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The Study on Unemployment Among the Peoples of Madurai

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we show that workers who found a job after one year of unemployment. The main contribution is to show empirically that the difficulties of aged workers are related to their age. For younger people, the struggling is more related to cyclical fluctuations, but policymakers need to design different plan to address youth and elderly unemployment. In this research questionnaire method is being used to collect the information regarding the unemployment. The solution to nonemployment is to create new jobs, and a combination of different nominal wages and income tax credits could improve the employment rate of people.

Keyword: *Unemployment, Workers, Jobs, Youth.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The literature on unemployment refers to unemployment in both young and elderly workers. The Two phenomena have different traits, ranges, and remedies. Youth unemployment starts moment they get qualified to work. According to the survey, young people find it increasingly difficult to find their first job. Not all young people have the same obstacles in their pursuit of fulfilling careers, and the severity of these obstacles varies from country to country. However, in every nation there is a core group of young people who face various combinations of high and persistent unemployment, low-quality occupations when they do obtain employment as well as a high chance of social marginalization. When someone is unemployed, they a person is actively seeking work and cannot find work. Unemployment tells about the state of the economy. The most widely used measure of unemployment is the unemployment rate. The number of jobless persons divided by the working population, or those in the labor force, is the unemployment rate. India has unemployment in both rural and urban areas. The reason for the slow economy and high unemployment rate is the lack of capital resources. The decline in economic productivity is due to underutilization of labor and human resources due to

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unemployment. In India Seven categories exist for joblessness. Hidden unemployment: When there are more workers than are required, unemployment takes this form. Unorganized and agricultural sectors are typically linked to hidden unemployment. Unemployment that results from a mismatch between a worker's talents and the jobs that are available on the market is known as structural unemployment. Due to low levels of education, many individuals in India are either not finding employment that match their skills or do not have the essential skills. For this reason, it is critical to offer them with appropriate training. Seasonal unemployment is the state of not having a job during specific times of the year. For instance, laborers in India hardly ever have year-round employment. Vulnerable unemployment: This type of unemployment counts people as jobless. Individuals labor, but they do so informally—that is, without formal employment contracts—thus their labor is never officially recorded. One of the main categories of unemployment in India is this one. When people lose their jobs as a result of technical advancements, it's known as technological unemployment. According to World Bank data from 2016, 69% of occupations in India were expected to be at risk of automation compared to the previous year. Cyclical unemployment is the kind of unemployment brought on by the business cycle, in which jobless figures rise during recessions and fall during periods of economic expansion. In India, the cyclical unemployment rate is very low. People who experience frictional unemployment are those who are unemployed for a brief period of time while seeking employment or changing careers. The time gap between jobs is known as frictional unemployment, or search unemployment. Because workers themselves quit their positions in search of better prospects, rather than a lack of jobs, regional unemployment is seen as voluntary unemployment.

(A) Review of Literature:

According to S. Mahendra Dev and M. Venkatanarayana Youth Employment and Employment 2011 Research Gate. This research paper is part of an ongoing project that aims to monitor trends in the unemployment rate and related macroeconomic variables and the impact of variables on the unemployment rate. Various characteristics such as literacy, employability, distribution between different sectors, etc. have been studied. The project aims to bring together all the internal factors that ultimately lead to unemployment. The employment and unemployment status of India's youth during the past 25 years is examined in this article.

According to Rana Hasan, The Journal addresses the notion that trade liberalization leads to increased unemployment. It examines national and state-level data to investigate the connection between such policies and trends. The paper finds no direct link between liberalization and unemployment. The paper focuses on the idea that when countries open up their trade policies

and allow more international trade, Some individuals worry that this could increase unemployment. To better understand this, the researchers looked at data from the entire country and from individual states to see if there is a connection between trade policy and the unemployment rate.

