



**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

**EMPLOYMENT GENERATION  
IN KARNATAKA - SEVENTH PLAN**



**MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT DIVISION  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

**MARCH 1988**

**EMPLOYMENT GENERATION  
IN KARNATAKA - SEVENTH PLAN**

NIEPA DC



D04364

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DOC. No..... D-4368  
Date..... 27/7/88

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DOC. No. D-4264  
Date 29.7.88

## P R E F A C E

Progressive reduction of unemployment is one of the principal objectives of economic planning. Successive Five Year Plans have had their objective of generation of adequate employment opportunities to those who are unemployed. A large segment of the economy is in the informal sector and it is in this sector that maximum employment is generated. However, information about the people working in the informal sector is scanty, and it has not been possible to obtain adequate data on the nature of their employment. On the other hand, the implementation of plan programmes provides sufficient data for the study of employment in the formal sector.

This monograph presents study of the unemployment in Karnataka, in the context of all-India figures and the employment generated during the 7th Plan in Karnataka. In Annexure-I, details about the characteristics of the educated unemployed, age profile, duration of unemployment, employment generated, the progress made in the thrust areas of the 7th Five Year Plan, and some views to improve the programmes to tackle the problem of educated unemployment are given. In Annexure-II, the achievements during the 6th Five Year Plan, through implementation of Employment Generation Programmes are given in order to facilitate a comparison between the achievements made so far during the Karnataka 7th Plan and the 6th Five Year Plan.

This monograph has been prepared by the Manpower and Employment Division of the Planning Department under the over all guidance of Dr.M.A. Sreenivas, Director, Manpower and Employment Division.

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## EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN KARNATAKA - SEVENTH PLAN

### Introduction :

Progressive reduction of unemployment is one of the principal objectives of the Economic Planning. It has been the objective that the growth of the economy should not only increase the production but also provide the capacity for absorbing the backlog of unemployment and under employment and a substantial proportion of the additions to the labour force. The solution to the problem of unemployment and the poverty is to be through a high rate of over all economic growth. However, considering the relatively low levels of income from which the economy is to be pulled up, it was recognised that there would be some leakages in the percolation effects of growth and in any case this percolation effect would not be sufficient to generate the required employment opportunities. As a consequence in the different plans, supplementary programmes for specific target groups/areas, for employment creation, income creation and poverty alleviation have been deployed. These have taken the form of direct employment programmes for providing seasonal employment to the agricultural labourers and rural capital works and beneficiary/target - group oriented programmes of asset provision, input deliveries and marketing and credit infrastructure creation.

Employment generation is not synonymous with creating wage employment. It is necessary to have a combination of provision of wage employment with the creation of the conditions for additional self-employment. Besides, the productivity of the labour intensive informal urban sector must be



raised through better urbanisation and introduction of modern technology.

### Measurement of unemployment :

The formulation of a strategy for employment generation depends very much on the measurement of unemployment at any given point of time. For Karnataka, at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is estimated that 3.33 lakh unemployed persons were there in the age-group 15-59. The details about these unemployed sexwise, rural, urban, for the State of Karnataka, as compared to the country as a whole, is given in table below :

Estimates of Unemployed (Usual Status) 15 to 59 years Age-Group in March 1985 on the Basis of 38th Round of N.S.S.O.

Category	All India	Karnataka
Rural Male	34.90	0.81
Rural Female	11.00	0.27
Urban Male	31.20	1.73
Urban Female	9.60	0.52
Total	86.70	3.33

On the basis of the force participation rates of the 38th round of the National Sample Survey Organisation, an addition of 14.78 lakhs is expected to the labour force during the Seventh Plan. Adding the backlog of unemployment of 3.33 lakhs the total employment generation required during the Seventh Plan can be put at around 18 lakh person years of regular employment.

