20.0)
	T	2(20.0)	4(40.0)	-	3(30.0)	1(10.0)	10(100)
	M	3(10.7)	13(46.4)	5(17.9)	4(14.3)	3(10.7)	28(82.4)
Techniciam	F	1(16.7)	3(50.0)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-	6(17.6)
	T	4(11.8)	16(47.1)	6(17.6)	5(14.7)	3(8.8)	34(100)
	M	1(16.7)	2(30.3)	3(50.0)	-	-	6(85.7)
Businees	F	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(14.3)
	T	2(28.6)	2(28.6)	3(42.9)	-	-	7(100)

Note : Figures in bracket denote percentages to total.

Table 6.20 **Distribution of unemployed by sex according to Household income (monthly) and minimum acceptable job .**

Minimum acceptable job	Sex	Household income (monthly) < 500	501-1500	1501-2500	2501-5000	5000 & above	Total
Administrator/ Manager	M	-	-	1 [20]	3 [60]	1 [20]	5 [100.0]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	1 [20]	3 [60]	1 [20]	5 [100.0]
Engineer	M	-	-	-	-	1 [100]	1 [100.0]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	1[100.0]	1 [100.0]
College Lecturer	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	2 [66.7]	1 [33.3]	3 [100.0]
	T	-	-	-	2 [66.7]	1 [33.3]	3 [100.0]
Officer	M	-	-	2 [40.0]	3 [60.0]	-	5 [50.0]
	F	-	1[20.0]	2 [40.0]	1 [20.0]	1 [20.0]	5 [50.0]
	T	-	1 [10.0]	4 [40.0]	4 [40.0]	1 [10.0]	10 [100.0]
Editor	M	-	-	-	1[100.0]	-	1 [100.0]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	1[100.0]	-	1 [100.0]
Medical Representative	M	1[25.0]	-	2 [50.0]	-	1 [25.0]	4 [100.0]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	1[25.0]	-	2 [50.0]	-	1 [25.0]	4 [100.0]
School/ Nursary Teacher	M	3[30.0]	4 [40.0]	3 [30.0]	-	-	10 [25.6]
	F	1[3.4]	6 [20.7]	8 [27.6]	10[34.5]	4 [13.8]	29 [74.4]
	T	4 [10.3]	10[25.6]	11 [28.2]	10 [25.6]	4 [10.3]	39 [100.0]
Nursing	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1 [20.0]	4 [80.0]	-	-	5 [100.0]
	T	-	1 [20.0]	4 [80.0]	-	-	5 [100.0]
Typist/ Clerk	M	1 [2.9]	10 [29.4]	10 [29.4]	4 [11.8]	9 [26.5]	34 [37.8]
	F	3 [5.4]	17 [30.4]	15 [26.8]	12 [21.4]	9 [16.0]	56 [62.2]
	T	4 [4.4]	27 [30.0]	25 [27.8]	16 [17.8]	18[20.0]	90 [100.0]
Supervisor/ Fieldwork	M	4 [22.2]	6 [33.5]	4 [22.2]	3 [16.7]	1 [5.6]	18 [50]
	F	1 [5.6]	8 [44.4]	3 [16.7]	4 [22.2]	2 [11.1]	18 [50.0]
	T	5 [13.9]	14 [38.9]	7 [19.4]	7 [19.4]	3 [8.3]	36[100.0]
Technician	M	4 [28.6]	3 [21.4]	3 [21.4]	1 [71]	3 [21.4]	14 [87.5]
	F	-	-	1 [50.0]	1 [50.0]	-	2 [12.5]
	T	4 [25]	3 [18.8]	4 [25.0]	2[12.5]	3 [18.8]	16[100.0]
Salesman/ girl	M	7 [19.4]	15 [41.7]	5 [13.9]	8 [22.2]	1 [2.8]	36 [48.0]
	F	15[38.5]	13 [33.3]	3 [7.7]	6 [15.4]	2 [5.1]	39 [52.0]
	T	22[29.3]	28 [37.3]	8 [10.7]	14 [18.7]	3 [4.0]	75 [100.0]
Class IV employees	M	1 [12.5]	1[12.5]	2 [25.0]	2 [25.0]	2 [25.0]	8 [17.0]
	F	12 [30.8]	11[28.2]	11 [28.2]	5 [12.8]	-	39 [83.0]
	T	13 [27.7]	12 [25.5]	13 [27.7]	7 [14.9]	2 [4.3]	47 [100.0]

Note : Figures in bracket denote percentages to total.

6.21. Job preference and the minimum acceptable salary

Among the job seekers who offer themselves for jobs for a minimum monthly salary of more than Rs. 825, the largest proportion prefer officer's job (37.6%). Among them females constitute a higher proportion (51.1%) than males (26%). On the other hand among the unemployed who offer themselves for jobs for a minimum monthly salary of Rs. 200-400, Rs. 400-600 and Rs. 600-825, the largest percentage prefer clerical jobs (see table 6.21)

Minimum monthly acceptable salary and education

Under conditions of wage rate competition, an excess of job seekers in any job category would bring down wages. Table 6.22 shows that about 61 per cent of the unemployed are prepared to offer their service for a monthly salary of less than Rs. 825, 42 per cent for less than Rs. 600/- and six per cent for less than Rs. 400/- [24]. Around 40 per cent are prepared to offer their service only if they get

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24. At the time of the survey the starting salary of a lower division clerk in the state service was about Rs. 825/- per month. see,government of Kerala (1989), Finance Department, Government Orders On The Recommendations Of the Fifth kerala Pay Commission Relating to Scales Of Pay and Allied Maters, S.G.P At the Government Press, Mannanthala, P.13

Rs.825/- and more than Rs. 825/- per month Which indicates that for more than half of the total unemployed, the reservation price is found to be lower than the going salary level. Among the unemployed in the general education group under the minimum acceptable monthly salary group of more than Rs.825/-, post-graduates constitute the largest proportion (75%) followed by graduates (54.9%), Undergraduates (30%) and matriculates (19.7%) indicating positive relationship between the level of education and reservation price (minimum monthly acceptable salary). Among the unemployed in the professional and technical education category under the minimum acceptable salary group of Rs.825/- and more than Rs. 825/- professional and technical diploma holders account for the highest proportion (90%) followed by professional and technical degree holders (78.6%) and professional and technical certificate holders (28.3%).

Minimum acceptable salary and job search period

The average job-search period as expected,is found to be inversely related to the minimum acceptable salary both for males and females;but it is not strong except among persons whose minimum acceptable salary is more than Rs. 825/- per month (See Table 6.23).

Minimum acceptable salary and household income

The minimum acceptable salary is found to be influenced decisively by household income. A direct relationship is observed between the minimum acceptable

Table 6.27 Distribution of unemployed by sex according to first preference of category job and minimum acceptable salary (Monthly)

Employment Category (1st preference)	201 - 400			400 - 600			600 - 825			825 & above			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Manager	--	--	---	—	--	--	--	--	--	10	2	12	10	2	12
	--	--	---	—	--	--	—	—	--	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(83.3)	(16.7)	(100.0)
Engineer	--	--	---	—	—	--	--	—	1	9	1	10	10	1	11
	—	--	---	—	—	—	—	—	(9.1)	(90.0)	(100.0)	(90.9)	(90.9)	(9.1)	(100.0)
Lecturer	--	—	---	—	—	--	--	—	--	4	3	7	4	3	7
	—	—	---	—	—	—	—	—	—	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(57.1)	(42.9)	(100.0)
Journalist	—	—	---	—	—	--	—	--	--	1	—	1	1	—	1
	--	—	---	—	—	—	--	—	—	(100.0)	—	(100.0)	(100.0)	—	(100.0)
Officer	—	—	---	—	3	3	6	21	27	21	25	46	27	49	76
	—	—	---	—	(6.1)	(3.9)	(22.9)	(42.9)	(35.5)	(77.8)	(51.0)	(60.5)	(35.5)	(64.5)	(100.0)
Teacher	--	—	----	1	11	12	--	7	7	3	6	9	4	24	28
	—	--	----	(25.0)	(45.8)	(42.9)	—	(29.2)	(25.0)	(75.0)	(25.0)	(32.1)	(14.3)	(85.7)	(100.0)
Nurse	—	—	----	—	2	2	—	2	2	--	2	2	--	6	6
	--	—	----	—	(33.3)	(33.3)	--	(33.3)	(33.3)	--	(33.3)	(33.3)	--	(100.0)	(100.0)
Clerk	1	16	17	16	70	86	11	9	20	10	7	17	38	102	140
	(2.6)	(15.7)	(12.1)	(42.1)	(68.6)	(61.4)	(28.9)	(8.8)	(14.3)	(26.3)	(6.9)	(12.1)	(27.1)	(72.9)	(100.0)
Supervisor	1	—	1	2	2	4	--	--	--	5	--	5	8	2	10
	(12.5)	—	(10.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)	(40.0)	--	—	—	(62.5)	—	(50.0)	(80.0)	(20.0)	(100.0)
Technician	1	1	2	9	1	10	6	3	9	12	1	13	28	6	34
	(3.6)	(16.7)	(5.9)	(32.1)	(16.7)	(29.4)	(21.4)	(50.0)	(26.5)	(42.9)	(16.9)	(38.2)	(82.4)	(17.6)	(100.0)
Business	—	—	—	1	—	1	--	—	—	5	1	6	6	1	7
				(16.7)	—	(14.3)	—	--	—	(83.3)	(100.0)	(85.9)	(85.7)	(14.3)	(100.0)
Total	3	17	20	29	89	118	24	42	66	80	48	128	136	196	332
	(2.2)	(8.7)	(6.0)	(21.3)	(45.4)	(35.5)	(17.6)	(21.4)	(19.9)	(58.8)	(24.5)	(38.6)	(41.0)	(59.0)	(100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentages .

Table 6.22 Distribution of Unemployed by sex according to Minimum acceptable salary (Montly) and educational qualifications

Level of education		Minimum monthly acceptable salary (in Rs.) 200-400	400-600	600-825	825 & above	Total
General education without special qualification.						
S.S.L.C.	M	-	10(47.6)	2(9.5)	9(42.9)	21(29.6)
	F	14(28.0)	29(58.0)	2(4.0)	5(10.0)	50(70.4)
	T	14(19.7)	39(54.9)	4(5.6)	14(19.7)	71(100)
P.D.C	M	1(4.5)	5(22.7)	6(27.3)	10(45.5)	22(55.0)
	F	-	12(66.7)	4(22.2)	2(11.1)	18(45.0)
	T	1(2.5)	17(42.5)	10(25.0)	12(30.0)	40(100)
Graduate	M	-	2(6.9)	5(17.2)	22(75.9)	29(35.4)
	F	-	16(30.2)	14(26.4)	23(43.4)	53(64.6)
	T	-	18(22.0)	19(23.2)	45(54.9)	82(100)
Post-Graduate	M	-	-	-	4(100)	4(25.0)
	F	-	1(8.3)	3(25.0)	8(66.7)	12(75.0)
	T	-	1(6.3)	3(18.8)	12(75.0)	16(100)
Sub-total	M	1(1.3)	17(22.4)	13(17.1)	45(59.2)	76(36.4)
	F	14(10.5)	58(43.6)	23(17.3)	38(28.6)	133(63.6)
	T	15(7.2)	75(35.9)	36(17.2)	83(39.7)	209(100)
Professional & Technical Diploma						
	M	-	-	1(12.5)	7(87.5)	8(80.0)
	F	-	-	-	2(100)	2(20.0)
	T	-	-	1(10.0)	9(90.0)	10(100)
Professional & Technical Degree						
	M	-	-	-	8(100)	8(57.1)
	F	-	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	3(50.0)	6(42.9)
	T	-	2(14.3)	1(7.1)	11(78.6)	14(100)
Professional & Technical Certificate						
	M	3(6.8)	11(25.0)	8(18.2)	22(50.0)	44(44.4)
	F	3(5.5)	29(52.7)	17(30.9)	6(10.9)	55(55.6)
	T	6(6.1)	40(40.4)	25(25.3)	28(28.3)	99(100.0)
Grand Total	M	4(2.9)	28(20.6)	22(16.2)	82(60.3)	136(41.0)
	F	17(8.7)	89(45.4)	41(20.9)	49(25.0)	196(59.)
	T	21(6.3)	117(35.2)	63(19.0)	131(39.5)	332(100)

Note : Figures in bracket denote percentages to total.

Table 6.23 Distribution of Unemployed by Minimum acceptable salary (monthly) and Job search periods (months)

Job search period		Minimum acceptable salary				
		200-400	400-600	600-825	825 & above	Total
less than six	M	-	4 [16.0]	5 [20.0]	16 [64.0]	25 [53.2]
	F	-	9 [40.9]	8 [36.4]	5 [22.7]	22 [46.8]
	T	-	13 [27.7]	13 [27.7]	21 [44.7]	47 [100.0]
6 - 12	M	-	1 [14.3]	-	6 [85.7]	7 [70.0]
	F	-	1 [33.3]	1 [33.3]	1 [33.3]	3 [30.0]
	T	-	2 [20.0]	1 [10.0]	7 [70.0]	10 [100.0]
12 - 24	M	-	5 [22.7]	2 [9.1]	15 [68.2]	22 [43.1]
	F	3 [10.3]	9 [31.0]	6 [20.7]	11 [37.9]	29 [56.9]
	T	3 [5.9]	14 [27.5]	8 [15.7]	26 [51.0]	51 [100.0]
24 - 36	M	-	4 [30.8]	2 [15.4]	7 [53.8]	13 [38.2]
	F	3 [14.3]	4 [19.0]	6 [28.6]	8 [38.1]	21 [61.8]
	T	3 [8.81]	8 [23.5]	8 [23.5]	15 [44.1]	34 [100.0]
36 - 48	M	3 [14.3]	6 [28.6]	2 [9.5]	10 [47.6]	21 [53.8]
	F	-	8 [44.4]	5 [27.8]	5 [27.8]	18 [46.2]
	T	3 [7.7]	14 [35.9]	7 [17.9]	15 [38.5]	39 [100.0]
48 - 60	M	-	2 [20.0]	3 [30.0]	5 [50.0]	10 [31.3]
	F	2 [9.1]	15 [68.2]	2 [9.1]	3 [13.6]	22 [68.8]
	T	2 [6.3]	17 [53.1]	5 [15.6]	8 [25.0]	32 [100.0]
60 and above	M	2 [5.3]	6 [15.8]	8 [21.1]	22 [57.9]	38 [31.9]
	F	9 [11.1]	43[53.1]	13 [16.0]	16 [19.8]	81 [68.1]
	T	11 [9.2]	49[41.2]	21 [17.6]	38 [31.9]	119 [100.0]
Total	M	5 [3.7]	28 [20.6]	22 [16.2]	81 [59.6]	136 [41.0]
	F	17 [8.7]	89 [45.4]	41 [20.9]	49 [25.0]	196 [59.0]
	T	22 [6.6]	117 [35.2]	63 [19.0]	130 [39.2]	332 [100.0]

Note : Figures in bracket denote percentage to total.

salary and Family income. Considerable gender differential is observed in respect of household income and minimum acceptable income/salary (See Table 6.24).

Table 6.24. Distribution of umemployed by household income (monthly) and minimum acceptable income(monthly) of the unemployed according to sex

Household income	Sex	Minimum acceptable income/salary 200-400	400-600	600-825	825 & above	Total
< 500	M	1 [4.8]	4 [19.0]	7 [33.3]	9 [42.9]	21 [39.6]
	F	10 [31.3]	15 [46.9]	3 [9.4]	4 [12.5]	32 [60.4]
	T	11 [20.8]	19 [35.8]	10 [18.9]	13 [24.5]	53 [100]
501 to 1500	M	1 [2.6]	12 [30.8]	9 [23.1]	17 [43.6]	39 [40.6]
	F	7 [12.3]	31 [54.4]	11 [19.3]	8 [14.0]	57 [59.4]
	T	8 [8.3]	43 [44.8]	20 [20.8]	25 [26.0]	96 [100]
1501 to 2500	M	-	6 [18.8]	4 [12.5]	22 [68.8]	32 [40.5]
	F	-	26 [55.3]	12 [25.5]	9 [19.1]	47 [59.5]
	T	-	32 [40.5]	16 [20.3]	31 [39.2]	79 [100]
2501 to 5000	M	3 [12.0]	3 [12.0]	1 [4.0]	18 [72.0]	25 [37.9]
	F	-	14 [34.1]	13 [31.7]	14 [34.1]	41 [62.1]
	T	3 [4.5]	17 [25.8]	14 [21.2]	32 [48.5]	66 [100]
above 5000	M	-	3 [15.8]	1 [5.3]	15 [78.9]	19 [50.0]
	F	-	3 [15.8]	2 [10.5]	14 [73.7]	19 [50.0]
	T	-	6 [15.8]	3 [7.9]	29 [76.3]	38 [100]
Total	M	5 [3.7]	28 [20.6]	22 [16.2]	81 [59.6]	136 [41.0]
	F	17 [8.7]	89 [45.4]	41 [20.9]	49 [25.0]	196 [59.0]
	T	22 [6.6]	117 [35.2]	63 [19.0]	130 [39.2]	332 [100]

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total.

6.22 Sectoral Preference

More than three fourth of the unemployed (86 %) prefer to get employment in the public sector. Wide gender difference is not observed in the sectoral preference. While 89 per cent of the unemployed females prefer to work in public sector the corresponding proportion for males is 83 per cent. Around 13 per cent of the females prefer private secotr job as against 15 per cent of males. As can be seen from Table 6.25, the proportion of unemployed prefering public sector jobs is higher in general education group. Of the 287 unemployed prefering public sector job, 62 per cent have only general education with out any special qualification. Among them matriculates constitute the highest proportion (39 %) followed by graduates(34.5 %). Of the 109 unemployed persons in the professional and techinical education category preferring Public Sector job, professional and technical certificate holders constitute the largest proportion(84.4%). Among the unemployed who showed first preference for private sector job, graduates constitute the largest proportion, the corresponding proportion of males and females being 31 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. (See Table 6.25). Higher incidence of unemployment among the educated in the state can partly be attributed to the insistance of the unemployed to get employment in the public sector as is evident from table 6.25.

Table 6.25 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX ACCORDING TO THEIR CHOICE OF SECTOR

Level of education	Public sector			private sector		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
General without special education						
S.S.L.C	20 (29.0)	49 (71.0)	69 (97.2)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	2 (2.8)
P.D.C	21 (53.8)	18 (46.2)	49 (92.9)	1 (100.0)	- -	1 (2.4)
GRADUATE	22 (36.1)	39 (63.9)	61 (74.4)	9 (42.9)	12 (57.1)	21 (25.6)
POST GRADUATE	2 (25.0)	6 (75.0)	8 (50.0)	1 (12.5)	7 (43.8)	8 (50.0)
Professional & technical education						
Professional & technical degree & diploma holders	11 (61.1)	7 (38.9)	18 (75.0)	6 (100.0)	- -	6 (25.0)
Professional & technical certificate holders	37 (40.2)	55 (59.8)	92 (92.9)	2 (28.6)	5 (71.4)	7 (7.1)
Total	113 (39.4)	174 (60.6)	287 (86.4)	20 (44.4)	25 (55.6)	45 (13.6)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total.

6.23 Attitude towards starting own business

Of the 332 unemployed a vast majority reported that they find difficulties to start own business. Around 92 per cent of the unemployed find it difficult to start business. Among the unemployed who find difficulties to start own business females constitute higher proportion (59%) than males (41%); their concentration is maximum in the age group 20-24 both for males and females (see Table 6.26). Around 60 per cent of the unemployed reported lack of capital as the major difficulty to start own business.

Table 6.26 Distribution of unemployed who find difficulties to start own business according to age and sex

Age	Male	Female	Total
15-19	11(47.8) * 8.8	12(52.2) * 6.7	23.0(100.0) * 7.5
20-24	69(40.4 * 55.2	102(59.6) * 56.7	171(100.0) * 56.1
25-29	32(45.7) * 25.6	38(54.3) * 21.1	70(100.0) * 23.0
30 and above	13(31.7) * 10.4	28(68.3) * 15.6	41(100.0) * 13.4
Total	125(41.0) 100.0	180(59.0) 100.0	305(100.0) 100.0

Note: * denotes percentage to column total and figures in bracket denote percentage to row total.

6.24 Attitude towards manual job

It is noted that only 46 per cent of the total unemployed are willing to accept manual jobs. Among them males constitute higher proportion than females (see Table 6.27). Among the unemployed willing to accept manual jobs the largest percentage is seen in the age group 20-24 both for males and females. It is significant to note that 68 per cent of the total unemployed males are willing to accept manual jobs. In contrast, only 31 per cent of the total unemployed females are willing to accept jobs involving manual labour. The higher incidence of unemployment among the educated females as compared to males can be partly attributed to their aversion towards manual labour as is evident from Table 6.27.

Table 6.27 Distribution of unemployed willing to accept manual job according to age and sex

Age	Male	Female	Total
15-19	12 [57.1] * 13.0	9 [42.9] * 14.8	21 [100.0] * 13.7
20-24	40 [56.3] * 43.5	31[43.7] * 50.8	71 [100.0] * 46.4
25-29	28 [70.0] * 30.4	12[30.0] * 19.7	40 [100.0] * 26.1
30 & ABOVE	12 [57.1] * 13.0	9 [42.9] * 14.8	21 [100.0] * 13.7
TOTAL	92 [60.1] 100.0	61 [39.9] 100.0	153 [100.0] 100.0

Note: * denotes percentage to column total and figures in bracket denotes percentage to row total

6.25. **Locational preference**

Only 17 per cent of the unemployed are willing to go any where in the world and another 12 per cent any where in India for employment. However the largest proportion of the unemployed (40.7%) prefer to work within the home district indicating the lower mobility of the unemployed. Higher incidence of unemployment among the educated can thus partly be attributed to their lack of mobility. Significant gender difference is observed in the locational preference of the unemployed (Table 6.28).While 35 per cent of the unemployed males are willing to go abroad only 5 per cent of the females are willing to do so. In contrast, while only 20.6 per cent of the unemployed males insist on a job within home district, around 55 per cent of the females want a job within home district. The lower proportion of females showing their preference to work anywhere in the world and their higher proportion willing to work within their home district indicate lower mobility on the part of females; probably it is due to their sex or the sociological attitude of parents towards the employment of females. Many parents prefer to provide university

education to their daughters, without being particular about getting any job until they get a suitable match for them in the matrimonial market.

The age level of the unemployed is also found to have significant influence on locational preference for employment. Of the 57 unemployed, preferred to work anywhere in the world, around 39 per cent each belong to the age group 20-24 and 25-29 while only 14 per cent belong to the age group 30 and above (See Table 6.28). Out of 41 unemployed willing to work anywhere in India, 78 per cent are in the age group 20-24 and nearly 15 per cent belong to the age group 25-29 while only 5 per cent belong to the age group 30 and above. Of the 96 unemployed willing to work anywhere in Kerala 60 per cent belong to the age group 20-24 and 18 per cent fall in the age group 25-29 while only 13 per cent belong to the age group 30 and above. Of the 135 unemployed, willing to work within home district, 56 per cent belongs to the age group 20-24 and 20 per cent belongs to the age group 25-29.

Table 6.28 Distribution of Unemployed by age, marital status and locational preference according to Sex

Locational preference	Martial status	Sex	17-19	20-24	25-29	30 & Above	Total
Any Where in the World	Single	M	5[11.1]	16[35.6]	19[42.2]	5[11.1]	45[83.3]
		F	-	6[66.7]	2[22.2]	1[11.1]	9[16.7]
	Married	M	-	-	1[33.3]	2[66.7]	3[100.0]
		F	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	M	5[10.4]	16[33.3]	20[41.7]	7[14.6]	48[84.2]
		F	-	6[66.7]	2[22.2]	1[11.1]	9[15.8]
Any Where in India	Single	M	1[5.6]	14[77.8]	3[16.7]	-	18[48.6]
		F	-	15[78.9]	3[15.8]	1[5.3]	19[51.4]
	Married	M	-	-	-	1[100.0]	1[25.0]
		F	-	3[100.0]	-	-	3[75.0]
	Total	M	1[5.3]	14[73.7]	3[15.8]	1[5.3]	19[46.3]
		F	-	18[81.8]	3[13.6]	1[4.5]	22[53.7]
Any where in kerala	Single	M	5[13.5]	24[64.9]	6[16.2]	2[5.4]	37[46.8]
		F	4[9.5]	29[69.0]	6[14.3]	3[7.1]	42[53.2]
	Married	M	-	-	-	2[100.0]	2[11.8]
		F	-	5[33.3]	5[33.3]	5[33.3]	15[88.2]
	Total	M	5[12.8]	24[61.5]	6[15.4]	4[10.3]	39[100.0]
		F	4[7.0]	34[59.6]	11[19.3]	8[14.0]	57[100.0]
Within Home district	Single	M	3[11.1]	18[66.7]	5[18.5]	1[3.7]	27[28.1]
		F	9[13.0]	48[69.6]	10[14.5]	2[2.9]	69[71.9]
	Married	M	-	-	-	1[100.0]	1[2.6]
		F	-	10[26.3]	12[31.6]	16[42.1]	38[97.4]
	Total	M	3[10.7]	18[64.3]	5[17.9]	2[7.1]	28[20.7]
		F	9[8.4]	58[54.2]	22[20.6]	18[16.8]	107[19.3]
With in Home town (Local)	Single	M	-	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	2[66.7]
		F	-	-	1[100.0]	-	1[33.3]
	Married	M	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	M	-	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	2[66.7]
		F	-	-	1[100.0]	-	1[33.3]

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

6.26. Locational Preference and Education

The willingness to move to distant locations in search of job is also influenced by the educational background of the unemployed.The proportion of the unemployed in the general education group, willing to accept employment outside Kerala rises from 18 per cent in the case of SSLC holders to around 31 per cent among the graduates; It further incereases to 38 per cent among the postgraduates indicating a positive relationship between mobility and level of education. The gender differential is very sharp in the locational preference when educational background is considered. While the proportion of unemployed willing to accept jobs outside kerala rises from 2 per cent among the SSLC holders to around 33 per cent among the postgraduates in the case of unemployed females, the percentage of the unemployed males willing to accept mployment outside kerala increases from 33 per cent in the case of SSLC holders to 50 per cent in the case of postgraduates (see Table 6.29).

Table 6.29 Distribution of unemployed by sex according to locational preference and level of education.

Level of Education		Any where in world	Any where in India	Any where in Kerala	Within home	Home town	Total
General Education without special qualification							
	M	7 [33.3]	-	7 [3.33]	7 [33.3]	-	21 [22.6]
		28.0*	-	29.2*	50.0*	-	27.6*
SSLC	F	1[2.0]	5 [10.0]	18 [36.0]	26 [52.0]	-	50 [70.4]
		25.0*	29.4*	46.2*	36.1*	-	37.6*
	T	8 [11.3]	5 [7.0]	25 [35.2]	33 [46.5]	-	71 [100.0]
		27.6*	17.2*	39.7*	38.4*	-	34.0*
	M	7 [31.8]	6 [27.3]	6 [27.3]	2 [9.1]	1 [4.5]	22 [55.0]
		28.0*	50.0*	25.0*	14.3*	100.0*	28.9*
PDC	F	1 [5.6]	-	5 [27.8]	12 [66.7]	-	18 [45.0]
		25.0*	-	12.8*	16.7*	-	13.5*
	T	8 [20.0]	6 [15.0]	11 [27.5]	14 [35.0]	1 [2.5]	40 [100.0]
		27.6*	20.7*	17.5*	16.3*	50.0*	19.1*
	M	10 [34.5]	5 [17.2]	9 [31.0]	5 [17.2]	-	29 [35.4]
		40.0*	41.7*	37.5*	35.7*	-	38.2*
Graduate	F	2 [3.8]	8 [15.1]	11 [20.8]	31 [58.5]	1 [1.9]	53 [64.6]
		50.0*	47.1*	28.2*	43.1*	100.0*	39.8*
	T	12 [14.6]	13 [15.9]	20 [24.4]	36 [43.9]	1 [1.2]	82 [100.0]
		41.4*	44.8*	31.7*	41.9*	50.0*	39.2*
	M	1 [25.0]	1 [25.0]	2 [50.0]	-	-	4 [25.0]
Post		4.0*	8.3*	8.3*	-	-	5.3*
Graduate	F	-	4 [33.3]	5 [41.7]	3 [25.0]	-	12 [75.0]
		-	23.5*	12.8*	4.2*	-	9.0*
	T	1 [6.3]	5 [31.3]	7 [43.8]	3 [18.8]	-	16 [100.0]
		3.4*	17.2*	11.1*	3.5*	-	7.7*
	M	25 [32.9]	12 [15.8]	24 [31.6]	14 [18.4]	1 [1.3]	76 [36.4]
Sub total	F	4 [3.0]	17 [12.8]	39 [29.3]	72 [54.1]	1 [0.8]	133 [63.6]
	T	29 [13.9]	29 [13.9]	63 [30.1]	86 [41.1]	2 [1.0]	209 [100.0]
Professional + Technical Diploma							
	M	3 [37.5]	-	3 [37.5]	2 [25.0]	-	8 [80.0]
	F	-	2 [100.0]	-	-	-	2 [20.0]
	T	3 [30.0]	2 [20.0]	3 [30.0]	2 [20.0]	-	10 [100.0]
Professional + Technical Degree							
	M	3 [37.5]	3 [37.5]	1 [12.5]	1 [12.5]	-	8 [57.1]
	F	-	-	3 [50.0]	3 [50.0]	-	6 [42.9]
	T	3 [21.4]	3 [21.4]	4 [28.6]	4 [28.6]	-	14 [100.0]
Professional + Technical Certificate							
	M	17 [38.6]	4 [9.1]	11 [25.0]	11 [25.0]	1 [2.3]	44 [44.4]
	F	5 [9.1]	3 [5.5]	15 [27.3]	32 [58.2]	-	55 [55.6]
	T	22 [22.2]	7 [7.1]	26 [26.3]	43 [43.4]	1 [1.0]	99 [100.0]
	M	48 [35.3]	19[14.0]	39 [28.7]	28 [20.6]	2 [1.5]	136 [41.0]
Grand	F	9 [4.6]	22[11.2]	57 [29.1]	107 [54.6]	1 [0.5]	196 [59.0]
Total	T	57 [17.2]	41[12.3]	96 [28.9]	135 [40.7]	3 [0.9]	332 [100.0]

Note : * denotes percentages from coloumn total and figures in bracket denote percentages from row total.

Significant difference is not observed between the unemployed persons with only general education and those with additonal qualification in professional and technical courses as far as locational prefernce for employment is concerned. However, among the professionally and technically qualified persons, professional and technical certificate holders show grater mobility (see Table 6.29).

6.27. **Financial Support (Dependency)**

It is noted that all the unemployed are getting financial support from parents guardians or their relatives in one form or the other. Compared to men, women are seen to be depending on other members in larger proportion for their livelihood; the corresponding proportions of males and females are 41 and 59 per cent respectively. Social institutions like the joint family system, extend financial and other assistance to the unemployed during the job hunting period since the elder members of the family feel that it is their responsibility to extend support until the unemployed get some sort of income yielding occupation. In advanced capitalist countries there has been lack of family support to the educated unemployed.[25] However this can be considered only as a temporary stop-gap and cannot be

25. Jitendra Dholakia,(1970),Unemployment and Employment policy in India, Op cit. p.30.

Table 6.30 Distribution of umemployed according to financial support received by household income (monthly) and sex

Supporter	Sex	Monthly household income					
		< 500	501-1500	1501-2500	2501-5000	5000 & above	Total
Parents	M	17 [14.9]	28 [24.6]	32 [28.1]	21 [18.4]	16 [14.0]	114 [45.2]
	F	22 [15.9]	43 [31.2]	34 [24.6]	23 [16.7]	16 [11.6]	138 [54.8]
	T	39 [15.5]	71 [28.2]	66 [26.3]	44 [17.5]	32 [12.7]	252[100.0]
Guardian	M	1 [50.0]	1 [50.0]	-	-	-	2 [40.0]
	F	-	2 [66.7]	1 [33.3]	-	-	3 [60.0]
	T	1 [20.0]	3 [60.0]	1 [20.0]	-	-	5 [100.0]
Friends	M	-	1 [100.0]	-	-	-	1 [100.0]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	1 [100.0]	-	-	-	1 [100.0]
My property income	M	-	-	-	-	1 [100.0]	1 [100.0]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	1 [100.0]	1 [100.0]
Others	M	3 [16.7]	9 [50.0]	-	4 [22.2]	2 [11.1]	18 [24.7]
	F	10 [18.2]	12 [21.8]	12 [21.8]	8 [32.7]	3 [5.5]	55 [75.3]
	T	13 [17.8]	21 [28.8]	12 [16.4]	2 [30.1]	5 [6.8]	73 [100.0]
Total	M	21 [15.4]	39 [28.7]	32 [23.5]	2 [18.4]	19 [14.0]	136 [41.0]
	F	32 [16.3]	57 [29.1]	47 [24.0]	4 [20.9]	19 [9.7]	196 [59.0]
	T	53 [16.0]	96 [28.9]	79 [23.8]	6 [19.9]	38 [11.4]	332 [100.0]

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentages to total.

relied upon for a long time. A majority of the unemployed is seen to be depending on parents for their livelihood.(see Table 6.30) Among them females account for the largest proportion (54.8%) while males constitute only 45.2 per cent. It is noted that the largest proportion of the unemployed depending on parents for their livelihood belongs to the income group Rs. 501 - 1500 (28.2%), the corresponding proportion of males and females being 24.6 and 31.2 per cent respectively. It is observed that only one male belonging to the highest income group of 'Rs. 5001 and above' is seen to have his own property income for meeting his livelihood during his job search period. Again, only one male is seen to be getting financial assistance from his friends during the job search period. Of the 332 unemployed 22 per cent received financial assistance from the category of "others". Among them females account for the largest proportion 75.3 per cent while males constitute 24.7 per cent. The prolonged job-search period of the unemployed for public sector jobs may be due to the financial and other support received by them from other members of the households during their job-search period.

6.28. Education and source of information about job

Often the deficits and surpluses of manpower occur because adequate signals of manpower demand are not thrown by the employment market and also because these signals do not reach the job seekers. The degree of competition in

Table 6.31 **Distribution of unemployed by sex according to major source of information about job and level of education**

Level of education		Selection board	Other News paper adve- rtisement	Friends/ relatives	Direct personal approach	Total
General Education without special qualification						
	M	-	15 [100.0]	-	-	15 [41.7]
SSLC	F	-	18 [85.7]	2 [9.5]	1 [4.8]	21 [58.3]
	T	-	33 [91.7]	2 [5.6]	1 [2.8]	36 [100.0]
	M	-	11 [91.7]	-	1 [8.3]	12 [57.1]
PDC	F	-	9 [100.0]	-	-	9 [42.9]
	T	-	20 [95.2]	-	1 [4.8]	21 [100.0]
	M	-	22 [91.7]	1 [4.2]	1 [4.2]	24 [34.3]
Graduate	F	-	45 [97.8]	1 [2.2]	-	46 [65.7]
	T	-	67 [95.7]	2 [2.9]	1 [1.4]	70 [100.0]
Post	M	-	3 [75.0]	-	1 [25.0]	4 [25.0]
Graduate	F	1 [8.3]	11 [99.7]	-	-	12 [75.0]
	T	1 [6.3]	14 [87.5]	-	1 [6.3]	16 [100.0]
	M	-	51 [92.7]	1 [1.8]	3 [5.5]	55 [38.5]
Sub total	F	1 [1.1]	83 [94.3]	3 [3.4]	1 [1.1]	88 [61.5]
	T	1 [0.7]	134 [93.7]	4 [2.8]	4 [2.8]	143 [100.0]
Professional & Technical Diploma						
	M	-	4 [80.0]	1 [20.0]	-	5 [100.0]
	F	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	4 [80.0]	1 [20.0]	-	5 [100.0]
Professional & Technical Degree						
	M	1 [14.3]	6 [85.7]	-	-	7 [53.8]
	F	-	6 [100.0]	-	-	6 [46.2]
	T	1 [7.7]	12 [92.3]	-	-	13 [100.0]
Professional & Technical Certifacte						
	M	-	31 [81.6]	5 [13.2]	2 [5.3]	38 [45.8]
	F	-	42 [93.3]	3 [6.7]	-	45 [54.2]
	T	-	73 [88.0]	8 [9.6]	2 [2.4]	83 [100.0]
	M	1 [1.0]	92 [87.6]	7 [6.7]	5 [4.8]	105 [43.0]
Grand	F	1 [0.7]	131 [94.2]	6 [4.3]	1 [0.7]	139 [57.0]
Total	T	2 [0.8]	223 [91.4]	13 [5.3]	6 [2.5]	244 [100.0]

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentages to total.

the employment market would depend upon the openness of the recruitment procedure and the efficiency of the job information system. Table 6.31 reveals that the largest percentage of the job-seekers (91.4%) comes to know about the vacant job positions through news paper advertisements while the lowest percentage (0.8%) relies upon the Selection Board (PSC) for job information. Friends and relatives act as a source of information only to a very small percentage of the job seekers (5.3%). Only 2.5 per cent of the job seekers comes to know about the vacant jobs through direct personal approach. It is significant to note that none of the job-seekers relies on Employment exchange as a source of information for job. It is observed that the majority of the unemployed in all levels of education applied for jobs after seeing the news paper advertisements.[26] Females depend on news papers as the major source of information much more than males in almost all levels of education (See table 6.31). Reliance on news paper advertisements may be high due to the fact that most of the employment opportunities are in public sector where job advertisement prior to recruitment is a statutory requirement.

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26 For a similar finding, See (1) Blaug et al., (1969), Op cit., p. (2) N.V, Varghese, (1986), Higher Education and Employment in India Op cit., p. 24.

CHAPTER VII

ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE :
JOB-SEARCH PERIOD/WAITING PERIOD
FOR THE FIRST JOB

CHAPTER VII

ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE : JOB-SEARCH PERIOD/WAITING PERIOD FOR THE FIRST JOB

Socio-economic characteristics of the unemployed and their mutual associations were examined in the previous chapter. However the gravity of the problem of unemployment can be better understood only by examining in detail the duration of their job serch/unemployment. Hence an attempt is made in this chapter to examine the unemployment experience of the unemployed and the employed with respect to the first job by exploring its relations with a few selected characteristics. The discussion is arranged in two sections. These sections respectively discuss the unemployment experience of the unemployed and the employed according to their age, sex, family income, occupation of main earner in family, caste, educational status of father, educational level and academic performance of both the unemployed and the employed.

SECTION I- Job search period of the unemployed

7.1. Duration of Unemployment (Job-search)

The distribution of the unemployed according to the total time spent since the completion of the highest level of education to the date of survey is depicted in Table 7.1. It is observed that more than three fourth of the

sample population (83.1%) have been searching for job for more than one year. While the largest percentage (36.1%) have remained unemployed for 60 and more than 60 months the lowest percentage (2.7%) remained unemployed only for 6 to 12 months. Among the unemployed who have searched for more than 12 months females dominate males; the corresponding proportion of females and males being 87.2 per cent and 77.2 per cent respectively. The longer job search period for the females is partly due to their lower mobility in the labour market and hence their limited job search possibilities and partly due to lesser employment opportunities available for them in the state. It is observed that among the unemployed females 41.3 per cent have remained jobless for 60 and more than 60 months, while among males, only 28.7 per cent have remained unemployed for the same period. Thus from the point of view of incidence of unemployment and duration of unemployment, the problem of unemployment is seen to be wide- spread among the females than males.

7.2. Job-search period by Age and Sex

A positive relationship is found between average Job-search period and age. As expected, the job search period is found to be lower for the lower age groups and higher for the higher age groups.[1] The average job search

1. For a similar finding, see, Joseph Thomas, (1988), Some aspects of Higher education in relation to employment and income, Ph.D. Thesis (unpublished), Op. cit., p.186.

Table 7.1. Distribution of unemployed according to average job-search period and duration of unemployment by age and sex.

Age	Average job-search period (Months)			Duration of Unemployment (months)																				
				Less than 6			6 - 12			12 - 24			24 - 36			36 - 48			48 - 60			Above 60		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
15	9.7	21.5	15.4	6(42.9)	4(30.8)	10(37)	-	1(7.7)	1(3.7)	7(50)	3(23.1)	10(37)	1(7.1)	1(7.7)	2(7.4)	-	2(15.4)	2(7.4)	-	2(15.4)	2(7.4)	-	-	-
to				*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*			
19				24	18.2	21.3		33.3	11.1	31.8	10.3	19.6	7.1	4.8	5.7		10.5	5.0		9.5	6.7			
20	25.9	38.3	33.5	18(24.7)	18(15.5)	36(19)	5(6.8)	1(0.9)	6(3.2)	13(17.8)	22(19)	35(18.5)	9(12.3)	17(14.7)	26(13.8)	14(19.2)	15(12.9)	29(15.3)	6(8.2)	14(12.1)	20(10.6)	8(11)	29(25)	37(19.6)
to				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
24				72	81.8	76.6	83.3	33.3	66.7	59.1	75.9	68.6	64.3	81	74.3	66.7	78.9	72.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	20.5	35.8	30.8
25	67.5	78.8	73.4	1(2.9)	-	1(1.4)	1(2.9)	1(2.6)	2(2.7)	2(5.7)	3(7.7)	5(6.8)	2(5.7)	3(7.7)	5(6.8)	7(20)	2(5.1)	9(12.2)	2(5.7)	4(10.3)	6(8.1)	20(57.1)	26(66.7)	46(62.2)
to				*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
29				4.0		2.1	16.7	33.3	22.2	9.1	10.3	9.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	33.3	10.5	22.5	22.2	19	20	51.3	32.1	38.3
30	87.8	139.4	122.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(3.6)	1(2.4)	2(14.3)	-	2(4.8)	-	-	-	1(7.1)	1(3.6)	2(4.8)	11(78.6)	26(92.9)	37(88.1)
and											*	*	*		*				*	*	*	*	*	*
above											3.4	2.0	14.3		5.7				11.1	4.8	6.7	28.2	32.1	30.8
To-	41.3	9.6	52.1	25(16.4)	22(11.2)	47(14.2)	6(4.4)	3(1.5)	9(2.7)	22(16.2)	29(14.8)	51(15.4)	14(10.3)	21(10.7)	35(10.5)	21(15.4)	19(9.7)	40(12)	9(6.6)	21(10.7)	30(9)	39(28.7)	81(41.3)	120(36.1)
tal				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note : * denotes percentage from colum total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

period is the shortest (15.4 months) for the unemployed in the lowest age group (15-19) and longest (122.2 months) for those in the highest age group (30 and above). With the exception of the age group 15-19, in all the age groups, the largest percentage have been unemployed for 60 and more than 60 months (See Table 7.1).

It is noted that in almost all the categories of duration of Job-search,the largest proportion of the unemployed belong to the age group 20-24 (See Table 7.1). The average job-search period is found to be longer for females than males in all the age groups. In the age group 20-24, the largest percentage of females (25%) is found to have searched for job for 60 and more than 60 months. In contrast,the largest percentage of males (24.7%) in the same age group searched for job for less than six months.

7.3. **Job-search period and family income**

Job-search period is found to be inversely related to family income[2] (See table 7.2). The job-seekers from the lowest income bracket 'less than Rs.500' are seen to be searching for significantly longer periods of time compared to those from the highest income bracket 'Rs.5001 and above'. Their corresponding average job-search periods are

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2. For similar findings, see Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, (1975), Poverty, Unemployment and Development Policy: Op cit., p. 234.

Table 7.2 Distribution of unemployed according to average job search period and duration of unemployment by sex and family income(monthly).