According to Abraham Vinoj (2009) shows that income levels fall during a crisis. standard of living, and the segment of the populace that is unemployed must come to the labor market to supplement the household income. In such situations, more peoples those who had not previously work may look for work to earn extra money to support their households. Thus, when families face financial difficulties, participants who had not previously employed can join the workforce to contribute to the household income and support themselves.

According to Rubee Singh, this article explores the reasons behind India's unemployment rate in the present economic environment. It makes sense that the government is worried about providing work for the youth and increasing youth unemployment. His article examines why many people, especially the youth, are unemployed in India. This worries the government, as it desires to guarantee that youth job opportunities and do not have difficulties finding work. They have legitimate concerns regarding rising youth unemployment. The aim is to find out what is causing this problem and how the government can assist in expanding the employment options for youth.

As stated by the ILO and UN report, the current unemployment rate in 2018 is 3.5 percent. suggests making some calls to resolve the current situation in India and unemployment. To deal with this situation, his article suggests several strategies, such as improving education and vocational training, encouraging the creation of businesses, investment in construction, supporting factories and production, changing labor laws, helping areas with lower employment, attracting foreign investment, offer help when people. is idle, using new technology and encourages sales of goods abroad.

(B) Research Gap:

There are so many related studies and articles highlighting unemployment. Most of the research concentrated on the theoretical perspective of the distinction between youth unemployment and old age unemployment in Madurai. Unemployment is characterized as a phenomenon where workers equipped and ready for work are looking for no work.

(C) Need for the Study:

Several factors contributed to India's unemployment problem: sluggish economic development and rapid population increase, joint family system, beginning of technology, caste system,

spread of agriculture, collapse of cottage and small scale industries, slow growth of industrialization, lack of electricity, coal. and electricity. raw materials Unemployment is a major problem. This speaks of an instance where there are many fewer jobs greater than the whole amount of job seekers in the nation. It is a situation where an unemployed person cannot find meaningful or profitable work, although he has the desire and ability to work. Thus, unemployment leads to a huge waste of labor resources.

(D) Statement of Problem:

Unemployment causes economic hardship for workers, affecting families, relationships and communities. When this happens, consumption, one of the main drivers of economic growth, falls, leading to recession or even depression if left unchecked. Unemployment reduces demand, consumption and purchasing power, which in turn reduces corporate profits and leads to budget cuts and workforce reductions.

(E) Objectives of the Study:

1. To examine historical trends in unemployment and related macroeconomic variables and factors.
2. Relates these trends to the current scenario and finds similarities and differences.
3. Find the reasons and generate a workable solution to enhance the present

(F) Method of the Study:

The entire study is founded on both main and secondary information. We gathered primary data from one hundred respondents. in Madurai from state Tamil Nadu. The interview schedule included information on all demographic variables, respondent's age, gender, financial standing, and degree of education and more. Thus, secondary data was gathered using necessary articles related to the subject, various journals related to the subject, government reports, dissertations and theses.

Primary data: Data research directly from the field by interviewing a purposefully selected sample of unemployed people. Collection of required data of unemployed people of Madurai.

Secondary data: necessary secondary data was gathered from websites, books, magazines and unemployed people.

There are so many related studies and articles that raise unemployment. Most of the research was centered around the theoretical perspective of the distinction between youth unemployment and old age unemployment in Madurai. Unemployment is characterized as a phenomenon where workers equipped and ready for work are looking for no work.

II. DATA INTERPRETATION:

Table 1

Personal Information

S.no	Particulars	NOR	%	
1.	Age	20-24	38	38
		25-29	28	28
		30-35	32	32
		Above 35	2	2
		Total	100	100
2.	Gender	Male	48	48
		Female	52	52
		Total	100	100
3.	Marital status	Married	40	40
		Unmarried	60	60
		Total	100	100
4.	Education	Illiterate	6	6
		Up-to school	9	9
		Under Graduate	32	32
		Post graduate	38	38
		Professional course	18	18
		Total	100	100
		Urban	32	32
		Semi- urban	38	29