The backlog of the educated unemployed persons is put at 2.69 lakhs. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, another 3.45 lakh persons with the qualifications would come into labour force. It would mean that during the Seventh Plan Period, employment opportunities to about 6.14 lakh educated unemployed has to be created. The details of the break up of the educated unemployed in comparison to the country as a whole, is presented in the table below :

Estimates of Educated Unemployment (Usual Status) 15 to 59 Years Age Group in March 1985 on the Basis of 38th Round of NSSO

(in lakhs)

Category	All India	Karnataka
Rural Male	23.75	0.66
Rural Female	6.24	0.18
Urban Male	22.43	1.43
Urban Female	7.70	0.42
Total	60.12	2.69

The information available from the employment exchanges shows that there were 7,85,587 registrants in the live registers of the employment exchanges at the end of March 1985. The studies conducted by the Manpower and Employment Division of the Planning Department and the Director General of Employment and Training shows that not all the registrants in the employment exchanges were unemployed. Some of them were already employed but were seeking better employment.

After adjustments applying the correction factors the number of job seekers on Live Registers works out to 5.13 lakhs. The details of number of Registrants on Live Registers as at the end of March 1985, March 1986 and March 1987 categorywise are as under :

Registrants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka.

Category	As at the end of 31st March		
	1985	1986	1987
1. Post Graduates	7834	7098	8390
2. Graduates	71709	88346	100351
3. Diploma Holders	10023	12957	15754
4. ITI/Apprenticeship and other certificate holders	15671	19554	24232
5. Matriculates	419716	513888	576723
6. Stenographers	2837	3454	4647
7. Below Matriculates including illiterates	257792	309135	339790
Total	785587	954432	1069887

### Review :

Given the magnitude of unemployment in Karnataka, in what follows, a review of the action taken to increase employment opportunities in the State is presented. For the educated unemployed, a separate note on educated unemployed in Karnataka is appended at the end. This note gives details of the demographic and educational characteristics of the educated unemployed, age profile,

duration of unemployment, employment generated and progress made in the thrust areas of the Seventh Five Year Plan and views to improve the programmes to tackle the problem of educated unemployed.

### **Employment Generation in State Plan :**

Based on the Plan Outlay of Rs. 3,575 Crores the employment potential likely to be generated during the Seven Plan as a result of the implementation of the State's Plan Programmes both in the State and Zilla Parishads Sectors is put at 7,354.79 lakh person days of employment under construction phase and 70,024 person years of employment under continuing phase. The sectorwise employment potential are shown in the Statement below. An idea about the comparative achievements in employment generation during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and the anticipated employment generation during 1987-88 and the targetted employment generation during 1988-89 are also given below.

**EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN STATE PLAN**

Name of the Sector	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target		Employment Generated during				1987-88		1988-89	
	Construction lakh person days	Continuing person years	1985-86		1986-87		Anticipated achievements		Target	
			Construction lakh person days	Continuing person years	Construction lakh person days	Continuing person years	Construction lakh person days	Continuing person years	Construction lakh person days	Continuing person years
1. Agriculture	658.74	5918	118.72	1266	146.80	2410	142.72	2180	147.25	2269
2. Rural Development	2402.88	--	289.69	--	414.33	--	398.24	--	433.32	--
3. Irrigation & Flood Control	2623.36	8794	42.43	38	496.11	2590	412.37	3888	786.37	3947
4. Energy	368.00	26465	75.60	14517	69.53	15380	64.27	--	86.80	--
5. Industry & Minerals	23.70	3290	10.54	1242	3.77	--	13.47	--	8.17	--
6. Transport	369.10	54	67.33	--	84.77	--	68.20	20	84.68	7
7. Communication Information & Publicity	--	200	--	50	--	75	--	75	--	75
8. Social Services	633.01	25888	20.70	5035	28.42	5274	85.85	6009	116.31	6490
9. Others	276.00	15	76.36	--	98.64	--	167.36	6	144.50	6
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>7354.79</b>	<b>70624</b>	<b>701.37</b>	<b>22148</b>	<b>1312.37</b>	<b>25729</b>	<b>1352.53</b>	<b>12178</b>	<b>1807.40</b>	<b>12794</b>

NOTE: For 1987-88, employment estimates are for an investment of Rs.769.00 crores & for 1988-89, employment targets are for an investment of Rs.1000.00 crores.

