



# Comparative Analysis of the Educated and Uneducated Unemployment of Gujarat (Through Employment Exchanges)

JAYSHREE D. NARANG  
&  
DINESH O. NARANG

## Abstract:

*In this paper, an attempt has been made to study the Comparative Analysis of the educated and uneducated unemployment in the organized sector of Gujarat through Employment Exchanges. Along with this, another attempt has been made to study the Level of Education wise Comparative analysis of the jobseekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges of Gujarat. Analysis of the paper reveals that the proportion of educated jobseekers on the Live Register has always remains extremely high (around 90%) while that of uneducated applicants has remained (around 10%). This result reflects the high intensity of educated unemployment throughout the period under consideration. It is also found that the percentage of unemployed among the Arts is maximum i.e. 42%. Surprisingly, among other post-graduates, the rate of unemployment was almost double in the last five years.*

---

**Keywords:** *Educated employment, Uneducated employment, Employment Exchange*

---

## 1. Introduction

Education plays a vital role in the social and economic progress any nation. It opens up opportunities for individual and collective rights. Improvement in education not only leads to skill development but also improves the overall quality of life. It helps in achieving inclusive development. Education has been given priority as the main means for this. Higher education is not only the key to the economic system of any country but it is also the foundation of its social thinking and an indicator of political prestige. Upgradation of education is an important component for human resource development. Large-scale steps have been taken for the expansion and development of education in the Indian economy, but the level of employment has not increased at the same level as the number of educated people has increased.

In this paper, an attempt has been made to study the Comparative Analysis of the educated and uneducated unemployment in the organized sector of Gujarat through Employment Exchanges. Along with this, another attempt has been made to study the Level of Education wise Comparative analysis of the jobseekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges of Gujarat.

## 2. Review of Literature

**Chand, H. (1993).** "Educated Unemployment in Punjab" The researcher feels that the high incidence of unemployment as shown by the live register of the Employment Exchanges does not reflect the real situation of the unemployed among the educated persons. Since a significant proportion of registrants in the Employment Exchanges is believed to be occupied in some productive activity or the other and hence the live registers of the Employment Exchanges over-stated the number of educated registrants. The author undertook a pilot study of the unemployed educated registrants who are unemployed at the exchanges of the Patiala District. The author tried to examine the nature and causes of the educated unemployment with regard to the pattern of unemployment and employment and recommended policy direction.

**Prasad, G.N. (1996)** “Dimensions of Educated Unemployment in Andhra Pradesh: A Case study of Rayalaseema”. The principal objective of the study was to examine the nature and intensity of problem of educated unemployment in Andhra Pradesh with one of the other objective, “To assess how far the Employment Exchanges fulfilled their objective in catering to the needs of the educated unemployed in the state”. The primary as well as secondary data are collected for the study and one of the important sources of secondary data was The Director General of Employment & Training (DGET). For the study 102 sample units through Structural Schedule in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh from two District covering five universities area are collected. The researcher used regression, correlation and other simple statistical tools to analyze the data. On the basis of the data supplied by DGET, the study reveals that, at the national level the growth of educated youth unemployment is faster than the growth of employment in the organized sector. It also indicates that creation of employment opportunities by the Employment Exchanges in the country was just a part. The figures of the registration at Employment Exchanges indicates that at state level i.e. Andhra Pradesh supply of educated labour force significantly increased than the growth of employment in the state, hence highly educated labour force is making job application for even lower level jobs. The study reveals that majority of the sample units lost the hope of getting employment from Employment Exchanges.

**Gaba, A.K. (1999)**. “Distance Education and Job Market: A Case Study of IGNOU Graduates”. The study has undertaken on a sample of 1755 graduates with the help of a survey at graduate level and with depth interviews of the employers about their preferences of graduates. The objectives of the study were to know the learners’ objectives of joining with IGNOU and to assess the advantage of obtaining IGNOU degree; to find out the reasons of non-acceptance of IGNOU degrees in the job market; and to know the employer preference about the candidate with IGNOU degree in comparison to others. The finding of the study reveals that very few students faced problem due to IGNOU degree. However some of the respondents under the study revealed that Employment Exchange, Rohtak rejected IGNOU graduate application for registration by saying the degree was not recognized. The further finding suggests that IGNOU has been breaking all barriers for those who were unable to access higher education for various reasons.

