



“Factors affecting Unemployment of Graduates in Mandya District”

Dr. Girish V

Assistant Professor, Department of
Commerce

P.E.S College of Science, Arts and
Commerce,

M.C. Road, Mandya, Karnataka- 571 401.

Nagesha G S

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce,

BGS First Grade College,

Adichunchanagiri University, BG Nagara,

Mandya- 571 448.

Kiran A S

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce

P.E.S College of Science, Arts and Commerce,

M.C. Road, Mandya, Karnataka- 571 401.

Abstract:

Graduation is dream of every child in education either technical or non-technical. Now a days, colleges and universities are founding like real estate houses. They offer courses in a unique way to attract admissions in their locations. Every year, number of graduates are increasing. Unfortunately, employment of them is not in the same pace. Unemployment of graduates in rural places like Mandya district is more. The present study focussed on factors affecting unemployment of graduates in Mandya district. The goals of this research are to examine the characteristics of the people who participated in the survey and to identify the causes of graduate unemployment in the Mandya area. Primary data was gathered using a standardised questionnaire for this exploratory project. For descriptive statistics (such as percentages, means, and standard deviations), we use SPSS version 20 to analyse the data. For hypothesis testing, we use a one-sample t-test. All of the variables' computed p-values were less than 0.05 at the 5% significance level. The null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis, which states that "*There are factors affecting the unemployment of graduates in Mandya district,*" is accepted. Further, output of the study shall be used for making policies on employment in the rural or semi-urban areas like Mandya district. Concerned authorities viz., departments of government or its agencies shall make use of inputs from this study for minimization of unemployment.

Keywords: Unemployment, Graduates, Mandya district, Colleges and Universities.

I. Introduction and Statement of the Problem:

Unemployment is a common phenomenon of any economy. India is also facing this issue even today. It is relevant and exists for both educated and uneducated population. Fortunately, unemployment rate in India has been reduced from 8.9 percent to 8.7 percent in December 2023 compared to its previous month. But it is high only despite of many employment initiatives of government. That percentage is based on the number of citizens wanting to work or currently employed, or the participation rate, which is defined as the percentage of the population that is at least 15 years old. Both rural and urban regions are covered. Year after year, number of colleges and universities have been increasing and also number of graduates of different streams. The study is confined to the graduates and their reasons for unemployment in Mandya district. Mandya is district of Karnataka, primarily grounded from agriculture. There are number of colleges both private and government and a university in the headquarter. Relatively, there are sufficient number of students for admission and finally certificate of graduation in their hands. But no such level of employment opportunities to work happily because of many factors like personal, psychological, regional and employment affecting unemployment of graduates.

II. Literature Review:

Dev and Venkatanarayana (2011) analyzed the job and unemployment rates of young Indians during 1983–2007. The report examined a wide range of statistics, including but not limited to: growth and employment elasticities, the working poor, unemployment, and workforce participation rates. In order to decrease young unemployment and increase productive employment, the report also included policy suggestions in this area. Neglecting to take action to raise the level of education and skill development among young people would reduce their employability, which in turn would reduce the benefits of the demographic dividend. **Bairagya (2015)** investigates educated unemployment in India using many waves of NSSO data in an effort to identify the underlying socioeconomic and geographical causes. Its conclusion that technical education is not a guarantee of employment calls into question the current Indian government's push to expand access to technical education. Additionally, it was discovered that individuals with varying levels of education did not sign up with work exchanges. These variations hold true across a variety of demographics, including gender, religion, location, and socioeconomic status. **Majumder and Mukherjee (2013)** investigated the problem of young unemployment in India, with a particular emphasis on educated youth unemployment, as well as the issues of education and skill development. The research concluded that young people in India are not adequately prepared for the workforce at the present time. There is a severe imbalance between the supply and demand for workers, since both surpluses and shortages coexist in the employment market. Human resource development policies in the nation must be reevaluated immediately. According to regional analyses, there is a shortage of qualified workers and an oversupply of young people with college degrees. **Sinha (2018)** sought to comprehend the unique experiences of jobless Indian graduates and investigate the psychological effects of unemployment. It aimed to examine how these people deal with their current jobless status and address the psychological, economical, and social impacts of unemployment. Employing a semi-structured interview schedule among graduates in the age bracket of 21-23 years allowed