## Employment in the Organised Sector :

Employment in the organised sector (both public and private) as at the end of 30th June 1987 was 1,323.70 thousands in Karnataka. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an addition of 62.5 thousands of employment has been added. Of this, 57.2 thousands is in the Public Sector and 5.3 thousands in the Private Sector. The total women employment in the organised sector was 191.9 thousands. The additional women employment during the Seventh Plan upto June 1987 was 16.00 thousands. The details are as under :

### EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

(in 000')

As on	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Women Employment		
				Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
31.3.85	894.1	367.1	1261.2	114.4	61.5	175.9
31.3.86	926.3	373.3	1299.6	123.4	64.0	187.4
31.3.87	948.9	374.4	1323.3	128.5	64.4	192.9
30.6.87	951.3	372.4	1323.7	129.2	62.7	191.9
Additions during 1.4.85 to 30.6.87	57.2	5.3	62.5	14.8	1.2	16.0

## Poverty Alleviation Programmes :

Poverty Alleviation Programmes like Anthyodaya, National Rural Employment Programme, Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment have made signi-

ficant contribution in providing additional employment and self employment opportunities. Although the employment generation under National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme are included in the employment generated in the State Plan in the Statement-1, the achievements have been shown separately to highlight the contributions of these programmes in additional employment generation. The details are as under :

		Progress achieved under employment oriented programmes.		
		Employment generated (in lakh mandays)		
Sl. No.	Programmes	1985-86	1986-87	From 1.4.87 Upto end of Sept. 1987
1.	NREP	227.11	148.82	41.51
2.	RLEGP	185.96	175.55	75.91
3.	DPAP	62.51	0.30	23.97
4.	Special Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme		5.20	1.62

#### Beneficiary Oriented Programmes

Sl. No.	Beneficiaries covered during	1985-86	1986-87	From 1.4.87 Upto end of Sept. 1987
1.	Intergrated Rural Development Programme	148794	145275	33667
2.	Antyodaya	5498	12776	1695
3.	Training Rural Youth for Self Employment	8159	7781	1386

**Assistance to Artisans :**

Apart from directly providing employment or providing for self-employment, autonomous bodies like Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation, Karnataka Leather Industries Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Board are rendering assistance to artisans through procurement of finished goods or through supply of raw materials.

The Progress achieved so far is in Page 12.

**Employment Beneficiaries through Industries :**

Activities under large and medium industries, small scale industries like issue of letters of intent, and licences to small units do generate substantial employment opportunities. The details of achievements are in Page 13.

**Promotion of Self Employment :**

To encourage unemployed to take self-employment, self employment schemes are being implemented by autonomous corporations like Karnataka State Finance Corporation, Karnataka State Industrial Investment Development Corporation, and other agencies. The details of beneficiaries assisted are given in Page 14



## Assistance to Artisans

Sl. No.	Programmes	Unit	Achievement		From 1.4.87 upto end of 30th Sept. 1987
			1985-86	1986-87	
1.	Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation				
	a) Assistance to Artisans	Nos.	1704	2198	413
	b) Value of Articles Procured	(Rs. in lakhs)	33.52	185.00	36.35
2.	Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation				
	a) Assistance to Cotton Handlooms	Nos.	4283	5020	1025
	b) Value of Articles procured	(Rs. in lakhs)	988.87	1467.54	880.00
	c) Asst. to Silk Handlooms	Nos.	485	131	78
	d) Value of Articles procured	(Rs. in lakhs)	327.08	207.68	138.00
3.	Karnataka Leather Industries Corporation				
	a) Artisans Assisted	Nos.	2088	3840	1000+464+55 *
	b) Value of Articles procured	(Rs. in lakhs)	30.80	38.87	11.30
	c) Supply of wayside Cabins	Nos.	414	546	70
	d) Value of articles procured	(Rs. in lakhs)	-	10.92	02.10
4.	Khadi and Village Industries.				
	a) Units assisted	Nos.	3045	2803	546
	b) Beneficiaries	Nos.	14683	13614	2638
	c) Value of articles procured	(Rs. in lakhs)	385.82	475.35	3498.00

\* 1000 beneficiaries. 464 provided training to leather artisans, 55 assistance to tanners working in tanning co-operative society.

