

Status of Unemployment in Jongksha Village East Khasi Hills District of Shillong – An Empirical Study

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Abstract

Unemployment remains a critical socio-economic challenge in rural areas of India, particularly in the North-Eastern states, where limited industrial development and restricted livelihood options affect employment opportunities. The present study examines the status of unemployment in Jongksha Village, East Khasi Hills District of Shillong, with the objective of understanding the extent of unemployment at the household level and identifying associated employment-related issues. The study is empirical in nature and is based on primary data collected from the village community. A total of 50 households were selected for the study using a simple household survey method. Data were collected through structured interview schedules focusing on employment status, nature of work, availability of local employment opportunities, and problems related to livelihood security. The percentage technique was employed as the main tool of analysis to present and interpret the data in a systematic and meaningful manner. This method enabled a clear understanding of the proportion of households affected by unemployment and underemployment in the study area. The findings of the study reveal that 23 percent of the surveyed households are facing unemployment or serious employment-related problems. This indicates that nearly one-fourth of the village population experiences difficulty in accessing regular and stable employment. The unemployment observed in the village is not limited to complete joblessness but also includes seasonal employment, irregular work, and low-income occupations, reflecting a high degree of underemployment. The study highlights that the major causes of unemployment in Jongksha Village include lack of local employment opportunities, limited access to skill development and vocational training, and heavy dependence on traditional and seasonal occupations. Inadequate infrastructure, low educational attainment, and minimal exposure to alternative livelihood options further aggravate the problem. The findings underscore the need for targeted rural employment interventions, including skill development programmes aligned with local market needs, promotion of self-employment and entrepreneurship, and effective implementation of government employment schemes. Strengthening livelihood diversification through agriculture-based industries, handicrafts, and small enterprises can play a crucial role in reducing unemployment in the village.

In conclusion, the study provides valuable insights into the employment scenario of Jongksha Village and emphasizes that addressing unemployment at the grassroots level is essential for achieving inclusive and sustainable rural development in the East Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya.

Keywords: Unemployment, Rural Employment, Percentage Technique

INTRODUCTION

Unemployment refers to a situation where persons who are able to work and also willing to, does not find work. It is an involuntary idleness leading to wastage of labor. It also refers to the condition of jobless in one's life. The greatest tragedy for a man is unemployment. A man has to perform many roles in his life, the most crucial of which is to be an earning member. It is crucial not because a man spends approximately one-third of his lifetime performing this role but because it determines both his livelihood and status. It also enables an individual to support his family and fulfill his social obligations to the society. If a person having capacity and potential to work, refuses to work or fails to obtain work, he is not only loses respect or status in the society but also becomes an emotional and social liability. Unemployment is a great evil, it is a poison, and it pollutes the society and wrecks the political fiber of a country. It creates devils, it turns good man into bad, and it changes an honest worker into a criminal. Unemployment is admittedly the most significant and perplexing of all labor problems, and today it has become a universal problem.

Unemployment may be among the unskilled, high skilled and technically qualified person. An unemployed person is the one having potentialities and willingness to earn, but is unable to find a remunerative work. There are two peculiar features of rural unemployment: (a) It is a seasonal nature; and (b) It is disguised unemployment. Since it is seasonal

unemployment, there is no regular or continuous flow of job-seekers and unemployment is of a sporadic character. The farmer is not entirely free to accept outside jobs unless they are complementary in time and co-extensive with his period of idleness.

Unemployment in rural areas is due to the outcome of the economic disequilibrium. In rural areas, the phenomenon of unemployment is chronic, endemic or structural and also seasonal. The problems of rural unemployment became more serious as rural sector suffered a decline in growth rate of employment.

VARIABLES

- 1) Rapidly growing population
- 2) Seasonal nature of agriculture
- 3) Lack of Rural industrialisation
- 4) Capital Intensity of Green Revolution
- 5) Lack of Self-Employment Opportunities
- 6) Unprofitable Agriculture
- 7) Immigrant of Labour force
- 8) Traditional Methods of Agriculture
- 9) Defective Education
- 10) Inadequate employment planning

1. **Rapidly growing population**: The ever increasing population in India is irresistibly drawn towards land in the absence of other avenues of employment. Consequently, about two-thirds of the Indian population depend on agriculture and allied occupations. It has directly affected it by making large additions to labour force. The additions of labour force on account of rapid population growth would have been a lesser evil. Nevertheless, it is also true that the rate of job expansion could never have been as high as population growth would have required.

Therefore, the population factor has contributed to the worsening of unemployment situation. This is so because with the increase in the labour force has been higher than the population growth which means that the population is becoming younger, requiring the creation of new job opportunities at an increasing rate. However, employment expansion has been sufficient to match the growth of the labour force, and to reduce the backlog of unemployment.

Rapid population growth has been to worsen indirectly the unemployment situation by reducing for capital formation. Any rise in population, over a large absolute base implies a large absolute number which means large additional expenditure on their rearing up, maintenance, etc. As results, more resources get used up in private consumption like food, clothing, etc. and in public consumption like drinking water, electricity, medical, etc. This has reduced the opportunities of diverting a large proportion of incomes to saving and investment. Population growth has thus created hurdles in the way of fast growth of the economy and retarded the growth of job opportunities.

2. **Seasonal Nature of Agriculture**: Agriculture offers only a seasonal occupation. Hence the people living in rural areas are in a state of enforced idleness for quite number of months in a year. It is so called because it occurs at certain seasons of the year and it is widespread phenomenon in Indian villages.

Agricultural operations, being dependent upon nature, are such that in a certain period of the year there is heavy work, while in the rest, the work is lean.

In rural areas, most of the farmers are employed only for a particular seasons and they remain unemployed for the other seasons. Farmers give more attention to farm crops but they neglect the non-farm crops which provide them more employment opportunities. These farm crops like maize, orange, etc. grows in particular seasons.

Farmers they grow such type of crops and in the mean time when these crops are not sown these farmers they remained idle and unemployed for the other seasons. If farmers would

Give importance to both farm and non-farm crops then there will be lesser problems of unemployment in rural areas.

Around sowing and harvesting, for example, there is such an amount of work to be done that agriculturist may have to engage themselves day and night. As against this, the period between the post-harvest and before the next sowing is almost workless, rendering many without work.

