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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

REPORT OF THE SURVEY  
ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN KERALA  
1987

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS TRIVANDRUM, 1988

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## PREFACE

Among the various problems faced by Kerala, the high incidence of unemployment and under-employment is the most crucial one and it is a matter of serious concern to all those interested in the economic development of the State. In order to formulate development schemes and to assess the impact of these schemes it is necessary to have authentic and reliable data on unemployment. Since the data on unemployment based on the live register of employment exchanges are found to be not realistic, the Subject Committee VIII, Economic Affairs of the Sixth Kerala Legislature requested the Government to conduct a household survey to estimate the magnitude of unemployment and under-employment in the State. The survey was conducted during the period October-November 1987 and the results are presented in this report.

This report is prepared by Sri.V.J. Issac, Assistant Director, under the guidance of Dr. M. Kuttappan, Joint Director. The sincere services rendered by Smt. P. Sunandini and Smt. S. Geethambal, Research Assistants and the enumerators appointed for this survey through employment exchanges for completing the field work and tabulation within the stipulated time are acknowledged.

It is hoped that this report will be useful to those interested in studying the problems of Kerala economy.

Trivandrum,  
23-4-1988.

K. Balakrishnan Nair  
Director of Economics & Statistics.



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CHAPTER I

SECTION I

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject.

2. The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the various aspects of the subject.

3. The third part is devoted to a study of the various methods of the subject.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a study of the various applications of the subject.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a study of the various results of the subject.

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SECTION II

9. The first part of this section is devoted to a study of the various aspects of the subject.



## Chapter 1 - INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the survey

Unemployment is one of the most important problems faced by most of the developing countries including India. This problem has become very chronic in Kerala in view of the high density of population and the comparatively slow progress in employment generation. Despite various development schemes carried out in the State during the planned era, the employment opportunities have never caught up with the galloping labour force and consequently there has been increasing trend in the number of unemployed and under-employed persons in the State. However, reliable and up-to-date data on unemployment are not available regularly.

The important sources of data on unemployment are the live register of employment exchanges, the quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and ad-hoc surveys conducted by the Department of Economics and Statistics of State Governments. Among these sources, the most widely used source is the data on unemployment in terms of the number of live registrants in the employment exchanges published regularly by the Directorate of Employment and Training. But the live-register of employment exchanges is defective in the sense that though opportunity for registration is open to all job seeking persons of 14 years and above, all unemployed persons do not get registered with employment exchanges. This is particularly so in Kerala where recruitment for permanent posts to Government departments, autonomous bodies and public sector units are done through public service commission and in some cases by inviting applications through advertisement. Private sector organisations also depend rarely on employment exchanges for selection of candidates to fill up their vacancies. It is only for short vacancies, generally not exceeding six months period and for getting unemployment doles that most of the unemployed persons get themselves registered in the employment exchanges. In view of the limited chance for getting permanent employment through employment exchanges, a significant proportion of the unemployed persons do not get themselves registered with employment exchanges. Another defect of the live-register of employment exchanges is that it may also contain employed persons who have not cancelled

their registration in anticipation of better employment. In view of the above limitations, the live-register figures of employment exchanges cannot be claimed to be a correct indicator of the extent of unemployment. The important weakness of unemployment data obtained from the quinquennial surveys conducted by the NSSO is the considerable time lag in getting the results and the small size of sample size. While the sample size may be adequate at the national level, it may not be so at the state level particularly when estimates are made for detailed break-ups. It is under this context that the Subject Committee, Economic Affairs of the Sixth Kerala Legislative Assembly recommended to the Government to undertake a sample survey to estimate the number of unemployed and underemployed persons in the State. Based on this, the Government of Kerala in G.O.(Rt) 669/87/Plg. dated 27-7-1987 have accorded sanction to the Department of Economics & Statistics to conduct a survey on unemployment in Kerala.