**Employment In Large, Medium and Small Scale Industries  
(Employment Potential)**

Sl. No.	Programmes	Unit	Achievement		
			1985-86	1986-87	From 1.4.1987 Upto end of 30th Sept. '87
1.	a) Letters of Intent issued	Nos.	81	60	45
	b) Employment Potential	Nos.	24453	13323	25777
	c) Investment	(Rs. in lakhs)	27854.00	31125.00	21098.21
2.	a) Industrial Licence Issued	Nos.	55	40	27
	b) Employment Potential	Nos.	26323	20317	7268
	c) Investment	(Rs. in lakhs)	20233.39	12342.22	8404.20
3.	a) S.i.A. Registration issued	Nos.	61	85	43
	b) Employment Potential	Nos.	14570	10563	48960
	c) Investment	(Rs. in lakhs)	25506.43	29738.15	45464.00
4.	a) D.G.T.D. Registration	Nos.	69	66	52
	b) Employment Potential	Nos.	7011	5110	4535
	c) Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	7390.00	7390.00	6156.20	5235.79
5.	Small Scale Industries.				
	a) No. of Industrial Units.	Nos.	11634	11179	4686
	b) Employment Generated	Nos.	57896	56888	23182
	c) Investment	(Rs. in lakhs)	8787.00	9408.47	4651.13

## Promotion of Self Employment

Sl. No.	Programmes	Unit	Beneficiaries		
			1985-86	1986-87	From 1.4.1987 upto end of 30th Sept. '87
1.	Karnataka State Finance Corporation				
	a) Assistance to Technicians	Nos.	351	301	96
		(Rs. in lakhs)	567.16	612.81	164.98
	b) Composite	Nos.	1828	1968	485
		(Rs. in lakhs)	158.21	202.38	110.11
	c) Soft loan schemes	Nos.	322	282	86
		(Rs. in lakhs)	134.21	155.41	69.90
	d) Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes Welfare	Nos.	105	97	103
		(Rs. in lakhs)	71.51	91.71	56.09
	e) Backward Community	Nos.	1255	1073	279
		(Rs. in lakhs)	529.57	574.53	276.82
	f) Assistance to Unemployed graduates	Nos.	21	21	25
		(Rs. in lakhs)	12.09	14.27	7.12
	g) Disabled Schemes	Nos.	37	32	14
		(Rs. in lakhs)	5.48	6.10	4.17
2.	Karnataka State Industrial Investment Development Corporation.				
	a) Units benefited	Nos.	57	65	-
		(Rs. in lakhs)	-	-	-
	Loan	Nos.	56	60	24
		(Rs. in lakhs)	2818.80	3081.41	1282.25
	Equity	Nos.	5	6	6
		(Rs. in lakhs)	33.08	350.05	276.95
3.	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board				
	a) Entrepreneurs benefited	Nos.	643	594	90
		(Rs. in lakhs)	-	-	-
4.	SC/ST Welfare				
	a) Assistance to law graduates	Nos.	Nil	43	1
		(Rs. in lakhs)	-	0.34	0.01
5.	Scheme for Self Employment for educated youth (DIC)				
	a) Industry	Nos.		4842	-
		(Rs. in lakhs)		1214.00	-
	b) Service	Nos.	12837	3456	-
		(Rs. in lakhs)	N.A	658.00	-
	c) Business	Nos.		3802	-
		(Rs. in lakhs)		523.00	-

