

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Nepal is a developing country. It has a total area 147181 square km, bordered by China in the North and India in the East, West and South. It is roughly rectangular in shape, with an average length from East to West 88 km and a width from North to South varying 145 km to 241 km. The country is divided administratively into 5 development regions and 75 districts. Ecologically, Nepal is divided into 3 regions called Mountain, Hill, and Terai. The total population of Nepal is 26494504 with an annual growth rate 1.35 percent (CBS, 2011).

The Nepalese people can be grouped by their origin: Indo Nepalese, Tibetan Nepalese and indigenous Nepalese. It is a land of various caste tribes and ethnic groups. Each group has its unique language, culture, social organization, myths, culture, moral values and traditions.

According to CBS reported that in the Census 2012, Chhetri is the largest caste/ethnic group having 16.6 percent of the total population followed by Brahmin- Hill 12.2 percent, Magar 7.1 percent, Tharu 6.6 percent, Tamang 5.8 percent, Newar 5 percent, Kami 4.8 percent, Yadav 4 percent and Rai 2.3 percent of the total population (CBS, 2012).

Nepal has a multi-culture ethnic society comprising of castes and ethnic groups who have diverse beliefs in different religions. Tharus are one among the various caste/ethnic groups. Tharus are the second largest indigenous ethnic groups after Magar in Nepal. The total population of the Tharus is 1788379 which constituted 6.7 percent of the total population of Nepal (CBS, 2011). Tharus are one of the indigenous people who settled in the Terai region. Tharus are found along the Terai of Nepal. A vast majority of the Tharu population is deprived of the main stream of development.

Tharus have settled over the kingdom of Nepal the whole Terai belt found living in close proximity to densely forested regions and adjoining Inner Terai from ancient times. Culturally the Tharus of Jhapa, Morang, and Sunsari are known as Morang Kochila

the Tharu living in Udaypur, Saptari and Mid Western Terai are called Kathari (Danngaura) and Desauri and those living in Far Western Terai and known as the Rana Tharu of Kailali, Kanchanpur (Rajaure,1981). Similarly, Tharu living in Western Terailike Rependehi, Kapilvastu and Nawalparasi are as Paschuhan Ravtar Purbaha.

According to Population Census 2011, total population of the Kailali district is 775709. It is 2.93 percent of the total population of Nepal at that time. Thus approximately is 3 percent of the population residing in this district. Kailali one of the five districts of Seti zone of Nepal is located in South Western Part of Terai in the Far Western Development Region of Nepal. It has 3235 square km area and among which 40 percent is covered by plain Terai land 60 percent is covered by hills of Chure range. Dhangadhi is a center of attraction of not only Kailali district but of the whole seti zone. The district also contains Tikapur Park, one of the biggest parks in Nepal, and Godha-Ghodi Tal (lake) located at Sukhad Kailali.

The problem of unemployment is a common phenomenon is most of the developing countries. It exists in as well as urban areas, and in subsistence agriculture or modern industry and service sector. Problem of unemployment has been a great challenge both the planners and statesman of these countries.

Unemployment refers to that situation in which person are seeking and able to work in labor wage but unable to found the job. Generally, people with jobs are employed persons and people who are jobless looking for the jobs and available for work but not getting the opportunities are unemployed. In general unemployment is defined as situation in which a person who is qualified for a job, willing to work, and willing to accept the going wage rate cannot find job without consideration delay. Most of the unemployment in underdeveloped countries is of a different nature from that in advanced and developed counties. A major part of unemployment in developed countries is due cyclical nature which is due to deficiency of aggregate effective demand. But most of the unemployment in underdeveloped countries is not cyclical. Instead, it is a long term problem. The major cause of unemployment in underdeveloped countries like Nepal is the deficiency of the stock of capital in relation to the needs of the growing labor force.

WB (2017) highlights that Nepal's unemployment rate increased to 3.21 percent in December 2016 from the previously reported number of 3.03 percent in December 2015. Nepal's unemployment rate is updated yearly, available from December 1991 to December 2016, with an average rate of 3.17 percent. The data reached an all-time high of 4.50 percent in December 1996 and a record low of 1.85 percent in December 1999. In the latest reports, Nepal's population reached 28.71 million people in July 2017. The country's labor force participation rate dropped to 83.00 percent in December 2016.

There are similar situation in Kailari Gaupalika. Most of Tharu people are engaged in agriculture and most of youths go to India and golf country due to problem of unemployment. So it is necessary to dept analysis of this condition. In Kailari Gaupalika Tharus are facing problem of unemployment. Youths employers go to another country purpose of earning. Due to unskilled man power, Tharus do not find a good job. Tharu people have not sufficient money for investment in business activities. Due to unskilled man power, get low wage rate.

Therefore, unemployment is a worldwide course. It is not a small subject because every government has to pay attention to the unemployment issue otherwise it is unhandled to handle economy. The problem of unemployment is killing like a weapon of Damocles on the skull of Nepal. Workless people can always be dangerous to the defense of the state. The fire of stomach, as it is said, can lead them to entrust any crime in the calendar. If there are not given a job by which may earn their living honestly, beg or snatch their food. So it is global phenomenon.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Unemployment the mostly talked and used word in Nepal is the bitter word for every youth who are entering in the job market every day. Seems as if the whole nation is acting to solve this problem, each every political party leader come up with their proposal of mitigating this problem, but the problem is becoming severe every day. The situation of unemployment becomes widespread mainly due to the alternative employment opportunity for agricultural labor force at local level. The nature and problems of employment varies from self-employed to unpaid family worker, landless labor to labor with below subsistence land holding in rural area. The problem of unemployment and underemployment in general indicate the

condition of labor utilization and its waste. In an underdeveloped country, labor is the only available domestic resources which must be mobilized productivity and sustainable economic growth. But the continuing failure of the development plans to channel labor force as factor of production is reflected in low level of economic development with rise in abject mass poverty and high income inequality therefore, present problem of unemployment is to utilize wasted labor force productively and efficiency creating employment and opportunity.

On the other hand the educated manpower prefer to be employed in services oriented institutions whether a governmental or private. These institutions have only limited seats for the skilled or qualified manpower, young people waste most of their time to get them adjusted there. It also increases the number of unemployed. Failure to attract youngsters towards industrial sector can be regarded another cause for the growth of the unemployed. There lack sufficient capital to invest in it. Nor do feel secured in their investment.

Some educated people do not work in agriculture because of agro work is assumed to be manual work by the society and family. Similarly middle farmers do manual work on their own farm. But the land is not sufficient to do full time work on others farm on daily wage. So above mentioned facts show that there is massive problem of unemployment and underemployment in rural. In fact there is no reliable source to state the rate of unemployment in Nepal. Although attempts are made to survey the position of unemployment it is not possible to know about it since the government has nowhere mention about it the reports.

Basically, Tharu community's people are not creating capital formation, do not have earned source of regular income and do not capable to invest technological and skillful knowledge so that it creates problem of unemployment. However, there are lot problems of unemployment. It should implement suitable policies that help to decrease the unemployment problem. Finally this study tries to answer the following questions.

- a) What are causes of unemployment in Kailari Gaupalika?
- b) What are social and economic effects of unemployment?
- c) What are roles of education to decrease unemployment?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Present study aims to analyze some of the hot issues connected with unemployment problem in Tharu community. The general objective of this study is to find out the condition of unemployment problem in Tharu community of Kailari Gaupalika.

The specific objectives are as follows:-

- a) To find out the causes of unemployment problem in Kailari Gaupalika.
- b) To find out social and economic effects of unemployment.
- c) To find out the roles of education to decrease unemployment.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Unemployment creates a serious problem in the society. It affects the economic and socio-political life of the society, so embarking on researches of this nature has always been to ultimately find out the causes and consequences of unemployment and then find solutions to the problems affecting the society. It is in this light that the research wishes to state strongly that the findings may be of immense importance and value of the government and all its agencies. The findings can provide a blue print for government policies towards the reduction of unemployment in the society. It is not only to be an educational study but also lay a good groundwork for further exploration on the theme in Nepal's local government area. A part from contributing to the existing literature in this area, It is expected that the findings generate further investigation into the working out some theories in this area. This study is very useful for those persons and institutions that have interest to know about unemployment problem in Tharu community. The study helps the central authorities know the actual economic problem and their basic needs. Similarly, the present study can help to estimate the problem of unemployment in other Gaupalika likewise, to the interested scholars. It can be helpful to the study area. This can be also useful for policy maker, planners to national level, researchers, employers NGOs/INGOs donor's because there need to know the condition of the problem while devising appropriate policy and program to address the problem.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study has been presented limitations are the study has been strictly confined to the unemployment problem in Tharu community in small range of area of Kailari Gaupalika. Conclusion or generalization of this study may or may not applicable in the other part of the Nepal. This study has concerned about only about unemployment problem.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study has been presented into following five chapters. Chapter one deals the introduction, it includes general background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, organization of the study and limitation of the study. Chapter two presents the literature review of relevant literatures in international and national context.