### 1.2 Objectives of the survey

The main objectives of the survey are:-

- (i) to estimate the extent of unemployment and under employment in the labour force and find out the proportion of the employed, under employed and unemployed in the State and
- (ii) to bring out the information on the characteristics of the usually unemployed persons and certain categories of persons like students and house-wives who are usually outside labour force, but sometimes offer themselves for employment.

### 1.3 Coverage and sample design

The survey covered the entire state. A stratified two stage sampling design was adopted for the survey with district as stratum and town/panchayat ward as the first stage unit and the household in the selected ward the second stage unit. The wards in each district were grouped into two sub strata - urban and rural; the urban sub-stratum consisting of corporation/municipal wards and rural sub-stratum consisting of panchayat wards. The survey was conducted in 300 wards, allocated to the rural and urban strata in each district in proportion to the population according to 1981 census. In each stratum, the wards were selected systematically with random start from the list of wards. From each selected ward, 10 households were selected for the survey by systematic sampling using the latest voters list as the frame. Altogether 3000 households were canvassed during the survey.

#### 1.4 Method of enquiry

Data for the survey were collected through questionnaire by interviewing the heads of households or other knowledgeable persons in the households. The field work was carried out by the graduate investigators selected through employment exchanges under the supervision of district level officers.

#### 1.5 Duration of the survey

The duration of the survey was seven months. The first one month was used for preparation of schedules and selection of wards. The field work was carried out during 2 months from October to November 1987 and remaining period was devoted for the tabulation of data and report writing.

#### 1.6 Concepts and definitions

Labour force: It may be noted that some of the concepts and classifications employed by both NSSO and population census are used in this survey also. In the classification of persons 'in the labour force' and 'outside the labour force' the concept of major time criterion used by NSSO in its enquiries on employment and unemployment was used. Persons in the labour force are classified as employed, under-employed and unemployed.

Employed: Employed persons are those engaged in economically productive activity for major part of the year. In other words all persons who worked for 183 days or more during the reference year were treated as employed.

Under-employed: The under-employed are those who worked for at least one day during the year, but not worked for major part of the year and are available and seeking for more days of work.

Chronically unemployed (open unemployed): Those who had not worked even a single day during the reference year and were available and sought employment come under the group open unemployment or chronic unemployment.

It may be noted that the terms employed and under-employed used in this report are almost comparable with the concepts of main worker and marginal worker respectively of the 1981 population census. But if we follow the definition of NSSO based on major time criterion, the under-employed persons with less than 183 days work in a year, and are available

for more days of work have also to be treated as unemployed and come under the category of employment seekers. On this basis, the estimate of unemployment will be on the higher side. However, for comparison with NSS estimate, this is also furnished in this report.

Employment seekers: The term employment seekers used in the report include chronically unemployed and under-employed persons.

Persons outside the labour force: Persons outside the labour force consist of those engaged in household duties mainly housewives, students, very young and very old persons who cannot work, those who cannot work due to physical or mental disability, persons living on pension, rent, remittances etc. It may be noted that young and very old persons who did some work during the reference year and reported as seeking employment were treated as in the labour force and therefore do not come under the group persons outside the labour force. In this connection it may be noted that in the census on Housing and Employment conducted by Department of Economics and Statistics in 1980, persons below 15 years and old persons above 60 who did not do any work during the reference year but reported as seeking employment were treated as outside the labour force. Therefore the estimate of persons outside the labour force obtained from the present survey is not strictly comparable with that of the Census on Housing and Employment 1980.

### 1.7 Estimation procedure

Out of the 300 wards selected for the survey, 240 are from rural areas and 60 from urban areas. From each ward, 10 households were selected from the list of households in the ward by systematic random sampling method. Ward totals are estimated by multiplying the sample totals with  $\frac{N}{10}$ , where N is the total number of households in the selected ward. The ward estimates are added separately for rural and urban areas to arrive at the state total. The state estimates of different characteristics such as number of employed, under-employed, unemployed and persons not in the labour force are obtained separately for rural and urban areas sex-wise, using the sample proportion in the estimated sex-wise population in urban and rural areas of the state.

