



A STUDY OF PROBLEM ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The problem statement clearly shows about the unemployment and underemployment in India. it also shows that unemployment adversely affects various measures of adult, family, and child well-being and it indicate the Emotional distress arising from job loss affects both the job loser and other family members and financial hardship produced through unemployment was found to directly affect family relationships and in the way it also affect the economic growth of the country.

I. INTRODUCTION

In India the employment problem playing an major role in every educated and illiterate people's life mostly on educated youth because they cannot be employed in the manner what the educated for it result in under employment, in india. in the case any women is serving alone in the society Although a large number of single-mothers have recently entered the labor force, the jobs are frequently short-term, low-paying, and provide inadequate benefits, which can result in poverty and material hardship. This study adds to this body of research by examining relationships between underemployment and unemployment and material hardship in a single-mother families employment is the major need to lead a life.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Thilak (1998) stated in the article which referred to the various sources of information regarding unemployment in India and the estimates that are available from each of these sources. The figures of unemployment are examined particularly with reference to the period 1951-61, the first decade of economic planning.

Suresh Chand Agarwal (2006) studied the empirical relationship between real wage rates and employment levels in the Indian public enterprises. The study finds that the expected negative relationship between the two did not exist in the fifteen years of the pre-reform era but was found in the post reform period. The wage share has also reduced rapidly over the years indicating a possible weakening of trade unions in the sector.

Sundaram's (2007) studied employment-unemployment situation in the nineties made certain general observations regarding the size and structure of work-force, the extent of unemployment and under-employment, labour productivity and days worked 'in rural and urban India. Key results include a slower growth of work-force relative to that of population; a reduction in the share and size of work-force in agriculture and in community social and personal services and widespread gains in labour productivity.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Thanjavur District was selected for study. Primary data was collected through structured questionnaires. Using simple random sampling method, the sample size of 20 was been selected from Thanjavur City at Yagappa Nagar.

The collected information were reviewed and consolidated into a table. For the purpose of analysis, the data were further processed by using statistical tools.

3.1. OBJECTIVES:

- To measure the factors affecting the people due to unemployment.
- To identify the difficulties faced by underemployment.

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN:**3.2.1. Sampling Size:**

The number of respondent chosen was 20 samples for this research referred to Thanjavur District.

3.2.2. Sampling Technique:

Random sampling technique was adopted to choose 20 samples among the general public of Thanjavur District

3.2.3. Methods of Data Collection:

Primary data were collected among the public in Thanjavur District which were in the form of interview through a structured questionnaire.

Secondary Data were retrieved from various journals, articles, eBooks, website, newspaper.

3.2.4. Tools for Data Analysis:

Correlation and linear regression were used to analyze the data and the result was presented pictographically using chats.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS:

Table No. 4.1 shows the regression of factors affecting the unemployment:

- Null hypothesis (H₀): There exists no significant relationship between the education and unemployment.
- Alternate hypothesis (H₁): There exists significant relationship between the education and unemployment.

TABLE NO. 4.1

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | .652 ^a | .412 | .358 | .478026 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), low marks, more talent,

b. Dependent Variable: unemployment

Table No. 4.2 describes the correlation between difficulties faced by underemployment.

TABLE NO. 4.2

| | | Unemployment | Communication | Fear |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Unemployment | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .689** | .009 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .005 | .971 |
| | N | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Communication | Pearson Correlation | .689** | 1 | .479* |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .005 | | .043 |
| | N | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Anxiety | Pearson Correlation | .009 | .479* | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .971 | .043 | |
| | N | 20 | 20 | 20 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

V. CONCLUSION:

Correlation and linear regression analyses were conducted to examine the inference is given below. The regression result table no. 4.1 shows that null hypothesis (H₀) was accepted as r^2 is .412 for the unemployment. The table no. 4.2 describes that communication is the factor for underemployment as .689** is strongly correlated with the significance level of 0.01.

VI. REFERENCE:

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