

MAPPING SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA

CAUSES AND MEASURES



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MAPPING SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA: CAUSES AND MEASURES

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Dedicated to

Prof. (Dr.) Japan Kumar Biswas

&

Prof. (Dr.) Sujata Bagchi Banerjee

- Philosopher & Guide -

Thank you for being such a one-of-a-kind teacher.

*Thank you for guiding me, inspiring me and believing
in me. You give me hope to achieve my dreams.*

- krishnendu roy

FOREWORD

The social dynamics in India is getting more and more complex and unpredictable with rapid change in the development pattern of the country. Enormous change has taken place in the economic and social scenario since the last decade of the last century with unprecedented growth in artificial intelligence (AI) based technology worldwide. Transnational transfer of technology is gaining momentum resulting in huge change in the life style of common people of India along with the other countries of south-east Asia. Economic and social changes under the influence of the said technology have been seen to be both positively and negatively associated with the empowerment factor from case to case basis.

In this backdrop, the proposed edited volume under the title ‘Mapping Social Issues in India: Causes and Measures’ is possibly an endeavour to capture the components of changes in the dynamic profile of Indian society. The components includes among others the labor displacement under the face of technological onslaught in small scale industry, not so good public health and educational system resulting in emergence of private entrepreneurs, shifting from skill based profession to different service sectors etc. Addressing these components in isolated manner is of no use as the model of social change is multidimensional and it is a composite function of a huge number of variables, not always uncorrelated among themselves. From this point of view the present work is really a challenging one and its success will depend on the views and analysis which would be available in the contributed papers. Obviously the claims supported by facts and figures will be of real help but caution should be taken against oversimplification or overgeneralization for reaching at a forced conclusion.

Professor Debesh Roy,
HOD, Statistics, Bidhannagar College
W.B. Senior Edn. Service.

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From the Desk of the Principal

This is happy news to know that "MAPPING SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA: CAUSES AND MEASURES" is going to publish which is an exposure of latest talent of young stars of the writer and vision of the books towards its excellence in serving the common people of India and abroad.

I congratulate Dr. Krishnendu Roy, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Domkal Girls' College for successful completion of academic activities throughout the years. Always remember that time and tide wait for none, so, make hay while the sun shine. You are cream soldier of the society. I am thankful and grateful to you for publishing this type of book which is challenging to the society for Indian and abroad. I hope the readers will be benefited by through studying the edited books.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S.K. Thakur", written over a light background.

Dr. S.K. Thakur, Principal

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PREFACE

The Edited Book titled “**Mapping Social Issues In India: Causes And Measures**” is an attempt to contribute to the field of education as well as different aspects of development in Indian context. Each society has some problems, and these are normally termed as social issues. It is a problem that is affecting a considerable percentage of a nation’s or global populace or society. Social issues refer to any undesirable circumstance that is opposed either by the whole society or with the aid of the section of the society. It is far an unwanted social situation, often objectionable, the continuance of which is harmful for the society. India’s social issues are also rooted in the religious practices and beliefs of the humans. Almost all forms of social issues and problems locate their beginning in the religious and cultural practices of the people of India. These social issues are developed in a long period of times and are nevertheless continuing in one shape or other.

Even though there have been several positive changes in the society such as now girls are also going to school in substantial majority and their employment ratio is likewise increasing; illiteracy as whole is decreasing; conditions of SC/STs are also improving etc. but situation is far from satisfactory.

This book is edited and written in simple and lucid style. The presentation of various topics of this book has been made research cantered and researcher oriented. It is hoped that this book proves to be very useful resource for all concerned and is expected to be a trustworthy to researchers, research fellows and guide to those who approach it.

We shall feel amply rewarded if it arouses a genuine interest among the researchers of education, students of education and research fellows of education.

There is every scope of improvement. Thus, suggestions and constructive criticism for the further improvement in quality of the book will be most welcomed and duly acknowledged.

6th November, 2021
Kalyani

Dr. Krishnendu Roy
Mrs. Aisharya Ghosh
Dr. Niladrisankar Banerjee

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are pleased to express our sincere acknowledgement to the inspirational efforts, scholarly contribution and loving support of many people in completing the Book **“MAPPING SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA: CAUSES AND MEASURES”**. We express our humble regards to Professor (Dr.) Debesh Roy, HOD, Statistics, Bidhannagar College, West Bengal, India for his continuous encouragement and instant motivation to do creative work in the academic arena. Our deepest gratitude to Prof. (Dr.) S.K. Thakur, Principal, UCTC, Murshidabad, West Bengal, India for his tangible, but always unspoken support, for this book.