**Chakraborty, D.K. (2010)** “Performance of the Employment Exchanges in Assam: A Comparative Analysis”. In this paper the author has examined the performance of Employment Exchanges of state of Assam in India. His research is based on the data published by the Government of Assam pertaining to the year 2002-03. He has applied the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and Regression Analysis in his study to find the effect of some variables. The results of his study are: (1) The average efficiency score is found to be about 25 percent and only six districts of the state have scored higher than this average. (2) Moreover, the number of Employment Exchanges in a district is found to be a significant factor for determining variations in the DEA score. This study suggests the need for revamping the Employment Exchanges rather than scraping them all together.

**Jagad, V.P. (2012)** in “Role of State wise Employment Exchanges on Condition that Employment in India”. The objectives of the researcher were, to identify the highest state wise number of Employment Exchanges and awareness for registration among the general public in Employment Exchanges of India and to undertake notification of vacancies, submission and then maximum placement in right direction in India. The study is based on the convenient sampling method and sample units are taken as Employment Exchanges covering the entire country. The sample of the study consists of 968 Employment Exchanges and the time period of 8 years starting from year 2000 to 2008 is taken. The Ranking Statistical tool is taken as research instrument. The outcomes of the study suggest that, establishment of Employment Exchanges in each state must be increased and proper awareness should be created about the registration in Employment Exchanges through advertisement in schools, colleges, public places, television and newspapers etc. after establishment of the Employment Exchanges. The researcher also suggested that the job seekers must be required to submit the forms at the right time to get the job.

**Duvivier, M. et al. (2015)** “The Relationship between Unemployment Duration and Education-The case of School Leavers in Belgium”. The objective of this study was to check the extent of unemployment at various levels of the education. They had selected the persons having age between 17 years and 25 years and had collected information for the years 2002 and 2009 from the National Employment Office (NEO). The researchers had selected variables like Age groups (17 to 19 years, 20 to 22 years and 23 to 25 years), Caste, Level of Education (Primary school, Secondary school, Business Schools, Arts and Technical Higher education, Graduate degree, Post-Graduate degree and others), Nationality (Brussels, Flanders and Wallonia) and Entrance in the month of Unemployment (July, August, September and others) under this study. The relationship between level of education and time of unemployment is calculated with Multivariate Analysis and COX Model is used for the same. In the study, duration of the unemployment and caste, education level, nationality, school dropouts (aged between 20 to 22 years) and place of living are taken as Independent Variables. According to the study, the number of persons dropping out, decreased at the level of college in comparison to Primary and Secondary levels of education. This proportion is increased at the level of Post-Graduation. Therefore, the chances of unemployment had increased for the young graduates who had post graduate degrees.

### 3. Objectives of the Study

1. To study the Comparative Analysis of the educated and uneducated unemployment in the organized sector of Gujarat through Employment Exchanges, during the time period under consideration. (2005-2013)
2. To study the Level of Education wise Comparative analysis of the jobseekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges of Gujarat, for the various decades (1980 to 2010) and for the year 2013, 2014, 2015)

Number of Registrations, Number of Placements, Number of jobseekers on the Live Register are the parameters of the Employment Exchanges. The above objectives take in to account these parameters.

### 4. Sources of Data

In this paper, all the tables of secondary data are calculated and compiled by the researcher from the various reports entitled "Employment Exchange Statistics" and "Handbook of Employment Exchange Statistics (1947-2014), Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), Government of India. The data from the year 1980 to 2014 of Employment Exchanges of Gujarat has been collected from Directorate of Employment & Training, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. This secondary information of Employment Exchanges contains the time series data relating to Number of Employment Exchanges, Number of Registrations, Number of Vacancies Notified, Number of Placements and the Number of job seekers on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges in the country during the time period under the consideration.

The study is based on the secondary data and statistical tool like percentage have been used to know the trend and pattern of the parameters of Employment Exchanges in Gujarat during the time period under consideration to arrive at the appropriate conclusion from the information collected.

### 5. Limitations of the Study

The study utilized secondary data. Given that there are ambiguities changes in definitions and concepts over a time period, the results derived may be affected to that extent. However, it is hoped that broad conclusions may still remain valid since they are not likely to be significantly affected by anomalies in the data.

### Comparative Analysis of the Educated and Uneducated Jobseeker Registered in the Employment Exchanges of Gujarat

The table 1 given below provides classification of the educated and uneducated jobseekers among the three Parameters i.e. Registration, Placement and Live Register during the period 2005 to 2013 for which the data were available.

