

# EDUCATED WOMEN MIGRATION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT

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## ABSTRACT

*In India educated unemployment becomes the biggest problem and it also faces many challenges in the life of educated women population, those people are not getting the jobs for better livelihood. Unemployment refers to a situation in which the workers who are capable of working and willing to work do not get employment. The study mainly focused on the educated women unemployment in Nagapattinam district, Tamil Nadu. The migrant women's occupational status is low compared to natives. Also, urban life brings with it a variety of unfavorable condition such as problems of housing, urban congestion, and the high cost of living. The study found that nearly half of the women are faced heavy work load in the working areas.*

**Key words:** Migration, Unemployment, Education, Women.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Unemployment refers to a situation in which the workers who are capable of working and willing to work do not get employment. In other words, unemployment is a situation where the persons who are able to work and willing to work, fail to secure work or activity which gives them income or means of livelihood.

## 2. EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

In India, the educated unemployment becomes the biggest problem and it also faces many challenges in the life of educated people, those people are not getting the jobs for better livelihood. The educated youth faces the challenges of the unemployment and they do the hard work to get the job for better life, but after many problems, they remain unemployed. It is huge problem in our country in the today modern life and it is one of the grimmest problems of our country (Gopinath & Chitra, 2020a). In the today's life, the students must go for the college degree to get a good job in the future, but rarely, some of the students get the job as per their requirement. Educated unemployment is the very critical situation in India because many of the educated people are not getting the job as per their eligibility. The person gets the education but not gets the educated employment in India. It is the very dangerous problem in the country(Gopinath, 2020a).

The phenomenon of educated unemployment in developing countries contrasts with the pattern of unemployment in developed countries. In the latter, the unemployment rate and educational attainment are strongly negatively correlated (Ashenfelter and Ham, 1979). The causes of “educated unemployment” in developing countries have attracted relatively little attention in the development economics literature (Gopinath, 2020b). Early and recent exceptions, respectively, are Bhagwati and Hamada (1974), and Fan and Stark (2007a). Bhagwati and Hamada (1974) construct a model with labor market rigidities in which the wage rate of educated workers is fixed. They argue that by affecting people's psychology, a high wage rate for educated workers in a foreign country can prompt an increase in the fixed wage rate of the educated in the home country.

A higher fixed wage leads to increased unemployment. In the model of Bhagwati and Hamada (1974), unemployment is involuntary. And as already noted, in a job-search framework, Fan and Stark (2007a) established a causal analytical relationship between the probability of international migration from a developing country and “educated unemployment” in that country. In that research, unemployment is voluntary.

## 3. EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED WOMEN

Educated unemployed person is the one who is having educational qualification of matriculation standard above but remaining unemployed. A study carried out by the YMCA of India, defined “Educated woman as a woman with a first university degree that should equip her to choose her field of further study wisely. Continue her study, with the necessary field training, by herself, do her own reading, acquire her own expertise, and organize her own way of learning and living”.

The more education, the less unemployment of women; this relationship is as strong as it is in the male labor force. The channel through which this relation arises is also the same, namely, labor turnover, almost half of which involves unemployment (Suchitra & Gopinath 2020a). However, the relation between education and turnover is mediated largely by educational differences in on-the-job training among men, while educational differences in labor force attachment are the main source of turnover differences among women. This is because levels of educational differences in on-the-job (in-house) training are small among women, while nonparticipation in the labor market and educational differences in it are quite small among men. Educational differences in the duration of unemployment are negligible among women, though they are observable, if small, among men. Recent growth in women's work attachment has reduced their inter-labor force turnover and their unemployment rate to the point of eliminating the sex differential (Suchitra & Gopinath 2020b). On-the-job training of women appears to have increased, though it still remains skimpy.

Unemployment to an educated young woman renders her potential for productivity a waste, devoid her of opportunities to become a complete human being and perpetuates in her children these characteristics which are conducive to healthy growth and development (Gopinath & Chitra, 2020b). Potentialities of an educated female youth becomes more than the focus of an emotional crusade for human rights. This fact must be acknowledged as a pre-requisite to national development and given high priority in planning and implementation of growth targets and objectives.

The unemployment rate of women has increased in recent years in comparison with the unemployment rate of men. The worsening unemployed woman has been interpreted as a trend associated with the rise in female labour force participation (Gopinath, 2016). Jobless women are more likely to have difficulty in securing suitable work than jobless men, as can be deduced from the fact they tend to remain unemployed longer.

The optional level of women's employment obviously depends on a number of demographic factors such as the birth rate and the size of families which can markedly affect their capacity to engage in productive employment (Gopinath & Shibu, 2014). The frequency of women working outside the home is clearly related to their age, marital status, residence and level of education.

#### 4. EDUCATED WOMEN LABOUR MIGRATION

The term migration to denote the movement of workers from the agricultural to nonagricultural-mainly industrial-sector. Thus migration implies a change in the occupation of workers. However, generally it is not possible to change occupation without changing the place of work and, geographical redistribution of population. Change in the place of work is mainly responsible for a large number of evils associated with migration of workers. It may also be pointed out here that in some cases a geographical redistribution of population without any occupational redistribution may take place or may be desirable.