5.	Locality	Rural	39	39
		Total	100	100
6.	Family type	Nuclear	70	70
		Joint	30	30
		Total	100	100
7.	Family Income	Below 10,000	21	21
		10,000 to 15,000	19	19
		15,000 to 20,000	12	12
		Above 20,000	24	24
		Other	24	24
		Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data

Interpretation:

Table 1 interprets the personal information of the respondents. It consists of Age, gender, marital status, nature of family, Education, locality, income, and current status of the respondents. I got nearly 100 responses for my research. In this data collected, Of the total respondents are selected for the study. Following this 38 percent Among those without jobs are around the age of 20 to 24 and 28 percent of them are around the age of 25 to 29 and 32 percent of peoples are around the age of 30 to 35 and 2 percent of peoples are in the age of above 35.

Following this 48 percent of peoples are male and 54 percent of the people are female. Following this 40 percent of peoples are married and 60 percent of peoples are unmarried. Following this 3 percent of peoples are illiterate and 9 percent of peoples are complete their schooling alone and 32 percent of peoples are complete under graduate and 38 percent of peoples are complete post graduate and 18 percent of peoples are complete professional course. Following this 32 percent of people are surrounded in urban and 29 percent of peoples are surrounded in semi urban area and 39 percent of peoples are surrounded in rural area. Following this 60 percent of people are lived in nuclear family and 40 percent of people are lived in joint family system.

Table 2

Job Interest Among the Unemployed Peoples

s.no	Particulars	YES		NO	
		NOR	%	NOR	%
1.	Do you want to get only some white-collar job?	72	72	28	28
2.	Do you want to get any job?	88	88	12	12

Source: Primary Data

Interpretation:

Of the total respondents selected for the study. It's proven that 72 percent of people want white-collar jobs and the unemployed are the cause of people wanting white-collar jobs. And 28 percent of respondents they don't need to be unemployed, folks don't seek white jobs cause search for white collar jobs. next 88 percent of people want a job to manage their life and some want a job for their passion. And 12 percent of people don't want any position since they believe they are not eligible for any job.

Table 3

Problems and Challenges Faced by Unemployed Peoples

s.no	Particulars	Agree		Neutral		Disagree	
		NOR	%	NOR	%	NOR	%
1.	Is the government offer job opportunities	44	44	42	42	14	14
2.	If you work, you feel secure in your abilities.	74	74	12	12	14	14
3.	The family's socioeconomic standing is impacted by unemployment.	78	78	14	14	8	8
4.	Negative effects of unemployment on family	74	74	22	22	4	4

	relationships						
5.	People with jobs have a better status than those without jobs.	76	76	16	16	8	8
6.	The life of regular people is impacted by unemployment.	88	88	6	6	6	6
7.	Poor mental health is a result of unemployment.	62	62	20	20	18	18
8.	Those without jobs are typically drug addicts.	26	26	36	36	38	38
9.	Joblessness breeds dishonesty, corruption, and other transgressions.	40	40	46	46	14	14
10.	Suicide rates rise when there is unemployment.	42	42	36	36	22	22
11.	Is our educational system contribute to the high prevalence of unemployment among young people with education	74	74	14	14	12	12
12.	Young individuals stay unemployed because they don't want to work for very little pay.	64	64	32	32	4	4
13.	The primary cause of unemployment is the government's failure to hire recent graduates	66	66	20	20	14	14
14.	The cause of unemployment is political instability.	66	66	20	20	14	14
15.	Our educational system is the root cause of unemployment	64	64	26	26	10	10

Source: Primary Data

Interpretation:

Of the total respondents are selected for the study. It proves that 44 percent of people agree that the government provides employment opportunities 42 percent of people are said the answer neutral and 14 percent peoples are said that the government not providing employment. Following this 74 percent of unemployed people are confident about having a job and 14 percent of them are not confident about a job and 12 percent are confused if they got a job or not. Following this 78 percent of people believe that unemployment affects the socio-economic status of people 8 percent of the people said it does not affect the socio-economic status of people and 14 percent of people said that it may affect socio-economic status or may not. Following this 74 percent of people said unemployment affects family relationships negatively 4 percent of people said that it does not affect the relationship negatively and the remaining 22 percent of people said that it may affects sometimes or may not affect.