3. **Lack of Rural Industrialisation:** Since rural economy is underdeveloped, it is unable to absorb its growing population. In the absence of industrial and commercial development on a sufficient scale, the non-farm sector in rural areas has failed to increase employment opportunities. Rural industrialisation may not lead to the development of rural people if it does not serve their needs. The fear is expressed against the introduction into rural areas of modern urban industries which neither use local material nor serve the rural consumer demand, even though it may bring employment or income generating opportunities to the rural people by working in these industries as wage earners.

Some rural industries are making use of local materials but due to lack of skills, they cannot produce enough for rural consumption, and are thus simply lead to an "over flow of urban consumerism, depending on the growth and prosperity of the urban elite. On the other hand, even the prosperity of a few in the rural areas does not seem to create any impetus for the development of rural industries, where the major part of expenditure on non-agriculture items of consumption by rural households is found to go to buy urban products. There is either not enough or surplus in the village to allow industry to thrive or what surplus there is, is already largely flowing to the city.

Thus, it is argued that rapid economic development in the rural areas cannot come by merely taking the urban industry into rural areas but only by linking them with the basic needs of the rural people, and producing the major part of their forward and backward linkages within the village economy.

4. **Lack of Self-employment Opportunities:** In rural areas, most of the population live below the poverty line. They suffer from chronic unemployment. They do not have sufficient resources to seek self-employment. The marginal and landless households continue to remain unemployed due to lack of self-employment opportunities. These marginal and landless farmers have to work on the rich farmer's land at low wages.

Since most of the farmers are poor and landless and insufficient of the resources available for them make them unemployed. Also, the inability to utilise the available resources most of the farmers stay unemployed.

5. **Unprofitable Agriculture:** The main reason for large-scale unemployment in agriculture is that agriculture is not prosperous enough to provide sufficient number of jobs. The extension of area under cultivation has not kept pace with the increase in farming population. Indian agriculture is still a gamble in the rains. The Indian farmer is in a state of chronic indebtedness and lacks capital. The holdings are small and scattered. Agriculture is carried on as subsistence farming and not on commercial principles. Marketing is inefficient and makes agriculture unprofitable.

The lack of agricultural inputs like fertilizers, tools, capital, seeds etc. leads to agricultural unemployment and this affects the economic development in most of the rural areas.

6. **Immobility of Labour force:** The immobility of labour force from one place to another and from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector led to unemployment in the rural areas. Most of the farmers are not ready to move from one place to another or involve themselves in the industries. But they would love to involve themselves only in agriculture. These farmers stayed unemployed and have only to depend on agriculture
7. **Traditional Methods of Agriculture:** In rural areas, the farmers depend mostly on agriculture. They still believe in the traditional methods of farming. They still use the old methods like bullock carts, wells, etc. and they ignore the new methods of farming. These traditional methods of farming do not help the farmers and they give low products where it leads to unemployment in the rural areas.

8. **Defective Education:** The day to day education is very defective and is confirmed within the classroom only. Its main aim is to acquire certificated only. The present educational system is not job-oriented, it is degree oriented. It is defective on the ground that is more general than the vocational. Thus the people who have getting general education are unable to do any work. They are to be called as good for nothing in the ground that they cannot have any job here; they can find the ways of self-employment. It leads to un-employment as well as underemployment.

Sofi and Yasmin (2011), conducted a case study on the magnitude of educated unemployment among rural youth of Pulwama district in Jammu and Kashmir. The objective of the study were: 1) to assess and examine the pattern and rate of unemployment among the educated youth of rural Kashmir by various criteria's; 2) to evaluate the main causes responsible for unemployment among educated youth of the state; 3) to work out the role of employment exchanges of the state as a tool for providing data regarding educated unemployed of the state. The investigator adopted survey method. The sampling procedure adopted by the investigator was random sampling. Questionnaire was also prepared to collect correct and complete information about educated unemployed youth in this area. The findings of the study were: 1) the studies conducted at the national mostly employ only criterion for educated and therefore they lack accuracy as they collect data regarding unemployment from secondary sources i.e. from employment exchanges; 2) most educated women from rural background in Kashmir alley feel insecure and are reluctant to move outside the state for better and well paid jobs; 3) people are wholly and solely dependent up on government jobs. Self-employment schemes launched by the government from time to time have get very poor response from rural areas; 4) getting jobs in private sector within Jammu and Kashmir is still a distant dream for the rural educated youth. Thus, who so ever is educated keeps on waiting for government jobs with the result unemployment level increases day by day; 5) although micro- financing are available, still educated rural unemployed youth of Jammu and Kashmir are reluctant to go for self-employment schemes launched by the government because of weak entrepreneurship culture, lack of proper guidance and lack of counseling centre at micro level. Therefore, the author concluded that while most of India moves towards greater openness.

In the world arena, Jammu and Kashmir region h closed. The educational system is yet in a lopsided position where main focus is given on theory rather than on practical knowledge. As a result, educated youth of the state have tailed to keep pace with the changing market demands of the present day economy. Due to weak or no private sector, educated unemployed youth of the state have cloned themselves only towards government sector which is already disguised and seen .3 to have reached a point of saturation in terms of absorption of educated manpower The investigator suggested that instead of establish in new employment exchanges the government need to encourage entrepreneurship to help young people become master of their destiny. The government at the central, state, local level and the civil society should take effective steps in collaboration with one another to solve the problem of widespread unemployment in the stale and make full utilization of idle resources and idle manpower for better and prosperous futr.re of the state.

Kumar and Singh,(2011), conducted a study on the nature and extent of rural unemployment in the Hamirpur of Him.ach.al Pradesh. The objective of the study were: 1) to estimate the magnitude of rural, employment and unemployment among the sample population with the help of multidimensional approach viz. time, income and willingness criteria by size class of holdings: 2) to pinpoint the causes of rural unemployment and to suggest measures for providing gainful employment opportunities to the people in. the study area. The investigator adopted a multi-stage ransom sampling. Pre-tested schedule was also been adopted. The findings of the study were:1) The literacy percentage among the different holding groups shows an increasing tendency with an increase in the size of holdings; 2) The percentage of man-days spent in all non-agricultural activities shows a decreasing tendency with an increase in the size of holdings. It happened mainly due to the reason that the male members on the smaller holdings are not necessary required on their uneconomic size of holdings even during the peak agricultural seasons hence, they keep themselves busy on-agricultural activities. In conclusion, the authors state that employment is one of the important indicators; of economic development because it generates income and raises the standard of living and reduces inequality. It can be concluded from the present empirical study that among ail the households together as well as by size class of holdings in the study area there exist a lot of variations in the literacy percentage, distribution of households assets, income and consumption expenditure which resulted wide variation in the extent of unemployment. The better off household are suffering from involuntary unemployment and underemployment, the extent of which are very high on the marginal size of holdings and shows a decreasing tendency with an increase in the size of holdings. The investigator suggested that in order to reduce the extent of unemployment and for creating more employment avenues in the study area the emphasis should be placed on the minor irrigation, soil and

water conservation, co-operation and rural roads in the infrastructural sector drinking water supply general education and health in the social service sector, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy development forestry and land reforms in the agricultural? Sector and email as well as cottage industries by using the local skill end raw materials in the industrial sector.