for the investigation of the study goals to be conducted using a qualitative analytic approach. Graduates who are out of work may suffer from severe stress, social shame, and feelings of worthlessness, according to the report. A loss of inspiration and purpose in life was also mentioned by a few people. Although most people who took part in the study acknowledged that their mental health had suffered as a result of being unemployed, not everyone felt the same way about how miserable and useless they felt. As a result, this study also aimed to highlight how unemployment impacts people differently. **Nathan et al. (2016)** conducted research that detailed the challenges faced by Indian society in producing employable graduates due to a shortage of qualified students, teachers, and infrastructure. Some of the problems that contribute to a shortage of high-quality students include inadequate student intake, unqualified or unqualified instructors, and outdated or nonexistent facilities like laboratories. As a means of remediation, the article suggests using the Equivalence Relation in discrete mathematics to narrow the gap between employability abilities and career opportunities. **Mungain (2017)** conducted research that detailed the challenges faced by Indian society in producing employable graduates due to a shortage of qualified students, teachers, and infrastructure. Some of the problems that contribute to a shortage of high-quality students include inadequate student intake, unqualified or unqualified instructors, and outdated or nonexistent facilities like laboratories. As a means of remediation, the article suggests using the Equivalence Relation in discrete mathematics to narrow the gap between employability abilities and career opportunities.

III. Research Gap:

The reviewed articles have shown the light on broader issue of employment and unemployment situations in India which includes both educated and uneducated people. Issues with education system, non-reachability of government programmes to all the group of persons, industrial expectations were more discussed in the studies. But the present study portrayed on factors like personal, psychological, employment and regional problems for unemployment in Mandya district. Mandya is semi-urban city which includes more rural areas. Unemployment is persisted even after obtaining degrees from universities and colleges. The study tried to collect the opinion on the factors noted whether they influence unemployment of graduates or not.

IV. Objectives of the Study:

The research aims to achieve the following major goals.

- 1.To analyse the demographic profile of the respondents
- 2.To analyse the factors affecting the unemployment of graduates in Mandya district

V. Hypotheses of the Study:

The research aims to test the following hypotheses.

H_0 = “There are no factors affecting the unemployment of graduates in Mandya district” H_1 = “There are factors affecting the unemployment of graduates in Mandya district”

VI. Methodology:

This research is purely exploratory. It explored number of variables which affect unemployment of graduates in Mandya district. Data for the research came from a combination of primary and secondary sources. Structured questionnaires were used to gather primary data. Google form is used to type and share the questionnaire to the collect the data from the respondents. Respondents were graduates and post graduates located in the Mandya district. Google form link was shared amongst the contacts through social medias and android applications. Since population of the study is unknown, based on convenience of the researchers, questionnaire was shared to 170 respondents, but finally, 156 were responded to the questionnaire which was greater response rate of 91.76% and their data were stored in the google drive. Stored data were downloaded and used for data analysis. Significantly, secondary data were also used in review of literatures and conceptual understanding. Google, google scholar and printed materials were refereed while doing the research. The study acknowledges more of google scholar to know the research already done in the area and to review. Primary data were used for analysis which contained profile of respondents viz., age, gender, location and employment status and research factors viz., personal, psychological, employment and regional. Descriptive statistics like mean, standard deviation and charts were used. To test the hypotheses, a one-sample t-test was used. For the data analysis, SPSS version 20 was used.

VII. Analysis and Discussion of Result:

1. Reliability Test

Table 1 displaying the figures for dependability

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.912	24

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows the reliability statistics which indicate consistency between items (variables used in the study). Usually, 0.7 is a benchmark value for Cronbach's alpha. Any thing more than 0.7 is reliable. The results in the above table are 0.912 which indicate high reliability of variables and covariance between them.