Chapter three relates to research methodology. It includes research methodology used field survey and provided a detailed expiation of the research design, sampling procedure, source and tools of data collection, key informants, data processing and data analysis of the study.

Chapter four deals a short profile of the study area, which includes geographic allocation. It deals with the social and economic effect of unemployment problem of the study area. It deals with causes of unemployment and role of education to reduce of unemployment problem.

Chapter five includes summary, conclusions and recommendations and finally references sets completed in study.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is one of the most important parts of thesis writing. It enables to get production different methods tools and techniques have been applied by the various researches to measure and estimate the demand and supply response different unemployment over a period of time.

2.1 International Context

The concept and theories of unemployment and under employment problem varies widely in the literature of economics. Some of them are mentioned in following paragraphs.

Keynes (1936) had defined full employment as the state at which involuntary unemployment absent though frictional and voluntary unemployment may exist. It was clear from the concept that frictional and voluntary unemployment had serious implication as such and was not a problem for any economy but involuntary unemployment was Keynes said men were involuntary unemployed if in the event of small raised in the price of wage goods relatively to money wage both the aggregate supply of labor willing to work for the current money wage and aggregate demand for it at the wage would be greater than then the existing volume of employment. This implied that unemployment appear only when there were more people willing to work at the existing wage rate than the employment opportunities available in the economy.

ILO (1950) through "Action against unemployment" prepared mainly to deciders in traditional unemployment situation, identified three causes of unemployment. (a) Arising from deficiency of effective demand) arising from shortages of capital and other complementary resources and (b) Arising from lack of correspondence between the labor forces in particular jobs and the number of workers who are qualified and available. The report accepts that underemployment as basic characteristic of the employment situation of less developed countries is that although most of the people are engaged in productive pursuits the total amount of work done, measured man-hours are far below what the population is potentially

capable of doing". The situation of underemployment or disguised unemployment was the result of insufficiency of productive work relative to labor time potentially valuable for work.

Lewis (1954) had concluded that surplus labor was found in both capitalist and subsistence sector. In Substantial sector labor had surplus and were disguised in the sense that everyone were working but if some portion was withdrawn, total output would not fall. In the substantial sector there was less output per head comparison to the capitalist sector. According to Lewis underdeveloped countries were over populated relatively to capital and nature resource so marginal productivity of labor was meaningless zero even negative in the sense that labor supply is unlimited in agriculture sector. Finally, suggested that improvement in industrial sector is only possible by using surplus labor of agriculture sector to non-agriculture sector.

Lewis (1955) has defined disguised unemployment as a situation when it was possible to get elasticity of labor from agricultural sector at the constant real wage. Lewis defined to be correct to some extent in context of an agriculture country like Nepal. Howsoever, the whole theory did not fit in problem where human resources cannot towards industrial sector.

Myrdal (1968) stated the view in the context of India that, the existence of large surplus labor force in agriculture was the main reason for industrialization in India, reasonable productive employment could not provide for additional to the labor force without a rapid estimate of industries. Myrdal further explained agriculture a backbone of the developing nations, by improving an agriculture sector, other sector can be improved. For this reason Myrdal believed, in country like India and Japan, with a high ratio of population to natural resources, in particular to land manufacturing industries represent virtually the only hope of greatly increasing labor productively and rising levels of living standards. However much is done to improve agriculture.

Smith (1975) agreed that as for as unemployment affects the individual, the most social effect is loss of income, and that unemployment is in the first place of problem of poverty. This affects the personality of the employed in that it is possible for an inferiority complex to set in.

Gore (1978) found that laid-off person who reported a lower level of supportive connections with wives, friends, and relatives also had significantly worse health as evidenced by reported illness symptoms and by elevated cholesterol levels. Those few men in Gore's study who blamed themselves for their own unemployment were significantly more likely to report low levels of social support. Supportive social relationships, including those that provide instrumental and emotional support, have been found to be protective of mental health and life satisfaction among unemployed workers. Contrast, "undermining" by members of the social network (i.e., directing anger, criticism, or dislike toward the unemployed individual) was found to be significantly associated with worse mental health among the unemployed.

Liker (1983) stated that new source of income apart from a new job could be a business, a positive mind would help them think and good plans that assist them in decision making. Should seek the help of family members whether, it is financial aid or ideas to even labor as set up their business. These simple yet important steps should be undertaken by the employed and their families. It is important from them to take personal responsibility for their present situation, whether there are in it out of their own fault or that of others. These measures should go hand in hand with measures the government and local authority is taking to alleviate unemployment.

Cantor (1985) said that individuals lose their income if their business close down, are declared bankrupt or are too sick to work. Wrong investment plans also cause unemployment; a bad decision can cause one to miss an opportunity of employment. Taking out a loan on the business and falling to pay causes for a bank take over and the close of the business taking a loan on the mortgage of the house, falling to pay is even a serious problem, since one will lose the business and even the home. The main factor in these scenarios is the economic reasons. During this period it is important to look for a job. As one embarks on a job hunt it is important to study the job market. Job markets and requirements by employers change, this is because there are so many diverse requirements that an employer is looking for a multi skilled employee. It is important at this time to revise ones skills and try to match them to the job market. This is time to go back school or acquire training certificate that would match with working experience.

Volka et al. (1986) found that the further reasons for the poor economic condition of the third world countries discovered that the ongoing brain drain in developing countries as a result of unpatriotic among Nigeria third world specialists whose special knowledge were needed to improve the economy, has aggregated the unemployment situation Nigeria. It sated that unemployment and price increase of food and the unceasing onslaught of the unemployed and their dependents have led to increase malnutrition and its associated diseases in the third world.

Giant (1986) mentioned that of all wills of modern society unemployment is the worst of all. It demoralizes the people who losses respect. Life become contempt for the society complete the unemployed to retort to evil practices like dacoit robbery pick pocketing etc. Mass unemployment may even endanger political stability. It therefore, wiser t sacrifice output levels to employment. The suggestion on the cause of unemployment by the different authors are more or less acceptable, educational system, on work status of the society in adequate attention to agriculture and growing rural and urban migration are some from the majors causes of the problem is less developing countries.

WB (1988) reported that semi unemployment problem of Nepal to be more serious than the unemployment problem. The survey of National Planning Commission pointed out the semi-unemployment rate above 41.2 percent in rural sector and 25 percent in urban sector. Semi unemployment rate of women is still higher in urban and rural sector development regions.

Elder, Caspi, and Nguyen (1986) mentioned that unemployment can lead to declines in the well-being of spouses and to changes in family relationships and in outcomes for children. Research dating back to the great depression found that who experienced substantial financial loss became more irritable, tense, and explosive. Children often suffered as these fathers became more punitive and arbitrary in their parenting. Such paternal behavior, in turn, predicted temper tantrums, irritability, and negativism in children, especially boys, and moodiness, hypersensitivity, feelings of inadequacy and lowered aspirations in adolescent girls. Subsequent studies have continued to find such a pathway from economic loss to father' behavior to child' swell-being.

Ojukwu (1989) analyzed the cause of unemployment in Nigeria, had concluded that the production of much graduates was not responsible for the unemployment caused by the inversely proportional pattern of education and economic advancement. Ojukwu blamed the impropriety on the psychological blindness of economic planners in the oil boom days than on over production of graduates.

Mcloyd (1990) elevated depressive symptomatology has also been found among unemployed single mothers, and mothers who were more depressed more frequently punished their adolescent children. Frequently punished adolescent children, in turn, experienced increased distress and increased depressive symptoms. Unemployment may even impact decisions about marriage and divorce. Unemployed or poor men are less likely to marry and more likely to divorce than men who are employed or who are more economically secure.

Burling (1990) found that recent economic crisis has caused real financial stain on the society. With prices of fuel, transportation and raw materials go up, this cause production costs to go up, if production is expensive then the goods and services prices also go up. A bad economy means that at the same time people have little or no money in their pockets and the little is holding on to it. This means that the rate of consumption of products and services goes down. Business then have to cut back on production reduced the working hours and even lay down employees; some business have even completely closed to cope with this situation. The lying off of employees has caused unemployment, in the society and eventually in the family. Therefore economic problems are cause of unemployment. The important step is the application of benefits; those who are unemployed are eligible to unemployment benefits. After assessing ones position financially, should apply for unemployment benefits. These benefits would assist the family in bringing in some income, this mostly helpful as it helps with the basic and most urgent needs like food and utilities. Application for benefits early would help them receive them early too, and at this time would have come to terms with the loss of income.

Alemyhu and Berhanu (1990) explained that an education appears to be an important factor both for migration and an employment level. Today, the problem of unemployment has emerged as the most striking symptom of lack of development in

almost all developing countries and the problem had reportedly concentrated among the educated youth.

