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SURVEY TO ASCERTAIN THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF CRAFTSMEN TRAINED UNDER THE CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME



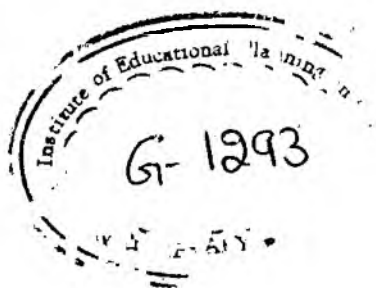
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

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PREFACE

The Directorate General of Employment and Training has been engaged in the training of craftsmen at the Industrial Training Institutes over the past several years. The present survey is the first attempt made at the all-India level to obtain employment particulars of passed out trainees of Industrial Training Institutes.

The prevalence of some unemployment among the ex-ITI trainees as revealed by the survey should be viewed in the context of the recent industrial recession in the country specially in the engineering intensive sectors. With industrial recovery now in sight and steps taken to diversify the training programme to suit local manpower needs the employment situation is likely to improve in the future. More than this, it is necessary to actively promote self-employment which, in the context of an assured home market, offers great scope for productive utilisation of the skill so patiently built up.

We are grateful to the officers and staff of the Employment and Training Directorates in the various States who, despite their heavy pressure of work, took pains to make the survey a success. The data has been processed in the Statistical Section of the DGE&T. Credit for preparing this report goes largely to Shri V.V.P. Rao, Assistant Statistical Officer.



(S. K. MALLICK)

Director General of Employment & Training

NEW DELHI

The 12th May, 1969.

**SURVEY TO ASCERTAIN THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF
CRAFTSMEN TRAINED UNDER THE CRAFTSMEN
TRAINING SCHEME**

I. INTRODUCTION

Need for undertaking the survey—

1.1. Training of skilled craftsmen assumed great importance in the context of rapid industrialization envisaged during the Five Year Plans. There has, accordingly, been considerable expansion in the training facilities for craftsmen in the Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.Is.) under the Directorate General of Employment and Training, particularly after the First Plan. There were only 59 I.T.Is. with a seating capacity of about 10 thousand at the end of the First Plan period as against 356 I.T.Is. with a seating capacity of 147 thousand in February, 1969. In these Institutes training is imparted in 30 engineering and 22 non-engineering trades and nearly 50 thousand trainees are passing out every year in engineering trades.

1.2. In the meeting of the State Directors incharge of Training and the Principals of Central Training Institutes for Instructors held in April, 1966 the then Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation emphasised the need for follow-up of ex-trainees after their completion of training in order to evaluate the usefulness of the training programme. The problem of assessing the extent to which the persons trained under the Craftsmen Training Scheme got absorbed in suitable employment had been engaging the attention of the Government in the past also. The Estimates Committee of the Parliament in their 88th Report on the Ministry of Labour and Employment recommended as follows :

“The system of follow-up of ex-trainees after their completion of training is necessary to evaluate the usefulness of the training programme. The Committee understand that efforts made so far in this respect had failed. The trainees did not reply even when they were given post cards and postage stamps. The Committee suggest that the State Governments should be persuaded to collect such information.”

1.3. The problem of follow-up of ex-trainees was accordingly discussed at the 5th meeting of the State representatives in-charge

of the Craftsmen Training Schemes held in July, 1960, and at the 4th meeting of the Working Group of National Employment Service held in August, 1960. On the basis of these discussions it was recommended that a scheme for follow-up may be drawn up by a Sub-committee of the Working Group of National Employment Service. The question was examined by the Sub-Committee and was further discussed subsequently at an inter-departmental meeting. The views of the Manpower Directorate in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission were also obtained. As a result of these discussions a pilot survey was conducted at two places viz., Varanasi and Madras some years ago.

1.4. Gaining from the experience of this pilot survey, it was decided towards the end of 1966 to follow-up the post-training careers of the trainees passed out from all the Industrial Training Institutes in the country. For this purpose it was decided to adopt two different approaches in respect of two batches passed out during the trade tests held in October, 1965 and July, 1966. In respect of the trainees passed out in the trade test held in October, 1965, information was collected by undertaking a sample survey based on personal interview method. In respect of the batch of trainees passed out in the trade test held in July, 1966 employment particulars of the trainees were collected from the instructional staff of the I.T.Is. on the basis of their contacts with them.

II. SCOPE AND METHOD OF SAMPLE ENQUIRY

Experience of the Pilot Surveys—

2.1. As stated earlier a pilot enquiry was conducted at two selected centres—Varanasi and Madras towards the end of 1962 with a view to evolving suitable methods for the follow-up of ex-trainees passed out from the Industrial Training Institutes. In this enquiry two different methods were tried out. In one method, particulars of all trainees who were residents of one district (Varanasi) and had passed the trade test in May, 1958 irrespective of the location of the training institutes at which they received training, were obtained. In the second method information was collected from all trainees who passed the trade test held in May, 1958 from a selected Institute (at Madras) irrespective of their district of domicile.

2.2. Experience of these enquiries revealed that there is hardly any difference in actual practice in the efficiency of the two

methods. It was, however, felt that the domicile approach was more cumbersome from the practical point of view as it involved collection of addresses of all trainees domiciled in a district from the different Industrial Training Institutes located in the country. In the current enquiry, it was therefore, decided to adopt the Institution-approach.

Scope and coverage—

2.3. The survey covered 35,440 trainees who successfully completed their training in engineering trades from various Industrial Training Institutes (I. T. Is.) in the country and had passed in the trade test held in October, 1965. Non-engineering trades were not included in the survey as the number of persons trained in the ITIs under these trades is relatively very small. The trade-wise distribution of these trainees by States, is given at Appendix I.

Sampling procedure—

2.4. The selection of sample was done at each ITI from amongst the trainees who had passed out in October, 1965 session. Before drawing the sample, the names of all passed out trainees were arranged according to the trades in which they were trained so that all the trades will have proportional representation in the sample. A systematic sample with a sampling fraction of 1 in 10 was then selected with a random start for purposes of investigation.

2.5. The trainees thus selected were addressed by the Principals, on the basis of available records, to intimate to the Institute their latest contact address. In case of those who did not furnish their latest address the trainee next in the list to the selected persons was addressed for contact address. The Principals, thereafter, forwarded the final list of selected candidates along with their current contact addresses to the State Director of Employment of his State who arranged collection of the information provided in the questionnaire through the staff of the Employment Exchanges.