2. Profile of the Respondents

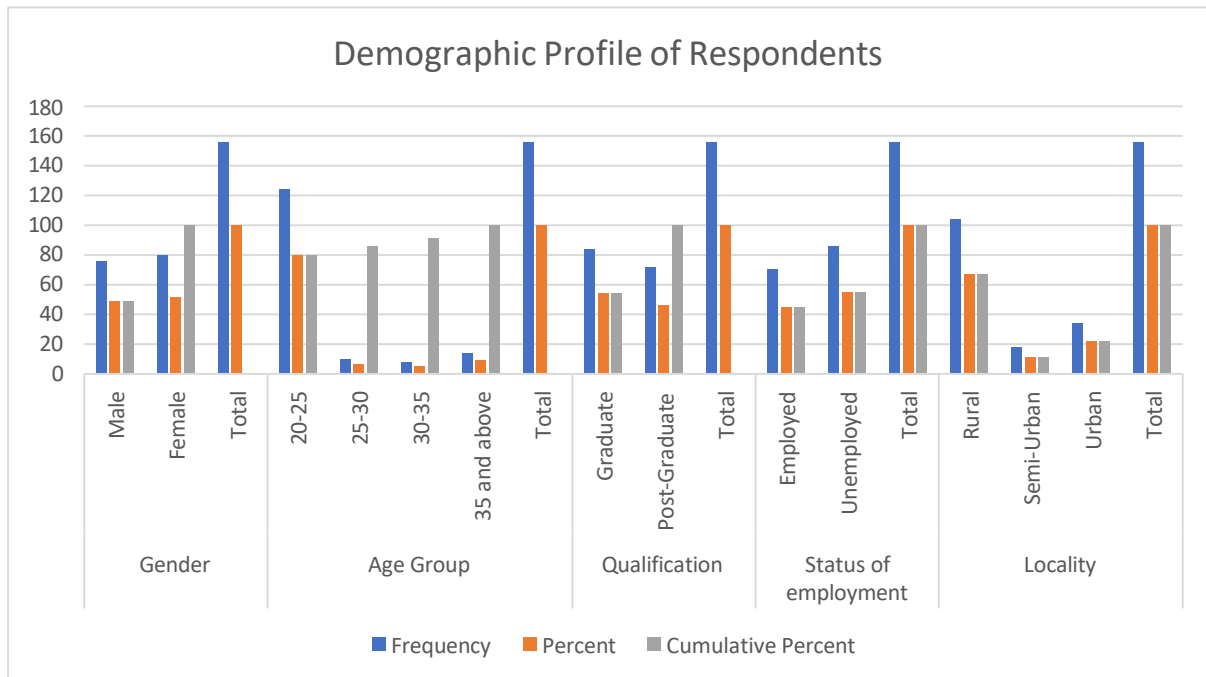
Table 2 displays the responder demographics

Demographic Profile of Respondents		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gender	Male	76	48.7	48.7
	Female	80	51.3	100.0
	Total	156	100.0	
Age Group	20-25	124	79.5	79.5
	25-30	10	6.4	85.9
	30-35	8	5.1	91.0
	35 and above	14	9.0	100.0
	Total	156	100.0	
Qualification	Graduate	84	53.8	53.8
	Post- Graduate	72	46.2	100.0
	Total	156	100.0	
Status of employment	Employed	70	44.9	44.9
	Unemployed	86	55.1	55.1

Locality	Total	156	100.0	100.0
	Rural	104	66.7	66.7
	Semi-Urban	18	11.5	11.5
	Urban	34	21.8	21.8
	Total	156	100.0	100.0

Source: Primary Data

Figure 1-Displaying the Respondents' Demographic Profile



The above table and graph show profile of the respondents. Profile includes gender, age group, qualification, status of employment and locality of respondents. Among the responders, 51.30 percent were women with graduate degrees, while 48.70 percent were men. It shows that female unemployed graduates are more than male graduates in Mandya district. It also showcases that more female gender was interested in finding suitable jobs in their locality. More stream of respondents (79.50%) is in the age group of 20-25. It shows that more younger generations are unemployed. It could be because of any personal, psychological, regional or employment reasons. More respondents were graduates (53.80%) and 46.20% were post graduates. Majority respondents might have stopped their studies at graduation due to many reasons viz., personal problems, marriage, family responsibility, financial problem etc. 55.10% of the respondents were unemployed and 44.90% respondents were employed. Here also it is noticed that more number graduates are unemployed. More stream of respondents was from rural areas, only 21.80% were from urban location. It is known that Mandya district has more rural places than urban locations.

3. Testing of hypotheses

The research set out to examine the following alternative and null hypotheses.

H_0 = “There are no factors affecting the unemployment of graduates in Mandya district” H_1 = “There are factors affecting the unemployment of graduates in Mandya district”

In order to test the hypotheses, one sample t test has been used and the results are shown in the below table.