Family Income (Rs)	Average job-search period (Months)			Duration of unemployment(in months)																							
				less than 6			6 - 12			12 - 24			24 - 36			36 - 48			48 - 60			Above 60					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Less Than 500	33.8	72.1	56.2	3(14.3) * 12.0	2(6.3) * 9.1	5(9.4) * 10.6	1(4.8) * 16.9	- * -	1(1.9) * 11.1	4(19.0) * 17.4	4(12.5) * 13.8	8(15.1) * 15.4	2(9.5) * 15.4	5(15.6) * 23.8	7(13.2) * 20.6	6(28.6) * 28.6	4(12.5) * 21.1	16(18.9) * 25.0	2(9.5) * 22.2	3(9.4) * 14.3	5(9.4) * 16.7	3(14.3) * 7.9	14(43.8) * 17.3	17(32.1) * 14.3			
501 to 1500	-	-	-	5(12.8) * 20.0	5(8.8) * 22.7	10(10.4) * 21.3	- * -	1(1.8) * 33.3	1(1.0) * 11.1	5(12.8) * 21.7	7(12.3) * 24.1	12(12.5) * 23.1	6(15.4) * 46.2	6(10.5) * 28.6	12(12.5) * 35.3	6(15.4) * 28.6	2(3.5) * 10.5	8(8.3) * 20.0	3(3.7) * 33.3	12(21.1) * 57.1	15(15.6) * 50.0	13(33.3) * 34.2	24(42.1) * 29.6	37(38.5) * 31.1			
1501 to 2500	32.9	65.6	53.0	8(25) * 32.0	4(8.5) * 18.2	12(15.2) * 25.5	2(6.3) * 33.3	2(4.3) * 66.7	4(5.1) * 44.4	8(25) * 34.8	7(14.9) * 24.1	15(9.0) * 28.8	- * -	2(4.3) * 9.5	2(2.5) * 5.9	3(9.4) * 14.3	4(8.5) * 21.1	7(8.9) * 25.0	2(6.3) * 22.2	6(12.8) * 28.6	8(10.1) * 26.7	9(28.1) * 23.7	22(46.8) * 27.2	31(39.2) * 26.1			
2501 to 5000	35	58.5	49.6	6(2.4) * 24.0	7(17.1) * 31.8	13(19.7) * 27.7	2(8) * 33.3	- * -	2(3.0) * 22.2	4(16) * 17.4	9(22.0) * 31.0	13(19.7) * 25.0	3(12) * 23.1	3(7.3) * 14.3	6(9.1) * 17.6	4(16) * 19.0	6(14.6) * 31.6	10(15.2) * 25.0	- * -	- * -	- * -	6(24) * 15.8	16(39.0) * 19.8	22(33.3) * 18.5			
Above 5000	50.1	32.3	41.2	3(15.8) * 12.0	4(21.1) * 18.2	7(18.4) * 14.9	1(5.3) * 16.9	- * -	1(2.6) * 11.1	2(10.5) * 8.7	2(10.5) * 6.9	4(10.5) * 7.9	2(10.5) * 15.4	5(26.3) * 23.8	7(18.4) * 20.6	2(10.5) * 9.5	3(15.8) * 15.8	5(13.2) * 12.5	2(10.5) * 22.2	- * -	2(5.3) * 6.7	7(36.8) * 18.4	5(26.3) * 6.2	12(31.6) * 10.1			
TOTAL	41.3	59.6	52.1	25(8.4) * 100.0	22(11.2) * 100.0	47(14.2) * 100.0	6(4.4) * 100.0	3(1.5) * 100.0	9(2.7) * 100.0	23(16.9) * 100.0	29(14.8) * 100.0	52(15.7) * 100.0	13(9.6) * 100.0	21(10.7) * 100.0	34(10.2) * 100.0	21(15.4) * 100.0	19(9.7) * 100.0	40(12.0) * 100.0	9(6.6) * 100.0	21(10.7) * 100.0	30(9.0) * 100.0	38(27.9) * 100.0	81(41.3) * 100.0	119(35.8) * 100.0			

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

56.2 months and 41.2 months respectively. Chances of securing salaried employment rise with family income due to better contacts and connections of higher income groups with the employers and hence the average job-search period is seen to be longer for the relatively lower income groups. It is observed that in all income brackets, the largest percentage of the unemployed have been searching for jobs for more than 60 months. Out of the 119 unemployed searching for job for 60 and more than 60 months, maximum clustering is seen in the relatively lower income group ' Rs. 501-1500 ' while their proportion is the minimum in the highest income bracket (see Table 7.2). As compared to males,the average job-search period is seen to be higher for females in almost all the income groups except the highest income bracket (see Table 7.2). The shortest job-search period for females in the highest income group may be partly due to the lower proportion of females in this income group as compared to other income brackets and partly due to their connection with the higher ups .

7.4. **Job-search period and Caste**

Average job-search period is found to be the longest for scheduled castes (73.5 months) and the shortest for Muslims (41.4 months) (See Table 7.3). The social, educational and cultural background of the Muslim community in Kerala is partly responsible for their shortest job-search period. The Muslims by nature are business -

oriented and hence are more inclined to engage in self employment without waiting much for white collar jobs[3]. Our survey data also lend support to this fact. Of the 27 Muslims in the sample, 40.7 per cent belong to 'self employed elsewhere' households, while 37 per cent belong to salaried white collar households. As may be seen from Table 6.8 the educational level of Muslims is also not very high. Of the 27 muslims only 22.2 per cent are graduates indicating lower proportion of Muslims going for higher education leading to lower incidence of educated unemployment among the Muslims. Instead of waiting for white collar jobs, a large proportion of the Muslims find it advantageous to be absorbed in family sector employment. It is disappointing to note that the job-search period is the longest for the scheduled castes inspite of the higher proportion of reservation given by the State Government and Central Government in Public Sector jobs. The longest job search period for the scheduled castes can be partly attributed to their poor academic performance, lower socio-economic background and hence their lower personal contact with the employers, lack of influence, low political connections etc. The survey reveals that the proportion of third divisioners is the highest among the scheduled castes (81%) as compared to other castes. The corresponding proportions for Other Backward Castes,

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3. Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, (1975), Poverty,Unemployment and Development Policy, Op. cit., p.234.

Table 7.3. Distribution of unemployed according to average job-search period and duration of unemployment by sex and caste/community.

Caste/ Community	Average job-search period (Months)			Duration of Unemployment (in months)																							
				less than 6			6 - 12			12 - 24			24 - 36			36 - 48			48 - 60			Above 60		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Hindu NAIR & BRAHMIN	30.9	74.8	57.7	4(25) * 16.0	3(12) * 13.6	7(17.1) * 14.9	1(6.3) * 16.7	- - -	1(2.4) * 11.1	4(25) * 17.4	1(4) * 3.4	5(12.2) * 9.6	2(12.5) * 15.4	2(8) * 9.5	4(9.8) * 11.8	2(12.5) * 9.5	3(12) * 15.8	5(12.2) * 12.5	- - -	3(12) * 14.3	3(7.3) * 10.0	3(18.8) * 7.7	13(52) * 16.0	16(39.0) * 13.3
Christian	37.1	54.8	47	14(19.7) * 56.0	8(8.9) * 36.4	22(13.7) * 46.8	4(5.6) * 66.7	- - -	4(2.5) * 44.4	12(16.9) * 52.2	19(21.1) * 65.5	31(19.3) * (59.6)	4(5.6) * (30.8)	13(14.4) * (61.9)	17(10.6) * (50.0)	13(18.3) * (61.9)	10(11.1) * 52.6	23(14.3) * 57.5	5(7.0) * 55.6	8(8.9) * 38.1	13(8.1) * 43.3	19(26.8) * 48.7	32(35.6) * 39.5	51(31.7) * 42.5
Muslim	42.2	40.8	41.4	2(18.2) * 8.0	3(18.8) * 13.6	5(18.5) * 10.6	- - -	2(12.5) * 66.7	2(7.4) * 22.2	3(27.3) * 13.0	2(12.5) * 6.9	5(18.5) * 9.6	1(9.1) * 7.7	1(6.3) * 4.8	2(7.4) * 5.9	1(9.1) * 4.8	2(12.5) * 10.5	3(11.1) * 7.5	1(9.1) * 11.1	1(6.3) * 4.8	2(7.4) * 6.7	3(27.3) * 7.7	5(31.3) * 6.2	8(23.6) * 6.7
O B C	55.6	59	57.6	3(9.4) * 12.0	7(14) * 31.8	10(12.2) * 21.3	1(3.1) * 16.7	1(2.0) * 33.3	2(2.4) * 22.2	3(9.4) * 13.0	5(10.0) * 17.2	8(9.8) * 15.4	5(15.6) * 38.5	5(10.0) * 23.8	10(12.2) * 29.4	4(12.5) * 19.0	4(8.0) * 21.1	8(9.8) * 20.0	3(9.4) * 33.3	8(16.0) * 38.1	11(13.4) * 36.7	13(40.6) * 33.3	20(40.2) * 24.7	33(40.2) * 27.5
S.C	42	86.1	73.5	2(33.3) * 8.0	1(6.7) * 4.5	3(14.3) * 6.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1(16.7) * 4.3	2(13.3) * 6.9	3(14.3) * 5.8	1(16.7) * 7.7	- - -	1(4.8) * 2.9	1(16.7) * (4.8)	- - -	1(4.8) * (2.5)	- - -	1(6.7) * 4.8	1(4.8) * 3.3	1(16.7) * 2.6	11(73.3) * 13.6	12(57.1) * 10.0
Total	41.3	59.6	52.1	25(18.4) * 100.0	22(11.2) * 100.0	47(14.2) * 100.0	6(4.4) * 100.0	3(1.5) * 100.0	9(2.7) * 100.0	23(16.9) * 100.0	29(14.8) * 100.0	52(15.7) * 100.0	13(9.6) * 100.0	21(10.7) * 100.0	34(10.2) * 100.0	21(15.4) * 100.0	19(9.7) * 100.0	40(12.0) * 100.0	9(6.6) * 100.0	21(10.7) * 100.0	30(9.0) * 100.0	39(28.7) * 100.0	81(41.3) * 100.0	120(36.1) * 100.0

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

Muslims, Forward Hindus and Christians are 70, 59.3, 53.7 and 50.3 per cent respectively (See Table 7.3). As has been revealed from Table 6.2 the majority of the scheduled castes unemployed belong to the lower income group 'less than Rs. 1500' per month (67%). It is surprising to note that there is not much difference between the so called forward Hindus (Nairs and Brahmins) and Other Backward Castes so far as job-search periods are concerned (57.7 months for forward Hindus and 56.6 months for Other Backward Castes). It is observed that the larger percentage of the unemployed have been searching for jobs for 60 and more than 60 months among all the castes (See Table 7.3). With the exception of Muslims, the average job-search period is found to be longer for females than for males in all the castes. It is observed that in all the castes excepting Muslims, the largest percentage of females have been searching for jobs for 60 and more than 60 months as compared to males (See Table 7.3).

7.5. Job-search period and Occupation of the main earner in the family

Job-search period is found to be the shortest (47.4 months) for those belonging to the salaried white collar households and the longest (61.4 months) for those coming from households of salaried non white collar earners.[4] In

4. For similar finding, see Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum,(1975),Unemployment,Poverty and Development Policy, Op. cit., p. 234.

Table7.4 Distribution of Unemployed according to average job-search period and duration of Unemployment by sex and occupation of main earner in Family.

Occupation of main earner in family	Average Job-search period(months)			Duration of unemployment (months)																				
				less than 6			6 - 12			12 -24			24-36			36-48			48-60			above 60		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Self employed in agriculture	41.7	15.5	57.9	1[16.7] 4.0*	- -	1[14.3] 2.1*	1[16.7] 16.7*	- -	1[14.3] 11.1*	1[16.7] 4.3*	- -	1[14.3] 1.9*	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3[50] 7.7*	1[100] 1.2*	4[57.1] 3.3*
Self employed elsewhere	50.3	50.5	49.9	8[18.6] 32.0*	3[8.1] 13.6*	11[13.8] 23.4*	1[2.3] 16.7*	2[5.4] 66.7*	3[3.8] 33.3*	6[14.0] 26.1*	9[24.3] 31.0*	15[18.8] 28.8*	3[7.0] 23.1*	3[8.1] 14.3*	6[7.5] 17.6*	7[16.3] 33.3*	4[10.8] 21.1*	11[13.8] 27.5*	3[7.0] 33.3*	5[13.5] 23.8*	8[10.0] 26.7*	15[34.9] 38.5*	11[29.7] 13.6*	26[32.5] 21.7*
Wage labour	41.3	61.4	54.8	4[14.3] 16.0*	4[7.0] 18.2*	8[9.4] 17.0*	1[3.6] 16.9*	1[1.8] 33.3*	2[2.4] 22.2*	5[17.9] 21.8*	6[10.5] 20.7*	11[12.9] 21.2*	5[17.9] 38.5*	7[12.3] 33.3*	12[14.1] 35.3*	6[21.4] 28.6*	5[8.8] 26.3*	11[12.9] 27.5*	1[3.6] 11.1*	8[14.0] 38.1*	9[10.6] 30.0*	6[21.4] 15.4*	26[45.6] 32.1*	32[37.6] 26.7*
Salaried white collar	36.3	57.0	47.4	10[21.7] 40.0*	13[17.8] 59.1*	23[19.3] 48.9*	3[6.5] 50.0*	- -	3[2.5] 33.3*	8[17.4] 34.8*	7[9.6] 24.1*	15[12.6] 28.8*	4[8.7] 30.8*	11[15.1] 52.4*	15[12.6] 44.1*	5[10.9] 23.8*	6[8.2] 31.6*	11[9.2] 27.5*	4[8.7] 44.4*	8[11.0] 38.1*	12[10.1] 40.0*	12[26.1] 30.8*	28[38.4] 34.6*	40[33.6] 33.3*
Salaried non-white collar	38.8	71.9	61.4	2[15.4] 8.0*	2[7.1] 9.1*	4[9.8] 8.5*	- -	- -	- -	3[23.1] 13.0*	7[25.0] 24.1*	10[24.4] 19.2*	1[7.7] 7.7*	- -	1[2.4] 2.9*	3[23.1] 14.3*	4[12.3] 21.1*	7[17.1] 17.5*	1[7.7] 11.1*	- -	1[2.4] 3.3*	3[23.1] 7.7*	15[53.6] 18.5*	18[43.9] 15.0*
Total	41.3	59.6	52.1	25[18.4] 100	22[11.2] 100	47[14.2] 100	6[4.4] 100	3[1.5] 100	9[2.7] 100	23[16.9] 100	29[14.8] 100	52[15.7] 100	9[9.6] 100	21[6.7] 100	34[10.2] 100	21[15.4] 100	19[9.7] 100	40[12.0] 100	9[6.6] 100	21[10.7] 100	30[9.0] 100	39[28.7] 100	81[41.3] 100	120[36.1] 100

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

all the occupation groups, the largest percentage of the unemployed have been searching for job for 60 and above 60 months (See Table 7.4). Average job-search period is found to be higher for females in all the occupation categories of households. It is noted that the job-search period is the shortest for females belonging to the 'self employed elsewhere' households while it is the longest for those coming from agricultural households. In all the occupation categories of households the largest percentage of females are seen to be searching for jobs for 60 and above 60 months. Among the unemployed searching for jobs for 60 and more than 60 months, the largest percentage of females belong to the households of salaried white collar earners (34.6%) while it is the lowest in agricultural households (1.2%).

7.6 Job-search period and Educational status of the father

Job-search period is inversely related to the father's educational level. (See Table 7.5). Average job-search period is seen to be the longest for the unemployed whose fathers are illiterates (101.4 months) while it is the shortest for those whose fathers are graduates and post-graduates (22.4 months). Among the unemployed whose fathers are illiterate, the largest percentage (71.4%) is found to have been searching for jobs for 60 and more than 60 months. On the other hand, among the unemployed whose fathers are holding university degrees the

Table7.5 Distribution of Unemployed according to average job-search period and duration of Unemployment by sex and educational qualification of father.

Education level of father	Average Job-search period(months)			Duration of unemployment (months)																						
				less than 6			6 - 12			12 -24			24-36			36-48			48-60			above 60		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Illiterate	26	114	101.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[16.7]	1[14.3]	1[100]	-	1[14.3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5[83.3]	5[71.4]
											*	*	*		*								*	*
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[3.4]	[1.9]	[7.7]	-	[2.9]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[6.2]	[4.2]
Primary	51.2	68	61.3	10[15.4]	6[6.1]	16[9.8]	1[1.5]	3[3.0]	4[2.4]	5[7.7]	8[8.1]	13[7.9]	5[7.7]	6[6.1]	11[6.7]	14[4.5]	11[11.1]	25[15.2]	5[7.7]	17[17.2]	22[13.4]	25[38.5]	48[48.5]	73[44.5]
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	-	-	-	[40]	[27.3]	[34.0]	[16.7]	[100]	[44.4]	[21.7]	[27.6]	[25]	[38.5]	[28.6]	[32.4]	[66.7]	[57.9]	[62.5]	[55.6]	[81.0]	[73.3]	[64.1]	[59.3]	[60.8]
Secondary but below SSLC	29.5	63.9	49.3	4[23.5]	2[8.7]	6[15]	-	-	-	4[23.5]	5[21.7]	9[22.5]	2[11.8]	4[17.4]	6[15.0]	1[5.9]	-	1[2.5]	3[17.6]	2[8.7]	5[12.5]	3[17.6]	10[43.5]	13[32.5]
				*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	-	-	-	[16]	[9.1]	[12.8]	-	-	-	[17.4]	[17.2]	[17.3]	[15.4]	[19.0]	[17.6]	[4.8]	-	[2.5]	[33.3]	[9.5]	[16.7]	[7.7]	[12.3]	[10.8]
S.S.L.C	38	49.7	44.3	5[13.5]	7[15.9]	12[14.8]	3[8.1]	-	3[3.7]	10[27.0]	10[22.7]	20[24.7]	4[10.8]	5[11.4]	9[11.1]	6[16.2]	7[15.9]	13[16.0]	1[2.7]	1[2.3]	2[2.5]	8[21.6]	14[31.8]	22[27.3]
				*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	-	-	-	[20]	[31.8]	[25.5]	[50]	-	[33.3]	[43.5]	[34.5]	[38.5]	[30.8]	[23.8]	[26.5]	[28.6]	[36.8]	[32.5]	[11.1]	[4.8]	[6.7]	[20.5]	[17.3]	[18.3]
P.D.C	37.3	26	29.2	-	1[14.3]	1[10.0]	-	-	-	1[33.3]	2[28.6]	3[30.0]	1[33.3]	3[42.9]	4[40]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[33.3]	1[14.3]	2[20.0]
					*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*							*	*	*
	-	-	-	-	[4.5]	[2.1]	-	-	-	[4.3]	[6.9]	[5.8]	[7.7]	[14.3]	[11.8]	-	-	-	-	-	-	[2.6]	[1.2]	[1.7]
Graduate & Postgraduate	18.8	25.7	22.4	6[46.2]	6[35.3]	12[40]	2[15.4]	-	2[6.7]	3[23.1]	3[17.6]	6[20.0]	-	3[17.6]	3[10.0]	-	1[5.9]	1[3.3]	-	1[5.9]	1[3.3]	2[15.4]	3[17.6]	5[16.7]
				*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*
	-	-	-	[24]	[27.3]	[25.5]	[33.3]	-	[22.2]	[13.0]	[10.3]	[11.5]	-	[14.3]	[8.8]	-	[5.3]	[2.5]	-	[4.8]	[3.3]	[5.1]	[3.7]	[4.2]
Total	41.3	52.6	52.1	25[18.4]	22[11.2]	47[14.2]	6[4.4]	3[1.5]	9[2.7]	23[16.9]	29[14.8]	52[15.1]	13[9.6]	21[14.8]	34[10.2]	21[15.4]	19[9.7]	40[12.0]	9[6.6]	21[14.8]	30[9.0]	39[28.7]	81[41.3]	120[36.1]

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

largest percentage has been searching for jobs for less than six months (40 %). These findings imply that the long period of unemployment is widely prevalent among the job-seekers whose fathers have lower educational level. A sex-wise break-up exhibits an inverse relationship between job-search period and fathers' educational level for females while no such pattern of inverse relationship is visible for males. However, average job-search period is found to be significantly shorter for males whose fathers are graduates and post-graduates (see Table 7.5).

7.7 **Job-search period and level of education**

Table 7.6 shows the distribution of unemployed by levels of education and duration of job-search. The job-search period of the sample population of 332 unemployed since the completion of their highest educational qualification to the date of survey is 52.1 months .As expected, the average job-search period varies considerably with the levels of education. Of the 209 unemployed in the general education group the matriculates have spent 78.1 months on average since completing their education. The average job-search periods corresponding to higher levels of education are seen to be considerably lower. The average job-search period for PDC holders is 41.1 months, while the graduates have to search on an average for 38.5 months for a job; it reduces to 14.4 months for post-graduates These findings imply that job-search periods are inversely related to levels of education and fits in

with the job-accessibility paradigm.[5] It is observed that among the professionally and technically qualified persons unemployed, average job-search period is the shortest for professional and technical degree holders (23.6 months) while it is the longest for the professional and technical certificate holders (68.7 months). The longer average job-search period of the professional and technical certificate holders (68.7 months) as compared to that of those with only general education (54.8 months) may be due to low proportion of graduates and post-graduates with first division in this category. As may be observed from table 7.6, of the 99 professional and technical certificate holders, around 60 per cent are matriculates, as against 23 per cent of graduates and post-graduates. It is noted that of the 98 graduates and post-graduates in the general education group without additional qualification 24.5 per cent have obtained first class while among the professional and technical certificate holders, out of 23 graduates only 13 per cent have secured first class (see table 7.7). The average job-search period is as expected, found to be longer for the general education group (54.8 months) than for the professional and technical education group (50.6 months).

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5. For similar trends, see, Joseph Thomas, (1988), Some Aspects higher education in relation to employment and income, Ph.D thesis (unpublished) Kerala University, Trivandrum, p. 181.

Table 7.6 Distribution of Unemployed by sex according to level of education, average Job search period and duration of unemployment.

Level of education	Sex	Average job-search period (Months)	0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & above
General without special education									
	M	64.3	-	-	5(23.8)	2(2.5)	1(4.8)	2(9.5)	11(52.4)
					33.3*	33.3*	9.1*	40.0*	50.0*
S.S.L.C	F	83.9	-	2(4.0)	3(6.0)	3(6.0)	4(8.0)	7(14.0)	31(62.0)
				66.7*	15.0*	21.4*	33.3*	50.0*	58.5*
	T	78.1	-	2(2.8)	8(11.3)	5(7.0)	5(7.0)	9(12.7)	42(59.2)
				50.0*	22.9*	25.0*	21.7*	47.4*	56.0*
	M	41.7	4(18.2)	-	4(18.2)	1(4.5)	6(27.3)	2(9.1)	5(22.7)
			25.0*		26.7*	16.7*	54.5*	40.0*	22.7*
P.D.C	F	40.2	3(16.7)	1(5.6)	1(5.6)	3(16.7)	2(11.1)	4(22.2)	4(22.2)
			17.6*	33.3*	5.0*	21.4*	16.7*	28.6*	7.5*
	T	41.1	7(17.5)	1(2.5)	5(12.5)	4(10.0)	8(20.0)	6(15.0)	9(22.5)
			21.2*	25.0*	14.3)	20.0*	34.8*	31.6*	12.0*
	M	26.8	10(34.5)	-	5(17.2)	3(10.3)	4(13.8)	1(3.4)	6(20.7)
			62.5*		33.3*	50.0*	36.4*	20.0*	27.3*
Graduate	F	44.8	10(18.9)	-	13(24.5)	4(7.5)	5(9.4)	3(5.7)	18(34.0)
			58.8*		65.0*	28.6*	41.7*	21.4*	34.0*
	T	38.5	20(24.4)	-	18(22.0)	7(8.5)	9(11.0)	4(4.9)	24(22.3)
			60.0*		51.4*	35.0	39.1*	21.1*	32.0*
	M	7.3	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	-	-
			12.5*		100*		6.7*		
post-	F	16.8	4(33.3)	-	3(25.0)	4(33.3)	1(8.3)	-	
graduate			23.5)		15.0*	28.6*	8.3*		
	T	14.4	6(37.5)	1(6.3)	4(25.0)	4(25.0)	1(6.3)		-
			18.2*	25.0*	11.4*	20.0*	4.3*		
sub-	M	40.4	16(21.1)	1(1.3)	15(19.7)	6(7.9)	11(14.5)	5(6.6)	22(28.9)
Total	F	56.8	17(12.8)	3(2.3)	20(15.5)	14(10.5)	12(9.0)	14(10.5)	53(39.8)
	T	50.8	33(24.4)	4(4.9)	35(16.7)	20(9.6)	23(11.0)	19(9.1)	75(35.9)
Professional & Technical Diploma									
	M	27.5	3(37.5)	-	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	-	1(12.5)
	F	8.0	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-
(A)	T	25.6	4(40.0)	-	3(30.0)	1(10.0)	1(10.0)	-	1(10.0)
Professional & Technical Degree									
B.Tech.	M	14.1	2(28.6)	3(42.9)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	-	
	F	2.0	2(100)	-	-	-		-	-
	T	11.4	4(44.4)	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	-	1(11.1)	-	-
Degree+	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.Ed.	F	50.0	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)
	T	50.0	1(50.0)	-	-		-		1(50.0)
P.G.+	M	50.0	-	-	-	-		1(100)	
B.Ed.	F	49.0	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-
	T	49.3	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	2(66.7)	-
Sub-	M	18.6	2(25.0)	3(37.5)	1(12.5)	-	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	-
Total	F	33.7	3(50.0)	-	-	-	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)
(B)	T	23.6	5(35.7)	3(21.4)	1(7.1)	-	2(14.3)	2(14.3)	1(7.1)

(contd--)

Professional & Technical Certificate								
S.S.L.C.+	M	-	-1	-	-	-	-	-
Nursery	F	56.0	-	-	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	4(66.7)
training	T	56.0	-	-	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	4(66.7)
S.S.L.C.+	M	47.8	1(5.9)	-	1(5.9)	3(17.6)	5(29.4)	2(11.8)	5(29.4)
I.T.I	F	34.0	-	-	-	1(33.3)	2(66.7)	-	-
	T	45.7	1(5.0)	-	1(5.0)	4(20.0)	7(35.0)	2(10.0)	5(25.0)
P.D.C.+	M	19.7	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	-
I.T.I	F	42.0			1(50.0)				1(50.0)
	T	26.3	2(26.0)	1(12.5)	2(26.0)	1(12.5)		1(12.5)	1(12.5)
Degree+	M	86.0	-	-	-				2(100)
I.T.I	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	86.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)
S.S.L.C.+	M	74.0	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	2(66.7)
Type	F	97.8	-	-	3(15.0)	2(10.0)		2(10.0)	13(65.0)
	T	94.7	-	-	4(17.4)	2(8.7)	-	2(8.7)	15(65.2)
P.D.C+	M	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-
Type	F	62.0	-	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)
	T	56.0	-	-	-	-	1(25.0)	2(50.0)	1(25.0)
Degree+	M	78.3	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	2(66.7)
Type	F	62.2	-	-	-	-	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	3(50.0)
	T	67.6	-	-	-	1(11.1)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	5(55.6)
P.G.+	M	20.0	1(50.0)	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-
Type	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	20.0	1(50.0)	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-
Sub-	M	48.1	4(11.8)	1(2.9)	3(8.8)	5(14.7)	7(20.6)	3(8.8)	11(32.4)
Total	F	75.7	-	-	5(12.5)	3(7.5)	5(12.5)	5(12.5)	22(55.0)
(C)	T	63.1	4(5.4)	1(1.4)	8(10.8)	8(10.8)	12(16.2)	8(10.8)	33(44.6)
Other Professional & Technical certificate									
S.S.L.C.	M	64.9	-	-	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	3(42.9)
+ Other	F	86.0	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	2(66.7)
	T	71.2	-	-	2(20.0)	1(10.0)	2(20.0)	-	5(50.0)
P.D.C. +	M	71.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
other	F	106.3	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	-	2(50.0)
	T	99.8	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	-		-	3(60.0)
Degree+	M	35.5	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-		1(50.0)
other	F	34.6	-	-	1(14.3)	4(57.1)	-	1(14.3)	1(14.3)
	T	34.8	-	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	4(44.4)	-	1(11.1)	2(22.2)
P.G.+	M	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Other	F	14.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-
	T	14.0	-	-	1(100)	-		-	-
Sub-	M	59.9	-	1(10.0)	2(20.0)	1(10.0)	1(10.0)	-	5(50.0)
Total	F	62.6	1(6.7)	-	3(20.0)	4(26.7)	1(6.7)	1(6.7)	5(33.3)
(D)	T	61.5	1(4.0)	1(4.0)	5(20.0)	5(20.0)	2(8.0)	1(4.0)	10(40.0)
rofessional & Technical Education (A+B+C+D)									
	M	42.4	9(15.0)	5(8.3)	8(13.3)	7(11.7)	10(16.7)	4(6.7)	17(28.3)
	F	60.6	5(7.9)	-	9(14.3)	7(11.1)	7(11.1)	7(11.1)	28(44.4)
	T	50.6	14(11.4)	5(4.1)	17(13.8)	14(11.4)	17(13.8)	11(8.9)	45(36.6)
Grand	M	41.3	25(18.4)	6(4.4)	23(16.9)	13(9.6)	21(15.4)	9(6.6)	39(28.7)
Total	F	59.6	22(11.2)	3(1.5)	29(14.8)	21(10.7)	19(9.7)	21(10.7)	81(41.3)
	T	52.1	47(14.2)	9(2.7)	52(15.7)	34(10.2)	40(12.0)	30(9.0)	120(36.1

Note:*denotes percentage from colouan total and figures in bracket denote percentage row total

It is noted that the largest percentage of the unemployed matriculates, undergraduates and graduates from their own total in the general education category have to search for jobs for more than 60 months. However, their proportion varies with levels of education. Under the job-search period group of '60 and above 60 months', the percentage of matriculates is the highest (59.2%) followed by graduates (29.3%) and undergraduates (22.5%).The proportion of post graduates is found to be zero in the same job-search period group. In contrast, under the category of job-search period of less than six months, the percentage of post-graduates is the highest (37.5%), followed by graduates (24.4%) and undergraduates (17.5%). The proportion of matriculates is zero under the same job-search period group. These findings indicate higher degree of absorption in the labour market for those with higher levels of education and vice versa.

It is seen that out of the 120 unemployed persons searching for job for 60 and more than 60 months, the largest percentage belong to the general education group without any additional qualification (62.5%) and the lowest percentage belong to the professional and technical education group (37.5%) indicating lower degree of absorption in the labour market for the general education group as compared to the professional and technical education group. It is observed that out of the 45 unemployed persons under the longest job-search period

group in the professional and technical education category, the percentage of the professional and technical certificate holders is the highest (95.6%) and the lowest for professional and technical diploma holders (2.2%) and the professional and technical degree holders (2.2%) indicating lower degree of absorption for the professional and technical certificate holders as compared to the professional and technical degree and diploma holders. The average job-search period is found to be relatively lower for graduates with other professional and technical certificate (34.8 months) as compared to the graduates in general education group (38.5 months). The lower average job-search period for the graduates with other professional and technical certificate as compared to the graduates in the general education category without any additional qualification indicate higher employment opportunities for graduates with additional qualifications in professional and technical courses.

Among the professional and technical certificate holders with typewriting, average job-search period is seen to be the longest for matriculates (94.7 months) and the shortest for post-graduates (20 months) indicating low scope of employment opportunities for the matriculates with typewriting. The average job-search period for the post-graudates both among the general education group and professional and technical certificate holders are seen to be comparatively lower (see table 7.6). It is significant

to note that no post graduate is seen to be unemployed for more than 60 months, indicating comparatively higher degree of absorption for them in the labour market. Average job-search period is found to be longer for females in almost all levels of education. The shorter job-search period for female PDC holders than that for their male counterparts in the general education group and for the females with degree and diploma in engineering and for the matriculate females with ITI certificate may be due to lower proportion of females in the corresponding categories (Table 7.6).

On the whole the survey findings throw light on the fact that chances of finding jobs are significantly higher for degree holders, and still higher for graduates and post graduates with additional qualification in professional and technical courses, and the job-search period for females is higher than that for males in almost all levels of education.

7.8. Job-search period and academic performance

Generally employment market seems to discriminate not only the graduates against the non graduates and post graduates but also differentiates the completers of particular level of education according to performance levels.[6] It has been found that job-search period is lower

6. P.R. Panchamukhi, (1984), Op. cit., p.43

in the case of persons with first divisions in comparison with others who could secure only second and third divisions.[7] AS shown in Table 7.7 the average job-search period is the shortest for the first divisioners (28.6 months) while it is the longest for the third divisioners (39.5 months) indicating inverse relationship between job-search period and academic performance. Among the first divisioners, the largest percentage have searched for job for less than six months (34.8%), while among the second and the third divisioners the largest percentage have searched for 60 and more than 60 months, their corresponding proportions being 23.3 per cent and 46.5 per cent respectively. Under the category of the longest job-search period of 60 and more than 60 months the percentage of the third divisioners is found to be the highest (46.5%) followed by the second divisioners (23.3%) and the first divisioners (15.2%) indicating lower degree of absorption for the third divisioners in the labour market. For all the divisioners average job-search period is seen to be higher for females as compared to males. It is significant to note that among the first, second and third divisioners who have searched for job for more than 60 months, the proportion of females is higher than that of

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7. For similar findings, See, N.N. Varghese, (1986), Education and labour market : A Survey of Indian Evidence, Op. cit., p.66.

males indicating lower degree of absorption for females among all the divisioners in the labour market as compared to males (Table 7.7).

7.9 Job-search Period and Academic Performance by levels of Education

An inverse relationship is observed between job-search period and academic performance at all levels of education (See Table 7.7). It is observed that among the matriculates with first, second and third divisions, the largest percentage have remained unemployed for more than 60 months (Table 7.7). However, under the longest job-search period group of '60 and above 60 months' the percentage of the third divisioners is the highest (64.3%) while it is the lowest for the first divisioners (50%). Among the graduates average job-search period is found to be the longest for the third divisioners (50.6 months) while it is the shortest (30.7 months) for the first divisioners. Among the graduates with first division the largest percentage is unemployed for 12-24 months (38.9%) while among those with third division, the largest percentage has remained unemployed for more than 60 months (36.1%) indicating comparatively lower degree of absorption for the graduates with third division in the labour market. Among the post-graduates the job-search period is found to be the shortest for those with first division (8 months) and longest for those with third division (23.2 months).It is significant to note that among the post-

Table 7.7 Distribution of Unemployed according to average Job-search period and duration of Unemployment by sex, level of education and academic performance

Education/ Class	SEX	Average Job-search period	Duration of Unemployment (months)						
			less than6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60
General without special education									
S.S.L.C.									
	M	55.0	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	1(50.0)
I	F	50.0	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)
	T	52.5	-	-	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	2(50.0)
	M	41.0	-	-	2(50.0)	-	-	-	2(50.0)
II	F	70.0	-	-	-	2(28.6)	-	3(42.9)	2(28.0)
	T	59.5	-	-	2(18.2)	2(18.2)	-	3(27.3)	4(36.4)
	M	71.7	-	-	2(13.3)	2(13.3)	1(6.7)	2(13.3)	8(53.3)
III	F	87.9	-	2(4.7)	3(7.3)	1(2.4)	3(7.3)	4(9.8)	28(68.3)
	T	83.6	-	2(3.6)	5(8.9)	3(5.4)	4(7.1)	6(10.7)	36(64.3)
P.D.C.									
	M	37.6	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	2(40.0)	-	1(20.6)
II	F	38.0	1(33.3)	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)
	T	37.8	2(25.0)	-	1(12.5)	-	3(37.5)	-	2(25.0)
	M	42.9	3(17.6)	-	3(17.6)	1(5.9)	4(23.5)	2(11.8)	4(23.5)
III	F	40.7	2(13.3)	1(6.7)	1(6.7)	3(20.0)	1(6.7)	4(26.7)	3(20.0)
	T	41.9	5(15.6)	1(3.7)	4(12.5)	4(12.5)	5(15.6)	6(18.8)	7(21.9)
Degree									
	M	8.0	4(66.7)	-	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-	-	-
I	F	47.7	1(8.3)	-	6(5.0)	1(8.3)	-	-	4(33.3)
	T	30.7	5(27.8)	-	7(38.9)	2(11.1)	-	-	4(22.2)
	M	30.4	4(36.4)	-	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	-	3(27.3)
II	F	30.9	4(23.5)	-	4(23.5)	3(17.6)	2(11.8)	-	4(23.5)
	T	30.7	8(28.6)	-	6(21.4)	4(14.3)	3(10.7)	-	7(25.0)
	M	36.9	2(16.7)	-	2(16.7)	1(8.3)	3(25.0)	1(8.3)	3(2.5)
III	F	58.1	5(20.8)	-	3(12.5)	-	3(12.5)	3(12.5)	10(41.7)
	T	50.6	7(19.4)	-	5(13.9)	1(2.8)	6(16.7)	4(11.1)	13(36.1)
Post graduate									
	M	2.0	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	F	11.0	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	-
	T	8.0	4(66.7)	-	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-	-	-
	M	12.5	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-
II	F	14.0	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	-
	T	13.4	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	F	23.2	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	-	-
	T	23.2	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	-	-

(cont.....)

(Table 7.7 contd....)

Professional and Technical Diploma									
P.D.C. + Diploma									
	M	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	F	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	2.0	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	26.0	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-
II	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	26.0	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-
	M	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
III	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	
Degree + Diploma									
	M	20.0	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	-
II	F	14.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-
	T	18.0	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	-	-
Sub-total									
	M	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	F	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	2.0	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	24.0	2(33.3)	-	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-	-
II	F	14.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-
	T	22.6	2(28.6)	-	3(42.9)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	-
	M	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
III	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
Professional and Technical Degree									
B.Tech									
	M	12.5	2(33.3)	3(50.0)	-	1(16.7)	-	-	-
I	F	2.0	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	9.0	4(50.0)	3(37.5)	-	1(12.5)	-	-	-
	M	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-
II	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-
Degree + B.Ed.									
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	F	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	F	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	T	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)

(Contd.....)

(Table 7.7 contd...)

P.G. + B.Ed.									
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	F	49.0	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-
	T	49.0	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-
	M	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-
II	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-
Sub total									
	M	12.5	2(33.3)	3(50.0)	-	-	1(16.7)	-	-
I	F	20.8	3(60.0)	-	-	-	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-
	T	16.3	5(45.5)	3(27.3)	-	-	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	-
	M	37.0	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	-
II	F	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	T	57.3	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)
Professional + Technical Certificate (A)									
S.S.L.C. + Nursery									
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	F	56.0	-	-	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	4(66.7)
	T	56.0	-	-	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	4(66.7)
S.S.L.C. + Type									
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	F	46.3	-	-	-	-	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)
	T	46.3	-	-	-	-	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)
	M	74.0	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	2(66.7)
III	F	110.6	-	-	1(6.3)	2(12.5)	-	1(6.3)	12(75.0)
	T	104.8	-	-	2(10.5)	2(10.5)	-	1(5.3)	14(33.3)
P.D.C. + Type									
	M	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-
III	F	62.0	-	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)
	T	56.0	-	-	-	-	1(25.0)	2(50.0)	1(25.0)
Degree + Type									
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	F	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-
	T	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-
	M	134.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
II	F	56.0	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)
	T	82.0	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	2(66.7)
	M	50.5	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)
III	F	74.3	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	2(66.7)
	T	64.8	-	-	-	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	3(60.0)

(contd.....)

(Table 7.7 contd.....)

P.G. + Type									
	M	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-
II	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-
	M	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.S.L.C. + I.T.I.									
	M	26.0	-	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	-
I	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	26.0	-	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	-
	M	22.0	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-
II	F	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-
	T	26.0	1(25.0)	-	-	1(25.0)	2(25.0)	-	-
	M	57.8	-	-	-	2(16.7)	3(25.0)	2(16.7)	5(41.7)
III	F	32.0	-	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-
	T	54.1	-	-	-	3(21.4)	4(28.6)	2(14.3)	5(35.7)
P.D.C. + I.T.I.									
	M	25.0	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-
II	F	62.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	T	32.4	1(20.0)	2(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	1(20.0)
	M	9.0	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-
III	F	22.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-
	T	13.3	1(33.3)	-	2(66.7)	-	-	-	-
Degree + I.T.I									
	M	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
I	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
III	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
Sub total									
	M	42.0	-	-	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)
I	F	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-
	T	41.0	-	-	1(25.0)	-	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)
	M	37.6	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	-	2(22.2)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)
II	F	49.6	-	-	2(25.0)	-	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	3(37.5)
	T	43.2	2(11.8)	1(5.9)	2(11.8)	2(11.8)	4(33.5)	2(11.8)	4(23.5)
	M	55.8	2(9.1)	-	2(9.1)	3(13.6)	4(18.2)	2(9.1)	9(40.9)
III	F	83.9	-	-	3(9.7)	3(9.7)	2(6.5)	4(12.9)	19(61.3)
	T	72.5	2(3.8)	-	5(9.4)	6(11.3)	6(11.3)	6(11.3)	28(52.8)

(contd...)

(Table 7.7 contd.....)

Other Professional Technical Certificate (B)									
S.S.L.C. + Other									
	M	38.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-
II	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	38.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-
	M	69.3	-	-	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	-	-	3(50.0)
III	F	86.0	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	2(66.7)
	T	74.9	-	-	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	-	5(55.6)
P.D.C. + Other									
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	F	90.0	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	1(33.3)
	T	90.0	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	1(33.3)
	M	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
III	F	155.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	T	151.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)
Degree + Other									
	M	9.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-
I	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	9.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-
	M	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	F	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)	-
	T	34.0	-	-	-	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)	-
	M	62.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
III	F	35.0	-	-	1(25.5)	2(50.0)	-	-	1(25.0)
	T	40.0	-	-	1(20.0)	2(40.0)	-	-	2(40.0)
P.G. + Other									
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	F	14.40	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-
	T	14.40	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-
Sub total									
	M	9.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-
I	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	9.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-
	M	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-
II	F	62.0	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	-	1(10.7)	1(16.7)
	T	58.6	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)
	M	69.0	-	-	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	-	-	5(62.5)
III	F	63.0	-	-	2(22.2)	2(22.2)	1(11.7)	-	4(44.4)
	T	65.8	-	-	4(23.5)	3(17.6)	1(5.9)	-	9(52.9)

(contd...)

(Table 7.7 contd.....)

Professional Technical Certificates (A+B)										
	M	33.8	-	1(6.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	2(40.0)	-	
I	F	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(25.0)	
	T	34.6	-	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-	1(100)	-	1(20.0)	
	M	37.6	2(20.0)	1(10.0)	-	2(20.0)	3(30.0)	1(10.0)	1(10.0)	
II	F	54.9	1(7.1)	-	3(21.4)	3(21.4)	2(14.3)	1(7.1)	4(28.6)	
	T	47.7	3(12.5)	1(42.0)	3(12.5)	5(20.8)	5(20.8)	2(8.3)	5(20.8)	
	M	67.5	2(6.3)	-	4(13.3)	4(13.3)	4(13.3)	2(6.7)	14(46.7)	
III	F	79.2	-	-	5(12.5)	4(10.0)	3(7.5)	5(12.5)	23(57.5)	
	T	69.9	2(2.9)	-	9(12.9)	8(11.4)	7(10.0)	7(10)	37(52.9)	
Grand Total										
	M	17.8	9(42.9)	4(19.0)	3(14.3)	1(4.8)	2(9.5)	-	2(9.5)	
I	F	34.4	7(28.0)	-	7(28.0)	2(8.0)	3(12.0)	1(4.0)	5(20.0)	
	T	28.6	16(34.8)	4(8.7)	10(21.7)	3(6.5)	5(10.9)	1(2.2)	7(15.2)	
	M	31.4	9(22.5)	2(5.0)	8(20.0)	4(10.0)	7(17.5)	2(5.0)	8(20.0)	
II	F	44.6	7(15.2)	-	9(19.0)	8(17.4)	5(10.9)	5(10.9)	12(26.1)	
	T	38.5	16(18.6)	2(2.3)	17(19.8)	2(14.0)	12(14.6)	7(8.1)	20(23.3)	
	M	53.2	7(9.3)	-	12(16.0)	8(10.7)	12(16.0)	7(9.3)	29(38.7)	
III	F	70.2	8(6.4)	3(2.4)	13(10.4)	11(8.8)	11(8.8)	15(12.0)	64(51.2)	
	T	39.5	15(7.5)	3(1.5)	25(12.5)	19(9.5)	23(11.5)	22(11)	93(46.5)	

Note : Figures in bracket denote percentage to total.

graduates, no one is seen to be unemployed for more than 48 months, indicating comparatively higher degree of absorption for them in the labour market.

An inverse relationship between job-search period and academic performance is also observed among the unemployed professional and technical diploma, degree and certificate holders (See Table 7.7). A male - female break-up of the unemployed according to job-search period and academic performance reveals that average job-search period is higher for females than males at all levels of academic performance in almost all the levels of education (see Table 7.7).

7.10. **Job-search period by faculty**

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of unemployed graduates and post-graduates by faculty of education and duration of job-search. The average job-search period of the total unemployed graduates and post-graduates from the date of completion of their education to the date of survey is 40.7 months. In the general education category the average job-search period is the longest for Arts graduates (52.8 months) while it is the shortest for Commerce graduates (30.7 months). The average job-search period for science graduates is 36.9 months. In the professional and technical education category, job-search period is the shortest for graduates in engineering (11.4 months) and the longest for graduates in education (49.6 months).

It is observed that of the 33 unemployed graduates in the general education category, under the job-search period group of '60 and above 60 months' the percentage of Arts graduates is the highest (39.4%) followed by science graduates (33.3%); the percentage of the commerce graduates is the lowest (27.3%). On the other hand, out of the 27 unemployed graduates in the general education category under the job-search period group of less than six months, the percentage of the commerce graduates is the highest (40.7%) followed by Arts graduates and science graduates (29.6% each) indicating higher degree of absorption for the commerce graduates in the labour market. Among the unemployed graduates in engineering, the largest percentage (44.4%) have remained jobless for less than six months, while the lowest percentage remained without job for 12 to 24 months and 36 to 48 months (11.1% each) indicating higher degree of absorption for engineering graduates in the labour market. On the other hand, Of the five unemployed graduates in education, the largest percentage (40%) have remained jobless for 48 to 60 months and the lowest percentage have remained without job for less than six months and 36 to 48 months (20% each) indicating lower degree of absorption for graduates in education in the labour market.

Table 7.8 Distribution of Unemployed graduates according to average job-search period, and duration of unemployment by sex and faculty of education.