## Chapter II - RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

### 2.1 Labour force

The population at the time of the survey is estimated at 277.38 lakhs consisting of 241.39 lakhs rural and 36.19 lakhs urban population. The distribution of population according to sex is given below.

Table 2.1 - Estimated population (as on 1-10-1987)

	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	119.15	18.00	137.15
Female	122.24	18.19	140.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>241.39</b>	<b>36.19</b>	<b>277.58</b>

According to the concepts and definitions described in the previous chapter, the labour force consists of employed, under-employed and unemployed persons. The distribution of sample population according to activity status given in table 2.2 shows that labour force constitute about 39 per cent of

Table 2.2 - Percentage distribution of population by activity status

Activity status	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Employed	23.30	22.66	23.22
2. Under-employed	5.58	4.98	5.50
3. Unemployed	9.46	13.73	10.02
Total labour force	38.34	41.37	38.74
4. Not in labour force	61.66	58.63	61.26
Total population	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

the population. The percentage of labour force is more (41 per cent) in urban areas than in rural areas (38 per cent). Sex-wise distribution shows that 54 per cent of the males and 24 per cent of the females constitute the labour force.(see Appendix A). The lower percentage of females in labour force may be attributed to the fact that majority of females engaged in household duties fall outside the labour force. It can be seen that about a quarter of the population is employed. Under-employed constitute about 6 per cent and unemployed form 10 per cent of the total population. The sex-wise percentage distribution in rural and urban areas is given in Appendix A.

Based on the results of the survey the estimated population at the time of the survey have been classified according to activity status and presented in table 2.3. It is seen that as much as 27.81 lakh persons

**Table 2.3 - Estimated population according to activity status (in lakhs)**

Activity status	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Employed	56.25	8.19	64.44
2. Under-employed	13.47	1.81	15.28
3. Unemployed	22.84	4.97	27.81
Total labour force	92.56	14.97	107.53
4. Not in labour force	148.83	21.22	170.05
Total population	<b>241.39</b>	<b>36.19</b>	<b>277.58</b>

are chronically unemployed with more than 80 per cent in rural areas. The unemployed in urban areas (municipal and corporation areas) is only about 5 lakhs while the remaining is confined to rural areas. The sex-wise distribution is given in table 2.4 below. It is interesting to note that out of 27.81

**Table 2.4 - Sex-wise distribution of population (in lakhs)**

Activity status	Male	Female	Total
1. Employed	51.30	13.14	64.44
2. Under-employed	9.47	5.81	15.28
3. Unemployed	13.18	14.63	27.81
Total labour force	73.95	33.58	107.53
4. Not in labour force	63.20	106.85	170.05
Total population	<b>137.15</b>	<b>140.43</b>	<b>277.58</b>

lakh unemployed persons as much as 14.63 lakhs are females as against 13.18 lakhs males. The sexwise distribution of population in rural and urban areas is given in Appendix B.

The survey estimates shows that as much as 15.28 lakh persons are under-employed in the sense that they get work only for less than 183 days in a year. Among them, 13.47 lakhs are in rural areas. Sex-wise it is seen that 9.47 lakh (6.9%) males and 5.81 lakh (4.1%) females are under-employed.

