

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED YOUTH IN NAGALAND

A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY



EASTERN
BOOK HOUSE
DISHWARIATI

295416
1

KEDILEZO KIKHI

F235
693

**EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED
YOUTH IN NAGALAND:
A Sociological Study**



KEDILEZO KIKHI

**AKANSHA PUBLISHING HOUSE
NEW DELHI**

Genly
305294
Acc No. 305294
Acc 37
Date 18/6/09
Class by
Sub. Reading by
COMPUTERISED

(305294)

AKANSHA PUBLISHING HOUSE
4649-B/21, Ansari Road
Darya Ganj, New Delhi - 110 002
Email: ektabooks@yahoo.com
Ph. : 23263193 / 9811582579

NE
331.137954165
KIK;1

**Educated Unemployed Youth in Nagaland:
A Sociological Study**

© Author

First Published 2006

ISBN 81-8370-055-1

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without prior permission of the author.

Any person who does any unauthorized act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.

[The responsibility for the facts stated, conclusions reached etc. is entirely that of the Author. The publisher is not responsible for them, whatsoever.]

PRINTED IN INDIA

Published by M.P. Misra for Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi and Printed at Tarun Offset Press, Delhi.

Foreword

The unabated rise of educated unemployed all over the country and more particularly in a small state like Nagaland is causing great concern for the planners and the public alike. Thousands of educated unemployed youth in the state are forced to confront with the harsh reality of unemployment against which they have no defenses. The problem of unemployment among the educated Naga youth is a serious problem which needs timely attention and solution.

The **Educated Unemployed in Nagaland: A Sociological Study** is a modified version of the doctoral thesis by Dr. Kedilezo Kikhi at the Department of sociology, NEHU, Shillong. Dr. Kedilezo Kikhi being a Naga Sociologist from Kohima has a first hand experience on the problems of the unemployed youth particularly at the Kohima town from which he hails.

In this book Dr. Kedi attempts to address some of the key questions pertaining to educated unemployed youth in Nagaland, such as: What is the magnitude and extent of educated unemployment? What are the aspirations and expectations of educated job seekers? What is the probability of an unemployed person to get a job in the state? Are the educated worried about getting a job? How do they view the job market? What is the frequency of job attempts? What are the various problems that beset the unemployed youth and the related social consequences? What is their attitude towards the government with regard to the method of selection to various jobs, the employment exchanges and the present educational system? What is the opinion of the educated youth towards various self-employment schemes?

(vi)

I am sure this volume will help the administrators and the planners in formulating policies to meet the challenge of unemployed youth in the state and also it will certainly provide some basic background material to the research scholars and I wish this finds a wider readership cutting across the policy makers, activists, Nagaland watchers as well as academia.

C JOSHUA THOMAS

Acting Director

ICSSR-NERC

Shillong-793 014

Acknowledgements

This volume is the revised version of the doctoral dissertation submitted to the Department of Sociology, North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong. The author has done his research work on *A Sociological Study of Educated Unemployed Youth of Kohima Town of Nagaland* under the supervision of Professor C. Nunthara.

I am deeply indebted to Professor C. Nunthara for the patience and the great pain he took in supervising and guiding me at every phase of my research work. He has been a source of knowledge, inspiration and encouragement to me throughout my research work.

I would like to express my thanks to my beloved teachers at NEHU, Professors A.C. Sinha, M.N. Karna, P.M. Chacko, C.L. Imchen, Nikhlesh Kumar, Dr. I.L. Aier and Dr. A.K. Nonkynrih for their valuable encouragement and academic inspiration during the course of my research at the Department of Sociology, NEHU.

My thanks to the research helper in each ward (Kohima) and all the respondents for their kind co-operation during the course of my fieldwork.

I am grateful to ICSSR North Eastern Regional Centre, Shillong and its Director, Dr C Joshua Thomas for his encouragement and also for the contingency grant which the Centre provided to me during the course of my research work. I appreciate much the secretarial assistance extended by Ms Christine Blah of the ICSSR-NERC.

Mr. M.P. Misra of Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi deserves special thanks for agreeing to bring out my research work in this book format.

Lastly I am much indebted to my parents and my dear wife Naro for their support all through the study.

Kohima
May, 2006

KEDILEZO KIKHI

Contents

<i>Foreword</i>	v
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	vii
<i>List of Tables</i>	xi
1. Introduction	1-26
i. The problem of the study	1
ii.a) Unemployment	2
b) Youth	8
c) Educated	10
iii. Kinds of Unemployment	10
iv. Educated Unemployment	11
v. Universe of Study	15
vi. Objectives of Study	16
vii. Method of Study	16
viii. Sampling Frame	17
2. Unemployment: Magnitude and Trend	27-49
i. Magnitude and Trend – Nagaland	28
ii. Magnitude and Trend – Kohima District	38
3. Socio-Economic Background	50-69
i. Sex	50
ii. Faculty	52
iii. Age	53
iv. Marital Status	56

v.	Father's Occupation, Mother's Occupation	58
vi.	Religion	60
vii.	Father's Education, Mother's Education	61
viii.	Father's Income, Family's Income	64
ix.	Type and Size of Family	65
4.	Aspirations, Preferences and Expectations	70-88
i.	Aspirations	70
ii.	Motivations for Seeking Job	72
iii.	Choice of Faculties	77
iv.	Job Preferences and Job Expectations	81
v.	Criteria for Satisfactory Jobs	86
5.	Employment Opportunities	89-107
i.	Literacy Growth	90
ii.	Job / Occupational Structure in the State	91
iii.	Extent of Concern	96
iv.	Frequency of Job Attempts	102
v.	Perspective of Job Market	104
6.	Problems and Social Consequences of Unemployed Youth	108-126
i.	Problems	109
ii.	Attitudes of the Unemployed Youth	113
iii.	Family and Related Problems	122
iv.	Social consequences	124
7.	Opinions on Self-Employment	127-136
i.	Employment and Promotion Programmes	127
ii.	Opinions on Self-Employment Schemes	132
8.	Conclusion	137-144
	<i>Bibliography</i>	145-150
	<i>Index</i>	151