We express our deepest gratitude for the Academicians, Researchers, Teachers, Policy Makers, Writers and the Stake holders who have contributed through their valuable papers to make this volume possible. We are also indebted to thank the Publisher for publishing the book in time.

6th November, 2021
Kalyani

Dr. Krishnendu Roy
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*****THE OPINIONS AND VIEWS EXPRESSED ARE EXCLUSIVELY AND SOLELY THOSE OF THE AUTHORS AND IN NO WAY THE EDITORS OR THE PUBLISHERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAME*****

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ABOUT THE BOOK

As we are living through the times of global pandemic, natural disasters all over the world, conversion to safe energy sources, and COVID-19 challenges, the list of social issues that are relevant in 2021 has also undergone certain changes. The book provides a comprehensive overview impact of social issues and ways to overcome it. With this context an initiative has been taken to publish an edited book on the theme “**MAPPING SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA: CAUSES AND MEASURES**” to overview and to analyze the causes and measures of various social issues in Indian context.

We should not be remained confined to the routine assignment of lecturing and listening. The numbers of papers contributed by the students, scholars and respected Teachers, Professors and Stakeholders indicates the alertness of academic circle. I admit that there are differences of assessment in papers published here. The book entitled “Mapping Social Issues In India: Causes And Measures” is very much effective in the coming days specially to the students and teachers who are concerned with social issues. This book will help them to enhance not only their subjective knowledge but also their practical knowledge with emphasize and augment upon the vision and salient provisions to combat social issues. The editors tried their best to represent all the matters fruitfully to enhance the provisions of social issues as India is facing a large number of social issues such as caste system, juvenile delinquency, illiteracy, gender inequality, malnutrition, human trafficking, and many more. It is high time that the society gets relief from these undesirable social evils.

**PREDICAMENT OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT
AMONG WOMEN: A CASE STUDY OF PADIYUR
GRAMA PANCHAYATH, KERALA**

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ABSTRACT

Education is not only for attaining employment but also for empowerment. The role played by education in employment and economic wellbeing has consistently collected consideration. The ever increasing unemployment of the educated youth has kept Kerala from procuring the full friendly and financial advantages of its instructive turn of events. Unemployment is to be perceived not just as the refusal of chances for the individual however sums to a disavowal of the jobless in adding to financial turn of events. More than one-fourth of the country taught and one-fifth of the metropolitan instructed are jobless in the State, and female joblessness rates are much higher. This suggests that the State couldn't get the likely commitment of a sizeable portion of taught individuals, especially of women, to its monetary turn of events. More than the absence of financial development, and ensuing impediment to put resources into education, it is the expanding unemployment that has been drawing the line for additional public interest in instructive improvement today. The paper orchestrates women education and work with reference to Kerala. With respect to female work venture, it has been all things considered speculated that monetary turn of events and preparing fabricates female work power loan costs. In Kerala, where women are highly educated than all India, they experience the least female work participation and most raised joblessness among the huge States in India, especially among the educated. In the light of this legitimate irregularity, the present study tries to perceive the factors that cause joblessness among the

educated women in the State. This paper endeavors to explore how joblessness is related to informative achievements of women, forming on individual, family and fragment ascribes.

Keywords: *Education, Family, Kerala, Unemployment, Women*

INTRODUCTION

Embarked and true way of thinking would propose that the point or reason for education is to amass information and potential that will prompt proficient efficiency and economic security. Education is extremely vital for each and everybody to further develop information, method of living just as social and economic status throughout the life. It aids an individual with reaping knowledge and further develops certainty level all through the life. It plays an incredible part in our career development just as in the self-improvement. However, the expanding unemployment among the educated is a genuine social and financial issue that outcomes in a huge effect on everything except is frequently ignored. A more grounded arrangement of surveying joblessness ought to be set up to decide its causes and how to address it better. Combined with the aversion of the normal Keralite to seek after a private sector job as a result of pay unpredictability and a solid inclination for salaried positions over independent work, the educated unemployment goes on increasing day by day. The expanding joblessness of the informed has drained the ability of the State to support instruction. It is contended that the State, rather than spending on schooling, should now put more in useful exercises which might bring about business creation. In any case, development without anyone else doesn't produce business, as might be seen from Kerala's involvement with the nineties. The female unemployment rates in the State are as yet higher. This infers that the State couldn't get the likely commitment of a sizable section of educated people, especially of women to its financial turn of events. More than the absence of economic development and subsequent inability to put resources into training, it is the expanding unemployment that has been drawing the line for additional public interest in instructive advancement today. As per the 2011 Census report the female literacy in Kerala is 92 percent against the national average of 64.63 percent. Though Kerala ranks first in literacy rate, it faces a social issue unemployment as an obsession. The female work participation rate in Kerala is also very low. Even though the state had the much praised Kerala Model of Development, high social development with low economic development, with robust and well-built social indicators comparable to the developed nations, the state was unable to solve the