Graham (1992) maintained that some unemployed people, and their families, experience anxiety and despair, frustration and desperate unhappiness. Graham also stated that the psychological pressure of unemployment cause some people to suffer stress.

Britt (1994) explained many families the parents are the providers of the daily bread, in the single house hold it is the single parents who provides for that family. There are families too where only one of the spouses works to provide for the family. An adult child can also work to provide for the family. The sources of income in the family come from employment, either a white collar or from manual work. Self employment is another source of income, where an individual or a family own and run a business. As search for a job it is also advisable if a job is long in coming by, it is good for them to reconsider and think of a self employment venture to get involved in. Can either join a relative or a friend or assist in their work, this is very important in that it gives them a sense a being needed. Apart from feeling needed it also boosts their confidence, reduces stress, depression in them and in the family. It gives them something to do and occupy their minds with it while are out working on odd jobs that get ideas of getting an income. Consult with family members on their ideas and professionals so that they do not make a poor investment decision.

West (1994) said that the loss of a job a cause of unemployment when an individual is fired, lose their income. People can be laid off from work with or without benefits, when one loses a job for bad conduct or violation of an organizations rule can be let go without benefits depending on the organizations principles. In case an organization goes out of business is taken over by another business or a case of a contract editing the employees can receive benefits. The loss of business might mean that the benefits come from the compensation from the bank or a government intervention in case it's a big organization as it tries to bail it out. Sickness too can cause unemployment especially in cases of prolonged illness, or a case where one is advised by their doctor to leave their work for health reasons.

Wilson (1996) explained the impact of unemployment extends beyond individuals and families to communities and neighborhoods. High unemployment and poverty

go hand in hand, and the characteristics of poor neighborhoods amplify the impact of unemployment.

Raiment (1998) highlighted the expansion of unemployment problem could create high violence among people, threat to the social fabric a threat that sooner or later would manifest as civil unrest and could lead the unemployed to take action that can cause damage to the individual or society.

Murphy and Athanasius (1999) found countries with stronger systems of protection for the unemployed have lower rates of mental health problems among the unemployed than countries such as the United States, with its relatively weaker supports. Poorer outcomes for the unemployed are also found in countries with high rates of income inequality and low levels of economic development. For these reasons, comparative analyses find that U.S. workers fare less well than their Dutch counterparts in terms of mental health. An economic and cultural climate that is more accepting of collective responsibility for its citizens coupled with the availability of generous unemployment benefits may make job loss less psychologically distressing.

Gustav (2000) examined unemployment is involuntary in nature and inevitable result of deficiency of effective demand. However, this concept carries the assumption that such employment problem is of temporary nature could be cured by increasing effective demand and does not take in to the account chronic nature of unemployment. Keynes says that “man are involving unemployed if, in the event of small rise in the price of wage goods relatively to money wage, both the aggregate supply of labor willing to work for the current money wage and aggregate demand for it at the wage would be greater than the existing volume of employment. This implies that unemployment appear only when there was more people willing to work at existing wage-rate than the employment opportunities available in the economy.

Trotter (2002) analyzed during this unemployment period there are practices that families get into to reduce and to manage the effects of unemployment. These can be classified as direct and indirect practices. The direct practices are the immediate actions that effect, for example a family will decide to immediately change their budget, decide to unjust their new lifestyle. Also decide to change the menu to be more economical, may turn to canned foods.

Dooley and Prause (2004) stated that mitigate the negative impacts of unemployment and underemployment. Being married is a protective factor during periods of unemployment and underemployment, although having more dependents is a risk factor for poorer mental health. Low paying jobs typically offer minimal opportunities to utilize one's skills and come with a host of negative outcomes. Underemployment is associated with decreased self-esteem, increased alcohol use, and elevated rates of depression, as well as low birth weight among babies born to underemployed women. The broader economic and political climate including unemployment rates also influences the level of distress experienced. Workers who lose jobs when unemployment is high may engage in less self-blame and consequently experience less psychological distress.

Kalil (2005) defined unemployment means the loss of a source of income, implications of this on the individual and family is that, can no longer make payments on a few things that they enjoyed before. Had to make do with little recourse and fewer ingredients the children are especially affected if it has to do with eating from the cafeteria at school while were used to having money for lunch. The steps are important to the individual and the family members as help prevent negative consequences as result of helplessness or depression. A positive reaction and positive steps take in to the, management employment help them reduce medical cost that would have been sort if family falls into depression. These gestures are meant to give them a sense of ownership, that the society still needs them and the alleviation of boredom. These major changes in the family are strain on the family members; cause deviant behavior in the family member. Lead to members tuning to alcohol, extra marital affairs and even divorce. The children in this kind of situation turn to crime as associate with the wrong group; in their search for happiness outside the house make wrong decisions. Unemployment also causes depression to unemployed and the members of the family their failure to secure another job, the constant tension in the family. Where depression is experienced and if it not treated early it can lead to suicide, sometimes the family members would want to help but the lack of money means that cannot afford professional help for their loved one. The family seeks ways of burying the shame of a change life style and cope with their new situation. It is search of ways that causes them to behave in socially unacceptable.

Mckee-Ryan, Song, Wanberg and Kinicki (2005) found job loss is associated with elevated rates of mental and physical health problems, increases in mortality rates, and detrimental changes in family relationships and in the psychological well-being of spouses and children. Compared to stably employed workers, those who have lost jobs have significantly poorer mental health, lower life satisfaction, less marital or family satisfaction, and poorer subjective physical health.

Burgard, Brand and House (2007) said even after controlling for baseline health and other demographic characteristics, unemployed workers report significantly poorer health and more depressive symptoms than those who remain stably employed.

Heidi (2008) reported that families have been known to split up and break up when the loss of income happens, when there is no any other source of income in the future. The process of looking for another source of income is a hard one, if families are emotionally beaten, the move to another part of town or city may warrant the breakup of the family. The breakdown of communication at this because of tensions may also cause the family to break up.

Paul and Moser (2009) analyzed by reinforces these findings unemployment was associated with depression, anxiety, psychosomatic symptoms, low subjective well-being, and poor self-esteem. Unemployed workers were twice as likely as their employed counterparts to experience psychological problems.

Sullivan and Von Wachter (2009) highlighted unemployment can contribute to reduced life expectancy. In a longitudinal study in which the employment, earnings, and work histories of high-seniority male workers were tracked during the 1970s and 1980s, mortality rates in the year after job displacement were 50 to 100 percent higher than would otherwise have been expected. The effect on mortality risk declined sharply over time, but even 20 years after these men had lost jobs, elevated risk of death was found among those who had lost jobs earlier, in comparison to the stably employed.

UN (2012) has defined the unemployment as members of economically active population who are without work but available for and seeking work, including people who have lost their job or who have voluntarily left work. Some unemployment is unavoidable at any time some workers are temporarily unemployed between jobs as employer look for the right workers search better jobs.

Such unemployment, often called frictional unemployment, results from the normal operation of labor markets. The criteria for people considered to seeking work and the treatment of people temporarily laid off or seeking work for the first time vary across they countries. In many developing countries it is especially difficult to measure employment and unemployment in agriculture sector. Underemployment is often used to describe the condition of in developing countries; unemployment is often caused by the urban migration that generally precedes the industrial development needed to employ those migrants. In industrial nations, most unemployment is the result of economic recessions and depressions. Particularly, in the developed economies few job has been created to rehire those worker who had been laid off, as more government are embarking on fiscal tightening the prospects for a quick recovery this world take at least five year.

ILO (2016) estimated that the global youth unemployment rate was expected to reach 13.1 percent in 2016 and remain at that level through to 2017, up from 12.9 percent in 2015. The youth report showed that as a result, the global number of unemployed youth was raised by half a million this year to reach 71 million, the first such increase in 3 years.

US (2017) highlighted unemployment rate fell to 4.5 percent in March 2017 from 4.7 percent in the previous month, better than market expectations of 4.7 percent. It was the lowest jobless rate since may 2007, as the number of unemployment person declined by 326000 to 7.2 million while the labor force participation rate was unchanged at an 11 month high of 63 percent unemployment rate in the United States average 5.81 percent from 1948 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 10.80 percent in November of 1982 and a record low of 2.50 percent in May of 1953.

2.2 National Context

NPC (1992) examined the eight plans argued that those targets could not be during the tenure of one single plan. Various strategies needed to be followed to create more employment opportunity. The period of eight plans, therefore, made an approach of providing 1.4 million, the employment opportunity of productivity. The economic survey of fiscal year also mentioned agricultural sector as the medium of employment. According to the survey, the farmer's marginal productivity was found

very low. And those who are depending on agricultural sector are necessary to be converted as industrial man power.

