

Full Length Research

An overview of Unemployment is increasing among Library Science Students in India

Chikkamanju

Research Scholar, Dos in Library and Information Science, University of Mysore, Karnataka, India.

E-mail:chikkamanju@gmail.com

Accepted 2 December 2015

This paper investigates the effect of unemployment on men and women's library and information Science, in India. Using a harmonised database (EHP), we estimate the impact of declared unemployment on employees while taking account of attrition and un observed individual heterogeneity. We find sizable unemployment effects. Inmost of the countries, the wage penalty represents from 4% to 9%, and appears to be even higher in the more flexible economies. In certain countries we do not find any gender differences. To explain the discrepancies between countries, we suggest that labour market institutions such as unemployment benefits and wage-setting institutions may be avenues of investigation

Key Words: Unemployment, Unobserved heterogeneity , Decreasing Jobs, post unemployment earnings

Cite This Article As: Chikkamanju (2015). An overview of Unemployment is increasing among Library Science Students in India. Inter. J. Acad. Lib. Info. Sci. 3(11): 342-345.

INTRODUCTION

History of Library Science

Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan (August 1892 – 27 September 1972) was a mathematician and librarian from India. His most notable contributions to the field were his five laws of library science and the development of the first major analytico-synthetic classification system, the colon classification. He is considered to be the father of library science, documentation, and information science in India and is widely known throughout the rest of the world for his fundamental thinking in the field. His birthday is observed every year as the National Library Day in India.

He was a university librarian and professor of library science at Benares Hindu University (1945–47) and

professor of library science at the University of Delhi (1947–55). The last appointment made him director of the first Indian school of librarianship to offer higher degrees. He was president of the Indian Library Association from 1944 to 1953. In 1957 he was elected an honorary member of the International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID) and was made a vice president for life of the Library Association of Great Britain.

Introduction to Unemployment

Unemployment leaves its mark on people. It can affect both the well-being and the health of those who are affected (Clark, 2008; Bell and Blanch flower, 2011;

Mesrine 2000). In addition to, or associated with, these psychological and social effects, it appears that a period of unemployment also affects individuals' economic potential. It leads to a loss of income at the time and increases the likelihood of experiencing a further period of unemployment or lower wages. When a previously jobless person returns to work, they may have a lower income than someone whose career has not been interrupted

Different forms of unemployment occur, few are not that harmful but few are very risky for the society as a whole. People waiting for their first job come under frictional unemployment. Such kind of unemployment is not regarded as dangerous and can be improved by creating more awareness regarding new job openings. Then comes the seasonal unemployment and this is specific to certain seasonal industries like tourism and farming. To reduce this, people must be encouraged to take other jobs in off season. The worst type of unemployment is the structural one. It comes into picture when there is a change in the structure of an economy. It is long term unemployment and can be caused by various reasons. Machines replacing human, change in the behavior of consumer, etc are the causes. Structural unemployment can be reduced to great extent by providing retraining, on job training and by making people occupationally flexible.

Library Science Course offered through selected Distance Education Universities in India

1. Indira Gandhi National Open University
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University
3. Kota Open University,
4. Nalanda Open University
5. Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University
6. Dam, Nashik, Maharashtra
7. Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University
8. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
9. Baug, Ahmedabad-Gujarat
10. Karnataka State Open University, Mangalagangothri, Mysore
11. Netaji Subhas Open University,
12. U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University

OBJECTIVES

1. Improve health and well being for households facing fuel poverty,
2. Reduce social exclusion and marginalisation of the households that suffer fuel poverty
3. Develop a methodological and economical concept for addressing energy poverty at the Indian level

4. To provide education, training, advice, representation and counselling to the unemployed and the citizens of India.
5. To provide information and campaign on the issues, problems and social benefits affecting the unemployed.
6. To promote and conduct research into the causes of unemployment, strategies for employment and recomposition of the workforce.
7. To campaign against and expose the broader issue of poverty and its debilitating effect on our society.

Majority of the job opportunities to get jobs BLISc candidates, whereas to MLISc candidates not get jobs. Because all academic institutions, special libraries to advertisement only BLISc qualification for Librarian post, and get less salary. Where As MLISc candidates not much job opportunities in LISc fields. Distance education mode high production of BLISc and MLISc Candidates. regular University is take limit seat. Table 1

Now a day's Library Course are running in many Regular Universities, and Open Universities, many youths are taking admission to these course, Regular Universities take only eligible candidates through screening process (Entrance/ interview etc.) and the seats are limited to 30-40 Only in each university. But Open Universities (Distance Educational Institutions) in India are giving unlimited seats for each courses and giving them good percentage also). The distance education institutions are not allotting seats through screening process like entrance or interview. Few of them admit students twice in a year or any time they can enroll for the course in a year. The students qualified from distance education institutions are going for job for less salary jobs and many institutions pay very less salary because they need librarian just to show it to AICTE/UGC etc. So they appoint students from distance mode of education and pay less. The quality of LISc education is diluted only because of Distance education institutions.

Measurement

There are also different ways national statistical agencies measure unemployment. These differences may limit the validity of international comparisons of unemployment data. To some degree these differences remain despite national statistical agencies increasingly adopting the definition of unemployment by the International Labour Organization. To facilitate international comparisons, some organizations, such as the OECD, Eurostat, and International Labor Comparisons Program, adjust data on unemployment for comparability across countries.