Faculty	SEX	Average job search period (Months)	Duration of Unemployment (in months) 0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & above
	M	36.6	4(23.5)	-	4(23.5)	1(5.9)	2(11.8)	-	6(33.3)
ARTS	F	62.2	4(13.8)	-	3(10.3)	6(20.7)	5(17.2)	4(13.8)	7(24.1)
	T	52.8	8(17.4)	-	7(15.2)	7(15.2)	7(15.2)	4(8.7)	13(28.3)
	M	29.1	4(28.6)	1(7.1)	3(21.4)	2(14.3)	1(7.1)	1(7.1)	2(14.3)
SCIENCE	F	41.3	4(16.0)	-	7(28.0)	5(20.0)	-	-	9(36.0)
	T	36.9	8(20.5)	1(2.6)	10(25.6)	7(17.9)	1(2.6)	1(2.6)	11(28.2)
	M	25.7	5(38.5)	1(7.7)	-	2(15.4)	2(15.4)	-	3(23.1)
COMMERCE	F	33.2	6(23.1)	-	9(34.6)	1(3.8)	3(11.5)	1(3.8)	6(23.1)
	T	30.7	11(28.2)	1(2.6)	9(23.1)	3(7.7)	5(12.8)	1(2.6)	9(23.1)
	M	50.0	-	-	-	-		1(100)	-
EDUCATION	F	49.5	1(25.0)	-	-	-	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)
	T	49.6	1(20.0)	-	-	-	1(20.0)	2(40.0)	1(20.0)
	M	14.1	2(28.6)	3(42.9)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	-	-
ENGINEERING	F	2.0	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	11.4	4(44.4)	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	-	1(11.1)	-	-
	M	29.1	15(28.8)	5(9.6)	8(15.4)	5(15.4)	6(11.5)	2(3.8)	11(21.2)
TOTAL	F	47.7	17(19.8)	-	19(22.1)	12(14.0)	9(10.5)	6(7.0)	23(26.7)
	T	40.7	32(23.2)	5(3.6)	27(19.6)	17(12.3)	15(10.9)	8(5.8)	34(24.6)

Note : Figures in bracket denote percentage to total.

From the foregoing analysis it is clear that for a sizeable percentage of the unemployed graduates job-search period is more than 36 months (41%)[8] and among them the percentage of Arts graduate is the highest (52.2%) followed by science graduates (33.4%) and commerce graduates (27.3%). For the lower percentage of unemployed graduates job-search period is less than six months (23.2%) and among them commerce graduates constitute the largest proportion (28.7%) followed by Arts and Science graduates indicating comparatively higher degree of absorption for the commerce graduates in the labour market.

7.11 Job-search period and academic performance by faculty

An analysis of job-search period of the unemployed graduates by faculty and educational performance reveals that average job-search period is inversely related to academic performance in all the faculties (See Table 7.9). It is observed that among the unemployed graduates in the faculty of Arts, the largest percentage of the first and second divisioners have been searching for job for less than six months. Their corresponding proportions are 66.7 per cent and 26.7 per cent respectively. However, among the third divisioners, the maximum clustering is found in the job-search period group of '60 and more than 60 months' (39.3%), while their proportion is the lowest under the shortest job-search

8. For a similar finding, see J.L. Azad, Op. cit., p.74

period group of less than six months (7.1%). Of the 13 unemployed Arts graduates under the longest job-search period group of '60 and more than 60 months' the third divisioners constitute the largest proportion (84.6%) followed by the second divisioners (15.4%); the proportion of the first divisioners is zero. These findings imply that graduates with third division in the faculty of Arts are having comparatively lower degree of absorption in the labour market than those with first and second division.

Of the 19 unemployed graduates with first division in the faculty of science, the largest percentage has searched for jobs for 12 to 24 months (31.6%), while among the second divisioners, in the same faculty, the maximum clustering is seen in the job-search period group of 24 to 36 months (35.7%). The percentage of the third divisioners is the highest in the longest job-search period group of '60 and more than 60 months' (50%). It is noted that the percentage of the third divisioners under the job-search period group of less than 6 months, is lower (16.7%) than that of the first divisioners (26.3%). In contrast, in the longest job-search period group of '60 and more than 60 months', the percentage of the third divisioners is seen to be higher (50%) than that of the first divisioners (26.3%) and second divisioners (21.4%). Among the unemployed commerce graduates searching for job for more than 60 months, the third divisioners constitute the largest proportion (55.6%) followed by the second divisioners

Table 7.9 Distribution of Unemployed graduates according to average job-search period and duration of unemployment by sex, faculty of education and academic performance.

Faculty/Class	Sex	Average job search period(Months)	Duration of unemployment(in months) 0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & above
ARTS									
	M	10.0	2(15.4)	-	-	1(7.7)	-	-	-
I	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	10.0	2(66.7)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-
	M	23.0	1(25.0)	-	2(50.0)	-	-	-	1(25.0)
II	F	26.2	3(27.3)	-	1(9.1)	3(27.3)	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)
	T	26.8	4(26.7)	-	3(20.0)	3(20.0)	2(13.3)	1(6.7)	2(13.3)
	M	50.1	1(10.0)	-	2(20.0)	-	2(20.0)	-	5(50.0)
III	F	56.4	1(5.6)	-	2(11.1)	3(16.7)	3(16.7)	3(16.7)	6(33.3)
	T	54.2	2(7.1)	-	4(14.3)	3(10.7)	5(17.9)	3(10.7)	11(39.3)
SCIENCE									
	M	17.2	3(50.0)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-	-	-	1(16.7)
I	F	44.3	2(15.4)	-	5(38.5)	2(15.4)	-	-	4(30.8)
	T	34.6	5(26.3)	1(5.3)	6(31.6)	2(10.5)	-	-	5(26.3)
	M	36.3	1(14.3)	-	2(28.6)	2(28.6)	1(14.3)		1(14.3)
II	F	32.9	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	3(42.9)	-	-	2(28.6)
	T	35.7	2(14.3)	-	3(21.4)	5(35.7)	1(7.1)	-	3(21.4)
	M	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-
III	F	45.2	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	-	-	3(60.0)
	T	46.0	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	-	1(16.7)	3(50.0)
COMMERCE									
	M	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	F	19.5	1(25.0)	-	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-
	T	16.0	2(40.0)	-	2(40.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	-
	M	29.5	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	-	-	1(16.7)	-	2(33.3)
II	F	34.8	1(12.5)	-	3(37.5)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	-	2(25.0)
	T	32.5	3(21.4)	1(7.1)	3(21.4)	1(7.1)	2(14.3)	-	4(28.6)
	M	25.8	2(33.3)	-	-	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)
III	F	37.0	4(28.6)	-	4(28.6)	-	1(7.1)	1(7.1)	4(28.6)
	T	33.7	6(30.0)	-	4(20.0)	2(10.0)	2(10.0)	1(5.0)	5(25.0)
EDUCATION									
	M	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
I	F	33.3	1(33.3)	-	-	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-
	T	33.3	1(33.3)	-	-	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-
	M	50.0	-	-	-	-		1(100)	-
II	F	98.0	-	-		-	-	-	1(100)
	T	74.0	-	-	-	-		1(50.0)	1(50.0)
ENGINEERING									
	M	12.5	2(33.3)	3(50.0)	-	-	1(16.7)	-	
I	F	2.0	2(100)	-	-		-	-	
	T	9.9	4(50.0)	3(37.5)	-	-	1(12.5)		
	M	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	
II	F	-	-	-		-	-		
	T	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage.

(44.4%). The proportion of the first divisioners is zero in the same category of job search period. Maximum clustering is also observed for the first divisioners under the job-search period group of 'less than six months' in the case of the unemployed graduates in Education and Engineering; their proportion is zero under the job-search period group '60 and more than 60 months' (see Table 7.9). These findings imply that graduates with first division in all the faculties have better scope of employment opportunities as compared to the second and third divisioners.

A sex-wise break-up reveals that average job-search period is longer for female graduates than their male counterparts in almost all the faculties at almost all levels of academic performance. It is observed that among the unemployed searching for job for more than 60 months females constitute larger proportion than males in the faculties of Science with first and second division, Commerce with third division and Education with second division (see Table 7.9).

7.12 Job-search period by caste/community and academic performance

Average job-search period is inversely related to academic performance for the Forward Hindus, Christians and Scheduled Castes. No such inverse relationship is visible among Other Backward Castes and Muslims (See table 7.10). It is observed that among the 'Other Backward Castes' and

Muslims average job-search period is the shortest for the unemployed with second division and the longest for those with third division (See Table 7.10).The relatively longer job-search period for first divisioners as compared to second divisioners in these castes is partly due to the higher proportion of females than males in this category and partly due to their strong preference for particular job. As shown in Table 7.10 among the first divisioners in the Muslim caste females constitute 66.7 per cent while males account for only 33.3 per cent. Among first divisioners in the 'Other Backward Caste', females constitute 77.8 per cent while males form only 22.2 per cent.

Sex-wise break-up shows that average job-search period is significantly longer for females than males at all the levels of academic performance in almost all the castes except Muslims and 'Other Backward Castes' (See Table 7.10). An inverse relationship between job-search period and academic performance is found both for males and females in almost all the castes except Muslims and Other Backward Castes (See table 7. 10).It is observed that job-search period is inversely related to academic performance for males among the Muslims. However no such inverse relationship is found for females in the same caste. While an inverse relationship is found between job-search period and academic performance for females among 'Other Backward Castes' no such inverse relationship is visible for males in the same caste (see Table 7.10).

Table 7.10 Distribution of unemployed according to average job-search period, and duration of Unemployment by caste, academic performance and sex.

CASTE/ CLASS	Sex	Average job-search perjod (months)	0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & above
FORWARD HINDU (NAIR & BRAHMIN)									
	M	7.0	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-		-	-	-
I	F	57.7	2(33.3)	-	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	2(33.3)
	T	43.1	3(37.5)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	-	1(12.5)	-	2(25.0)
	M	27.1	3(42.9)	-	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)
II	F	71.0	1(25.0)	-	-	-	1(25.0)	-	2(50.0)
	T	45.0	4(36.4)	-	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	2(18.2)	-	3(27.3)
	M	41.4	-	-	3(42.9)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	2(28.6)
III	F	82.7	-	-	-	2(13.3)	1(6.7)	3(20.0)	9(60.0)
	T	89.5	-	-	3(13.6)	3(13.6)	2(9.1)	3(13.6)	11(50.0)
CHRISTIAN									
	M	13.3	8(50.0)	3(18.8)	2(12.5)	1(6.3)	1(6.3)	-	1(6.3)
I	F	21.8	2(22.2)	-	4(44.4)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)		-
	T	16.3	10(40.0)	3(12.0)	6(24.0)	3(12.0)	2(8.0)	-	1(4.0)
	M	36.3	3(13.0)	1(4.3)	6(26.1)	1(4.3)	4(17.4)	2(8.7)	6(26.1)
II	F	52.4	1(3.8)	-	5(19.2)	4(15.4)	3(11.5)	2(7.7)	11(42.1)
	T	44.5	4(8.2)	1(2.0)	11(22.4)	5(10.2)	7(14.3)	4(8.3)	17(34.7)
	M	49.5	3(9.4)	-	4(12.5)	2(6.3)	8(25.0)	3(9.4)	12(37.5)
III	F	61.0	5(9.1)	-	11(20.0)	7(12.7)	6(10.9)	5(9.1)	21(38.2)
	T	56.8	8(9.2)	-	15(17.2)	9(10.3)	14(16.1)	8(9.2)	33(37.9)
MUSLIM									
	M	14.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-
I	F	55.0	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	1(50.0)
	T	41.3	-	-	2(66.7)	-	-	-	1(33.3)
	M	22.5	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	-
II	F	33.0	1(25.0)	-	-	1(25.0)	1(25.0)		1(25.0)
	T	27.3	2(25.0)	-	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	2(25.0)	-	1(12.5)
	M	60.0	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	-	1(16.7)	3(50.0)
III	F	43.4	2(20.0)	2(20.0)	1(10.0)	-	1(10.0)	1(10.0)	3(30.0)
	T	49.2	3(18.8)	2(12.5)	2(12.5)	-	1(6.5)	2(12.5)	6(37.5)

(Table 7.10 contd...)

O.B.C.									
	M	67.0	-	-			1(50.0)		1(50.0)
I	F	27.7	3(42.9)	-	1(14.3)		1(14.3)		2(28.6)
	T	36.4	3(33.3)	-	1(11.1)		2(22.2)		3(33.3)
	M	28.0	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-	2(40.0)			1(20.0)
II	F	30.0	3(27.3)	-	2(18.2)	3(27.3)	-	2(18.2)	1(9.1)
	T	29.4	4(25.0)	1(6.3)	2(12.5)	5(31.3)	-	2(12.5)	2(12.5)
	M	60.2	2(8.0)	-	3(12.0)	4(16.0)	2(8.0)	3(12.0)	11(44.0)
III	F	75.8	1(3.1)	1(3.1)	2(6.3)	2(6.3)	3(9.4)	6(18.8)	17(53.1)
	T	68.9	3(5.3)	1(1.8)	5(8.8)	6(10.5)	5(8.8)	9(15.8)	28(49.1)
S.C.									
	M	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-		-
II	F	34.0	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	1(33.3)
	T	26.0	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	-	1(25.0)
	M	50.0	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	1(20.0)		1(20.0)
III	F	99.1	-	-	1(8.3)	-	-	1(8.3)	10(83.3)
	T	84.6	1(5.9)	-	2(11.8)	1(5.9)	1(5.9)	1(5.9)	11(64.7)
TOTAL									
	M	17.8	9(36.0)	4(16.0)	3(12.0)	2(8.0)	2(8.0)	-	4(16.0)
I	F	34.4	7(29.2)	-	7(29.2)	2(8.3)	3(12.5)		5(20.8)
	T	26.8	16(32.7)	4(8.2)	10(20.4)	4(8.2)	5(10.2)	-	9(18.4)
	M	31.4	10(25.0)	2(5.0)	8(20.0)	4(10.0)	6(15.0)	2(5.0)	8(20.0)
II	F	44.6	7(13.2)	-	9(17.0)	10(18.9)	6(11.3)	5(9.4)	16(30.2)
	T	38.5	17(18.3)	2(2.2)	17(18.3)	14(15.1)	12(12.9)	7(7.5)	24(25.8)
	M	53.2	6(8.5)	-	12(16.9)	8(11.3)	12(16.9)	7(9.9)	27(38.0)
III	F	70.2	8(6.7)	3(2.5)	13(10.9)	9(7.6)	10(8.4)	16(13.4)	60(50.4)
	T	39.5	14(7.4)	3(1.6)	25(13.2)	17(8.9)	22(11.6)	23(12.1)	87(45.8)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

SECTION II - Waiting period of the employed

7.13 Duration of unemployment

Among the employed, a little more than half of the sample population (51.8%) have waited for more than 12 months to secure their first job. Out of the 245 employed persons, the largest percentage (28.2%) have remained unemployed for less than six months and the lowest percentage (2.4 %) have remained jobless for 48 to 60 months. Only 7.3 per cent of the employed have remained unemployed for 60 and above 60 months(Table 7.11). In contrast, among the unemployed, the largest percentage (36.1%) have remained jobless above 60 months, and the lowest percentage (2.7%) have remained jobless for 6 to 12 months.

Among the employed who have waited for job for more than 12 months, females dominates males; the corresponding proportion of females and males being 53.8 and 50.9 per cent respectively. It is observed that among the females employed, 10 per cent have remained jobless for more than 60 months, while among males, only 6.1 per cent have remained unemployed for more than 60 months. On the other hand 30 per cent of females have remained unemployed for less than six months while only 27.3 per cent of the males have to remain jobless for less than six months. Thus from the point of view of incidence of unemployment and duration of unemployment, the problem of unemployment is seen to be widespread among the females than males.

Table 7.11 Distribution of Employed according to average waiting period and duration of Unemployment by age and sex.

Age	Average waiting period (months)			Duration of Unemployment (months)																					
				less than 6			6-12			12-24			24-36			36-48			48-60			above 60		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
20-24				3[27.3]	-	3[23.1]	2[18.2]	-	2[15.4]	3[27.3]	-	3[23.1]	-	2[100]	2[15.4]	1[9.1]	-	1[7.7]	2[18.2]	-	2[15.4]	-	-	-
				*		*	*		*	*		*		*	*	*		*	*		*			
	23.4	32.5	24.8	6.7	-	4.3	5.6	-	4.1	8 .1	-	5.5	-	20	7.1	7.1	-	5	40	-	33.3	-	-	-
25-29				9[29.0]	4[36.4]	13[31.0]	7[22.6]	4[36.4]	11[26.2]	7[22.6]	1[9.1]	8[19.0]	1[3.2]	1[9.1]	2[4.8]	4[12.9]	1[9.1]	5[11.9]	-	-	-	3[9.7]	-	3[7.1]
				*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*				*		*
	23.2	12.9	20.5	2.0	16.7	18.8	19.4	30.8	22.4	18.9	5.6	14.5	5.6	10	7.1	28.6	16.7	25	-	-	-	30	-	16.7
30-39				11[19.6]	6[22.2]	17[20.5]	11[19.6]	5[18.5]	16[19.3]	13[23.2]	6[22.2]	19[22.9]	10[17.9]	2[7.4]	12[14.5]	6[10.7]	1[3.7]	7[8.4]	1[1.8]	1[3.7]	2[2.4]	4[7.1]	6[22.2]	10[12.0]
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	25.0	37.3	29.0	24.4	25	24.6	30.6	38.5	32.7	35.1	33.3	34.5	55.6	20	42.9	42.9	16.7	35	20	100	33.3	40	75	55.6
40-49	19.1	19.9	19.5	17[36.2]	14[36.8]	31[36.5]	12[25.5]	4[10.5]	16[18.8]	6[12.8]	11[28.9]	17[20]	4[8.5]	3[7.9]	7[8.2]	3[6.4]	4[10.5]	7[8.2]	2[4.3]	-	2[2.4]	3[6.4]	2[5.3]	5[5.9]
				*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
				37.8	58.3	44.9	33.3	30.8	32.7	16.2	61.1	30.9	22.2	30	25	21.4	66.7	35	40	-	33.3	30	25	27.8
50-59	16.1	34.5	17.7	5[25]	-	5[22.7]	4 [20]	-	4[18.2]	8[40]	-	8[36.4]	3[15]	2[100]	5[22.7]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				*		*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*									
				11.1	-	7.2	11.1	-	8.2	21.8	-	14.5	16.7	20	17.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24.8	25.5	23	45[27.3]	24[30]	69[28.2]	36[21.8]	13[16.3]	49[20]	37[22.4]	18[22.5]	55[22.4]	18[10.9]	10[12.5]	28[11.4]	14[8.5]	6[7.5]	20[8.2]	5[3.0]	1[1.3]	6[2.4]	10[6.1]	8[10]	18[7.3]

Note : * denotes percecentage from colum total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

7.14. Waiting Period by Age and Sex

The average waiting period for the employed is found to be lower for the higher age groups and higher for the lower age groups[9] indicating inverse relationship between age and waiting period (See Table 7.11). With the exception of the age groups 30-39 and 50-59, in all the age groups the largest percentage of the employed have remained without job for less than six months (see table 7.11). In this context,it is significant to note that, among the unemployed, the largest percentage are unemployed for more than 60 months in all the age groups except the age group 15-19 indicating the lengthening of job-search period over time. A male female break-up of the average job-search period of the employed reveals that job-search period is relatively longer for females than males; their corresponding figures being 25.5 months and 21.8 months respectively. It is observed that average waiting period is significantly longer for employed females than males in almost all the age groups except in the age groups 25-29 and 40-49. The longer waiting period for females as compared to males may be possibly due to their lower mobility in the labour market and hence their limited job-search possibilities and also due to lesser employment opportunities available for them.

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9. For a similar finding, see Joseph A. Thomas, (1989), Some aspects of higher education in relation to employment and income, Ph.D. thesis (Unpublished), Kerala University, Trivandrum, p. 180

It is significant to note that among the employed in the age group 30 and above, only 7.9 per cent have remained jobless for more than 60 months, females constituting the highest proportion (12.0%). On the contrary among the unemployed in the same age group 88.1 per cent have remained without job for more than 60 months, females forming the highest proportion (92.9%). It is found that the average job-search period of the employed is shorter than that of the unemployed among all the age groups.

7.15. Waiting period and family income

Waiting period among the employed is also found to be inversely related to family income[10] (see table 7.12). The average waiting period is the longest for those from the lowest income bracket 'less than Rs.500/-' per month (60.2 month) while it is the shortest for those from the highest income bracket (17. 1 months).Chances of securing salaried employment rise with family income and hence the average waiting period is seen to be longer for the relatively lower income group. It is noted that in the comparatively lower income groups 'Rs. 501-1500'and '1501-2500' largest percentage of the employed have waited for jobs for 12-24 months, their corresponding proportions being 29.2 per cent and 24.2 per cent respectively.

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10. For similar trends, see, Centre for Development Studies,Trivandrum (1975), Op. cit. p. 233.

Of the 87 employed in the relatively higher income group 'Rs. 2501-5000' the largest percentage have searched for jobs for 6 to 12 months (25.3%) while in the highest income bracket, the largest percentage have remained unemployed for less than six months (38.5%) indicating higher degree of absorption in the labour market for higher income groups. The opposite trend is seen in the case of the unemployed; In all the income brackets, the largest percentage of the unemployed is found to be searching for jobs for 60 and more than 60 months.

As compared to males the waiting period is seen to be longer for females in all the income groups. The longer waiting period for females in higher income groups as compared to males can be partly attributed to their preference for particular jobs in particular localities. Among the employed who have waited for job for 60 and more than 60 months, females are seen in higher proportion in the higher income groups 'Rs. 1501-2500' and 'Rs. 2500-5000,' while their proportion is lower in the highest income bracket Rs.5001 and above[11]. The proportion of the females waiting for job for 60 and more than 60 months is also seen to be lower for the unemployed females in the highest income bracket.

11. For similar finding, See, N.V. Varghese, (1986), Higher Education and employment in India: A Review, op. cit., p.31.

Table 7.12 Distribution of employed according to average waiting period and duration of unemployment by sex and family income (monthly)

Family Income (Rs.)	Average waiting period (Months)			Duration of Unemployment (in months)																							
				less than 6			6 - 12			12 - 24			24 - 36			36 - 48			48 - 60			Above 60		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Less than 500	30.3	180	60.2	1(25) * 2.2	- -	1(20) * 1.4	-	-	-	1(25) * 2.7	- -	1(20) * 1.8	1(25) * 5.6	- -	1(20) * 3.6	-	-	-	1(25) * 20.0	- -	1(20) * 16.7	- -	1(100) * 12.5	1(20) * 5.6
501-1500	24.9	37.5	28.5	5 (22.7) * 11.1	- -	5 (20.8) * 7.2	3 (13.6) * 8.3	- -	3 (12.5) * 6.1	6 (27.3) * 16.2	1 (50) * 5.6	7 (29.2) * 12.7	3 (13.6) * 16.7	- -	3 (12.5) * 10.7	2 (9.11) * 14.3	1 (50) * 16.7	3 (12.5) * 15.0	2 (9.1) * 40.0	- -	2 (8.3) * 33.3	1 (4.5) * 10.0	- -	1 (4.2) * 5.6
1501-2500	24.4	31.4	25.2	5 (20.8) * 11.1	2 (22.2) * 8.3	7 (21.2) * 10.1	5 (20.8) * 13.9	1 (11.1) * 7.7	6 (18.2) * 12.2	7 (29.2) * 18.9	1 (11.1) * 5.6	8 (24.2) * 14.5	4 (16.7) * 22.2	2 (22.2) * 20.0	6 (18.2) * 21.4	1 (4.2) * 7.1	-	1 (3.0) * 5.0	-	-	-	2 (9.1) * 20.0	3 (33.3) * 37.5	5 (15.2) * 27.8
2501-5000	23.5	27.5	24.7	12 (19.4) * 26.7	7 (28) * 29.2	19 (21.8) * 27.5	19 (30.6) * 52.8	3 (12) * 23.1	22 (25.3) * 44.9	11 (17.7) * 29.7	8 (32) * 44.4	19 (21.8) * 34.5	6 (9.7) * 33.3	2 (8.0) * 20.0	8 (9.2) * 28.6	8 (12.9) * 57.1	2 (8) * 33.3	10 (11.5) * 50.0	2 (3.2) * 40.0	1 (4) * 100.0	3 (3.4) * 50.0	4 (6.5) * 40.0	2 (8) * 25.0	6 (6.9) * 33.3
Above 5000	16.6	17.8	17.1	22 (41.5) * (48.9)	15 (34.9) * (62.5)	37 (38.5) * (53.6)	9 (17.0) * (25)	9 (20.9) * (69.2)	18 (18.8) * (36.7)	12 (22.6) * (32.4)	8 (18.6) * (44.4)	20 (20.8) * (36.4)	4 (7.5) * (22.2)	6 (14.0) * (60)	10 (10.4) * (35.7)	3 (5.7) * (21.4)	3 (7.0) * (50)	6 (6.3) * (30)	- -	- -	- -	3 (5.7) * (30)	2 (4.7) * (25)	5 (5.2) * (27.8)
Total	21.8	25.5	23	45 (27.3)	24 (30.0)	69 (28.2)	36 (21.8)	13 (16.3)	49 (20.0)	37 (22.4)	18 (22.5)	55 (22.4)	18 (10.9)	10 (12.5)	28 (11.4)	14 (8.5)	6 (7.5)	20 (8.2)	5 (3.0)	1 (1.3)	6 (2.4)	10 (6.1)	8 (10)	18 (7.3)

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

7.16 **Waiting period and caste**

The average waiting period among the employed is also found to be the longest for scheduled castes (49.2 months) and the shortest for Muslims[12] (9 months). As already mentioned, the social, educational and cultural background of the Muslim community in Kerala may be partly responsible for their lowest waiting period. Among the employed, the average waiting period is found to be higher for Christians than that for forward Hindus; their corresponding figures being 22.3 months and 18.4 months respectively. The longer waiting period for the employed Christians as compared to that for Forward Hindus may be due to the higher proportion of females in this caste. Among the employed, the waiting period for Other Backward Castes is seen to be considerably higher than that for Forward Hindus, their corresponding figures being 30.6 months and 18.4 months respectively.

The average waiting period of the employed is shorter than that of the unemployed among all the castes. A male-female break up of the waiting period of the employed shows that, the average job-search period is higher for females than that for males in all the castes (See Table 7.13).

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12. Average job-search period is found to be the lowest for Muslims who had previous job experience. See, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum,(1975), Op. cit., p.234.

Table 7.13 Distribution of employed according to average waiting period and duration of unemployment by sex and Caste/Community.

Caste/ Community	Average waitnig period(months)			Duration of Unemployment (in Months)																							
				Less than 6			6 - 12			12 - 24			24 - 36			36 - 48			48 - 60			Above 60		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Hindu Nairk	17.6	19.5	18.4	11	5	16	6	4	10	9	5	14	2	4	6	4	3	7							1		1
				(33.3)	(23.8)	(29.6)	(18.2)	(19.0)	(18.5)	(27.3)	(23.8)	(25.9)	(6.1)	(19.0)	(11.1)	(12.1)	(14.3)	(13.0)							(3.0)		(1.9)
Brahmin				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
				24.4	20.8	23.2	16.7	30.8	20.4	24.3	27.8	25.5	11.1	40.0	21.4	28.6	50.0	35.0							10.0		5.6
Chris- tian	21.9	22.4	22.3	26	17	43	21	8	29	21	11	32	12	3	15	10	3	13	3	1	4	6	3	9			
				(26.3)	(37.0)	(29.7)	(21.2)	(17.4)	(20)	(21.2)	(23.9)	(22.1)	(12.1)	(6.5)	(10.3)	(10.1)	(6.5)	(9.0)	(3.0)	(2.2)	(2.8)	(6.1)	(6.5)	(6.2)			
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
				57.8	70.8	62.3	58.3	61.5	59.2	56.8	61.1	58.2	66.7	30.0	53.6	71.4	50.0	65.0	60.0	100	66.7	60.0	37.5	50.0			
Muslim	8.7	9.5	9	1(33.3)	1(50)	2(40)	1(33.5)		1(20)	1(33.3)	1(50)	2(40)															
				*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				2.2	4.2	2.9	2.8		2.0	2.7	5.6	3.6															
O B C	22.8	57.1	30.6	7	1	8	8	1	9	5		5	3	2	5				2		2	2	4	6			
				(25.9)	(12.5)	(22.9)	(29.6)	(12.5)	(25.7)	(18.5)		(14.3)	(11.1)	(25)	(14.3)				(7.4)		(5.7)	(7.4)	(50)	(17.1)			
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*			
				15.6	4.2	11.6	22.2	7.7	18.4	13.5		9.1	16.7	20.0	17.9				40.0		33.3	20.0	50.0	33.3			
S C	49	49.3	49.2							1	1	2	1	1	2							1	1	2			
										(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)							(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)			
				-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*			
										(2.7)	(5.6)	(3.6)	(5.6)	(10)	(7.1)							10.0	12.5	11.1			
TOTAL	21.8	25.5	23	45	24	69	36	13	49	37	18	55	18	10	28	14	6	20	5	1	6	10	8	18			
				(27.3)	(30.0)	(28.2)	(21.8)	(16.3)	(20.0)	(22.5)	(22.5)	(22.4)	(10.9)	(12.5)	(11.4)	(8.5)	(7.5)	(18.2)	(3.0)	(1.3)	(2.4)	(6.1)	(10)	(7.3)			

Note : * denotes percentage from colum total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

7.17 Waiting period and Occupation of the Main earner

Average waiting period is found to be the shortest (22 months) for the employed belonging to the salaried white collar households and the longest (77 months) for those coming from households of wage labour. In the occupation groups of 'self employed elsewhere' and 'salaried white collar' the largest percentage of the employed have waited for job only for less than six months. The largest percentage of the employed coming from salaried non white collar families, are found to have waited for job for 12 to 24 months (57.1%). However, the largest percentage of the employed coming from wage labour households have to wait for 48 to 60 months and above 60 months, their corresponding proportion being the same (50 per cent each).

These findings imply that persons belonging to salaried white collar households have better prospects of employment compared to those coming from other occupational categories of household and significantly higher than those belonging to wage labour households. Sex-wise, averge waiting period is found to be higher for females in almost all the occupation categories of households except in the households of the 'self employed elsewhere', where waiting period is surprisingly found to be lower for females than that for males, their corresponding figures being 15 months and 26.5 months respectively. It is

Table 7.14 Distribution of employed according to average waiting period and duration of unemployment by sex and occupation of main earner in family .

Occupation of main earner in family	Average waitnig period(months)			Duration of Unemployment (in Months)																							
				Less than 6			6 - 12			12 - 24			24 - 36			36 - 48			48 - 60			Above 60		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Self employed in Agriculture.	25.0	38.0	29.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(50) * (2.7)	-	1(33.3) * (1.8)	1(50) * (5.6)	-	1(33.3 * (3.6)	-	1(100) * (16.7)	1(33.3) * (5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self employed elsewhere	26.5	15.0	26.0	7(30.4) * 15.6	-	7(29.2) * 10.1	4(17.4) * 11.1	-	4(16.7) * 8.2	5(21.7) * 13.5	1(100) * 5.6	6(25) * 10.9	1(4.3) * 5.6	-	1(4.2) * 3.6	2(8.7) * 14.3	-	2(8.3) * 10.0	1(4.3) * 20.0	-	1(4.2) * 16.7	3(13.0) * 30.0	-	3(12.0) * 16.7
Wage labour	77.0	-	77.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(50) * 20.0	-	1(50) * 16.7	1(50) * 10.0	-	1(50) * 5.6
Salaried White Collar	20.3	25.1	22.0	38 (28.4) * 84.4	24 (32) * 100	62 (29.7) * 89.9	30 (22.4) * 83.3	13 (17.3) * 100	43 (20.6) * 87.8	29 (21.6) * 78.4	15 (20) * 83.3	44 (21.1) * 80.0	16 (11.9) * 88.0	10 (13.3) * 100	26 (12.4) * 92.9	12 (9.0) * 85.7	5 (6.7) * 83.3	17 (8.1) * 85.0	3 (2.2) * 60.0	1 (1.3) * 100	4 (1.9) * 66.7	6 (4.5) * 60.0	7 (9.3) * 87.5	13 (6.2) * 72.2
Salaried non white collar	16.0	33.7	23.6	-	-	-	2(50) * 5.6	-	2(28.6) * 4.1	2(50) * 6.4	2(66.7) * 11.1	4(57.1) * 7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3) * 12.5	1(19.3) * 5.6
Total	21.8	25.5	23.0	45 (27.3)	24 (30)	69 (28.2)	36 (21.8)	13 (16.3)	49 (20.0)	37 (22.4)	18 (22.5)	55 (22.4)	18 (10.9)	10 (12.5)	28 (11.4)	14 (8.5)	6 (7.5)	20 (8.2)	5 (3.0)	1 (1.3)	6 (2.4)	10 (6.1)	8 (10)	18 (7.3)

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

observed that the largest percentage of females in the salaried white collar households have waited for jobs for less than six months (32%), while in the salaried non white collar households the largest percentage of females have waited for 12 to 24 months (66.7 %) (see Table 7.14). The average waiting period of the employed is shorter than that of the unemployed both for males and females in all the occupation categories of households.

7.18 **Waiting period and educational status of father**

Waiting period among the employed is also found to be inversely related to father's educational level (see Table 7.15). The average waiting period is seen to be the longest for the employed whose fathers are illiterate (46.5 months) while it is the shortest for those whose fathers are graduates and post graduates (15 months). It is noted that among the employed whose fathers are illiterate, 25 per cent have to wait for more than 60 months. On the contrary, among the employed, whose fathers are Matriculates and under graduates only lower proportion has remained without job for more than 60 months; their corresponding proportions are five per cent and 11.1 per cent respectively. No one among the employed whose fathers are grduates and post graduates, is found to have waited for more than 60 months. These findings imply that a long period of unemployment is widely prevalent among the

Table 7.15 Distribution of employed according to average waiting period and duration of unemployment by sex and educational qualification of father

Educational qualification of father	Average waitnig period(months)			Duration of Unemployment (in months)																						
				Less than 6			6 - 12			12 - 24			24 - 36			36 - 48			48- 60			Above 60		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Illiterate	46.5	-	46.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(25)	-	1(25)	2(50)	-	2(50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(25)	-	1
										*		*	*		*							*		*
										2.7		1.8	11.1		7.1							10.0		1.6
Primary	22.7	29.6	26.1	16	8	24	12	3	15	11	6	17	8	4	12	3	3	6	3	-	3	4	4	8
				(28.1)	(28.6)	(28.2)	(21.1)	(10.7)	(17.6)	(19.3)	(21.4)	(20)	(14.0)	(14.3)	(14.1)	(5.3)	(10.7)	(7.1)	(5.3)		(3.5)	(7.0)	(14.3)	(9.4)
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
				35.6	33.3	34.8	33.3	23.1	30.6	29.7	33.3	30.9	44.4	40.0	42.9	21.4	50.0	30.0	60.0		50.0	40.0	50.0	44.4
Secondary below SSLC	24.6	29.1	25.0	6	5	11	6	3	9	4	1	5	2	1	3	2		2	1		1	2	2	4
				(26.1)	(41.7)	(31.4)	(26.1)	(25)	(25.7)	(17.4)	(8.3)	(14.3)	(8.7)	(8.3)	(8.6)	(8.7)		(5.7)	(4.3)		(2.9)	(8.7)	(16.7)	(11.4)
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
				13.3	20.8	15.9	16.7	23.1	18.4	10.8	5.6	9.1	11.1	10.0	10.7	14.3		10.0	20.0		16.7	20.0	25.0	22.2
SSLC	18.8	28.3	21.8	15	5	20	15	1	16	13	10	23	3	3	6	6	3	9	1	1	2	2	2	4
				(27.3)	(20)	(25)	(27.3)	(4)	(20)	(23.6)	(40)	(28.8)	(5.5)	(12)	(7.5)	(10.9)	(12)	(11.3)	(1.8)	(4)	(2.5)	(3.6)	(8)	(5)
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
				33.3	20.8	29.0	41.7	7.7	32.7	35.1	55.6	41.8	16.7	30.0	21.4	42.9	50.0	45.0	20.0	100	33.3	20.0	25.0	22.2
PDC	24.7	7.5	20.9	2	1	3		1	1	2		2	2		2							1		1
				(28.6)	(50)	(33.3)		(50)	(11.1)	(28.6)		(22.2)	(28.6)		(22.2)							(14.3)		(11.1)
				*	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
				4.4	4.2	4.3		7.7	2.0	5.4		3.6	11.1		7.1							10.0		5.6
DC & PG	17.9	10.6	15.0	6	5	11	3	5	8	6	1	7	1	2	3	3		3						
				(31.6)	(38.5)	(34.4)	(15.8)	(38.5)	(25)	(31.6)	(7.7)	(21.9)	(5.3)	(15.4)	(9.4)	(15.8)		(9.4)						
				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
				13.3	20.8	15.9	8.3	38.5	16.3	16.2	5.6	12.7	5.6	20.0	10.7	21.4		15.0						
Total	21.8	25.5	23.0	45	24	69	36	13	49	37	18	55	18	10	28	14	6	20	5	1	6	10	8	18
				(27.3)	(30)	(28.2)	(21.8)	(16.3)	(20)	(22.4)	(22.5)	(22.4)	(10.9)	(12.5)	(11.4)	(8.5)	(7.5)	(8.2)	(3.0)	(1.3)	(2.4)	(6.1)	(10.0)	(7.3)

Note : * Denotes percentage from colum total and figures in bracket denotes percentage from row total.

persons whose fathers have lower educational level. The same observation has also been made in the case of the unemployed persons.

Waiting period among the employed is found to be longer for females in almost all the categories of educational level of father except in the category of fathers having undergraduate, graduate and post graduate levels of education.It is obsrved that among the employed who have waited for the first job for more than 60 months,females account for the largest proportion in all the categories of educational level of father(see Table 7.15)

7.19. **Waiting period and levels of education**

Composition of the employed with respect to educational qualification at the time of getting the first job and the average waiting period (in months) to the job after completion of the qualification are given in table 7.16. The waiting period of the employed is also found to be inversely related to the levels of education and fits in with the job accessibility paradigm (see table 7.16). The average waiting period of the sample population of 245 employed persons is found to be 23 months, which is significantly lower than that of the unemployed (52.1 months). Out of the 245 employed, 129 persons (52.7%) have only general education without any special qualification. Among them the Matriculates have searched for 40.2 months on an average for their first job. The average waiting

periods corresponding to higher levels of education are seen to be considerably lower. The average waiting period for undergraduates is 32.2 months, while that of graduates, 22.9 months and post graduates, 11.1 months. These findings imply that waiting period is inversely related to levels of education in the general education category[13].

It is observed that the waiting period is relatively shorter for the employed in the professional and technical education category (20.6 months) as compared to those in the general education group (25.2 months)[14].

It is observed that among the professionally and technically qualified persons the average waiting period is the shortest for professional and technical degree holders (18.9 months) while it is the longest for the certificate holders (23 months). The waiting period is 22 months for the professional and technical diploma holders. Among the employed with professional and technical degree, the average waiting period is the shortest for lawyers (11.5 months) while it is the longest for those with

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13. For a similar findings, see, Joseph Thomas, (1989), Some aspects of higher education in relation to employment and income, Ph.D. thesis (unpublished) op. cit., p. 181. see also, Chandan Mukherjee and T.M.Thomas Isaac, (1991), op.cit. p.138

14. For a similar finding, see, Joseph Thomas, (1989), op.cit. p.181

degree in education (30.4 months). The average waiting period is found to be longer for engineers (16.7 months) as compared to doctors(12.6 months). It is significant to note that among doctors and lawyers, no one is found to have waited for job for>36months indicating comparatively a high degree of absorption for them in the labour market. Among the professional and technical certificate holders, the waiting period is found to be the longest for the matriculates and graduates with typewriting (42 months), their waiting period being the same, while it is the shortest for the graduates with ITI certificates (3 months). Among the professional and technical certificate holders the average waiting period is found to be the shortest for the graduate with ITI certificate (3 months) as compared to the graduates with typewriting (42 months), indicating comparatively a high degree of absorption for the ITI certificate holders in the labour market when compared to those with typewriting. It is interesting to note that graduates with out any additional qualification in prfessional and technical courses do not have much prospects than those with ITI certificates in addtion to the SSLC education [15] (See Table 7.16).

It is significant to note that out of the 129 employed in the general education category 15 persons

15. For a similar finding, see, Chandan Mukherjee and T.M. Thomas Isaac,(1991),op.cit., p.137.

(11.7%) have not waited at all to get their job, while of the 116 employed in the professional and technical education category, 22 persons (18.8%) have not waited at all to get their job indicating better employment prospects for the professionally and technically qualified persons in the labour market as compared to those in the general education category.Among the employed in the general education group, for whom waiting period is zero,graduates and post-graduates constitute the largest proportion (40% each) followed by matriculates (20%). Among the 22 professionally and technically qualified persons who have not waited at all to get their job, professional and technical degree holders account for the largest proportion (68.2%) followed by professional and technical certificate holders (31.8%).

A male-female break-up of the waiting period of employed by level of education reveals that the average waiting period is relatively longer for females than males at alomost all levels of education both in the general education group and professional and technical education category. However, among the postgraduates the average waiting period is found to be higher for females than males[16] (Table 7.16). As shown in the table the average waiting period is relatively longer for female graduates

16. For a similar trend,see, Chandan Mukherjee and T.M.Thomas Isaac,(1991),op.cit.,p.138.

(25.1 months) than male graduates (22.2 months)[17]. It is observed that of the total 44 employed male graduates in the sample about 55 per cent waited for more than 12 months for their first job while of the 15 employed female graduates nearly 67 per cent have waited for more than 12 months for their first job which implies that duration of unemployment is relatively more in the case of female graduates.[18] The longer duration of unemployment for female graduates is partly due to their preference for particular jobs in particular localities and their limited job-search possibilities.

The foregoing analysis throws light on the fact that professionally and technically qualified persons have relatively higher degree of absorption in the labour market as compared to those with general education without any special education. The analysis also reveals that in the general education category, graduates and post-graduates have better employment prospects in the labour market as compared to matriculates and undergraduates, and the job-search period for females is highr than that for males in almost all levels of education.

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17. For a similiar finding, See, N.V. Varghese, (1986), Higher Education and Employment in India: A Review, Op. cit., p.31.

18. See N.V. Varghese,(1986), Education and Labour Market: A Survey of Indian Evidence, Op. cit., p.66.

Table 7.16 Distribution of Employed by average waiting period, duration of unemployment and sex according to educational qualification

Educational Qualification	SEX	Average waiting period	DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT(in months) 0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & above	TOTAL
GENERAL EDUCATION WITHOUT SPECIAL QUALIFICATION										
	M	33.5	6(25.0)	2(8.3)	4(16.7)	4(16.7)	2(8.3)	2(8.3)	4(16.7)	24(82.8)
SSLC	F	72.4	-	-	2(40.0)	-	-	-	3(60.0)	5(17.2)
	T	40.2	6(20.7)	2(6.9)	6(20.7)	4(13.8)	2(6.9)	2(6.9)	7(24.1)	29(100)
	M	30.7	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	5(45.5)	-	1(9.1)	-	2(18.2)	11(84.6)
PDC	F	40.0	-	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	2(15.4)
	T	32.2	2(15.4)	1(7.7)	5(38.5)	1(7.7)	2(15.4)	-	2(15.4)	13(100)
	M	22.2	9(20.5)	11(25.0)	8(18.2)	7(15.9)	6(13.6)	2(4.5)	1(2.3)	44(74.6)
DEG-	F	25.1	1(6.7)	4(26.7)	6(40.0)	3(20.0)	-	-	1(6.7)	15(25.4)
REE	T	22.9	10(16.9)	15(25.4)	14(23.7)	10(16.9)	6(10.2)	2(3.4)	2(3.4)	59(100)
POST-	M	11.3	8(53.3)	3(20.0)	2(13.3)	1(6.7)	1(6.7)	-	-	15(53.6)
GRAD-	F	10.8	7(53.8)	2(15.4)	2(15.4)	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	-	-	13(46.4)
UATE	T	11.1	15(33.6)	5(17.9)	4(14.3)	2(7.1)	2(7.1)	-	-	28(100)
Professional & Technical Diploma										
	M	22.0	-	1(25.0)	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	4(100)
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	22.0	-	1(25.0)	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	4(100)
Professional & Technical Degree										
	M	17.6	6(35.3)	3(17.6)	3(17.6)	2(11.8)	3(17.6)	-	-	17(85.0)
Engineer-	F	11.0	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	3(15.0)
ing	T	16.7	7(35.0)	4(20.0)	4(20.0)	2(10.0)	3(15.0)	-	-	20(100)
M.B.B.S/	M	9.0	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	-	-	4(80.0)
B.D.S	F	27.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(20.0)
	T	12.6	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	-	5(100)
	M	11.5	3(50.0)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-	-	-	6(100)
L.L.B	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	11.5	3(50.0)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-	-	-	6(100)
	M		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing	F	4.0	3(75.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	-	-	-	4(100)
	T	4.0	3(75.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	-	-	-	4(100)

(Contd.....)

(Table 7.16 contd....)