The survey reveals that there is a fall in the work participation rate compared to the 1981 population census. While the proportion of employed persons (main worker) to total population is only 23.2 in 1987 as against 26.7 in 1981, the proportion of under-employed (marginal worker) is 5.5 per cent in 1987 against 3.8 per cent in 1981. Including the marginal workers, the work participation rate according to the present survey is 28.7 per cent as against 30.5 per cent in 1981. The decline in the proportion of main workers can be attributed to the declining trend in the cultivated area under many labour intensive crops like paddy and tapioca and also to the drought condition prevailed in the state during 1987. The increase in the proportion of marginal workers from 3.8 per cent in 1981 to 5.5 per cent in 1987 can be explained by the fact that a significant portion of the main workers have moved to marginal worker group consequent on the reduction in the number of days worked during the year under reference. It may be noted that the area under paddy cultivation declined from 8.01 lakh hectares in 1980-81 to 6.64 lakh hectares in 1986-87. Similarly the area under tapioca, another important crop of Kerala decreased from 2.73 to 1.93 lakh hectares during the same period. The industrial production also declined during the reference year mainly due to power shortage consequently the index of industrial production (base 1970=100) declined from 187 in 1980-81 to 171 in 1986-87. Even though the number of registered factories increased from 9106 to 11489 during this period, the employment in these factories was only 2.92 lakhs at the end of 1986 as against 3 lakhs in 1980. It is relevant to note that many of the labour intensive industries like coir, cashew, handloom, oil milling etc. witnessed a declining trend during the period 1980-81 to 1986-87. While the net state domestic product at constant prices increased marginally, the per capita income remained more or less stagnant. In view of the stagnation, the additional labour force could not get adequate employment opportunities and thereby reduced the work participation rate.

## 2.2 Distribution of labour force

The distribution of labour force in rural and urban areas is given in table 2.5 below.

Table 2.5 - Percentage distribution of labour force by activity status in rural and urban areas

Activity status	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Employed	60.77	54.78	59.94
2. Under-employed	14.55	12.02	14.20
3. Unemployed	24.68	33.20	25.86
Total labour force	100.00	100.00	100.00

The table brings out the fact that 60 per cent of the labour force is employed, 14 per cent under-employed and unemployed constitute nearly 26 per cent. It may be seen that the proportion of under-employed among the labour force is more in rural areas while the proportion of unemployed is more in urban areas. There is significant difference in the proportion of unemployed between urban and rural areas. The distribution of labour force according to sex is given hereunder.

**Table 2.6 - Percentage distribution of labour force by activity status & sex**

Activity status	Male	Female	Total
1. Employed	69.37	39.13	59.94
2. Under-employed	12.81	17.30	14.20
3. Unemployed	17.82	43.57	25.86
Total labour force	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

It is worth noting that while only about 18 per cent of the males in the labour force are unemployed, the corresponding percentage among females is as high as 44 per cent. This shows the gravity of unemployment among women. It is very explosive in urban areas where 59 per cent are unemployed compared to 41 per cent in rural areas as can be seen from Appendix C.

### 2.3 Composition of employed persons

From persons classified as employed according to major time criterion additional information was collected in the survey on the type of employment. Details were collected relating to four categories of employment namely (i) regular wage/salaried employment, (ii) self employment in farm enterprises, (iii) self employment in non-farm enterprises and (iv) workers engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The distribution of employed persons according to the above four categories presented in table 2.7 shows that workers in the fourth category accounting 42 per cent is the largest group. About 35 per cent are self employed persons, comprising 14 per cent in farm enterprises and 21 per cent in non-farm enterprises. Regular wage/salaried persons account for only less than one fourth of the total employed persons.



Table 2.7 - Percentage distribution of employed persons into different categories of employment

	Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Salaried/wage employed	Male	17.89	44.68	21.32
	Female	24.72	67.08	29.91
	Persons	19.29	49.08	23.08
2. Self employed infarm enterprises	Male	16.77	3.95	15.13
	Female	9.80	1.86	8.63
	Persons	15.34	3.54	13.84
3. Self employed in non farm enterprises	Male	20.89	26.44	21.60
	Female	19.08	11.80	18.19
	Persons	20.52	23.57	20.90
4. Agricultural and other workers	Male	44.75	24.93	41.95
	Female	46.40	19.26	43.07
	Persons	44.85	23.81	42.18
5. All workers	Male	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Female	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Persons	100.00	100.00	100.00

#### 2.4 Number of work-days

The distribution of workers, both employed and under-employed, according to the number of days worked in the year under reference is presented in table 2.8.