LIST OF TABLES

1.1	Actually Unemployed (DGE&T)	12
1.2	Unemployment rate (usual status) among the Educated (Secondary Education Plus) Youth (age 15 plus)	14
1.3	Respondents Chart / Percentage of Respondents Representation	20
1.4	Distribution of sample by qualification/faculty	24
1.5	Distribution of sample by registration	25
1.6	Distribution of sample by sex	25
1.7	Distribution of sample by age	25
1.8	Distribution of sample by marital status	25
1.9	Distribution of sample by religion	26
1.10	Distribution of sample by type of family	26
2.1	Summary of the important statistics of Employment Exchanges in Nagaland as on 31 st December 2000	29
2.2	Trend of Unemployment in Nagaland (1991-2000)	32
2.3	Number of yearly registrations, vacancies notified, placements made, and the number of job seekers on the Live Register in Nagaland (1991-2000)	34
2.4	Applicants remaining on the Live Register on Employment Exchange in Nagaland (1991-2000)	36
2.5	Number of yearly registrations, vacancies notified, placements made, and the number of job seekers on the Live Register on Regional Employment Exchange, Kohima (1991-2000)	39

2.6	Applicants remaining on the Live Register on Regional Employment Exchange of Kohima District and percentage share of educated in total unemployed	41
2.7	Educated applicants (matriculation plus) remaining on the Live Register on Regional Employment Exchange, Kohima – of Kohima District and percentage increase over the previous year (1991-2000)	44
2.8	Percentage share of Kohima District – total unemployed (all), total educated unemployed – against the State (Nagaland) total unemployed, total educated unemployed respectively on Live Register (1991-2000)	47
3.1	Sample composition by educational level, sex, and course of study	51
3.2	Age distribution of the respondents on educational qualification basis	54
3.3	Distribution of respondents by marital status	57
3.4	Distribution of (educated unemployed) respondents by father's occupation / mother's occupation	59
3.5	Distribution of sample by religion	60
3.6	Distribution of respondents according to parent's educational status	62
3.7	Father's income and total family's income	66
3.8	Family size of the respondents	68
4.1	Reasons for seeking College/University/Technical Education	73
4.2	Faculty-wise distribution of respondents (educated unemployed youth) – ranking the various factors as the most important	74
4.3	Reasons for seeking college or university or technical education according to the occupational status of the father	75

4.4	Reasons for seeking college or university or technical education according to father's monthly income and total family's income	78
4.5	Educated unemployed youth's preferences for faculties	80
4.6	Influential factors for occupational choices	82
4.7	Occupational preferences and expectations of educated unemployed youth	84
4.8	Educated unemployed youth preference for jobs/ locations	85
4.9	Factors responsible / important for getting a satisfactory job	86
5.1	Literacy growth in Nagaland (1951-2001) (6 decades)	90
5.2	Job/occupational structure in the state (Nagaland)	94
5.3	Growth of main workers (20 years)	95
5.4	Period of unemployment	97
5.5	Educated unemployed youth concern for occupational future: by faculties, educational qualification	99
5.6	Duration to obtain employment	101
5.7	Frequency of job attempts (total number = 122)	103
5.8	Educated unemployed youth's views of the job opportunities	105
6.1	Attitudes towards the job	114
6.2	Attitude about present educational system	116
6.3	Method of selection / corruption	117
6.4	Attitude towards the government	119
6.5	Distribution of sample by registration and period of registration with the Employment Exchange	121

6.6	Educated unemployed youth and family related problems	123
6.7	Unemployment and social consequences	125
7.1	Preferences towards self-employment	132
7.2	Opinions on self-employment schemes	134

1

Introduction

This chapter introduces the problem of the study, attempts to study unemployment and highlights the various kinds of unemployment. Educated unemployment has been discussed and the age bracket for the youth is focused. The universe of the study, the objectives and the methodology - sampling frame adopted has also been discussed in this chapter.

I. THE PROBLEM OF THE STUDY:

Nagaland is a state having a weak industrial sector and an underdeveloped agriculture, bulk of the educated population being dependent on the service-sector. We can see that the educational institutions in Nagaland are continuously producing educated youths but employment opportunities are limited in relation to supply of labour. There is no balance between the supply of workers and the demand for their services. Thus, open unemployment occurs because able and willing educated persons are in search of work, but there is no work for them and they remain unemployed.

The problem is menacing because: i) These intelligent people, can become dangerously vocal and influential not to accept any unenviable position lying down and can give constant threat to the security and stability of the state. ii) It is a waste for educated people to remain idle for they constitute the best of our human resources, valuable human capital (Puttaswamaiah, 1977).

Atchly (1977) believes that the greatest tragedy for a woman is widowhood and for a man unemployment (joblessness).

A man has to perform many roles in his life, the most crucial of which is to be an earning member. It is crucial not because a man spends approximately one-third of his lifetime performing this role but because it determines both his livelihood and status. It also enables an individual to support his family and fulfill his social obligations to the society. It makes possible for him to achieve power too. If a person having capacity and potential to work, refuses to work or fails to obtain work, he not only loses respect or status in the society but also becomes an emotional and social liability. (Ahuja, 1997). It has been rightly observed that: "Unemployment is a great evil, it is a poison, and it pollutes the society and wrecks the political fibre of a country. It creates devils, it turns good man into bad, and it changes an honest worker into a criminal. It encourages dishonesty, patronizes corruption, glorifies falsehood, points out the dark side of human character and makes one blind to its good side. It is difficult to expect truth; nobility and honesty from a person who cannot have two square meals a day, and cannot provide a morsel of food or a dose of medicine to his sick wife or ailing children. A half-clad and half-fed man is a diseased man and a diseased man infects the nation, the fire of hunger consumes all the noble virtues of a father, duties of a son or a husband." (Mamoria, 1954).