76 percent of people said employed people have a higher status in society compared to unemployed people but 8 percent of people said that it's not true and employed and unemployed persons are treated equally following this 16 percent of people said that sometimes they may and sometimes they may not be affected. 76 percent of peoples are Agree the statement People with jobs have a better status than those without jobs and 16 percent of peoples are stands neutral and 8 percent of peoples are Disagree the statement. 88 percent of peoples are Agree the statement that unemployment affects common peoples life and 6 percent of peoples are stands neutral and 6 percent of peoples are disagree the statement.

62 percent of peoples are Agree the statement that Poor mental health is a result of unemployment and 20 percent of peoples are stands neutral and 18 percent of peoples are Disagree the statement. 62 percent of respondents are Agree the statement that Those without jobs are typically drug addicts and 20 percent of respondents are stands neutral and 18 percent of respondents are Disagree the statement. 40 percent of respondents are Agree the statement that Joblessness breeds dishonesty, corruption, and other transgressions and 46 percent of respondents are stands neutral and 14 percent of respondents are Disagree the statement. 42 percent of respondents are Agree the statement that Unemployment increases suicide rates and 36 percent of respondents are stands neutral and 22 percent of respondents are Disagree the statement.

74 percent of respondents are Agree the statement that Is our educational system contribute to the high prevalence of unemployment among young people with education and 7 percent of

respondents are stands neutral and 6 percent of respondents are Disagree the statement. 64 percent of respondents are Agree the statement that Young individuals stay unemployed because they don't want to work for very little pay and 32 percent of respondents are stands neutral and 4 percent of respondents are Disagree the statement.

66 percent of respondents are Agree the statement that The primary cause of unemployment is the government's failure to hire recent graduates and 20 percent of respondents are stands neutral and 14 percent of respondents are Disagree the statement. 66 percent of respondents are Agree the statement that Political instability is reason of unemployment and 20 percent of respondents are stands neutral and 14 percent of respondents are Disagree the statement. 64 percent of respondents are Agree the statement that Our system of education cause of unemployment and 26 percent of respondents are stands neutral and 10 percent of respondents are Disagree the statement.

Table 4

Cause of Unemployment

S.no	Particular	No of respondent	Percentage
1.	Economic recession	26	52
2.	Increased birth rate	4	8
3.	Increasing technology	10	20
4.	Illiteracy	7	14
5.	Others	3	6
	Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data

Interpretation:

Unemployment, the reason for economic recession plays a major role in unemployment (52%) next to that increasing technology takes place in unemployment (20%) next to this illiteracy take a place (14%), and finally increased birth rate takes pace on reason of unemployment (8%) and some of the people are thinking other reasons take place in case of unemployment (6%).

III. FINDINGS

- The present study reveals that majority of youth are unemployed aged 30 to 35.
- Most unemployed person needs white-collar jobs
- Most unemployed people said that our educational system is also responsible for the rate of high unemployment.
- Young people don't want to do work on very low wages so they remain unemployed.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the last month, the unemployment rate rose to 7.7 and the youth unemployment rate to 10.41 percent. The reasons for this dramatically high rate are a combination of poorly implemented government policies and the international economic environment. Added to these are the lack of required skills, adequate training opportunities and poor employee performance. Negative consumer attitudes toward major markets such as automobiles and real estate are also a major problem in reducing private sector jobs. In addition, people choose to save instead of investing or spending, which leads to a decline in spending habits. The industry's reliance on artificial intelligence and automation is another factor driving layoffs and jobs. There is also a severe shortage of government professionals, including 5,000,000 teachers, 2,000 police officers, 4,000 judges and more than 2,2000 doctors.

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