Table 2.8 - Distribution of workers (employed and under-employed) according to number of days worked

No. of days worked	Percentage
1 - 60 days	5.96
61 - 90	3.14
91 - 182	10.06
183 - 240	41.29
241 - 300	14.04
Above 300	25.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The table reveals that 6 per cent of the workers got employment for less than 6 days only in the year under reference. About 19 per cent could get work only for less than half the number of days in the year and as such can be treated as marginal workers. The maximum concentration of workers

(41.3 per cent) belong to the group getting employment between 183-240 days. Only 25 per cent of the workers could get employment for over 300 days and bulk of them are regular wage/salaried persons employed in organised public and private sectors.

## 2.5 Persons outside the labour force

Table 2.9 giving the break-up of persons outside the labour force indicate that students constitute (25.4 per cent) the largest section followed by persons attending to own household duties. It may be noted that while

Table 2.9 - Persons outside labour force as percentage to total population

	Male	Female	Persons
Students	25.86	24.97	25.41
Persons attending to own household work	1.12	34.80	18.16
Persons not available for work for reasons like old age, invalid etc.	17.48	15.15	16.30
Retired and the like	1.63	1.15	1.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.09</b>	<b>76.07</b>	<b>61.26</b>

only 1.12 per cent of the male population are engaged in household work as much as 35 per cent of the female population attend to this type of work. This is due to the fact that most of housewives come under this group. Under the category of persons not available for work for reasons like old age, too young, invalid etc. the largest group will be children below the age of 5 years.

## 2.6 Educational status of employment seekers

We have seen that 15.5 per cent of the population are seeking employment according to usual status (unemployment and under-employment) in the sense that they are searching and/or available for job. It is worth to analyse the level of education of the employment seekers. The proportion of them in the labour force under different educational groups given in table 2.10 shows that the incidence of unemployment (including under-employment) is maximum (54.5%) among those who are with SSLC qualification. This can be attributed to the fact that persons under this group are not likely to go for manual work and are waiting for white collar jobs like office clerks,

Table 10 - Incidence of unemployment by level of education

General education level	Labour force (in '000 nos.)	Employment seekers (in '000 nos.)	Incidence of unemployment (percentage)
1	2	3	4
1. Illiterate	1191	385	32.33
2. Literate without formal education	668	195	29.19
3. Primary	2924	870	29.75
4. Above primary but below SSLC	3507	1600	45.62
5. SSLC	1947	1062	54.55
6. Graduates	444	176	39.64
7. Post graduates & above	72	20	27.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>10753</b>	<b>4308</b>	<b>40.06</b>



cashier, etc. But, for these posts graduates and post graduates also compete with them and in the race the better qualified are appointed. It could be seen from the table that the incidence of unemployment is comparatively less among persons with primary education and literate without formal education. This may be due to the fact that they are available for any type of manual work either in agriculture, industry, construction sector or any other sectors of the economy. It can be seen from the table that more than 95 per cent of the employment seekers are of having SSLC or below qualification.

The incidence of unemployment among technically qualified persons given in table 2.11 shows that over 52 per cent of certificate holders, 22 per cent of diploma holders and about 12 per cent with degree and above qualifications, remain unemployed. The very high incidence of unemployment

Table 2.11 - Incidence of unemployment among technically qualified persons

Technical qualification	Percentage of unemployed
1. Technical certificates	52.37
2. Technical diploma	22.25
3. Technical degree and above qualification	12.00

among certificate holders can be attributed to the fact that a good percentage of persons with SSLC qualification obtain a certificate in typing even though employment chances are rare. In fact the high incidence of unemployment among technically qualified persons in Kerala is an indication of the very low level of industrialisation in the State.

## 2.7 Employment seekers by age group

The incidence of unemployment among persons under various age-groups presented in table 2.12 reveals that it is most severe (70%) among those in the age group 15-24. The largest number of labour force is in the age group 20-24 and 65.6 per cent of them are seeking employment. In higher age groups, the incidence of unemployment is progressively low. Slightly over 75 per cent of the unemployed persons are in the age group 15-29.