Even though considerable studies have been done on the Naga society, the problem of educated unemployment remains a neglected topic of study, though it is one of the first rate state problem. This study is an attempt to answer a number of sociological questions like - the socio-economic background of educated unemployed youth; their aspirations, preferences and expectations; the multi-social problems of unemployed youth; and its related social consequences.

II. A) UNEMPLOYMENT:

Many, especially by Economist and others from time to time, have defined the concept of unemployment. But, only a few of these academic definitions by social scientists are taken as a working definition for our study purpose. Unemployment is admittedly the most significant and perplexing of all labour problems, and today it has become a universal problem. The unemployment problem in

our country should be viewed not as a 'residual' problem to be tackled after the other problems have been solved, but as a 'primary' problem. Economists have explained unemployment in terms of lack of capital, lack of investment, and high production. Some believe that unemployment has its roots in the decline of the business cycle following a period of industrial prosperity. A few hold that dislocations in the industries and an inability to forecast the market have put a sizeable proportion of men out of work. Yet others are of the opinion that sudden economic deflation and impersonal forces of economic competition cause loss of work. Improvements in machine technology, over production, falsely stimulated speculation, social emphasis upon monetary success and the inevitable depressions - all these make for crippling disruption in the demand of labour.

Mali (1989) in his book "*Economic Problems and Planning in Assam*" states that rapid growth of population; slow industrial growth; traditional agricultural practice; poor growth of economy; increase in educational facilities; immobility of labour force; attitude of the people; are the main causes of unemployment.

According to *Raj Krishna*, there are four major criterias by which a person may be called unemployed (1973).

- i) The first is the *time criterion* - by which a person may be called unemployed or under-employed if he is gainfully occupied during the year for a number of hours or days less than some normal hours or days defined as full employment hours or days.
- ii) The second is the *income criterion* - according to which a person is considered to be unemployed if he earns an income per year less than some desirable minimum. This can be termed as the poverty criterion of unemployment because the person has secured some work but the income for the work is less than the acceptable minimum.
- iii) The third criterion is the *willingness criterion*. A person may be called under-employed if he is willing to do more than he is doing at present. Such a person may either be actively searching for more work or be available for more if it is referred to him on terms to which he is accustomed.

A person may find that the income from the work that he is currently doing is less than what he considers to be an adequate minimum income and, therefore, he may be actively searching for more work.

- iv) The fourth criterion is the *productivity criterion*. According to this criterion, a person may be called unemployed or under-employed if he is removable from his present employment and this factor would not reduce the total output. This is the case of 'disguised unemployment'.

The *National Sample Survey Organisation* has classified employed and unemployed persons with the following approaches:

- i) *Usual status approach*: According to this approach, a person engaged in gainful work for more than half the days in a reference year is a 'usual principal status' worker and which is likely to continue in the future. A person who pursues some gainful work for less than half of the 365 days is a 'usual subsidiary status' worker. Persons belonging to these two categories constitute the category of the employed. On the other hand a person is not working but is looking or available for work for more than half of the days in the year, is unemployed. And if a person who is neither working nor seeking nor available for more than half of the year is not in 'labour force'.
- ii) *Current weekly status approach*: According to this approach, a person who is engaged in any gainful activity for at least one hour on any day of the reference week is employed. And a person who does not work for even one hour on any day but is seeking or is available for work at a time during the week is considered available for work (or unemployed). Others are considered 'not available' for work (or not in labour force).
- iii) *Current daily status approach*: Under this approach, a person engaged in any gainful activity for four hours or more during the reference day is employed for the whole day. And, a person who works for one hour or more but less than four hours is considered employed for the half

day. If a person who does not work but is seeking or available for work more than or less than four hours a day is unemployed for the whole day or half day respectively.

P.C. Mahalanobis has observed three possibilities regarding the measurement of unemployment and under-employment (1985):

- i) Those who have jobs carrying daily or monthly wages or salaries are, employed; and those who have jobs of this type, but has lost them or are seeking such jobs are unemployed.
- ii) Another possibility is to think in terms of a hypothetical normal output per unit of time (hour, day, week, month, etc.) and ascertain whether a person is termed out of the full amount or only a fraction of it.
- iii) Thirdly, there is the approach of thinking in terms of normal earnings and enquiring whether a person is earning the full amount or only a fraction of it.

In 1954, the *International Conference of Labour Statistician* adopted the standard international definition of unemployed as:

- 1) Persons in unemployment consists of all persons above a specific age who, on the specified day or for a specified week, are in the following categories:
 - a) Workers available for employment whose contract of employment has been terminated or temporarily suspended and who is without a job and seeking work for pay or profit.
 - b) Persons who are available for work (except for minor illness) during the specified period and are seeking work for pay or profit, who are never previously employed or whose most recent status is other than that of an employee, i.e., former employers etc. or who has been in retirement.
 - c) Persons on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay.
- 2) The following categories of persons are not considered to be unemployed:

Educated Unemployed Youth in Nagaland

- a) Persons intending to establish their own business or farm, but who have not yet arranged to do so, and not seeking work for pay or profit.
- b) Former unpaid family workers not at work and not seeking work.

In short, this definition demands of those to be categorized as unemployed that they be i) 'not working' and ii) 'seeking work', a combination which is particularly difficult to sustain in a developing economy like India.