Questionnaire—

2.6. A copy of the questionnaire through which the data were collected from the selected ex-trainees is given at Appendix II. Among the main items of information included in the questionnaire were particulars regarding the employment status, trade in which employed, average monthly emoluments and if unemployed whether employed earlier, how long looking for work, whether registered with the employment exchange etc.

Period of enquiry—

2.7. Instructions for launching the survey were issued in the 1st week of March, 1968. All the State Directors were advised to complete the field enquiry within three months of the date of commencement of the survey. However, due to some operational difficulties in obtaining the contact addresses etc. the data could not be collected in all the States during the same period. In most of the States the field enquiry was completed during the period June-November, 1968.

Method of data collection—

2.8. The relevant details regarding the ex-trainees selected into the sample were collected by personal interview by the staff of the employment exchange in whose jurisdiction the ex-trainee resided. The schedules and instructions for the survey were explained to the officers of the State Directorates in a training programme conducted by the Directorate General of Employment and Training. These officers in turn imparted requisite training to the field staff engaged for the survey.

2.9. The filled-in questionnaires were, in the first instance, scrutinized by the State Employment Market Information Units and later by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (Statistical Section). The processing of the data was undertaken at the D.G.E. & T.

Degree of response—

2.10. Out of the total number of 3,528 ex-trainees selected into the sample detailed information could be obtained from 2,748. Thus, the response to the enquiry worked out to nearly 80 per cent. The number of ex-trainees selected for the sample and the number from whom data could be collected in each State have been shown in Appendix III. It would be observed that the response was more than 75 per cent in all the States except in U.P., Punjab and West Bengal where only 50-70 per cent of the ex-trainees supplied the information. In the States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tripura, the response was more than 90 per cent.

III. IMPORTANT FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

Employed and un-employed ex-trainees—

3.1. The particulars collected from the ex-trainees revealed that out of the 2,748 ex-trainees who supplied the information 1,674 or 60.9 per cent were employed at the time of the enquiry and 1,074 ex-trainees or 39.1 per cent had reported themselves to be unemployed. However, all the ex-trainees who reported themselves as unemployed were not without a job continuously since completion of their training. As many as 379 of the unemployed ex-trainees were employed earlier, but were currently unemployed. The following table gives the number of ex-trainees employed and unemployed at the time of the survey.

TABLE 1

Number of ex-trainees employed and unemployed

Item	Number
1. Number of ex-trainees who furnished the information ..	2,748
2. Number of ex-trainees currently employed	1,674
3. Number of ex-trainees currently unemployed	1,074
4. Percentage of item (2) to item (1)	60.9
5. Number included in item (3) who were employed earlier but currently unemployed	379
6. Number currently employed or employed earlier (item (2)+ item (5))	2,053
7. Percentage of item (6) to item (1)	74.7

3.2. It will be observed that about 25.3% of the ex-trainees reported themselves to be without a job continuously since completion of their training.

3.3. On completion of training at the I.T.I. the trainees are required to undergo 6 months of inplant or on-the-job training in order to get necessary practical experience. Among ex-trainees who reported themselves as unemployed it was observed that while nearly 70 per cent of them had completed their apprenticeship training the remaining 30% had not undergone any apprenticeship till the time of the enquiry.

3.4. A detailed statement showing the percentage of ex-I.T.I. trainees employed/unemployed at the time of the survey, by trades

is given at Appendix IV. The distribution of employed and un-employed ex-trainees by trades in which they received training has revealed that in the trades of Draughtsmen (Mechanical), Electrician, Electroplator, Machinist (Grinder), Mechanic (Radio), Watch and Clock Maker, Mechanic (Diesel), Mechanic (Refrigeration) and Wireless Operator more than 70 per cent of the passed-out trainees were found to be employed during the reference period. In other trades, this proportion varied from 30·8 per cent among Painters to 69·6 per cent among ~~Machinist (S.S.P.)~~. The following table gives the incidence of current unemployment in different trades.

TABLE 2

Incidence of unemployment in different trades

Magnitude of unemployment (Percentage range)	Trade in which trained
Less than 10	.. Refrigeration Mechanic, Watch & Clock Maker.
11—20	.. Mechanic (Diesel).
21—30	.. Draughtsman (Mech.), Electrician, Electroplator, Machinist (Grinder), Mechanic (Radio), Wireless Operator.
31—40	.. Draughtsmen (Civil), Fitter, Instrument Mechanic, Machinist (S.S.P.), Surveyor, Turner, Wireman.
41—50	.. Carpenter, Mechanic (Motor), Mechanic (Tractor), Sheet Metal Worker, Welder (Gas & Elec.).
51—60	.. Pattern Maker, Blacksmith, Moulder.
61—70	.. Painter, Plumber, Tool Maker.

3·5. State-wise analysis of the incidence of employment and unemployment among ex-trainees has been shown in the statement at Appendix V. It would be observed that the proportion of employed ex-trainees was highest in Delhi (84·8%) and the lowest in West Bengal (29·8%). On the other hand the proportion of unemployed ex-trainees was relatively low in Delhi (15·2%), Gujarat (18·2%), Himachal Pradesh (16·1%), Maharashtra (24·4%), and Punjab (21·6%). A State-wise analysis showing the incidence of unemployment of ex-trainees in different trades has been given in the statement at Appendix VI.

*A. Characteristics of employed ex-trainees.**Trades in which employed—*

3·6. The bulk (83%) of the employed ex-trainees were found to be engaged in the trade in which they received training or an

allied trade. Only about 17% of the employed ex-trainees were engaged, in a trade other than the one in which they were trained and could, therefore, be regarded as "improperly employed". The following table shows the relevant information in a summary form :

TABLE 3
Analysis of employed ex-trainees engaged in trades in which trained and in other trades

Item	Number	Percentage to Total
1	2	3
Number of employed ex-trainees engaged in —		
(a) trades in which trained or allied trade	.. 1,391	83·1
(b) Other trades (improperly employed)	.. 283	16·9
Total	.. 1,674	100·0

Employment status—

3·7. Most of the ex-trainees were working as employees at the time of the survey. Out of the total number of employed ex-trainees, 84·2 per cent were working as employees, 6·8 per cent were self-employed, 4·4 per cent were apprentices and 3·5 per cent were working as unpaid family helpers. Only 1 per cent of the ex-trainees were working in the capacity of an employer. The distribution of employed ex-trainees according to their employment status is given below :

TABLE 4
Distribution of employed ex-trainees by their employment status

Employment status	No. of employed ex-trainees	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1. Employer	16	1·0
2. Employee	1,409	84·2
3. Self-employed	114	6·8
4. Apprentices	73	4·4
5. Unpaid family helper	59	3·5
6. Information not available	3	0·1
Total	1,674	100·0

3.8. A study of the trade-wise distribution of the self-employed ex-trainees has revealed that 18 of them were those who received training in the trade of Electrician, 17 as Fitters, 13 as Carpenters, 10 each as Welders and Wiremen and others in the trades of Motor Mechanic, Turner, Radio Mechanic, Machinist etc.