Table 2.12 - Incidence of unemployment by age group

Age group	Labour force (in '000 nos.)	Employment seekers (in '000nos.)	Incidence of unemploy- ment(%)
0-14	52	35	67.31
15 - 19	1184	919	77.62
20 - 24	2248	1467	65.26
25 - 29	1766	874	49.49
30 - 39	2489	600	24.11
40 - 49	1580	249	15.76
50 - 59	956	107	11.19
60 & above	478	57	11.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>10753</b>	<b>4308</b>	<b>40.06</b>

## 2.8 Efforts to get employment

In table 2.13, percentage distribution of employment seekers according to efforts made to get employment is given separately for rural and urban areas.

Table 2.13 - Percentage distribution of employment seekers according to the nature of efforts made to get employment

Nature of efforts	Rural	Urban	Total
Contacted employers	18.59	7.43	16.84
Efforts made through friends and relatives	21.83	24.47	22.24
Other efforts	29.55	51.87	33.06
No efforts made	30.03	16.23	27.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

In rural areas, 30 per cent of the employment seekers had made no efforts to get employment, whereas this percentage for urban areas is only 16. This shows that urban unemployed are more alert in getting employment.

## 2.9 Period of waiting of job seekers

The percentage distribution of job seekers according to the period of waiting presented in table 2.14 indicate that 81 per cent of the job seekers are waiting for employment for more than one year. Almost 21 per cent

Table 2.14 - Period and distribution of job seekers according to period of waiting

Period of waiting	Percentage distribution of job seekers
Upto 6 months	8.17
6 to 12 months	10.81
1 to 2 years	19.19
2 to 3 years	24.21
3 to 5 years	15.64
More than 5 years	21.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

of the employment seekers and the length of waiting periods which reveals the severity of unemployment.

#### 2.10 Subsidiary activities of household workers

The persons attending to the household work constitute 10 per cent of the population. It is of interest to have information on subsidiary activities pursued by the household workers who are considered outside the labour force. To elicit such details follow up questions were asked of the household workers. The percentage of persons who reported on various types of subsidiary activities are given in table 2.15.

Table 2.15 - Percentage of persons engaged in household work with subsidiary occupation

Subsidiary occupation	Percentage of persons
1. Maintenance of kitchen garden	22
2. Household poultry/diary	37
3. Collection of fish, fire wood, etc.	37
4. Sewing & tailoring for household use	8
5. Tutoring children	6
6. Social/political/cultural activities	2

Thirty seven per cent of the household workers are engaged in poultry/diary farming, collection of fish, firewood, etc. Maintenance of kitchen garden is attended to by 22 per cent and 5 per cent are tutoring their own children or other children free of charge. Only 2 per cent is reported as engaged

in social/political and cultural activities.

### 2.11 Nature of work acceptable to household workers

A probing question was asked to all household workers with regard to the acceptance of work, if work is made available at their household. Among the total household workers, 60 per cent are not willing to take up work and 40 per cent are willing. The percentage distribution of the works acceptable to the willing household workers are given in table 2.16.

Table 2.16 - Percentage distribution of willing household workers according to the nature of work acceptable

Nature of work	Percentage
Regular full time	53
Regular part time	44
Occasional full time	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Among the household workers more than half i.e. 53 per cent opt for regular full time jobs. Regular part time job is preferred by 44 per cent. Only 3 per cent are willing to accept occasional full time jobs.

### 2.12 Reasons for not intending to continue studies

Questions were asked to all students aged 18 and above, whether they are intending to continue their study after completing the present course. Among the students, 38 per cent intend to continue studies while 62 per cent do not intend to continue for various reasons. The percentage distribution of students who wish to discontinue their studies after the completion of the present course according to various reasons are given in table 2.17.