severe problem of unemployment to any critical degree during the most recent 30 years. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) July 1987-June 1988 report of 43rd Round states that the state has the most elevated unemployment rate of the educated (of age 15 and above) by sex and rural-urban categories among the Indian states. The issue of educated unemployment presents maybe the most genuine test to proceed with human improvement in Kerala, cutting across classifications like class, station, religion and age. In any case the high human turn of events and ongoing recovery of financial development, Kerala is as yet confronted with the difficulties of expanded joblessness. As per the 55th Round of the National Sample Survey the frequency of the most exceptional type of unemployment, i.e., chronic unemployment in Kerala has been multiple times that of the national average. This denotes the shapes of the disturbing size of unemployment in Kerala. Also, more critically, the issue of unemployment of educated is intense in Kerala, especially among females. Given a stamped social accentuation on training, in some measure up to the school level, the issue of instructed joblessness has become progressively mind boggling with time.

OBJECTIVES

- To examine the educational and employment status of women in Padiyur Grama Panchayath.
- To evaluate problems faced by both employed and unemployed women in Padiyur Grama Panchayath.

LIMITATION OF STUDY

The presented study faced the following limitations.

- The data was collected only from 50 respondents from Padiyur Grama Panchayath.
- COVID-19 lockdown restrictions were the major limitation of the present study.
- Lack of financial support for the study was another limitation.
- Some respondents are reluctant to disclose some of their personal information especially the issues they face in seeking employment.

METHODOLOGY

Both primary and secondary data were used for the present study. The study is based on the responses of 50 women of Padiyur Grama Panchayath. The data

were collected using a pre-tested structured questionnaire containing questions related to socio-demographic characteristics and economic status of women. The secondary data was collected from Kerala Government Database, various journals and articles. After collecting the primary and secondary data, analysis was conducted with the help of simple mathematical and statistical tools like averages, percentages, and the data was presented in diagrams and tables.

THE STUDY AREA: A BRIEF PROFILE OF PADIYUR VILLAGE

Padiyur Grama Panchayath is situated in Mukunthapuram Taluk, Thrissur District, Kerala. It lies in Edathirinji, Padiyoor and Manavalassery Villages with an area of 18.57 sqkm. There are 14 wards in Padiyur Grama Panchayath.

TABLE 1: PADIYUR PANCHAYATH REPORT 2020

Population Census (2011)	SC/ST	General	Total
Male	1085	8540	9625
Female	1169	9614	10783
Total	2254	18154	20408

Source: Secondary Data

As per the population census of 2011 census, the total population in the Panchayath is 20408 including 9625 males and 10783 females. The total SC/ST population is 2254 with 1085 males and 1169 females.

Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 1904 which is 9.33 % of total population of Padiyur Village. In Padiyur as per the Census Report 2011, Female Sex Ratio is of 1144 against state average of 1084. Moreover Child Sex Ratio in Padiyur is around 946 compared to Kerala state average of 964. Literacy rate of Padiyur city is 96.71 % higher than state average of 94.00 %. In Padiyur, Male literacy is around 97.83 % while female literacy rate is 95.75 %.