MOF (1997) focused on the objectives of decreasing unemployment and semi unemployment problem as well as other skill development training provided to six thousands two hundred and forty persons through eleven skill development centers and two vocational training centers. In addition to women labor's skill development and child labor alleviation in woolen carpet industries, other various programs for employment are recommended for collecting information about vacant posts for employment exchange service and etc. The survey reported mention that attempts are being made for the numerical growth in the higher and vocational education for the quality improvement of employment.

Bajracharya (2002) had made gainful worker approach to estimate the analyzed present the present day economic life of the Ichangunarayan village, analyzed employment situation of Ichangunarayan village people working in different field.

Kharel (2002) has explained an extended disguised unemployment in Gwalichor VDC of Baglung district. It had made gainful worker approach to estimate the extended of disguised unemployment. To estimate the unemployment he tried to find out the difference between the number of labor days beings used in various agriculture operations and the number of labor days actually required on the farms for exiting total agriculture production.

Shestha (2002) has studied the extended disguised unemployment in Shemlar DVC Rupandehi district. For this study purpose used labor force approach and main land ratio. Found labor force approach, 31.6 percent of labor force was disguised in wards number 1 and 22.39 percent in ward number 4 and from main land ratio approach he had found 36.31 percent and 22.83 percent in ward number 1 and 4, respectively.

K. C. (2003) has mentioned the unemployment situation of the Nepal. Survey covering 75 districts of the country, it has found the rate of the employment is higher in rural areas 91.8 percent than urban areas 82.9 percent or in other words the rate of unemployment is higher in urban areas 17.1 percent in rural areas 8.2 percent. From this analysis have seen unemployment is serious in urban areas rather than rural areas. Thesis is mainly because of the fact that most of rural people are involved in

agriculture and agriculture related works either full of part time. From these point of view involvement agriculture activities is more so people are disguisedly unemployment in agriculture, especially in areas.

CBS (2008) has defined the unemployment is based on the three criteria which must be satisfied simultaneously. The three criteria are:-1) Without work, 2) currently available for the work and 3) Seeking work. However, the seeking work criterion is usually considered too restrictive and is often relaxed for countries in which labor market is not well developed. According in the labor force survey the currently unemployment is made up of those people who did not have job or were not and who did one of the following, either looked for work in lost thirty days before the interview or did not look for the past 30 days but were available to work and did not look for the work because the through no work was available were waiting the result of the previous enquires or waiting to start work.

Neupane (2011) highlighted the people who are temporarily without job is called unemployed. The state of being unemployed is unemployment. If people do not get apt job to be employed, it is called 'the problem of unemployment'. Nowadays, this problem is a burning challenge in Nepal. Many people are unemployed in Nepal. The number of them is rapidly increasing. Therefore, it is a serious problem in Nepal. There are many causes of unemployment in Nepal. Nepal is an agro-based country. Firstly many people are employed in agriculture, but now days it is a trend of leaving agriculture is increasing. People feel that agriculture is not economically beneficial. Go to towns to look for good job but can't get any job easily and become unemployed. Secondly, some educated people are extremely traditional. Think that educated people should not start simple job stay at home being jobless. Thirdly, most of the students in Nepal are getting general education. Do not have knowledge and skill of technical and practical education. Fourthly, the job opportunity in Nepal is very limited. So the problems of unemployment produced criminal activities in Nepal.

NLSS (2011) stated that underemployment refers to visible underemployment, where a person may have jobs but suffers from partial lack of work. A person is underemployed if it would like to work longer hours, but is prevented from doing so for economic reasons. In the past seven days, 32 percent of employed workers

worked for less than 20 hours, 22 percent persons worked for 20-39 hours and 46 percent persons worked for 40 hours or more. The proportion of employed working more than 40 hours on the reference week is higher for males (54%) than for females (40%). The proportion of employed working less than 40 hours decreases slightly with the increase in the level of consumption quintiles 12.4 main sector of employment. The sector with majority of working hours in the past seven days is considered to be the main sector if a worker is engaged in multiple sectors. When hours are equally divided between two or more sectors, main activity in the past 12 months is considered to be the main sector. Share of wage employment in agriculture is 3 percent while that in non-agriculture is 13 percent. Self employment in agriculture takes 61 percent of employed persons while that in non-agriculture 13 percent. Remaining 11 percent is accounted by extended economic activity. The main sector of employment is self-employment in agriculture for both males and females. The next main sector of employment is wage non-agriculture for males and extended economy sector for females. Females are predominantly self employed in agriculture and are engaged in extended economic activity. Self employment in agriculture and wage-employment in agriculture as well as in non-agriculture are the main sectors in urban areas while self employment in agriculture is predominant in rural areas. Among consumption groups, poorer quintiles have larger shares of self employment in agriculture sector.

Tamang (2013) has studied an extended rural unemployment in agriculture sector of Nunthala VDC, Khotang district. For this study analyzed the disguised unemployment in agriculture sector and also explained the causes of unemployment in agriculture sector.

CBS (2014) according to a total of 4000200 people were not getting jobs befitting their qualification and skills. It further revealed that the literate unemployment was 2.1 percent in the country, whereas literate/educated unemployment rate was 4.1 percent. The survey also states that 40000 to 50000 people, who had bachelor or Master Degrees, were unemployed in the country.

Pradhan (2016) mentioned unemployment among youth was very high in Nepal with 19.2 percent compared to the national unemployment rate of 2.7 percent. Interestingly, with 26.1 percent, unemployment among university graduates was

more than three times higher compared to 8.2 percent of youth without schooling. There were various reasons for unemployment the young population of Nepal. Firstly, the labor market was not able absorbed young people due to a lack of available jobs in Nepal's declining industrial sector and in the services sector. Secondly, there were a skills miss-match between job seekers and employers. Many young people did not have the skill-set required by employers, because they lacked technical and vocational education and training (TVET) or because they had degrees for which there was no demand. In society, there was a perception TVET was of a lesser status than obtaining a degree at a college or university, so many young people who actually did not have the qualifications for an academic degree end up pursuing one interested. Thirdly, another related cause of unemployment was the fact that educated youth did not want to work in semi-skilled jobs. There was still a traditional thinking in Nepali society that if were educated then were supported to have a proper job in a proper company and not something which was under equivalent to their educational attainment. Young people prefer stayed at home jobless rather than being involved in a low paying job. Furthermore, in many rural parts of Nepal, there was a lot of social pressure for young people went abroad for foreign employment, as it was seen having a higher status than worked in a low skilled job back home. Unemployment was not only harm or a drawback in the personal lived of young people, but it had greater negative effects on whole nation as well. It said thinker of all those unemployed young people, who if would have had a job would have been able contributed to Nepal's economic development.

Although there are various studies on unemployment problem, most of study has focused on how, it has affected in the present condition of unemployment. It has studied in the part the result has not been important at present time so the new research has been necessary. Due to the change in time period, the unemployment issue also has changed so specific study has been done about unemployment problem in Tharu community. It gives an information unemployment problem in Tharu people.

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A systematic research study needs to follow a proper methodology to achieve the predetermined objectives. Research methodology is a situational procedure and methods to be adopted in a systematic order, which includes as follows:-

3.1 Operational Variables

Unemployment

According to NLSS 2011 a person is defined employed for at least one hour during the previous seven days, or has a job attachment if temporarily absent from work, or is available to work if work could be found. On the other hand, a person is unemployed if a person did not work during the last seven days but was looking for work, or was waiting to hear from a prospective employer or to start a new job or could not find work or did not know how to look for work, others who did not work in the past seven days or did not look for work. Generally unemployment represents those people of working age who are not in work but available for work or seeking work. But in present study, local context unemployment refers those labor forces available for agricultural employment but remains unemployment. It means those who are not involve in formal sector for doing a work. In the study area most people engage in agriculture, it gives only six months work and next six months to have free time.

Social

Social variable represents social parts of study area i.e. education, marital status, education attainment, education expenditure, education status, social effects of unemployment and role of education to decrease in unemployment. Education is part of social variable. It includes social parts.

Economic

Economic variable represents economic parts of study area i.e. employment, unemployment, major occupation, annual earning, land holding, and economic effect of unemployment.

3.2 Selection of the Study Area

Kailari Gaupalika is selected as a study area situated in Kailali district of Seti zone of Nepal. According to Census 2012 the total population of Kailali District was 775709 of which 322120 (41.43%) are Tharus. It is located in the Far western development region of Nepal. Dhangadhi is sub-metropolitan of Kailari Gaupalika and touches Hulari highway. This Gaupalika has nine wards. It has total plane area. It is an extreme (hot-wet) climate. In summer season reaches maximum temperature 43°C and winter season reaches 5°C. The main income source of this Gaupalika is agriculture. In this area is not good commercial market. Most of people involve in agriculture work.

Due to familiarity with their language and culture, customs, profile and people those Gaupalika were chosen and the simple respondents of study area provided with all necessary help to get information in all aspects of their life. The research might provide interesting results for concerned planners and policy makers and curious researchers in the future.