Average monthly income—

3.9. The following table gives the distribution of employed ex-trainees by their average monthly earnings :

TABLE 5
*Distribution of employed ex-trainees by
average monthly earnings*

Average monthly income (Rs.)	No. of ex- trainees employed	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1. Upto 75	125	7.5
2. More than 75 but less than 100	225	13.4
3. More than 100 but less than 150	544	32.5
4. More than 150 but less than 200	396	23.7
5. More than 200 but less than 250	199	11.9
6. More than 250	100	6.0
7. Information not available	85	5.0
Total	1,674	100.0

3.10. More than half (56.2 per cent) of the ex-trainees were receiving an average salary ranging from 100 to Rs. 200. About one-fifth of the ex-trainees received less than Rs. 100 and about one-fifth received more than Rs. 200 per month.

3.11. The mode of payment of wages to most of these ex-trainees is on monthly basis. Only 12.7 per cent of the employed ex-trainees received a daily wage.

Employed ex-trainees seeking better jobs—

3.12. Of the total number of 1,674 employed ex-trainees, 417 or 24.9 per cent were seeking better jobs by registering their names at the employment exchange. The proportion of employed ex-trainees registered with the exchanges is highest among Wireless Operator (66.7 per cent), and Electroplator (41.7 per cent). Among other groups the percentage varied between 20 and 30.

Time lag between completion of training and first employment—

3.13. The period for which a person remained unemployed after completing the training or 'the waiting period' is an important index of the employment market. No doubt some waiting period is inescapable in any occupation before getting some employment. The following table gives the distribution of employed ex-trainees by the time taken in securing first employment.

TABLE 6

Distribution of employed ex-trainees by "waiting period" before securing first employment

Waiting period before first employment	Currently employed ex-trainees		Ex-trainees employed earlier but currently unemployed	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
Up to 3 months	810	48.39	127	33.51
3 months to 6 months	303	18.10	76	20.06
6 months to 12 months	270	16.13	92	24.27
1 year to 2 years	231	13.80	49	12.93
More than 2 years	60	3.58	35	9.23
Total	1,674	100.00	379	100.00

3.14. It is interesting to note that more than 80 per cent of the currently employed ex-trainees secured a job within one year after completion of their training. Nearly half the ex-trainees currently employed secured their first employment within a period of 3 months. Only 4% had to wait more than 2 years before securing a job. In the case of those who were currently unemployed but were employed earlier, nearly 35 per cent got employed within 3 months, 45 per cent within a period of 3 months to one year and another 22 per cent after one year.

B. Characteristics of unemployed ex-trainees.

3.15. Out of the 2,748 ex-trainees who responded to the enquiry, 1,074 (39.1%) reported themselves as unemployed at the

time of the enquiry. The distribution of currently unemployed ex-trainees by trades in which they received training is shown below.

TABLE 7
Distribution of unemployed ex-trainees by trades

Trade in which trained	Total covered under the survey	Currently un-employed ex-trainees	Percentage of unemployed
1	2	3	4
1. Electrician	308	90	29·2
2. Fitter	592	230	38·9
3. Machinist (S.S.P.)	169	53	31·4
4. Wireman	179	62	34·6
5. Blacksmith	92	54	58·7
6. Carpenter	110	54	49·1
7. Mechanic (Motor)	152	75	49·0
8. Moulder	117	64	54·7
9. Welder	202	92	45·3
10. Others	827	300	36·3
Total	2,748	1,074	39·1

3·16. Of the 1,074 currently unemployed ex-trainees as many as 230 were Fitters, 92 were Welders, 90 were Electricians, 75 were Motor Mechanics and others were distributed among various other trades.

3·17. It would be seen from col. (4) of the above table that the incidence of unemployment was higher than the All-India average in the trades of Blacksmith (58·7), Carpenter (49·1), Mechanic (Motor) (49·0), Moulder (54·7) and Welder (45·3). On the other hand, the percentage of unemployed was the least (29·2) among electricians.

Duration of unemployment—

3·18. An important index of unemployment is the duration for which the persons remain unemployed. For employed ex-trainees who had reported that they were continuously unemployed, the period of unemployment naturally commences from the date they started looking for work. In the case of those ex-trainees who were employed intermittently, but are currently unemployed, the period of unemployment would relate to the last spell of continuous unemployment. The following table shows the distribution

of currently unemployed ex-trainees according to the period for which they were looking for a job.

TABLE 8
Duration of unemployment

Period since looking for work	No. of unemployed ex-trainees	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Less than 6 months	109	10.1
6 months to 12 months	181	16.8
1 to 2 years	353	32.8
More than 2 years	327	30.4
Information not available	4	9.9
Total	1,074	100.0

3.19. It would be observed that 27 per cent of unemployed ex-trainees reported themselves to be without a job for a period of less than one year, whereas 63 per cent were unemployed for one year or more. This included 327 (30.4%) currently unemployed ex-trainees who were searching a job for over two years.

3.20. As stated earlier (*vide* para 3.1) out of the total number of 1,074 currently unemployed ex-trainees, 379 (35%) reported that they were employed earlier whereas the remaining 695 (65%) stated that they were unable to secure any employment in the past and were, therefore, continuously unemployed. In case the employment history had been correctly reported by the unemployed ex-trainees, one would have expected that the number of such ex-trainees who were without a job for more than two years should be at least 695 (or 65%). [This is because, these trainees had passed the trade test three years back i.e. in October, 1965]. However, it would be observed from the above table that only 30 per cent of the unemployed ex-trainees had reported continuous unemployment for a period exceeding two years. It might, therefore, be concluded that at least 60 to 70 per cent of the currently unemployed ex-trainees had some spells of employment in the past, even though only 35 per cent of them had reported this fact in their replies.