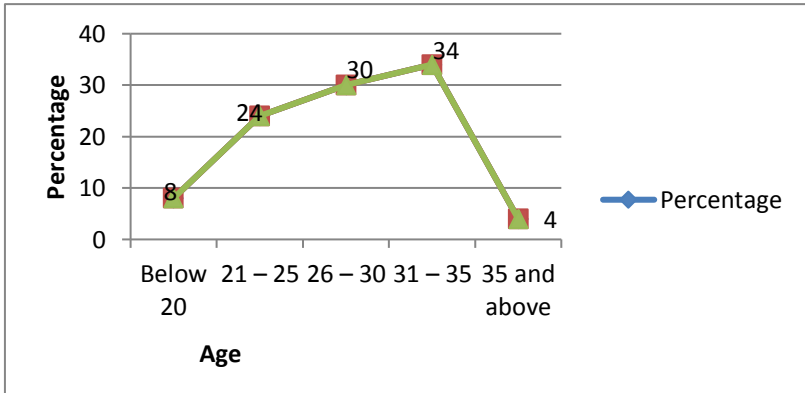
DISCUSSION

TABLE 2: AGE-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE SAMPLE

Age	Number	Percentage
Below 20	4	8 %
21 – 25	12	24 %
26 – 30	15	30 %
31 – 35	17	34 %
35 and above	2	4 %
Total	50	100 %

Source: Primary Data

From the Table 2 it is visible that the majority of the sample belongs to the age group of 31 to 35 that is 34 percent followed by the age group 26-30 (30 percent) and 21-25 (24 percent). The percentage of those with 35 years and above is only 4percent and those with below 20 years are 8percent. Figure 1 below clarifies the percentage distribution of sample by age.



Source: Primary Data

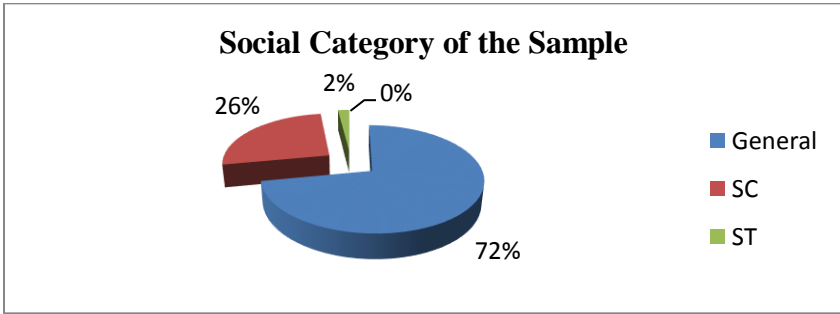
Figure 1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE BY AGE

TABLE 3: CATEGORY-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE SAMPLE

Category	Number	Percentage
General	36	72 %
SC	13	26 %
ST	1	2 %
Total	50	100 %

Source: Primary Data

Percentage distribution of the sample by social category has been attempted above in Table 3. It is clear that, women from general category are about 72 percent and that of SC and ST are 26 percent and 2 percent respectively. The results indicate that the representation of General is sufficiently high as compared to SC and ST category in the study area.



Source: Primary Data

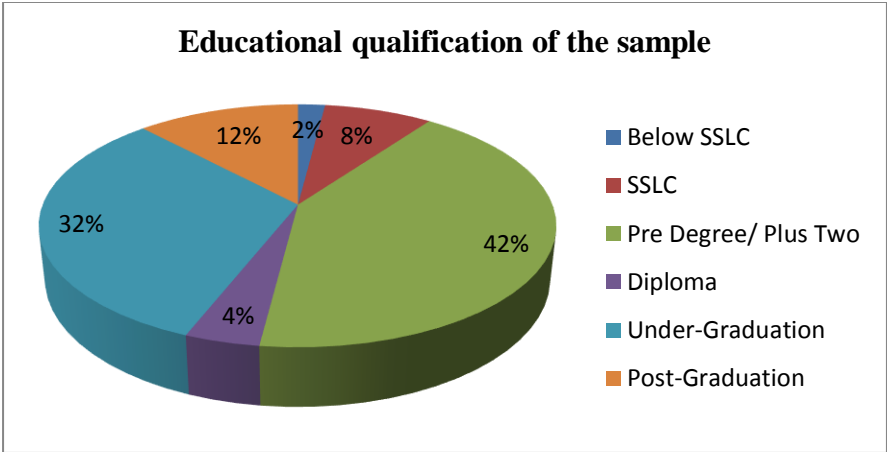
Figure 2: SOCIAL CATEGORY OF THE SAMPLE

TABLE 4: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE SAMPLE

Education	Number	Percentage
Below SSLC	1	2 %
SSLC	4	8 %
Pre Degree/ Plus Two	21	42%
Diploma	2	4%
Under-Graduation	16	32%
Post-Graduation	6	12%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary Data

Education level of women tabulated in Table 4 shows that the majority of the sample that is 42 percent of them have Pre-Degree or Plus Two level of education followed by 32 percent Under Graduates and 12 percent Post Graduates. 8 percent of them have Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC) and 4 percent has diploma education which includes polytechnic and other technical job related diploma courses. Only 2 percent of the total 50 respondents have below SSLC level of education. The table indicates that the majority of them are highly educated.