3.3 Research Design

This research has designed in exploratory method. So it tries to explore the unemployment problem in Tharu community. So the present study describes in nature which covers only the Kailari Gaupalika.

3.4 Nature and source of Data

This study has used both primary and secondary data and information. Primary data has been collected through questionnaire, interview with key informants, related persons. Similarly secondary data were collected from different published and unpublished materials such as Kailari Gaupalika, DCC, and Tharu Kalyankarni office etc.

3.5 Primary Data

Primary data were collected from the field survey through various techniques such as questionnaire, interview with key informants. The structure questionnaire was asked directly to economically active population to get information about the causes of unemployment problem, social and economic effect of unemployment and roles of education to decrease unemployment.

3.5.1 Population and Sample

The entire Tharu people household living in Kailari Gaupalika was considered as the universe population of the present study. And some household living in Kailari Gaupalika was taken as sample. Total 1134 household are within nine wards of Kailari Gaupalika. The data are generated by using non probability sampling technique out of the total nine wards so 9 wards of 1134 households were taken universe of population of present study. Among nine wards of 90 households were taken a sample of data.

Table 3.1 Sampled Household by ward.

Ward No.	Total Households	Sample Households
1	147	12
2	143	11
3	140	10
4	94	7
5	164	14
6	107	9
7	160	13
8	75	6
9	104	8
Total	1134	90

Source: Profile of Kailari Gaupalika five, 2017.

3.5.2 Methods of Data Collection

The structured questionnaire was used in interviewing the sample respondents above 18 years of age about their age composition, family structure, employment, pattern of land holding, major occupations, annual income earning, education status, education attainment, causes of unemployment, and effects of unemployment and role of education to decrease unemployment by the researcher. Both primary and secondary data was collected from the field survey by the researcher.

3.5.3 Interview with Key Informants

The study was also conducted by discussing with the local teachers, Gaupalika secretary, social workers, villages' head etc to respond the censers about causes of unemployment, effects of unemployment and role of education to decrease unemployment problem of the study area.

3.6 Secondary Source

Documents, registers, files, and other relevant papers from profile of Gaupalika, DCC profile of Kailali district, Tharu related books, articles and Tharu Kalyankarini office, were consulted to take the secondary data.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

All the collected data were analyzed manually and necessary tables were developed by using simple statistical tools like rates, ratios, percentage.

CHAPTER-IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Demographic Factors

4.1.1 Family Structure

The family structure in the study is divided three categories i.e. extended nuclear and joint family. Almost of the Tharu still live in joint family but some live in nuclear though extended family system was the traditional norms of Tharu community.

Table 4.1 Family Structure by Sample Household

Family Type	Percent	Sample Respondents
Extended	2.23	2
Joint	70.00	63
Nuclear	27.77	25
Total	100.00	90

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 4.1 shows that 2.23 percent of the sample household comprised extended family, 70.00 percent of the sample household comprised joint family and the remaining 27.77 percent of the households are in nuclear family structure reflecting Tharus are more in joint type than nuclear in this study area. Nuclear family plays an important role in the economic development and personality development of individuals. Children are more close to the parents and can have more free and frank discussion about their problems with parents which helps for the better economic development and their personality development.

4.1.2 Age Composition

Table 4.2 Sample Population by Age

Age Group	Percent	Sample Respondents
18-34	66.66	60
35– 59	22.22	20
60 and Above	11.12	10
Total	100.00	90

Source: Field survey, 2017.

Table 4.2 shows that out of total sample household young population (18-34 years) comprises two third and next productive age population (35-59 years) who feel more responsibility to their family comprises less than one fourth and 11.12 percent Tharu sample household's age was 60 years and above, but still working hard for their survival.

4.1.3 Marital Status

Both married and unmarried are found the respondent of study area. Early marriage system has one of the important characteristics of Nepal and not expectation in Tharu community. But gradually age at marriage has been increasing over the years. The field survey shows that out of 90 sample population, 37.77 percent of are found unmarried, 62.23 percent of them are married. Married person have to get struggle of family basic needs.

4.2 Social Factors

4.2.1 Education

Education is third eyes for human beings. Everyone should get an education so that can have confidence, better job and more money. Having an education helps everyone have confidence in his or her selves. Everyone in the world is not going to know everything there in the world and are not all going to be smart and have everything that else has, but everyone in the world have should some kind of confidence, people who have a education are more likely to have more confidence

than people who do not an education because people know that more employer are hire the just a high school diploma. People who have an education can get better jobs than those that do not have an education. In coming days Tharu people are going to after in education sector but it is not in off for them, so it is basic need for the human beings. It is age information technology. If people do not get education, there are back in the all sector

4.2.2 Educational Status

Education plays a major role in the development of an individual. It is one of the major degree to measures the socio-economic status of any community. Moreover education for person is so important. It helps them to improve their status in the society. Basically, the level of education is indictor of the social status of the person. The educational status is divided into various categories which are illiterate, primary, secondary, higher secondary and bachelor level and above.

Table 4.3 Education Status by Study Area

Educational Status	Number of Student				Total Student	
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Primary	1131	39.58	955	48.65	2086	52.52
Lower Secondary	105	3.67	60	3.06	165	4.20
Secondary	883	30.91	146	7.44	179	4.49
Higher Secondary	97	3.40	79	4.03	176	4.43
Bachelor	50	1.74	46	2.34	96	2.41
Master and above	50	1.74	32	1.63	82	2.06
Illiterate	542	18.96	645	32.85	1187	29.89
Total	2858	100.00	1963	100.00	3971	100.00

Source: Profile of Kailari Gaupalika five, 2017.

Table 4.3 shows that 1131 male population 39.58 percent are found to be hold primary education, 105 male population 3.67 percent lower secondary, 883 male

population 3.40 percent secondary, 97 male population 3.40 percent higher secondary, 50 male population 1.74 percent bachelor, 50 male population 1.74 percent of them hold master and above and 542 male population 18.96 percent are found to be illiterate. Similarly it is found that 955 female population 48.65 percent are found to be primary, 60 female population 3.06 percent hold lower-secondary education, 146 female population 7.44 percent hold secondary, 79 female population 4.03 percent higher secondary, 46 female population 2.34 percent hold bachelor, 32 male population 1.63 percent hold master level education and 645 female population 32.85 percent are found to be illiterate. Thus female population is found to be more illiterate as compared to male population in the study area. Table 4.3 shows that majority of the population in the study area has found illiterate which reflects, female education rate has been low due to early marriage, money problem, daughter goes other house, lack of education so these are educational status of low as compare to male in the study area.

4.2.3 Educational Expenditure

Educational expenditure is an expenditure which is use for money to gain the knowledge which is called educational expenditure.

Table 4.4 Educational Expenditure by Sample Household

Education Level	Percent	Sample Respondents	Educational Expenditure (Rs.)
Basic	47.77	43	10000
Primary	23.34	21	15000
Secondary	14.45	13	25000
Higher secondary	8.88	8	40000
University	5.56	5	80000 and above
Total	100.00	90	170000

Source: Field survey, 2017.

Table 4.4 shows that 47.77 percent income is found to spend on basic level education of their children/adults out of their total expenditure. However 23.34 percent income is found to spend on primary level education of their children/adults out of their total expenditure, 14.45 percent income is found to spend on secondary

level education of their children/adults out of their total expenditure, 8.88 percent income is found to spend on higher secondary level education of their children/adults out of their total expenditure, 5.56 percent income is found to spend on university level education of their children/adults out of their total expenditure. On an average a household expenditure in primary education ten thousands while expenditure on higher level education found eight time more than primary level. It is because families have to bear all expenses including tuition fee as well as house rent to the students of higher level education. But primary level education is free and available at local level.

4.2.4 Educational Attainment

Education is the measurement of the economic development of a community; nation and people of the society. It is not only to help the individual for personal development but also provides knowledge, skills and gravitates a community towards participation in national building efforts. Most of elder-aged Tharus are uneducated but young generation is educated, now days Tharus are understand the value of education.

Table 4.5 Educational Attainment by Sample Household

Educational Attainment	Male		Female		Total Sample	Total percent
	Male No.	Percent	No. Female	Percent		
Primary	16	32	14	35	30	33.33
Lower secondary	14	28	12	30	26	28.88
Secondary	12	24	8	20	20	22.22
Higher Secondary	6	12	4	10	10	11.12
University	2	4	2	5	4	4.45
Total	50	100	40	100	90	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 4.5 shows the educational attainment in Tharu community. The total number of literate people were found different level of education sample respondents 90 among them 33.33 percent have attending primary level and some of them have

dropped out after finishing the primary education. Lower secondary level have attending 28.88 percent, 22.22 percent have attending secondary level, and 11.12 percent have attending higher secondary level, 4.45 percent have attending university level education. The higher percentage in primary education is due to free education system in primary level. Some years ago, Tharu parents weren't interested to send their children to school. The main reasons are their illiteracy and poor economic condition now a days, the Tharu younger generation knows the benefits and value of education. Their also know the education can play a vital role in their overall life. So, there are considerably interested in education.