Different purposes call for different definitions. Further the definitions that are implicit in the official figures published in different countries vary because of the way in which unemployed statistics are compiled. It is not an equally clear-cut conception. Technical definition as supplied by various governments in reply to an *International Labour Office* questionnaire (1934) is as follows:

- 1) *Belgium*: Unemployment is a lack of work which affects a person who is normally engaged as a wage-earner or salaried employee and which is due to some cause independent of his own will other than any physical incapacity.
 - a) 'Total unemployment' is unemployment affecting a worker whose contract of service has been terminated by the employer and has given evidence of his intention to find other employee.
 - b) 'Intermittent unemployment' is unemployment affecting a worker whose contract of service has not been terminated but in whose case the normal quantity of service rendered, and consequently the earnings, have been reduced owing to lack of work.
- 2) *Great Britain*: A person is unemployed on any day -
 - a) On which he does not work under a contract of service.
 - b) In respect of which he is not entitled to wages under a contract of service.
 - c) On which he is not following any occupation from which he derives remuneration or profit; and

- d) Which is not a holiday at the establishment where he works.
- 3) *Italy*: Total unemployment is the state of inactivity suffered by a worker in spite of his intention to find work and in spite of his physical fitness to carry on his trade or calling. Partial unemployment is the state in which a worker finds himself when, owing to causes independent of his own will and his physical fitness, he gives his services for less than half the time which is recognized in the labour market as the normal for the particular kind of unemployment.
- 4) *Switzerland*: All persons who habitually exercise a regular occupation for remuneration, who are willing to work, who are suitable for employment, and who, for the time being, are unable to earn their usual remuneration for no fault of their own, shall be deemed to be unemployed.
- 5) *Yugoslavia*: Unemployment means a total or partial lack of work suffered by a worker either involuntary or voluntary but for good reason:
- a) Total unemployment means a lack of work resulting in the complete loss of the only economy resources available to provide the minimum needs of livelihood.
 - b) Partial unemployment means a lack of work resulting in a partial loss of the only economic resources available to provide the minimum needs of livelihood.

From these ad hoc' definitions of unemployment some general notion of what constitutes unemployment may be drawn.

Dholakia states unemployment as a state of being without gainful work and generally considers it as an involuntary failure to get income yielding work (1977). *Thakur* defines that when an individual even after his best possible efforts, does not get work on the existing wage rate or even at low wage rate to earn his means of subsistence, he is termed as 'unemployed' as well as 'poor' (1985). *Sinclair* has stressed the need to define unemployment negatively by stipulating what it is not, i.e. unemployment is clearly not employment and so the unemployed are a subset of those who are not employed (1987).

A society is believed to be in a "condition of full employment" if the period enforced idleness remains minimum. A society with full employment has four characteristics:

- a) An individual takes very little time to find remunerative work according to his capabilities and qualifications.
- b) He is sure of finding remunerative work.
- c) The number of vacant jobs in the society exceeds the number of job seekers and,
- d) Work is available on 'adequate remuneration' (Ahuja, 1997).

D'Mello has defined unemployment as a "condition in which an individual is not in a state of remunerative occupation despite his desire to do so" (1969). *Naba* has explained unemployment as a "condition of involuntary idleness" (1968). *The Planning Commission of India* has described a person as 'marginally unemployed' when he/she remains without work for 6 months a year. *Bajpai* refers unemployment to the condition of joblessness in one's life (1992).

Unemployment refers to a situation where persons who are able to work and also willing to work at the prevailing rate of wages, does not find work. This is an involuntary idleness leading to wastage of labour. It is not confined to any category of persons. It may be among the unskilled, high skilled and technically qualified persons. Able-bodied persons who voluntarily remain unemployed are excluded from the concept of unemployment.

An unemployed person therefore, is - one having potentialities and willingness to earn, but is unable to find a remunerative work. It has three elements:

- i) An individual should be capable of working.
- ii) An individual should be willing to work.
- iii) An individual must make an effort to find work.

B) YOUTH:

Youth has been defined as the early part of life especially the period between childhood and adult age; and the youth population

constitutes a significant segment in any given society. When we talk of youth as a stage in human development, obviously "there is a biological process which sets in at birth (or more precisely at conception) and continues until the individual reaches maturity in terms of the species" (Berger, 1972). *Friedman* has defined youth as "the group of human beings who have reached the end puberty but have not yet acquired the full rights and duties of adult life" (1971). In modern societies, the period between childhood and adulthood has been lengthened due to prolonged education and preparation for the future. Due to expanding education including college education, vocational and professional education - it has made the roles of a young person more important and for longer periods. On recognizing the importance of youth in the wake of the rapid economic development, urbanization and changing life style in today's world, the United Nations designated the year 1985 as the International Youth Year with the theme 'Participation, Development and Peace'. The WHO observes that today's youth stands at the point of transition, not only in its sojourn from childhood to adulthood, but also stands at the threshold between traditional and modern ways of life.

In order to launch any meaningful policy and programme for the youth, it is essential to determine the age bracket that constitutes youth. But it is difficult to accurately assign lower and upper age limits for the youth. Because, this vary from time to time, and also from society to society. The time span required for biological maturation differs from person to person. To *Kuppuswamy*, early youth would refer to the 13 to 19 years age group (1984). To some others, it refers to the 12 to early 30's (Chauhan, 1990). The UNO has categorized youth to be between the age group of 15-24 years.

In India, for census operations, and in accordance with the practice of the government of India, the age group of 15-34 is recognized as youth; which is further classified into three groups: i) 15-19 years as sub-junior, ii) 20-24 years as junior, iii) 25-34 years as senior youth (Saraswathi, 1988). Accordingly, the youth age bracket for the purpose of this study is taken between 15-34 years.

C) EDUCATED:

All those who have completed at least eleven years of schooling and are matriculate and above are considered to be educated (Ahmad, 1973).

The comprehensive working definition of an 'educated unemployed youth' for the present study is therefore identified as - anyone between the age group of 15 - 34 years from matriculate to the post graduate level, who is capable of working, willing to work and making an effort to find work but is unable to find any remunerative job.