**Table 1: Comparative Analysis of the Educated and Uneducated Jobseeker Registered in the Employment Exchanges of Gujarat**

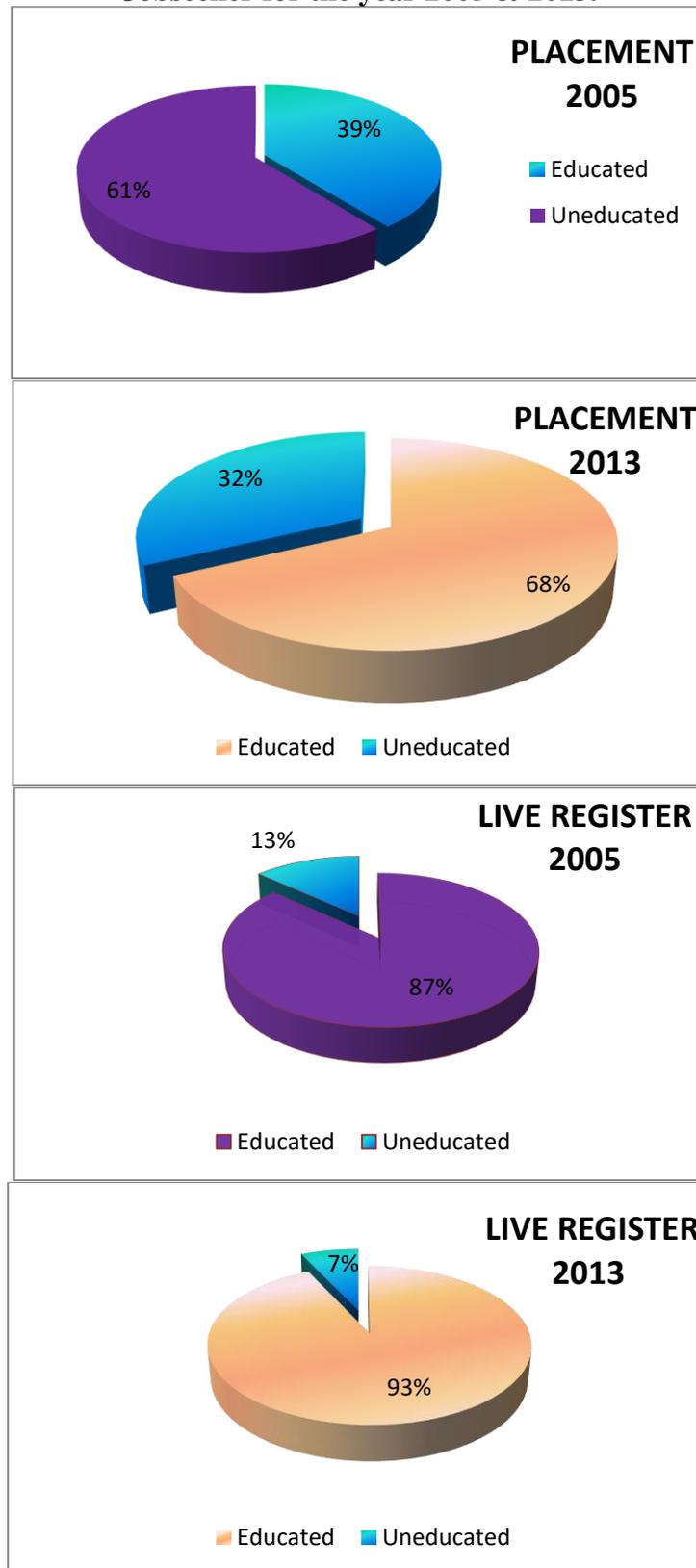
| Year | % | Registration |            |        | Placement |            |        | Live Register |            |        |
|------|---|--------------|------------|--------|-----------|------------|--------|---------------|------------|--------|
|      |   | Educated     | Uneducated | Total  | Educated  | Uneducated | Total  | Educated      | Uneducated | Total  |
| 2005 |   | 141377       | 64748      | 206125 | 40258     | 62267      | 102525 | 742303        | 112963     | 855266 |
|      | % | 68.59        | 31.41      | 100.00 | 39.27     | 60.73      | 100.00 | 86.79         | 13.21      | 100.00 |
| 2006 |   | 181252       | 65935      | 247187 | 44507     | 67014      | 111521 | 709359        | 94044      | 803403 |
|      | % | 73.33        | 26.67      | 100.00 | 39.91     | 60.09      | 100.00 | 88.29         | 11.71      | 100.00 |
| 2007 |   | 279726       | 63992      | 343718 | 133508    | 58253      | 191761 | 714604        | 84678      | 799282 |
|      | % | 81.38        | 18.62      | 100.00 | 69.62     | 30.38      | 100.00 | 89.41         | 10.59      | 100.00 |
| 2008 |   | 293266       | 90534      | 383800 | 145638    | 80076      | 225714 | 759325        | 72117      | 831442 |
|      | % | 76.41        | 23.59      | 100.00 | 64.52     | 35.48      | 100.00 | 91.33         | 8.67       | 100.00 |
| 2009 |   | 307196       | 69280      | 376476 | 91156     | 63239      | 154395 | 832674        | 72807      | 905481 |
|      | % | 81.60        | 18.40      | 100.00 | 59.04     | 40.96      | 100.00 | 91.96         | 8.04       | 100.00 |
| 2010 |   | 308444       | 82215      | 390659 | 124288    | 83298      | 207586 | 821161        | 70488      | 891649 |
|      | % | 78.95        | 21.05      | 100.00 | 59.87     | 40.13      | 100.00 | 92.09         | 7.91       | 100.00 |
| 2011 |   | 321173       | 77564      | 398737 | 152329    | 73221      | 225550 | 832168        | 67236      | 899404 |
|      | % | 80.55        | 19.45      | 100.00 | 67.54     | 32.46      | 100.00 | 92.52         | 7.48       | 100.00 |
| 2012 |   | 338992       | 92079      | 431071 | 155344    | 90619      | 245963 | 814343        | 62609      | 876952 |
|      | % | 78.64        | 21.36      | 100.00 | 63.16     | 36.84      | 100.00 | 92.86         | 7.14       | 100.00 |
| 2013 |   | 339837       | 92262      | 432099 | 184203    | 87418      | 271621 | 723893        | 54453      | 778346 |
|      | % | 78.65        | 21.35      | 100.00 | 67.82     | 32.18      | 100.00 | 93.00         | 7.00       | 100.00 |