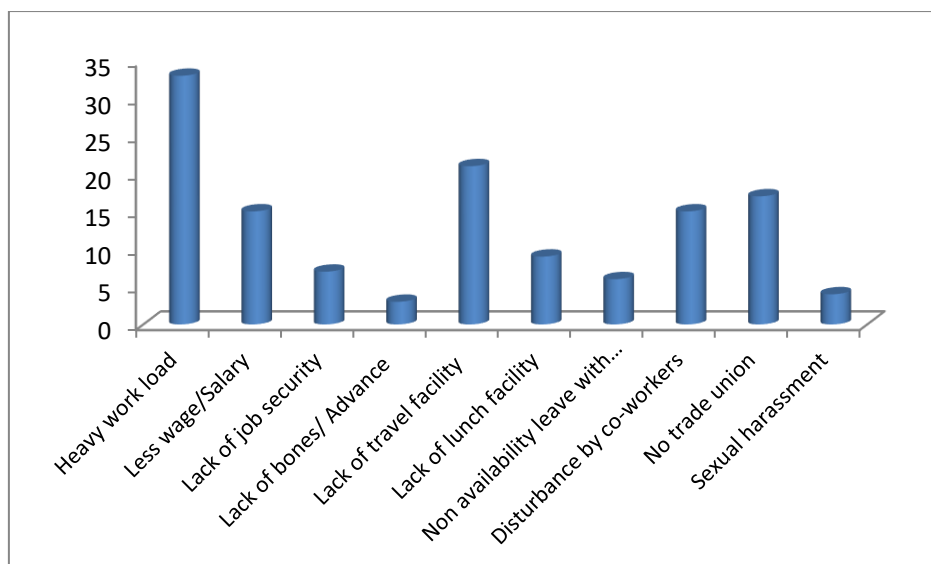
In the post independent India, women who have been entering salaried remunerative and professions are working in almost all type of jobs such as technical, professional and non-technical in both private and public sectors, residing in rural and urban areas with or without their kith and kin (Gopinath, 2020c). So, the traditional role of housewife has gradually changed into working women and housewife (Reddy, 1986; and, 2003). Women constituter and integral part of the

Socio-economic life and they actively participate in socio-economic development of the nation. Sometimes, the need for supplementing the family income has been considered as the chief motivating factor encouraging women for aspiring jobs (Mittal, 1994).

#### 5. PROBLEMS OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED WOMEN LABOUR MIGRANTS

Table 1

| Sl.NO | Variable                                | Frequency | Percent |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1     | Heavy work load                         | 33        | 44      |
| 2     | Less wage/Salary                        | 15        | 20      |
| 3     | Lack of job security                    | 7         | 9       |
| 4     | Lack of bones/ Advance                  | 3         | 4       |
| 5     | Lack of travel facility                 | 21        | 28      |
| 6     | Lack of lunch facility                  | 9         | 12      |
| 7     | Non availability leave with wage/Salary | 6         | 8       |
| 8     | Disturbance by co-workers               | 15        | 20      |
| 9     | No trade union                          | 17        | 22      |
| 10    | Sexual harassment                       | 4         | 5       |



**Figure 1**

*Source: Primary Data*

The migrated workers are faced various types of problems are discussed in the above table. There are 33(44.0) respondents are faced the Heavy work load problems, 15(20.0) samples are faced the Less wage/Salary problems, there are 7(09.0) respondents are feel that lack of job security, 3(03.0) are suffer lack of bones/ Advance problems, 21(28.0) samples are experience lack of travel facility, 9(12.0) workers are suffer the lack of lunch facility, 6(08.0) respondents faced the non-availability of leave with wage/salary, 15(20.0) respondents are faced some problems from the co-workers, 17(22.0) respondents are feel lack of trade union facility and 4(05.0) women labours are suffer the sexual harassment problems from the higher officers. Among this most of the women labours are feel heavy work load problem and it was accounted to 44 percent. It is mainly based on the educational qualification, nature of the job, working condition and also the payment of wages.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The migrant women's occupational status is low compared to natives. Also, urban life brings with it a variety of unfavorable condition such as problems of housing, urban congestion, and the high cost of living (Clausen, 2002). In most of the case as the girls occupy; the middle or lower middle ranks of the office hierarchy, where the pressure to prove their worth is constantly present causing a great deal of tension and mental fatigue (Chauhan, 1986; Gopinath, 2016). Despite the poorly paid jobs, and lack of knowledge, they may be able to work more hours and earn more money per hours and earn more money per hour than before migration (Gopinath et al., 2020). In this present study aims to cover the problems of Educated Unemployed Women labour migration in Vedaranyam Town, Nagapatinam district. Further in this present study has been partly based primary data. In order to collect the data for the study, sampling method was used. Keeping in mind the selected problem focus into 74 respondents were selected in the way of purposively random sampling method in Vedaranyam Town. The study found that nearly half of the women are faced heavy work load in the working areas. A few of them mention that sexual harassment in the working area and several problems like poor hostel accommodations, low level of travel specialty etc.

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