III. KINDS OF UNEMPLOYMENT:

It is extremely useful to be able to distinguish various kinds of unemployment. In the classification that have been attempted, the categories that one most frequently encounters bear the titles 'frictional', 'seasonal', 'cyclical', (or 'deficiency- of-demand') and 'structural' unemployment. Ahuja (1997) has classified unemployment either as rural or urban, or as seasonal, cyclical and technological. Urban unemployment has been sub-classified as educational and industrial. Puttaswamaiah (1977) has classified unemployment as i) voluntary and ii) involuntary. Again, involuntary has been sub-classified as disguised, visible and seasonal.

1) Frictional and seasonal unemployment

When there is a minimum 'float' of workers in the process of moving to new jobs - it is termed as 'minimum frictional unemployment'. Seasonal unemployment is frequently included in this notion of frictional unemployment. It is perhaps the oldest concept of all. Some industries or occupation are seasonal in character such as ice-cream factories and boatmen's services in the UK, which have peak demand during the summer. Also as in India, agriculture could be safely recorded under this head.

2) Cyclical unemployment

'Cyclical' unemployment frequently termed 'deficiency-of-demand' is that the total demand for goods and services, given existent wage rates and labour productivity, is not sufficient to

generate jobs for all those who want to work. The number of job vacancies open in the economy as a whole is significantly less than the total number of people seeking work.

3) *Structural unemployment:*

It implies:

- a) There are particular sectors of the labour force from which workers cannot easily and quickly move into other sectors in search of jobs.
- b) In some or all of these sectors with impaired mobility, unemployment significantly exceeds available vacancies. And because of inadequate mobility, labour supply does not easily adjust to the inadequate level of demand.
- c) Insufficient demand for particular types of labour for a number of reasons:
 - i) First, the demand for particular skills may be reduced because of technological change or a shift in the pattern of demand.
 - ii) Secondly, there may be a shift of economic activity out of a geographical region not matched by a comparable exodus of workers. This leads to the problem of depressed areas.
 - iii) And third, there may be an influx of workers - of a particular type or into, a particular region - at such a rate that they cannot be quickly absorbed into jobs.

4) **Technological unemployment:**

It is a situation when the given output catering for a constant level of demand is produced by lesser number of workers owing to the adoption of improved technologies; and consequently, the present surplus workers become unemployed.

IV. EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT:

Educated unemployment refers to the unemployment not only of graduates but also of all those who have completed at least eleven years of schooling and are matriculate and above. The

12 *Educated Unemployed Youth in Nagaland*

educated unemployed is a dangerous person. The unemployed persons belonging to this category are not 'dumb, driven cattle'. He nurses a sense of personal injury and if the grievances are long continued and the numbers involved are large, the situation can be decidedly explosive too. The most important aspect of this problem is the rapidly increasing unemployment amongst the educated youth year after year.

In India, even after 45 years of socio-economic planning, the problem of unemployment in general and of the educated persons in particular has remained critical and defied of an early solution, although in every successive five year plan, huge investments have been made and job creation has remained one of the objective (Q.U.Khan, 1996). Again, the data on the census, Live Register, suffer from a number of limitations. The problem with the census data is that, for those not working, they do not make any distinction between those who are seeking or available for work and those who are not i.e., i) the unemployed and ii) those out of the work force. The limitation of the employment exchange data is that: i) all the unemployed persons are not registered with the exchanges and ii) also not all of those who are registered are actually unemployed.

The Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T) found out that about half of the persons registered as unemployed are not really unemployed. It has published the results of the survey in 1991 - actually unemployed as given in Table 1.1 below:

Table 1.1
Actually Unemployed (DGE&T)

1. Illiterate	51.7 %
2. Literate but below matric	56.2 %
3. Matriculates	55.4 %
4. Under-graduates	56.5 %
5. Graduates and above	57.7 %
All	55.3 %

Source: Survey, 1991.

The problem of educated unemployment has increased from time to time in spite of various opportunities for the educated

unemployed. And the reasons that has caused this increased trend are many. Some important reasons relating to India could be:

- i) Over production of the educated.
- ii) Uncontrolled expansion of secondary and higher education.
- iii) Wrong kind of education: the system of education is highly related to life. In fact, one of the University Grants Commission (UGC) annual reports stated clearly that the present system of education is generating much waste and stagnation. The Kothari Commission (1964-66) also admitted that there is a wide gulf between the contents of national development (Ahuja, 1997).
- iv) The educated persons prefer white-collar to manual and industrial jobs.
- v) The secondary and higher education has been adopting the policy of 'invite-all' or 'open-door' generating maximum number of educated unemployment.

As such the rate of unemployment in India among the educated youth has manifested increasing proportions during 1965-77; the number of unemployment graduates rose at the rate of 21% annually (from 9 lakh in 1965 to 5.6 million in 1977). Then, during 1980-88, their number rose at the rate of 23% every year, and between Jan. 1988 and Jan. 1989, the percentage increased by 19.2. The educated job seekers (matriculation and above) constitute over 60% of the registered unemployed. According to the Planning Commission, the number of educated unemployed in our country in 1992 is 7 million. Since about 3 million youth enter the labour market every year, 16 to 17 million unemployed youth are expected to be added to the existing 7 million by 1998 or the total number of unemployed youth by the end of 1998 will be 23 to 24 million. Of these 14 million educated youth are expected to have got jobs between 1992 and 1997, which will leave between 7 and 8 million educated youth unemployed by the end of 1997 (The Hindustan Times, Sept.15, 1996). The problem of unemployment among the educated is a major area of concern. Table 1.2 below gives the estimates of unemployment rate among the educated and their share in the total unemployed.

14 *Educated Unemployed Youth in Nagaland*

While the incidence of unemployment among the educated has shown a decreasing trend over the period, 1977-78 to 1993-94, the share of the educated among the unemployed has risen during this period. The incidence of unemployment among the educated is very high. In 1993-94, it is 9.6% as against the overall unemployment rate of 1.9% on usual status basis.