Registration at Employment Exchanges—

3.21. Of the 1,074 unemployed ex-trainees 713 or 66.3% were registered with the employment exchange for seeking a job. Only 316 ex-trainees or 29.4% were not registered with the

Exchanges. 45 ex-trainees did not report this information. Thus, for securing a job, the unemployed trainees largely depended on the employment exchanges.

Trade in which work is sought—

3.22. Almost all the unemployed ex-trainees (1,053 out of the total number of 1,074 unemployed trainees) reported that they were seeking work in the trade in which they received training. Only 19 of them said that they would be willing to take up a job in any other trade. 2 ex-trainees did not supply this information.

Mobility of the unemployed ex-trainees—

3.23. Due to lack of industrialisation and limited job openings all the employment seekers may not get adequate employment opportunities in the area where they seek work. Thus the extent of mobility among job seekers also determines to some extent, their employment prospects. In the present enquiry it was observed that as many as 30 per cent of the ex-trainees were prepared to accept a job only within the State; another 10% wanted a job within the district. The following table shows the degree of mobility among the unemployed ex-trainees.

TABLE 9

Mobility of unemployed ex-trainees

Mobility	No. of unemployed ex-trainees prepared to accept job	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1. Anywhere in the District	108	10.1
2. Anywhere in the State	331	30.8
3. Anywhere in the country	617	57.4
4. Information not available	18	1.7
Total ..	1,074	100.0

IV. ALTERNATIVE APPROACH

4.1. As stated in para 1.4 an alternative method for collecting the employment details of ex-trainees, which was expected to give quicker, though approximate, results at a comparatively lower cost was also tried out on an experimental basis in respect of another batch of trainees. In this approach an attempt was made to collect the employment particulars of ex-trainees from the instructional staff of the Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.Is.). According to the Training Manual for Industrial Training Centres/Institutes all the I.T.Is. are expected to maintain the follow-up record of the ex-trainees in the form of a Record Card to ensure that they have been able to secure suitable employment. The staff are also advised to mix-up with the trainees and promote confidence among them so that they, after the completion of training at the institute, keep in close touch with the instructors and may seek their advice in building up their careers. Enquiries conducted on a pilot basis at two selected I.T.Is., viz., Gurgaon and Pusa, New Delhi revealed that the Principals and Instructors of the I.T.Is. are generally, in touch with the recent batches of ex-trainees and are fairly well informed about their employment status.

4.2. In the present enquiry the Principals of I.T.Is. prepared a list of ex-trainees who passed out from their Institute during the trade test held in July, 1966. The particulars of each of these ex-trainees were, thereafter, filled in respect of as many candidates as possible on the basis of knowledge of the instructors or the Senior Batch of trainees in the trade. A brief analysis of the data collected under this approach is presented below.

Response to the enquiry—

4.3. Out of the total number of 354 I.T.Is. in the country the instructional staff working in 302 I.T.Is. could supply information in respect of all their ex-trainees. 46 I.T.Is. largely from Assam (8), Bihar (7), and Uttar Pradesh (6), supplied the information in respect of a portion of the passed out trainees. This information was, however, not received from 6 I.T.Is., located in Bihar.

4.4. During the trade test held in July, 1966 as many as 41,311 trainees passed out in the engineering trades. Of them the Instructional staff could provide full details in respect of 35,738 ex-trainees. The number of trainees passed out from the I.T.Is.,

the number of those whose particulars have been received, and the percentage response are shown below.

TABLE 10
Response to the enquiry

Item	Number
1. Total number of I.T.Is. in the country	354
2. Number of I.T.Is. who supplied full details of their trainees	302
3. Percentage of (2) to (1)	85.3
4. Number of trainees passed out from all I.T.Is. in the country	41,311
5. Number of trainees whose particulars have been received	35,738
6. Percentage of item (5) to item (4)	86.5

Employment status of the ex-trainees—

4.5. Information furnished by the instructional staff in respect of the trainees passed out in July 1966 revealed that out of the 35,738 ex-trainees whose particulars were supplied 16,206 ex-trainees or 45.4 per cent were employed and 19,532 or 54.6% were unemployed, at the time of rendering the information. Among the unemployed 2,074 ex-trainees were, however, employed earlier but currently unemployed. Thus, it was observed that only 17,458 ex-trainees or 49% of the passed out trainees of July, 1966 batch were continuously unemployed since their completing the training course. The distribution of employed and unemployed ex-trainees, by States is given at Appendix VII.

4.6. Of the total number of 16,206 ex-trainees employed at the time of the survey as many as 7,926 ex-trainees were engaged as apprentices and 5,264 were working as employees. The distribution of the currently employed ex-trainees according to their employment status is shown below.

TABLE 11
Distribution of employed ex-trainees by their employment Status

Employment status	No. of ex-trainees	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1. Employer	194	1.20
2. Employee	5,264	32.48
3. Self-employed	1,998	12.33
4. Apprentices	7,926	48.91
5. Unpaid family worker	824	5.08
Total	16,206	100.00

Broad comparison with the sample survey results—

4.7. It will be seen that fairly consistent picture emerges from the sample survey results as well as the results obtained from the institutional staff on the basis of the contacts with the ex-trainees. The proportion of currently unemployed ex-trainees in the case of sample survey was about 40.0 per cent whereas in the latter approach it was about 55.0 per cent. The higher percentage of unemployment in respect of instructor based approach may be explained to some extent by the fact that the time lag between the date of passing out and the collection of relevant particulars was comparatively shorter in this case.

V. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

An all-India sample survey for ascertaining the employment status of ex-trainees who passed out from the Industrial Training Institutes in the country in the trade test held in October, 1965, was undertaken by the D.G.E. & T. For purposes of investigation a sample of 3,528 trainees was selected according to the technique of systematic sampling with a sampling fraction of 1 in 10. However, the particulars could be collected by personally contacting them from 2,748 trainees or about 80 per cent of the persons selected into the sample. The scope and method of enquiry are given in Section-II of the report and the important findings in Section III. An attempt was also made to collect the employment particulars of the ex-trainees passed out in the trade test held in July, 1966 from the instructional staff of the I.T.Is. The findings of this enquiry are given in Section IV. A summary of the results is given below.

Extent of employment & unemployment -

1. Out of the 2,748 ex-trainees who supplied the information under the Sample Survey 1,671 or 60.9 per cent were reported as employed and 1,074 ex-trainees or 39.1 per cent were reported as unemployed at the time of the enquiry. Among the unemployed 379 were employed earlier but currently unemployed. Thus, about 25.3 per cent of the total number of ex-trainees covered by the survey, reported themselves to be without a job continuously since completion of their training (Paras 3.1 and 3.2).