4.3 Economic Factors

4.3.1 Employment

Employment refers to status of an individual with respect category of employment. Employment helps person to be capable in decision making. It helps to develop their economic condition.

Table 4.6 Sample Households by Employment

Type of Employment	Percent	Sample Respondents
Permanent	3.34	3
Temporary	12.23	11
Wage	76.66	69
Others	7.77	7
Total	100.00	90

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 4.6 shows that most of the Tharu people have found to perform various types of household works. Only 3.34 percent respondents have found permanent jobs, 12.23 percent respondents have found Temporary, 76.66 percent respondents have found wage and 7.77 percent respondents have found others employment (butchers, meson, house wearing etc). Permanent employment is to provide secure in whole life time. It has to provide so many services in life time. But temporary employment is not providing any secure in life.

4.3.2 Major Occupation

Occupation is considered as the main source of income it represents the economic status of people. Agriculture is the main occupation of the Tharus of the Kailari Gaupalika. Many households in the study area people are to depend on the subsistence type of agriculture in the Gaupalika. Agriculture provides to work only six months. Besides agriculture the Tharu are engaged in activities like teaching, public service, business, selling vegetables in the local market, daily wage labor, tailoring etc.

Table 4.7 Sample Households by Major Occupation

Occupation	Percent	Sample Respondents
Agriculture	64.44	58
Wage labor	12.23	11
Govt. Service	3.33	3
Teaching	4.44	4
Business	3.33	3
Tailoring	10.00	9
Others	2.23	2
Total	100.00	90

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 4.7 shows that 55.55 percent of the respondents are engaged in the agriculture work, 12.33 percent of the respondents are engaged in the wage labor, 3.33 percent of the respondents are engaged in the government service, 4.44 percent of the respondents are engaged in the teaching, 3.33 percent of the respondents are engaged in the business, 10.00 percent of the respondents are engaged in the tailoring and 11.12 percent of the respondents are engaged in the others type of the study Gaupalika. Table 4.7 shows that a majority of the economically active population of the study area in agriculture which proves to be agriculture as main source of the occupation, because in this Gaupalika has not sufficient job opportunities of the other sector.

4.3.3 Pattern of Land Holding

Land can be considered as the key resource of the Tharu community. The pattern of land holding is the economic status of household in the Tharu community the distribution land of the sample household has been shown table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Land Holding Pattern by Sample Household

Land Holding (Hectares)	Percent	Sample Respondents
Landless	10.00	9
0.1 - 0.5	22.22	20
0.5 - 0.9	21.13	19
1 - 2	27.77	25
2 - 3	13.33	12
3 and above	5.55	5
Total	100.00	90

Source: Field survey, 2017.

Table 4.8 shows that out of 90 Sample household of 10.00 percent household hold to landless, 22.22 percent household holdup to (0.1-0.5), 21.13 percent household holdup to (0.5-0.9) hectares, 27.77 percent household holdup (1-2) hectares, 13.33 percent household holdup to (2-3) hectares, 5.55 percent household holdup to 3 and above hectares.

4.3.4 Annual Income Earning

To illustrate the further economic characteristics of Tharu their annual income have estimated. The respondent could not say their exact annual income. However, the total annual income was calculation in terms of money. There is no other important source to them than agriculture itself. There do annual and minor or not sufficient for their livelihood. The household income is the summation value of income from agriculture products, total remittance of the households sending by family member salary of the household's member income from business and other income sources like seasonal job and other income sources like seasonal job and agriculture play major role as a source of income.

Table4.10 Annual Income by Sample Household

Income (Rs.)	Percent	Sample Respondents
Less than 50000	5.55	5
50000 - 65000	16.66	15
65000 - 85000	38.88	35
85000 - 95000	22.23	20
95000 -125000	13.34	12
125000 and above	3.34	3
Total	100.00	90

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 4.9 shows that the annual income 5.55 percent household in Less than 50000, 16.99 percent have found 50000 to 65000, 38.88 percent have found 65000 to 85000, 22.23 percent have found 85000 to 95000, 13.34 percent have found 95000 to 125000, 3.34 percent have found 125000 and above. It shows that most of household have low income. Agriculture is only a major source of income study area so if there are utilized proper way of agriculture, it makes good source of income earning in the study Gaupalika. So it is necessary to find new income sources of the study area.

4.4 Causes Factor of Unemployment

Unemployment problem is burning issues in the world. It is not only local level issue; it is a developing country's issue. Policies are limited only paper but not implemented, most of the people unable to use appropriate new techniques, improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides etc. Agriculture in Nepal is based on traditional technology so it crates unemployment. All in all, there is a lack of reliable labor market information system to assess the situation of labor demand supply at home or abroad under the circumstance. The lacks of vocational and technical education are the leading causes of the problem. There are few technical schools for vocational education. Therefore, the young men without specialized training cannot get jobs that require technical skill. There find little interest in self-employment schemes. Due to the lack of practical knowledge thousands, qualified man powers

remain idle after completing their job. Many people shy at this hard job of factory labor. There are various social prejudices against certain profession. The son of a rich man is think that his prestige has lowered if there sets up a shop in a street corner.

Table 4.10 Causes of Unemployment by Sample Household

Causes of Unemployment	Percent	Sample Respondents
Uneducated	6.66	6
Lack of capital	13.33	12
Mismatch of education in labor market	3.34	3
Poverty	15.56	14
Lack of technical vocational and skillful knowledge	17.77	16
Backwardness of agriculture	22.23	20
Govt. policy	5.55	5
Social bottlenecks against certain professions	4.45	4
Others	11.12	10
Total	100.00	90

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 4.10 shows that the study area the 22.23 percent of respondents said that backwardness of agriculture is main causes of unemployment problem in Tharu community, 17.77 percent said that lack of technical vocational and skillful knowledge, 15.56 percent said that poverty, 13.33 percent said that lack of capital, 6.66 percent said that uneducated, 5.55 percent said that govt. policy, 3.34 percent said that mismatch of education in labor market, 4.45 percent said that social bottlenecks against certain professions and 11.12 percent said that others cause (self employments sachems, fulfillment of information gap, provide loan facilities of youth) causes of unemployment problem of Tharu community.

4.5 Social Effects of Unemployment

Unemployment is an undesirable bringing social and political vice in the society. Prolonged periods of unemployment make people pessimistic. The high wave of crime, robbery among youths has traced to unemployment. It leads to feelings of insecurity in people. If people do not get anything to live on there are like to involve in crime such as robbery, thief etc. There can see that unemployed youth starts taking drugs and drinking alcohol. In some serious conditions, completely unemployed people likely to commit suicide. On losing jobs, people are forced to take up work that does not benefit their skills, experience and educational qualifications. The other effect of unemployment is increased levels of anxiety and stress in the jobless. The inability to get a job gives them a feeling of failure, leading to low self esteem. There may lose interest in living and even have suicidal thoughts. The absence of income and the lack of opportunities have a negative effect on the individual, the economy, and the society as a whole.

Table 4.12 Social Effects of Unemployment by Sample Household

Social Effect of Unemployment	Percent	Sample Respondents
Decrease in social well-being	5.56	5
Backward of Gaupalika people	17.77	16
Disturbance of family	13.34	12
Increase in bad activities	18.88	17
Back of infrastructure development	22.22	20
Brain-drain	5.55	5
Others	16.67	15
Total	100.00	90

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 4.12 shows that study area, the researcher asked the question to the respondents. What is social effect of unemployment problem in the Tharu community ?, Then 5.56 percent respondents answered that decrease in social well-being, 17.77 percent have answered that backward of Gaupalika people, 13.34

percent have answered that disturbance of family, 18.89 percent answered have that increase in bad activities, 22.22 percent have answered that back of infrastructure development, 5.55 percent respondents have answered that brain drain, and 16.67 percent respondents have answered that others effect i.e. social disasters, insecurity in the society, increase depression and other psychological problem.

4.6 Economic Effects of Unemployment

Unemployment represents a waste of human labor. An implication can be drawn from here that some difficulties do arise as to how to manage the meager finance of the working force. There are unable to meet their financial obligations. The absence of income and the lack of opportunities have a negative effect on the individual, economic and a society as a whole.

Table 4.12 Economic Effects of Unemployment by Sample Household

Economic Effects	Percent	Sample Respondents
Low access to financial activity	12.23	11
Business and economic activities	16.66	15
Decrease personal income	22.23	20
Decrease economic growth	10.00	9
Low economic status	13.34	12
Low saving	8.88	8
Decrease GDP	11.11	10
Others	5.55	5
Total	100.00	90

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 4.12 shows that the researcher asked the question to the respondents. What are the economic effects of unemployment problem in Tharu community ?, then 12.23 percent respondents answer that low access to financial activity, 16.66 percent respondents answer that business and economic activities, 23.23 percent respondents answer that decrease personal income, 10.00 percent respondents answer that

decrease economic growth, 13.34 percent respondents answer that low economic status, 8.88 percent respondents answer that low saving, 11.11 percent respondents answer that decrease GDP, 5.55 percent respondents answer that other effect i.e. decrease income earning source, do invest in productive sector etc of the unemployment problem. So unemployment problem creates the economy bankrupt.