Table 1.2
Unemployment rate (usual status) among the Educated
(Secondary Education Plus) Youth (age 15 plus).

Year	Unemployment Rate	Percent share of educated in Total Unemployed
1977-78	15.4	28.8
1983	11.3	43.7
1987-88	11.8	39.9
1993-94	9.6	62.0

(The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Jan-March, 1999).

In Nagaland, there has been an alarming rise of educated unemployed youth (matric and above) adversely affecting them. The total number of unemployed, which was 22,069 in 1991 on the live register, had risen to 37,090 in 2000, which is a percentage increase of 68.06%. The state had 10,534 registered educated unemployed in 1991, whereas the figure rose to 22,119 in 2000. The Kohima District alone had 12,690 educated unemployed persons by 2000 on the live register.

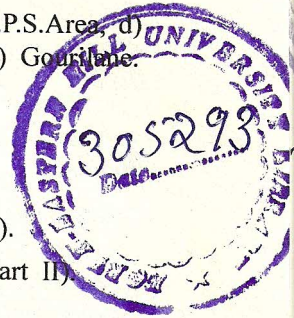
Over the period from 1991 to 2000, we could see the increasing share of educated unemployed youth as against the overall unemployment i.e., the total registered job seekers. The educated unemployed youth, which constitutes 42.73% of total unemployed in 1991, has risen to 70.30% in 1998, 60.84% in 1999, and to 59.64 in 2000. Today the state is also experiencing the rapid expansion of education, and the educated youth has become its worst victim.

V. UNIVERSE OF STUDY:

Different scholars in the country have conducted various studies of unemployment from time to time. But so far, no one has attempted to go for such a study in the state, though it has become the first rate state problem. The universe of the study is Kohima Town in particular and Nagaland at large, as a backdrop. Kohima, being the capital town of Nagaland has an influx of people, particularly youth from all parts of the state - for education and employment. Thus the territorial representation of the study is exclusive and fairly representative.

At the time of study, Kohima Town has the following 15 wards under its civic jurisdiction:

- i) Ward no.01: a) High School Colony, b) Bayavü Hill, c) Sepfüzou.
- ii) Ward no.02: a) Kenuozou, b) Kezieke, c) N.P.S.Area, d) Mission Compound, e) Veterinary Colony, f) Gourilme.
- iii) Ward no.03: a) Nagabazar.
- iv) Ward no.04: a) Chotobosti.
- v) Ward no.05: a) D.Block.
- vi) Ward no.06: a) Daklane, b) C.Block (Part I).
- vii) Ward no.07: a) New Market, b) C.Block (Part II).
- viii) Ward no.08: a) Midlane.
- ix) Ward no.09: a) Hospital Colony, b) Officer's Hill.
- x) Ward no.10: a) P.W.D. Colony.
- xi) Ward no.11: a) Chandmari.
- xii) Ward no.12: a) Poterlane, b) Old Minister's Hill.
- xiii) Ward no.13: a) A.G. Colony, b) New Minister's Hill, c) Lirie, d) N.S.T.Colony.
- xiv) Ward no.14: a) P.R. Hill, b) Supply Point, c) Jail Colony.
- xv) Ward no.15: a) Agri. Colony, b) Forest Colony, c) Para Medical Colony.



VI. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

The research study is conducted with the following aims and objectives:

- a) To study in Kohima Town - the magnitude and trend of educated unemployment and employment opportunities for educated youth.
- b) To examine the social and educational background of educated unemployed youth.
- c) To explore the aspirations, nature and kind of job preferred by the unemployed.
- d) To highlight the problems and find the social consequences of educated unemployed youth, and
- e) To examine various governmental measures, policies for educated unemployed youth.

VII. METHOD OF STUDY:

Since the study is conducted to explore, examine and analyze - to understand the problems of educated unemployed youth, the approach throughout the study has been analytical and evaluative.

The study has been focused upon educated unemployed youth of 15-34 years of age, from the post-matric to the post-graduate level. This has been respectively broken into i) matric; ii) pre-university/class xii covering arts, science and the commerce streams; iii) graduates covering the general streams or the so called 'literary' faculties: arts, science, commerce and law, and the non-general streams or the technical or the so called practical' faculties: engineering and medicine; iv) post-graduate level covering the general streams: arts, science, commerce and law, and the non-general streams: engineering and medicine. And thus, the sample is sorted out by purposively selected sampling technique of 240 respondents of 16 each i.e., as broken up above: matric = 1, pre-university = 3 (1 each from the streams of arts, science, commerce), graduates = 6 (1 each from the streams of arts, science, commerce, law and 1 each from engineering, medicine), post-graduates = 6 (1 each from arts, science, commerce, law and 1 each from engineering, medicine); from the 15 wards/sectors that constitutes

the urban area of the town under the civic jurisdiction of the Kohima Town Committee. This sampling is purposively selected on the basis of different faculty and on the basis of different educational qualification, for the needful study but some streams like management, agriculture, education, computers etc. have been omitted because of their negligible presence.

For data collection, both primary and secondary sources are used - with primary data as the main emphasis. A questionnaire, which consists of 128 questions, is the main research tool for collection of the primary data. The questionnaire is divided into 6 sections, consisting of 104 close-ended questionnaires and 24 open-ended questionnaires. The collection of secondary data is from the reviews of relevant literature, journals and magazines, newspapers, research and survey conducted by various organizations viz: the Census Reports, the National Sample Surveys (NSS), the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Dissertations, the Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, the Employment Exchanges, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the Annual Administrative Reports etc.