### **Limitations of Coverage :**

The information available on employment generation with us is partial. It does not cover the employment generation in the informal sector in the Private Sector. Apart from this, the employment generation quantified so far has been only one of direct employment generation. The indirect or the induced employment generation that takes place as a result of the investment made by different agencies as a sequence to undertaking economic activities has not been measured. There is also under reporting of the employment generated through implementation of programmes and activities by the Central undertakings and Central Sector. It is also true that employment generation takes place as a result of the catalytic action of investment by different agencies. It is not correct to say that the State alone provides jobs or create conditions for persons to take up self-employment. However, the results of efforts made to the extent they are quantifiable have been presented earlier.



**A N N E X U R E - I**

**A NOTE ON  
EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED  
IN KARNATAKA**



## **A NOTE ON EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED IN KARNATAKA**

1. Employment generation is one of the objectives of our development Programmes. To achieve this objective we have programmes aimed at creation of employment in rural areas as well as programmes aimed at creation of employment for the educated unemployed. There are a few programmes to benefit the educated unemployed. In what follows, the characteristics of educated unemployed, employment generated, action taken on identified thrust areas of the Seventh Five Year Plan, and views to improve to tackle the problem of educated unemployed are discussed.

### **1. Characteristics of Educated Unemployed-Demographic and Educational :**

2. Information on unemployment of educated persons are available from different rounds of the National Sample Survey, results of the survey of degree holders and technical personnel (Census 1981) and from job seekers registered in employment exchanges. An analysis of the information available from these three sources gives us an insight as to the nature and the magnitude of the problem. Applying the unemployment rates of the survey of unemployment and employment of 38th round of National Sample Survey to the projected population of 1985 in Karnataka, there were 3.32 lakhs unemployed. Of this 2.53 lakhs were males. Unemployed among the category of graduates and above were 46,892. Of this 32,194 were males. Unemployed among middle and secondary school were 2.26 lakhs, Of this the male unemployed were 1.76 lakhs. 0.59 lakhs were educated upto the level of middle school.



3. The survey of degree holders and technical personnel (Census 1981) gives us the position of unemployed among science and technology personnel. An analysis of the distribution of unemployed S/T personnel according to the level of qualification shows that 17,225 post graduate and graduates were unemployed and trying for job in Karnataka. Among unemployed S & T personnel in Karnataka, in all categories males outnumbered females.

4. An analysis of the unemployed S & T personnel according to field of specialisation shows that 13,740 persons with specialisation in science, 3,780 persons with specialisation in certificate courses and 1,265 persons with specialisation in education were unemployed and trying for job. The males who were unemployed and trying for job in every specialisation outnumbered the females.

## **2. Age Profile :**

5. Out of a total of 25,725 persons who were unemployed and trying for job, 19,560 persons were either below 20 years or in the age group of 20 to 34 years. The number of unemployed and trying for job declines after the age of 35 years. Among S & T personnel the unemployed was more pronounced in the age group of 20 to 29 years. In all the age groups the number of unemployed and trying for job were among males. The number of unemployed and not trying for job was 4,020 persons in the age groups, except in the age group of 55 to 58 years the number of unemployed and not trying for job were more among males. The number of unemployed and not trying for job was 4,020 persons in the age group 20 to 30 years. Of this 3,275 were females. In all the age groups, except in the age group of 55 to 58 years the number of unemployed and not trying for job among females were more than the males.

6. The information on registrants in the live registers of employment exchanges gives us an idea

of the distribution of those who are registered for the job in employment exchanges, qualification wise. Although the data suffers from limitations like nonregistration of unemployed, multiple registrations and registration of persons who are employed, with a view, to get better employment opportunities, it still gives us an idea of the magnitude of those who are in search of jobs. At the end of November 1986 there were 8,95,217 educated unemployed persons on the live registers of the employment exchanges in Karnataka. Of this about a lakh registrants were graduates and post-graduates. Among post-graduates, 6,811 were arts and science post graduates. Similarly among graduates 54,132 were specialised in arts and science. The commerce graduates were 21,352. 5,75,847 registrants were matriculates. Those who had passed the middle school examination were accounted for 1,70,810. The details are given in table - 7.