Table: 03- Showing One Sample Test

Variables	Test Value= 0				95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Sig. (2-tailed)	Lower	Upper
Family responsibility	156	3.2692	1.47821	.000	3.0354	3.5030
Marriage	156	2.3590	1.27481	.000	2.1574	2.5606
Lack of support from family	156	2.9231	1.36092	.000	2.7078	3.1383
Family restrictions	156	2.8333	1.17409	.000	2.6476	3.0190
Gender discrimination	156	2.6923	1.26805	.000	2.4918	2.8929
Lack of technical skills	156	3.0641	1.36632	.000	2.8480	3.2802
Lack of communication skills	156	3.1026	1.31089	.000	2.8952	3.3099
Lack of knowledge on job availability	156	3.1410	1.26210	.000	2.9414	3.3406
Lack of interest to work	156	2.8718	1.33787	.000	2.6602	3.0834
Non-requirement of work	156	2.8077	1.19199	.000	2.6192	2.9962
Fear of work environment	156	2.8333	1.22781	.000	2.6391	3.0275
Depression	156	2.3846	1.09227	.000	2.2119	2.5574
Anxiety	156	2.6667	1.18775	.000	2.4788	2.8545
Low self esteem	156	2.6667	1.07363	.000	2.4969	2.8365
Lack of transport facility	156	2.9103	1.14932	.000	2.7285	3.0920
Lack of security	156	2.9231	1.27273	.000	2.7218	3.1244
Lack of morale support	156	3.1154	1.23373	.000	2.9203	3.3105
Lack of job availability	156	3.2949	1.25579	.000	3.0963	3.4935
Unsatisfied emoluments	156	3.3205	1.32950	.000	3.1102	3.5308

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows statistics of one sample t test of the study. 19 variables belonging to personal, psychological, regional and employment factors were asked the respondents to check the reasons for unemployment amongst graduates in Mandya district. 5 rating Likert scale was used to collect the opinion of the respondents. Mean value of all the variables stood above 2.5, which shows that the respondents have agreed all the variables (reasons) for unemployment of graduates in Mandya. As the standard deviation for the unemployment factors demonstrates, there is little variation in the respondents' opinions. With a significance threshold of 5%, the computed p-values for the aforementioned variables were all less than 0.05. C. It can be inferred that the alternative hypothesis stating “*There are factors affecting the unemployment of graduates in Mandya district*” is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.

VIII. Conclusion:

Unemployment is everywhere irrespective of developed, developing or under developed economy. But the quantity of unemployment is varied in different countries. Education is way to minimize the unemployment of any state. But it is doubtful today as educated graduates are not employable. There are many reasons why graduates are unemployed. The present study showed a light on different reasons for unemployment and the opinion of graduates for their unemployment in Mandya district. Respondents of the study have agreed that their personal, psychological, employment and regional factors have affected them to be unemployed even after their degree courses. Few respondents have given suggestions like government should take initiatives to offer suitable jobs to the graduates in their location only and private establishments should establish their branches in the rural areas and offer jobs with good salary package. Further, they also suggested to include job-oriented training courses along with their regular studies.

IX. Limitations of Study:

The present study has following limitations.

- 1.It is confined to the unemployment of graduates and post graduates in Mandya district.
- 2.Study is restricted to the variables used in the questionnaire to collect the data in the month of February, 2024.
- 3.Individual bias of respondents would affect the results of the study.

X. Bibliography:

1.Journal References:

Bairagya, I. (2015). *Socio-economic determinants of educated unemployment in India*. Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Dev, S. M., & Venkatanarayana, M. (2011). Youth employment and unemployment in India. *Mumbai: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research*.

Majumder, R., & Mukherjee, D. (2013). Unemployment among educated youth: implications for India's demographic dividend

Nathan, S. K., Rajamanoharane, S., & Sumathi, A. (2016). A Case Study on the Reflection of Unemployment: Issues of Graduates and the Remedial Measures. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 6(9), 1118-1125..

Mamgain, R. P. (2017). Addressing Unemployment among Educated Youth in India. *Journal of Educational Planning and Administration*, 31(1), 29-46.

Sinha, N. (2018). Understanding the effects of unemployment in Indian graduates: Psychological, financial and social perspectives. *Psychological Studies*, 63, 315-324.

2. Website References:

Unemployment Among College Graduates: Causes And Effects (loopcv.pro)

Mandya - Apply for Unemployment Certificate (wikiprocedure.com)

Chapter-8 (karnataka.gov.in)

Homedist (mnregaweb2.nic.in)

Skill Development, Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Department | Mandya District . Government of Karnataka | India

Govt survey in Mandya district identifies 4,377 malnourished kids | Mysuru News - Times of India (indiatimes.com)