EDUCATION										
	M	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(12.5)
DEGREE +	F	34.7	3(42.9)	-	2(28.6)	-	-	-	2(28.6)	7(87.5)
B.ED	T	30.4	4(50.0)	-	2(25.0)	-	-	-	2(25.0)	8(100)
P.G.+B.Ed.										
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	19.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	T	19.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
Sub-Total										
	M	14.5	12(42.9)	5(17.9)	5(17.9)	3(10.7)	3(10.7)	-	-	28(63.6)
	F	21.1	7(43.8)	1(6.3)	5(31.3)	1(6.3)	-	-	2(12.5)	16(36.4)
	T	18.9	19(43.2)	6(13.6)	10(22.7)	4(9.1)	3(6.8)	-	2(4.5)	44(100)
Professional & Technical Certificate										
S.S.L.C + T.T.C.										
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	14.3	4(44.4)	1(11.1)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	-	-	9(100)
	T	14.3	4(44.4)	1(11.1)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	-	-	9(100)
P.D.C + T.T.C										
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1.5	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)
	T	1.5	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)
S.S.L.C. + Type										
	M	15.8	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	-	4(50.0)
	F	68.3	-	1(25.0)	-	-	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	4(50.0)
	T	42.0	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	-	1(12.5)	8(100)
P.D.C. + Type	M	15.7	-	-	1(100)	-		-	-	1(100)
	F	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	T	15.0			1(100)			-	-	1(100)
D.C. + Type	M	46.5	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	2(50.0)
	F	37.5	-	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	2(50.0)
	T	42.0	1(25.0)	-	-	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	4(100)
P.G. + Type	M	36.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	36.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)
S.S.L.C. + I.T.I										
	M	18.4	3(13.6)	11(50.0)	6(27.3)	-	-	-	2(9.1)	22(100)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	18.4	3(13.6)	11(50.0)	6(27.3)	-	-	-	2(9.1)	22(100)

(contd.....)

(Table 7.16 contd.....)

P.D.C + I.T.I.									
	M	26.0	1(33.3)	-	-	2(66.7)	-	-	-	3(100)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	26.0	1(33.3)	-	-	2(66.7)	-	-	-	3(100)
D.C. + I.T.I.										
	M	3.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	3.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
Sub-Total (A)										
	M	20.4	7(20.6)	2(35.3)	8(23.5)	4(11.8)	-	-	3(8.8)	34(66.7)
	F	28.4	6(35.3)	2(11.8)	2(11.8)	3(17.6)	3(17.6)	-	1(5.9)	17(33.3)
	T	23.0	13(25.5)	14(27.5)	10(19.6)	7(13.7)	3(5.9)	-	4(7.8)	51(100)
Other Professional & Technical certificate										
1. S.S.L.C. + Other										
	M	6.0	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	2(28.6)
	F	29.6	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	5(71.4)
	T	22.9	2(28.6)	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	7(100)
P.D.C + Other										
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	29.0	-		-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)
	T	29.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)
D.C. + Other										
	M	18.0	-	-	2(100)	-	-	-	-	2(33.3)
	F	18.0	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	-	1(25.0)	-	4(66.7)
	T	18.0	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	-	-	1(16.7)	-	6(100)
P.G. + Other										
	M	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(33.3)
	F	6.5	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)
	T	35.7	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	3(100)
Sub-Total (B)										
	M	24.4	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	2(40.0)	-	-	-	1(20.0)	5(29.4)
	F	21.8	4(33.3)	3(25.0)	1(8.3)	1(8.3)	1(8.3)	1(28.3)	1(8.3)	12(70.6)
	T	22.6	5(29.4)	4(23.5)	3(17.6)	1(5.9)	1(5.9)	1(5.9)	2(11.8)	17(100)
Sub-Total (A+B)										
	M	20.9	8(20.5)	13(33.3)	10(25.6)	4(10.3)	-	-	4(10.3)	39(57.4)
	F	25.7	10(34.5)	5(17.2)	3(10.3)	4(13.8)	4(13.8)	1(3.4)	2(6.9)	29(42.6)
	T	22.9	18(26.5)	18(26.5)	13(19.1)	8(11.8)	4(5.9)	1(1.5)	6(8.8)	68(100)
Grand Total										
	M	21.8	45(27.3)	36(21.8)	36(21.8)	19(11.5)	14(8.5)	4(2.4)	11(6.7)	165(67.3)
	F	25.5	25(31.3)	12(15.0)	18(22.5)	10(12.5)	6(7.5)	1(1.3)	8(10.0)	80(32.7)
	T	23.0	70(28.6)	48(19.6)	54(22.0)	29(11.8)	20(8.2)	5(2.0)	19(7.8)	245(100)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total.

7.20. Waiting period and Academic performance

Waiting period among the employed is also found to be inversely related to academic performance.[19] It has been found that the average waiting period is the shortest (15.6 months) in the case of persons with first division while it is the longest (31.3 months) for those with third division; It is found that whereas 33.8 per cent of the employed with first division have waited for less than six months, 31.3 per cent of those with second division and 20 per cent of those with third division have waited for their first job for less than six months.In contrast when the waiting period moves up, the percentage of the third divisioners becomes larger than that of the first and second divisioners (see Table 7.17).

A sex-wise break-up reveals that for all the divisioners the average waiting period is higher for females as compared to males.(See table 7.17). Of the 25 females employed, under the shortest waiting period group 'less than six months', first and second divisioners constitute the largest proportion (40%) their proportion being the same, while the third divisioners account for the lowest proportion (20%). On the other hand, of the eight females under the category of the longest waiting period group the percentage of the third divisioners is found to

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19. For similar findings, see N.V. Varghese, (1986), Education and Labour Market: A Survey of Indian Evidence, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, p. 66.

be the highest (50%) followed by the second divisioners (37.5%) and the first divisioners (12.5%) indicating lower degree of absorption for females with third division in the labour market.

7.21. **Waiting period and Academic performance by levels of education**

Among the graduates the average waiting period is found to be the longest for the thrid divisioners (27.4 months) while it is the shortest for the first divisioners (19 months)[20]. Among the graduates in the general education group, 89 per cent of the first divisioners could secure their first job within 36 months after graduation while the corresponding percentages for the second and third divisioners are 88 and 76 per cent respectively. These findings imply that graduates with first division are having greater opportunities for job without waiting for a long period as compared to the second and third divisioners.[21] Average waiting period for the professional and technical degree holders with the first division is shorter (15.7 months) than that for those with the second division (19.5 months) indicating a negative relationship between the waiting period and the academic performance.[22] It is observed that among the professional and technical certificate holders the average waiting period is the

20. For a similar trend, See N.V. Varghese, (1986), Education and Labour Market, Op. cit., p.66.
21. For a similar finding, See J.L. Azad,(1991), Op. cit., p. 100
22. Prasad,Eswara,K.V.,(1979),"Education and Unemployment of Profesional manpower in India", Economic and Political Weekly, 14(20):

Table 7.17 Distribution of Employed by sex according to levels of education, average waiting period, duration of unemployment and academic performance.

Class	Sex	Average waiting period	0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & above	TOTAL
S.S.L.C										
I	M	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
II	M	15.4	3(60.0)	-	-	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	5(83.3)
	F	24.0	-	-	1(100)		-	-	-	1(16.7)
	T	16.8	3(50.0)	-	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-		6(100)
III	M	39.1	3(16.7)	2(11.1)	3(16.7)	1(5.6)	1(5.6)	2(11.1)	4(22.2)	18(81.8)
	F	84.5			1(25.0)				3(75.0)	4(18.2)
	T	47.3	3(13.6)	2(9.1)	4(18.2)	3(13.6)	1(4.5)	2(9.1)	7(31.8)	22(100)
P.D.C										
II	M	48.7	-	-	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	3(75.0)
	F	36.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(25.0)
	T	45.5	-	-	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	4(100)
III	M	24.0	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	4(50.0)	-	-	-	1(12.5)	8(88.9)
	F	44.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(11.1)
	T	26.2	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	4(44.4)	-	1(11.1)	-	1(11.1)	9(100)
Degree										
I	M	16.2	1(20.0)	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	-	5(55.6)
	F	22.5	-	1(25.0)	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	-	4(44.4)
	T	19.0	1(11.1)	3(33.3)	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	-	-	9(100)
II	M	20.3	5(26.3)	3(15.8)	5(26.3)	3(15.8)	2(10.5)	-	1(5.3)	19(76.0)
	F	18.3	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	3(50.0)	1(16.7)	-	-	-	6(24.0)
	T	19.8	6(24.0)	4(16.0)	8(32.0)	4(16.0)	2(8.0)	-	1(4.0)	25(100)
III	M	25.5	3(15.0)	6(30.0)	2(10.0)	4(20.0)	3(15.0)	2(10.0)	-	20(80.0)
	F	35.4	-	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	1(20.0)	5(20.0)
	T	27.4	3(12.0)	8(32.0)	3(12.0)	5(20.0)	3(12.0)	2(8.0)	1(4.0)	25(100)

(contd...)

(Table 7.17 contd...)

P.G.										
	M	3.0	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	3(33.3)
I	F	8.7	4(66.7)	-	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-	-	-	6(66.7)
	T	10.4	5(55.6)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	2(22.2)	-	-	-	9(100)
	M	11.0	7(63.6)	2(18.2)	2(18.2)	-	-	-	-	11(64.7)
II	F	10.8	3(50.0)	2(33.3)	-	-	1(16.7)	-	-	6(35.3)
	T	8.5	10(58.8)	4(23.5)	2(11.8)	-	1(5.9)	-	-	17(100)
	M	48.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(50.0)
III	F	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)
	T	36.0	-	-	1(50)	-	1(50.0)	-	-	2(100)
Professional & Technical Diploma										
	M	9.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
I	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	9.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	M	26.3	-	-	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	3(100)
II	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	26.3	-	-	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	3(100)
Professional & Technical Degree										
	M	12.0	8(47.1)	3(17.6)	4(23.5)	-	2(11.8)	-	-	17(56.7)
I	F	20.5	5(38.5)	1(7.7)	5(38.5)	1(7.7)	-	-	1(7.7)	13(43.3)
	T	15.7	13(43.3)	4(13.3)	9(30.0)	1(3.3)	2(6.7)	-	1(3.3)	30(100)
	M	18.3	4(36.4)	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	3(27.3)	1(9.1)	-	-	11(78.6)
II	F	24.0	2(66.7)	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	3(21.4)
	T	19.5	6(42.9)	2(14.3)	1(7.1)	3(21.4)	1(7.1)	-	1(7.1)	14(100)
Professional & Technical Certificate										
	M	14.8	4(23.5)	8(47.1)	3(17.6)	1(5.9)	-	-	1(5.9)	17(81.0)
I	F	22.3	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	4(19.0)
	T	16.2	5(28.8)	9(42.9)	3(14.3)	2(9.5)	1(4.8)	-	1(4.8)	21(100)
	M	24.0	2(12.5)	5(31.3)	5(31.3)	2(12.5)	-	-	2(12.5)	16(53.3)
II	F	36.9	4(28.6)	1(7.1)	2(14.3)	2(14.3)	2(14.3)	1(7.1)	2(14.3)	14(46.7)
	T	30.8	6(20.0)	6(20.0)	7(23.3)	4(13.3)	2(6.7)	1(3.3)	4(13.3)	30(100)
	M	29.8	2(33.3)	-	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	-	-	1(16.7)	6(35.3)
III	F	12.5	5(45.5)	3(27.3)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	-	-	11(64.7)
	T	25.4	7(41.2)	3(17.6)	3(17.6)	2(11.8)	1(5.9)	-	1(5.9)	17(100)
Grand Total										
	M	13.9	14(31.8)	15(34.1)	9(20.5)	2(4.5)	3(6.8)	-	1(2.3)	44(62.0)
I	F	18.4	10(37.1)	3(11.1)	8(29.6)	4(14.8)	1(3.7)	-	1(3.7)	27(38.0)
	T	15.6	24(33.8)	18(25.4)	17(23.9)	6(8.5)	4(5.6)	-	2(2.8)	71(100)
	M	19.9	21(30.9)	13(19.1)	16(23.5)	9(13.2)	6(8.8)	-	3(4.4)	68(68.7)
II	F	26.6	10(32.3)	4(12.9)	6(19.4)	4(12.9)	3(9.7)	1(3.2)	3(9.7)	31(31.3)
	T	22.0	31(31.3)	17(17.2)	22(22.2)	13(13.1)	9(9.1)	1(1.0)	6(6.1)	99(100)
	M	30.8	10(18.9)	8(15.1)	11(20.8)	8(15.1)	5(9.4)	4(7.5)	7(13.2)	53(70.7)
III	F	32.7	5(22.7)	5(22.7)	4(18.2)	2(9.1)	2(9.1)	-	4(18.2)	22(29.3)
	T	31.3	15(20.0)	13(17.3)	15(20.0)	10(13.3)	7(9.3)	4(5.3)	11(14.7)	75(100)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

shortest for the first divisioners (16.2 months) while it is the longest for the second divisioners (30 months). A male-female break-up reveals that, the average waiting period is longer for females than males at almost all levels of academic performance in almost all the levels of education (see table 7.17).

On the whole, our survey findings throw light on the fact that the waiting period for the employed is found to be significantly lower for those with first division than for those with third division in almost all the levels of education indicating higher degree of absorption for the first divisioners in the labour market.

7.22. **Waiting period of graduates by faculty**

Table 7.19 shows the distribution of employed graduates by the faculty of education, the average waiting period and duration of unemployment by sex. In the general education category the average waiting period is found to be the shortest for Commerce graduates (18.8 months) and the longest for Arts graduates[23] (23.8 months). The average waiting period is 20.5 months for the Science graduates. Among the graduates in the professional and technical education category the average waiting period is

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23. For similar findings, see,Martin Carnoy, (1987), IIEP Research Report No. 64, Higher Education and Graduate employment in India. A summary of three case studies, International institute of educational Planning, Paris, p.31

the longest for graduates in Education[24] (29.1 months) followed by graduates in Engineering (16.7 months), graduates in Medicine (12.6 months) and graduates in Law (11.5 months). Table 7.18 shows that around 81 per cent of Commerce graduates secured their first regular job within 24 months and the corresponding percentages for the Science and Arts graduates are 71 and 70 per cent respectively. These findings imply that the Commerce graduates have got higer degree of absorption in the labour market as compared to Arts and Science graduates. In the professional and technical education category, 83 per cent of graduates in Law secured their first job within 24 months and the corresponding percentages for graduates in Medicine, Education and Engineering are 80, 78 and 75 per cent respectively indicating highest degree of absorption for graduates in Law in the labour market. It is significnat to note that no one from the faculties of Medicine and Law have waited for more than 36 months, while no one from the faculty of Engineering has waited for more than 48 months. On the contrary, among the graduates in Education 22.2 per cent are found to have waited for more than 60 months indicating lower degree of absorption for graduates in Education in the labour market.

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24. West Bengal Study shows that job-search period is the longest for graduates in education, Ibid, p. 31.

Table 7.18 Distribution of employed graduates according to average waiting period and duration of Unemployment by faculty of education and Sex.

Faculty	Sex	Average waiting period (Months)	Duration of Unemployment (in Months) 0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & above	TOTAL
Arts										
	M	16.3	13(48.1)	5(18.5)	1(3.7)	6(22.2)	1(3.7)	-	1(3.7)	27(67.5)
	F	23.9	4(30.8)	3(23.1)	2(15.4)	2(15.4)	-	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	13(32.5)
	T	18.8	17(42.5)	8(20.0)	3(7.5)	8(20.0)	1(2.5)	1(2.5)	2(5.0)	40(100)
Science										
	M	23.3	3(12.5)	5(20.8)	8(33.3)	2(8.3)	5(20.8)		1(4.2)	24(57.1)
	F	16.8	5(27.8)	3(16.7)	6(33.3)	2(11.1)	2(11.1)	-	-	18(42.9)
	T	20.5	8(19.0)	8(19.0)	14(33.3)	4(9.5)	7(16.7)	-	1(2.4)	42(100)
Commerce										
	M	27.1	3(18.8)	4(25.0)	4(25.0)	-	2(12.5)	2(12.5)	1(6.3)	16(76.2)
	F	13.0	1(20.0)	3(60.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	-	-	5(23.8)
	T	23.8	4(19.0)	7(33.3)	4(19.0)	1(4.8)	2(9.5)	2(9.5)	1(4.8)	21(100)
Medicine										
	M	9.0	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	-	-	4(80.0)
	F	27.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(20.0)
	T	12.8	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	-	5(100)
Law										
	M	11.5	3(50.0)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-	-	-	6(100)
	F	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
	T	11.5	3(50.0)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)			-	6(100)
Education										
	M	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-		-	1(11.1)
	F	32.8	3(37.5)	-	3(37.5)	-	-		2(25.0)	8(88.9)
	T	29.1	4(44.4)	-	3(33.3)	-		-	2(22.2)	9(100)
Engineering										
	M	17.6	6(35.3)	3(17.6)	3(17.6)	2(11.8)	3(17.6)	-	-	17(85.0)
	F	11.0	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	3(15.0)
	T	16.7	7(35.0)	4(20.0)	4(20.0)	2(10.0)	3(15.0)	-	-	20(100)
Grand Total										
	M	19.4	31(32.6)	19(20.0)	18(18.9)	11(11.6)	11(11.6)	2(2.1)	3(3.2)	95(66.4)
	F	20.8	14(29.2)	10(20.8)	12(25.0)	6(12.5)	2(4.2)	1(2.1)	3(6.3)	48(33.6)
	T	19.9	45(31.5)	29(20.3)	30(21.0)	17(11.9)	13(9.1)	3(2.1)	6(4.2)	143(100)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total.

The average waiting period is found to be longer for female graduates than their male counterparts in the faculties of Arts, Medicine and Education. In contrast, the average waiting period is surprisingly seen to be shorter for female graduates than for their male counter parts in the disciplines of Science, Commerce and Engineering (See Table 7.18).

The foregoing analysis throws light on the fact that among the employed graduates in the general education category the Commerce graduates have, got the highest degree of absorption in the labour market followed by Science graduates and Arts graduates. Among the employed in the professional and technical education group, the degree of absorption in the labour market is the highest for graduates in Law followed by Medicine, Engineering and Education. In other words the disciplines of Law and Medicine are relatively more responsive to the labour market than disciplines of Engineering and education in the professional and technical education group.

7.23. **Waiting period by faculty and Academic performance**

An analysis of the waiting period for the employed graduates by faculty and academic performance reveals that waiting period is inversely related to academic performance in all the faculties (See Table 7.19). It is noted that among the Science graduates who have waited for less than six months maximum clustering is seen for the first

Table 7.19 Distribution of employed graduates by average waiting period,duration of Unemployment and sex according to faculty.

	Sex	Average waiting period (Months)	0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & above	TOTAL
ARTS										
I	M	3.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	F	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	T	3.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
II	M	10.7	9(60.0)	2(13.3)	1(6.7)	3(20.0)	-	-		15(75.0)
	F	19.8	2(40.0)	1(20.0)		1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	5(25.0)
	T	13.0	11(55.0)	3(15.0)	1(5.0)	4(20.0)	-	1(5.0)	-	20(100)
III	M	25.2	3(27.3)	3(27.3)	-	3(27.3)	1(9.1)	-	1(9.1)	11(57.9)
	F	23.9	2(25.0)	2(25.0)	2(25.0)	1(12.5)			1(12.5)	8(41.1)
	T	25.7	5(26.3)	5(26.3)	2(10.5)	4(21.2)	1(5.3)	-	2(10.5)	19(100)
SCIENCE										
I	M	17.4	1(12.5)	3(37.5)	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	-	-	8(44.4)
	F	14.2	4(40.0)	1(10.0)	3(30.0)	2(20.0)	-	-	-	10(55.6)
	T	15.6	5(27.8)	4(22.2)	5(27.8)	3(16.7)	1(5.6)	-	-	18(100)
II	M	26.3	2(14.3)	2(14.3)	5(35.7)	1(7.1)	3(21.4)	-	1(7.1)	14(66.7)
	F	17.3	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	3(42.9)	-	2(28.6)	-	-	7(33.3)
	T	21.6	3(14.3)	3(14.3)	8(38.1)	1(4.8)	5(23.8)	-	1(4.8)	21(100)
III	M	26.5	-	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	-	2(66.7)
	F	21.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)
	T	24.3	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	3(100)
COMMERCE										
I	M	1.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	1.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
II	M	33.3	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	-	-	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	6(66.7)
	F	9.0	-	3(100)	-	-	-	-	-	3(33.3)
	T	24.2	1(11.1)	4(44.4)	2(22.2)	-	-	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	9(100)
III	M	25.9	1(11.1)	3(33.3)	2(22.2)	-	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	-	9(81.8)
	F	19.0	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)		-	-	2(18.2)
	T	25.6	2(18.2)	3(27.3)	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	-	11(100)

(Table 7.19 contd...)

MEDICINE										
	M	-	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)
I	F	27.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(33.3)
	T	9.0	2(66.7)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	3(100)
	M	18.0	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	2(100)
II	F	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	18.0	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-		-	2(100)
LAW										
	M	12.0	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	-		-	2(100)
I	F	-	-	-		-		-	-	-
	T	12.0	1(50.0)		1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	2(100)
	M	12.3	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-		-	4(100)
II	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	T	12.3	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	-	4(100)
EDUCATION										
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	F	31.7	2(33.3)	-	3(50.0)	-	-	-	1(16.7)	6(100)
	T	31.7	2(33.3)	-	3(50.0)	-	-	-	1(16.7)	6(100)
	M	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)
II	F	36.0	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	2(66.7)
	T	31.9	2(66.7)	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	3(100)
ENGINEERING										
	M	13.8	5(38.5)	3(23.1)	3(23.1)	-	2(15.4)	-	-	13(92.9)
I	F	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(7.1)
	T	14.6	5(35.7)	3(21.4)	4(28.6)	-	2(14.3)	-	-	14(100)
	M	30.0	1(25.0)	-	-	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	4(66.7)
II	F	4.5	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	2(33.3)
	T	21.5	2(33.3)	1(16.7)		2(33.3)	1(16.7)	-	-	6(100)
GRAND TOTAL										
	M	12.9	11(40.7)	6(22.2)	6(22.2)	1(3.7)	3(11.1)	-	-	27(60.0)
I	F	21.3	6(33.3)	1(5.6)	7(38.9)	3(16.7)	-	-	1(5.6)	18(40.0)
	T	16.2	17(37.8)	7(15.6)	13(28.9)	4(8.9)	3(6.7)	-	1(2.2)	45(100)
	M	20.2	16(34.8)	7(15.2)	9(19.6)	7(15.2)	4(8.7)	1(2.2)	2(4.3)	46(70.8)
II	F	18.7	5(26.3)	6(31.6)	3(15.8)	1(5.3)	2(10.5)	1(5.3)	1(5.3)	19(29.2)
	T	19.8	21(32.3)	13(20.0)	12(18.5)	8(12.3)	6(9.2)	2(3.1)	3(4.6)	65(100)
	M	25.6	4(18.8)	6(27.3)	3(13.6)	3(13.6)	4(18.8)	1(4.5)	1(4.5)	22(66.7)
III	F	23.7	3(27.3)	3(27.3)	2(18.2)	2(18.2)	-	-	1(9.1)	11(33.3)
	T	25.0	7(21.2)	9(27.3)	5(15.2)	5(15.2)	4(12.1)	1(3.0)	2(6.1)	33(100)

divisioners (27.8%) followed by second divisioners (14.3%). indicating better prospects of employment for the Science graduates with the first division in the labour market. Among the Commerce graduates with first division no one has waited for more than six months for their first job indicating greater employment opportunities for the first divisioners in the faculty of Commerce . Among the graduates with the first and second division in the faculties of Medicine and Law, no one has waited for their first job for more than 36 months .On the whole the analysis of the waiting period for the employed by faculty and academic performance throws light on the fact that the labour market is more responsive to the first divisioners in all the faculties of education as compared to the second and third divisioners.

The analysis of the job-search period of the unemployed and the waiting period of the employed by different educational and socio-economic categories reveals that average waiting period is shorter for the employed than that for the unemployed. This may be an indication of higher degree of imbalance in the labour market prevailing at present in Kerala.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL VARIATION IN INCIDENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT - A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THRISSUR AND ERNAKULAM DISTRICTS

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL VARIATION IN INCIDENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT - A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THRISSUR AND ERNAKULAM DISTRICTS

An attempt is made in this chapter to compare the nature, pattern and magnitude of educated unemployment in the two districts, Thrissur and Ernakulam. It is also proposed to examine the job-search period and waiting period of both the unemployed and employed within the socio-economic frame.

8.1. **Unemployment by family income and occupation**

The wage labour households belong mostly to the low income groups while the salaried white-collar households belong mostly to the high income groups in Thrissur and Ernakulam Districts. However, Ernakulam District exhibits a significantly higher proportion of the umemployed in wage labour households in the lowest income bracket than Thrissur District; their corresponding proportions being 54.3 percent and 38.0 percent respectively. It is observed that the levels of income of households vary widely in both the districts. The proportion of the unemployed is the highest in the income group Rs 1501-2500 in Thrissur District (31.1%) while their proportion is the highest in the income group Rs 501-1500 in Ernakulam District (32.7%). In both the districts the proportion of the unemployed is the lowest in agricultural

households and the highest in salaried white-collar households. A sex-wise break-up reveals that females dominate males in all the income groups in Thrissur District, while males dominate females in Ernakulam District in the highest income bracket 'above Rs 5000' (See Table 8.1).

8.2. **Unemployment by caste and income**

Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes belong mostly to low income group and Forward Castes belong mostly to high income groups in both districts. However, the proportion of the unemployed among 'Other Backward Castes' in the lowest income group is found to be lower in Ernakulam District (17.2%) than in Thrissur District (24.5%). It is significant to note that the proportion of unemployed scheduled castes is zero in the highest income group in both districts (Table 8.2).

8.3. **Unemployment by occupation and caste**

Forward Castes belong mostly to the salaried white-collar households while backward castes belong mostly to the wage labour households in both the districts (See Table 8.3). However, the highest proportion of the unemployed among Other Backward Castes in Thrissur District belong to wage labour households (60.4%) while the largest proportion of the unemployed in the same caste belong to salaried white collar households in Ernakulam

8.1 Distribution of Unemployed by sex according to Level of Family Income [Monthly] and Occupation of Main Earner in Family

Sex	THRISSUR DISTRICT					ERNAKULAM DISTRICT				
	Self employed in agri-culture	self employed elsewhere	wage labour	salaried white collar	salaried non-white collar	Self employed in agri-culture	Self employed elsewhere	Wage labour	Salaried white collar	Salaried non-white collar
M	-	-	8(88.9)	-	1(11.1)	1(8.3)	5(41.7)	5(41.7)	1(8.3)	-
	-	-	47.1*	-	20*	20*	20.8*	45.5*	4.2*	-
F	-	2(13.3)	11(73.3)	-	2(13.3)	-	3(17.6)	14(82.4)	-	-
	-	13.3*	33.3*	-	13.3*	-	13.6)	58.3*	-	-
T	-	2(8.3)	19(79.2)	-	3(12.5)	1(3.4)	8(27.6)	19(65.5)	1(3.4)	-
	-	5.9*	38.0*	-	15*	20*	17.4*	54.3*	1.7*	-
M	1(7.7)	5(38.5)	5(38.5)	2(15.4)	-	-	8(30.8)	6(23.1)	5(19.2)	7(26.9)
	100*	26.3*	29.4*	9.1*	-	-	33.3*	54.5*	20.8*	87.5*
F	-	4(13.3)	12(40)	5(16.7)	9(30.0)	-	8(28.6)	9(32.1)	4(14.3)	7(25)
	-	26.7*	36.4*	12.8*	60*	-	36.4*	37.5*	11.8*	53.8*
T	1(2.3)	9(20.9)	17(39.5)	7(16.3)	9(20.9)	-	16(29.6)	15(27.8)	9(16.7)	14(25.9)
	50.0*	26.5*	34.0*	11.5*	45*	-	34.8*	42.9*	15.5*	66.7*
M	-	8(34.8)	2(8.7)	11(47.8)	2(8.7)	-	4(55.6)	-	5(55.6)	-
	-	42.1*	11.8*	50.0*	40*	-	16.7*	-	20.8*	-
F	1(3.4)	6(20.7)	9(31.0)	9(31.0)	4(13.8)	-	5(29.4)	1(5.9)	7(41.2)	4(23.5)
	100*	40.0*	27.3*	23.1*	26.7*	-	22.7*	4.2*	20.6*	30.8*
T	1(1.9)	14(26.9)	11(21.2)	20(38.5)	6(11.5)	-	9(38.5)	1(3.8)	12(46.2)	4(15.4)
	50.0*	41.2*	22.0*	32.8*	30*	-	19.6*	2.9*	20.7*	19.0*
M	-	2(18.2)	2(18.2)	5(45.5)	2(18.2)	3(21.4)	5(35.7)	-	6(42.9)	-
	-	10.5*	11.8*	22.7*	40*	'60*	20.8*	-	25*	-
F	-	2(11.8)	1(5.9)	14(82.4)	-	-	5(21.7)	-	16(69.6)	2(8.7)
	-	13.3*	3.0*	35.9*	-	-	22.7*	-	47.1*	15.4*
T	-	4(14.3)	3(10.7)	19(67.9)	2(7.1)	3(8.1)	10(27.0)	-	22(59.5)	2(5.4)
		11.6*	6.0*	31.1*	100*	60*	21.7*	-	37.9*	9.5*
M	-	4(50)	-	4(50.0)	-	1(9.1)	2(9.1)	-	7(63.6)	1(9.1)
	-	21.1*	-	18.2*	-	20*	8.3*	-	29.2*	12.5*
F	-	1(8.3)	-	11(91.7)	-	-	1(12.5)	-	7(87.5)	-
	-	6.7*	-	28.2*	-	-	4.5*	-	20.6*	-
T	-	5(25.0)	-	15(75.0)	-	1(5.3)	3(15.8)	-	14(73.7)	1(5.3)
	-	14.7*	-	24.6*	-	20*	6.5*	-	24.1*	4.8*
M	1(1.6)	19(29.7)	17(26.6)	22(34.4)	5(7.8)	5(6.9)	24(33.3)	11(15.3)	24(33.3)	8(11.1)
	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*
F	1(1.0)	15(14.6)	33(32.0)	39(37.9)	15(14.6))	-	22(23.7)	24(25.8)	34(36.6)	13(14.0)
	100	100*	100*	100*	100*	-	100*	100*	100*	100*
T	2(1.2)	34(20.4)	50(29.9)	61(36.5)	20(120)	5(3.0)	46(27.9)	35(21.2)	58(35.2)	21(12.7)
	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100*

* denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

Table 6.2. Distribution of unemployed by sex according to level of family income (monthly) and caste

Family income (Rs.)	Sex	THRISSUR DISTRICT					ERNAKULAM DISTRICT				
		Hindu Nair & Brahmin	Christian	Muslim	OBC	S.C	Hindu Nair & Brahmin	Christian	Muslim	OBC	S.C
<500	M	1(10)	-	1(10)	5(50)	3(30)	3(25)	7(58.3)	-	2(16.7)	-
		20*		50*	25*	60*	27.3*	17.9*		16.7*	
	F	1(6.7)	3(20)	-	8(53.3)	3(20)	2(11.8)	8(47.1)	3(17.6)	3(17.6)	1(5.9)
		14.3*	6.3*		24.2*	23.1*	11.1*	19.0*	21.4*	17.6*	50*
	T	2(8)	3(12)	1(4)	13(52)	6(24)	5(17.2)	15(51.7)	3(10.3)	5(17.2)	1(3.4)
		16.7*	3.8*	25*	24.5*	33.3*	17.2*	18.5*	13.0*	17.2*	33.3*
501-1500	M	-	7(53.8)	-	5(38.5)	1(7.7)	2(7.7)	11(42.3)	3(11.5)	9(34.6)	1(3.8)
			21.9*		25*	20*	18.2*	28.2*	33.3*	75*	100*
	F	2(6.7)	14(46.7)	-	10(33.3)	4(13.3)	2(7.1)	17(60.7)	3(10.7)	5(17.9)	1(3.6)
		28.6*	29.2*		30.3*	30.8*	11.1*	40.5*	21.4*	29.4*	50*
	T	2(4.7)	21(48.8)	-	15(34.9)	5(11.6)	4(7.4)	28(51.9)	6(11.1)	14(25.9)	2(3.7)
		16.7*	26.3*		28.3*	27.8*	13.8*	34.6*	26.1*	48.3*	66.7*
1501-2500	M	1(4.5)	18(81.8)	-	2(9.1)	1(4.5)	4(44.4)	3(33.3)	2(22.2)	-	-
		20*	56.3*		10*	20*	36.4*	7.7*	22.2*		
	F	1(3.4)	14(48.3)	-	9(31.0)	5(17.2)	7(41.2)	2(11.8)	4(23.5)	4(23.5)	-
		14.3*	29.2*		27.3*	38.5*	38.9*	4.8*	28.6*	23.5*	
	T	2(3.9)	32(62.7)	-	11(21.6)	6(11.8)	11(42.3)	5(19.2)	6(23.1)	4(15.4)	-
		16.7*	40*		20.8*	33.3*	37.9*	6.2*	26.1*	13.8*	
2501-5000	M	2(18.2)	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	6(54.5)	-	1(7.1)	11(78.6)	1(7.1)	1(7.1)	-
		40*	6.3*	50*	30*		9.1*	28.2*	11.1*	8.3*	
	F	3(17.6)	6(35.3)	2(11.8)	5(29.4)	1(5.9)	5(21.7)	13(56.5)	2(8.7)	3(13.0)	-
		42.9*	12.5*	100*	15.2*	7.7*	27.8*	31.0*	14.3*	17.6*	
	T	5(17.9)	8(28.6)	3(10.7)	11(39.3)	1(3.6)	6(16.2)	24(64.9)	3(8.1)	4(10.8)	-
		41.7*	10*	75*	20.8*	5.6*	20.7*	29.6*	13.0*	13.8*	
above 5000	M	1(12.5)	5(62.5)	-	2(25)	-	1(9.1)	7(63.6)	3(27.3)	-	-
		20*	15.6*		10*		9.1*	17.9*	33.3*		
	F	-	11(91.7)	-	1(8.3)	-	2(25)	2(25)	2(25)	2(25)	-
			22.9*		3.0*		11.1*	4.8*	14.3*	11.8*	
	T	1(5)	16(80)	-	3(15)	-	3(15.8)	9(47.4)	5(26.3)	2(10.5)	
		8.3*	20*		5.7*		10.3*	11.1*	21.7*	6.9*	
TOTAL	M	5(7.8)	32(50)	2(3.1)	20(31.3)	5(7.8)	11(15.3)	39(54.2)	9(12.5)	12(16.7)	1(1.4)
		100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*
	F	7(6.8)	48(46.6)	2(1.9)	33(32.0)	13(12.6)	18(19.4)	42(45.2)	14(15.1)	17(18.3)	2(2.2)
		100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*
	T	12(7.2)	80(47.9)	4(2.4)	53(31.7)	18(10.8)	22(17.6)	81(49.1)	23(13.9)	29(17.6)	3(1.8)
		100*	100*	100*	100*	100*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*

Note : * Denotes percentage from column total and figgures in bracket indicate percentages from row total.

Table 8.3 Distribution of Unemployed by Caste and Occupation of Main Earner in Family

Occupation	Sex	THRISSUR DISTRICT					ERNAKULAM DISTRICT				
		Hindu Nair & Brahmin	Christian	Muslim	OBC	SC	Hindu Nair & Brahmin	Christian	Muslim	OBC	SC
SELF EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	M	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(20)	4(80)	-	-	-
		-	3.1*	-	-	-	9.1*	10.3*	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	7.7*	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	1(20)	4(80)	-	-	-
			1.3*	-	-	5.6*	3.4*	4.9*	-	-	-
SELF EMPLOYED ELSEWHERE	M	-	13(68.4)	1(5.3)	5(26.3)	-	-	15(62.5)	5(20.8)	4(16.7)	-
		-	40.6*	50*	25*	-	-	38.5*	55.6*	33.3*	-
	F	1(6.7)	9(60)	1(6.7)	4(26.7)	-	2(9.1)	13(59.1)	4(18.2)	3(13.6)	-
		14.3*	18.8*	50*	12.1*	-	11.1*	31.0*	28.6*	17.6*	-
	T	1(2.9)	22(64.7)	2(5.9)	9(26.5)	-	2(4.3)	28(60.9)	9(19.6)	7(15.2)	-
		8 .3*	27.5*	50*	17.0*	-	6.9*	34.6*	39.1*	24.1*	-
WAGE LABOUR	M	1(5.9)	2(11.8)	1(5.9)	10(58.8)	3(17.6)	2(18.2)	4(36.4)	-	4(36.4)	1(9.1)
		20*	6.3*	50*	50*	60*	18.2*	10.3*	-	33.3*	100*
	F	2(6.1)	8(24.2)	-	22(66.7)	1(3.0)	2(8.3)	15(62.5)	3(12.5)	3(12.5)	1(4.2)
		28.6*	16.7*	-	66.7*	7.7*	11.1*	35.7*	21.4*	17.6*	50*
	T	3(6.0)	10(20)	1(2.0)	32(64.0)	4(8)	4(11.4)	19(54.3)	3(8.6)	7(20.6)	2(5.7)
		25*	12.5*	25*	60.4*	22.2*	13.8*	23.5*	13.0*	24.1*	66.7*
SALARIED WHITE COLLAR	M	4(18.2)	14(63.6)	-	3(13.6)	1(4.5)	8(33.3)	11(45.8)	3(12.5)	2(8.3)	-
		80*	43.8*	-	15*	20*	72.7*	28.2*	33.3*	16.7*	-
	F	4(10.3)	22(56.4)	1(2.6)	7(17.9)	5(12.8)	12(35.3)	9(26.5)	5(14.7)	8(23.5)	-
		57.1*	45.8*	50*	21.2*	38.5*	66.7*	21.4*	35.7*	47.1*	-
	T	8(13.1)	36(59.0)	1(1.6)	10(16.4)	6(9.8)	20(34.5)	20(34.5)	8(13.8)	10(17.2)	-
		66.7*	45*	25*	18.9*	33.3*	69.0*	24.7*	34.8*	34.5*	-
SALARIED NON WHITE COLLAR	M	-	2(40)	-	2(40)	1(20)	-	5(62.5)	1(12.5)	2(25)	-
		-	6.3*	-	10*	20*	-	12.8*	11.1*	16.7*	-
	F	-	9(60)	-	-	6(40)	2(15.4)	5(38.5)	2(15.4)	3(23.1)	1(7.7)
		-	18.8*	-	-	46.2*	11.1*	11.9*	14.3*	17.6*	50*
	T	-	11(55.0)	-	2(10.0)	7(35.0)	2(9.5)	10(47.6)	3(14.3)	5(23.8)	1(4.8)
		-	13.8*	-	3.8*	38.9*	6.9*	12.3*	13.0*	17.2*	33.3*
TOTAL	M	5(7.8)	32(50)	2(3.1)	20(31.3)	5(7.8)	11(15.3)	39(54.2)	9(12.5)	12(16.7)	1(1.4)
		100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*
	F	7(6.8)	48(46.6)	2(1.9)	33(32.0)	13(12.6)	18(19.4)	42(45.2)	14(15.1)	17(18.3)	2(2.2)
		100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*
	T	12(7.2)	80(47.9)	4(2.4)	53(31.7)	18(10.8)	29(17.6)	81(49.1)	23(13.9)	29(17.6)	3(1.8)
		100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentages from row total.

District (34.5%). Among the scheduled castes the largest percentage belong to salaried non-white collar households in Thrissur District (38.9%) while in Ernakulam District,the largest percentage belong to wage labour households (66.7%). Females constitute higher proportion than males in the salaried white- collar households among christians in Thrissur District as against males in Ernakulam District. This is partly due to the relatively larger mobility among females in Ernakulam District as compared to Thrissur District.

8.4. **Unemployment by educational status of father**

Maximum proportion of unemployment is observed among the wards of the fathers having educational qualification at the primary level in both districts. A male-female break-up further reveals that the magnitude of unemployment is more severe among the females compared to males in both the districts when the unemployment problem is discussed in the background of the educational status of fathers (Table 8.4).

8.5. **Unemployment by age and Sex**

It is observed that most of the unemployed fall within the age group of 20-24 years in both the districts. (Table 8.5) A male-female break-up reveals that incidence of unemployment is higher among females than males in almost all the age groups in both the districts.

Table 8.4. Distribution of unemployed by sex according to educational level of father

Number of Unemployed

Educational Level of Father	TRICHUR DIST.			ERNAKULAM DIST.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	1(14.3) 1.6*	6(85.7) 5.8*	7(100) 4.2*	- -	- -	- -
Primary	34(43.8) 54.7*	45(56.2) 43.7*	79(100) 47.3*	31(38.4) 45.8*	54(61.6) 57.0*	85(100) 51.5*
Secondary but below S.S.L.C	10(38.5) 15.6*	16(61.5) 15.5*	26(100) 15.6*	7(46.7) 9.7*	7(53.3) 8.6*	14(100) 9.1*
S.S.L.C	13(35.3) 18.8*	22(64.7) 21.4*	35(100) 20.4*	24(47.7) 29.2*	22(52.3) 24.7*	46(100) 26.7*
P.D.C/ P.U.C	1(20.0) 1.6*	4(80.0) 3.9*	5(100) 3.0*	3(60.0) 4.2*	2(40.0) 2.2*	5(100) 3.0*
D.C/P.G	5(33.3) 7.8*	10(66.7) 9.7*	15(100) 9.0*	8(53.3) 11.1*	7(46.7) 7.5*	15(100) 9.1*
TOTAL	64(38.3) 100*	103(61.7) 100*	167(100) 100*	72(43.6) 100*	93(56.4) 100*	165(100) 100*

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

However, Thrissur District is found to have larger proportion of females than Ernakulam District. The higher proportion of unemployed females in Thrissur District as compared to Ernakulam District is partly due to the peculiar social and cultural background of females in Thrissur District.

8.6. **Unemployment by education and sex**

Unemployment is seen to be lower for the professionally and technically qualified persons than for those without any additional qualification in both the districts. Among the unemployed in the general education group in Thrissur District, matriculates constitute the highest proportion (38.2%) followed by graduates (37.3%). On the contrary in Ernakulam District, graduates account for the largest proportion (44.4%) followed by matriculates (29.3%)[Table8.5].