### **3. Duration of Unemployment :**

7. Information on duration of unemployment after passing the course for persons possessing qualifications with different specialisations can be held by a survey wherein a specific question is introduced, in the questionnaire used for the survey. In the absence of such a survey of the status of the unemployed, an attempt was made to use the information collected for the National Technical Manpower Information System for the year 1982-83. In the year 1982-83, 2,710 engineering graduates have passed in various disciplines in Karnataka. Of this about 599 (32.14%) have responded and furnished information to the National Technical Manpower Information System. Although the response is poor, still an effort has been made to have a rough

idea about the duration of unemployment of the respondents after passing the course. In Civil Engineering out of 138 employed, 74 (56.3%) got their first employment within 6 months. Out of 21 chemical engineers employed, 10 got their jobs in less than 6 months. Out of 163 mechanical graduates employed 110 (67.48%) were employed in less than 6 months of passing of their course.

8. Out of 138 Civil Engineering graduates employed, 44 (31.88%) got their first job after 1 year. Among electrical engineers, 13 (30.23%) out of 43 got their first job after 1 year. 5 out of 21 chemical engineering graduates (23.81%) got their first job after 1 year. Among electrical power graduates 19 were employed, of this 12 (63.16%) got their first employment within 1 year of completion of their course. Among Metallurgy engineers all the 6 got their jobs within 1 year of their passing the examination. 3 secured their job within 3 months after passing their course. Similarly among Electrical Technology and Electronics all the 8 have got their jobs within 1 year after passing their examination and 7 (87.5%) secured their first employment within 3 months itself. Among textile engineering graduates all the 7 got their first appointment within 1 year after passing their examination, about 5 (71.4%) of them got their jobs within 3 months after passing the examination. In the disciplines of electrical and electronics engineering there was only one respondent who had passed the course in 1982-83 and he secured the first appointment within 1 year of his passing the course.

## II. Employment Generation

9. Information on Employment of persons with different levels of qualifications at the State level are not available either with the Employment Reviews published by the Directorate of Employment and training or by other sources of data. This is so only with reference to the State whereas at the All India level Employment Review gives the occupational distribution of educated employed qualification wise. In the absence of detailed data it is difficult to assess the employment pattern of the educated in relation to the qualifications possessed by them.

10. The increase of Employment in the organised sector between 1980 March and 1985 March in Karnataka was 12.14%, of this Public Sector registered an increase of 15.13% and the Private Sector 5.49%. The distribution of the increase in employment opportunities in organised sector reveals that during this period tertiary sector accounted for 14.96%. The overall increase of the organised sectors employment on an average is about 2 percent per annum. This rise is not commensurate with the rise in the labour force i.e., net additions to labour force every year. However, the information available is not amenable for an occupationwise education qualificationwise analysis of the distribution of organised sectors employment. The details of the increase in organised sectors employment between March 1980 to March 1985 and the increase registered upto end of September 1985 are given in table 1 and 2.

11. However, the placements made (as reported with the Directorate of Employment and Training under the compulsory notification of vacancies Act) gives a rough idea of the placements made qualification wise. But this is not related to the occupations of those persons who are in employment.

12. During 1985-87, 16,261 general placements have been made. Of this 7,337 placements were of persons who had passed the middle school. 5,928 placements made were those of matriculates. Among the I.T.I. and apprenticeship certificate holders 440 placements have been made for persons who had qualified in the fitter trade. Arts and Commerce Graduates accounted for 339, 366 placements respectively.

13. 1,283 placements were made for professional and technical personnel. Of this 522 graduates in education have got their placements. Among the Engineering Graduates the placements were 435. 115 placements of post graduates in Arts have been made. 61 Commerce graduates have got their placements. Among persons with qualification in medicine allopathic graduates 25 placements have been made. 27 Agricultural graduates have got their placements.