Source: Primary Data

Figure 3: EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE SAMPLE

TABLE 5: MARITAL STATUS OF THE SAMPLE

Marital Status	Number	Percentage
Married	33	66 %
Unmarried	17	34 %
Total	50	100 %

Source: Primary Data

It is inferred from the Table 5 that, the major percent of the members (66 percent) are of married and the 34 percent of them are unmarried women.

TABLE 6: OPINION ON MARRIAGE AS AN OBSTACLE TO EMPLOYMENT

Opinion	Number	Percentage
Yes	6	12 %
No	44	88 %
Total	50	100 %

Source: Primary Data

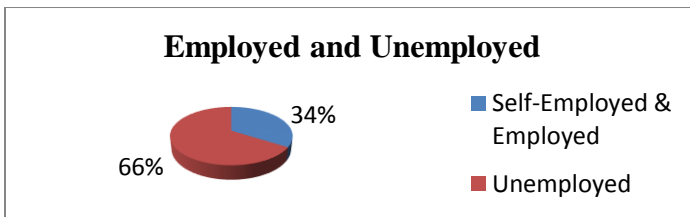
The Table 6 shows the classification of the sample on the basis of their opinion on marriage as an obstacle to employment. Majority of them, that is 88 percent, opined that they don't consider marriage as an obstacle to employment. All the unmarried women in Table 4 are included in this category. Only 12 percent of them said that marital life is one of the most key obstacles of employment. All these six respondents are married and they highlight this as an issue in their marital life.

TABLE 7: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

Age	Self-employed	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Below 20	1	0	3	4
21 – 25	4	1	7	12
26 – 30	1	5	9	15
31 – 35	2	3	12	17
35 and above	0	0	2	2
Total	8	9	33	50
Percentage	16 %	18 %	66 %	100 %

Source: Primary Data

The above Table 7 indicates the classification of the sample on the basis of their occupational status. Majority of them (66 percent) are unemployed and only 34 percent have employment. Among this 34 percent, 16 percent are self-employed, 16 percent are employed in private sector and only 2 percent has a government job. It was evident from the study that women unemployment is a severe problem in the study area.



Source: Primary Data

Figure 4: EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED**TABLE 8: CLASSIFICATION OF UNEMPLOYED WOMEN ON THE BASIS OF OBSTACLES ON OCCUPATION**

Age	Family / Social / Religious issues	Lack of job opportunities	Safety issues in the workplace	Financially Settled	Personal issues & Other issues	Total Unemployed
Below 20	-	3	-	-	-	3
21 – 25	-	5	2	-	-	7

26 – 30	-	9	-	-	-	9
31 – 35	-	8	1	2	1	12
35 and above	1	-	-	1	-	2
Total	1	25	3	3	1	33
Percentage	3.03 %	75.76%	9.09 %	9.09 %	3.03 %	100 %

Source: Primary Data

The above Table 8 shows the classification of the sample on the basis of the obstacles on occupation they face. Majority among the unemployed women (75.76 percent) opine that they lack employment opportunities with respect to their educational qualification. Thus, educated unemployment is a serious issue in the study area. Only a few of them (9.09 percent) are least inclined to seek job since they feel that they are financially well settled. 9.09 percent of them say that they had some safety issues in the workplace and they are reluctant to seek employment. 3.03 percent faces family/social/religious issues in finding employment. Another 3.03 percent of the sample is unemployed due to personal issues and other issues which they don't like to disclose.

TABLE 9: CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN ON THE BASIS OF OBSTACLES ON OCCUPATION

Age	Over qualified for the current job	Meager salary / wages / income	Safety issues in the workplace	Dissatisfied with the current Job	Total Employed
Below 20	-	1	-	-	1
21 – 25	1	4	-	3	5
26 – 30	3	4	1	5	6
31 – 35	5	5	-	5	7
35 and above	-	-	-	-	0
Total	9	14	1	13	17
Percentage	53 %	82.4 %	5.9 %	76.6%	

Source: Primary Data

The above Table 9 stipulates the classification of employed women on the basis of obstacles on occupation. Majority of them (82.4 percent) says that the salary/wage/income they receive from the current occupation is meager and 76.6 percent of them are dissatisfied with the existing job they do. 53 percent of them are over qualified for the current job. It shows that how they are underemployed in the job market than their actual educational qualification. Only 5.9 percent of them feel insecure in their workplace.