8.7. **Unemployment by education and family income**

The proportion of unemployed matriculates and undergraduates in the general education group is seen to be the largest in the lower income group Rs 501-1500 in both the districts (See Table 8.6). However, the proportion of matriculates in the same income group is found to be higher in Ernakulam District, while the proportion of PDC holders is seen to be higher in Thrissur District. A sex-wise break-up reveals that among the unemployed graduates

Table 8.5 Distribution of Unemployed by Age and Sex according to educational Qualification

Qualification	Sex	TRICHUR DISTRICT Age 15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & above	Total	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT Age 15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 & above	Total
General education without any special qualification											
SSLC	M	3(37.5) 50.0%	3(37.5) 20.0%	1(36.4) 10.0%	1(9.1) 33.3%	11(26.2) 34.4%	1(10) 25.0%	7(70) 24.1%	1(10) 14.3%	1(10) 25.0%	10(34.5) 22.7%
	F	4(13.8) 100.0%	14(50) 34.8%	4(13.8) 23.5%	7(21.9) 63.6%	31(73.8) 41.0%	3(15.8) 42.9%	13(63.2) 33.3%	3(15.8) 42.9%	1(5.3) 20.0%	19(65.5) 34.5%
	T	7(16.7) 70.0%	19(45.2) 31.1%	8(19.0) 32.0%	8(19.0) 57.1%	42(100.0) 38.2%	4(13.8) 36.4%	19(65.5 29.2%	4(13.8) 28.6%	2(6.9) 22.2%	29(100.0) 29.3%
PDC	M	3(42.9) 30.0%	2(28.6) 13.3%	1(14.3) 12.5%	1(14.3) 33.3%	7(43.8) 21.9%	3(20) 75.0%	8(53.3) 27.6%	3(20) 42.9%	1(6.7) 25.0%	15(62.5) 34.1%
	F	-	6(66.7) 13.0%	3(33.3) 17.6%	-	9(56.3) 11.5%	3(33.3) 42.9%	6(66.7) 16.7%	-	-	9(37.5) 16.4%
	T	3(18.8) 30.0%	8(50) 13.1%	4(25) 16.0%	1(6.3) 7.1%	16(100.0) 14.5%	6(25) 54.5%	14(58.3) 21.9%	3(12.5) 21.4%	1(4.2) 11.1%	24(100.0) 24.2%
Graduate	M	-	7(63.6) 46.7%	3(27.3) 37.5%	1(15.1) 33.3%	11(26.8) 34.4%	-	13(72.3) 44.8%	3(16.7) 42.9%	2(11.1) 50.0%	18(43.9) 40.9%
	F	-	17(56.7) 37.8%	9(30) 52.9%	4(13.3) 36.4%	30(73.2) 36.5%	1(4.3) 14.3%	15(65.2) 41.7%	3(13.0) 42.9%	4(17.4) 80.0%	23(56.1) 41.8%
	T	-	24(58.5) 38.3%	12(29.3) 48.0%	5(12.2) 35.7%	41(100.0) 37.3%	1(2.4) 9.1%	28(68.3) 43.1%	6(14.6) 42.9%	6(14.6) 66.7%	41(100.0) 44.4%
Post Graduate	M	-	3(100) 20.0%	-	-	3(37.3) 9.4%	-	1(100) 3.4%	-	-	1(20.0) 2.3%
	F	-	7(87.5) 15.2%	1(12.5) 9.9%	-	8(72.7) 10.3%	-	3(75) 8.3%	1(25) 14.3%	-	4(80.0) 7.3%
	T	-	10(90.9) 16.4%	1(9.1) 4.0%	-	11(100.0) 10.0%		4(80) 6.2%	1(20) 7.1%	-	5(100.0) 9.1%
Sub-total	M	6(18.8) 100.0%	15(46.9) 100.0%	8(25) 100.0%	3(9.4) 100.0%	32(29.1) 50.0%	4(9.1) 100.0%	29(65.9) 100.0%	7(15.9) 100.0%	4(9.1) 100.0%	44(44.4) 61.1%
	F	4(9.1) 100.0%	46(59.0) 100.0%	17(21.8) 100.0%	11(14.1) 100.0%	78(70.9) 75.7%	7(12.7) 100.0%	36(65.5) 100.0%	7(12.7) 100.0%	5(9.1) 100.0%	55(55.6) 58.1%
	T	10(9.1) 100.0%	61(55.5) 100.0%	25(22.7) 100.0%	14(12.7) 100.0%	110(100.0) 63.9%	11(11.1) 100.0%	65(65.7) 100.0%	14(14.1) 100.0%	9(9.1) 100.0%	99(160.0) 66.0%
Professional & Technical Diploma											
DC	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(100)	-	-	3(75.0)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(25.0)
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(100)	-	-	4(100.0)
Professional & Technical Degree											
B.Tech.	M	-	2(50)	2(50)	-	4(100.0)	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	3(60.0)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)	-	-	2(40.0)
	T	-	2(50)	2(50)	-	4(100)	-	4(80)	1(20)	-	5(100.0)
DC + B.Ed.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)
	T	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100.0)
PG + B.Ed.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(50.0)
	F	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	-	1(50.0)
	T	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	-	-	2(100)	-	2(100.0)
Sub-total	M	-	2(50)	2(50)	-	4(66.7)	-	2(50)	2(50)	-	4(80.0)
	F	-	2(100)	-	-	2(33.3)	-	2(50)	1(25)	1(25)	4(20.0)
	T	-	4(66.7)	2(33.3)	-	6(100.0)	-	4(50)	3(37.5)	1(13.5)	8(100.0)
Professional & Technical Certificate											
SSLC + Type	M	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	2(25.0)	-	-	1(100)	-	1(6.7)
	F	-	2(33.3)	3(50.0)	1(16.7)	6(75.0)	-	6(42.9)	2(14.3)	6(42.9)	14(23.3)
	T	1(12.5)	2(25)	3(37.5)	2(25)	8(100.0)	-	6(40)	3(20)	6(60)	15(100.0)
PDC + Type	M	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	3(100)
								2(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	3(100.0)
DC + Type	M	-	1(100)	-	-	1(25.0)	-	-	-	3(100)	3(60.0)
	F	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	3(75.0)	-	3(100)	-	-	3(60.0)
	T	-	1(25)	2(50)	1(25)	4(100.0)	-	3(60)	-	2(40)	5(100.0)
PG + Type	M			1(100)	-	1(100)	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100.0)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	1(100)	-	1(100.0)	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100.0)
SSLC + Nursery Training	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1(50)	1(50)	-	2(100.0)	-	4(100)	-	-	4(100.0)
	T	-	1(50)	1(50)	-	2(100.0)	-	4(100)	-	-	4(100.0)
SSLC + ITI	M		6(85.7)	-	1(14.3)	7(77.8)	1(10)	3(30)	4(60)	-	10(90.9)
	F	-	3(100)	-	-	3(22.2)	-	1(100)	-	-	1(9.1)
	T	-	8(88.9)	-	1(11.1)	9(100.0)	1(9.1)	4(36.4)	6(54.5)	-	11(100.0)
PDC + ITI	M	1(25.0)	3(60.0)	-	1(30.0)	5(71.4)	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100.0)
	F	-	2(100.0)	-	-	2(28.6)	-	-	-	-	-
	T	1(14.3)	5(71.4)	-	1(14.3)	7(100.0)	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100.0)
DC + ITI	M	-	-	1(50)	1(50)	2(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	1(50)	1(50)	2(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	M	2(10.5)	11(57.9)	2(10.5)	4(21.1)	19(55.9)	2(13.3)	4(26.6)	7(46.7)	2(13.3)	15(37.5)
	F	-	7(46.7)	6(40)	2(13.3)	15(44.1)	-	16(64)	3(12)	6(24)	25(62.5)
	T	2(5.9)	18(52.9)	8(23.5)	6(17.6)	34(100.0)	2(5)	20(50)	10(25)	8(20)	40(100.0)
Other Professional & Technical Certificate											
SSLC+Other	M	-	3(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	3(75.0)	-	-	3(75)	1(25)	4(66.7)
	F	-	1(100)	-	-	1(25.0)	-	1(50)	-	1(50)	2(33.3)
	T	-	3(75)	1(25)	-	4(100.0)	-	1(16.7)	3(50)	2(33.3)	6(100.0)
PDC + Other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(33.3)
	F	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	2(100.0)	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	2(66.7)
	T	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	2(100.0)	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	3(100.0)
DC + Other	M	-	1(100)	-	-	1(20.0)	-	-	1(100)	-	1(25.0)
	F	-	1(25)	3(75)	-	4(80.0)	-	1(33.3)	2(66.7)	-	3(75.0)
	T	-	2(40)	3(60)		5(100.0)	-	1(25)	3(75)	-	4(100.0)
PG + Other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100.0)
								1(100.0)	-	-	1(100.0)
Sub-total	M	-	3(75)	1(25)		4(36.4)	-	-	5(83.3)	1(16.7)	6(42.9)
	F	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	3(42.9)	1(14.3)	7(63.6)	1(12.5)	3(37.5)	2(25)	2(25)	8(57.1)
	T	1(9.1)	5(45.5)	4(36.4)	1(9.1)	11(100.0)	1(7.1)	3(21.4)	7(50)	3(21.4)	14(100.0)
Grand total	M	8(12.5)	35(54.7)	14(21.9)	7(10.9)	64(38.7)	6(8.3)	38(52.8)	21(29.2)	7(9.7)	72(43.6)
	F	4(4.9)	56(56.3)	26(25.2)	14(13.6)	103(61.7)	8(8.6)	58(62.4)	13(14)	14(15.1)	93(56.4)
	T	12(7.6)	93(55.7)	40(24)	21(12.6)	167(100.0)	14(8.5)	96(58.2)	34(20.6)	21(12.7)	165(100.0)

Note: * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage

Table 8.6 Distribution of Unemployed by Sex according to educational qualification and family income (monthly)

Qualification	Sex	TRISSUR DISTRICT Family Income (in Rs.) < 500	501 - 1500	1501 - 2500	2501 - 5000	5001 & above	Total	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT Family Income (in Rs.) < 500	501 - 1500	1501 - 2500	2501 - 5000	5001 & above	Total
General Education without special qualification													
SSLC	M	1[9.1] 33.3*	4[36.4] 50.0*	3[27.3] 23.1*	2[18.2] 50.0*	1[9.1] 25.0*	11[26.2] 34.4*	1[10.0] 12.5*	6[60.0] 46.2*	2[20.0] 28.6*	-	1[10.0] 16.7*	10[34.5] 32.7*
	F	10[32.3] 76.9*	10[32.3] 43.5*	10[32.3] 50.0*	1[3.2] 7.7*	-	31[73.8] 39.7*	7[36.8] 77.8*	8[42.1] 50.0*	2[10.5] 20.0*	1[5.3] 8.3*	1[5.3] 12.5*	19[65.5] 34.5*
	T	11[26.2] 68.8*	14[33.3] 45.2*	13[30.9] 39.4*	3[7.1] 27.6*	1[2.4] 7.7*	42[100.0] 38.2*	8[27.6] 47.1*	14[48.3] 48.3*	4[13.8] 23.5*	1[3.4] 4.5*	2[6.9] 14.3*	29[100.0] 29.3*
HSC	M	1[14.3] 33.3*	2[28.6] 25.0*	2[28.6] 15.4*	1[14.3] 25.0*	1[14.3] 25.0*	7[6.3] 21.9*	4[26.7] 50.0*	4[26.7] 30.8*	1[6.7] 14.3*	3[20.0] 30.0*	3[20.0] 50.0*	15[62.5] 34.1*
	F	-	6[66.7] 26.1*	2[22.2] 10.0*	1[11.1] 7.7*	-	9[56.3] 11.5*	1[11.1] 11.1*	3[33.3] 18.8*	2[22.2] 20.0*	1[11.1] 8.3*	2[22.2] 25.0*	9[39.5] 16.4*
	T	1[6.3] 6.3*	8[50.0] 25.8*	4[25.0] 12.1*	2[12.5] 11.8*	1[6.3] 7.7*	16[100.0] 14.5*	5[20.8] 29.4*	7[29.2] 24.1*	3[12.5] 17.6*	4[16.7] 18.2*	5[20.8] 35.7*	24[100.0] 24.2*
Graduate	M	1[9.1] 33.3*	2[18.2] 25.0*	6[54.5] 46.2*	-	2[18.2] 50.0*	11[26.8] 34.4*	3[16.7] 37.5*	3[16.7] 23.1*	4[22.2] 57.1*	6[33.3] 60.0*	2[11.1] 33.3*	18[43.9] 40.9*
	F	3[10.0] 23.1*	7[23.3] 30.4*	7[23.3] 35.0*	9[30.0] 69.2*	4[13.3] 44.4*	30[73.2] 38.5*	1[4.3] 11.1*	5[21.7] 31.3*	6[26.1] 60.0*	7[30.4] 58.3*	4[17.4] 50.0*	23[56.1] 41.8*
	T	4[9.8] 25.0*	9[22.0] 28.0*	13[31.7] 39.4*	9[22.0] 52.9*	6[14.6] 46.2*	41[100.0] 37.3*	4[9.8] 23.5*	8[19.5] 27.6*	10[24.4] 58.8*	13[31.7] 59.1*	6[14.6] 42.9*	41[100] 41.4*
Post Graduate	M	-	-	2[66.7] 15.4*	1[33.3] 25.0*	-	3[27.3] 9.4*	-	-	-	1[100.0] 10.0*	-	1[20.0] 2.3*
	F		-	1[12.5] 5.0*	2[25.0] 15.4*	5[62.5] 55.6*	8[72.7] 10.3*	-		-	3[75.0] 25.0*	1[25.0] 12.5*	4[80.0] 7.3*
	T			3[27.3] 9.1*	3[27.3] 17.6*	5[45.5] 38.5*	11[100.0] 10.0*	-			4[80.0] 18.2*	1[20.0] 7.1*	5[100] 5.1*
Sub-Total	M	3[9.4] 100.0*	8[25.0] 100.0*	13[40.6] 100.0*	4[12.5] 100.0*	4[12.5] 100.0*	32[29.1] 100.0*	8[18.2] 100.0*	13[29.5] 100.0*	7[15.9] 100.0*	10[22.7] 100.0*	6[13.6] 100.0*	44[44.4] 100.0*
	F	13[16.7] 100.0*	23[29.5] 100.0*	20[25.6] 100.0*	13[16.7] 100.0*	9[11.5] 100.0*	78[70.9] 100.0*	9[16.4] 100.0*	16[29.1] 100.0*	10[18.2] 100.0*	12[21.8] 100.0*	8[14.5] 100.0*	55[55.6] 100.0*
	T	16[14.5] 100.0*	31[28.2] 100.0*	33[30.0] 100.0*	17[15.5] 100.0*	13[11.8] 100.0*	110[100.0] 100.0*	17[17.2] 100.0*	29[29.3] 100.0*	17[17.2] 100.0*	22[22.2] 100.0*	14[14.1] 100.0*	99[100] 100.0*
Professional & Technical Diploma													
	M	-	1[20.0]	3[60.0]	-	1[20.0]	5[83.3]	1[33.3]	-	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	-	3[75.0]
	F	-	-	-	1[100.0]	-	1[16.7]	-	-	-	1[100.0]	-	1[25.0]
	T	-	1[16.7]	3[50.0]	1[16.7]	1[16.7]	6[100.0]	1[25.0]	-	1[25.0]	2[50.0]	-	4[100.0]
Professional & Technical degree													
B.Tech	M	-	-	2[50.0]	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	4[100.0]	-	-	-	2[66.7]	1[33.3]	3[60.0]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	2[40.0]
	T	-	-	2[50.0]	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	4[100.0]	-	-	1[20.0]	3[60.0]	1[20.0]	5[100.0]
Degree+B.Ed	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	1[100.0]	1[100.0]	-	1[100.0]	-	-	-	1[100.0]
	T	-	-	-	-	1[100.0]	1[100.0]	-	1[100.0]	-	-	-	1[100.0]
P.G+B.Ed	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100.0]	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]
	F	-	-	1[100.0]	-	-	1[100.0]	-	1[100.0]	-	-	-	1[50.0]
	T	-	-	1[100.0]	-	-	1[100.0]	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	-	-	2[100.0]
Sub-Total	M	-	-	2[50.0]	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	4[66.7]	1[25.0]	-	-	2[50.0]	1[25.0]	4[50.0]
	F	-	-	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	2[33.3]	-	2[50.0]	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	-	4[50.0]
	T	-	-	3[50.0]	1[16.7]	2[33.3]	6[100.0]	1[12.5]	2[25.0]	1[12.5]	3[37.5]	1[12.5]	8[100.0]
Professional + Technical Certificate													
S.S.L.C + Type	M	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	2[25.0]	-	-	1[100.0]	-	-	1[6.7]
	F	1[16.7]	1[16.7]	2[33.3]	1[16.7]	1[16.7]	6[75.0]	5[35.7]	4[28.6]	2[14.3]	3[21.4]	-	14[93.3]
	T	2[25.0]	1[12.5]	2[25.0]	2[25.0]	1[12.5]	8[100.0]	5[33.3]	4[26.7]	3[20.0]	3[20.0]	-	15[100.0]
P.U.C + Type	M	-	-	-	1[100.0]	-	1[100.0]	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3[100.0]	-	-	-	3[100.0]
	T	-	-	-	1[100.0]	-	1[100.0]	-	3[100.0]	-	-	-	3[100.0]
D.C + Type	M	-	1[100.0]	-	-	-	1[25.0]	-	-	-	-	2[100.0]	2[40.0]
	F	1[33.3]	-	-	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	3[75.0]	-	-	1[33.3]	2[66.7]	-	3[60.0]
	T	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	-	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	4[100.0]	-	-	1[20.0]	2[40.0]	2[40.0]	5[100]
P.G + Type	M	-	-	-	-	1[100.0]	1[100.0]	-	1[100.0]	-	-	-	1[100.0]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	1[100.0]	1[100.0]	-	1[100.0]	-	-	-	1[100.0]
S.S.L.C + Nursery Training	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-	2[100.0]	1[25.0]	2[50.0]	1[25.0]	-	-	4[100.0]
	T	-	1[50.0]	-	2[100.0]	-	2[100.0]	1[25.0]	2[50.0]	1[25.0]	-	-	4[100.0]
SSLC + ITI	M	3[42.9]	2[28.6]	1[14.3]	-	1[14.3]	7[77.8]	1[10.0]	8[80.0]	-	1[10.0]	-	10[90.9]
	F	-	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	-	2[22.2]	-	-	-	1[100.0]	-	1[9.1]
	T	3[33.3]	3[33.3]	2[22.2]	-	1[11.1]	9[100.0]	1[9.1]	8[72.7]	-	2[18.2]	-	11[100.0]
PUC + ITI	M	1[20.0]	-	1[20.0]	3[60.0]	-	5[71.4]	-	-	-	-	1[100.0]	1[100.0]
	F	-	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	-	2[28.6]	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	1[14.3]	1[14.3]	2[28.6]	3[42.9]	-	7[100.0]	-	-	-	-	1[100.0]	1[100.0]
DC + ITI	M	-	-	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	2[100.0]	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	2[100.0]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	M	5[26.3]	3[15.8]	3[15.8]	6[31.6]	2[10.5]	19[55.9]	1[6.7]	9[60.0]	1[6.7]	1[6.7]	3[20.0]	15[37.5]
	F	2[13.3]	4[26.7]	4[26.7]	3[20.0]	2[13.3]	15[44.1]	6[24.0]	9[36.0]	4[16.0]	6[24.0]	-	25[62.5]
	T	7[20.6]	7[20.6]	7[20.6]	9[26.5]	4[11.8]	34[100.0]	7[17.5]	18[45.0]	5[12.5]	7[17.5]	3[7.5]	40[100.0]
Other Professional & Technical Certificate													
SSLC+Other	M	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	-	-	3[75.0]	1[25.0]	2[50.0]	-	-	1[25.0]	4[66.7]
	F	-	1[100.0]	-	-	-	1[25.0]	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-	-	2[33.3]
	T	1[25.0]	2[50.0]	1[25 0]	-	-	4[100.0]	2[33.3]	2[33.3]	1[16.7]	-	1[16.7]	6[100.0]
PUC + Other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100.0]	-	-	-	1[33.3]
	F		-	2[100.0]	-	-	2[100.0]	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	2[66.7]
	T		-	2[100.0]	-	-	2[100.0]	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	-	1[33.3]	-	3[100.0]
DC + Other	M		-	1[100.0]	-	-	1[20.0]	-	1[100.0]	-	-	-	1[25.0]
	F	-	2[50.0]	2[50.0]	-	-	4[80 0]	-	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	-	3[75.0]
	T	-	2[40.0]	3[60.0]	-	-	5[100.0]	-	2[50.0]	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	-	4[100.0]
PG + Other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100.0]	-	1[100.0]
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100.0]	-	1[100.0]
Sub-total	M	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	2[50.0]	-	-	4[36.4]	1[16.7]	4[66.7]	-	-	1[16.7]	6[42.9]
	F	-	3[42.9]	4[57.1]	-	-	7[63.6]	3[25.0]	1[12.5]	2[25.0]	3[37.5]	-	8[57.1]
	T	1[9.1]	4[36.4]	6[54.5]	-	-	11[100.0]	3[21.4]	5[35.7]	2[14.3]	3[21.4]	1[7.1]	14[100.0]
Grand total	M	9[14.1]	13[20.3]	23[35.9]	11[17 2]	8[12.5]	64[38.3]	12[16.7]	26[36.1]	9[12.5]	14[19.4]	11[15.3]	72[43.6]
	F	15[14.6]	30[29.1]	29[28.2]	17[16.5]	12[11.7]	103[61.7]	17[18.3]	28[30.1]	17[18.3]	23[24.7]	8[8.6]	93[56.4]
	T	24[14.4]	43[25.7]	53[31.1]	28[16.6]	20[12.0]	167[100.0]	29[17.6]	54[32.7]	26[15.8]	38[23.0]	19[11.5]	165[100.0]

Note: * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

in the general education category in the lowest income bracket females dominate males in Thrissur District, while males dominate females in Ernakulam District. The lower proportion of unemployed females in the lowest income bracket in Ernakulam District as compared to Thrissur District is partly due to the higher proportion of female absorbing industrial units in Ernakulam District and partly due to the larger mobility of females in Ernakulam District as compared to Thrissur District. In the highest income group in the same level of education males dominate females in Thrissur District while females dominate males in Ernakulam District. The lower proportion of unemployed females in the highest income group in Thrissur District as compared to Ernakulam District is partly attributed to the peculiar social and cultural background of females in Thrissur District.

8.8. **Unemployment by level of education and caste**

It is observed that among the unemployed in the general education group graduates constitute higher proportion among the forward Hindus and Christians while matriculates account for higher proportion among Other Backward Castes and Scheduled Castes in both the districts (See Table 8.7). Lower levels of education are thus associated with "lower castes" and higher levels of education are associated with "higher castes" in both districts. A male-female break-up reveals that among the

Table 8.7 Distribution of Unemployed by Sex according to educational Qualification and Caste/Community

Qualification	Sex	THRISSUR DISTRICT Caste/Community						ERNAKULAM DISTRICT Caste/Community					
		Hindu Nair & Brahmin	Christian	Muslim	OBC	SC	Total	Hindu Nair & Brahmin	Christian	Muslim	OBC	SC	Total
General Education without special qualification													
SSLC	M	-	7(63.6) 36.8*	-	3(27.3) 50.0*	1(9.1) 33.3*	11(26.2) 34.4*	-	4(40.0) 16.0*	1(10.0) 16.7*	4(40.0) 66.7*	1(10.0) 100.0*	10(34.5) 22.7*
	F	3(9.7) 42.9*	7(22.6) 20.6*	-	14(45.2) 58.3*	7(22.6) 63.6*	31(73.8) 39.7*	1(5.3) 12.5*	10(52.6) 41.2*	7(36.8) 50.0*	1(5.1) 12.5*	-	19(65.5) 34.5*
	T	3(7.1) 27.3*	14(33.3) 26.4*	-	17(40.5) 56.7*	8(19.0) 57.1*	42(100.0) 38.2*	1(3.4) 7.1*	14(48.3) 28.6*	8(27.6) 40.0*	5(17.2) 35.7*	1(3.4) 50.0*	29(100.0) 29.3*
PDC	M	1(14.3) 25.0*	3(42.9) 15.8*	-	1(14.3) 16.7*	2(28.) 66.7*	7(43.8) 21.9*	2(13.3) 33.3*	7(46.7) 28.0*	4(26.7) 66.7*	2(13.3) 33.3*	-	15(62.5) 34.1*
	F	1(11.1) 14.3*	4(44.4) 11.8*	-	2(22.2) 8.3*	2(22.2) 18.2*	9(56.3) 11.5*	1(11.1) 12.5*	2(22.2) 8.3*	4(44.4) 28.6*	1(11.1) 12.5*	1(11.1) 100.0*	9(37.5) 16.4*
	T	2(13.3) 18.2*	7(43.8) 13.2*	-	3(18.8) 10.0*	4(25.0) 28.6*	16(100.0) 14.5*	3(12.5) 21.4*	9(37.5) 18.4*	8(33.3) 40.0*	3(12.5) 21.4*	1(4.2) 50.0*	24(100.0) 24.2*
Graduate	M	3(27.3) 75.0*	6(54.5) 31.6*	-	2(18.2) 33.3*	-	11(26.8) 34.4*	1(22.2) 66.7*	13(72.2) 52.0*	1(5.6) 16.7*	-	-	18(43.9) 40.9*
	F	2(6.7) 28.6*	17(56.7) 50.0*	2(6.7) 100.0*	7(23.3) 29.2*	2(6.7) 18.2*	30(73.2) 38.5*	6(26.1) 75.0*	10(43.5) 41.7*	3(13.0) 21.4*	4(17.4) 50.0*	-	23(56.1) 41.8*
	T	5(12.2) 45.5*	23(56.1) 43.4*	2(4.9) 100.0*	9(22.0) 30.0*	2(4.9) 14.3*	41(100.0) 37.3*	10(24.4) 71.4*	23(56.1) 46.9*	4(9.8) 20.0*	4(9.8) 26.6*	-	41(100.0) 41.4*
Post Graduate	M	-	3(100.0) 15.8*	-	-	-	3(27.3) 9.4*	-	1(100.0) 4.0*	-	-		1(25.0) 2.3*
	F	1(12.5) 14.3*	6(75.0) 17.6*	-	1(12.5) 4.2*		8(72.7) 10.3*	-	2(50.0) 8.3*	-	2(50.0) 25.0*	-	4(75.0) 7.3*
	T	1(9.1) 9.1*	9(81.8) 17.0*		1(9.1) 3.3*	-	11(100.0) 10.0*	-	3(60.0) 6.1*	-	2(40.0) 14.3*	-	5(100.0) 5.1*
Sub total	M	4(12.5)	19(59.4)	-	6(18.8)	3(9.4)	32(29.1)	6(13.6)	25(56.8)	6(13.6)	6(13.6)	1(2.3)	44(44.4)
	F	7(9.0)	34(43.6)	2(2.6)	24(30.8)	11(14.1)	78(70.9)	8(14.5)	24(43.6)	14(25.5)	8(14.5)	1(1.8)	55(55.6)
	T	11(10.0)	53(48.2)	2(1.8)	30(27.3)	14(2.7)	110(100.0)	14(14.1)	49(49.5)	20(20.2)	14(14.1)	2(2.0)	99(100.0)
Professional & Technical Diploma													
	M	-	5(100.0)	-	-	-	5(83.3)	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)	-		3(75.0)
	F	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(16.7)	-	1(100.0)	-	-		1(25.0)
	T	-	6(100.0)	-	-	-	6(100.0)	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	4(100.0)
Professional & Technical Degree													
B.Tech.	M	1(25.0)	3(75.0)	-	-	-	4(100.0)	1(33.3)	2(66.7)	-	-	-	3(60.0)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	-	2(40.0)
	T	1(25.0)	3(75.0)	-	-	-	4(100.0)	2(40.0)	2(40.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	5(100.0)
DC + B.Ed.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)
	T	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)
PG + B.Ed.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(50.0)
	F	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(50.0)
	T	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	2(100.0)	-	-	-	2(100.0)
Sub-total	M	1(25.0)	3(75.0)	-	-	-	4(66.7)	1(25.0)	3(75.0)	-	-	-	4(50.0)
	F	-	2(100.0)	-	-	-	2(33.3)	1(25.0)	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	4(50.0)
	T	1(16.7)	5(83.3)	-	-	-	6(100.0)	2(25.0)	5(62.5)	-	1(13.5)	-	8(100.0)
(A) Professional & Technical Certificate													
SSLC + Nursery	M		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F		-	-	2(100.0)	-	2(100.0)	-	3(75.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	4(100.0)
	T		-	-	2(100.0)	-	2(100.0)	-	3(75.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	4(100.0)
SSLC + Type	M	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	2(25.0)	1(100.0)	-	-	-	-	1(6.7)
	F		3(50.0)	-	3(50.0)	-	6(75.0)	3(21.4)	7(50.0)	-	3(21.4)	1(7.1)	14(93.3)
	T		3(37.5)	1(12.5)	4(50.0)	-	8(100.0)	4(26.7)	7(46.7)	-	3(20.0)	1(6.7)	15(100.0)
PUC + Type	M			-	1(100.0)	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F			-	-			3(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	3(100.0)
	T				1(100.0)	-	1(100.0)	3(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	3(100.0)
DC + Type	M		-	-	1(100.0)	-	1(25.0)		2(100.0)	-	-	-	2(40.0)
	F		2(66.7)		1(33.3)	-	3(75.0)	3(100.0)	-	-	-	-	3(60.0)
	T		2(50.0)	-	2(50.0)	-	4(100.0)	3(60.0)	2(40.0)	-	-	-	5(100.0)
PG + Type	M		1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	1(100.0)
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T		1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	1(100.0)
SSLC + ITI	M		-	-	6(85.7)	1(14.3)	7(77.8)	1(10.0)	4(40.0)	2(20.0)	3(30.0)	-	10(90.9)
	F		2(100.0)	-	-	-	2(22.2)		1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(9.1)
	T		2(22.2)	-	6(66.7)	1(11.1)	9(100.0)	1(9.1)	5(45.5)	2(18.2)	3(27.3)	-	11(100.0)
PUC + ITI	M		1(20.0)	1(20.0)	3(60.0)	-	5(71.4)	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)
	F		1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	2(28.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T		2(28.6)	1(14.3)	3(42.9)	1(14.3)	7(100.0)	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)
DC + ITI	M		1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	2(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T		1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	2(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	M		3(15.8)	2(10.5)	13(68.4)	1(5.3)	19(95.9)	2(13.3)	7(46.7)	2(13.3)	4(26.7)	-	15(37.5)
	F		8(53.3)	-	6(40.0)	1(6.7)	15(44.1)	7(28.0)	12(48.0)	-	5(20.0)	1(4.0)	25(62.5)
	T		11(32.4)	2(5.5)	19(55.9)	2(5.9)	34(100.0)	9(22.5)	19(47.5)	2(5.0)	9(22.5)	1(2.5)	40(100.0)
(B) Other Professional & Technical Certificate													
SSLC+Other	M		1(33.3)		1(33.3)	1(33.3)	3(75.0)	-	2(50.0)	-	2(50.0)	-	4(66.7)
	F		1(100.0)		-	-	1(25.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	2(33.3)
	T		2(50.0)		1(25.0)	1(25.0)	4(100.0)	-	3(50.0)	-	3(50.0)	-	6(100.0)
PDC + Other	M		-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(33.3)
	F			-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	2(100.0)	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	2(66.7)
	T			-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	2(100.0)	1(33.3)	2(66.7)	-	-	-	3(100.0)
DC + Other	M		1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(20.0)	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(25.0)
	F		2(50.0)		2(50.0)	-	4(80.0)	1(33.3)	-	-	2(66.7)	-	3(75.0)
	T		3(60.0)	-	2(40.0)	-	5(100.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	2(50.0)	-	4(100.0)
PG + Other	M		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)
	T		-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	1(100.0)
Sub-total	M		2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	4(36.4)	-	4(66.7)	-	2(33.3)	-	6(42.9)
	F		3(42.9)	-	3(42.9)	1(14.3)	7(63.6)	2(25.0)	3(37.5)	-	3(37.5)	-	8(57.1)
	T		5(45.5)	-	4(36.4)	2(18.2)	11(100.0)	2(14.3)	7(50.0)	-	5(35.7)	-	14(100.0)
(A+B)Professional & Technical Certificate													
	M		5(21.7)	2(8.7)	14(60.9)	2(8.7)	23(51.1)	2(9.5)	11(52.4)	2(9.5)	6(28.6)	-	21(38.9)
	F		11(50.0)	-	9(40.9)	2(9.1)	22(48.9)	9(27.3)	15(45.5)	-	8(24.2)	1(3.0)	33(61.1)
	T		16(35.6)	2(4.4)	23(51.1)	4(8.9)	45(100.0)	11(20.4)	26(48.1)	2(3.7)	14(25.9)	1(1.9)	54(100.0)
Grand total	M	5(7.8)	32(50.0)	2(3.1)	20(31.3)	5(7.8)	64(38.3)	11(15.3)	39(54.2)	9(12.5)	12(16.7)	1(1.4)	72(43.6)
	F	7(6.8)	46(46.6)	2(1.9)	33(33.0)	13(12.6)	103(61.7)	18(19.4)	42(45.2)	14(15.1)	17(18.3)	2(2.2)	93(56.4)
	T	12(7.2)	80(47.9)	4(2.4)	53(31.7)	18(10.8)	167(100.0)	29(17.6)	81(49.1)	23(13.9)	29(17.6)	3(1.8)	165(100.0)

Note: * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

unemployed matriculates females constitute a strikingly higher proportion than males among the scheduled castes and other backward castes in Thrissur District while the proportion of females is found to be higher in Ernakulam District among Muslims and Christians in the same level of education.

8.9. **Job-search period by age and sex**

Considerable differences are not observed between the two districts with respect to the job-search period of the unemployed in different age groups.(See Table 8.8). It is significant to note that the average job search period is longer for females than males in all the age groups in both the districts indicating lower employment opportunities for females in both districts.

8.10. **Job-search period and family income**

The average job search period is found to be inversely related to the family income in both the districts (Table 8.9). However, Thrissur District exhibits a strikingly longer job search period of the unemployed in the income bracket Rs. 2501-5000 when compared to Ernakulam District. The relatively shorter job-search period of the unemployed in Ernakulam District as compared to Thrissur District is partly due to the large number of industrial units in Ernakulam District as compared to Thrissur

Table 8.8 Distribution of Unemployed according to average Job-search period and duration of unemployment by age and sex

Age	Sex	TRISSUR DISTRICT: Average job-search Period	Duration of Unemployment (Months): less than 6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT: Average Job-search Period	Duration of Unemployment (months): less than 6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total
15-19	M	11.0	3[37.5]	-	4[50]	1[12.5]	-	-	-	8[61.5]	8.0	3[50]	-	3[50]	-	-	-	-	6[42.9]
			30.0*		28.6*	14.3*				12.5*		20.7*		33.3*					8.3*
	F	32.4	-	-	2[40]	1[20]	1[20]	1[20]	-	5[38.5]	14.8	4[50]	1[12.5]	1[12.5]	-	1[12.5]	1[12.5]	-	8[57.1]
					13.3*	8.3*	14.3*	7.7*		4.9*		26.7*	50.0*	7.1*		8.3*	12.5*		6.6*
	T	19.2	3[23.1]	-	6[46.2]	2[15.4]	1[7.7]	1[7.7]	-	13[100]	11.9	7[50]	1[7.1]	4[28.6]	-	1[7.1]	1[7.1]	-	14[100]
			17.6*		20.7*	10.5*	6.3*	5.6*		7.8*		23.3*	20.0*	17.4*		4.2*	8.3*		18.5
20-24	M	27.4	6[17.1]	3[8.6]	7[20.0]	6[17.1]	5[14.3]	4[11.4]	4[11.4]	35[37.6]	24.6	12[31.6]	2[5.3]	6[15.8]	3[7.9]	9[23.7]	2[5.3]	4[10.5]	38[39.6]
			60.0*	100.0*	50.0*	85.7*	55.6*	80.0*	25.0*	54.7*		80.0*	66.7*	66.7*	50.0*	75.0*	50.0*	17.4*	52.8*
	F	38.1	7[12.1]	1[1.7]	11[19]	10[17.2]	6[10.3]	9[15.5]	14[24.1]	58[62.4]	38.4	11[19]	-	11[19]	7[12.1]	9[15.3]	5[8.6]	15[25.9]	58[60.4]
			100.0*	100.0*	73.3*	83.3*	85.7*	69.2*	29.2*	56.3*		73.3*		78.6*	77.8*	75.0*	62.5*	45.5*	62.4*
	T	34.1	13[14.0]	4[4.3]	18[19.4]	16[17.2]	11[11.8]	13[14.9]	18[19.4]	93[100]	32.9	23[24]	2[2.1]	17[17.7]	10[10.4]	18[18.8]	7[7.3]	19[19.8]	96[100]
			76.5*	100.0*	62.1*	84.2*	68.8*	72.2*	28.1*	55.7*		76.7*	40.0*	73.9*	66.7*	75.0*	58.3*	33.9*	58.2*
25-29	M	62.0	1[7.1]	-	2[14.3]	-	4[28.6]	-	7[50]	14[35]	71.1	-	1[4.8]	-	2[9.5]	3[14.3]	2[9.5]	13[61.9]	21[61.8]
			10.0*		14.3*		44.4*		43.8*	21.9*			33.3*		33.3*	25.0*	50.0*	56.5*	29.2*
	F	79.1	-	-	2[7.7]	1[3.8]		3[11.5]	20[76.9]	26[65]	78.1	-	1[7.7]	1[7.7]	2[15.4]	2[15.4]	1[7.7]	6[46.2]	13[38.2]
					13.3*	8.3*	-	23.1*	41.7*	25.2*			50.0*	7.1*	22.2*	16.7*	12.5*	18.2*	14.0*
	T	73.1	1[25.0]	-	4[10]	1[2.5]	4[10]	3[7.5]	27[67.5]	40[100]	73.8	-	2[5.9]	1[2.9]	4[11.8]	5[14.7]	3[8.8]	19[55.9]	34[100]
			5.9*		13.8*	5.3*	25.0*	16.7*	42.2*	24.9*			40.0*	43.0*	26.7*	20.8*	25.0*	33.9*	20.6*
30 & Above	M	81.1	-	-	1[14.3]	-	-	1[14.3]	5[71.4]	7[33.3]	94.4	-	-	-	1[14.3]	-	-	6[85.7]	7[33.3]
					7.1*			20.0*	31.3*	10.9*					16.7*			26.1*	2.7*
	F	140.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	14[100]	14[16.7]	138	-	-	1[7.1]	-	-	1[7.1]	12[85.7]	14[66.7]
									29.2*	13.6*				7.1*			12.5*	36.4*	15.1*
	T	120.9	-	-	1[4.8]	-	-	1[4.8]	19[90.5]	21[100]	123.5	-	-	1[4.8]	1[4.8]	-	1[4.8]	18[85.7]	21[100]
					3.4*			5.6*	29.7*	12.6*				4.3*	6.7*		8.3*	32.1*	12.7*

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

District. Sex-wise, the average job search period is longer for females than males in almost all the income groups in both the districts except in the highest income bracket, viz. 'above Rs 5000' (Table 8.9).

8.11. Job-search period and caste

The average job search period is the longest for the scheduled castes and the shortest for the Muslims in both the districts. However, the average job-search period is found to be markedly higher for scheduled castes in Thrissur District (75.4 months) than in Ernakulam District (62 months). A male-female break-up shows that the average job-search period is longer for females than males in all the castes in Thrissur District while it is shorter for females among Other Backward Castes and Scheduled Castes in Ernakulam District (See table 8.10).

8.12. Job-search period and occupation of the Main earner in the family

Average job search period is the shortest for those coming from business households in Thrissur District while it is the shortest for those belonging to salaried white collar households in Ernakulam District.(Table 8.11). The shortest job-search period of the unemployed belonging to business households in Thrissur District is partly due to the fact that they get absorbed in family business without waiting for a long time .The shortest average job-

Family Income	Sex	Average job-search period	Duration of Unemployment (Months) less than6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total	Average Job-Search Period	Duration of Unemployment (Months) less than6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total
	M	29.8	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	2(22.2)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	9(37.5)	36.8	2(16.7)	-	3(25)	-	4(33.3)	1(8.3)	2(16.7)	12(41.4)
			10.0*	33.3*	7.1*	28.6*	22.2*	20.0*	6.3*	14.1*		13.3*		33.3*		33.3*	25.0*	8.7*	16.7*
<500	F	61.6	-	-	2(13.3)	2(13.3)	1(6.7)	2(13.3)	8(53.3)	15(62.5)	69.1	2(11.8)	-	2(11.8)	3(17.6)	3(17.6)	1(5.9)	6(35.3)	17(58.6)
			-	-	13.3*	16.7*	14.3*	15.4*	16.7*	14.6*		13.3*		14.3*	33.3*	25.0*	12.5*	18.2*	12.9*
	T	49.7	1(4.2)	1(4.2)	3(12.5)	4(16.7)	3(12.5)	3(12.5)	9(37.5)	24(100)	55.7	4(13.8)	-	5(17.2)	3(10.3)	7(24.1)	2(6.9)	8(27.6)	29(100)
			5.9*	25.0*	10.3*	21.1*	18.8*	16.7*	14.1*	14.4*		13.3*		21.7*	20.0*	29.2*	16.7*	14.3*	17.6*
	M	55.5	2(15.4)	-	2(15.4)	2(15.4)	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	5(38.5)	13(30.2)	50.3	3(11.5)	-	3(11.5)	4(15.4)	5(19.2)	2(7.7)	9(34.6)	26(42.1)
501-			20.00*	-	14.3*	28.6*	11.1*	20.0*	31.3*	20.3*		20.0*		33.3*	66.7*	41.7*	50.0*	39.1*	36.1*
1500	F	56.7	2(6.7)	1(3.3)	3(10)	3(10)	2(6.7)	6(20)	13(43.3)	30(69.8)	55.3	3(11.1)	-	4(14.8)	3(11.1)	-	6(22.2)	11(40.7)	27(50.9)
			28.6*	100.0*	20.0*	25.0*	28.6*	46.2*	27.1*	29.1*		20.0*		28.6*	33.3*		75.0*	33.3*	29.0*
	T	56.4	4(9.3)	1(2.3)	5(11.6)	5(11.6)	3(7.0)	7(16.3)	18(41.9)	43(100)	52.9	6(11.3)	-	7(13.2)	7(13.2)	5(9.4)	8(15.1)	20(37.7)	53(100)
			23.5*	25.0*	17.2*	26.3*	18.8*	38.9*	28.1*	25.7*		20.0*		30.4*	46.7*	20.8*	66.7*	35.7*	32.1*
	M	31.4	4(17.4)	2(8.7)	6(26.1)	-	3(13.0)	2(8.7)	6(26.1)	23(44.2)	36.7	4(44.4)	-	2(22.2)	-	-	-	3(33.3)	9(33.3)
1501-			40.0*	66.7*	42.9*	-	33.3*	40.0*	37.5*	35.9*		26.7*		22.2*				13.0*	12.5*
2500	F	67.7	2(6.9)	-	5(17.2)	2(6.9)	2(6.9)	5(17.2)	13(44.8)	29(55.8)	79.2	2(11.1)	2(11.1)	2(11.1)	-	2(11.1)	1(5.6)	9(50)	18(66.7)
			28.6*	-	33.3*	16.7*	28.6*	38.5*	27.1*	28.2*		13.3*	100.0*	14.3*		16.7*	12.5*	27.3*	12.4*
	T	51.6	6(11.5)	2(3.8)	11(21.2)	2(3.8)	5(9.6)	7(13.5)	19(36.5)	52(100)	65.0	6(22.2)	2(7.4)	4(14.8)	-	2(7.4)	1(3.7)	12(44.4)	27(100)
			35.3*	50.0*	37.9*	10.5*	31.3*	38.9*	29.7*	31.1*		20.0	40.0*	17.4*		8.3*	8.3*	21.4*	16.4*
	M	42.0	2(18.2)	-	4(36.4)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	-	3(27.3)	11(39.3)	29.6	4(28.6)	2(14.3)	-	2(14.3)	3(21.4)	-	3(21.4)	14(36.8)
2501-			20.0*	-	28.6*	14.3*	11.1*	-	18.8*	17.2*		26.7*	66.7*		33.3*	25.0*		13.0*	14.4*
5000	F	81.8	2(11.8)	-	3(17.6)	1(5.9)	-	-	11(64.7)	7(60.7)	41.9	5(20.8)	-	6(25)	2(8.3)	6(25)	-	5(20.8)	24(63.2)
			28.6*	-	20.0*	8.3*	-	-	22.9*	16.5*		33.3*		42.9*	22.2*	50.0*		15.2*	25.8*
	T	66.2	4(14.3)	-	7(25)	2(7.1)	1(3.6)	-	14(50.0)	28(100)	37.4	9(23.7)	2(5.3)	6(15.8)	4(10.5)	9(23.7)	-	8(21.1)	38(100)
			23.5*	-	24.1*	10.5	6.3*	-	21.9*	16.8*		30.0*	40.0*	26.1*	26.7*	37.5*		14.3*	23.0*
	M	38.5	1(12.5)	-	1(12.5)	2(25)	2(25)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	8(40.0)	58.5	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	-	-	1(9.1)	6(54.5)	11(61.1)
above			100*	-	7.1*	28.6*	22.2*	20.0*	6.3*	12.5*		13.3*	33.3*	11.1*			25.0*	26.1*	15.3*
5000	F	34.9	1(8.3)	-	2(16.7)	4(33.3)	2(16.7)	-	3(25)	12(60.0)	27.7	3(42.9)	-	-	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	2(28.6)	7(38.9)
			14.3*	-	13.3*	33.3*	28.6*	-	6.3*	11.7*		20.0*			11.1*	8.3*		6.1*	7.5*
	T	36.4	2(10)	-	3(15)	6(30)	4(20)	1(5.0)	4(20.0)	20(100)	46.5	5(27.8)	1(5.6)	1(5.6)	1(5.6)	1(5.6)	1(5.6)	8(44.4)	18(100)
			11.8*	-	10.3*	31.6*	25.0*	5.6*	6.3*	12.0*		16.7*	20.0*	4.3*	6.7*	4.2*	8.3*	14.3*	10.9*

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

CASTE/ COMMU- NITY	Sex	Average job search period	THRISSUR DISTRICT								Average job search period	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT						
			0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & above	Total		0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & above	Total
	M	32.8	-	-	3(60)	-	1(20)	-	1(20)	5(41.7)	30.0	4(36.4)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	-	2(18.2)	11(37.9)
HINDU					21.4*		11.1*		6.3*	7.8*		26.7*	33.3*	11.1*	33.3*	8.3*	-	8.7*	15.3*
NAIR	F	66.9	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	4(57.1)	7(58.3)		77.0	2(11.1)	-	-	2(11.1)	3(16.7)	2(11.1)	9(50)	18(62.1)
BRAHMIN			14.3*		6.7*		7.7*	8.3*	6.8*			13.3*	-	-	22.2*	25*	25*	27.3*	19.4*
	T	50.7	1(8.3)	-	4(33.3)	-	1(8.3)	1(8.3)	5(41.7)	12(100)	59.7	6(20.7)	1(3.4)	1(3.4)	4(13.8)	4(13.8)	2(6.9)	11(37.9)	29(100)
			5.9*		13.8*		6.3*	5.6*	7.8*	7.2*		20*	20*	4.3*	26.7*	16.7*	16.7*	19.6*	17.6*
	M	34.4	6(18.8)	2(6.3)	8(25)	2(6.3)	4(12.5)	2(6.3)	8(25)	32(40.0)	39.3	8(20.5)	2(5.1)	4(10.3)	2(5.1)	9(23.1)	3(7.7)	11(28.2)	39(48.1)
			50*	66.7*	57.1*	28.6*	44.4*	40*	50*	50*		53.3*	66.7*	44.4	33.3*	75*	75*	47.8*	54.2*
CHRI-	F	49.2	4(8.3)	-	9(18.8)	9(18.8)	5(10.4)	5(10.4)	16(33.3)	48(60.0)	61.1	4(9.5)	-	10(23.8)	4(9.5)	5(11.9)	3(7.1)	16(38.1)	42(51.9)
STIAN			57.1*		60*	75*	71.4*	38.5*	33.3*	46.6*		26.7*	-	(71.4)	44.4*	41.7*	37.5*	48.5*	45.2*
	T	43.3	10(12.5)	2(2.5)	17(21.3)	11(13.8)	9(11.3)	7(8.8)	24(30)	80(100)	50.6	12(14.8)	2(2.5)	14(17.3)	6(7.4)	14(17.3)	6(7.4)	27(33.3)	81(100)
			58.8*	50*	58.6	57.9*	56.3*	38.9*	37.5*	47.9*		40*	40*	60.9*	40*	58.3*	50*	48.2*	49.1*
	M	25.0	-	-	1(50)	1(50)	-	-	-	2(50.0)	46.0	2(22.2)	-	2(22.2)	-	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	3(33.3)	9(39.1)
MUS-		-	-	-	7.1*	14.3*	-	-	-	3.1*		13.3*	-	22.2*	-	8.3*	25*	13.0*	12.5*
LIM	F	25.0	-	-	1(50)	1(50)	-	-	-	2(50.0)	43.1	3(21.4)	2(14.3)	1(7.1)	-	2(14.3)	1(7.1)	5(35.7)	14(60.9)
		-	-	-	6.7*	8.3*	-	-	-	1.9*		20*	100*	7.1*	-	16.7*	12.5*	15.2*	15.1*
	T	25.0	-	-	2(50)	2(50)	-	-	-	4(100)	44.2	5(21.7)	2(8.7)	(13.0)	-	3(13.0)	2(8.7)	8(34.8)	23(100)
		-	-	-	6.9*	10.5*	-	-	-	2.4*		16.7*	40*	13.0*	-	12.5*	16.7*	14.3*	13.9*
	M	54.3	2(10)	1(5)	1(5)	3(15)	3(15)	3(15)	7(35)	20(37.7)	57.7	1(8.3)	-	2(16.7)	2(16.7)	1(8.3)	-	6(50)	12(41.4)
		-	20*	33.3*	7.1*	42.9*	33.3*	60*	43.8*	31.3*		6.7*	-	22.2*	33.3*	8.3*	-	26.1*	16.7*
OBC	F	68.0	2(6.1)	1(3.0)	3(9.1)	2(6.1)	2(6.1)	6(18.2)	17(51.5)	33(62.3)	41.5	5(29.4)	-	2(11.8)	3(17.6)	2(11.8)	2(11.8)	3(17.6)	17(58.6)
		-	28.6*	100*	20*	16.7*	28.6*	46.2*	35.4*	32.0*		(33.3)	-	14.3*	33.3*	16.7*	25*	9.1	18.3*
	T	62.8	4(7.5)	2(3.8)	4(7.5)	5(9.4)	5(9.4)	9(17.0)	24(45.3)	53(100)	48.2	6(20.7)	-	4(13.8)	6(17.2)	3(10.3)	2(6.9)	9(31.0)	29(100)
		-	23.5*	50*	13.8*	26.3*	31.3*	50*	37.5*	31.7*		20*	-	17.4*	33.3*	12.5*	16.7*	16.1*	17.6*
	M	16.4	2(40)	-	1(20)	1(20)	1(20)	-	-	5(27.8)	170.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(33.3)
		-	20*	-	7.1*	14.3*	11.1*	-	-	7.8*		-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3*	1.4*
S.C.	F	98.1	-	-	1(7.7)	-	-	1(7.7)	11(84.6)	13(72.2)	8.0	1(50)	-	1(50)	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)
		-	-	-	6.7*	-	-	7.7*	22.9*	12.6*		6.7*	-	7.1*	-	-	-	-	2.2*
	T	75.4	2(11.1)	-	2(11.1)	1(5.6)	1(5.6)	1(5.6)	11(61.1)	18(100)	62.0	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	1(33.3)	3(100)
		-	11.8*	-	6.9*	5.3*	6.3*	5.6*	17.2*	10.8*		3.3*	-	4.3*	-	-	-	1.8*	1.8*

Note : * denotes percentage from coloumn total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

search period for the unemployed belonging to salaried white collar families in Ernakulam District is partly attributed to the comparatively larger opportunities for life guidance in Ernakulam District which is a bigger city. The average job search period is found to be markedly higher for females in the salaried white collar households in Thrissur District (65.8 months) as compared to Ernakulam District (46.8 months). The longer job-search period for females in the salaried white collar households in Thrissur District is partly attributed to their preference for specific jobs.