### III. Progress in Thrust Areas of Seventh Five Year Plan

14. In the Seventh Five Year Plan employment opportunities are likely to come up due to technological advancement and expansion of activities in the various sectors of the economy. To meet this requirement of personnel, in recent years the State's technical education system has undergone significant improvement and its scope has been enlarged by adding new fields. At the degree level a Telecommunication course with an intake of 40 has been opened. A new course on Medical Engineering with a sanctioned intake of 20 has been opened.

15. To have an extensive list of emerging technologies and the consequential needs for opening up of new courses in different areas, Government have constituted a group of nine members trained from different fields of education, industry and administrators to identify the needs of skills for imparting technology through a survey by the Karnataka State Council of Science and Technology. As part of the measures to improve the availability of skilled manpower a decision has been taken to open a short term courses in five selected polytechnics in Crank Shaft Grinding for candidates who have passed the I.T.I. certificate course from the academic year 1987-88.

16. At the Industrial Training Institutes level based on the felt need of imparting basic skills in the operation, servicing and repairs of domestic appliances a curriculum was prepared and introduced the course in all Industrial Training Institutes from 1985-86 academic session. The period of training is fixed at 52 hours per week.

17. Taking note of the importance of the need to have the Industrial Training Institutes trainees to be well equipped a decision has been taken to ensure that 50 percent of the total duration is spent on practical training. Guidance cell to provide career guidance and students council with a view to improve the employability of the Industrial Training Institutes trained persons have been set up in 4 Industrial Training Institutes in 1985.

18. It is proposed to extend these facilities to the remaining Government Industrial Training Institutes to keep a constant watch on the availability of facilities and the type of training that is being imparted, Government have constituted a review committee in 1986 to periodically take stock of the situation and suggest improvements with the Director, Technical Education, representatives of Government Tool Room and Training Centre, Nettur Technical Training Foundation and the Director Employment and Training as members.

19. Based on a survey of the equipments available in different Industrial Training Institutes and the amount being spent on maintenances, repairs and replacements of these equipments for training in Industrial Training Institutes from the year 1987-88 a decision has been taken to equip all the Industrial Training Institutes in a phased manner with new equipments and replace the obsolete ones from 1987-88 with a provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

20. Manpower planning in the field of electronics has received special attention, in view of tremendous growth of this industry in recent years and even a faster growth envisaged during the Seventh Plan.

The approach of the Government in this regard has been to lay emphasis on conversion of surplus electrical engineers into Electricians Engineers with an induction course in electronics of a short duration of one year. This helps in better utilisation of surplus electrical engineers in the State. The detailed curriculum is being worked out for starting the course in different universities of the State.

21. To increase the employability of electronics graduates a short term training programme of about 6 months in collaboration with industries is contemplated. A detailed scheme has been formulated and sent to Department of Electronics, Government of India for approval.

22. In the area of computer sciences the intake at the degree level has increased from 260 in 1984-85 to 1,017 in 1986-87. At the Industrial Training Institutes level under the scheme for crash programme of training service technicians for repairs of electronics equipments the stipulation that only persons who had a certificate in repair in radio and Television are eligible has been relaxed from the year 1987-88, to admit craftsmen with a training in electrician certificate also. This is expected to improve the availability of training personnel for repairs of electronics goods. The crash programme is being extended to women Industrial Training Institutes in Gulbarga and Belgaum in 1987-88.

23. Specialities like Micro Electronics at the degree level have been introduced. An M.E. course in electronics has been introduced with an intake of 15 in Bangalore University. Thus the emphasis has been to expand selectively the training facilities



available within the State and convert the surplus manpower of electrical engineers to electronics and an induction course to the electronics graduates and diploma holders and certificate holders to increase their employability, in collaboration with industry are the major measures, taken.