VIII. SAMPLING FRAME:

Keeping in view the two limitations of the Employment Exchanges i.e.

i) All the unemployed persons are not registered with exchanges
 ii) also not all of those who are registered are actually unemployed; and the various shortcomings mentioned in relevant literatures; a brief pilot survey is conducted - to find out how many educated unemployed youth in Kohima have not registered in the Employment Exchange. Therefore, the researcher did not select the respondents based on any Employment Exchanges. But the respondents are disproportionately and randomly selected on academic discipline and educational qualification basis - in order to facilitate the research work for better analysis, proper diagnosis, and fair treatment with all categories of educated unemployed youth. It is a precaution to keep the study free from any bias or prejudice ensuring a fair, representative and balance sample.

For better efficiency and faster progress of the work, the researcher has kept a helper in each ward who is to assist him. The helper is also one of the respondents in his/her respective ward. The researcher with the assistance of the helper has to work hard to locate the respondents, make them understand the importance and purpose of study, essentiality of their sincere response - which is the toughest. The respondents are also assured that their response will be used only for research purpose and kept confidential. And then, with the help of the helper in each respective ward, the questionnaires are distributed and collected one by one. It took 8 months for the researcher to complete all the 15 wards in Kohima Town.

As shown in Table 1.3, out of 240 total respondents, only 193 respondents could be available and distributed with questionnaires whereas the remaining 47 respondents could not be available with the required qualification in their respective wards. Those unavailable respondents in their respective wards are: B.E = 1 (in ward no. 14); M.B.B.S = 4 (in ward nos. 05, 07, 11, 13); L.L.B = 3 (in ward nos. 05, 07, 12); M.A = 1 (in ward no.11); M.SC = 1 (in ward no. 12); M.Com = 4 (in ward nos. 03, 06, 10, 11); M.E = 13 (in ward nos. 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 13, 14); M.D = 12 (inward nos. 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 11, 12, 15); L.L.M = 8 (in ward nos. 02, 04, 06, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12). (It has to be noted that the educated youth having the required qualifications are already employed which falls outside the study). Again, in 193 available respondents, 2 respondents i.e. 1 P.U. (Sc) in ward no.15 and 1 B.SC in ward no. 08 could not give back the questionnaires.

As shown in Table 1.3, 191 respondents (completely filled in questionnaires) constituted about 79.58% against the total 240 respondents. This respondent's chart / % of respondent's representation can be further studied as shown in the Table on two bases: (a) educational qualification and (b) ward basis.

Accordingly on (a) *educational qualification basis*, the representation is:

- i) **Matriculate:** total respondents = 15, respondents % against the total = 7.85, and respondents response rate = 100.00.

- ii) **Pre-university:** total respondents = 44, respondents % against the total = 23.04, and respondents response rate = 97.78.
 - iii) **Graduate:** total respondents = 81, respondents % against the total = 42.41, and respondents response rate = 90.00.
 - iv) **Post-graduate:** total respondents = 51, respondents % against the total = 26.70, and respondents response rate = 56.67.
- (b) *On ward basis*, the representation is:
- i) Ward no. 01: total respondents = 14, respondents response rate = 93.33, and respondents % against the total = 7.33.
 - ii) Ward no. 02: total respondents = 13, respondents response rate = 86.67, and respondents % against the total = 6.81.
 - iii) Ward no. 03: total respondents = 14, respondents response rate = 93.33, and respondents % against the total = 7.33.
 - iv) Ward no. 04: total respondents = 12, respondents response rate = 80.00, and respondents % against the total = 6.28.
 - v) Ward no. 05: total respondents = 12, respondents response rate = 80.00, and respondents % against the total = 6.28.
 - vi) Ward no. 06: total respondents = 12, respondents response rate = 80.00, and respondents % against the total = 6.28.
 - vii) Ward no. 07: total respondents = 12, respondents response rate = 80.00, and respondents % against the total = 6.28.
 - viii) Ward no. 08: total respondents = 12, respondents response rate = 80.00, and respondents % against the total = 6.28.
 - ix) Ward no. 09: total respondents = 13, respondents response rate = 86.67, and respondents % against the total = 6.81.
 - x) Ward no. 10: total respondents = 13, respondents response rate = 86.67, and respondents % against the total = 6.81.
 - xi) Ward no. 11: total respondents = 10, respondents response rate = 66.67, and respondents % against the total = 5.24.
 - xii) Ward no. 12: total respondents = 12, respondents response rate = 80.00, and respondents % against the total = 6.28.
 - xiii) Ward no. 13: total respondents = 14, respondents response rate = 93.33, and respondents % against the total = 7.33.

Table 1.3 (Contd.)

Sl No.	Ward/Colony	Education Qualification														Total	R. R. % Res- ponse Rate	R. R. % against the Total	
		Matric		Pre- University 10+2		Graduate						Post Graduate							
		A	C	A	C	A	Sc	A	Sc	A	Sc	C	E	M	L				
09 Ward No. 09																			
(i)	Hospital Colony	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	86.67	6.81
(ii)	Officer's Hill	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	86.67	6.81
10 Ward No. 10																			
(i)	P.W.D. Colony	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	86.67	6.81
11 Ward No. 11																			
(i)	Chandmari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	66.67	5.24
12 Ward No. 12																			
(i)	Porterlane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	66.67	5.24
(ii) Old Ministers' Hill																			
1	Hill	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	80.00	6.28
13 Ward No. 13																			
(i)	A.G. Colony	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	80.00	6.28

24 *Educated Unemployed Youth in Nagaland*

- xiv) Ward no. 14: total respondents = 14, respondents response rate = 93.33, and respondents % against the total = 7.33.
- xv) Ward no. 15: total respondents = 14, respondents response rate = 93.33, and respondents % against the total = 7.33.

As given in the Tables below, it is found that, 54.97 percent of educated unemployed youth have registered in Employment Exchanges, while 45.03 percent have not registered. The sample contains 36.65 percent female, and 63.35 percent male educated unemployed youth. The mean age of the respondents is found to be 24.51 years, and mode period to be 25 - 29 years. The sample has 95.81 percent Christians, 3.14 percent Hindus, no Muslims and 1.05 percent others like Pagans etc. The sample also has 6.81 percent married persons, 92.67 percent unmarried and 0.52 percent divorcees. The sample has 71.73 respondents with nuclear family backgrounds, 14.66 percent from joint families, 10.47 percent from extended family and 3.14 percent from divorced families.