Table 1. Comparative Table of LISc Education Programme

University	Intake seats	BLISc	MLISc	Carrier opportunities	Attendance	Assignments	Seminar	Semester	Project	Class conducted
Directorate of Distance Education University	Unlimited	1 Year	1 Year	2 certificate upto 2 years	Maybe/Maynot be	✓	NO			15 dys to -1 Month
Regular University	Limited (50-65)	0	2 Years	1 certificate upto 2 years	compulsory	✓	✓	✓	✓	01- To 2 Years

Though many people care about the number of unemployed individuals, economists typically focus on the unemployment rate. This corrects for the normal increase in the number of people employed due to increases in population and increases in the labour force relative to the population. The unemployment rate is expressed as a percentage, and is calculated as follows: Table 2

Library Science majors face high unemployment and low wages you might have seen some news articles recently that highlight the unemployment rate among college majors and been dismayed at the numbers you saw for Library Science. As often seen in news reporting, sources offer just a quick rehash of a headline with the focus to shock readers. In this case the numbers to back it up are pulled from the 2012 Census data.

"Library Science majors have the three highest unemployment rate Library Science graduates, that does sound bad. High school drop outs

average better numbers than that. So right about now you are thinking to yourself, "Why in the world would I want to become a librarian?"

Well, let's clear some things up. Library science majors are not librarians. As many librarians know, you need a master's degree to become a librarian and in many cases from an ALA approved college or university. According to the Department of Labor, more than 84% of librarian jobs have a master's degree as a minimum requirement. Just because you majored in medicine as an undergraduate doesn't mean you're a doctor. Maybe these people in the census are getting their graduate degrees, maybe some are putting it off or maybe they'll never fully pursue the career as a librarian. But, that is not to say there are no jobs for librarians.

Statistics also vary greatly based on the program taken. While I'm sure it is a fine school in its own right, the community college in Booneville, Mississippi can't quite promise the same

education in information science as the University of Washington. The job potential between these two programs are about as far apart as can be possible. But, that's not a problem that solely lies with that community college or for the field for that matter. There is a growing problem with schools that promise an education with the hopes of landing a job, but have no ability to fulfill that promise. Choosing the right school is often just as important as choosing the right major.

Library science is not what it used to be. There is a growing shift in what is important and relevant in today's world and that includes libraries. Most respected school see this and have changed their courses appropriately. What was formally library science is often now called information science. The University of Washington has the "Information School" and offers a graduate course in "Library and Information Science". In fact, very few schools even offer classes under the distinct classification of "Library Science" these days.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed workers}}{\text{Total labor force}} * 100$$

Table 2.

Major Field	Unemployment Percent	25th % Earnings
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY	19.5%	\$25,000
MISCELLANEOUS FINE ARTS	16.2%	\$26,000
UNITED STATES HISTORY	15.1%	\$30,000
LIBRARY SCIENCE	15.0%	\$23,000
EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	10.9%	\$28,000
MILITARY TECHNOLOGES	10.9%	\$81,000
ARCHITECTURE	10.6%	\$37,000
INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	10.4%	\$45,000
MISCELLANEOUS PSYCHOLOGY	10.3%	\$30,000
LINGUISTICS AND COMPARATIVE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE	10.2%	\$30,000
COMPUTER ADMINISTRATION MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY	9.5%	\$39,000

Information science, which strongly relates to the librarian position, is a growing and popular field.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

My suggestion is that an Open Universities/ Distance education Institutions should limit the intake seats for each courses particularly professional course like Library and Information Science. The quality of education in both regular and correspondence institutions should be upgraded by enforcing new updated topics in the syllabus. The LISc faculty members should keep phase with the changing technology and advance concepts. More Information Technology oriented concepts and today's market needed topics should be included in the syllabus of LIS Curriculum. The students should also work hard to excel in the subject rather than blaming the profession. The Librarian should create his own positive identity in the working institution and make other aware the importance of Library profession in today's world. The above mentioned tips can automatically solve unemployment problem.

REFERENCES

- Addison, J. T and Portugal, P. (2003). "Unemployment Duration: Competing and Defective Risks", *Journal of Human Resources*, 38(1), 156-191.
- Aysit Tansel., H.Mehmet Ta Şçi (2002). Determinants of Unemployment Duration for Men and Women in Turkey. JEL Classification: J64, C41, J16.

Bulutay, Tuncer (1995). Employment Unemployment and Wages in Turkey, State Institute of Statistics and International Labor Office, Ankara.

Byrne, D. and E. Strobl (2004). "Defining Unemployment in Developing Countries: Evidence from Trinidad and Tobago", *Journal of Development Economics*, 73, 465-476.

Carling K., Edin, P. A., Harkman, A. and Holmlund, B. (1996). "Unemployment Duration, Unemployment Benefits and Labor Market Programs in Sweden", *Journal of Public Economics*, 59(3), 313-33

<http://agnosticmaybe.wordpress.com/2011/01/21/reader-mail-unemployment-in-libraryland/>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unemployment>

<http://librarybuild.blogspot.in/2012/06/unemployed-librarian.html>

<http://mrlibrarydude.wordpress.com/tag/unemployment/>

<http://ncsi.iisc.ernet.in/pipermail/lis-forum/2013-July/015341.html>

<http://www.becomealibrarian.org/library-science-majors-face-high-unemployment/>

<http://www.theguardian.com/higher-education-network/blog/2012/aug/03/academic-job-seeking-and-post-doc-unemployment>

Olivia Ekert, Jaffé isabelle Terraz. ARE WO (n.d).Men and Men Equal in the Effect of Unemployment on Future Wages ? an Analysis for Employees Based on the Echp.

Om Shashi Shekhar Singh Career Opportunities in Library & Information Science

www.employmentnews.gov.in/