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শাহিত্যৰখী লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱাৰ গল্পত নারীবাৰ্ণী ভাৱনা
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Educated Unemployment Problems in North East India with Special Reference to Assam

Arjun Borah

Abstract

Unemployment is a state of not working. Unemployment can be voluntary or involuntary. Involuntarily unemployment is those who are not working but seeking employment at the ongoing wage rate. Unemployment in general refers to the involuntarily unemployed. Based on the factors affecting it, unemployment is categorized into frictional, structural, cyclical, seasonal and disguised unemployment exists when withdrawal of a part of the labour force from the traditional field of production would leave the total output unchanged. In technical terms it means marginal productivity of labour is zero. Unemployment has been one of the biggest problems facing Assam and that imparting modern skill to youths can eradicate it to a large extent. In this paper is providing to unemployment problems in North-east India the main purpose of this paper is to analyse the incidents of unemployment in the north-east Assam. This study also highlights other relevant topic like the main causes of unemployment problems in Assam.

Introduction:

India's educated youths are facing some serious issues like educated unemployment and under employment. Educated unemployment is due to a mismatch between the aspirations of graduates and employment opportunities available to them. Unemployment refers to the state of being unemployed or not having a job i.e. joblessness. A person is said to be unemployed if he or she is looking for work or is willing to work at the prevailing wage but is unable to find the job. The North-east India consists of eight seats, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura. Individually, most of these states depict lower level of economic development compared to even national averages as suggested by the various indicators for which information is available except for higher literacy rates. There had been growing concern about increasing unemployment as a vital economics problem in North-east region. However the extent and nature of unemployment is not properly known for these states. In fact, very few attempts have been made in the past to explain the various facts of unemployment at regional levels in India. About 2 million graduates and half a million post-graduates are unemployed in India. It is interesting to note that the level of unemployment increases with the level of education. At the 'primary' level, unemployment is 3.6%, which increases to 5.2% at matriculation. It rises to 8% at graduation and further to 9.3% at the post-graduate level. The vast majority of the unemployed are from the Arts and Science streams. The percentage of unemployment among Arts degree holders increases with the level of qualification but declines in the case of Science degree holders. 39% of Arts graduates are unemployed, the percentage raises to 49% among the professional degree holders of the Arts stream. There is more unemployment among engineering post-graduates than among ordinary graduates and the reverse is the case with

North Eastern Region has several serious problems ranging from social, underdevelopment, economic to political. The economies of NER are underdeveloped agrarian societies with very weak industrial sectors and inflated service sectors. Moreover, industrialization has failed to take off in the region. Also the culture of bands in the region has created disorder with the education system. Hence, NE people migration is caused by rapid educational development, unemployment, underdeveloped economy and industrialisation, ailing educational system and infrastructure, socio-political unrest among other reasons. In the cities, many of them enter into labour market as apprentices and fresher, some enter in it by changing their job or having work experiences towards permanent or higher salaried job, and for some the employers turn away which raises the question of employability. NE migrants' employability is a serious concern for new labour entrant, in metropolitan cities even if a diverse job opportunity is available, despite of odds of largely acquired general education. Employability is essentially the capacity of the person to execute a job. It is the set of skills and abilities to find job, remain in job or obtain new job.

Objectives of the study:

- The main aim of study is faces to the unemployment has been considered mainly an economic problem, it is a social problem as far as its effects are concerned.
- The study also throw light on the unemployment have been burning problems in India, causing and adding much to the human misery.

Methodology:

This paper is utilized both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources are collected from some of the North-east India special some areas of Assam, and the secondary sources are find out by some books about unemployment problem in North-east India , journals of the research society , articles, materials and other relevant source like the internet which will consulted for the same.

Unemployment problems in North-East India:

Unemployment have been burning problems in India, causing and adding much to the human misery. It has become malady having complex set of factors. The multiplicities of causes that lead to unemployment are difficult to differentiate from other forces of society. Though unemployment has been considered mainly an economic problem, its a social problem as far as its effects are concerned. The genesis of the problem of unemployment can be understood only in the light of its extent and magnitude. There are three basic sources of data on unemployment. They are (1) decennial census (2) the various rounds of the National sample survey and (3) Employment market information and Employment Exchange data collected by the Directorate General of Employment and Training. With the help of these data and the data presented in various plan documents, the profile of the unemployment problem in the country can be identified. Until recently, economists tended to regard unemployment in less developed countries as a symptom of under development which would disappear as development proceeds. The most important reasons for unemployment among Indian literate youth are shortage of jobs, no availability of suitable jobs and family responsibilities. The problem of not getting a suitable job is faced more by urban youth

(48%) than rural (46%). It is pity to see a long queue of young persons, who have devoted ten to sixteen precious years of their lives to their studies standing before the employment exchange office. Is it not shocking and surprising that the years they spent in getting education proved just a sheer waste of time and made them idle gossipers, hater of physical labor and slave of comforts. Some 134 million literate youth in India are employed in some job or other; 58% of them are satisfied with their job profile while 38% are dissatisfied. The major reasons for dissatisfaction with a current job seem to be 'unsecured job', 'low salary', 'stressful environment' and a job-qualification mismatch.