Kikhi,(2006), conducted a study on educated unemployment of Kohima town in Nagaland. The objective of the study were: - 1) to study in Kohima Town- the magnitude and trend of educated unemployment and employment opportunities for educated youth; 2) to examine the social and educational background of educated youth; 3) to explore the aspirations, nature and kind of job preferred by the unemployed; 4) to highlight the problems and find the social consequences of educated unemployed youth; 5) to examine various governmental measures, policies for educated unemployed youth. The sampling procedure adopted by the investigator was purposive sampling. For data collection, both primary and secondary sources are used. A questionnaire is the main research for collection of the primary data. The collection of secondary data is from the reviews of relevant literature, journals, magazines and newspaper. The findings of the study were that all the unemployed persons are not registered with exchanges and even those who are registered are actually unemployed. The investigator concluded that in Nagaland, there has been an alarming rise of educated unemployed youth adversely affecting them today the state is also experiencing the rapid expansion of education, and the educated youth has become its worst victim. The investigator suggested that there should be improvements in machine technology, over production, falsely stimulated speculation, social emphasis upon monetary success and the inevitable depressions in order to generate employment opportunities.

Sadangi and Singh, 1993 conducted a study on understanding the profiles of the Self- employed rural youth for promoting occupational diversification of Puri district in Orissa. The objective of the study was: - 1) To develop an operational definition diversification and classify the self-employed youth into diversifier and non-diversifier groups; 2) to study the socio-personal, economic and communication profiles of the diversifiers and non-diversifiers and their association with diversification. The sampling method adopted by the investigator was random sampling and purposive sampling. The findings of the study were: 1) the socio-personal background of the respondents and its association with diversification variables studied, age entry, education of self, educational status family and non-crop occupational status of the family were found to be significantly associated with diversification; 2) social participation and urban contact provides individual opportunities to know the outside world and opportunities around him and to make decisions singly or in consultation with others for the development of his own family and society; 3) Hours of employment and growth are positively related. An analysis of hours of employment in case of both diversifies and non-diversifiers states that majority of the diversifiers and non- diversifiers were fully employed; 4) occupational diversification was found independent of annual family income from farm crop source.

Dantwala,(1988), conducted a case study on modern technology of small farmers in Pampody Block in Kottayam District in Kerala. The objective of the study were:-) to study the problems, in general, faced by the small farmers in the adoption of improved agricultural practices; 2) to find out the increased credit requirement of small farmers due to the introduction of modern agricultural strategy. The sampling procedure adopted by the- investigator was purposive sampling. Data was also collected by survey method by means of a pre-tested schedule. The findings of the study were: - 1) Farmers mostly depend on canals and tanks as source of irrigation. The wet land of the sample farmers were exclusively under paddy cultivation and others were covered under tapioca and other perennial crops like coconut; 2) paddy has been selected to study the credit needs of farmers. The adoption of HYV demands a higher level of input as compared to local varieties and therefore credit becomes a must for the small farmers who do not have their own capital resources; 3) the small farmers were able to get credit from the institutional sources but they are still in the clutches of private money lenders. As the small farmers are ignorant of certain facilities provided by the Co- operational and nationalized commercial banks and also because of the influence of local big farmers who set their eyes on 'the produce of small farmers. But the; major reason is that loan is mostly taken for other purpose besides agriculture. In conclusion, it can be said that there is an agrarian transformation in India. The impact of technological development, in fact, has resulted in larger output per unit. The small farmers who constitute the major portion of farming community in India have manifold problems. The shift to modern technology has made farming a capital intensive enterprise as indicated by higher cost per hectare. The investigator suggested that small farmers who easily become; a prey in the hands of money lenders need to be protected by providing them cheap credit from institutions not only for crop production but to help them to diversify their farm business.

Khan, Shamshed and Hassan,(2012), conducted a study on unemployment all over India. The objective of the study was to inspect the spatial pattern of unemployment in the country. The sampling procedure was based on advanced statistical techniques such as standard deviation, coefficient of correlation and t-test techniques. The major findings of the study were: a) eight states experience high level of unemployment, and out of them , the states of Uttarakhand and, U.P, Bihar, Tripura, Assam and West Bengal form a remarkable region in the north and northern parts of India: b) the state of Jammu and Kashmir in the extreme north and Kerela in the extreme south makes two separate small distinct regions in the country; c) about 32% states of India come under below the low level of unemployment, in which, four states in the southern part and two in the north-eastern part constitute two distinguished regions. The remaining three states i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh that failed to make any contiguous region with other state. To conclude, the overall analysis of the present study reveals that the level of unemployment is generally high in the northern parts of India as compared to its southern pails. The spatial variations in the level of unemployment may have been due to variations in the level of rural unemployment, household size and high population density, as these variables of socio-economic deprivation have a higher level of significant relationship with the unemployment.

OBJECTIVE AND RESEARCH QUESTION

1. To find out the socio-economic background of the respondents in the area of study.
2. To find out the awareness of the respondents on growing population
3. To find out the self-employment opportunities available in the area of study
4. To find out the problems encountered by the respondents in the agricultural sector
5. To find out the quality of education in the study area

Research Questions

1. What is the socio-economic background of the respondents in the area of study?
2. What is the level of awareness of the respondents on growing population?
3. What are the opportunities of self-employment available in the study area?
4. What are the problems encountered by the respondents in the agricultural sector?
5. What are the quality of education in the study area?