As far as Registration is concerned, no definite trend could be observed in the percentage of educated and uneducated jobseekers who were registered in the Employment Exchanges of the state. During this period, the percentage of uneducated jobseekers was much below (about 1/3 to 1/4) of the total number of educated jobseekers.

If one considers the pattern of Placement among these two classes during this period, it is found that with same variations the percentage of educated jobseekers who got Placement increased over time with some small fluctuations. On the other hand, there were wide fluctuation for the uneducated category ranging from 32% to 61%.

Analyzing the data on the proportion of educated and uneducated person on the Live Register during 2005-2013, it is easily seen that the proportion of educated jobseekers on the Live Register has always remains extremely high (around 90%) while that of uneducated applicants has remained (around 10%). This result reflects the high intensity of educated unemployment throughout this period.

**Graph: % Share of Gujarat to Total Placement and Live Register for Educated and Uneducated Jobseeker for the year 2005 & 2013.**



**Level of Education wise Comparative analysis of the jobseekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges of Gujarat**

Faculty wise number of jobseekers for various decades (1980 to 2010) and for the year 2013, 2014, 2015 are provided in the following table -2

**Table 2: Level of Education wise comparative analysis of the jobseeker on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges of Gujarat**

| Level of Education                | %        | Years        |              |              |              |              |              |              |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                   |          | 1980         | 1990         | 2000         | 2010         | 2013         | 2014         | 2015         |
| <b>Total Educated Unemployed</b>  |          | 270253       | 593155       | 855517       | 821161       | 723893       | 691782       | 640284       |
| <b>S.S.C.</b>                     |          | 199588       | 435429       | 435996       | 219480       | 197253       | 185812       | 176435       |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>73.85</b> | <b>73.41</b> | <b>50.96</b> | <b>26.73</b> | <b>27.25</b> | <b>26.86</b> | <b>27.56</b> |
| <b>Inter</b>                      |          | 23906        | 81724        | 230074       | 267209       | 234740       | 222284       | 186187       |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>8.85</b>  | <b>13.78</b> | <b>26.89</b> | <b>32.54</b> | <b>32.43</b> | <b>32.13</b> | <b>29.08</b> |
| <b>Diploma</b>                    |          | 3720         | 8766         | 19319        | 28341        | 35004        | 43814        | 47722        |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>1.38</b>  | <b>1.48</b>  | <b>2.26</b>  | <b>3.45</b>  | <b>4.84</b>  | <b>6.33</b>  | <b>7.45</b>  |
| <b>Graduates</b>                  |          | 39489        | 55007        | 144952       | 246037       | 201157       | 185783       | 173938       |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>14.61</b> | <b>9.27</b>  | <b>16.94</b> | <b>29.96</b> | <b>27.79</b> | <b>26.86</b> | <b>27.17</b> |
| <b>Arts</b>                       |          | 14891        | 16443        | 59314        | 103441       | 86732        | 78192        | 70194        |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>37.71</b> | <b>29.89</b> | <b>40.92</b> | <b>42.04</b> | <b>43.12</b> | <b>42.09</b> | <b>40.36</b> |
| <b>Science</b>                    |          | 4520         | 8479         | 23252        | 22887        | 16504        | 15251        | 13975        |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>11.45</b> | <b>15.41</b> | <b>16.04</b> | <b>9.30</b>  | <b>8.20</b>  | <b>8.21</b>  | <b>8.03</b>  |