FINDINGS

The data collected through the present study stipulates that the women in Padiyur Grama Panchayath face a lot of issues. The major findings of the study are the following:

- Majority of the sample belongs to the age group of 31 to 35 that is 34 percent followed by the age group 26-30 (30 percent) and 21-25 (24 percent). The percentage of those with 35 years and above is only 4 percent and those with below 20 years are 8percent.
- Women from general category are about 72 percent and that of SC and ST are 26 percent and 2 percent respectively. The results indicate that the representation of General is sufficiently high as compared to SC and ST category in the study area.
- The study found that majority of the samples is educated. 42 percent of them have Pre-Degree or Plus Two level of education followed by 32 percent Under Graduates and 12 percent Post Graduates. 8 percent of them have Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC) and 4 percent has diploma education which includes polytechnic and other technical job related diploma courses. Only 2 percent of the total 50 respondents have below SSLC level of education.
- There were 66 percent married and 34 percent unmarried womenamong the sample.
- 88 percent opined that they don't consider marriage as an obstacle to employment. All the unmarried women are included in this category. Only 12 percent of them said that marital life is one of the most key obstacles of employment and this 12 percent are married and they highlight it as an issue in their marital life.
- Majority of them (66 percent) are unemployed and only 34 percent have employment. Among this 34 percent, 16 percent are self-employed, 16 percent are employed in private sector and only 2 percent has a government job. It was evident from the study that women unemployment is a severe problem in the study area.
- 75.76 percent of the unemployed women opine that they lack employment opportunities with respect to their educational qualification. Thus, educated unemployment is a serious issue in the study area.
- Only a few of them are least inclined to seek job since they feel that they are financially well settled. A few of them had some safety issues in the

workplace and they are reluctant to seek employment.

- Very few of them faces family/social/religious issues in finding employment and others are unemployed due to personal issues and other issues which they don't like to disclose.
- A lion portion that is 82.4 percent among the employed women say that the salary / wage / income they receive from the current occupation is meager and 76.6 percent of them are dissatisfied with the existing job they do.
- Among the employed women, 53 percent of them opine that they are over qualified for the current job. It shows that how they are underemployed in the job market than their actual educational qualification.
- Self-employed women comment that they lack family supports and social encouragements to be more successful or to progress more quickly and run their business.
- Self-employed women highlighted the role of Kudumbasree, the Poverty Eradication Programme of the Government of Kerala, in providing microfinance at a lower rate of interest and the supports of Neighborhood Groups or Self Help Groups (SHGs) in their existence.

CONCLUSION

Education is extremely vital for each and everybody to further develop information, method and standard of living just as social and financial status throughout the life. It assists an individual with getting knowledge and further develops confidence in the life. It assumes an incredible part in our career development just as in the self-awareness. Thus education is perhaps the most important part of each person. Moreover girl child education saves lives and builds stronger families, sensible communities and buoyant economies. An educated female population increases a country's productivity and fuels economic growth. As per the 2011 Census report the female literacy in Kerala is 92 percent against the national average of 64.63 percent. Though Kerala ranks first in literacy rate, it faces a social issue unemployment as an obsession. In the present study it was found that the educated unemployment is a severe issue the Padiyur Panchayath faces. Women are confronted with several issues in finding employment. Even though a few of them are employed they say that they are over qualified for the current job and so under-employed. The family and society have to ensure women empowerment and must facilitate the avenues for their employment and success. As mentioned in the findings the programs like Kudumbasree, the Poverty Eradication Programme of the Government of Kerala, in providing microfinance at a lower rate of interest and boosting the confidence

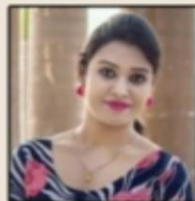
of the member women through various capacity building activities of the unemployed women through Neighborhood Groups or Self Help Groups (SHGs) will definitely change their lives in the near future. Highly literate states like Kerala must find new strategies to mitigate the social issue like unemployment since the state has the highest unemployed youth in the country.

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