Study Area

Jongksha village is a village is situated in East Khasi Hills District Shillong, under the judiciary of the king of Khyrim Smit Kingdom. And this village is at about 30 kms from the capital city, Shillong, and also it falls under Dienglieng Assembly Constituency. The total number of household in the village is 650 houses and with a population of more than 4000.villagers.

. The areas as Villages surrounding the boundary of Jongksha village are Maw iapblang, Umkhoi, Mawkynrew, Kharang, Thynroit, and some part of Mawlali village.

All areas falls under the Jongksha village have agricultural lands. The village and the villagers are under the supervision and jurisdiction of Jongksha village, areas falling under the jurisdiction of Jongksha village has been handed down from generation to generation by the village elders who had first seen the sun and moon from the begging civilization exist.

Many people are using these areas for cultivation purposes. It was also further told Ri – Kdait falls under the jurisdiction of Mawshai but due to inmate human concern it has given the Raid Rngi only for cultivation purposes and temporary shelter but not for them to stay permanently.

Universe of the study: The population of the study comprises of a total number of household in the Jongksha village is 650 houses and with a population of more than 4000.villagers.

Sample: The sample of the study consists of 50 selected households residing in Jongksha Village which consists of both men and women.

Tools: The questionnaire was developed by the investigator which comprised ended questions formed as per objectives of the study. The questionnaire consists of 30 questions which were being distributed to 50 respondents of Jongksha village. The purpose of using the questionnaire was to get adequate information from the respondents. Interviewing was also being in order to gather information.

Statistical techniques: Percentage method was used as techniques for the analysis and interpretation of data.

Analysis of Data

The samples consisted of both males and females belonging to different age groups. The study was a micro-level study to find out the socio-economic profile of the respondents and their households, the problems in the village, the income level of the households in the study area, the average intake of food by the families, to explore the availability of resources in the study area, to understand the quality of life of the households, the causes of unemployment in rural context, to know the strength of agriculture in the village and the prices of agricultural products, to find out the connecting link between poverty and over population and to find out the various poverty eradication programmes implemented in the village.

PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 1.1: Age of the respondents

Sl. No.	Age group	No. of male respondents under the particular age group	No. of female respondents under the particular age group	Total No. of respondents under the particular age group	Percentage		
					Percentage of male respondents under the particular age group	Percentage of female respondents under the particular age group	Percentage of respondents under the particular age group
1	18-20	2	0	2	4%	0%	4%
2	20-30	3	9	12	6%	18%	24%
3	30-40	3	10	13	6%	20%	26%
4	40-50	3	6	9	6%	12%	18%
5	50-60	4	6	10	8%	12%	20%
6	60 and above	1	3	4	2%	6%	8%
Total		16	34	50	32%	68%	100%

From Table above, the total number of respondents is 50 and out of these 50 respondents, 16 of them are males and 34 are females, corresponding to 32% and 68% respectively. Out of the 16 male respondents, 2 of them belong to the age group of 18-20, 3 belongs to the age group of 20-30(6%), another 3 belong to the age group of 30-40(6%), again another 3 to the age group of 40-50(6%), 4 belong to the age group of 50-60(8%) and 1 of them belongs to the age group of 60 and above(2%). Out of the total of 34 female respondents, none of them belong to the age group of 18-20, 9 out of 34 belongs to the age group of 20-30(18%), 10 belong to the age group of 30-40(20%), 6 belong to the age group of 40-50(12%), another 6 belong to the age group of 50-60(12%) and 3 out of 34 belong to the age group of 60 and above(6%).

TABLE 1.2: Sex of respondents

No. of male respondents	No. of female respondents	Total No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents		
			Percentage of male respondents	Percentage of female respondents	Overall percentage
16	34	50	32%	68%	100%

From Table above, we see that out of the total of 50 respondents, 16 of them are males and 34 are females.

TABLE 1.3: Present occupation of respondents

Sl. No.	Present occupation	No. of males	No. of females	Total Nos. of respondents who got engaged in a particular type of occupation	Percentage		
					Percentage of males in a particular occupation	Percentage of females in a particular occupation	Overall percentage(both male and females)
1	Cultivator	7	13	20	14%	26%	40%
2	Laborer	3	7	10	6%	14%	20%
3	Self-employed	2		2	4%	0%	4%
4	Student	2	1	3	4%	2%	6%
5	Housewife/househusband		6	6	0%	12%	12%
6	Shopkeeper	1	5	6	2%	10%	12%
7	Teaching	1		1	2%	0%	2%
8	Tailoring		1	1	0%	2%	2%
9	Business		1	1	0%	2%	2%
Total		16	34	50	32%	68%	100%

From Table above, we see that 14% of the male respondents are involved in agriculture, 6% of them are laborers, 4% got themselves engaged in self-employment, 4% are students, 2% got engaged in shop keeping and 2% in teaching and hence constituting a total of 32% of male respondents, out of 100%. In the case of females, 26% of them are involved in agriculture as their daily occupation, 14% as laborers, 2% as student, 12% as housewives, 10% as shopkeepers, 2% in tailoring and 2% in business, thereby, constituting a total of 68% out of 100% of respondents. This reveals the fact that most of the people in rural areas are still choosing agriculture as their main occupation, as majority of the respondents, both males and females, classified themselves as cultivators.

TABLE 1.4: Educational qualification of the respondents

Sl. No.	Educational Qualification	Number of males	Number of females	Total No. of both males and females	Percentage		
					Males	Females	Overall percentage(both male and females)

1	Illiterate	3	8	11	6%	16%	22%
2	I-IV	5	11	16	10%	22%	32%
3	V-VIII	3	8	11	6%	16%	22%
4	IX-XII	4	6	10	8%	12%	20%
5	Up to Graduation	1	1	2	2%	2%	4%
Total		16	34	50	32%	68%	100%

From Table above, we see that 6% of the male respondents are illiterate, 10% belong to class I-class IV, i.e., they might have passed class I, class II, class III or class IV. 6% belong to class V-VIII, 8% belong to class IX-class XII and only 2%, i.e., only one respondent who have got a degree and hence constituting a total of 32%. In the case of female respondents, 16% are illiterate, 22% belong to class I-class IV, 16% belong to class V-class VIII, 12% belong to class IX-class XII and 2%, i.e., only one female respondent has got a degree. It is clear that majority of the respondents belong to class I-class IV and the least number of respondents belong to graduation level.