| <b>Commerce</b>                   |          | 13239        | 20584        | 44825        | 47382        | 33226        | 30346        | 32069        |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>33.53</b> | <b>37.42</b> | <b>30.92</b> | <b>19.26</b> | <b>16.52</b> | <b>16.33</b> | <b>18.44</b> |
| <b>Others</b>                     |          | 6839         | 9501         | 17561        | 72327        | 64695        | 61994        | 57700        |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>17.32</b> | <b>17.27</b> | <b>12.12</b> | <b>29.40</b> | <b>32.16</b> | <b>33.37</b> | <b>33.17</b> |
| <b>Engineering Graduates</b>      |          | 694          | 4085         | 7579         | 9876         | 11295        | 13655        | 17119        |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>0.26</b>  | <b>0.69</b>  | <b>0.89</b>  | <b>1.20</b>  | <b>1.56</b>  | <b>1.97</b>  | <b>2.67</b>  |
| <b>Civil</b>                      |          | 216          | 2368         | 1892         | 966          | 1118         | 1090         | 1720         |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>31.12</b> | <b>57.97</b> | <b>24.96</b> | <b>9.78</b>  | <b>9.90</b>  | <b>7.98</b>  | <b>10.05</b> |
| <b>Mechanical</b>                 |          | 232          | 681          | 1689         | 2133         | 2713         | 3814         | 5183         |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>33.43</b> | <b>16.67</b> | <b>22.29</b> | <b>21.60</b> | <b>24.02</b> | <b>27.93</b> | <b>30.28</b> |
| <b>Electrical</b>                 |          | 118          | 370          | 1589         | 2326         | 2635         | 3199         | 4179         |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>17.00</b> | <b>9.06</b>  | <b>20.97</b> | <b>23.55</b> | <b>23.33</b> | <b>23.43</b> | <b>24.41</b> |
| <b>Others</b>                     |          | 128          | 666          | 2409         | 4451         | 4829         | 5552         | 6037         |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>18.44</b> | <b>16.30</b> | <b>31.79</b> | <b>45.07</b> | <b>42.75</b> | <b>40.66</b> | <b>35.26</b> |
| <b>Post Graduates</b>             |          | 2855         | 8129         | 17595        | 50155        | 44311        | 40177        | 38417        |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>1.06</b>  | <b>1.37</b>  | <b>2.06</b>  | <b>6.11</b>  | <b>6.12</b>  | <b>5.81</b>  | <b>6.00</b>  |
| <b>Arts</b>                       |          | 1229         | 2355         | 8561         | 18599        | 15537        | 14008        | 12518        |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>43.05</b> | <b>28.97</b> | <b>48.66</b> | <b>37.08</b> | <b>35.06</b> | <b>34.87</b> | <b>32.58</b> |
| <b>Science</b>                    |          | 686          | 2050         | 3369         | 7340         | 6766         | 6237         | 6513         |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>24.03</b> | <b>25.22</b> | <b>19.15</b> | <b>14.63</b> | <b>15.27</b> | <b>15.52</b> | <b>16.95</b> |
| <b>Commerce</b>                   |          | 553          | 1891         | 3023         | 7261         | 6352         | 5633         | 5610         |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>19.37</b> | <b>23.26</b> | <b>17.18</b> | <b>14.48</b> | <b>14.34</b> | <b>14.02</b> | <b>14.60</b> |
| <b>Others</b>                     |          | 387          | 1833         | 2642         | 16955        | 15656        | 14299        | 13776        |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>13.56</b> | <b>22.55</b> | <b>15.02</b> | <b>33.81</b> | <b>35.33</b> | <b>35.59</b> | <b>35.86</b> |
| <b>Engineering post-graduates</b> |          | 1            | 15           | 2            | 63           | 133          | 257          | 466          |
|                                   | <b>%</b> | <b>0.00</b>  | <b>0.00</b>  | <b>0.00</b>  | <b>0.01</b>  | <b>0.02</b>  | <b>0.04</b>  | <b>0.07</b>  |

