

6) Education and skill are the major determinants of the earnings of any individual in the market. A majority of women have meagre education and low skill formation. They also lack scientific and technological

competence. Hence, they are paid low wages compared to men. Most women work where job security is not there. Various activities relating to legal protection is meagre. Employment in this sector is characterized by irregular and low income.

7) The problem of educated unemployment is peculiar in itself. Many youth with matriculation, graduate and post graduation degrees are not able to find jobs. A paradoxical manpower situation is witnessed as surplus of manpower in certain categories co-exists shortage of manpower in others. Even the technically qualified persons are also facing the same problem of unemployed, while on the other hand, there is a dearth of technically ~~skills~~ skills required for economic growth.

8) India can build the maximum employ-ment opportunity in the tertiary sector. In this sector, various new services are now appearing like biotech-nology, information technology and so on. In recent years max-imum employment opportunities have arisen in BPO's or call centres.

13) The following measures can be taken in order to mitigate the problems of the educated unemployed.