8.13. **Job-search period and educational status of parents**

An inverse relationship is observed for the unemployed between the average job-search period and the educational level of father in both the districts (See table 8.12). However, no such pattern of inverse relationship is observed for males and females in both the districts.

8.14. **Job-search period and education**

Among the unemployed in the general education category, an inverse relationship is noted between the average job-search period and the levels of education in both the districts. However, the average job search period is markedly higher in Thrissur District at all levels of education as compared to Ernakulam District (Table 8.13). The shorter job-search period of the unemployed in

Occupation	SEX	Average job-search Period	Duration of Unemployment less than6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total	Average Job-search Period	Duration of Unemployment(months) less than6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total
	M	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	49.6	-	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	-	3(60.0)	5(100)
Self			10.0*							1.6*			33.3*	11.1*				13.0*	6.9*
employed	F	155.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
in Agri-								2.1*	1.0*										
culture	T	78.5	1(50)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50)	2(100)	49.6	-	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	-	3(60.0)	5(100)
			5.9*						1.6*	1.2*			11.1*	4.3*				5.4*	3.0*
	M	35.3	4(21.1)	1(5.3)	4(21.1)	2(10.5)	3(15.8)	1(5.3)	4(21.1)	19(55.9)	52.3	4(16.7)	-	2(8.3)	1(4.2)	4(16.7)	2(8.3)	11(45.8)	24(52.2)
Self			40.0*	33.3*	28.6*	28.6*	33.3*	20.0*	25.0*	29.7*		26.7*		22.2*	16.7*	33.3*	50.0*	47.8*	33.4*
employed	F	44.9	1(6.7)	-	5(33.3)	2(12.3)	2(13.3)	2(13.3)	3(20)	15(44.1)	54.2	2(9.1)	2(9.1)	4(18.2)	1(4.5)	2(9.1)	3(13.6)	8(36.4)	22(47.8)
elsewhere			14.3*		33.3	16.7*	28.6*	15.4*	6.3*	14.6*		13.3*	100.0*	28.6*	11.1*	16.7*	37.5*	24.3*	23.6*
	T	39.6	5(14.7)	1(2.9)	9(26.5)	4(11.8)	5(14.7)	3(8.8)	7(20.6)	34(100)	53.2	6(13.0)	2(4.3)	6(13.0)	2(4.3)	6(13.0)	5(10.9)	19(41.3)	46(100)
			29.4*	25.0*	31.0	21.1*	31.3*	16.7*	10.9*	20.4*		20.0*	40.0*	26.1*	13.3*	25.0*	41.6*	33.9*	27.8*
	M	41.4	2(11.8)	1(5.9)	2(11.8)	4(23.5)	3(17.6)	1(5.9)	4(23.5)	17(34.0)	41.1	2(18.2)	-	3(27.3)	1(9.1)	3(27.3)	-	2(18.2)	11(31.4)
			20.0*	33.3*	14.3*	57.1*	33.3*	20.0*	25.0*	26.6		13.3*		33.3*	16.7*	25.0*		8.6*	15.3*
Wage	F	59.8	1(3.0)	1(3.0)	4(12.1)	4(12.1)	1(3.0)	6(18.2)	16(48.5)	33(66.2)	63.5	3(12.5)	-	2(8.3)	3(12.5)	4(16.7)	2(8.3)	10(41.7)	24(68.6)
labour			14.3*	100.0*	26.7*	33.3*	14.3*	46.2*	33.3*	32.0*		20.3*		14.3*	33.3*	33.3*	25.0*	30.4*	25.8*
	T	53.6	3(6.0)	2(4.0)	6(12.0)	8(16.0)	4(8.0)	7(14.0)	20(40.0)	50(100)	56.5	5(14.3)	-	5(14.3)	4(11.4)	7(20.0)	2(5.7)	12(34.3)	35(100)
			17.6*	50.0*	20.7*	42.1*	25.0*	38.9*	31.3*	29.9*		16.7*		21.7*	26.7*	29.2*	16.7*	21.5*	21.3*
	M	42.7	2(9.1)	1(4.5)	6(27.3)	1(4.5)	2(9.1)	3(13.6)	7(31.8)	22(36.1)	35.2	8(33.3)	2(8.3)	2(8.3)	3(12.5)	3(12.5)	1(4.2)	5(20.8)	24(41.4)
Salaried			20.0*	33.3*	42.9*	14.3*	22.2*	60.0	43.8*	36.4*		53.3*	66.7*	22.2*	50.0*	25.0*	25.0*	21.7*	33.4*
white	F	65.8	4(10.3)	-	3(7.7)	6(15.4)	2(5.1)	5(12.8)	19(48.7)	39(63.9)	46.8	9(26.5)	-	4(11.8)	5(14.7)	4(11.8)	3(8.8)	9(26.5)	34(58.6)
collar			57.1		20.0*	50.0*	28.6*	38.5*	39.6*	37.9*		60.0*		18.2*	55.6*	33.3*	37.5*	27.3*	36.5*
	T	57.5	6(9.8)	1(1.6)	9(14.8)	7(11.5)	4(6.6)	8(13.1)	26(42.6)	61(100)	42.0	17(29.3)	2(3.4)	6(10.3)	8(3.4)	7(1.7)	4(6.9)	14(24.1)	58(100)
			35.3*	25.0*	31.0*	36.8*	25.0*	44.4*	40.6*	36.5*		56.7*	40.0*	26.1*	53.3*	29.2*	33.3*	25.0*	35.2*
Salaried	M	33.2	1(20)	-	2(40)	-	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	5(25.0)	42.3	1(12.5)	-	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	8(38.1)
non-			10.0*		14.3*		11.1*		6.3*	7.8*		6.7*		11.1*	16.7*	16.7*	25.0*	8.6*	11.2*
white	F	68.5	1(6.7)	-	3(20.0)	-	2(13.3)	-	9(60.0)	15(75.0)	75.8	1(7.7)	-	4(30.8)	-	2(15.4)	-	6(46.2)	13(61.9)
collar			14.3*		20.0*		28.6*		18.8*	14.6*		6.7*		18.2*		16.7*		18.2*	13.9*
	T	59.7	2(10.0)	-	5(25.0)	-	3(15.0)	-	10(50.0)	20(100)	62.0	2(9.5)	-	5(23.8)	1(4.8)	4(19.0)	1(4.8)	8(38.1)	21(100)
			11.8*		17.2*		18.8*		15.6*	12.0*		6.7*		21.7*	6.7*	16.7*	8.3*	14.3*	12.7*

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

Distribution of unemployed according to average job search period and duration of unemployment by educational qualification of father and sex

Average Job-search Period	THRISSUR DISTRICT Duration of unemployment (months) 0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & above	Total	Average Job-search Period	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT Duration of unemployment (months) 0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & Above	Total
-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(14.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	14.3*			-	1.6*	-						-	-	
-	-	-	1(16.7)	-	-	-	5(83.3)	6(85.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			6.7*	-			10.4*	5.8*	-						-	-	
-	-	-	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	-	5(71.4)	7(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			3.4*	5.3*			7.8*	4.2*	-						-	-	
46.8	5(14.7)	1(2.9)	3(8.8)	2(5.9)	8(23.5)	3(8.8)	12(35.3)	34(43.0)	54	5(16.1)	-	2(6.5)	3(9.7)	6(19.4)	2(6.5)	13(41.9)	31(36.5)
	50.0*	33.3*	21.4*	28.6*	88.9*	60.0*	75.0*	53.1*		33.3*	-	22.2*	50.0*	50.0*	50.0*	56.5*	43.1*
37.5	-	1(2.2)	2(4.4)	3(6.7)	4(8.9)	11(24.4)	24(53.3)	45(57.0)	64.2	6(11.1)	2(3.7)	6(11.1)	3(5.6)	7(13.0)	6(11.1)	24(44.4)	54(63.5)
	-	100.0*	13.3*	25.0*	57.1*	84.6*	50.0*	43.7*		40.0*	100.0*	42.9*	33.3*	58.3*	75.0*	72.7*	58.1*
42.2	5(6.3)	2(2.5)	5(6.3)	5(6.3)	12(15.2)	14(17.7)	36(45.6)	79(100)	60.5	11(12.9)	2(2.4)	8(9.4)	6(7.1)	13(15.3)	8(9.4)	37(43.5)	85(100)
	29.4*	50.0*	17.2*	26.3*	75.0*	77.8*	56.3*	47.3*		36.7*	40.0*	34.7*	40.0*	54.2*	66.7*	66.1*	51.5*
40.8	1(10)	-	4(40)	1(10)	1(10)	1(10)	2(20)	10(38.5)	27.7	3(42.9)	-	-	1(14.3)	-	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	7(50.0)
	10.0*	-	28.6*	14.3*	11.1*	20.0*	12.5*	15.6*		20.0*	-	-	16.7*		50.0*	4.3*	9.7*
32.8	2(12.5)	-	3(18.8)	3(18.8)	-	1(6.3)	7(43.8)	16(61.5)	89.4	-	-	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	3(42.9)	7(50.0)
	28.6*	-	20.0*	25.0*	-	7.7*	14.6*	15.5*		-	-	14.3*	11.1*		12.5*	9.1*	7.5*
44.3	3(11.5)	-	7(26.9)	4(15.4)	1(3.8)	2(7.7)	9(34.6)	26(100)	58.6	3(21.4)	-	2(14.3)	2(14.3)	-	3(21.4)	4(28.6)	14(100)
	17.6*	-	24.1*	21.1*	6.3*	11.1*	14.1*	15.6*		10.0*	-	8.7*	13.3*		25.0*	7.1*	8.5*
36.7	2(15.4)	1(7.7)	6(46.2)	2(15.4)	-	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	13(37.1)	44.1	3(12.5)	2(8.3)	4(16.7)	2(8.3)	6(25)		7(29.2)	24(52.2)
	20.0*	33.3*	42.9*	28.6*	-	20.0*	6.3*	20.3*		20.0*	66.7*	44.4*	33.3*	50.0*	-	30.4*	33.3*
53.3	2(9.1)	-	6(27.3)	2(9.1)	3(13.6)	-	9(40.9)	22(62.9)	46.1	5(22.7)	-	4(18.2)	3(13.6)	4(18.2)	1(4.5)	5(22.7)	22(47.8)
	28.6*	-	40.0*	16.7*	42.9*	-	18.8*	21.4*		33.3*	-	28.6*	33.3*	33.3*	12.5*	15.2*	23.7*
43.4	4(11.4)	1(2.9)	12(34.3)	4(11.4)	3(8.6)	1(2.9)	10(28.6)	35(100)	45-	8(17.4)	2(4.3)	8(17.4)	5(10.9)	10(21.7)	1(2.2)	12(26.1)	46(100)
	23.5*	25.0*	41.4*	21.1*	18.8*	5.6*	15.6*	21.0*		26.7*	40.0*	34.8*	33.3*	41.7*	8.3*	21.4*	27.9*
36	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(20.0)	38	-	-	1(50)	-	-	-	1(50)	2(40.0)
	-	-	-	14.3*	-	-	-	1.6*		-	-	11.1*	-	-	-	4.3*	2.8*
25.5	-	-	1(25)	3(75)	-	-	-	4(80.0)	26	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	6(33.3)	3(60.0)
	-	-	6.7*	25.0*	-	-	-	3.9*		6.7*	-	7.1*	-	-	-	3.0*	3.8*
27.6	-	-	1(20)	4(80)	-	-	-	5(100)	30.8	1(20)	-	2(40)	-	-	-	2(40)	5(100)
22.2	2(40)	1(20)	1(20)	-	-	-	1(20)	5(33.3)	16.8	4(50.0)	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	-	-	-	1(12.5)	8(53.3)
	20.0*	33.3*	7.1*	-	-	-	6.3*	7.8*		26.7*	33.3*	22.2*	-	-	-	4.3*	11.1*
33.2	3(30)	-	2(20)	1(10)	-	1(10)	3(30)	10(66.7)	15.7	3(42.9)	-	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	-	-	7(46.7)
	42.9*	-	13.3*	8.3*	-	7.7*	6.3*	9.7*		20.0*	-	7.1*	22.2*	8.3*	-	-	7.5*
28.5	5(33.3)	1(6.7)	3(20)	1(6.7)	-	1(67)	4(26.7)	15(100)	16.3	7(46.7)	1(6.7)	3(20)	2(13.3)	1(6.7)	-	1(6.7)	15(100)
	29.4*	25.0*	10.3*	5.3*	-	5.6*	6.3*	9.9*		23.3*	20.0*	13.0*	13.3*	4.2*	-	1.8*	9.1*
38.8	10(15.6)	3(4.7)	14(21.9)	7(10.9)	9(14.1)	5(7.8)	16(25)	64(38.3)	43.6	15(20.8)	3(4.2)	9(12.5)	6(8.3)	12(16.7)	4(5.6)	23(31.9)	72(43.6)
	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*		100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*
42.1	7(6.8)	1(1.0)	15(14.6)	12(11.7)	7(6.8)	13(12.6)	48(46.6)	103(61.7)	56.9	15(16.1)	2(2.2)	14(15.1)	9(9.7)	12(12.9)	8(8.6)	33(35.5)	93(56.4)
	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*		100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*
33.2	17(10.2)	4(2.4)	29(17.4)	19(11.4)	16(9.6)	18(10.8)	64(38.3)	167(100)	51.1	30(18.2)	5(3.0)	23(13.9)	15(9.1)	24(14.5)	12(7.3)	56(33.9)	165(100)
	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*		100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*

* denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

Ernakulam District is partly attributed to the larger employment opportunities availble in Ernakulam District as compared to Thrissur District. Among the pro-fessionally and technically qualified persons, the average job- search period is found to be the longest for the professional and technical certificate holders in both the districts. The average job-search period is strikingly longer for unemployed females than males in the general education category in Thrissur District as compared to Ernakulam District.

8.15. **Job-search period and academic performance**

An inverse relationship between the job-search period and academic performance is observed among the unemployed in both the districts (see table 8.13). An analysis of the job-search period and academic performance by levels of education reveals an inverse relationship between the two at all levels of education in the general education category in Thrissur District. However, no such pattern of inverse relationship is visible in Ernakulam District (table 8.13). In the professional and technical education group an inverse relationship between job-search period and academic performance is observed only among the professional and technical degree holders in both the districts. A sex-wise break-up shows that the average job search period is longer for females than males at all

Table 8.13. Distribution of Unemployed according to average Job-search period and duration of unemployment by sex, level of education and academic performance.

		TRICHUR DISTRICT								ERNAKULAM DISTRICT							
		Average Job-search Period	Duration of unemployment 0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & Above	Total	Average Job-search Period	Duration of Unemployment 0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60 & Above	Total
Illiterate																			
SSLC																			
	M	15.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)
	F	50.0	-	-	-	-	1(50)	-	1(50)	2(66.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	36	-	-	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)		1(33.3)	3(100)	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)
	M	34	-	-	2(66.7)	-	-	-	1(33.3)	3(42.9)	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(25.0)
II	F	91	-	-	-	1(25)	-	1(25)	2(50)	4(57.1)	42	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	2(66.7)	-	3(75.0)
	T	66.6	-	-	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	3(42.9)	7(100)	47	-	-	-	1(25)	-	2(50)	1(25)	4(100)
	M	86.3	-	-	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	-	5(71.4)	7(21.9)	59	-	-	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	2(25)	3(37.5)	8(33.3)
III	F	89.4	-	1(4)	1(4)	1(4)	2(8)	4(16)	16(64)	25(78.1)	85.6	-	1(6.3)	2(12.5)	-	1(6.3)	-	12(75)	16(66.7)
	T	88.6	-	1(3.1)	2(6.3)	2(6.3)	2(6.3)	4(12.5)	21(65.6)	32(100)	76.7	-	1(4.2)	3(12.5)	1(4.2)	2(8.3)	2(8.3)	15(62.5)	24(100)
	M	65.5	-	-	4(36.4)	1(9.1)	-	-	6(54.5)	11(26.2)	63	-	-	1(10)	1(10)	1(10)	2(20)	5(50)	10(34.5)
III	F	67.1	-	1(3.2)	1(3.2)	2(6.5)	3(9.7)	5(16.1)	19(61.3)	31(73.8)	78.7	-	1(5.3)	2(10.5)	1(5.3)	1(5.3)	2(10.6)	12(63.2)	19(65.5)
	T	81.4	-	1(2.4)	5(11.9)	3(7.1)	3(7.1)	5(11.9)	25(59.5)	42(100)	73.3	-	1(3.4)	3(10.3)	2(6.9)	2(6.9)	4(13.8)	17(58.6)	29(100)
Literate																			
	M	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-		-	1(50.0)	46.5	-	-	1(25)	-	2(50)	-	1(25)	4(66.7)
II	F	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(50.0)	20	1(50)	-	-	-	1(50)	-	-	2(33.3)
	T	38	1(50)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50)	2(100)	37.7	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	3(50)	-	1(16.7)	6(100)
	M	50	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	6(12.9)	39.1	2(18.2)	-	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	3(27.3)	-	3(27.3)	11(61.1)
III	F	55.3	-	-	-	2(25)	-	3(37.5)	3(37.5)	8(57.1)	20	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	7(38.9)
	T	55	1(7.1)	-	1(7.1)	2(14.3)	1(7.1)	5(35.7)	4(28.6)	14(100)	31.7	4(22.2)	1(5.6)	3(16.7)	2(11.1)	4(22.2)	1(5.6)	3(16.7)	18(100)
	M	40.1	2(28.6)	-	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	7(43.8)	41.1	2(13.3)	-	3(20)	1(6.7)	5(33.3)	-	4(26.7)	15(62.5)
III	F	60.4	-	-	-	2(22.2)	-	3(33.3)	4(44.4)	9(56.3)	20	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	-	9(37.5)
	T	52.9	2(12.5)	-	1(6.3)	2(12.5)	1(6.3)	5(31.3)	5(31.3)	16(100)	32.2	5(20.8)	1(4.2)	4(16.7)	2(8.3)	7(29.2)	1(4.2)	4(16.7)	24(100)
Graduates																			
	M	25	-	-	-	1(100)	-		-	1(12.5)	4.4	4(50)	-	1(20)	-	-	-	-	5(55.0)
I	F	24	1(14.3)	-	4(57.1)	1(14.3)	-		1(14.3)	7(87.5)	60.8	-	-	2(40)	-	-	-	3(60)	5(50.0)
	T	24.3	1(12.5)	-	4(50)	2(25)	-		1(12.5)	8(100)	42.6	4(40)	-	3(30)	-	-	-	3(30)	10(100)
	M	44	-	-	1(25)	-	1(25)		2(50)	4(50.8)	18.6	4(57.1)	-	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	-	1(14.3)	7(46.7)
II	F	42	1(11.1)	-	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	-		4(44.4)	9(69.2)	18.5	3(37.5)	-	1(12.5)	2(25)	2(25)	-	-	8(53.3)
	T	42.0	1(7.7)	-	4(30.8)	1(7.7)	1(7.7)		6(46.2)	13(100)	18.5	7(46.7)	-	2(13.3)	3(20)	2(13.3)	-	1(6.7)	15(100)
	M	35	1(16.7)		1(16.7)	-	2(33.3)		2(33.3)	6(30.0)	35.8	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	6(37.5)
III	F	62.5	2(14.3)		1(7.1)	-	1(7.1)	3(21.4)	7(50)	14(70.0)	40.4	3(30)	-	2(20)	-	2(20)	-	1(10)	10(62.5)
	T	55.2	3(15)		2(10)	-	3(15)	3(15)	9(45)	20(100)	44.2	4(25)	-	3(18.8)	1(6.3)	3(18.8)	1(6.3)	4(25)	16(100)
	M	39.1	1(9.1)	-	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	3(27.3)	-	4(36.4)	11(26.8)	19.3	1(50)		3(16.7)	2(11.1)	1(5.6)	1(5.6)	2(11.1)	18(43.9)
III	F	47.4	4(13.3)		9(26.7)	2(6.7)	1(3.3)	3(10)	12(40)	30(73.2)	41.6	6(26.1)		5(21.7)	2(8.7)	4(17.4)	-	6(26.1)	23(56.1)
	T	45.1	5(12.2)	-	11(26.8)	3(7.3)	4(9.8)	3(7.3)	16(39.0)	41(100)	31.8	10(38.6)		8(19.5)	4(9.8)	5(12.2)	1(2.4)	8(19.5)	41(100)
Post-Graduates																			
	M	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)
	F	8	1(50)	-	1(50)	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)	14	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	-	-	-	2(66.7)
	T	6	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	3(100)	10	2(66.7)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	3(100)
	M	12.5	-	1(50)	1(50)	-	-	-	-	2(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	F	14	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	-	-	-	2(50.0)	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	T	13.3	1(25)	1(25)	1(25)	1(25)	-	-	-	4(100)	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	M		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	F	28.5	-	-	1(25)	2(50)	1(25)	-	-	4(100)	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	T	28.5	-	-	1(25)	2(50)	1(25)	-	-	4(100)	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	M	9	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	3(27.3)	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(20.0)
III	F	15.6	2(25)	-	2(25)	3(37.5)	1(12.5)	-	-	8(72.7)	11	2(50)	-	1(25)	1(25)	-	-	-	4(80.0)
	T	16.8	3(27.3)	1(9.1)	3(27.3)	3(27.3)	1(9.1)	-	-	11(100)	9.2	3(60)	-	1(20)	1(20)	-	-	-	5(100)
Professional & Technical Diploma																			
SSLC																			
	M	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	T	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	M	32	1(50)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50)	2(100)	20	1(50)	-	-	-	1(50)	-	-	2(100)
II	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	32	1(50)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50)	2(100)	20	1(50)	-	-	-	1(50)	-	-	2(100)
	M		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
III	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	M	22	2(66.7)	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	3(100)	18	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	3(75.0)
III	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(25.0)
	T	22	2(66.7)	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	3(100)	14	2(50)	-	1(25)	-	1(25)	-	-	4(100)
M.A.																			
	M	20	-	-	1(50)	1(50)	-		-	2(66.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	F	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	18	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	3(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	2	1(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	26	1(25)	-	1(25)	1(25)	-	-	1(25)	4(80.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	F	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(20.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	23.6	1(20)	-	2(40)	1(20)	-	-	1(20)	5(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	21.2	2(40)	-	1(20)	1(20)	-	-	1(20)	5(83.3)	18	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	3(75.0)
III	F	34	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(16.7)	8	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(25.0)
	T	29	2(33.3)	-	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	-	-	1(16.7)	6(100)	14	2(50)	-	1(25)	-	1(25)	-	-	4(100)

(Contd.....)

Professional & Technical Degree

Other																		
	M 14	2(66.7)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	3(100)	11	-	3(100)					-	3(60.0)
I	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(40.0)
	T 14	2(66.7)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	3(100)	74	2(40)	3(60)	-	-	-	-	-	5(100)
	M 24	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T 24	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M 16.5	2(50)	-	1(25)	-	1(25)	-	-	4(100)	4	-	3(60.0)	-	-	-	-	-	3(60.0)
III	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(40.0)
	T 16.5	2(50)	-	1(25)	-	1(25)	-	-	4(100)	-	2(40)	3(100)	-	-	-	-	-	5(100)
Diploma																		
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	F 2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T 2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)
	T -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)
Post-Graduate																		
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	F 49	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(100)
	T 49	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(100)
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(100)
II	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(100)
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(50.0)
III	F 48		-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(50.0)
	T 48		-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)	-	2(100)
Sub-Total																		
	M 14	2(66.7)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	3(60.0)	11	-	3(100)	-	-	-	-	-	3(50.0)
I	F 25	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	-	-	2(40.0)	18	2(66.7)	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	3(50.0)
	T 16.4	3(60)	-	-	2(40)	-	-	5(100)	14.5	2(33.3)	3(50)	-	-	-	1(16.7)	-	6(100)
	M 24	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)	50	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(50.0)
II	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(50.0)	
	T 24	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)	74	-	-	-	-	-	1(50)	1(50)	2(100)	
	M 16.5	2(50)	-	1(25)	-	1(25)	-	-	4(66.7)	20.8	-	3(75)	-	-	-	1(25)	-	4(50.0)
TOT	F 25	1(50)	-	-	-	1(50)	-	-	2(33.3)	38	2(50)	-	-	-	-	1(25)	1(25)	4(50.0)
	T 19.3	3(50)	-	1(16.7)	-	2(33.3)	-	-	6(100)	29.4	2(25)	3(37.5)	-	-	-	2(25)	1(12.5)	8(100)
Professional & Technical Certificate (A)																		
S.S.L.C+Nursery training																		
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	F 62	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)	2(100)	53	-	-	1(25)	-	1(25)	-	2(50)	4(100)
	T 62	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)	2(100)	53	-	-	1(25)	-	1(25)	-	2(50)	4(100)
S.S.L.C+Type																		
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	F 57	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	3(100)	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	T 57	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	3(100)	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	M 56	-	-	1(50)	-	-	-	1(50)	2(40.0)	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(7.1)
III	F 138	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(100)	3(60.0)	104.3	-	-	1(7.7)	2(15.4)	-	1(7.7)	9(69.2)	13(92.9)
	T 105.2	-	-	1(20)	-	-	-	4(80)	5(100)	104.7	-	-	1(7.1)	2(14.3)	-	1(7.1)	10(71.4)	14(100)
	M 56	-	-	1(50)	-	-	-	1(50)	2(25.0)	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(6.7)
TOT	F 97.5	-	-	1(16.7)	-	-	1(16.7)	4(66.7)	6(75.0)	97.9	-	-	2(14.3)	2(14.3)	-	1(7.1)	9(64.3)	14(93.3)
	T 87.1	-	-	2(25)	-	-	1(12.5)	5(62.5)	8(100)	98.7	-	-	2(13.3)	2(13.3)	-	1(6.7)	10(66.7)	15(100)
P.U.C.+Type																		
	M 38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	3(100)
	T 38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	62	-	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	3(100)
S.C.+Type																		
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)
	T -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(50.0)
II	F 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)	38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(50.0)
	T 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)	56	-	-	-	-	1(50)	-	1(50)	2(100)
	M 26	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(33.3)	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(50.0)
III	F 06.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)	2(66.7)	50	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(50.0)
	T 66.3	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	2(66.7)	3(100)	62.5	-	-	-	-	-	1(50)	1(50)	2(100)
	M 32	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(25.0)	76.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)	2(40.0)
TOT	F 62.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(100)	3(75.0)	42	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	3(60.0)
	T 62.2	-	-	-	1(25)	-	-	3(75)	4(100)	55.8	-	-	-	-	2(40)	1(20)	2(40)	5(100)
P.G. + Type																		
	M 38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
II	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T 38	-	-	-	-	1(100)		-	1(100)	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
S.S.L.C+ I.T.I.																		
	M 38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
I	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T 38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	M 14	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	-	-	-	2(66.7)	38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)
II	F 38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T 22	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	3(100)	38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)
	M 50	-	-	-	-	1(25)	2(50)	1(25)	4(80.0)	61.8	-	-	-	2(25)	2(25)	-	4(50)	8(88.9)
III	F 26	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(20.0)	38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(11.1)
	T 45.2	-	-	-	1(20)	1(20)	2(40)	1(20)	5(100)	59.1	-	-	-	2(22.2)	3(33.3)	-	4(44.4)	9(100)
	M 33	1(14.3)	-	-	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	7(77.8)	54.6	-	-	-	2(22.2)	3(33.3)	-	4(44.4)	9(90.0)
TOT	F 32	-	-	-	1(50)	1(50)	-	-	2(22.2)	38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(10.0)
	T 36.7	1(11.1)	-	-	2(22.2)	3(33.3)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	9(100)	53.1	-	-	-	2(20)	4(40)	-	4(40)	10(100)

(Contd.....)

P.D.C.+I.T.I.																				
	M 25	1(25)	1(25)	-	1(25)	-	1(25)	-	4(80.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II	F 63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(20.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T 33.4	1(20)	1(20)	-	1(20)	-	1(20)	1(20)	5(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	M 16	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	
III	F 52	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T 39	-	-	2(100)	-	-	-	-	2(100)	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	
	M 23.2	1(20)	1(20)	1(20)	1(20)	-	1(20)	-	5(71.4)	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	
TOT	F 42	-	-	1(50)	-	-	-	1(50)	2(28.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T 28.6	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	7(100)	2	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	
D.C.+I.T.I.																				
	M 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(50)	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
I	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	M 98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(50)	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T 98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	M 86	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOT	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T 86	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub-total																				
	M 56	-	-	-	-	1(50)	-	1(50)	2(100)	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	
I	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(50.0)	
	T 56	-	-	-	-	1(50)	-	1(50)	2(100)	26	-	-	1(50)	-	1(50)	-	-	-	2(100)	
	M 23.7	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	-	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	7(53.5)	86				-	-	-	1(50)	-	2(50.0)	
II	F 57.5	-	-	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-	3(50)	6(46.2)	26	-	-	1(50)	-	1(50)	-	-	-	2(50.0)	
	T 39.3	2(15.4)	1(7.3)	1(7.7)	3(23.1)	2(15.4)	1(7.7)	3(23.1)	13(100)	56	-	-	1(25)	-	2(50)	-	1(25)	-	4(100)	
	M 49	-	-	2(20)	1(10)	2(20)	2(20)	3(10)	10(52.6)	56.9	2(16.7)	-	-	2(16.7)	2(16.7)	-	6(50)	-	12(35.3)	
III	F 84.3	-	-	1(11.1)	-	-	1(11.1)	7(77.8)	9(47.4)	83.9	-	-	2(9.1)	2(9.1)	2(9.1)	4(25.2)	12(54.5)		22(64.7)	
	T 65.7	-	-	3(15.8)	1(5.3)	2(10.5)	3(15.8)	10.52.6)	19(100)	74.9	2(5.9)	-	2(5.9)	4(11.8)	4(11.8)	4(11.8)	18(52.9)		34(100)	
	M 40.4	2(10.5)	1(5.3)	2(10.5)	3(15.8)	4(21.1)	3(15.8)	4(21.1)	19(85.9)	57.9	2(13.3)	-	1(6.7)	2(13.3)	3(20)	-	7(46.7)		15(37.5)	
TOT	F 72.6	-	-	2(13.3)	1(6.7)	1(6.7)	1(6.7)	10(66.7)	15(44.1)	77.3	-	-	3(12)	2(8)	4(16)	4(16)	12(48)		25(62.5)	
	T 58.1	2(5.9)	1(2.9)	4(11.8)	4(11.8)	5(14.7)	4(11.8)	14(41.2)	34(100)	70	2(5)	-	4(10)	4(10)	7(17.5)	4(10)	19(47.5)		40(100)	
Other Professional & Technical Certificate (B)																				
S.S.L.C+Other																				
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-		1(100)	
II	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	T -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-		1(100)	
	M 18	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	3(75.0)	120.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(100)		3(60.0)	
III	F 62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(25.0)	93	-	-	-	-	1(50)	-	1(50)		2(40.0)	
	T 29	-	-	2(50)	1(25)	-	-	1(25)	4(100)	111.6	-	-	-	-	1(20)	-	4(80)		5(100)	
	M 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(75.0)	100	-	-	-	-	1(25)	-	3(75)		6(66.7)	
TOT	F 62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(25.0)	93	-	-	-	-	1(50)	-	1(50)		2(33.3)	
	T 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(100.0)	93.3	-	-	-	-	2(33.3)	-	4(66.7)		6(100)	
P.D.C + Other																				
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
II	F 14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)	128	1(50)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50)		2(100)	
	T 14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)	128	1(50)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50)		2(100)	
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)		1(100)	
III	F 155	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	T 155	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)		1(100)	
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)		1(33.3)	
TOT	F 84.5	-	-	1(50)	-	-	-	1(50)	2(100)	128	1(50)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50)		2(66.7)	
	T 84.5	-	-	1(50)	-	-	-	1(50)	2(100)	110	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)		3(100)	
D.C.+Other																				
	M 9	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
I	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	T 9	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
II	F 34	-	-	-	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)	-	3(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	T 34	-	-	-	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)	-	3(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)		1(25.0)	
III	F 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)	22	-	-	1(33.3)	2(66.7)	-	-	-		3(75.0)	
	T 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)	32	-	-	1(25)	2(50)	-	-	1(25)		4(100)	
	M 9	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(20.0)	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1(25.0)	
TOT	F 48.5	-	-	-	2(50)	-	1(25)	1(25)	4(80.0)	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3(75.0)	
	T 40.6	-	1(20)	-	2(40)	-	1(20)	1(20)	5(100)	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4(100.0)	
P.G.+Other																				
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
III	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-		1(100)	
	T -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-		1(100)	
Sub-total (b)																				
	M 9	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
I	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	T 9	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-		1(33.3)	
II	F 29	-	-	1(25)	2(50)	-	1(25)	-	4(100)	128	1(50)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50)		2(66.7)	
	T 29	-	-	1(25)	2(50)	-	1(25)	-	4(100)	98	1(33.3)	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)		3(100)	
	M 18	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	3(50.0)	89.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5(100)		5(45.5)	
III	F 57	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(100)	3(50.0)	46	-	-	2(33.3)	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)		6(54.5)	
	T 57.5	-	-	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	-	-	3(50)	6(100)	70.5	-	-	2(18.2)	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	-	6(54.5)		11(100)	
	M 15.8	-	1(25)	2(50)	1(25)	-	-	-	4(36.4)	89.5	-	-	-	-	1(16.7)	-	5(83.3)		6(42.9)	
TOT	F 58.1	-	-	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	-	1(14.3)	3(42.9)	7(63.6)	56.5	1(12.5)	-	2(25)	3(25)	1(12.5)	-	2(25)		8(57.1)	
	T 42.7	-	1(9.1)	3(27.3)	3(27.3)	-	1(9.1)	3(27.3)	11(100)	76.3	1(7.1)	-	2(14.3)	2(14.2)	2(14.3)	-	7(50)		14(100)	
Sub-Total (A+b)																				
	M 40.3	-	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	3(100)	14	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-		1(50.0)	
I	F -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-		1(50.0)	
	T 40.3	-	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	3(100)	26	-	-	1(50)	-	1(50)	-	-		2(100)	
	M 23.7	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	-	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	7(41.2)	70	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)		3(42.9)	
II	F 66.1	-	-	2(20)	3(30)	1(10)	1(10)	3(30)	10(58.8)	77	1(25)	-	1(25)	-	1(25)	-	1(25)		4(57.1)	
	T 36.9	2(11.8)	1(5.9)	2(11.8)	5(29.4)	2(11.8)	2(11.8)	3(17.6)	17(100)	74	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	-	3(42.9)	-	2(28.6)		7(100)	
	M 41.8	-	-	4(30.8)	2(15.4)	2(15.4)	2(15.4)	3(23.1)	13(52.0)	69.5	2(11.8)	-	-	2(11.8)	2(11.8)	-	11(64.7)		17(37.8)	
III	F 85.5	-	-	1(8.3)	-	-	1(8.3)	10(83.3)	12(48.0)	75.6	-	-	4(14.3)	4(14.3)	3(10.7)	4(14.3)	13(46.4)		28(62.2)	
	T 63.8	-	-	5(20)	2(8)	2(8)	3(12)	13(52)	25(100)	73.3	2(4.4)	-	4(8.9)	6(13.3)	5(11.1)	4(8.9)	24(53.3)		45(100)	
	M 36.1	2(8.7)	2(8.7)	4(17.4)	4(17.4)	4(17.4)	3(13.0)	4(17.4)	23(51.1)	67	2(9.5)	-	1(4.8)	2(9.5)	4(19.0)	-	12(57.1)		21(38.9)	
TOT	F 68.7	-	-	3(13.6)	3(13.6)	1(4.5)	2(9.1)	13(59.1)	22(48.9)	74.7	1(3.0)	-	5(15.2)	4(12.1)	5(15.2)	6(12.1)	14(42.4)		33(61.1)	
	T 52	2(4.4)	2(4.4)	7(15.6)	7(15.6)	5(11.1)	5(11.1)	17(37.8)	45(100)	71.7	3(5.6)	-	6(11.1)	6(11.1)	9(16.7)	4(7.4)	26(48.1)		54(100)	
Grand Total																				
	M 20.7	4(4.5)	1(10)	1(10)	1(10)	2(20)	-	1(10)	10(83.5)	15.2	5(45.5)	3(27.3)	2(18.2)	-	-	-	1(9.1)		11(47.8)	
I	F 25.7	3(23.1)	-	5(38.5)	1(7.7)	2(15.4)	-	2(15.4)	13(56.5)	43.8	4(33.3)	-	2(16.7)	1(8.3)	1(8.3)	1(8.3)	3(25)		12(52.2)	
	T 23.5	7(30.4)	1(4.3)	6(26.1)	2(8.7)	4(17.4)	-	3(13.0)	23(100)	30.1	9(39.1)	3(13.0)	4(17.4)	1(4.3)	1(4.3)	1(4.3)	4(17.4)		23(100)	
	M 27.2	4(18.2)	2(9.1)	6(27.3)	3(13.6)	2(9.1)	1(4.5)	4(18.2)	22(44.9)	36.6	5(27.8)	-	2(11.1)	1(5.6)	5(27.8)	1(5.6)	4(22.2)		18(48.6)	
II	F 13.0	2(7.4)	-	6(22.2)	5(18.5)	1(3.7)	3(11.1)	10(37.0)	27(55.1)	38.6	5(26.3)	-	3(15.8)	3(15.8)	4(21.1)	2(10.5)	2(10.5)		19(51.4)	
	T 39.1	6(12.2)	2(4.1)	12(24.5)	8(16.3)	3(6.1)	4(8.2)	14(28.6)	49(100)	37.8	15(27.0)	-	5(13.5)	4(10.8)	9(24.3)	3(8.1)	6(16.2)		37(100)	
	M 52.4	2(5.3)	-	7(21.9)	3(9.4)	5(15.6)	4(12.5)	11(34.4)	32(20.7)	53.8	5(11.6)	-	5(11.6)	5(11.6)	7(16.3)	3(7.0)	18(41.7)		43(41.0)	
III	F 75.3	2(5.2)	1(1.6)	4(6.3)	6(9.5)	4(6.3)	10(15.9)	36(57.1)	63(60.3)	63	6(9.7)	2(3.2)	9(14.5)	6(9.1)	7(11.3)	5(8.1)	23(45.2)		62(59.0)	
	T 67.6	4(4.2)	1(1.1)	11(11.6)	9(9.5)	9(9.5)	14(14.7)	47(49.5)	95(100)	60.4	11(10.5)	2(1.9)	14(13.3)	10(9.5)	14(13.3)	8(7.6)	46(43.8)		105(100)	
	M 33.8	10(15.6)	3(4.7)	14(21.9)	7(10.9)	9(14.1)	5(7.8)	16(25)	64(38.3)	43.6	15(20.8)	3(4.2)	9(12.5)	6(8.3)	12(16.7)	4(5.6)	23(31.9)		72(43.6)	
TOT	F 62.1	7(6.8)	1(1.0)	15(14.6)	12(11.7)	7(6.8)	15(12.6)	48(46.6)	103(66.7)	56.9	15(16 1)	2(2.2)	14(15.1)	9(9.7)	12(12.9)	8(8.6)	33(35.5)		93(56.4)	
	T 53.2	17(10.2)	4(2.4)	29(17.4)	19(11.4)	16(9.6)	18(10.8)	64(38.3)	167(100)	51.1	30(18.2)	5(3.0)	23(13.9)	15(9.1)	24(14.5)	12(7.3)	56(33.9)		165(100)	

Note: Figures in bracket denote percentage to total

levels of education in the general education group in Thrissur District while it is longer for females than males in almost all levels of education in both districts.

8.16. **Job-search period by faculty**

Among the unemployed graduates in the general education category, the average job-search period is found to be the shortest for Commerce graduates and the longest for Arts graduates in both districts. Among the unemployed graduates in the professional and technical education category, the average job-search period is strikingly lower for graduates in Education in Thrissur District (25 months) than in Ernakulam District (66 months). On the other hand, the average job-search period is relatively higher for graduates in Engineering in Thrissur District (16.5 months) as compared to Ernakulam District (7.4 months). These findings lead us to the inference that graduates in Education have higher degree of absorption in the labour market in Thrissur District than in Ernakulam District while engineering graduates have got higher degree of absorption in the labour market in Ernakulam District as compared to Thrissur District. A sex-wise break-up shows that average job-search period is longer for females than males in the faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce in both the districts (Table 8.14).