TABLE 1.5: Marital status of the respondents

Sl. No.	Marital status	No. of males	No. of females	Total (both males and females)	Percentage		
					Males	Females	Overall percentage(both males and females)
1	Single	4	1	5	8%	2%	10%
2	Married	12	32	44	24%	64%	88%
3	Widow		1	1		2%	2%
Total		16	34	50	32%	68%	100%

From Table above, 8% of male respondents are unmarried (single), 24% are married. In the case of female respondents, only 2%, i.e., only one female respondent is unmarried, 64% are married and 2% or only one respondent is a widow. This shows that majority of the respondents are married in the case of both male and female respondents.

TABLE 1.7: Family size (Number of family members in questionnaire)

Sl. No.	Family size	Number of households within the particular range of family size	Percentage
1	1-3	1	2%
2	3-6	17	34%
3	6-9	20	40%
4	9-11	10	20%
5	11-13	2	4%
Total		50	100%

From table above, we see that the number of family members is different from household to household. 2% of the households have family members ranging from 1-3, 34% with family members ranging from 3-6, 40% of the households have family members ranging from 6-9, 20% with family members ranging from 9-11 and only 4% of the households have family members ranging from 11-13.

TABLE 1.8: Composition of bread earners in the households under study (No. of persons employed in family, in questionnaire).

Sl. No	Range	Number of households within the particular compositional range	Percentage
1	1-2	19	38%
2	3-4	27	54%
3	5-6	4	8%
Total		50	100%

From Table above, we see that 38% of the households have 2-3 number of bread earners who can earn a living by involving in one or more types of occupation, 54% of the households have 3-4 members who are the bread earners of family and only 8% have 5-6 numbers of bread earners.

TABLE 1.9: Composition of children under 14 years of age, in the households under study (No. of children in the household under fourteen years of age, in questionnaire).

Sl. No.	Range	No. of households within the particular compositional range	Percentage
1	1-2	30	60%
2	3-4	11	22%
3	5-6	1	2%
4	None	8	8%
Total		50	100%

From Table above, we clearly see that 60% of the households have got either one or two children below fourteen years old, 22% of the households under study have got around three to four children below fourteen years old, only 2% or one household has got around five to six children below fourteen years old and 8% of the households do not have any child below that age.

TABLE 1.10: Composition of school going children, in the households under study (No. of school going children in questionnaire).

Sl. No	Range	Number of households within the particular compositional range	Percentage
1	No school going children	8	16%
2	1-2	19	38%
3	3-4	22	44%
4	5-6	1	2%
Total		50	100%

From Table above, we see that 16% of the families under study do not have school going children, 38% of the families do have either one or two school going children, 44% of the families do have around three to four school going children and only 2%, that is, only one household has around 5 or six school going children in a single family.

TABLE 1.11: Type of family.

Sl. No	Type of family	Number of families/households	Percentage
1	Nuclear	29	58%
2	Joint	21	42%
Total		50	100%

From Table above, we see that 29 families or 58% of the families belong to nuclear type of family and 21 families or 42% of the families belong to joint family.

TABLE 1.12: Primary and secondary occupation of the families under study.

Sl. No	Primary occupation	No. of families under a particular type of primary occupation	Percentage	Sl. No	Secondary occupation	No. of families under a particular type of secondary occupation	Percentage
1	Cultivator	34	68%	1	Cultivator	37	74%
2	Laborer	3	6%	2	Laborer	11	22%
3	Self-employed	2	4%	3	Shopkeeper	2	4%
4	Govt. servant	1	2%				
5	Shopkeeper	5	10%				
6	Teaching	3	6%				
7	Tailoring	1	2%				
8	Businessman/business woman	1	2%				
Total		50	100%	Total		50	100%

From Table above, we see that with regard to primary occupation of the households under study, 68% of the households belong to cultivation, 6% of the households have bread earners who got engaged themselves as laborers, 4% of the households have members who got engaged in self employment, only 1 household or 2% of the households is engaged in government service as a primary occupation, 10% of the households have got members who work primarily as a shopkeepers, 6% of the households have got members who work primarily as teachers, only one household or 2% is involved in tailoring as a primary occupation and again only 1 household or 2% got involved in business. With regard to secondary occupation of the families under study, we see that 74% of the households have, in one way or the other, chosen cultivation as their secondary occupation, apart from being a primary occupation to many households, 22% of the households have members who choose to work as laborers at any point of time and only 4 % of the households get engaged in self-employment as a secondary occupation.

TABLE.1.13: Occupation of women members of the families under study

Sl. No	Type of occupation	Number of families with women members being involved in a particular type of occupation	Percentage
1	Cultivator	35	70%
2	Laborer	3	6%
3	Shopkeeper	5	10%
4	Teaching	1	2%
5	Tailoring	1	2%
6	Business woman	2	4%
7	Housewife	2	4%
8	Govt. servant	1	2%
Total		50	100%

From Table above, we see that 70% of the households have got women members who have chosen cultivation as their occupation, 6% of the households have women members who work as laborers, 10% of the households have women members who work as shopkeepers, only 2% of the household(s) have got women member(s) who work as teacher(s), 2% of the household(s) who have women member(s) who work as tailor(s), 4% of the households have women members who work as business women, 4% of the households have women members who simply work as housewives and only one household or 2% of the households have women member(s) who got engaged in government service.

TABLE.1.14: Range of annual income of families under study

Sl. No	Range of annual income (in Rupees)	Number of households under the particular range of income	Percentage
1	Rs. 40000-Rs. 50000	3	6%
2	Rs. 50000-Rs. 60000	5	10%
3	Rs. 60000-Rs.70000	11	22%
4	Rs.70000-Rs.80000	12	24%
5	Rs.80000-Rs.90000	10	20%
6	Rs.90000-Rs.100000	5	10%
7	Above Rs.100000	4	8%
Total		50	100%

From Table above, we see that there are 6% of the households with an annual income ranging from Rs.40000-Rs.50000, 10% of the households with annual income ranging from Rs.50000-Rs.60000, 22% of the households with family income of Rs.60000-Rs.70000, 24% of the households are with an annual income ranging from Rs.70000-Rs.80000, 20% of the households with an annual income of Rs.80000-Rs.90000, 10% of the households with an annual income ranging from Rs.90000-Rs.100000 and 8% of the households are with an annual income ranging from Rs.100000 and above. The table clearly indicate that majority of the households under study are with an average amount of annual income while taking into consideration of the annual income of households in rural areas of Meghalaya.