4.7 Role of Education to Decrease Unemployment

Education is third eyes our human life. So, it also play major role of to decrease unemployment problem. If it has more effective policy of education, it is minimize of unemployment problem. Education plays each every sector in major role. If a person is gain an education at the right time, it supports to gain occupation as well as to decrease unemployment problem.

Table 4.13 Role of Education to Decrease Unemployment

Role of Education	Percent	Sample Respondents
Education creates the potentiality employment	25.55	23
Censuses about unemployment problem.	11.13	10
Education makes a person capable to do a work	33.32	30
It creates innovation of new jobs opportunity	15.55	14
Education develops confidence of doing a work	10.00	9
Census about economic issues	4.45	4
Total	100.00	90

Source: - Field Survey, 2017.

Table 4.13 shows that study area the researcher asked the question to the respondents. What are the roles of education to reduce unemployment problem in Tharu community ?, then 25.55 percent respondents answered that education creates the potentiality employment, 11.13 percent respondents answered that censuses about unemployment problem, 32.32 percent respondents answered that education makes a person capable doing a work, 15.55 percent respondents answered that education creates innovation of new jobs opportunity, 10.00 percent respondents answered that education develops confidence of doing a work and 4.45 percent

respondents answered that census about economic issues. So education is major role in human life.

4.8 Suggestions to Decrease Unemployment

Unemployment problem is not only under developing country. It is a global phenomenon; it is vice of the country. So, this problem solves right time and right way. If this problem is not taking in mind nation leaders, it creates in society robbery, thief, murder and bankrupt. The problem of unemployment cries to immediate solution however. It is not easy to solve it by the hand of magic. The government should open more training centers for vocational education. The village and cottage industry should be developed. Young men should build up new industries from co-operative societies and go in for agriculture. Loan facilities should be extended among the unemployed youths so that may set up small industries. Skill matching the private sector, government and education system need to start collaborating to determine what knowledge and skills young people should be taught in order to find rewarding work considering business are suffering from the skills mismatch, need to take a more active role in promoting appropriate education and skill building for young people from an early age. Education system should be to make international competitive. So, the study area of sampled respondents are reported that to be the following ways of remedies of unemployment problem.

Table 4.14 Suggestions to Decrease of Unemployment Problem by Sample Respondents

To Decrease of Unemployment	Percent	Sample Respondents
Modernization of agriculture	22.23	20
Develop vocational education training	7.77	7
Skill matching in labor market and education	3.34	3
International competitive education	12.23	11
Cottage industry should be developed	6.66	6
To keep in mind self help is the best help policy developed	8.88	8
Government should create more employment opportunities	11.12	10
To develop diffusion of job information	4.45	4
To take key policy of sustainable development	5.55	5
Others	10.00	9
Total	100.00	90

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 4.14 shows the study area the researcher asked the question to the respondents. What suggest to decrease of unemployment problem ?, then 22.23 percent respondents answered that modernization of agriculture,7.77 percent answered that develop vocational education training,3.34 percent answered that skill matching in labor market and education,12.23 percent answered that international competitive education,6.66 percent answered that cottage industry should be developed,8.88 percent answered that to keep in mind self help is the best help policy developed,11.12 percent answered that government should create more employment opportunities, 4.45 percent answered that to develop diffusion of job information, 10.00 percent respondents answered that others.

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The entire analysis focuses upon the causes of unemployment, social and economic effect of unemployment and role of education to decrease unemployment in Tharu community specifically Kailari Gaupalika. It is selected as a study area, where is highest density of Tharu. It is an extreme (hot-wet) climate, nine wards of 1134 household universe of population. Each and every nine wards of 8 percent household of the Tharu community were taken as the 90 sample household using non-probability sampling.

This study has designed in exploratory method. Both primary and secondary data have used for the study. Primary data like interview, structured questionnaire and key informants and secondary data collected by text books statistical reports, previous search studies, DCC, websites and Gaupalika reports.

Tharus are one of indigenous ethnic groups of Nepal. It is rich in cultural heritage but there have not good presentation of public service. Tharus have still a major profession of agriculture. There have not involved in business activities. There are dominated by the government. There provide limited employment quotas.

Three types of family are extended, nuclear and joint family. Among them 2.23 percent of the sample household comprised extended family, joint family 70.00 percent and the remaining 27.77 percent a nuclear family structure. Tharus are more in joint type than nuclear in this study area.

The study shows that out of total sample household young population (18-34 years) comprises two third and next productive age population (35-59 years) who feel more responsibility to their family comprises less than one fourth and 11.12 percent Tharu sample household's age was 60 years and above, but still working hard for their survival.

Both married and unmarried are taken the respondent of the study. The study shows that out of 90 sample households of 37.77 percent are found unmarried and 62.23 percent married.

Education is third eyes for human beings. Everyone should get an education so that can have confidence, better job and more money. The study shows that 1131 male population 39.58 percent are found to be hold primary education, 105 male population 3.67 percent are found lower secondary, 883 male population are found 3.40 percent secondary, 97 male population are found 3.40 percent higher secondary, 50 male population are found 1.74 percent bachelor, 50 male population are found 1.74 percent of them hold master and above and 542 male population 18.96 percent are found to be illiterate. Similarly it is found that 955 female population 48.65 percent are found to be primary, 60 female population 3.06 percent hold lower-secondary education, 146 female population 7.44 percent hold secondary, 79 female population 4.03 percent hold higher secondary, 46 female population 2.34 percent hold bachelor, 32 male population 1.63 percent hold master level education and 645 female population 32.85 percent are found to be illiterate.

In the study shows that 47.77 percent income is found to spend on basic level education of their children/adults out of their total expenditure. However 23.34 percent income is found to spend on primary level education of their children/adults out of their total expenditure, 14.45 percent income is found to spend on secondary level education of their children/adults out of their total expenditure, 8.88 percent income is found to spend on higher secondary level education of their children/adults out of their total expenditure, 5.56 percent income is found to spend on university level education of their children/adults out of their total expenditure.

The total number of literate people is different level of educational instructional is sample respondents 90 among them 33.33 percent have attending primary level and some of them have dropped out after finishing the primary education. Lower secondary level have attending 28.88 percent, 22.22 percent have attending secondary level, and 11.12 percent have attending higher secondary level, 4.45 percent have attending university level education.

Employment refers to status of an individual with respect category. In this study area most of the Tharu people only 3.34 percent have found permanent jobs, 12.23 percent have found temporary, 76.66 percent have wage and 7.77 percent have found others employment (butcher, meson, house wearing etc). Permanent employment is to provide secure in whole life time.

Occupation is considered as the main source of income it represents the economic status of people. In the study area 55.55 percent of the respondents are engaged in the agriculture work, 12.33 percent wage labor, 3.33 percent government service, 4.44 percent teaching, 3.33 percent a business, 10.00 percent tailoring and 11.12 percent are engaged in the others type of employment the study Gaupalika.

Land can be considered as the key resource of the Tharu community. The study shows that out of 90 Sample household of 10.00 percent household hold to landless, 22.22 percent hold (0.1-0.5) hectares, 21.13 percent (0.5-0.9) hectares, 27.77 percent (1-2) hectares, 13.33 percent (2-3) hectares, 5.55 percent to 3 and above hectares.

In the study area annual income earning have found 5.55 percent households in less than 50000, 16.99 percent have found 50000 to 65000, 38.88 percent have found 65000 to 85000, 22.23 percent have found 85000 to 95000, 13.34 percent have found 95000 to 125000, 3.34 percent have found 125000 and above.

Unemployment problem is burning issues in the world. It is not only local level issue; it is a developing country's issue. In the study shows that 22.23 percent of respondents said that backwardness of agriculture is main causes of unemployment problem in Tharu community, 17.77 percent said lack of technical vocational and skillful knowledge, 15.56 percent said that poverty, 13.33 percent said that lack of capital, 6.66 percent said that uneducated, 5.55 percent said that govt. policy, 3.34 percent said that mismatch of education in labor market, 4.45 percent said that social bottlenecks against certain professions and 11.12 percent said that others cause (self employments sachers, fulfillment of information gap, provide loan facilities of youth) causes of unemployment problem of Tharu community.

Unemployment is an undesirable bringing social and political vice in the society. In the study shows that 13.34 percent respondents have answered that disturbance of family, 18.89 percent answered increase in bad activities, 22.22 percent have answered back of infrastructure development, 5.55 percent have answered brain drain and 16.67 percent respondents have answered that others effect i.e. social disasters, insecurity in the society, increase depression and other psychological problem.