Characteristics of employed ex-trainees -

2. In the trades of Draughtsmen (Mech.), Electrician, Electroplator, Machinist (Grinder) ~~Miller & SPT~~, Mechanic (Radio), Watch and Clock Maker, Mechanic (Diesel), Refrigeration Mechanic

& Wireless Operator, more than 70% of the passed out trainees were found to be employed on the date of enquiry. This proportion varied from 30.8 per cent among Painters to 69.4 per cent among ~~Mechanists (S.S.P.)~~ ^{nightman (civil)}. The proportion of employed ex-trainees was highest in Delhi (84.8%) and lowest in West Bengal (29.8%). The proportion of unemployed ex-trainees was relatively low in Delhi (15.2%), Gujarat (18.2%), Himachal Pradesh (16.1%), Maharashtra (24.4%) and Punjab (21.0%).

(Paras 3.4 and 3.5).

3. A majority of the employed ex-trainees were found to be employed in the same trade in which they received training or an allied trade. About 17 per cent of them were, however, engaged in a trade other than the one in which they were trained.

(Para 3.6)

4. Out of the employed ex-trainees, 84.2% were working as employees, 6.8 per cent as self employed, 4.4 per cent as apprentices and 3.5 per cent as unpaid family workers.

(Para 3.7)

5. Of the employed ex-trainees 56.2 per cent were receiving an average salary ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. About one-fifth of the ex-trainees received more than Rs. 200 p.m.

(Para 3.10)

6. Of the total number of 1,674 employed ex-trainees 417 or 24.9 per cent were seeking better jobs by registering their names at the employment exchanges.

(Para 3.12)

7. About half the ex-trainees, currently employed, obtained their first employment within a period of 3 months after completion of their training. About one-third got their first employment between 3 months to one year.

(Para 3.14)

Characteristics of unemployed ex-trainees—

8. The incidence of unemployment was slightly higher in the trades of Blacksmith (58.7%), Carpenter (49.1%), Mechanic Motor (49.6%), Moulder (54.7%) and Welder (45.3%).

(Para 3.17)

9. About 63 per cent of the unemployed ex-trainees were seeking work for more than a year and 27 per cent for a period of less than one year.

(Para 3-19)

10. About 67-70 per cent of the currently unemployed ex-trainees had some spells of employment in the past.

(Para 3-20)

11. About 10 per cent of the ex-trainees were prepared to accept a job only within their District another 30% within the State. 57 per cent were prepared to move out of their States.

(Para 3-23)

12. On the basis of their personal knowledge the instructional staff at the I.T.Is. could supply information relating to the employment status of the ex-trainees in respect of 35,738 trainees out of a total number of 41,311 who passed out in the trade test held in July, 1966. An analysis of the data revealed that out of the 35,738 ex-trainees whose particulars were supplied 16,206 trainees or 45.4 per cent were employed and 19,532 or 54.6% were unemployed at the time of the Survey.

(Paras 4-4 and 4-5)

13. The sample survey results in respect of the batch of trainees passed out in the trade test held in October, 1965 and the results obtained from the institutional staff on the basis of their contacts with the ex-trainees gave consistent results. The proportion of currently unemployed in the case of sample survey was 40.0 per cent whereas in the later approach it was about 55.0 per cent. The higher percentage of unemployed in the instructor-based approach may be due to the fact that the time lag between the date of passing out and the collection of relevant particulars was comparatively shorter in the latter case.

(Para 4-7)

VI. CONCLUSION

6-1. While the present survey, being confined to certain specific batches of the ex-trainees of the ITIs, cannot evidently throw light on the employment situation among the total stock of ITI passed out trainees in the country, it has brought out certain factual information which provides a broad indication of the employment situation prevailing among this category of technical personnel. The results of sample Survey which relate to October, 1965 batch of ex-trainees have revealed that the majority (nearly

3 out of 5) of the passed out trainees were found to be employed at the time of the Survey. The number who had reported themselves to be continuously unemployed since the date of their passing out accounted for about 25 per cent of the total number of ex-trainees covered. On a further probe it has, however, been found that quite a number of those ex-trainees who reported continuous unemployment had, in fact, intermittent spells of employment although they did not specifically mention this fact at the time of the survey in reporting their employment history. The problem of unemployment among ex-trainees may therefore be a little less acute than what may appear to be from the reported facts. It has also been observed that of the currently employed ex-trainees, an overwhelming majority more than (80%) were engaged in the trades in which they were trained or in an allied trade. Bulk of the ex-trainees (about 70%) were also able to get their first employment within a period of less than six months.

6.2. The existence of unemployment among the ex-trainees of ITIs as revealed by the present survey is possibly due to the impact of the recent industrial recession which affected the growth of engineering intensive sector substantially. In the present economic climate of our country which has led to unemployment even among highly qualified personnel such as engineering graduates some measure of unemployment among the ITI trained craftsmen could perhaps be expected. It is to be hoped, however, that the employment position of the products of the ITIs, among others, will improve considerably with better prospects of industrial recovery which are already in sight.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing statewise the number of persons declared successful in the trade test held in OCTOBER, 1965 under the Craftsmen Training Scheme

STATE	1. Draughtsmen (Civil)	2. Draughtsmen (Mech.)	3. Electrician	4. Electroplater	5. Fitter	6. Instrument Mechanic	7. Machinist (Grinder)	8. Machinist (S. S.P.)	9. Mechanic (Radio and Television)	10. Pattern Maker
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	100	25	228	8	455	11	..	101	38	9
2. Assam	22	7	69	..	126	..	..	46	..	..
3. Bihar	28	76	353	13	592	14	..	179	7	74
4. Gujarat	41	99	161	..	210	..	..	37	..	3
5. Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	18	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kerala	38	65	261	2	414	14	..	163	45	1
7. Madhya Pradesh ..	27	95	329	19	401	..	..	140	12	42
8. Madras	73	64	126	9	689	25	..	204	11	21
9. Maharashtra ..	74	155	294	21	802	17	32	419	40	88
10. Mysore	42	113	139	9	262	..	..	41	..	..
11. Orissa	8	21	84	..	146	..	..	50	6	10
12. Punjab	133	183	738	51	1230	146	107	313	86	76
13. Rajasthan	37	42	125	..	120	25	..	..	21	6
14. Uttar Pradesh ..	146	204	753	33	1591	90	42	237	47	21
15. West Bengal ..	100	186	146	..	508	25	134	190	13	104
16. Delhi	40	61	123	7	315	94	12	116	46	13
17. Himachal Pradesh	9	..	24	..	37	..	..	8	11	..
18. Manipur .. ..	..	8	8	..	7	..	..	11	..	..
19. Tripura .. ..	..	..	17	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
ALL INDIA TOTAL ..	918	1404	4001	172	7958	470	327	2255	383	468