Table 1.4
Distribution of sample by qualification/faculty

Matriculate	15
PU	15
PU (Sc)	14
PU (Com)	15
BA	15
B.Sc	14
B.Com	15
BE	14
MBBS	11
LLB	12
MA	14
M.Sc	14
M.Com	11
M.E	02
M.D.	03
LLM	07
Total	191

Table 1.5
Distribution of Sample by Registration

Registered	105 (54.97)
Not Registered	86 (45.03)

Table 1.6
Distribution of sample by sex

Male	121 (63.35)
Female	70 (36.65)

Table 1.7
Distribution of sample by age

15 - 19	18 (9.43)
20 - 24	68 (35.60)
25 - 29	96 (50.26)
30 - 34	09 (4.71)
Mode Period	25 - 29
Mean	24.51

Table 1.8
Distribution of sample by marital status

Married	13 (6.81)
Unmarried	177 (92.67)
Divorced family	01 (0.52)
Widow/widower	00

Table 1.9
Distribution of sample by religion

Christianity	183 (95.81)
Hindu	06 (3.14)
Muslim	00
Others	02 (1.05)

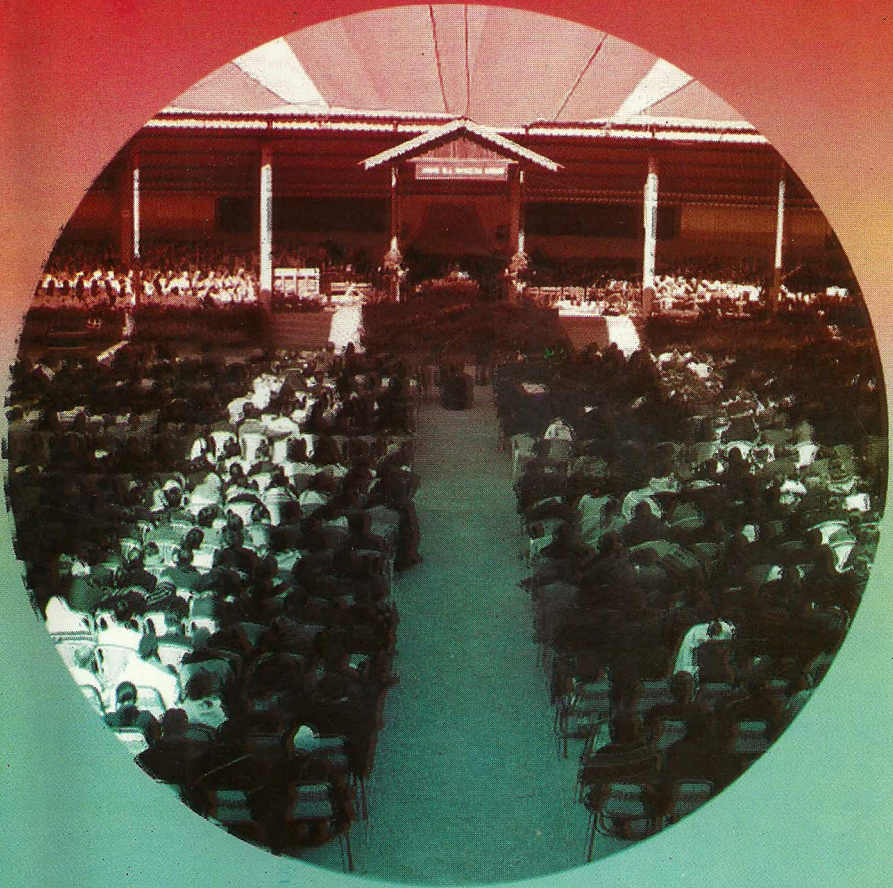
Table 1.10
Distribution of sample by type of family

Nuclear	137 (71.73)
Joint	28 (14.66)
Extended	20 (10.47)
Divorced family	06 (3.14)

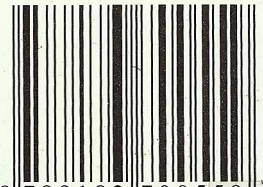
Nagaland is a state having a weak industrial sector and an underdeveloped agriculture, bulk of the educated population depended on the service sector. We can see that the educational institutions in Nagaland are continuously producing educated youths but employment opportunities are limited in relation to supply of labour. There is no balance between the supply of workers and the demand for their services. Thus, open unemployment occurs because able and willing educated persons are in search of work, but there is no work for them and they remain unemployed.

This book attempts to address some of the key questions pertaining to educated unemployed youth in the state such as: What is the magnitude and extent of educated unemployment? What are the aspirations and expectations of educated job seekers? What is the probability of an unemployed person to get a job in the state? Are the educated worried about getting a job? How do they view the job market? What is the frequency of job attempts? What are the various problems that beset the unemployed youth and the related social consequences? What is their attitude towards the government with regard to the method of-selection to various jobs, the employment exchanges and the present educational system? What is the opinion of the educated youth towards various selfemployment schemes?

Kedilezo Kikhi, born January 1973, educated at St. Joseph School Viswema, graduated at St. Joseph College, Jakhama, he further pursued his masters in N.E.H.U and also completed his PhD from the same university in the department of Sociology. He also holds a masters degree in History from Madurai Kamraj University. He has served as a lecturer in Japfu Christian College, Kigwema and Sazolie College, Jotsoma. This is his first book. At present the author is serving as a lecturer in the department of Sociology, at Tezpur University, Assam.



ISBN 81-8370-055-1



9 788183 700559

AKANSHA PUBLISHING HOUSE

4649-B/21, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110 002 (INDIA)

Email: ektabooks@yahoo.com