Table 5.14 Distribution of Unemployed according to average job-search period, duration of unemployment by faculty of education, academic performance and sex

Faculty/ Class	Sex	Average Job-search period (months)	Duration of unemployment (in months)							Average Job-search period (months)	Duration of unemployment (in months)						
			less than 6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	above 60 Total		less than 6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	above 60 Total
ARTS																	
I	M	14.0	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	- 2(100.0)	2.0	1(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	- 1(100.0)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
	T	14.0	1(50.0)		-	1(50.0)	-	-	2(100.0)	2.0	1(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	- 1(100.0)
II	M	14.0	-		1(100.0)	-	-	-	- 1(12.5)	26.0	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	1(33.3) 3(42.9)
	F	29.4	2(28.6)		1(14.3)	2(28.6)	-	1(14.3)	1(14.3) 7(87.5)	26.0	1(25.0)	-	-	1(25.0)	2(50.0)	-	- 4(57.1)
	T	27.5	2(25.0)		2(25.0)	2(25.0)	-	1(12.5)	1(12.5) 8(100.0)	26.0	2(28.6)	-	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	-	1(14.3) 7(100.0)
III	M	52.4	-	-	1(20.0)	-	2(40.0)	-	2(40.0) 5(29.4)	67.0	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	-	-	3(60.0) 5(45.5)
	F	62.7	-	-	1(8.3)	2(16.7)	2(16.7)	2(16.7)	5(41.7) 12(70.6)	44.0	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7) 6(54.5)
	T	59.6	-	-	2(11.8)	2(11.8)	4(23.5)	2(11.8)	7(41.2) 17(100.0)	45.7	2(18.2)	-	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	4(36.4) 11(100.0)
Total	M	38.0	1(12.5)	-	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	-	2(25.0) 8(29.6)	33.6	3(33.3)	-	2(22.2)	-	-	-	4(44.4) 9(47.4)
	F	75.6	2(18.5)	-	2(18.5)	4(21.1)	*2(10.5)	3(15.8)	6(31.6) 19(70.4)	36.8	2(20.0)	-	1(10.0)	2(20.0)	3(30.0)	1(10.0)	1(10.0) 10(52.6)
	T	64.4	3(11.1)	-	4(14.8)	5(18.5)	4(14.8)	3(11.1)	8(29.6) 27(100.0)	37.3	5(26.3)	-	3(15.8)	2(10.5)	3(15.8)	1(5.3)	5(26.3) 19(100.0)
SCIENCE																	
I	M	41.5	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-		1(50.0)	2(25.0)	5.0	3(75.0)	-	1(25.0)	-		- 4(36.4)
	F	24.0	-1(16.7)	-	3(50.0)	1(16.7)	-		1(16.7)	6(75.0)	61.7	1(14.3)	-	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	-	- 3(42.9) 7(63.6)
	T	38.4	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	3(37.5)	1(12.5)	-		2(25.0)	8(100.0)	41.1	4(36.4)	-	3(27.3)	1(9.1)	-	- 3(27.3) 11(100.0)
II	M	38.0	-	-	2(50.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)		-	4(50.0)	54.0	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	- 1(33.3) 3(50.0)
	F	47.0	-	-	-	2(50.0)	-		2(50.0)	4(50.0)	14.0	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	- - 3(50.0)
	T	35.0	-	-	2(25.0)	3(37.5)	1(13.5)		2(25.0)	8(100.0)	34.0	2(33.3)	-	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	-	- 1(16.7) 6(100.0)
III	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	50.0	-	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	1(25.0)
	F	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100.0) 2(100.0)	26.0	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	1(33.3) 3(75.0)
	T	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(100.0) 2(100.0)	32.0	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	1(25.0)	1(25.0) 4(100.0)
Total	M	36.2	-	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7) 6(33.3)	29.0	4(50.0)	-	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	-	1(12.5)	1(12.5) 8(38.1)
	F	46.0	1(8.3)	-	3(25.0)	3(25.0)	-	-	5(41.7) 12(66.7)	42.5	3(23.1)	-	4(30.8)	2(15.4)	-	-	4(30.8) 13(61.9)
	T	38.2	1(5.6)	1(5.6)	5(27.8)	4(22.2)	1(5.6)	-	6(33.3) 18(100.0)	36.2	7(33.3)	-	5(23.8)	3(14.3)	-	1(4.8)	5(23.8) 21(100.0)
COMMERCE																	
I	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	2.0	1(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	- 1(50.0)
	F	13.3	1(33.3)		2(66.7)	-	-	-	- 3(100.0)	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100.0)	-	- 1(50.0)
	T	13.3	1(33.3)	-	2(66.7)	-	-	-	- 3(100.0)	20.0	1(50.0)	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	- 2(100.0)
II	M	43.3	-	1(25.0)	-	-	1(25.0)	-	2(50.0)	4(44.4)	2.0	2(100.0)	-	-	-	-	- - 2(40.0)
	F	46.4	-	-	3(60.0)	-	-	-	2(40.0)	5(55.6)	25.3	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	- - 3(60.0)
	T	41.7	-	1(11.1)	3(33.3)	-	1(11.1)	-	4(44.5)	9(100.0)	16.0	3(60.0)	-	-	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	- - 5(100.0)
III	M	38.0	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	3(50.0)	21.7	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	- - 3(50.0)
	F	48.0	2(28.6)	-	1(14.3)	-	-	1(14.3)	3(42.9)	7(70.0)	26.0	2(20.6)	-	1(42.9)	-	1(14.3)	- 1(14.3) 7(70.0)
	T	42.4	3(30.0)	-	1(10.0)	1(10.0)	-	1(10.0)	4(40.0)	10(100.0)	24.7	3(30.0)	-	1(10.0)	1(10.0)	2(20.0)	- 1(10.0) 10(100.0)
Total	M	35.6	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	3(42.9)	7(31.8)	11.8	4(66.7)	-	-	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	- - 6(35.3)
	F	38.5	3(30.0)	-	6(60.0)	-	-	1(6.7)	5(33.3)	15(68.2)	26.0	3(27.3)	-	3(27.3)	1(9.1)	3(27.3)	- 1(9.1) 11(64.7)
	T	36.4	4(18.2)	1(4.5)	6(27.3)	1(4.5)	1(4.5)	1(4.5)	8(36.4)	22(100.0)	21.0	7(41.2)	-	3(17.6)	2(11.8)	4(23.5)	- 1(5.9) 17(100.0)
EDUCATION																	
I	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
	F	25.0	1(50.0)	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	2(100.0)	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(100.0) - 1(100.0)
	T	25.0	1(50.0)	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	2(100.0)	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(100.0) - 1(100.0)
II	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(100.0)	- 1(50.0)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	66.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100.0) 1(100.0)
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0) 2(100.0)
III	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Total	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(100.0)	- 1(33.3)
	F	25.0	1(50.0)	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	- 2(100.0)	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0) 2(66.7)
	T	25.0	1(50.0)	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	- 2(100.0)	66.0	-	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3) 3(100.0)
ENGINEERING																	
I	M	14.0	2(66.7)	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	- 3(100.0)	11.0	-	3(100.0)	-	-	-	-	- 3(60.0)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	2.0	2(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	- 2(40.0)
	T	14.0	2(66.7)	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	- 3(100.0)	7.4	2(40.0)	3(60.0)	-	-	-	-	- 5(100.0)
II	M	24.0	-	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	- 1(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
	T	24.0	-	-	1(100.0)	-	-	-	- 1(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
III	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Total	M	16.5	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	- 4(100.0)	11.2	-	3(100.0)	-	-	-	-	- 3(60.0)
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	2.0	2(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	- 2(40.0)
	T	16.3	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	- 4(100.0)	7.4	2(40.0)	3(60.0)	-	-	-	-	- 5(100.0)
Grand Total																	
I	M	21.9	3(42.9)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3) 7(17.5)	6.3	5(55.6)	3(33.3)	1(1.1)	-	-	-	9(45.0)
	F	21.3	3(27.3)	-	3(45.5)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	-	1(9.1) 11(61.1)	47.6	3(27.3)	-	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	3(27.3) 11(55.0)
	T	21.5	6(16.7)	1(2.8)	5(13.9)	2(5.6)	2(5.6)	-	2(5.6) 18(100.0)	29.1	8(40.0)	3(15.0)	3(15.0)	1(5.0)	1(5.0)	1(5.0)	3(15.0) 20(100.0)
II	M	38.3	-	1(10.0)	4(40.0)	1(10.0)	2(20.0)	-	2(20.0)	10(38.5)	32.7	4(44.4)	-	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	-	1(11.1) 2(22.2) 9(45.0)
	F	37.3	2(12.5)	-	4(25.0)	4(25.0)	-	1(6.3)	5(31.3)	16(61.5)	38.2	3(27.3)	-	1(9.1)	3(27.3)	3(27.3)	- 1(9.1) 11(55.0)
	T	34.6	2(7.7)	1(3.8)	8(30.8)	5(19.2)	2(7.7)	1(3.8)	7(26.9)	26(100.0)	30.2	7(35.0)	-	2(10.0)	4(20.0)	3(15.0)	1(5.0) 3(15.0) 20(100.0)
III	M	44.0	1(12.5)	-	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	-	3(37.5)	8(27.6)	39.3	2(22.2)	-	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	1(11.1) 3(33.3) 9(36.0)
	F	38.9	2(9.5)	-	2(9.5)	2(9.5)	2(9.5)	3(14.3)	10(47.6)	21(72.4)	32.8	4(25.0)	-	5(31.3)	1(6.3)	2(12.5)	1(6.3) 3(18.8) 16(64.0)
	T	36.8	3(10.3)	-	3(10.3)	3(10.3)	4(13.8)	3(10.3)	13(44.8)	29(100.0)	35.1	6(24.0)	-	6(24.0)	2(8.0)	3(12.0)	2(8.0) 6(24.0) 25(100.0)
Total	M	32.3	4(16.0)	2(8.0)	5(20.0)	3(12.0)	5(20.0)	-	6(24.0)	25(34.2)	26.1	11(68.7)	3(11.1)	3(11.1)	2(7.4)	1(3.7)	2(7.4) 5(18.5) 27(41.5)
	F	33.0	7(14.6)	-	11(22.9)	7(14.6)	3(6.3)	4(8.3)	16(33.3)	48(65.8)	35.7	10(26.3)	-	8(21.1)	5(13.2)	6(15.8)	2(5.3) 7(18.4) 38(58.5)
	T	45.9	11(15.1)	2(2.7)	16(21.9)	10(13.7)	8(11.0)	4(5.5)	22(30.1)	73(100.0)	34.0	21(32.3)	-	3(4.6)	11(16.9)	7(10.8)	3(10.8) 12(18.5) 65(100.0)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total.

8.17. Job-search period by faculty and academic performance

The average-job search period is inversely related to the academic performance, for the unemployed graduates in all the faculties in Thrissur District. However, such inverse relationship is observed among the graduates only in the faculty of Arts and Education in Ernakulam District. A sex-wise break up reveals that the average job-search period is inversely related to academic performance for the unemployed females in all the faculties in the general education group in Thrissur District. However such inverse relationship is found for the unemployed females only in the faculty of Arts in Ernakulam District.(Table 8.14).

SECTION II Waiting period - Employed

8.18 Waiting period and family income

The average waiting period among the employed is also found to be inversely related to family income in both the districts. A sex-wise break-up shows longer waiting period for females than males in almost all the income groups in both districts (See Table 8.15).

8.19 Waiting period and caste

The average waiting period among the employed is also found to be the longest for the scheduled castes and the shortest for the Muslims in both the districts (Table 8.16). Average waiting period is longer for females than

Family income monthly	SEX	Average Waiting Period	Duration of Unemployment (months) less than6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total	Average Waiting Period	Duration of Unemployment (months) less than6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total
	M	36.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)	28.3	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	3(100)
						7.7%				1.1%		5.6%		5%			100%		4.1%
<500	F	180.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									16.7%	2.7%									
	T	108.0	-	-	-	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	2(100)	28.3	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	3(100)
						6.7%			9.1%	1.6%		3.6%		3.6%			100%		2.6%
	M	32.2	2(22.2)	-	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	2(22.2)	2(22.2)	-	9(100)	19.8	3(23.1)	3(23.1)	4(30.8)	2(15.4)	-	-	1(7.7)	13(100)
501-			7.4%		11.8%	7.7%	20%	5.0%		9.9%		16.7%	14.3%	20%	40%			20%	17.6%
1500	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.5	-	-	1(50)	-	1(50)	-	-	2(100)
														12.5%		20%			4.7%
	T	32.2	2(22.2)	-	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	2(22.2)	2(22.2)	-	9(100)	27.4	3(20)	3(20)	5(33.3)	2(13.3)	1(6.7)	-	1(6.7)	15(100)
			4.9%		7.4%	6.7%	18.2%	40%		7.0%		10.7%	9.7%	17.9%	15.4%	11.1%		14.3%	12.8%
	M	21.0	5(33.3)	2(13.3)	4(26.7)	2(13.3)	1(6.7)	-	1(6.7)	15(100)	30.0	-	3(33.3)	3(33.3)	2(22.2)	-	-	1(11.1)	9(100)
1501-			18.5%	13.3%	23.5%	15.4%	10%		20%	16.5%			14.3%	15%	40%			20%	12.2%
2500	F	61.3	1(25)	-	-	-	-	-	3(75)	4(100)	20.2	1(20)	1(20)	1(20)	2(40)	-	-		5(100)
			7.1%						50%	10.8%		10%	10%	12.5%	25%			-	11.6%
	T	29.5	6(31.6)	2(10.5)	4(21.1)	2(10.5)	1(5.3)	-	4(21.1)	19(100)	26.5	1(7.1)	4(28.6)	4(28.6)	4(28.6)	-	-	1(7.1)	14(100)
			14.6%	11.1%	14.8%	13.3%	9.1%		36.4%	14.8%		3.6%	12.9%	14.3%	30.8%			14.3%	12.0%
	M	26.2	7(20)	9(25.7)	4(11.4)	5(14.3)	6(17.1)	2(5.7)	2(5.7)	35(100)	20.0	5(18.5)	10(37.0)	7(25.9)	1(3.7)	2(7.4)	-	2(7.4)	27(100)
2501-			25.9%	60%	23.5%	38.5%	60%	50%	40%	38.5%		27.8%	47.6%	35%	20%	50%		40%	36.5%
5000	F	29.3	3(30)	1(10)	4(40)	-	-	1(10)	1(10)	10(100)	26.3	4(26.7)	2(13.3)	4(26.7)	2(13.3)	2(13.3)	-	1(6.7)	15(100)
			21.4%	33.3%	40%			100%	16.7%	27.0%		40%	20%	50%	25%	40%		50%	34.9%
	T	26.9	10(22.2)	10(22.2)	8(17.8)	5(11.1)	6(13.3)	3(6.7)	3(6.7)	45(100)	22.2	9(21.4)	12(28.6)	11(26.2)	3(7.1)	4(9.5)	-	3(7.1)	42(100)
			24.4%	55.6%	29.6%	33.3%	54.5%	60%	27.3%	35.2%		32.1%	38.7%	39.3%	23.1%	44.4%		42.9%	35.9%
	M	18.6	13(41.9)	4(12.9)	7(22.6)	4(12.9)	1(3.2)	-	2(6.5)	31(100)	13.8	9(40.9)	5(22.7)	5(22.7)	-	2(9.1)		1(4.5)	22(100)
above			48.9)	26.7%	41.2%	30.8%	10%		40%	34.1%		50%	23.8%	25%		50%	-	20%	29.7%
5000	F	15.5	10(45.5)	2(9.1)	6(27.3)	2(9.1)	1(4.5)	-	1(4.5)	22(100)	20.1	5(23.8)	7(33.3)	2(9.5)	4(19.0)	2(9.5)		1(4.8)	21(100)
			71.4%	66.7%	60%	100%	100%		16.7%	59.5%		50%	70%	25%	50%	40%	-	50%	48.8%
	T	17.3	23(43.4)	6(11.3)	13(24.5)	6(11.3)	2(3.8)	-	3(5.7)	53(100)	16.9	14(32.6)	12(27.9)	7(16.3)	4(9.3)	4(9.3)		2(4.7)	43(100)
			56.1%	33.3%	48.1%	40%	18.2%		27.3%	41.4%		50%	38.7%	25%	30.8%	44.4%	-	28.6%	36.8%

Note : % denotes percentage from colum total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

Caste/ Community	S E X	Average Waiting Period	Duration of Unemployment (months) less than6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total	Average Waiting Period	Duration of Unemployment (months) less than6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total
	M	13.0	4(40)	3(30)	1(10)	1(10)	1(10)	-	-	10	19.7	7(30.4)	3(13.0)	8(34.8)	1(4.3)	3(13.0)	-	1(24.3)	23
			14.8*	20*	5.9*	7.7*	10*			11.0*		38.9*	14.3*	40*	20*	75*		20*	31.1*
HINDU NAIR	F	13.6	2(40)	-	3(60)	-	-	-	-	5	21.3	3(18.8)	4(25)	2(12.5)	4(25)	3(18.8)	-	-	16
BRAHMIN			14.3*		30*					13.5*		30*	40*	25*	50*	60*			37.2*
	T	13.2	6(40)	3(20)	4(26.7)	1(6.7)	1(6.7)	-	-	15	20.3	10(25.6)	7(17.9)	10(25.6)	5(12.8)	6(15.4)	-	1(2.6)	39
			14.6*	16.7*	14.8*	6.7*	9.1*			11.7*		35.7*	22.4*	35.7*	38.5*	66.9*		14.3*	33.3*
	M	24.0	18(28.1)	9(14.1)	13(20.3)	9(14.1)	9(14.1)	3(4.7)	3(4.7)	64	19.6	8(22.9)	12(34.3)	8(22.9)	3(8.6)	1(2.9)	-	3(8.6)	35
			66.7*	60*	76.5*	69.2*	90*	75*	60*	70.3*		44.4*	57.1*	40*	60*	25*		60*	47.3*
CHRISTIAN	F	28.0	12(50)	2(8.3)	6(25)	1(4.2)	1(4.2)	1(4.2)	1(4.2)	24	25.1	5(22.7)	6(27.3)	5(22.7)	2(9.1)	2(9.1)	-	2(9.1)	22
			85.7*	66.7*	60*	50*	100*	100*	16.7*	64.9*		50*	60*	62.5*	25*	40*		100*	51.2*
	T	22.6	30(34.1)	11(12.5)	19(21.6)	10(11.4)	10(11.4)	4(4.5)	4(4.5)	88	21.7	13(22.8)	18(31.6)	13(22.8)	5(8.8)	3(5.3)	-	5(8.8)	57
			73.2*	61.1*	70.4*	66.7*	90.9*	80*	36.4*	68.8*		46.4*	58.1*	46.4*	38.5*	33.3*		71.4*	48.7
	M	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13.0	-	1(50)	1(50)	-	-	-	-	2
			3.7*							1.1*			4.8*	5*					2.7*
MUSLIM	F	13.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
					10*					2.7*		10*							2.3*
	T	9.0	1(56)	-	1(50)	-	-	-	-	2	9.0	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	3
			2.4*		3.7*					1.2*		3.6*	3.2*	3.6*					2.6*
	M	34.5	4(28.6)	3(21.4)	3(21.4)	2(14.3)	-	1(7.1)	1(7.1)	14	20.9	3(23.1)	5(38.5)	2(15.4)	1(7.7)	-	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	13
			14.8*	20*	17.6*	15.4*		25*	20*	15.4*		16.7*	23.8*	10*	20*		100*	20*	17.6*
OBC	F	70.3	-	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	-	4(66.7)	6	17.5	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	-	-	-	2
				33.3*		50*			66.7*	16.2*		10*			12.5*				4.7*
	T	38.3	4(20)	4(20)	3(15)	3(15)	-	1(5)	5(25)	20	20.5	4(26.7)	5(33.3)	2(13.3)	2(13.3)	-	1(6.7)	1(6.7)	15
			9.8*	22.2*	11.1*	20*		20*	45.5*	15.6*		14.3*	16.1*	7.1*	15.4*		100*	14.3*	12.8*
	M	63.0	-	-	-	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	2	23	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1
						7.7*			20*	2.2*				5*					1.4*
SC	F	96.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1	25.5	-	-	1(50)	1(50)	-	-	-	2
									16.7*	2.7*				12.5*	12.5*				4.7*
	T	74.0	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	2(66.7)	3	24.3	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	3
						6.7*			18.2*	2.3*				7.1*	7.7*				2.6*

Note: * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

males in all the caste in Thrissur District. Surprisingly, waiting period is found to be shorter for females than males among the Muslims and Other Backward Castes in Ernakulam District.

8.20 Waiting period and Occupation of main earner in the family

The average waiting period among the employed is also found to be the shortest for those coming from business households in Thrissur District.However,it is the shortest for those belonging to the salaried non-white collar households in Ernakulam District. It is significant to note that the average waiting period of the employed is seen to be the longest for those coming from the wage labour households in both the districts Average waiting period is seen to be longer for females than males in the salaried white collar families in both districts. (See Table 8.17).

8.21 waiting period and educational status of the parents

The average waiting period among the employed is also found to be inversely related to the educational level of the father in both districts; it is the shortest both for males and females whose fathers are graduates in both districts (See Table 8.18).

8.22 Waiting period and the level of education

An inverse relationship between the average waiting period and the levels of education is observed

Occupation	SEX	Average Waiting Period	Duartion of Unemployment (months) less than6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total	Average Waiting Period	Duration of Unemployment less than6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	above 60	Total
	M	25.0	-	-	1(50)	1(50)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELF					5.9*	7.7*				2.2*									
EMPLOYED	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1
IN AGRI-																20*			2.3*
CULTURE	T	25.0	-	-	1(50)	1(50)	-	-	-	2	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1
					3.7*	6.7*				1.6*						11.1*			0.9*
	M	19.7	6(37.5)	4(25)	2(12.5)	1(6.3)	1(6.3)	1(6.3)	1(6.3)	16	42.1	1(14.3)	-	3(42.9)	-	1(14.3)	-	2(28.6)	7
SELF			22.2*	26.7*	11.8*	7.7*	10*	25*	20*	17.6*		5.6*		15*		25*		40*	9.5*
EMPLOYED	F	15.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELSEWHERE					10*	-	-	-	-	2.7*									
	T	19.4	6(35.3)	4(23.5)	3(17.6)	1(5.9)	1(5.9)	1(5.9)	1(5.9)	17	42.1	1(14.3)	-	3(42.9)	-	1(14.3)	-	2(28.6)	7
			14.6*	22.2*	11.1*	6.7*	9.1*	20*	9.1*	13.3*		3.6*		10.7*		11.1*		28.6*	6.0*
	M	96.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1	58.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1
									20*	1.1*							100*		1.4*
WAGE	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LABOUR																			
	T	96.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1		-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1
									9.1*	0.8*	58.0						100*		0.9*
	M	23.3	21(29.2)	11(15.3)	14(19.4)	11(15.3)	9(12.5)	3(4.2)	3(4.2)	72	16.8	17(27.4)	19(30.6)	15(24.2)	5(8.1)	3(4.8)	-	3(4.8)	62
SALARIED			77.8*	73.3*	82.4*	84.6*	90*	75*	60*	79.1*		94.4*	90.5*	75*	100*	75*		60*	83.8*
WHITE	F	28.1	14(40)	3(8.6)	9(25.7)	2(5.7)	1(2.9)	1(2.9)	5(14.3)	35	22.6	10(25)	10(25)	6(15)	8(20)	4(10)	-	2(5)	40
COLLAR			100*	100*	90*	100*	100*	100*	83.3*	94.6*		100*	100*	75*	100*	80*		100*	93.0*
	T	24.8	35(32.7)	14(13.1)	23(21.5)	13(12.1)	10(9.3)	4(3.7)	8(7.5)	107	19.1	27(26.5)	29(28.4)	21(20.6)	13(12.7)	7(6.9)	-	5(4.9)	102
			85.4*	77.8*	85.2*	86.7*	90.9*	80*	72.7*	83.6*		96.4*	93.5*	75*	100*	77.9*		71.4*	87.2*
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	-	2(50)	2(50)	-	-	-	-	4
SALARIED													9.5*	10*					5.4*
NON WHITE	F	62.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1	19.5	-	-	2(100)	-	-	-	-	2
COLLAR									16.7*	2.7*				25*					4.7*
	T	62.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1	17.2	-	2(33.3)	4(66.7)	-	-	-	-	6
									9.1*	0.8*			6.5*	14.3*					5.1*

Note : * denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

Table 8.18 Distribution of employed by average waiting period, duration of unemployment and sex according to educational level of father.

Educational level of father	Sex	THRISSUR DISTRICT								ERNAKULAM DISTRICT								
		Average Waiting Period	Duration of Unemployment (months) less than 6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	above 60	Total	Average Waiting Period	Duration of Unemployment (months) less than 6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total
Illiterate	M	46.5	-	-	1(25) 5.9%	2(50) 15.4%	-	-	1(25) 20%	4 4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	46.5	-	-	1(25) 3.7%	2(50) 13.3%	-	-	1(25) 9.1%	4 3.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	M	23.4	13(38.2) 48.1%	4(11.8) 26.7%	3(8.8) 17.6%	7(20.6) 53.8%	3(8.8) 30%	2(5.9) 50%	2(5.9) 40%	34 37.4%	27.7	3(13.0) 16.7%	8(34.8) 38.1%	8(34.8) 40%	1(4.3) 20%	-	1(4.3) 100%	2(8.7) 40%	23 31.1%
	F	43.7	4(33.3) 28.6%	-	3(25) 30%	-	1(8.3) 100%	-	4(33.3) 46.7%	12 32.4%	19.1	4(25) 40%	3(18.8) 30%	3(18.8) 37.5%	4(25) 50%	2(12.5) 40%	-	-	16 37.2%
	T	28.7	17(37.0) 41.5%	4(8.7) 22.2%	6(13.7) 22.2%	7(15.2) 46.7%	4(8.7) 36.4%	2(4.3) 40%	6(13.0) 54.5%	46 35.9%	26.6	7(17.9) 25%	11(28.2) 35.5%	11(28.2) 39.3%	5(12.8) 38.5%	2(5.1) 22.2%	1(2.6) 100%	2(5.1) 28.6%	39 33.3%
Secondary but below SSLC	M	26.5	1(12.5) 3.7%	2(25) 13.3%	2(25) 11.8%	1(12.5) 7.7%	1(12.5) 10%	1(12.5) 25%	-	8 8.8%	23.5	5(33.3) 27.8%	4(26.7) 19.0%	2(13.3) 10%	1(6.7) 20%	1(6.7) 25%	-	2(13.3) 40%	15 20.3%
	F	27.3	4(57.1) 28.6%	1(14.3) 33.3%	1(14.3) 10%	-	-	-	1(14.3) 16.7%	7 18.9	31.6	1(20) 10%	2(40) 20%	-	1(20) 12.5%	-	-	1(20) 50%	5 11.6%
	T	26.9	5(33.3) 12.2%	3(25) 16.7%	3(25) 11.1%	1(6.7) 6.7%	1(6.7) 9.1%	1(6.7) 20%	1(6.7) 9.1%	15 11.7%	25.6	6(30) 21.4%	6(30) 19.4%	2(10) 7.1%	2(10) 15.4%	1(5) 11.1%	-	3(15) 4.29%	20 17.1%
SSLC	M	22.7	8(27.6) 29.6%	6(20.7) 40%	7(24.1) 41.2%	1(3.4) 7.7%	4(13.8) 40%	1(3.4) 25%	2(6.9) 40%	29 31.9%	14.6	7(26.9) 38.9%	9(34.6) 42.9%	6(23.1) 30%	2(7.7) 40%	2(7.7) 50	-	-	26 35.1%
	F	29.4	1(10) 7.1%	-	5(50) 50%	2(20) 100%	-	1(10) 100%	1(10) 16.7%	10 27.0%	27.6	4(26.7) 40%	1(6.7) 10%	5(33.3) 62.5%	1(6.7) 12.5%	3(20) 60%	-	1(6.7) 50%	15 34.9%
	T	24.4	9(23.1) 22.0%	6(15.4) 33.3%	12(30.8) 44.4%	3(7.7) 20%	4(10.3) 36.4%	2(5.1) 40%	3(7.7) 27.3%	39 30.5%	19.3	11(26.8) 39.3%	10(24.4) 32.3%	11(26.8) 39.3%	3(7.3) 23.1%	5(12.2) 55.6%	-	1(2.4) 14.3%	41 35.0%
PDC	M	18.7	1(33.3) 3.7%	-	1(33.3) 5.9%	1(33.3) 7.7%	-	-	-	3 3.3%	19.3	1(25) 5.6%	-	1(25) 5%	1(25) 20%	-	-	1(25) 20%	4 5.4%
	F	3	1(100) 7.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 2.7%	12	-	1(100) 10%	-	-	-	-	-	1 2.3%
	T	14.8	2(50) 4.9%	-	1(25) 3.7%	1(25) 6.7%	-	-	-	4 3.1%	17.8	1(20) 3.6%	1(10) 3.2%	1(20) 3.6%	1(20) 7.7%	-	-	1(20) 14.3%	5 4.3%
Graduate/ Post-graduate	M	17.8	4(30.8) 14.8%	3(23.1) 20%	3(23.1) 17.6%	1(7.7) 7.7%	2(15.4) 20%	-	-	13 14.3%	18.3	2(33.3) 11.1%	-	3(50) 15%	-	1(16.7) 25%	-	-	6 8.1%
	F	6.7	4957.1) 28.8%	2(28.8) 66.7%	1(14.3) 10%	-	-	-	-	7 18.9%	15.2	1(16.7) 10%	3(50) 30%	-	2(33.3) 25%	-	-	-	6 14.0%
	T	13.9	8(40) 19.5%	5(25) 27.8%	4(20) 14.8%	1(5) 6.7%	2(10) 18.2%	-	-	20 15.6%	16.8	3(25) 10.7%	3(25) 9.7%	3(25) 10.7%	2(16.7) 15.4%	1(8.3) 11.1%	-	-	12 10.3%

Note : % denotes percentage from column total and figures in bracket denote percentage from row total.

among the employed in the general education group in both the districts. In the professional and technical education group, the average waiting period is the longest for the professional and technical certificate holders in Thrissur District while it is the longest for the diploma holders in Ernakulam District. Average waiting period is found to be longer for females than males in almost all levels of education (Table 8.19).

8.23 **Waiting period and academic performance**

The average waiting period among the employed is also found to be inversely related to academic performance in both the districts (Table 8.19). Among the employed in the general education group, an inverse relationship is observed between average waiting period and academic performance for the matriculates, graduates and post graduates in both the districts (Table 8.19). The average waiting period is inversely related to the academic performance among the employed professional and technical degree and certificate holders in Thrissur District. However, no such pattern of inverse relationship is observed among them in Ernakulam District. A sex-wise break up reveals that the average waiting period is the longest for the third divisioners both for males and females in almost all levels of education in the general education group in both the districts indicating a lower degree of absorption for both males and females with the third

TABLE 8.18. Distribution of Employed according to average waiting period and duration of unemployment by sex, level of education and academic performance

Education	Class	Sex	TRICHUR DISTRICT: Average waiting period	Duration of unemployment: 0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT: Average waiting period	Duration of Unemployment: 0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	Above 60	Total
SSLC	I	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	II	M	16.0	2(6.7)	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	3(100)	14.5	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	2(66.7)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)
		T	16.0	2(6.7)	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	17.7	1(33.3)	-	(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	3(100)
	III	M	44.1	2(14.3)	2(14.5)	1(7.1)	3(21.4)	-	2(14.3)	3(21.4)	14(82.4)	31.5	1(25.0)	-	2(50.0)		-	-	1(25.0)	4(80.0)
		F	104.7	-	-	-				3(100)	3(17.6)	24		-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(20)
		T	52.6	2(14.3)	2(11.8)	1(5.9)	3(17.6)	1(5.9)	2(11.8)	6(35.3)	17(100)	30	1(20.0)	-	3(60.0)	-	-	-	1(20.0)	5(100)
	Total	M	36.8	4(13.5)	2(11.8)	1(5.9)	3(17.6)	2(11.8)	2(11.8)	3(17)	17(85)	25.6	2(28.6)	-	3(42.9)	1(14.3)	-	-	1(14.3)	7(77.8)
		F	104.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(100)	3(15)	24.0	-	-	2(100)	-	-	-	-	2(22.2)
		T	4 7	2(11.8)	2(10.0)	1(5.0)	3(15.0)	2(10.0)	2(10.0)	6(30.0)	20(100)	25.2	2(22.2)	-	5(55.6)	1(11.1)	-	-	1(11.1)	9(100)
PC	II	M	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	54.0	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	1(50.0)	2(66.7)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(33.3)
		T	38.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(100)	48.0	-	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	3(100)
	III	M	15.0	1(25.0)	-	3(750)	-	-	-	-	4(100)	33.0	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	-	1(25.0)	4(80.0)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(20.0)
		T	15.0	1(25.0)	-	3(75.0)	-	1(100)	-	-	4(100)	35.2	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	5(100)
	Total	M	19.6	1(20.0)	-	3(60.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	-	5(100)	40.0	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	-	-	-	2(33.3)	6(75.0)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	-	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	2(25.0)
		T	15.0	1(20.0)	-	3(60.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	-	5(100)	40.0	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	-	2(25.0)	8(100)
Graduate	I	M	23.0	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	1(3 .3)	-	-	3(60.0)	6.0	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	2(50.0)
		F	21.0	-	1(33.3)	2(100)	-	-	-	-	2(40.0)	24.0	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	2(50.0)
		T	22.2	-	1(20.0)	3(60.0)	-	1(.0)	-	-	5(100)	15.0	1(25.0)	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	-	4(100)
	II	M	30.4	1(20.0)	-	2(20.0)	3(20.0)	2(0.0)	-	1(20.0)	10(76.9)	9.0	3(33.3)	3(33.3)	3(33.3)	-	-	-	-	9(75.0)
		F	24.3	-	-	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	3(23.1)	12.	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	3(25.0)
		T	29.0	1(15.4)	-	4(30.8)	4(30.8)	2 .5.4)	-	1(7.7)	13(100)	9.8	4(33.3)	4(33.3)	4(33.3)	-	-	-	-	12(100)
	III	M	29.7	1(10.0)	3(30.0)	2(20.0)	1(10.0)	1 10.0)	2(20.0)	-	10(76.9)	21.2	2(20.0)	3(30.0)	-	3(30.0)	2(20.0)	-	-	10(83.3)
		F	24.0	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	3(23.1)	52.5	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	2(16.7)
		T	28.4	1(7.7)	4(30.8)	3(23.1)	2(15.4)	.7.7)	2(15.4)	-	13(100)	26.4	2(16.7)	4(33.3)	-	3(25.0)	2(16.7)	-	1(8.3)	12(100)
	Total	M	29.1	3(13.0)	4(17.4)	5(21.7)	4(17.4)	(17.4)	2(8.7)	1(4.3)	23(74.2)	14.	6(28.6)	7(33.3)	3(4.3)	3(14.3)	2(9.5)	-	-	21(75.0)
		F	23.4	-	1(12.5)	5(62.5)	2(25.0)	-	-	-	8(25.8)	27.1	1(14.3)	3(42.9)	1(4.3)	1(14.3)	-	-	1(14.3)	7(25.0)
		T	27.6	3(9.7)	5(16.1)	10(32.3)	6(19.4)	4(12.9)	2(6.5)	1(3.2)	31(100)	17.7	7(28.7)	10(35.7)	4(16.3)	4(16.3)	2(7.1)	-	1(3.6)	28(100)
Post-Graduate	I	M	34.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(20.0)	4.0	1(5 .0)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	2(50.0)
		F	5.8	3(75.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	-	-	4(80.0)	14.5	1(5 .0)	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	2(50.0)
		T	11.4	3(60.0)	-	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	-	5(100)	9.3	2(5 .0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	-	4(100)
	II	M	6.0	6(75.0)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	-	-	-	-	8(72.7)	12.3	1(.2)	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	3(50.0)
		F	5.7	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	1(12.5)	-	-	-	-	3(27.3)	16	1(.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	3(50.0)
		T	5.4	8(72.7)	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	-	-	-	-	11(100)	14.2	2(33.3)	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	-	6(100)
	III	M	48.0	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	36.0	-	-	1(50.0)		1(50.0)	-	-	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	M	12.4	6(60.0)	1(10.0)	1(10.0)	1(1 0)	1(10.0)	-	-	10(55.6)	9.0	2(40.0)	2(40.0)	1(10.0)	-	-	-	-	5(50.0)
		F	6.0	5(62.5)	1(12.5)	2(25.0)		-	-	-	8(44.4)	15.4	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	5(50.0)
		T	11.4	1(27.8)	2(11.1)	3(16.7)	1(6)	1(5.6)	-	-	18(100)	12.2	4(40.0)	3(30.0)	1(10.0)	1(10.0)	1(10.0)	-	-	10(100)
Professional and technical Diploma	I	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	II	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.3	-	-	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	3(100)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.3	-	-	2(66.7)	-	1(33.3)	-	-	3(100)
	Total	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.0	-	1(25.0)	2(50.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	4(100)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.0		1(25.0)	2(50.0)		1(25.0)			4(100)
Professional & Technical degree: Engg/B.Tech.	I	M	13.4	3(42.9)	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	-	-	7(87.5)	14.3	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	-	1(16.7)	-	-	6(85.7)
		F	9.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(12.5)	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(14.3)
		T	12.9	3(37.5)	3(37.5)	1(12.5)	-	1(12.5)	-	-	8(100)	15.7	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	3(42.9)	-	1(14.3)	-	-	7(100)
	II	M	42.0	-	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	2(66.7)	18.0	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	2(100)
		F	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	28.0	1(33.3)	-	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	3(100)	18.0	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	2(100)
	Total	M	19.8	3(33.3)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	2(22.2)	-	-	9(81.8)	15.3	3(37.5)	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	-	-	8(88.9)
		F	4.5	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	2(18.2)	24	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(11.1)
		T	17.0	4(36.4)	3(27.3)	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	2(18.2)	-	-	11(100)	16.2	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	-	-	9(100)
M.B.B.S/B.D.S	I	M	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(50.0)
		T	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	13.5	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	2(100)
	II	M	12.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	12.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	24.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	Total	M	6.0	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)	12.0	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(33.3)
		T	6.0	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	2(100)	17.0	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	3(100)
LLB	I	M	12.0	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	12.0	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	II	M	11.3	2(50.0)	1(25.0)		1(25.0)				4(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-							-	-
		T	11.3	2(50.0)	1(25.0)		1(25.0)				4(100)									
	Total	M	11.5	3(50.0)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)				6(100)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	11.5	3(50.0)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)				6(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	7.5	1[50.0]		1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	2[100]	0.5	2[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	2[100]	
	T	7.5	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	2[100]	0.5	2[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	2[100]	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	7.0	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	2[100]	52.3	1[33.3]	-	1[33.3]	-	-	-	1[33.3]	2[100]	
	T	7.0	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-				2[100]	52.3	1[33.3]		1[33.3]	-	-	-	1[33.3]	3[100]	
	M	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	72.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	1[50.0]	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	
	T	36.0	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]	2[100]	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	
	M	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[25.0]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	28.7	1[33.3]	-	1[33.3]	-	-	-	1[33.3]	3[75.0]	39.3	2[50.0]	-	1[25.0]	-	-	-	1[25.0]	4[100]	
	T	21.5	2[50.0]	-	1[25.0]	-	-	-	1[25.0]	4[100]	39.1	2[50.0]	-	1[25.0]	-	-	-	1[25.0]	4[100]	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	1[100]	
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	1[100]	
	M	11.8	5[50.0]	2[20.0]	2[20.0]	-	1[10.0]	-	-	10[66.7]	12.3	3[42.9]	1[14.3]	2[28.6]	-	1[14.3]	-	-	7[46.7]	
	F	7.6	2[40.0]	1[20.0]	2[40.0]	-	-	-	-	5[33.3]	28.5	3[37.5]	-	3[37.5]	1[12.5]	-	-	1[12.5]	8[53.3]	
	T	10.4	7[46.7]	3[20.0]	4[26.7]	-	1[6.7]	-	-	15[100]	20.9	6[40.0]	1[6.7]	5[33.3]	1[6.7]	1[6.7]	-	1[6.7]	15[100]	
	M	17.6	3[37.5]	2[25.0]	-	2[25.0]	1[12.5]	-	1[50.0]	8[80.0]	20.0	1[33.3]	-	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	-	-	-	3[75.0]	
	F	36.0	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]	2[20.0]	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[25.0]	
	T	21.3	4[40.0]	2[20.0]	-	2[20.0]	1[10.0]	-	1[50.0]	10[100]	15.0	2[50.0]	-	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	-	-	-	4[100]	
	M	14.4	8[44.0]	4[22.2]	2[11.1]	2[11.1]	2[11.1]	-	-	18[72.0]	14.6	4[40.0]	1[10.0]	3[30.0]	1[10.0]	1[10.0]	-	-	10[52.6]	
	F	15.7	3[42.9]	1[14.3]	2[28.6]	-	-	-	1[14.3]	7[28.0]	1.20	4[44.4]	-	3[33.3]	1[11.1]	-	-	1[11.1]	9[47.4]	
	T	16.8	11[44]	5[20.0]	4[16]	2[8.0]	2[8.0]	-	1[4.0]	25[100]	19.7	8[42.1]	1[5.3]	6[31.6]	2[10.5]	1[5.3]	-	1[5.3]	19[100]	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3.0	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	12.0	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	
	T	3.0	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	12.0	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	16.3	2[50.0]	-	1[25.0]	-	1[25.0]	-	-	4[100]	24.5	-	-	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	-	-	2[100]	
	T	16.3	2[50.0]		1[25.0]		1[25.0]			4[100]	24.5			1[50.0]	1[50.0]				2[100]	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	11.3	4[66.7]	-	1[16.7]	-	1[16.7]	-	-	6[100]	20.3	-	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	-	-	-	3[100]	
	T	11.3	4[66.7]	-	1[16.7]	-	1[16.7]	-	-	6[100]	20.3	-	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	-	-	-	3[100]	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	3.0	1[100]							1[100]	
	T	-	1[100]							1[100]	3.0	1[100]							1[100]	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.0	-	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	1[50.0]	
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.5	-	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	2[100]	
	M	18.0	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	2[66.7]	15.0	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]	
	F	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	1[33.3]	36.0	-	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	1[50.0]	
	T	72.0	1[33.3]	-	-	1[33.3]	-	-	-	3[100]	25.5	-	-	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-	-	2[100]	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	
	M	18.0	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	2[66.7]	13.5	-	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	2[40.0]	
	F	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	1[33.3]	31.1	-	1[33.3]	-	-	2[66.7]	-	-	3[60.0]	
	T	72.0	1[33.3]	-	-	1[33.3]	-	-	-	3[100]	24.0	-	2[40.0]	1[20.0]	-	2[40.0]	-	-	5[100]	
	M	15.0	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	15.0	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	1[50.0]	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.0	-	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	1[50.0]	
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.0	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	2[100]	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.0	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	1[50.0]	
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	2[100]	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.5	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]	2[50.0]	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.5	-	-	-	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	-	2[50.0]	
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.0	1[25.0]	-	-	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	-	1[25.0]	4[100]	
	M	36.0	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	36.0	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	10.2	2[33.3]	3[50.0]	1[16.7]	-	-	-	-	6[100]	19.3	-	4[66.7]	1[16.7]	-	-	-	1[16.7]	6[100]	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	10.2	2[33.3]	3[50.0]	1[16.7]	-	-	-	-	6[100]	19.3	-	4[66.7]	1[66.7]	-	-	-	1[16.7]	6[100]	
	M	18.3	-	1[33.3]	2[66.7]	-	-	-	-	3[100]	11.7	-	3[100]	-	-	-	-	-	3[100]	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	18.3		1[33.3]	2[66.7]					3[100]	11.7	-	3[100]	-	-	-	-	-	3[100]	
	M	96.0							1[100]	1[100]	13.7	1[33.3]	-	2[66.7]	-	-	-	-	3[100]	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	96.0							1[100]	1[100]	13.7	1[33.3]	-	2[66.7]	-	-	-	-	3[100]	
	M	21.2	2[20.0]	4[40.0]	3[30.0]				1[10.0]	10[100]	16.0	1[8.3]	7[58.3]	3[25.0]	-	-	-	1[8.3]	12[100]	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	21.2	2[20.0]	4[40.0]	3[30.0]				1[10.0]	10[100]	16.0	1[8.3]	7[58.3]	3[25.0]	-	-	-	1[8.3]	12[100]	
	M	21.0	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	2[100]	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	T	21.0	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	2[100]	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	M		-	-	-	-					36.0	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	1[100]	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.0	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	1[100]	

Contd....