STATE	11. Surveyor	12. Turner	13. Watch & Clock Maker	14. Wireman	15. Tool Maker	16. Die Fitter	17. Blacksmith	18. Carpenter	19. Mechanic (Diesel)	20. Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	202	..	211	..	..	26	77	9	91	
2. Assam	9	57	..	132	..	..	45	25	26	115
3. Bihar	34	205	..	203	..	..	186	26	..	112
4. Gujarat	19	145	5	83	..	..	..	..	13	20
5. Jammu & Kashmir	12	..	..	..	..	..	11	36	..	22
6. Kerala	48	186	..	105	..	..	97	119	13	139
7. Madhya Pradesh	25	223	..	158	..	..	60	59	..	132
8. Madras	412	..	318	..	..	52	55	7	237
9. Maharashtra	23	484	4	80	..	..	31	86	108	95
10. Mysore	12	78	..	44	..	..	23	20	..	37
11. Orissa	10	104	..	55	..	..	10	11	35	109
12. Punjab	54	524	14	231	..	..	134	365	..	257
13. Rajasthan	8	82	..	59	..	..	7	19	18	41
14. Uttar Pradesh	64	745	..	555	..	..	255	326	11	149
15. West Bengal	99	218	..	87	19	..	120	110	..	185
16. Delhi	26	111	..	64	14	35	20	45	24	43
17. Himachal Pradesh	32	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	45
18. Manipur	12	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	..	13
19. Tripura	12	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	27
ALL INDIA TOTAL ..	443	3832	23	2447	33	35	1088	1399	264	1869	

STATE	21. Mechanic (Tractor)	22. Moulder	23. Painter	24. Plumber	25. Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	26. Sheet Metal Worker	27. Upholstry	28. Welder (Gas & Electric)	29. Wireless Operator	GRAND TOTAL
1. Andhra Pradesh	43	..	30	..	123	..	139	..	1926	
2. Assam	10	..	4	..	6	..	95	..	794	
3. Bihar	26	174	..	39	..	150	..	189	2745	
4. Gujarat .. ..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	64	914
5. Jammu & Kashmir	3	32	..	..	4	..	11	..	189
6. Kerala .. ..	..	115	..	38	15	171	..	288	2337
7. Madhya Pradesh	139	11	..	..	40	..	173	..	2085
8. Madras .. ..	..	104	..	2	23	104	..	287	25 2848
9. Maharashtra .. ..	..	132	29	10	21	40	..	309	15 3409
10. Mysore .. ..	..	25	..	..	3	8	..	126	.. 982
11. Orissa .. ..	..	24	..	18	..	18	..	73	.. 793
12. Punjab	61	280	26	27	26	38	..	278	.. 5378	
13. Rajasthan	1	25	..	..	..	7	..	42	.. 685
14. Uttar Pradesh	22	65	16	25	27	38	7	293	8 5770	
15. West Bengal .. ..	..	131	17	36	14	110	..	206	.. 2758
16. Delhi .. ..	..	22	23	..	61	26	..	77	.. 1418
17. Himachal Pradesh .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	.. 193
18. Manipur .. ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	.. 88
19. Tripura .. ..	..	14	..	..	..	10	..	14	.. 120
ALL INDIA TOTAL	120	1314	164	229	190	893	7	2696	48	35440

APPENDIX II

दस्तकार प्रशिक्षण परियोजन के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षित दस्तकार का नियोजन स्तर

SAMPLE SURVEY TO ASCERTAIN THE EMPLOYMENT
STATUS OF CRAFTSMEN

जानने के लिए नमूना सर्वेक्षण

TRAINED UNDER THE CRAFTSMEN TRAINING
SCHEME

प्रश्नावली

QUESTIONNAIRE

(अक्टूबर 1965 में पास होने वाले प्रशिक्षणार्थियों से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिये)

To be canvassed in respect of trainees who passed out in October, 1965)

भूतपूर्व प्रशिक्षणार्थी का नाम

1. Name of the ex-trainee.

पता

2. Address

उस संस्था का नाम जहां से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है

3. Institution from which passed.

वह व्यवसाय जिसमें प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है

4. Trade in which trained.

क्या कारखाने में (इन-प्लान्ट) 6 महीने का प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया है ? (हां-1/नहीं-2)

5. Whether completed the six months in-plant training (Yes-1/No-2)

सर्वेक्षण (सर्वे) की तारीख से 7 दिन पहले की अवधि में कहीं,
कम से कम एक दिन का काम किया है (हां-1/नहीं-2)

6. Whether employed on at least one day during the
7 days preceding the date of survey (Yes-1/No-2)

अगर नियुक्त (अर्थात् हद 6 के अधीन उत्तर हां) है तो

7. If employed (*i.e.* 'Yes' in item 6).

नियुक्ति स्तर (नियोजन/नियोजित/स्वानियोजित/शिक्षित/
अवैतनिक पारिवारिक सहायक)

(a) Employment Status (employer/employee/self em-
ployed/apprentices/unpaid family helper).

वह व्यवसाय जिसमें काम किया (काम के बारे में पूरी
जानकारी दें)

(b) Trade in which employed (describe the job con-
tent in full).

मासिक आमदनी का औसत (रुपयों में)

(c) Average monthly emoluments (Rs.)

मजदूरी भुगतान का ढंग (मासिक वेतन या दैनिक मजदूरी)

(d) Mode of payment (monthly/daily-wage basis)

नियोजक का नाम (केवल नियुक्ति और शिक्षार्थियों के लिये)

(e) Name of the employer (for employees & appren-
tices only).

क्या सर्वेक्षण के दिन, अच्छी नियुक्ति के लिये रोजगार
कार्यालयों में नाम लिखा है? (हां-1/नहीं-2)

(f) Whether registered with an Employment Exchange
for better prospects on the date of survey (Yes-1/
No-2).

अगर आजकल नियुक्त नहीं थे (अर्थात् हद 6 के अधीन उत्तर
नहीं है) तो

8. If not currently employed (*i.e.* 'No' in item 6).

क्या पहले नियुक्त थे (हां-1/नहीं-2)

(a) Whether employed earlier (Yes-1/No-2).