TABLE 1.15: Size of landholding.

Sl. No	Typical size of land holding	No. of households	Percentage
1	Landless	5	10%
2	Small	24	48%
3	Medium	21	42%
4	Large	-	-
Total		50	100%

From Table above, we see that 5 of the 50 households under study are landless, 24 possess a small size of landholding, and 21 of the households are with a medium size of landholding. In terms of percentage, the households correspond to 10% landless, 48% small and 42% with medium size of landholding. The 5% of landless households simply take a land on rent for constructing a temporary house or simply live in rented houses and perform their agricultural activities too on other people's land.

TABLE 1.16: Type of house.

Sl. No	Type of house	Number of households	Percentage
1	<i>Kachcha</i>	19	38%
2	<i>Semi-pucca</i>	20	40%
3	<i>Pucca</i>	11	22%
Total		50	100%

From Table above, we see that 38% of the families under study live in *kaccha* type of houses, 40% live in *semi-pucca* type and 22% live in *pucca* type of houses.

TABLE 1.18: Availability of toilet (*toilet in the house, in questionnaire*).

Sl. No	Availability /unavailability of toilet	Number of households	Percentage
1	Available	38	76%
2	Not available	12	24%
Total		50	100%

From Table above, 76% of the households under study do possess a toilet in their compound and 24% do not possess a toilet. The 24% of households who do not possess a toilet in their compound.

TABLE 1.19: Water supply in the households

Water supply in the household	Available	Not available	Percentage of 'available'	Percentage of 'not available'
	-	50	0%	100%

From Table above indicates the water supply in the household; and we see that none of the households have got water supply, which shows that they all have to go outside of their compounds to fetch for water either at the PHE water platforms or to the nearest water bodies.

COMPOSITION OF FAMILY MEMBERS (WITH AGE GROUP)

TABLE.2.1: AGE GROUP: 0-12 MONTHS OLD.

Sl. No.	Range (In Numbers)	Number of families belonging to the particular numerical compositional range	Percentage
1	With 1 child of 0-12 months	6	12%
2	None	44	88%
Total		50	100%

From Table 2.1 above indicates the composition of the family members, 6 out of the total of 50 families under study do have only one child each, corresponding to 12% out of the total of 100%. 44 households do not possess children who belong to the age group of 0-12 months old, corresponding to the 88%.

TABLE.2.2: AGE GROUP: 1-3 YEARS OLD.

Sl. No.	Range	Number of households	Percentage
1	With 1 child belonging to age group of 1-3 years old	11	22%
2	With 2 children belonging to age group of 1-3 years old	1	2%
3	None	38	76%
Total		50	100%

From Table 2.2 above, we see that 11 households do have one child each who belong to the age group of 1-3 years old, corresponding to 22%, only one family has two children who belong to this particular age group, corresponding to 2% and 38 households do not have any child who belong to this age group, corresponding to 76% .

TABLE.2.3: AGE GROUP: 3-5 YEARS OLD

Sl. No.	Range	Number of households	Percentage
1	With 1 child belonging to age group of 3-5 years old	16	32%
2	With 2 children belonging to age group of 3-5 years old	2	4%
3	With 3 children belonging to age group of 3-5 years old	2	4%
4	None	30	60%
Total		50	100%

From Table 2.3 above, we see that 16 households have got only one child each who belong to the age group of 3-5 years old, corresponding to 32%, only 2 households have got two children each who belong to this particular age group, corresponding to 4%, again another 2 households have got 3 children each belonging to this age group, corresponding to 4% in the table and 30 households have got no children belonging to this particular age group, corresponding to 60%.

TABLE.2.4: AGE GROUP: 5-14 YEARS OLD

Sl. No.	Range	Number of households	Percentage
1	With 1 child belonging to age group of 5-14 years old	19	38%
2	With 2 children belonging to age group of 5-14 years old	16	32%
3	With 3 children belonging to age group of 5-14 years old	2	4%
4	None	13	26%
Total		50	100%

From Table 2.4 above, 19 out of 50 households have only one child each who belong to the age group of 5-14 years old, corresponding to 38%, 16 of the households have got 2 children each who belong to this particular age group, corresponding to 32%, only 2 households have got 3 children each who belong to this age group, corresponding to 4% and 13 out of the 50 households have got no children who belong to this particular age group, corresponding to 26%.

TABLE.2.5: AGE GROUP: 14-21 YEARS OLD.

Sl. No	Range	Number of households	Percentage
1	With 1 member belonging to age group of 14-21 years old	17	34%
2	With 2 members belonging to age group of 14-21 years old	15	30%
3	With 3 members belonging to age group of 14-21 years old	5	10%
4	None	13	26%
Total		50	100%

From Table 2.5 above, 17 households have one member each who belong to the age group of 14-21, corresponding to 34%, 15 households have 2 members each who belong to this age group, corresponding to 30%, 5 households have got 3 members each who belong to this age group, corresponding to 10% and 13 households out of the 50 households have no member who belong to this particular age group, corresponding to 26%.

TABLE.2.6: AGE GROUP: 21-35 YEARS OLD.

Sl. No.	Number	Number of households	Percentage
1	With 1 member belonging to age group of 21-35 years old	15	30%
2	With 2 members belonging to age group of 21-35 years old	15	30%
3	With 3 members belonging to age group of 21-35 years old	3	6%
4	With 4 members belonging to age group of 21-35 years old	3	6%
5	With 5 members belonging to age group of 21-35 years old	1	2%
6	None	13	26%
Total		50	100%

From Table 2.6 above, it is clear that 15 out of 50 households have 1 member each who belong to the age group of 21-35 years old, corresponding to 30% in the table, 15 households have 2 members each who belong to this age group, corresponding to 30% again, 3 households with 3 members each who belong to this age group, corresponding to 6% and another 3 households with 4 members each who belong to this particular age group, corresponding to 6%, only 1 household has got 5 members belonging to this age group, corresponding to 2% and 13 out of the 50 households have none of the members who belong to this particular age group, corresponding to 26% .

TABLE.2.7: AGE GROUP: 35-60 YEARS OLD.