Unemployment represents a waste of human labor. In the study area the researcher asked the question to the respondents about economic effects in society. Then respondents were answered that 12.23 percent low access to financial activity, 16.66

percent answered business and economic activities, 23.23 percent answered decrease personal income, 10.00 percent answered decrease economic growth, 13.34 percent answered low economic status, 8.88 percent answered low saving, 11.11 percent answered decrease GDP, 5.55 percent answered other effect i.e. decrease income earning source, do invest in productive sector etc of the unemployment problem. So unemployment problem creates the economy bankrupt.

Education is third eyes of human life. So, it is also play major role of to decrease unemployment problem. In the study area the researcher asked the question to the respondents about the roles of education to decrease unemployment. Then respondents were answered that 25.55 percent education creates the potentiality employment, 11.13 percent answered censuses about unemployment problem, 32.32 percent answered education makes a person capable doing a work, 15.55 percent answered education creates innovation new jobs opportunity, 10.00 percent answered education develops confidence of doing a work and 4.45 percent answered census about economic issues.

In the study area the researcher asked the question about the respondents to suggest for solving unemployment. Then 22.23 percent respondents answered modernization of agriculture, 7.77 percent answered develop vocational education training, 3.34 percent answered skill matching in labor market and education, 12.23 percent answered international competitive education, 6.66 percent answered cottage industry should be developed, 8.88 percent answered to keep in mind self help is the best help policy developed, 11.12 percent answered government should create more employment opportunities, 4.45 percent answered to develop diffusion of job information, 10.00 percent answered others effects.

It is hoped that effective implementation of the above suggestions to help in solving the unemployment and lead to a better society.

5.2 Conclusion

Unemployment is a global phenomenon; it is national level as well as local level problem. So, the main causes of unemployment in Kailari Gaupalika are found backwardness of agriculture, lack of technical, vocational and skillful knowledge, lack of capital, poverty, uneducated, social bottlenecks against certain professions, and mismatch of education in labor market etc in the Kailari Gaupalika.

The social effects of unemployment in study Gaupalika are found decrease in social well-being, backwardness of Gaupalika people, disturbance of family, increase in bad activities, decrease in personal income, economic growth, back of infrastructure development and brain-drain. The economic effects of unemployment in study Gaupalika are found low access to financial activity, business and economic activities, decrease personal income, decrease economic growth, and low saving etc.

Agriculture covers large share of employment in the Kailari Gaupalik, so it should launch for the improvement of agriculture system and modern techniques should implement in agriculture. Education is the most powerful weapons of the nation, so that the government provides to major priority to the education. Education creates potentiality of employment, a person capable doing a work; it creates innovation of new jobs. To provide technical, vocational and worldwide competitive education system then solve unemployment problem. Keep in mind that self-help is the best help. The must admit the bitter fact that no governments can provide employment to all the unemployed youths. Mere government measures cannot solve such an enormous problem still; the government should adopt measures to create opportunities for self-employment.

There should be no peace and prosperity in the country if jobless people do not get a proper channel. More attention should be give otherwise this problem can make jobless youths go to wrong direction. Unless unemployment problem is solved, the future Nepal as well as study Gaupalika cannot be bright.

5.3 Recommendations

Since unemployment result in a lot of social disorganization, it therefore requires a multiplicity of policies to reduce, it therefore following recommendations which are the prevailing of unemployment.

At first agriculture covers large probability of occupation in the Kailari Gaupalika. However the system of agriculture is traditional. Agricultural training on seeds, harvesting fertilizers, should launch for the improvement of agricultural system and modern techniques should implement.

Tharu people opportunities for employment in different sector should be given to Tharu as equality as other caste the government has to create employment in this

area. Employment quotas for Tharu people should increase to ensure greater participation in national building process.

The government promotes technical and self employment education. Since lack of skills cause unemployment the situation could be corrected with the restricting of educational programs to make self employment.

Effective policy and program are formulated and implemented to creation employment in rural area by the local government. Non-government organizations should be performed vocational training and self employed opportunities.

Local government should be more active to expansion of employment opportunities. The government should be responsible to reduce unemployment so the policy and programs more effective and to be targeted national building. In coming days is becoming Gaupalika is more powerful so it should be deep study local level and programs should be more oriented in the priority study area.

It is hoped that effective implementation of the above recommendations help in solving the unemployment situation and lead to a better society.

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APPENDIX-I

Questionnaire for Households Survey

2017

Central Department of Economics (TU)

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Survey of Unemployment Problem in Tharu Community of Kailari Gaupalika

(A) General Knowledge

Name..... Age..... Sex..... Village.....

Ward no..... Caste.....Religion

1) Educational Status

- a) Illiterate b) Primary c) Secondary
d) Higher secondary e) Bachelor f) Master and above

2) Family Structure

- a) Joint b) Nuclear c) Extended

3) Marital Status

- a) Unmarried b) Married

4) Profession

- a) Farmer b) Govt. service c) Teaching d) Wage labor
e) Business f) Tailoring g) Others

(B) Social Parts

5) What are literate and illiterate person in your family member?

- i) Literate a) Male..... b) Female ii) Illiterate a) Male.....b) Female

6) How much do you spend annual educational expenditure for your children?

- a) 10000 b) 15000 c) 25000
d) 40000 e) 80000 above f) Others.....

7) What are your family member involve agriculture?

- a) Male b) Female

8) Why is remaining Tharu society's main occupation of agriculture?

- a) Traditional continuity d) Desire basic needs
e) Uneducated f) Lack of technical skill

9) What is total population by ward?

Ward Number	Total Households	Total population
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
Total		

(C) Economic Parts

10) What do your family have employed person?

- a) Yes b) No c) If says yes male.....and female.....

11) What do your family have unemployed person?

- a) Yes b) No c) If says yes male.....and female.....

12) What is unemployment?

- a) Do work but not find a work.
- b) Do not find work of production factors.
- c) Do not involve in income earning work.
- d) Other.....

13) What type of do you work?

- a) Permanent b) Temporary c) Daily wages d) others

14) How much time do you do this work?

- a) 2 hours b) 3 hours c) 6 hours
- d) 8 hours e) 12 hours f) others.....

15) How much do you have annual income earning of your family?

- a) Less than 50000 b) 50000 - 65000 c) 65000 - 85000
- d) 85000 - 95000 d) 95000 - 125000 e) 125000 and above.

16) How much land do you family have?

- a) Landless b) (0.1-0.5) hectares c) (0.5-0.9) hectares
- d) (1-2) hectares e) (2-3) hectares f) 3 and above

(D) Causes of Unemployment

17) What are main causes of unemployment?

- a) Uneducated b) Social bottlenecks against certain professions
- c) Lack of capital d) Mismatch of education in labor market
- e) Govt. policy f) Lack of technical and skillful knowledge
- g) Backwardness of agriculture h) Poverty
- i) Others.....

18) What are main causes of educated youth of unemployment?

- a) Lack of modern and technical knowledge
- b) Bad education system

- c) Lack of vocational training
- d) Lack international competitive of education
- e) Others.....

(E)Effects of Unemployment

19) What type of does work unemployed person in the society?

- a) Labor work b) Spending free time
- c) Involving bad activities d) Help own family
- e) Others

20) What are main social effects of unemployment?

- a) Increase bad activities b) Backward of Gaupalika people
- c) Disturbance of family d) Decrease in social well-being
- e) Brain-drain f) Infrastructure development
- g) Others.....

21) Is national problem of unemployment to effect of educational sector?

- a) Yes b) No
- c) If say yes how.....

22) Does unemployment problem create backwardness of development work of Kailari Gaupalika?

- a) Yes b) No
- c) If say yes how.....

23) What type of access of financial sector problem of unemployment?

- a) Low access b) High access c) No access

24) What are main economic effects of unemployment?

- a) Low access to financial activity b) Business and economic activities
- c) Decrease income c) Economic growth
- e) Low saving f) Low economic status

- g) Decreases GDP.
- h) Others.....

(G) Role of education to reduce unemployment

25) What are roles of education to decrease unemployment problem?

- a) Education develops the potentiality employment.
- b) Censuses about unemployment problem.
- c) Education makes a person capable doing any at work.
- d) Established new industry.
- e) Make strong policy of reduce unemployment.
- f) Increase new potentiality of employment.
- g) Others.....

26) Does person desire an education to get employment?

- a) Yes
- b) No

27) How does improve unemployment problem?

- a) Provide unemployment fee
- b) Develop skill and capacity
- c) Priority of education
- d) Vocational training
- e) Modernization of agriculture and cottage industry established
- f) To keep in mind self help is the best help policy developed
- g) To develop diffusion of job information
- h) Others.....

28) Do you have any comments/ suggestions from your side that can help to make the survey more effectively?

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