Total		M	21.0	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	2(100)	36.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	21.0	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	2(100)	36.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)
Sub-Total																				
	I	M	12.9	3(37.5)	3(37.5)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	-	-	-	8(88.9)	16.4	1(25.0)	5(62.5)	1(20.0)	-	-	-	1(12.5)	8(80.0)
		F	3.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(11.1)	28.5	-	1(50.0)	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	2(20.0)
		T	11.8	4(44.4)	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	-	-	-	9(100)	18.8	1(10.0)	6(60.0)	1(10.0)	-	1(10.0)	-	1(10.0)	10(100)
	II	M	20.3	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	3(42.9)	2(28.6)	-	-	-	7(53.8)	27.4	-	3(60.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	-	1(20.0)	5(50.0)
		F	40.0	3(50.0)	-	1(18.7)	-	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	6(46.2)	25.4	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	5(50.0)
		T	25.8	4(37.8)	1(7.7)	4(30.8)	2(15.4)	1(7.7)	-	1(7.7)	13(100)	26.4	1(10.0)	3(30.0)	2(20.0)	2(20.0)	1(10.0)	-	1(10.0)	10(100)
	III	M	96.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(50.0)	16.6	1(40.0)	-	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	-	5(71.4)
		F	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	24.0	-	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	2(28.6)
		T	49.0	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	2(100)	18.7	1(28.6)	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	2(28.6)	-	-	-	7(100)
Total		M	21.3	4(25.0)	4(25.0)	4(25.0)	3(18.8)	-	-	1(6.3)	16(66.7)	19.5	3(16.7)	8(44.4)	4(22.2)	1(5.6)	-	-	2(11.1)	18(66.7)
		F	31.3	5(62.5)	-	1(12.5)	-	1(12.5)	-	1(12.5)	8(33.3)	25.8	1(11.1)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	3(33.3)	2(22.2)	-	-	9(33.3)
		T	24.6	9(37.5)	4(16.7)	5(20.8)	3(12.5)	1(4.2)	-	2(8.3)	24(100)	21.6	4(14.8)	10(37.0)	5(18.5)	4(14.8)	2(7.4)	-	2(7.4)	10(100)
Other professional & technical certificates(B)																				
SLC+TTC																				
	II	M	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	12.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
		F	84.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	42.0	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	2(100)	12.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	III	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	4(100)
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	4(100)
Total		M	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	12.0	-	1(25.0)	-	-	-	-	-	1(20.0)
		F	84.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(50.0)	16.0	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	4(80.0)
		T	42.0	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	2(100)	15.2	1(20.0)	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	-	1(20.0)	-	-	5(100)
PC+Other																				
	II	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(100)
IC+Other																				
	I	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(100)
	II	M	19.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	34.5	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	-	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	III	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.3	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	-	3(100)
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.3	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	-	-	3(100)
Total		M	19.0	-	-	1(100)	-				1(50.0)	17.0		1(33.3)	1(100)		-			1(25.0)
		F	50.0	-	-				1(100)	-	1(50.0)	7.3	2(66.7)	1(25.0)	-					3(75.0)
		T	34.5	1(50.0)	-		-	-	1(50.0)	-	2(100)	9.8	2(50.0)	1(50.0)	1(25.0)	-	-	-	-	4(100)
RC+Other																				
	II	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(50.0)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.5	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	2(100)
	III	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(50.0)
		F	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	11.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)
		T	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	42.5	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	2(100)
Sub-Total(B)																				
	I	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.0	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	-	-	-	1(100)	-	-	-	1(50.0)
		T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.0	-	-	1(100)	1(50.0)	-	-	-	2(100)
	II	M	9.5	1(50.0)	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	2(50.0)	43.0	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	2(66.7)
		F	67.0	-	-	-	-	-	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	2(50.0)	11.0	-	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)
		T	38.3	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	4(100)	32.3	-	2(66.7)	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	3(100)
	III	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	12.3	3(42.9)	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	-	-	7(100)
		T	2.0	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	12.3	3(42.9)	2(28.6)	1(14.3)	-	1(14.3)	-	-	7(100)
Total		M	9.5	-	-	1(50.0)	-	-	-	-	2(40.0)	34.3	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	-	1(33.3)	3(25.0)
		F	65.3	2(66.3)	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	3(60.0)	14.0	3(33.3)	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	-	-	9(75.0)
		T	31.0	2(40.0)	-	1(25.0)	-	-	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	5(100)	19.1	3(25.0)	4(33.3)	2(16.7)	1(8.3)	1(8.3)	-	1(8.3)	12(100)
Sub-Total(A+B)																				
	I	M	12.9	3(37.5)	3(37.5)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	-	-	-	8(88.9)	16.4	1(11.1)	5(55.6)	2(22.2)	-	-	-	1(11.1)	9(75.0)
		F	2.8	1(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(11.1)	28.7	-	1(33.3)	-	1(33.3)	1(33.3)	-	-	3(25.0)
		T	11.8	4(44.4)	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	-	-	-	9(100)	19.5	1(9.1)	6(50.0)	2(15.7)	1(8.3)	1(8.3)	-	1(8.3)	12(100)
	II	M	17.9	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	4(44.4)	2(22.2)	-	-	-	9(52.9)	31.9	-	4(57.1)	1(14.3)	-	-	-	2(28.6)	7(53.8)
		F	47.4	3(37.5)	-	1(12.5)	-	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	2(25.0)	8(47.1)	23.0	1(15.7)	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	-	-	6(46.2)
		T	31.8	5(29.4)	1(5.9)	5(29.4)	2(11.8)	1(5.9)	1(5.9)	2(11.8)	17(100)	27.8	1(7.7)	5(33.5)	2(15.4)	2(15.4)	1(7.7)	-	2(15.4)	13(100)
	III	M	96.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(100)	1(33.3)	16.6	2(40.0)	-	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	-	-	-	5(35.7)
		F	2.0	2(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(66.7)	14.9	3(33.3)	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	-	-	9(64.3)
		T	33.3	2(66.7)	-	-	-	-	-	1(33.3)	3(100)	15.5	5(35.1)	3(21.4)	3(21.4)	2(14.3)	1(7.1)	-	-	14(100)
Total		M	20.8	5(27.8)	4(22.2)	5(27.8)	3(16.7)	-	-	1(5.6)	18(62.1)	21.6	3(14.3)	9(42.9)	5(23.8)	1(4.8)	-	-	3(14.3)	21(53.8)
		F	35.1	6(54.5)	-	1(9.1)	-	1(9.1)	1(9.1)	2(18.2)	11(37.9)	15.9	4(22.2)	5(27.8)	2(11.1)	4(22.2)	3(16.7)	-	-	18(46.2)
		T	25.7	11(37.9)	4(13.8)	6(20.7)	3(10.3)	1(3.4)	1(3.4)	3(10.3)	29(100)	20.8	7(17.9)	14(35.9)	7(17.9)	5(12.8)	3(7.7)	-	3(7.7)	39(100)
Grand-Total																				
	I	M	14.7	8(36.4)	6(27.3)	4(18.2)	2(9.1)	2(9.1)	-	-	22(64.7)	13.0	6(27.3)	9(40.9)	5(22.7)	-	1(4.5)	-	1(4.5)	22(59.5)
		F	8.8	6(50.0)	1(8.3)	5(41.7)	-	-	-	-	12(35.3)	26.1	4(26.7)	2(13.3)	3(20.0)	4(26.7)	1(6.7)	-	1(6.7)	15(40.5)
		T	13.4	14(14.2)	7(20.6)	9(26.5)	2(5.9)	2(5.9)	-	-	34(100)	18.3	10(29.0)	11(29.7)	8(21.7)	4(10.8)	2(5.4)	-	2(5.4)	37(100)
	II	M	18.8	15(38.5)	4(10.3)	7(17.9)	7(17.9)	5(12.8)	-	1(2.6)	39(70.9)	21.3	6(27.7)	9(31.0)	9(31.0)	2(6.9)	1(3.4)	-	2(4.9)	29(65.9)
		F	33.8	6(37.5)	1(6.3)	3(18.8)	1(6.3)	1(6.3)	1(6.3)	3(18.8)	16(29.1)	18.9	4(20.7)	3(20.0)	3(20.0)	3(20.0)	2(13.3)	-	-	15(34.1)
		T	23.2	21(38.2)	5(9.1)	10(18.2)	8(14.5)	6(10.9)	1(1.8)	4(7.5)	55(100)	20.5	10(22.7)	13(27.3)	12(27.3)	5(11.4)	3(6.8)	-	2(4.5)	44(100)
	III	M	55.9	4(13.3)	5(16.7)	6(20.0)	4(13.3)	3(10.0)	4(13.3)	4(13.3)	30(76.9)	24.0	6(26.1)	3(13.0)	5(21.7)	4(17.4)	2(8.7)	-	3(13.0)	23(63.9)
		F	45.9	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	-	-	3(33.3)	9(23.1)	23.6	3(23.1)	6(30.8)	2(15.4)	1(7.7)	2(15.4)	-	1(7.7)	13(36.1)
		T	36.2	6(15.4)	6(15.4)	8(20.5)	5(12.8)	3(7.7)	4(10.3)	7(17.9)	39(100)	23.9	9(25.0)	7(19.4)	7(19.4)	5(13.9)	4(11.1)	-	4(11.7)	36(100)
Total		M	23.8	[illegible]	[illegible](16.5)	17(18.7)	13(14.3)	10(11)	4(4.4)	5(5.5)	91(71.1)	19.7	18(21.3)	21(22.4)	13(25.7)	6(8.1)	4(5.4)	-	6(8.1)	74(63.2)
		F	23.4	14(37.8)	3(8.1)	10(27)	2(5.4)	1(2.7)	1(2.7)	6(16.2)	37(28.9)	21.8	11(25.6)	9(20.9)	6(13.6)	8(18.6)	5(11.6)	-	2(4.7)	43(35.3)
		T	25.8	41([illegible])	[illegible](14.1)	27(21.1)	15(11.7)	11(8.6)	5(3.9)	11(8.6)	128(100)	20.8	29(26.8)	30(25.6)	27(23.1)	14(12.0)	9(7.7)	-	8(6.8)	117(100)

Note: Figures in bracket denote percentage to total.

division in the labour market in both the districts. Among the professional and technical degree holders the average job search period is inversely related to academic performance both for males and females in Thrissur District while such pattern of inverse relationship is observed only for males in Ernakulam District. (Table 8.19)

8.24 **Waiting period by faculty**

Among the employed graduates in the general education category, the average waiting period is also found to be the longest for Arts graduates and the shortest for Commerce graduates in both the districts indicating a lower degree of absorption for the Arts graduates in the labour market in both the districts. Among the employed graduates in the professional and technical education group the average waiting period is seen to be the longest for graduates in Education in both the districts indicating a lower degree of absorption for graduates in Education in the labour market in both the districts. A male-female break-up shows that the average waiting period among the employed is longer for females than males in the faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine and Engineering in Ernakulam District while it is longer for females than males in the faculty of Arts and Commerce in Thrissur District. (See table 8.20)

TABLE 8.20 Distribution of Employed according to average waiting period and duration of unemployment by faculty of education, academic performance and Sex.

		TRICHUR DISTRICT									ERNAKULAM DISTRICT								
		Average waiting period	0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60&above	TOTAL	Average waiting period	0-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-60	60&above	TOTAL
ARTS																			
I	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]
II	M	11.8	6[40.0]	-	1[10.0]	3[30.0]	-	-	-	10[71.4]	5.0	3[60.0]	2[40.0]	-	-	-	-	-	5[83.3]
	F	24.3	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	-	1[25.0]	-	1[25.0]	-	4[28.6]	2.0	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[16.7]
	T	16.6	7[50.0]	1[7.1]	1[7.1]	4[28.6]	-	1[7.1]	-	14[100]	4.5	4[66.7]	2[33.3]	-	-	-	-	-	6[100]
III	M	34.5	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	-	1[25.0]	-	-	1[25.0]	4[57.1]	19.9	2[28.6]	2[28.6]	-	2[28.6]	1[14.3]	-	-	7[53.3]
	F	20.8	-	1[33.3]	2[66.7]	-	-	-	-	3[42.9]	30.4	2[40.0]	1[20.0]	-	1[20.0]	-	-	1[20.0]	5[41.7]
	T	28.3	1[14.3]	2[28.6]	2[28.6]	1[14.3]	-	-	1[14.3]	7[100]	24.3	4[33.3]	3[25.0]	-	3[25.0]	1[8.3]	-	1[8.3]	12[100]
Total	M	21.7	7[50.0]	1[7.1]	1[7.1]	4[28.6]	-	-	1[7.1]	14[66.6]	14.2	6[46.2]	4[30.8]	-	2[15.4]	1[7.7]	-	-	13[61.4]
	F	22.1	1[14.3]	2[28.6]	2[28.6]	1[14.3]	-	1[14.3]	-	7[33.3]	25.7	3[50.0]	1[16.7]	-	1[16.7]	-	-	1[16.7]	6[31.6]
	T	22.4	8[38.1]	3[14.3]	3[14.3]	5[23.8]	-	1[4.8]	1[4.8]	21[100]	24.9	9[47.4]	5[26.3]	-	3[15.8]	1[5.3]	-	1[5.3]	19[100]
SCIENCE																			
I	M	25.8	-	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	-	-	4[40.0]	9.0	1[25.0]	2[50.0]	1[25.0]	-	-	-	-	4[50.0]
	F	18.8	3[50.0]	-	3[50.0]	-	-	-	-	6[60.0]	19.3	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	-	2[50.0]	-	-	-	4[50.0]
	T	16.8	3[30.0]	1[10.0]	4[40.0]	1[10.0]	1[10.0]	-	-	10[100]	14.3	2[25.0]	3[37.5]	1[12.5]	2[25.0]	-	-	-	8[100]
II	M	30.6	1[25.0]	-	1[20.0]	1[20.0]	2[40.0]	-	-	5[62.5]	23.9	1[11.1]	2[22.2]	4[44.4]	-	1[11.1]	-	1[11.1]	9[69.2]
	F	14.3	1[33.3]	-	2[66.7]	-	-	-	-	3[37.5]	26.5	-	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	-	2[50.0]	-	-	4[30.8]
	T	24.5	2[25.0]	-	3[37.5]	1[12.5]	2[25.0]	-	-	8[100]	24.7	1[7.7]	3[23.1]	5[38.5]	-	3[23.1]	-	1[7.7]	13[100]
III	M	26.5	-	-	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-	-	2[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]
	T	26.5	-	-	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-	-	2[100]	11.0	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]
Total	M	28.1	1[9.1]	1[9.1]	3[27.3]	2[18.2]	4[36.4]	-	-	11[55.0]	19.3	2[15.4]	4[30.8]	5[38.5]	-	1[7.7]	-	1[7.7]	13[59.0]
	F	12.0	4[44.4]	-	5[55.6]	-	-	-	-	9[45.0]	21.6	1[11.1]	3[33.3]	1[11.1]	2[22.2]	2[22.2]	-	-	9[40.9]
	T	20.9	5[25.0]	1[5.0]	8[40.0]	2[10.0]	4[20.0]	-	-	20[100]	20.2	3[13.6]	7[31.8]	6[27.3]	2[9.1]	3[13.6]	-	1[4.5]	22[100]
COMMERCE																			
I	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]
II	M	22.6	1[20.0]	1[20.0]	2[40.0]	-	-	1[20.0]	-	5[100]	87.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	1[25.0]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	3[100]	-	-	-	-	-	3[75.0]
	T	22.6	1[20.0]	1[20.0]	2[40.0]	-	-	1[20.0]	-	5[100]	28.5	-	3[75.0]	-	-	-	-	1[25.0]	4[100]
III	M	30.5	-	2[40.0]	1[20.0]	-	1[20.0]	1[20.0]	-	5[71.4]	19.8	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-		4(100)
	F	19.0	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	2[28.6]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	27.4	1[14.3]	2[28.6]	1[14.3]	1[14.3]	1[14.3]	1[14.3]	-	7[100]	19.8	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	-	1(25.0)	-		4(100)
Total	M	19.5	1[10.0]	3[30.0]	3[30.0]	-	1[10.0]	2[20.0]	-	10[83.3]	19.8	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	1(16.7	-	1(16 7	-	1(16.7)	6(66.7)
	F	28.0	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	2[16.7]	18.7	-	3[100]	-	-	-	-	-	3(33.3)
	T	20.5	2[16.7]	3[25.0]	3[25.0]	1[8.3]	1[8.3]	2[16.7]	-	12[100]	19.6	2(22.2)	4(44.4)	1(11.1	-	1(11.1)	-	1(11.1)	9(100.0)
MEDICINE																			
I	M	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.0	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	1[50.0]
	T	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	13.5	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	2[100]
II	M	12.0	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	24.0	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	1[100]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	12.0	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	24.0	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	1[100]
Total	M	6.0	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	2[100]	12.0	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	2[66.7]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.0	-	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	1[33.3]
	T	6.0	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	2[100]	17.0	1[33.3]	-	1[33.3]	1[33.3]	-	-	-	3[100]
LAW																			
I	M	12.0	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	2[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	12.0	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	2[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	M	11.3	2[50.0]	1[25.0]	-	1[25.0]	-	-	-	4[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	11.3	2[50.0]	1[25.0]	-	1[25.0]	-	-	-	4[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	M	11.5	3[50.0]	1[16.7]	1[16.7]	1[16.7]	-	-	-	6[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	11.5	3[50.0]	1[16.7]	1[16.7]	1[16.7]	-	-	-	6[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION																			
I	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	7.0	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	2[100]	44.0	1[25.0]	-	2[50.0]	-	-	-	1[25.0]	4[100]
	T	7.0	1[50.0]	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	2[100]	44.0	1[25.0]	-	2[50.0]	-	-	-	1[25.0]	4[100]
II	M	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	72.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]	1[50.0]	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]
	T	36.0	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	1[50.0]	2[100]	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[100]
Total	M	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[25.0]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	28.7	1[33.3]	-	1[33.3]	-	-	-	1[33.3]	3[75.0]	35.2	2[40.0]	-	2[40.0]	-	-	-	1[20.0]	5[100]
	T	21.5	2[50.0]	-	1[25.0]	-	-	-	1[25.0]	4[100]	35.2	2[40.0]	-	2[40.0]	-	-	-	1[20.0]	5[100]
ENGINEERING																			
I	M	13.4	3[42.9]	2[28.6]	1[14.3]	-	1[14.3]	-	-	7[100]	14.3	2[33.3]	1[16.7]	2[33.3]	-	1[16.7]	-	-	6[85.7]
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.0	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	1[14.3]
	T	13.4	3[42.9]	2[28.6]	1[14.3]	-	1[14.3]	-	-	7[100]	15.7	2[28.6]	1[14.3]	3[42.9]	-	1[14.3]	-	-	7[100]
II	M	42.0	-	-	-	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	-	2[50.0]	18.0	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	2[100]
	F	4.5	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	2[50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	23.3	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	-	1[25.0]	1[25.0]	-	-	4[100]	18.0	1[50.0]	-	-	1[50.0]	-	-	-	2[100]
Total	M	19.3	3[33.3]	2[22.2]	1[11.1]	1[11.1]	2[22.2]	-	-	9[81.8]	15.3	3[37.5]	1[12.5]	2[25.0]	1[12.5]	1[12.5]	-	-	8[88.9]
	F	4.5	1[50.0]	1[50.0]	-	-	-	-	-	2[18.2]	24.0	-	-	1[100]	-	-	-	-	1[11.1]
	T	17.3	4[36.4]	3[27.3]	1[9.1]	1[9.1]	2[18.2]	-	-	11[100]	16.2	3[33.3]	1[11.1]	3[33.3]	1[11.1]	1[11.1]	-	-	9[100]
GRAND TOTAL																			
I	M	15.4	5[35.7]	3[21.4]	3[21.4]	1[7.1]	2[14.3]	-	-	14[63.6]	9.7	6[46.2]	3[23.1]	3[23.1]	-	1[7.7]	-	-	13[56.5]
	F	9.9	4[50.0]	-	4[50.0]	-	-	-	-	8[36.4]	30.4	2[20.0]	1[10.0]	3[30.0]	3[30.0]	-	-	1[10.0]	10[43.5]
	T	13.6	9[40.9]	3[13.6]	7[31.8]	1[4.5]	2[9.1]	-	-	22[100]	18.7	8[34.8]	4[17.4]	6[26.1]	3[13.0]	1[4.3]	-	1[4.3]	23[100]
II	M	19.4	11[39.3]	3[10.7]	4[14.3]	6[21.4]	3[10.7]	1[3.6]	-	28[73.7]	21.5	5[27.8]	4[22.2]	5[27.8]	1[5.6]	1[5.6]	-	2[11.1]	18[66.7]
	F	22.1	3[30.0]	2[20.0]	2[20.0]	1[10.0]	-	1[10.0]	1[10.0]	10[26.3]	15.0	2[22.2]	4[44.4]	1[11.1]	-	2[22.2]	-	-	9[33.3]
	T	20.1	14[36.8]	5[13.2]	6[15.8]	7[18.4]	3[7.9]	2[5.3]	1[2.6]	38[100]	19.3	7[25.9]	8[29.6]	6[22.2]	1[3.7]	3[11.1]		2[7.4]	27[100]
	M	11.4	1[9.1]	3[27.3]	2[18.2]	1[9.1]	2[18.2]	1[9.1]	1[9.1]	11[68.8]	19.8	3[27.3]	3[27.3]	1[9.1]	2[18.2]	2[18.2]	-	-	11[68.7]
	F	19.0	1[20.0]	1[20.0]	2[40.0]	1[20.0]	-	-	-	5[31.2]	27.2	2[22.2]	-	1[11.1]	-	1[10.7]	-	-	4[33.3]
	T	27.7	2[12.5]	4[25.0]	4[25.0]	2[12.5]	2[12.5]	1[6.3]	1[6.3]	16[100]	22.4	5[29.4]	5[29.4]	1[5.9]	3[17.6]	2[11.8]	-	1[5.9]	17[100]
Total	M	20.9	17[22.1]	9[17.0]	9[17.0]	8[15.1]	7[13.2]	2[3.8]	1[1.9]	53[69.7]	17.4	14[33.3]	10[23.8]	9[21.4]	3[7.1]	4[9.5]	-	2[4.8]	42[62.7]
	F	17.3	8[34.8]	3[13.0]	8[34.8]	2[8.7]	-	1[4.3]	1[4.3]	23[30.3]	24.1	6[24.0]	7[28.0]	4[16.0]	4[16.0]	2[8.0]	-	2[6.0]	25[37.3]
	T	19.8	25[32.9]	12[15.8]	17[22.4]	10[13.2]	7[9.2]	3[3.9]	2[2.6]	76[100]	19.9	20[29.9]	17[25.4]	13[19.4]	7[10.4]	6[9.0]	-	4[6.0]	67[100]

8.25 Waiting period by faculty and academic performance

The waiting period among the employed is also found to be inversely related to academic performance in all the faculties except for Law in Thrissur District while such inverse relationship is noted only in the faculties of Arts, Medicine and Engineering in Ernakulam District indicating a lower degree of absorption for the third divisioners in almost all the faculties in Thrissur District and for the third divisioners in the faculties of Arts, Medicine and Engineering in Ernakulam District. A sexwise break up shows that the average waiting period is inversely related to the academic performance for the male graduates in almost all the faculties in both the districts. However such inverse relationship is observed for females in the faculties of Science and Education in Thrissur District and only in the faculty of Arts in Ernakulam District (Table 8.20).

In the above paragraphs we have made an attempt to examine the nature of relationship between job-search period/waiting period and the major factors influencing it such as level of education,age,sex,caste Family income etc. To discuss further, an attempt is made below to explain the relationship between job search period/waiting period and its determinants numerically.

Factors influencing Unemployment

For the purpose of numerical analysis, job search period is taken as the dependent variable (Y) and the following as the independent variable.

X1	Monthly family income
X2	Caste
X3	Sex
X4	Age
X5	Educational level of Father
X6	Highest Educational level of the respondent
X7	Class for Highest Educational Level
X8	Attitude towards manual labour
X9	Locational preference
X10	Minimum expected Salary

For analytical convenience dummy values were attributed for variables X2,X3,X8 and X9. Because of the nature of the problem under study and due to the nature of variables, the chosen variables are interactive in the social frame and this interaction cannot be avoided or eliminated. The Qualitative problems of the variable and its resultant multicollinearity is somewhat mitigated since dummy variable technique has been used for most of the variables for estimating the parameters of the regression model. The correlation coefficient between job search period and the chosen variables were computed and are presented in table 8.21.

Table 8.21 Correlation coefficient between job-search period and the chosen variables

Variable	Trichur	Ernakulam	Pooled
X1	-0.1029	0.0280	-0.0188
X2	-0.2380	0.0601	-0.0894
X3	-0.2161	-0.1394	-0.1772
X4	0.6630	0.7194	0.6936
X5	-0.2843	-0.3104	-0.2980
X6	-0.3822	-0.3420	-0.3599
X7	-0.1955	-0.1953	-0.1912
X8	-0.0115	0.1170	0.0480
X9	0.0477	-0.1886	-0.0798
X10	-0.2290	-0.0201	-0.0879

Analysis shows that in Thrissur District all the variables except X4 and X9 have negative influence on job-search period. Among the 10 variables listed ,strong positive correlation was observed in the case of variable X4 in Thrissur District. The same trend was noted in Ernakulam District and in the case of pooled analysis also. Hence we may infer that the nature of relationship between job-search period and age is positive and strong. The other prominant variables in Thrissur District are X2,X3,X4,X5,X6 and X10. All these variables suggest that the job- search period is negatively related to these variables. It is a wide belief that the chances of getting employment improve whenever there is higher education for the Father. This claim is reassured in the present analysis also. A negative correlation between job-search period and the educational level of Father suggest that the unemployed has chances of getting employed earlier if his/her father is well educated. The same trend is

observed in the case of Ernakulam District also (Correlation : -0.3104). The other prominant variable in Ernakulam District is X6. A negative correlation for X6 in both the districts suggests that the educational level of the respondent is negatively related to job-search period ie, when a person attains more and more education his prospects of getting employment improve. In the job-search period analysis we have three major variables namely X4,X5 & X6. A wholistic view suggests that among the 10 listed variables, job-search period is more related to age, educational level of father and the educational level achieved by the respondent. However, a mere correlation analysis will never meet the entire purpose particularly when majority of the variables are of qualitative in nature and when there is multicollinearity among certain variables. Hence "cause and effect" relations were also explored with the help of stepwise regression analysis after using dummy variable to some of the explanatory variables and the results of such anaysis are presented in tables 8.22, 8.23 & 8.24.

Multiple regression analysis almost validated our earlier findings. Compared with the standard error and 't" values, the variables which are significant in the case of pooled analysis are X3,X4<X5 and X6 viz. Sex, age, educational level of father and educational level of the respondent. Among these, except X4, all the other 3 variables are negatively related in relation to the

theoretical aspect. All the variables together explain 63.69 percent variations in the dependent variable. In the case of Thrissur District alone, the significant variables are X3, X4 and X6. Barring X5, all the other three variables are the same which are found to be significant in the pooled analysis. All the variables together in Thrissur District are capable of explaining 62.10 percent variations on job-search period. Variables X4 and X6 are seen to be relevant in Ernakulam District, R^2 being 0.6672. In short, the major determinants of job-search period are sex,age,educational level of father and the level of education of the respondent. From the analysis the following major inferences are deduced :

(a) The duration of job search period can be reduced by acquiring higher qualification. (b) The aspirant can

Table : 8.22 Regression Coefficients of the model Y=f(Xi = 1,2...10)

(Pooled) N = 331.

Variable	Regression coefficient	SE	t
X1	0.0009	0.0007	1.461
X2	dropped	-	-
X3	-11.671	3.8497	-3.032
X4	7.2387	0.3731	19.403
X5	-1.1780	0.5461	-2.157
X6	-6.4911	0.7896	-8.220
X7	-5.8677	4.6455	-1.263
X8	3.4674	3.6239	0.957
X9	1.4417	3.9889	0.361
X10	0.0019	0.0019	0.893

R^2 0.6369

expect a job immediately if his/her father has better education. This is apriori true also in the case of people belonging to the upper strata of the society. This is mainly because of their "contacts".

Table : 8.23 Regression Coefficients of the model
Y = f(Xi) i= 1....10)
(Thrissur)N = 168

Variable	Regression Coefficient	SE	t
X1	0.00081	0.0013	0.609
X2	-4.7985	5.0038	-0.959
X3	-13.6461	5.0038	-2.714
X4	7.0208	0.5565	12.614
X5	-0.8274	0.7437	-1.113
X6	-5.6401	1.1209	-5.032
X7	-8.7327	6.1070	-1.430
X8	dropped	-	-
X9	6.6183	5.6894	1.163
X10	-0.0019	0.0044	-0.431

R^2 0.6210

Table 8.24 Regression Coefficients of the model
Y = f(Xi) i = 1,2.....10)

(Ernakulam)N = 163

Variables	Regression Coefficient	SE	t
X1	0.0011	0.0077	1.422
X2	5.4188	5.2795	1.026
X3	-8.0791	5.8734	-1.376
X4	7.2937	0.5733	14.208
X5	-1.4398	0.8314	-1.732
X6	-6.8719	1.2527	-5.486
X7	dropped	-	-
X8	6.9614	5.6221	1.238
X9	-2.8082	6.2064	-0.452
X10	0.0022	0.0029	0.986

R^2 0.6672

Factors influencing Waiting period

The discussion will be complete only if we also examine the factors that influenced waiting period in the case of currently employed persons. For this purpose, information gathered from 241 employed persons were analysed with the help of correlation and regression analysis (stepwise). The independent variables used in the analysis are,

X1	Monthly family income
X2	Caste
X3	Sex
X4	Age
X5	Educational level of father
X6	Highest educational level of the respondent
X7	Class obtained for highest level of education.

The results of the correlation analysis are given in the following table.

Table 8.25 Correlation coefficient between waiting period and the chosen variables.

Variable	Trichur	Ernakulam	Pooled
X1	-0.2516	-0.1196	-0.1893
X2	-0.2619	-0.0529	-0.1339
X3	-0.0729	-0.0459	-0.0517
X4	-0.0609	-0.0553	-0.0638
X5	-0.1478	-0.0454	-0.1073
X6	-0.2934	-0.0497	-0.1908
X7	-0.0060	0.0280	0.0068

An interesting phenomenon observed is the negative relation with waiting period in all the regions except one variable in Ernakulam District. In one sense, these

results mutually coincide with the earlier inferences that higher education level of father, higher educational level of the respondent and the class obtained by the respondent will negatively influence the duration of waiting period. In Thrissur District the relatively more important variables are X1,X2 and X6 while in Ernakulam District the important variables are X1,X2 and X6 in relation to the relative correlation coefficients. Hence it is inferred that these three variables are relatively the major determinants of waiting period even though the calculated values are less compared to the results obtained for the of unemployed. To probe further, regression analysis (stepwise) was also attempted as in the case of unemployed and the inferences of such analysis are presented in tables 8.26, 8.27 & 8.28.

Table : 8.26 Regression Coefficients of the model $Y = f(Xi)$ $i = 1,2,.....7.$ (Pooled N = 241).

Variable	Regression Coefficient	SE	t
X1	-0.0012	0.0007	-1.813
X2	-7.4777	4.2582	-1.756
X3	-4.8844	3.5883	-1.361
X4	-0.1251	0.2025	-0.617
X5	dropped	-	-
X6	-1.5935	0.7576	-2.103
X7	dropped	-	-

Judged from the t - values, the major determinants of duration of unemployment in Thrissur District and Ernakulam District are, family income, Caste and educational level of respondent. Pooled analysis also

Table:8. 27 Regression Coefficients of the model
Y = f(Xi) i = 1,2,.....7
(Thrissur)

Variable	Regresssion Coefficient	SE	t
X1	-0.0016	0.0010	-1.624
X2	-16.6138	6.4004	-2.596
X3	-5.7950	5.5396	-1.046
X4	dropped	-	-
X5	dropped	-	-
X6	-2.5625	1.0739	-2.386
X7	dropped	-	-

Table : 8. 28 Regression Coefficients of the model
Y = f(Xi) i = 1,2,.....7
(Ernakulam)

Variable	Regression Coefficient	SE	t
X1	-0.0010	0.0007	-1.324
X2	4.6033	5.6013	0.822
X3	-2.3954	4.5066	-0.532
X4	-0.0832	0.2551	-0.326
X5	-0.2082	0.6488	-0.321
X6	dropped	-	-
X7	0.1038	0.1519	0.683

identified the same variables as the major determinants. Analysis also revealed that caste is playing a major role in deciding the duration of waiting period. Another striking feature is the negative correlation between educational level of the respondent and waiting period. In both the analysis, viz,analysis of the unemployed and the employed, this variable is identified as a crucial one. Hence it is inferred that majority are unemployed largely due to their low marks and low skills. Our educational policies should give stress in providing more skill-oriented and vocation-oriented education after a careful assessment of demand and supply factors.

CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

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The analysis of the problem of educated unemployment is made against the backdrop of the trends in educational and economic development of the State since 1957. The tremedous expansion in secondary and University enrolement in the state during the 1960's, 1970's and 1980's due to the open door policy in admission and the opening of new institutions has resulted in large and ever-rising supply of educated manpower. At the same time, employment opportunities in the State did not increase commensurate with the increase in the supply of educated manpower. Thus the imbalance between the supply of and the demand for educated in the labour market led to the growing problem of unemployment of the educated.

The analysis of the census figures relating to employment by industry, occupation and education brought to light not only the fact that employment opportunities for the educated in various industries and occupations in the State have not increased commensurate with the increase in the supply of educated manpower, but also the dismal picture of slackening industrial development. A closer examination of the recent trends in the growth of employment opportunities in the organised public and

Private sectors which absorb majority of the educated manpower, also revealed that growth in employment opportunities for the educated has not kept pace with the rapid growth in the supply of educated manpower.

Among the educated persons unemployed in the State, matriculates constituted the highest proportion in 1961,1971 and 1981, while graduates and post graduates accounted for only a small part indicating lesser employment opportunities for the matriculates in the State. The number of educated unemployed in urban areas increased from 18 thousand in 1961 to 221 thousand in 1981; the corresponding figures for rural areas were 56 thousands and 719.19 thousand respectively.

The incidence of unemployment was higher among the younger age groups and lower among the higher age groups in 1961, 1971 and 1981. About two-thirds of the unemployed in 1971 were seen to be in the age group 15-24; the corresponding proportion in 1981 formed about three-fourth indicating the lengthening of the waiting period for the entrants to the employment market.

Incidence of unemployment is found to be higher in urban areas than in rural areas in 1981 both for males and females, while in 1971, it was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Analysis of unemployment by levels of education reveals that incidence of unemployment was lower in urban areas for matriculates, 'graduates and above' category and technical diploma holders while it was higher

for other levels of education. Among the educated (SSLC and above) unemployed, incidence of unemployment is found to be the highest for the matriculates both for males and females in 1981 followed by 'graduates and above', non-technical diploma holders, technical diploma holders and technical degree holders.

Incidence of unemployment is found to be significantly higher for females than males in almost all levels of education except among the technical diploma holders irrespective of rural-urban difference.

The NSS 43rd round (1988-89) estimated that there are 15.16 lakhs open unemployed persons in the state constituting 9.42 percent of the total labour force. Among them, the educated unemployed constituted 6335 thousand representing 41.8 percent of the total unemployed. The Live Register figures of the Employment Exchanges, despite their various limitations indicate that the problem of educated unemployment has been worsening progressively during the last decade, especially after 1977.

To make a detailed study of the nature, magnitude, causes and characteristics of educated unemployment primary data were collected through personal investigation with the help of detailed pre-tested structured schedules from a random sample of 400 households chosen from four towns namely, Thrissur, Chalakudy,Aluva and Ernakulam spread over

Thrissur and Ernakulam Districts. The study has highlighted some important characteristics of educated unemployed in the State which are listed below.

1. Proportion of unemployed is the highest both for males and females in the salaried white collar households while it is the lowest in households with agriculture as the main occupation. Whereas wage labour households belong mostly to low income groups white collar families belong mostly to the high income groups.

2. With increase in the income of households, proportion of unemployed decreases.

3. Among the unemployed, females dominate males in almost all the income groups and in almost all the occupational categories of households.

4. Households belonging to lower castes are characterised by lower levels of income and education while the forward caste households have higher levels of income and education.

5. Majority of forward caste households have a regular source of income while majority of the backward castes do not have any regular source of income. Females constitute lower proportion than males in salaried white collar households among the forward Hindu castes and Christians while their proportion is higher in the same occupational category of household among the Other Backward Castes and

Scheduled Castes and Muslims. In the wage labour households females account for higher proportion than males in almost all the castes except forward Hindu castes and scheduled castes.

6. Unemployment is inversely related to father's educational level both for males and females with the exception of illiterate fathers.

7. Incidence of unemployment is more chronic among the youth in the age group 15-29; it is more acute among females than males.

8. Among the unemployed in the general education group, graduates constitute the highest proportion followed by matriculates, undergraduates and post-graduates. The larger proportion of graduates than matriculates among the unemployed indicate increasing demand for higher education.

9. Among the graduates in the general education group unemployment is more severe among Arts graduates followed by science and commerce graduates. Among the professional and technical graduates unemployment is the highest for graduates in engineering and the lowest for graduates in Education.

10. Lower levels of education are associated with lower levels of family income and higher levels of education are associated with higher levels of family income. Among the

unemployed, matriculates constitute higher proportion in the lowest income group followed by graduates.

11. Higher levels of education are associated with Forward castes and Lower levels of education, with Backward Castes. Among the unemployed, graduates account for the highest proportion among the Forward Castes while matriculates constitute the highest proportion among Other Backward Castes and Scheduled Castes.

12. Lower levels of education are associated with lower levels of family occupation and vice versa. Among the unemployed in the general education category, matriculates constitute the highest proportion in the wage labour households. In contrast, graduates and postgraduates account for the highest proportion in the salaried white Collar families.

13. The rate of unemployment is found to be the highest among the wage labour households and the lowest among the salaried white collar households both for males and females. The rate of unemployment is significantly higher for females than males in almost all the occupational categories of households except agricultural households.

14. Unemployment rate is higher among the low castes than the high castes. The rate of unemployment is found to be the highest for Muslims followed by Scheduled Castes and

Other Backward Castes; it is lowest for forward Hindhus and

Brahmins. The rate of unemployment is significantly higher for females than males in all the castes.

15. Rate of unemployment is inversely related with age and family income; it is strikingly higher for females than males in all the age groups and all the income groups.

16. The rates of unemployment are lower for the professionally and technically qualified persons and higher for those without any additional qualifications. In the professional and technical education group, the rate of unemployment is the lowest for professional and technical degree holders while it is the highest for professional and technical diploma holders. The survey reveals that in the general education group the rate of unemployment is inversely related to the level of education with the exception of undergraduates. A sex-wise break-up shows significantly higher rates of unemployment for fdemales than males in almost all levels of education.

17. All the unemployed have a marked preference for white collar jobs irrespective of the educational backgrond. Clerical grade is the most preferred job for the matriculates while the officers job is the most preferred job for graduates and post graduates in the general education group. In the professional and technical education category, the professional and technical diploma holders and engineering graduates prefer to be employed as engineers while most of the graduates and post graduates in

education want to be teachers and largest proportion of the ITI certificate holders prefer to be technicians indicating the tendency of the unemployed to prefer occupations which are suited to the training they have received.

18. Job preference is broadly related to economic background of the unemployed. It is observed that the largest percentage of the unemployed in the highest income group prefer officer's job while the largest proportion of the unemployed in the lower income group prefer clerical jobs. Significant difference is not observed between males and females in respect of job preference. However females show greater preference for white collar work and aversion to manual work than males.

19. When the minimum acceptable job pattern is examined, a significant downward shift is seen in the job preference of all income groups. The proportion of the unemployed willing to under-take lower grade jobs declines with rise in family income.

20. The minimum acceptable salary is found to be influenced by household income and educational qualification. A direct relationship is observed between household income and minimum acceptable salary both for males and females. A positive relation is also found between the minimum acceptable salary and the levels of the education.

21. The average job-search period is found to be inversely related to the minimum acceptable salary both for males and females.

22. More than three-fourth of the total unemployed prefer public sector job. Wide gender difference is not observed in sectoral preference. The proportion of unemployed prefering public sector jobs is higher in the general education group. It is observed that among the unemployed prefering public sector jobs, females constitute higher proportion than males in the general education group and among the professional and technical certificate holders.

23. As for locational preference only 17 percent are willing to go abroad for employment. The largest proportion of the unemployed insist on employment in the home district indicating lower mobility of the unemployed, worsening the problem of educated unemployment in the state. The willingness to move to distant locations in search for job is also influenced by the educational background of the unemployed.A positive relationship is discernible between locational preference and educational qualification. significant gender difference is found in the locational preference when educational background is considered. Mobility is relatively higher for male graduates in the general education group. In the professional and technical education category, professional

and technical certificate holders show greater mobility. Marital status also influences the locational preference of the unemployed.

24. Majority of the unemployed are seen to be depending on parents, for their livelihood during the job-search period.Among them females account for the largest proportion.

25. Majority of the unemployed have a job-search period of more than one year. In the case of about one-third among them the job-search period has been over five years; another one-third has searched unsuccessfully for job for two to three years. In general an educated unemployed person seeks for job for about four years in the labour market.

26. Average job-search period is inversely related to family income. The largest percentage of the job-seekers have been searching for job for above 60 months in all the income brackets. Average job-search period is longer for females in almost all the income brackets, except in the highest income bracket.

27. The average job-search period is longer for the unemployed Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes than those from forward castes/communities. It is the longest for scheduled castes and shortest for Muslims. Average job-search period is longer for females in almost all the castes except Muslims.

28. Inverse relationship is found between average job-search period and father's educational level; it is the longest for the unemployed whose father are illiterate and the shortest for those whose fathers are graduates and post-graduates.

29. Job-search period of the unemployed is seen to decline with educational qualification. An inverse relationship is found between average job-search period and levels of education. It is the longest for matriculates (78.1months)and shortest for post- graduates (14.4months). Average job-search period is significantly higher for the unemployed with third class than those with first class at all levels of education both in general education and professional and technical education group. Average job-search period is relatively longer for females than males at all levels of academic performance in almost all levels of education.

30. Among the unemployed graduates in the general education group,average job-search period is the longest for the Arts graduates and the shortest for the Commerce graduates; in the professional and technical education category, it is the shortest for engineering graduates and the longest for graduates in Education. An inverse relationship is noted between the average job-search period and academic performance in almost all the faculties except

the faculty of science. Average job-search period is relatively longer for female graduates than their male counter parts in all the categories of academic performance in the faculty of Commerce.

31. The waiting period for the first salaried job for the employed is also found to decline with the educational qualification.

32. The average waiting period among the employed is also found to be inversely related to family income, levels of education, performance in education and father's level of education.

33. Average waiting period among the employed is also found to be the longest for scheduled castes and the shortest for Muslims. Waiting period is longer for females than males in almost all the castes except Christians and scheduled castes.

34. Average waiting period for the employed is also found to be significantly lower for the salaried white collar families. It is the longest for wage labour households while it is the shortest for 'self-employed elsewhere' households. Waiting period is longer for females than males in almost all occupation categories of households except business households.

35. Among the employed graduates, waiting period is

relatively longer for those with out any additional qualification in professional and technical courses, than those with additional qualification in professional and technical courses. Among the professionally and technically qualified persons, average waiting period is the shortest for professional and technical degree holders and the longest for professional and technical certificate holders.

36. Average waiting period is longer for females in almost all levels of education except the post graduates in the general education group.

37. Among the employed graduates in the general education group, the average waiting period is found to be the longest for Arts graduates and the shortest for Commerce graduates. Among the graduates in professional and technical education category the average waiting period is the longest for graduates in education and the shortest for graduates in Law. The waiting period is longer for female graduates than their male counterparts in the faculty of Arts, Medicine and Education. Average waiting period is inversely related to academic performance in the faculty of Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicine and Engineering indicating higher degree of absorption for the first divisioners in the labour market.

Regional Variations

1. The levels of income of households vary widely in Thrissur and Ernakulam Districts. The proportion of the unemployed is the highest in the income group Rs 1501-2500 in Thrissur district while their proportion is the highest in the income group Rs 501-1500 in Ernakulam district. In both the districts the proportion of the unemployed is the lowest in agricultural households and the highest in salaried white-collar households.

2. The wage labour households belong mostly to the low income groups while the salaried white collar families belong mostly to the high income groups in both districts. However Ernakulam District exhibits a significantly higher proportion of the unemployed in wage labour households in the lowest income bracket than Thrissur District.

3. The backward castes are associated with low income groups and forward castes are associated with high income groups in both districts. The proportion of the unemployed among 'Other Backward Castes' in the lowest income group is found to be lower in Ernakulam District compared to Thrissur District Among the unemployed Muslims, larger proportion belongs to higher income groups in both the districts. However their proportion in the highest income

group is strikingly higher in Ernakulam District as compared to Thrissur District.

4. Forward Castes belong mostly to the salaried white collar households while backward castes belong mostly to the wage labour households in both districts. However, the highest proportion of the unemployed among Other Backward Castes in Thrissur District belongs to wage labour households while the largest proportion of the unemployed in the same caste belong to salaried white collar households in Ernakulam District.

5. Maximum proportion of unemployment is observed among the wards of the parents having educational qualification at the primary level in both districts.

6. Most of the unemployed fall within the age group of 20-24 years in both the districts. A male-female break-up reveals that incidence of unemployment is higher among females than males in almost all the age groups in both the districts.

7. Unemployment is seen to be lower for the professionally and technically qualified persons than for those without any additional qualification in both the districts.

8. Lower levels of education are associated with lower

levels of family income in both the districts. The proportion of unemployed matriculates and undergraduates in the general education group is seen to be the largest in the lower income group 'Rs 501-1500' in both the districts.

9. Higher levels of education are associated with forward castes and lower levels of education are associated with backward castes in both districts.

10. Considerable differences are not observed between the two districts with respect to the job-search period of the unemployed in different age groups.

11. The average job search period is found to be inversely related to the family income, level of education, academic performance, and father's level of education in both the districts.

12. The average job-search period is the longest for the scheduled castes and the shortest for the Muslims in both the districts. However, the average job-search period is found to be markedly higher for Scheduled Castes in Thrissur District than in Ernakulam District .

13.Among the professionally and technically qualified persons, the average job search period is found to be the longest for the professional and technical certificate

holders in both the districts. However, the average job-search period is markedly higher in Thrissur District at all levels of education as compared to Ernakulam District indicating lower employment opportunities for the educated in Thrissur District than Ernakulam District.

14. Among the unemployed graduates in the general education category, the average job-search period is found to be the shortest for Commerce graduates and the longest for Arts graduates in both districts. Average job-search period is longer for females than males in the faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce in both the districts.

15. The average waiting period among the employed is also found to be the shortest for those coming from business households in Thrissur District; it is the longest for those coming from the wage labour households in both the districts.

16. The waiting period is seen to have significantly associated with levels of education, performance in education, father's level of education and family income. This is true with reference to persons with professional as well as non-professional qualifications. Other things being the same the waiting period for females is longer than their counter parts in both the districts.

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