- व्यवसाय जिसमें काम कर रहे थे
- (b) Trade in which employed.
पिछले तियोजक का नाम और पता
- (c) Name and address of last employer.
पिछले नियुक्ति पर मिलने वाली मासिक वेतन राशि
(रुपयों में)
- (d) Monthly emoluments in last job (Rs.)
पिछला काम छोड़ने की तारीख
- (e) Date on which left last job.
क्या आजकल काम की तलाश है (हां-1/नहीं-2)
- (f) Whether currently looking for work (Yes-1/No-2).
अगर आजकल नियुक्त नहीं है किन्तु काम की तलाश है
(अर्थात् मद 8-च का उत्तर हां में है) तो
9. If not currently employed but looking for work
[i.e. Yes in item 8 (f)].
कब से काम खोज रहे हैं (महीनों में)
- (a) How long looking for work (months).
किस व्यवसाय में काम चाहिये
- (b) Trade in which work is sought.
क्या सर्वेक्षण के दिन रोजगार कार्यालयों में नाम दर्ज है ।
(हां-1/नहीं-2)
- (c) Whether registered with an Employment Ex-
change on the date of survey (Yes-1/No-2).
क्या आप नियुक्त होने को तैयार हैं
- (d) Whether prepared to accept a job.
जिले में कहीं भी
- (i) Anywhere in the district.

राज्य में कहीं भी

(ii) Anywhere in the state.

देश में कहीं भी

(iii) Anywhere in the country.

क्या आपको पहले कभी नियुक्ति अवसर मिला था जिसे आपने इन्कार कर दिया ।

(e) Whether offered a job in the past which was refused.

इन्कार करने का कारण

(f) Reasons for refusal.

प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने के बाद पहली बार काम मिलने के पूर्व कितने समय के लिये बेकार रहे (महीनों में)

10. How long remained unemployed after leaving the Institute before getting the first employment (months).

टिप्पणी

11. Remarks

जांच कर्ता का नाम

(i) Name of Investigator.

हस्ताक्षर

(ii) Signature

दिनांक

Date

जानकारी देने वाला (भूतपूर्व प्रशिक्षार्थी स्वयं 1-अन्य-2)

(iii) Informant. (Ex-trainee himself-1/others-2).

APPENDIX III

Degree of response

Serial No.	State	No. of trainees selected into the sample	No. of trainees who supplied the information	Percentage of Col. 4 to Col. 3. (Response rate)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	192	177	92.2
2	Assam	79	75	94.9
3	Bihar	274	251	91.6
4	Delhi	141	132	93.6
5	Gujarat	91	88	96.7
6	Himachal Pradesh	31	31	100.0
7	Kerala	233	182	78.1
8	Madras	284	236	83.1
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	208	158	76.0
10	Manipur	9	9	100.0
11	Maharashtra	340	336	98.8
12	Mysore	98	88	89.8
13	Orissa	79	68	86.1
14	Punjab*	537	372	69.3
15	Rajasthan	68	66	97.1
16	Tripura	12	12	100.0
17	Uttar Pradesh ..	577	286	49.6
18	West Bengal	275	181	65.8
TOTAL ..		3,528	2,748	77.9

*Including Haryana.

APPENDIX IV

Percentage of Ex-ITI trainees employed and Unemployed at the time of the survey to the total passed out in the trade test held in October, 1965.

(By trades)

Serial No.	Trade	Percentage of Ex. ITI trainees			No. of ex-trainees who supplied the information
		Employed	Unemployed	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Draughtsmen (Civil) ..	69.1	30.9	100.0	81
2	Draughtsmen (Mech.) ..	71.4	28.6	100.0	112
3	Electrician	70.8	29.2	100.0	308
4	Electroplater	75.0	25.0	100.0	16
5	Fitter	61.1	38.9	100.0	592
6	Instrument Mechanic ..	66.7	33.3	100.0	33
7	Machinist (Grinder) ..	70.6	29.4	100.0	34
8	Machinist (Shaper, Slotter, Planer)	66.6	31.4	100.0	169
9	Mechanic (Radio)	79.3	20.7	100.0	29
10	Pattern Maker	46.9	53.1	100.0	49
11	Surveyor	67.7	32.3	100.0	31
12	Turner	59.9	40.1	100.0	274
13	Watch & Clock Maker ..	100.0	..	100.0	2
14	Wireman	65.4	34.6	100.0	179
15	Blacksmith	41.3	58.7	100.0	92
16	Carpenter	50.9	49.1	100.0	110
17	Mechanic (Diesel)	83.3	16.7	100.0	30
18	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) ..	51.0	49.0	100.0	152
19	Mechanic (Tractor)	50.0	50.0	100.0	10
20	Moulder	45.3	54.7	100.0	117
21	Painter	30.8	69.2	100.0	13
22	Plumber	35.7	64.3	100.0	14
23	Refrigeration & Air-conditioning mechanic ..	100.0	..	100.0	14
24	Sheet Metal Worker	52.6	47.4	100.0	78
25	Welder (Gas & Elec.)	54.7	45.3	100.0	202
26	Wireless Operator	75.0	25.0	100.0	4
27	Tool Maker	33.3	66.7	100.0	3
Total		60.9	39.1	100.0	2748

APPENDIX V

Percentage of Ex-ITI trainees employed and unemployed at the time of the survey to the total passed out in the trade test held in October, 1965.