Types of Unemployment

- **Structural Unemployment** -When demand for work falls short of the supply of labour force, this type of unemployment arises. Unemployment in North-east India is basically of this category. Huge population is a main factor for this. **High population** → **More Job Seekers** → **STRUCTURAL** ← **Less jobs.**

- **Under Employment** -Some people are employed, but their efficiency and capability are not utilized to the optimum level. This kind of employment is increasing due to cut throat competitions and people who are more qualified than necessary also are willing to do a lesser job to get a job security. This is usually seen in the Public sector. This is uniquely dangerous in itself because an underemployed person may either develop disinterest in his work or may opt to corruption to earn more money which he thinks he ought to get for his over-qualification. **High Competition** → **UNDER-EMPLOYMENT** → **Corruption** → **Black Money** → **fall in the Economy.**

- **Seasonal Unemployment** - This occurs due to change in the demand with change in the seasons. Agriculture and agriculture related sectors experience this kind of unemployment. Indian Agriculture ensures employment for only 7-8 months and the agricultural labours remain unemployed for the rest of the year. **Dry Season** → **No crops** → **SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT** → **Urban Migration**.

- **Seasonal Unemployment**- When people who are willing to work and are capable to work cannot find any work, they come under this category. Educated unemployment and unskilled labour unemployment are of this kind. The increasing migration from rural to urban areas is the main cause for this. **Urban Migration** → **OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT**.

Causes of unemployment problems in Assam:

There are a various causes of unemployment problems of Assam. Some important causes are discussed briefly flowing-

- **Unskilled People**- Assamese people are not highly skilled to do deferent type of technical skill based jobs. Basically we are to weak to technical sides. The reason is most Assamese youngsters only depend upon government job. Dependency upon government job is like a character among its youth. But the problem is government jobs in the state like finding water in the 'Thar desert' in today's time. Become against the unemployment ratio, the government jobs are very less numbers. So, **No Technical Skill + No Government Job = Unemployment**.
- **Immigration**- All are thing depends upon what type of

people immigrating to the land. Are they rich or poor? (are they upward or backward mentality type and more other factors. If immigrants really contain skills, riches and upward thinking, then it impacts positively, where they immigrate. But when immigrants do not contain these character sticks or contain its opposite character sticks then they create some problems to the state or the country where they transfer. Today Assam also facing the same problem through illegal immigration. This has been happening for around six decade's time, from its neighbor countries like Bangladesh and other Indian states. These immigrants are job and shelter seekers. Because of this reason, they are not providing higher positive values to the state. So this has also become another important cause of the unemployment problem in Assam.

- **Believe Process**- Assamese people has not been changing themselves with time. This is the 21 century and the age of modernity. But most of the people thinking are still not so modern. Even, most of the people, blind belief is their main character. They never try to think something unusual. Govt. job dependency is one of the major problems of Assam and its youngsters. Well educated youths never even thinking to become entrepreneurs and serve their society. They always try to find job in Indian railways, banking sectors and clerical fields, ect. Because of less entrepreneurs, there is fewer jobs certain in the state. Educated unemployment in Assam is really a major issue for contemporary society.
- **Unconsciousness about the career**- Assam's education system has not become able to create entrepreneurs in the state and not even compatible with it too. 90% students are not conscious of their career. They have not particular goal in their life that they want to achieve. This is the sys-

tem of today's Assam career and education system.

- **Population growth-** immigration from Bangladesh and other Indian state retain a massive population in north-eastern India. Assam map is quite smaller to observe its day by day growing population. With a growing number of population, the job opportunities has not been growing yet. Either way, people have very less entrepreneurial skills to become self-employed. So, this is also a cause of destroying the growth potentialities of employment in Assam.

- **Central and state government role-** this is very sad for Assam and other north-eastern states that Indian central govt. takes less care to them as they takes less care state of the Indian union. Some political reason and the less number of seats in the Indian parliament, they take less care to Assam and another north eastern state as the care for other Indian states of the mainland. The Assam government role has no such proper and continuous role to help the unemployed by providing unemployment loan, helping in skill development ect. Therefore, at the result, **less importance mean = less economic growth and less economic growth = less employment growth.**

At all Indian level, unemployment is higher among the SCs and lowest among the STs. Similar results holds for rural India. In the urban sector also SCs continue to have highest incidence of unemployment followed by the STs. The lowest proportion of unemployment is in the group OTH. In the north-east region too exactly same patterns holds at the aggregate level as well as in the rural sector. It is in the urban sector where unemployment rate is highest in the OTH group. It is interesting to note that the rate of unemployment among the STs is least in both the sectors of north-east region. Most

surprising is the highest incidence of unemployment among OTH households is in Assam and could be migrants from neighboring countries.

Conclusion:

Problems are very common among people because it's the character of human society. The whole India has become saturated by producing doctors, engineers and MBAs. Now other professions are really climbing the ladder and it is very important for each student to identify his capabilities, his interest before taking up any course. Because, it is better to think before, rather than learning here and there for getting a job. The employability, however, is a more serious problem and is a major challenge to the entire educational system and the content of the curriculum as well as the emphasis on the theoretical as distinguished from practical applied training. The efforts made by the Indian state and policy-makers in this area need to be reviewed carefully; but it is widely believed that these efforts have been inadequate. North-eastern people have increasingly out-migrated to a city such as Delhi and Bangalore, despite of job uncertainty, racial prejudice and discrimination, in search of employment opportunities causes by unemployment problems at origin. Involuntary unemployment appears to be widespread due to a lack of employment opportunities primarily resulted from underdevelopment and slow economic growth. Migration, to city like Bangalore, for employment and education increases indicating an inadequacy of employment and educational opportunities and its poor system in NE. Education has raised the aspirations of the people especially the youth aspiring for a formal employment which are limitedly generated in the region. North-eastern people after failing to get their aspired job migrated to the cities outside their region, largely a phenomenon of chain migration through social networking, expecting to get

their aspired formal job. The mismatch of educational development and employment growth has rendered unemployment.

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