Sl. No.	Number	Number of households	Percentage
1	With 1 member belonging to age group of 35-60 years old	5	10%
2	With 2 members belonging to age group of 35-60 years old	26	52%
3	With 3 members belonging to age group of 35-60 years old	7	14%
4	None	12	24%
Total		50	100%

From Table 2.7 above, it is clear that 5 out of the 50 households have only 1 member each who belong to the age group of 35-60 years old, corresponding to 10% in the table, 26 of the households have 2 members each who belong to this particular age group 7 households have 3 members each who belong to this age group, corresponding to 24% and 12 households have no members who belong to this particular age group, corresponding to 24% .

TABLE.2.8: AGE GROUP: 60 AND ABOVE.

Sl. No.	Range	Number of households	Percentage
1	With 1 member belonging to age group of 60 years old and above	8	16%
2	With 2 members belonging to age group of 60 years old and above	1	2%
3	None	41	82%
Total		50	100%

From Table 2.8 above, we see that 8 out of the total of 50 households have 1 member each who belong to the age group of 60 years old and above, corresponding to 16% in the table, only 1 household with 2 members who belong to this age group, corresponding to 2% and 41 out of the 50 households have no members who belong to this age group, corresponding to 82%.

TABLE.3: PROBLEMS IN THE VILLAGE

Sl. No	Problems	Number of respondents who express the particular kinds of problems		Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Water supply and Electricity	3	12	6%	24%
2	Water supply, Electricity and Medical Facilities	3	10	6%	20%

3	Water supply, Electricity, Medical Facilities and unfavorable climatic condition for agricultural purposes	2	4	4%	8%
4	Water supply, Electricity and Sanitation	2	3	4%	6%
5	Water supply, Electricity and Unfavorable climatic conditions for agricultural purposes	4	1	8%	2%
6	Water supply, Electricity, Medical facilities and Unemployment	1	-	2%	-
7	Water supply, Electricity, Medical facilities and Ambulance	1	1	2%	2%
8	Water supply, Electricity, Medical facilities and Toilets	-	1	-	2%
9	Water supply, Electricity, Medical facilities and agricultural problems like small size of land holding, less agricultural productivity, etc.	-	2	-	4%
Total		16	34	32%	68%
		50		100%	

From Table 3 above, we see that lack of water supply and electricity (power cut) are the two major problems expressed by all the respondents. In the case of male respondents, 6% have expressed that lack of water supply and electricity are the problems encountered in the village, another 6% have expressed that lack of water supply, electricity and medical facilities are the problems in the village, 4% have expressed the lack of water supply, Electricity, Medical Facilities and unfavorable climatic condition for agricultural purposes as the problems, another 4% have expressed that lack of Water supply, Electricity and Sanitation facilities as the major problems, 8% have expressed the lack of Water supply, Electricity and Unfavorable climatic conditions for agricultural purposes as the problems in the village, 2% have expressed that Water supply, Electricity, Medical facilities and Unemployment as the problems and another 2% have come up with the lack of Water supply, Electricity, Medical facilities and Ambulance as the problems in their village. In the case of female respondents, 24% of them have expressed that lack of water supply and electricity(power cut) as the major problems in the village, 20% have expressed the lack of Water supply, Electricity and Medical Facilities as the problems, 8% have expressed that lack of Water supply, Electricity, Medical Facilities and unfavorable climatic condition for agricultural purposes are the major problems in the village, 6% have expressed the lack of Water supply, Electricity and Sanitation as the problems in their village, 2% have responded by saying that lack of Water supply, Electricity and Unfavorable climatic conditions for agricultural purposes are the problems in the village, 2% have pointed out that lack of Water supply, Electricity, Medical facilities and Ambulance are the problems concerned in the village, another 2% have expressed that Water supply, Electricity, Medical facilities and Toilets are the main problems in the village and 4% of the female respondents have responded by saying that lack of Water supply, Electricity, Medical facilities and agricultural problems like small size of land holding, less agricultural productivity, etc. are the problems encountered by them in the village.

Most possible ways to create employment opportunities

Sl. No	Ways to create employment	Male		Female		Total
		N	%	N	%	
1	By setting up of agricultural base enterprises	6	12	22	44	56
2	By increasing investments on agriculture	3	6	5	10	16

3	By improving entrepreneurial skills	5	10	4	8	18
4	All of the above	2	4	3	6	10
	Total	16	32	34	68	100

Table 4.3 shows the means and ways to create employment opportunities. Majority of the female responding (44%) and 12% of male responding are of the opinion that setting up of agriculture base enterprises will help in creating more employment opportunities to the people of Jongksha village. 10% of female responding and 6% of male responding are of the opinion that increase in investment on agriculture will help in the creation of employment opportunities. 8% of female responding and 10% of male responding says that by improving entrepreneurial skills will help in creating more employment opportunities. While the rest 6% of females and 4% of males are of the opinion that all of the three ways to help the people in creating employment.

Agriculture

Meghalaya is basically an agriculture state with 80% of its population depends entirely on agriculture for the livelihood. Nearly 10% of the geographical area is under cultivation. Agriculture and allied activities engaged nearly 2/3rd of the total work force. A substantial portion of the cultivated area is under the traditional sifting agriculture known locally as 'Jhum' cultivation. The total crop area in the state has increase by about 42% during the last 25 years. In Meghalaya irrigation is one of the most important factors of a short crop production. An irrigation practice begins at the time of rain and continues until it is efficiently use by the growing agriculture crops.

Table 5.1: Main causes of unprofitable agriculture

Sl. No	Causes	Male		Female		Total
		N	%	N	%	
1	Lack of adequate means of irrigations	8	16	16	32	48
2	Infertile land	1	2	3	6	8
3	Backward method of agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
4	Unprofitable climate	6	12	11	22	34
5	Lack of knowledge on the use of fertilizers	-	-	2	4	4
6	Frequent attack by pests and herbivores	1	2	2	4	6
	Total	16	32	34	68	100

Table 5.1 shows the causes of unprofitable agriculture. Majority of male respondents 16% and females of 32% states that lack of adequate means of irrigation is the main causes of unprofitable agriculture, whereas 22% of female and 12% of males are of the opinion that unfavorable climate is the cause of unprofitable agriculture. 6% of female and 2% of males indicates that infertile land is the cause of agriculture, whereas 4% of females and 2% of males states that frequent attack

by pests and herbivores causes unprofitable agriculture. The remaining 4% shows that it is because of lack of knowledge from people on how to use the fertilizers.