The total number of educated unemployment has been decreasing since the year 2000 and has reached the level of about 640 thousand in the year 2015. If one examines the education level wise percentage of educated unemployment, it is found that among those who have just passed SSC the percentage in total varied between 74 and 27 and in the later year it has stabilize around 27%. In the case of Inter

after initial increase in percentage in the last 6 years its percentage remain almost constant at 32%. For diploma holders the percentage has been increasing since 1980 with little variation.

In the category of graduate with initial low level the percentage of jobseekers stabilized around 28% in the later years. Examining faculty wise data it is found that the percentage of unemployed among the Arts, Science, Commerce faculties and others have stabilized at 42%, 8%, 16% and 33% respectively. Here the other category includes Agriculture, Law, Education, Ayurvedic etc.

Coming to Engineering graduates, the highest rate of unemployment was noticed among Mechanical and Electrical engineers and also among others.

Among the post-graduates, the jobseekers from Arts faculty had percentage around 33% but among the Science and Commerce Post-graduates the figure was almost half of Arts faculty. Surprisingly, among other post-graduates, the rate of unemployment was almost double in the last five years.

The proportion of educated jobseekers on the Live Register has always remains extremely high (around 90%) while that of uneducated applicants has remained (around 10%). This result reflects the high intensity of educated unemployment throughout the period under consideration

## 6. Conclusion

- The proportion of educated jobseekers on the Live Register has always remains extremely high (around 90%) while that of uneducated applicants has remained (around 10%). This result reflects the high intensity of educated unemployment throughout the period under consideration
- The education level wise percentage of educated unemployment depicts that among those who have just passed SSC their percentage in total showing decreasing trend. In the category of graduate with initial low level, the percentage of jobseekers stabilized. Examining faculty wise data, it is found that the percentage of unemployed among the Arts is maximum i.e. 42%. Surprisingly, among other post-graduates, the rate of unemployment was almost double in the last five years.

## References

1. Chand, H. (1993). Educated Unemployment in Punjab. *Man and Development*, 15(1), 82-132.
2. Prasad, G.N. (1996, September 30). Dimensions of Educated Unemployment in Andhra Pradesh: A Case Study of Rayalaseema. Retrieved december 18, 2015, from <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in: http://hdl.handle.net/ 10603/62896>.
3. Gaba, A.K. (1999). Distance Education and Job Market: A Case Study of IGNOU Graduates. *Turkish Online Journal of Distance Education*, 1(1).
4. Chakraborty, D.K. (2010). Performance of the Employment Exchanges in Assam: A Comparative Analysis. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 53(4).
5. Jagad, Vimal P. (July 2012). Role of State Wise Employment Exchanges on Condition that Employment in India, *Global Research Analysis*. 1(2).
6. Duvivier, M. & López-Novella, M. (2015). The Relationship Between Unemployment Duration and Education – The Case of School Leavers in Belgium. Working Paper 10-15. (No. 1510).
7. Chugh, J. & Zankharia, K. (2015). “Employment through the Employment Exchanges: An Econometric Analysis of Employment Exchange Data of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh” *EPRA International Journal of Economic and Business Review*, Vol-3, Issue-8

## Web Sites

1. <https://www.ncs.gov.in>
2. <https://www.ilo.org/wesodata/definitions-and-metadata/>
3. <http://talimrojgar.gujarat.gov.in>
4. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Employment\\_agency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Employment_agency)
5. [www.labourbureau.gov.in](http://www.labourbureau.gov.in)

6. <http://labour.nic.in/content/innerpage/nes.php>
7. [www.dget.nic.in](http://www.dget.nic.in)