Table 2.17 - Percentage distribution of students of 18 years and above according to the reasons for not intending to continue the study

Reasons for not intending to continue the study	Percentage
1. Education attained sufficient	68
2. Financial problems	25
3. Pressure on family affairs	1
4. Other reasons	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>



More than two-third of students intend to discontinue their studies because they think the education attained is sufficient. The financial problems press 25 per cent to discontinue the study. Due the pressure of family problems only 1 per cent and for other reasons 6 per cent are intending to discontinue the study.

### 2.13 Types of activity of students

The pursance of various activities by students aged 18 and above is of significance. The percentages of students reported doing various types of activities along with their studies are furnished in table 2.18.

Table 2.18 - **Percentage of students aged 18 and above attending various types of activities**

Type of activity	Percentage
1. Maintenance of poultry/diary farm	12
2. Cultivation	9
3. Non-agricultural enterprise of the household	3
4. Tuition on payment	1
5. Other gainful activities	1

Maintenance of poultry/diary and cultivation are the major activities attended to by students in which the percentage attended are 12 and 9 respectively. The non-agricultural enterprises of the household are attended by 3 per cent followed by 1 per cent attending each in tuition on payment and other gainful activities.

### Chapter III - SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. The survey reveals that labour force constitutes 38.7 per cent of the estimated population of 277.58 lakhs during the period of survey.
2. It is estimated from the survey that there are 27.8 lakhs chronically unemployed and 15.3 lakhs under-employed persons in the State representing 26 per cent and 14 per cent respectively of the total labour force. The number of job seekers is thus estimated at 43 lakhs.
3. Females account for over 52 per cent of the total unemployed persons in the state. The unemployment among females is very explosive in urban areas where 59 per cent of the female labour force remain unemployed.
4. While the proportion of unemployed is relatively more in urban areas, the proportion of under-employed is higher in rural areas.
5. The work participation rate, covering both main and marginal workers, is only 28.7 per cent of the population at the time of the survey as against 30.5 per cent according to the 1981 population census.
6. Casual workers engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors account for over 42 per cent of the total employed persons.
7. Among working population only 25 per cent could get employment for over 300 days in a year.
8. The survey revealed that the incidence of unemployment is the maximum (54.5%) among SSLC holders. Regarding technically qualified persons, the incidence of unemployment is more than 50 per cent among certificate holders.
9. It is found from the survey that urban unemployed are more alert in their efforts to get employment compared to their counterparts in rural areas.
10. The survey brought to light that over 81 per cent of the job seekers are waiting for employment for more than one year and 21 per cent for over 5 years.
11. Information collected from students aged above 18 years revealed that 62 per cent of them are not interested to continue their studies after the completion of the present course as they find that education attained is sufficient.

Appendix A - Percentage distribution of sample population by activity status

Activity status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Employed	37.53	9.43	23.30	36.56	8.85	22.66	37.40	9.35	23.22
2. Under-employed	6.82	4.37	5.58	7.44	2.58	4.98	6.91	4.14	5.50
3. Open unemployed	9.37	9.56	9.46	11.22	16.22	13.73	9.61	10.42	10.02
4. Total labour force (1+2+3)	53.72	23.36	38.34	55.22	27.65	41.37	53.92	23.91	38.74
5. Not in labour force	46.28	76.64	61.66	44.78	72.55	58.63	46.08	76.09	61.26
6. Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Appendix B - Distribution of population by workers and non-workers (in '000 nos.)

Category	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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
4. Total labour force (1+2+3)	6401	2855	9256	994	503	1497	7395	3358	10753
5. Not in labour force	5514	9369	14883	806	1316	2122	6320	10685	17005
6. Total population	11915	12224	24139	1800	1819	3619	13715	14043	27758

Appendix C - Percentage distribution of employed, under-employed and unemployed to total labour force

Category	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Employed	69.86	40.38	60.77	66.20	32.01	54.78	69.37	39.13	59.94
2. Under-employed	12.70	18.71	14.55	13.48	9.34	12.02	12.81	17.30	14.20
3. Unemployed	17.44	40.91	24.68	20.32	58.65	33.20	17.82	43.57	25.86
Total labour force	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