Table 5.2: Types of irrigation system

Sl. No	Types	Male		Female		Total
		N	%	N	%	
1	Sprinkle	-	-	-	-	-
2	Wells	-	-	-	-	-
3	Tube wells	-	-	-	-	-
4	Canals	-	-	-	-	-
5	Depends solely on rainwater	3	6	17	34	40
6	Wells/rain	5	10	4	8	18
7	Canals/rain	6	12	8	16	28
8	Wells/canals/rainwater	2	4	5	10	14
	Total	16	32	34	68	100

Table 5.2 shows the types of irrigations that the households use in agriculture field. This indicates that majority of the female and with 6% of males re of the opinion that they mostly depend on rainwater for irrigation, whereas 16% of females and 12% of males uses canals/rain as the source of irrigation. 10% of females and 4% of males uses wells/canals/rainwater as the source of irrigation, whereas 8% of females and 10% of males depends on wells/rain for irrigation.

Immobility of Labor Force

Unemployment occurs due to the mismatch in skills and location between job seeker and job providers. This give rise to immobility of labor. Immobility refers to the obstacles which prevents labor moving from one area to another to find work because of families and social ties, imperfect market knowledge on available work, etc. It also refers to the obstacles which prevent labor from changing their type of occupation to find work because of insufficient education, training skills and work experience. Unemployment occurs because of immobility in the labor force in Meghalaya.

Table 6.1: In the event of unemployment, are you willing to migrate from the villages to the cities

Sl. No	Willingness to migrate	Male		Female		Total
		N	%	N	%	
1	Yes	10	20	9	18	38
2	No	6	12	25	50	62
	Total	16	32	34	68	100

Table 6.1 shows the willingness of the people to migrate from one place to another in search of job. The table above shows that 50% of the females and 12% of males are not willing to move from one place to another, whereas 18% of females and 20% of males are willing to move from one place to another in search for a good and better job.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

The study was found that, majority of the respondents (26%) belongs to the age group of 29-39. Most of the respondents were cultivators with 34%. Regarding the educational qualification, it was found that majority have passed class I-IV (30%). 84% of the respondents were married and with regard to religion, it was found that 94% were Christian. With regard

to the size of the families, it was found that majority of the families have 5-8 members each. 60% of the families were found to be nuclear families. With regard to the household income, it was found that, 24% of the household were earning an annual income of Rs 70000-80000. 40% of the families lived in semi-pucca houses and 76% possessed a toilet in the house and 100% of the households did not received water.

AWARENESS ON GROWING POPULATION

On the basis of the findings, it was found that majority of the respondents with 64% are not aware of the population growth at all. But only 36% of the respondents are aware of population growth that occurs in the village, state and the country as well. It was also found that, 70% of the respondents state that there are no adult members in their family who are under employed while 30% of the respondents state that there are adult members in their family who are under employed. The study also reveals that, 6% of the respondents state that ill-health is one the reasons for being under employed and 2% were looking after their siblings. The study reveals that, 60% are not aware of family planning where 68% are not willing to accept the small family norm, but only 32% are really willing to accept it. Majority of the respondents about 42% opines that they will accept children whatever God gives while only 2% prefer to have children of 1-2.

SELF-EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

As per the study, 80% of the respondents are self-employed while 4% depends on government jobs. The study is also seen that 14% to the households take up flower making as their self-employment whereas 8% do take up knitting as their self-employment. It is also seen that 56% states that by setting up agricultural based enterprises are the most possible ways for the people in the village to generate employment opportunities.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE RESPONDENTS IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

As per the study, it was found that 100% of the respondents of Jongksha village are still dependent on agriculture and their ways and means are still traditional. They still prefer the traditional system of agriculture which give low productivity like spade, conical basket and seed bin with 44%. The study also depicts that 40% of the households depend solely on rainwater and this shows that there are no proper irrigation system available in the village which is one of the causes of unprofitable agriculture.

QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN THE STUDY AREA

As per the study, 68% of the households do not have any members who are educated unemployed. Since most of the members are illiterate they only work in agriculture, whereas 32% of the households do have members who are educated unemployed. The study also found that 8% of the respondents states that education is confined only within the classroom while 12% states that it is because of lack of government enterprises but 2% states that lack of educational planning are the reasons for educated unemployment.

1. AWARENESS ON GROWING POPULATION

In order to check the growing population certain measures should be taken:

- a) Awareness programme should be conducted.
- b) We should encourage people to adopt small family norms practices
- c) Early marriage should be banned

2. SELF-EMPLOYMENT

- a) Youth should encouraged to take up self-employment in order to improve the economic conditions.
- b) The people especially the youth should be able to access the schemes sponsored by the government.
- c) Training programmes should be organised either by the local dorbar or by the NGOs or by the Government.
- d) The government should see that instead of establishing new employment exchange, it needs to encourage entrepreneurship to help young people become masters of their destiny.

3. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE RESPONDENTS IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

- a) Small farmers who easily become a prey in the hands of money lenders need to be protected by providing them cheap credit from the credit institutions not only for crop production but to help them to diversify their form business.
- b) They should be encouraged to adopt modern technologies of agriculture

4. QUALITY OF EDUCATION

- a) Teachers should be trained
- b) The teaching-learning process should be interesting by using audio-visual aids.
- c) Books and other materials should be provided for free

CONCLUSION

Unemployment is one of the indicators of economic development which hinders to the development of any village a state or country. The growing population has affected the economic growth f the country and this causes the problems of unemployment. The backwardness in the education system or the educational system is yet in the lopsided position where the main focus is given on theory rather than on practical knowledge.

It can be concluded that we can say that in Jongksha village most of the people are uneducated so they depend mostly on agriculture for their livelihood which gives low productivity. It is also seen that there exist a lot of differences even in the literacy percentage, distribution of household effects, income and consumption expenditure which resulted wide differences in the extent of unemployment. People who are rich enough are able to engage in gainful activities on the own form areas but those who are landless or poor are suffering from involuntary unemployment or under employment.

Employment is one of the important indicators of economic development because it generates income and raises the standard of living and reduces inequality. In order to reduce the extent of unemployment and for creating more employment avenues in the study are the emphasis should be placed on the minor irrigation, soil and water conservation, co-operation and rural roads in the infrastructural sector, drinking water supply, general education and health in the social services sector, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy development, forestry and land reforms in the agricultural and small as well as cottage industries by using the local skill and materials in the industrial sector.

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