(By states)

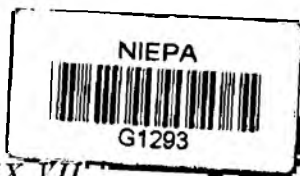
Serial No.	State	Percentage of Ex-ITI trainees			No. of trainees who supplied the information	
		Employed	Unemployed	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	53.1	46.9	100.0	177
2	Assam	..	68.0	32.0	100.0	75
3	Bihar	..	42.8	57.2	100.0	251
4	Delhi	..	84.8	15.2	100.0	132
5	Gujarat	..	81.8	18.2	100.0	88
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	83.9	16.1	100.0	31
7	Kerala	..	45.0	55.0	100.0	182
8	Madras	..	47.5	52.5	100.0	236
9	Madhya Pradesh	..	70.3	29.7	100.0	158
10	Manipur	..	55.6	44.4	100.0	9
11	Maharashtra	..	75.6	24.4	100.0	336
12	Mysore	..	73.9	26.1	100.0	88
13	Orissa	..	48.5	51.5	100.0	68
14	Punjab	..	79.0	21.0	100.0	372
15	Rajasthan	..	71.2	28.8	100.0	66
16	Tripura	..	16.7	83.3	100.0	12
17	Uttar Pradesh	..	52.8	47.2	100.0	286
18	West Bengal	..	29.8	70.2	100.0	181
Total		..	60.9	39.1	100.0	2,748

APPENDIX VI

Incidence of unemployment in different States

State	Average unemployment among the ex-trainees in the State (percentage)	Trades in which the percentage of unemployment exceeds the State average
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh ..	46.9	Draughtsman (Civil) (57.14), Wireman (58.33), Carpenter (54.64), Welder (50.00).
Assam	32.0	Fitter (40.00), Turner (50.00), Blacksmith (71.42), Sheet Metal Worker (100.00).
Bihar	57.2	Pattern Maker (100.00), Surveyor (66.67), Blacksmith (92.30), Carpenter (100.00), Mechanic Motor (58.33), Mechanic Tractor (100.00), Moulder (66.67), Plumber (75.00), Sheet Metal Worker (63.63), Welder (63.16).
Delhi	15.2	Fitter (25.00), Surveyor (33.33), Mechanic (Diesel) (50.00), Moulder (50.00), Painter (50.00), Sheet Metal Worker (33.33).
Himachal Pradesh ..	16.1	Carpenter (100.00), Turner (50.00), Welder (33.33).
Kerala	55.0	Turner (62.50), Blacksmith (80.00), Mechanic (Motor) (81.81), Moulder (77.78), Plumber (100.00), Welder (70.58).
Madhya Pradesh ..	29.7	Machinist (46.15), Pattern Maker (33.33), Surveyor (50.00), Turner (35.29), Carpenter (33.33), Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) (33.33), Blacksmith (60.00), Moulder (50.00), Welder (Gas and Electric) (50.00).
Madras	52.5	Machinist (100.00), Turner (55.86), Wireman (60.00), Blacksmith (60.00), Carpenter (100.00), Mechanic (Motor) (73.63), Moulder (60.00), Painter (100.00), Welder (Gas and Electric) (59.09).
Manipur	44.4	Electrician (100.00), Surveyor (100.00), Mechanic (Motor) (100.00).

(1)	(2)	(3)
Maharashtra..	..	24.4 Mechanic (Radio and Television) (40.00), Pattern Maker (41.18), Turner (32.41), Painter (33.33), Carpenter (45.45), Blacksmith (40.00), Welder (Gas and Electric) (40.44).
Mysore	26.1 Draughtsman (Civil) (100.00), Blacksmith (100.00), Carpenter (100.00), Electrician (27.27), Wireman (50.00), Moulder (50.00), Welder (Gas and Electric) (33.33).
Orissa	51.5 Fitter (75.00), Machnist (Composite) (100.00), Turner (55.56), Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) (55.56), Moulder (100.00), Plumber (100.00), Tool Maker (100.00), Pattern Maker (100.00), Carpenter (100.00).
Punjab	21.0 Moulder (50.00), Draughtsman (Civil) (44.44), Electroplater (50.00), Painter (100.00), Mechanic (Tractor) (50.00), Fitter (32.14), Instrument Mechanic (80.00), Machinist (Grinder) (42.85).
Rajasthan	23.8 Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) (60.00), Moulder (100.00), Draughtsman (Mech.) (33.33), Welder (Gas and Electric) (33.33), Carpenter (100.00), Turner (33.33), Fitter (100.00), Mechanic (Radio and Television) (50.00).
Tripura	83.3 Electrician (100.00), Fitter (100.00), Turner (100.00), Carpenter (100.00), Moulder (100.00), Sheet Metal Worker (100.00), Welder (Gas and Electric) (100.00).
Uttar Pradesh	47.2 Draughtsman (Civil) (60.00), Fitter (50.00), Pattern Maker (75.00), Surveyor (100.00), Turner (54.55), Blacksmith (52.94), Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) (50.00), Mechanic (Tractor) (100.00), Moulder (75.00), Painter (100.00), Electroplater (50.00), Mechanic (Radio and Television) (100.00), Welder (Gas and Electric) (57.14).
West Bengal	70.2 Fitter (71.80), Pattern Maker (85.71), Turner (87.50), Blacksmith (87.50), Carpenter (88.89), Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) (90.90), Moulder (88.89), Painter (100.00), Sheet Metal Worker (100.00), Welder (Gas and Electric) (84.0), Tool Maker (100.00).
Gujarat	18.2 Electrician (23.52), Fitter (26.32), Pattern Maker (100.00), Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) (100.00).



APPENDIX VII

Distribution of the Ex-I.T.I. trainees employed-unemployed at the time of the study to the total passed out in the trade test held in July, 1966 as indicated by the instructional staff.

State/Union Territory	Total number of ex-trainees passed out in the trade test held in July 1966	Number of ex-trainees in respect of whom particulars were supplied			Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 5
		Employed	Unemployed	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	2,449	1,107	1,158	2,265	48.9
2. Assam ..	729	114	40	154	74.0
3. Bihar ..	4,204	1,083	1,615	2,698	40.1
4. Gujarat ..	1,216	713	473	1,186	60.1
5. Haryana ..	2,182	1,136	1,064	2,200	51.6
6. Jammu & Kashmir	91	97	21	118	82.2
7. Kerala ..	2,308	530	998	1,528	34.7
8. Madhya Pradesh ..	2,665	674	1,965	2,639	25.5
9. Maharashtra ..	4,082	1,860	1,823	3,683	50.5
10. Mysore ..	1,261	541	404	1,005	53.8
11. Orissa ..	759	194	343	537	36.1
12. Punjab ..	3,564	1,724	1,825	3,549	48.6
13. Rajasthan ..	704	526	158	684	76.9
14. Tamil Nadu ..	3,835	1,803	1,887	3,690	48.9
15. Uttar Pradesh ..	5,709	2,047	3,110	5,157	39.7
16. West Bengal ..	3,260	1,059	1,787	2,846	37.2
17. Chandigarh ..	204	90	114	204	44.1
18. Delhi ..	1,566	500	575	1,075	46.5
19. Himachal Pradesh	444	408	102	510	80.0
20. Manipur ..	5	..	8	8	..
21. Tripura ..	114	..	2	2	..
All India Total ..	41,311	16,206	19,532	35,738	45.4