24. Taking note of the importance of the growth of relatively backward and hilly/tribal areas the State's Seventh Plan has taken special measures for attracting and developing the required manpower in these areas in the critical sectors. However, the tribal and hilly population in the State are spread over the entire State. But there are certain pockets in Mysore, Kodagu, Dhakshina Kannada and Chitradurga Districts where the tribal development programmes are under implementation.

25. Although during 1985-86 to 1987-88 the new programmes taken up are minimal in the State, never the less, the position as on 31-3-1987 shows that there were 5 Industrial Training Institutes in the Districts where the tribal population pockets are concentrated. The setting up of these Industrial Training Institutes rendered assistance to the tribal population in acquisition of required skills. However, the benefit of training facilities of these institutions have been also availed of by the other sections of the society in these Districts. The details of the intake capacity trade wise is separately given in Table No.9.

26. Under the tribal sub plan tribal training centres have been opened in Mysore, Kodagu, Dhakshina Kannada and Chickmagalur Districts. The carpentry centre at Jelsur in Sulya taluk in Dhakshina Kannada District was started in the year

1986-87 with an intake of 15. The details of the intake capacity centre wise is given in Table-11. Similarly Horticulture training centres have been established one each in Mysore, Kodagu, Chickmagalur and Dhakshina Kannada Districts. The total intake of these institutions is 30.

27. There are no districts/taluks where isolated hilly areas are found. In some taluks some hilly tracks are found. Such taluks are identified for implementation of Integrated Western Ghats Development Programme. These taluks are in Belgaum, Dharwar, Uttar Kannada, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu, Mysore and Dhakshina Kannada Districts. All the districts which are covered under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme also form part of the Western Ghats Development Programme. In 1987-88, there were 6 Horticultural Training Centres in these districts. The location of the Institutions in these districts and the sanctioned intake are given in the Table 12. In Kumta of Uttara Kannada District and Somawarpet of Kodagu District, one Agricultural School in each place with a sanctioned intake of 50 were functioning. A rural development training centre at Dharwar is functioning with the sanctioned intake of 275. At Kumta, Uttara Kannada District, the programme of Agriculture Training for Farm Youth and Farm Women with a sanctioned intake of 450 is under implementation. the Indo-Japanese Sub-Centre for Agricultural Extension at Kumta and Bhatkal gives training for about 1,050 persons every years.

28. In the hilly districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Uttara Kannada, Shimoga Chickmagalur, Hassan and Kodagu, there are 10 Industrial Training Institutes functioning. The location and the number of institutes, the trades offered and the sanctioned intake are given in the Table 14. Thus, adequate

attention has been paid to the growth of relatively backward areas and hilly and tribal areas to develop training with local bias. Similarly, steps are taken to assist Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to avail themselves of the reservation quotas for jobs in various professional fields. Special monitoring of the progress in the utilisation of the reservation quota by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being attended through a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister in the State. Lapses and lacunas noticed in the implementation are being continuously corrected by appropriate remedial action.

29. Karnataka is implementing the National Scheme of Promotion of Self-Employment for the Educated Un-employed and some of the activities of the States autonomous corporations also help in promoting self-employment for educated un-employed who are technically qualified. Apart from this, a stipendary employment scheme to involve the unemployed degree, diploma and certificate holders from the families having no earning member and having an income of not exceeding Rs. 3,600/- per annum is under implementation. To render assistance to these graduates 50% reservation of jobs for Stipendaries/Local candidates in Government appointments is in force. The progress of some of these schemes is given in the table appended.

30. The manpower requirements of the energy sector are varied. Here a task oriented approach is called for. The requirements of manpower for internal energy generation are different from hydel power generation projects. The initially trained personnel requires to be supplemented by post employment training to the employed personnel

with a view to upgrading their skills on a continuing basis. For instance, in Karnataka, till recently, the power generation schemes were mostly Hydel. Only recently, after initiation and commissioning of the Raichur Thermal Power Plant, the Energy Grid has a Thermal Component. On the Hydel Side, Karnataka had a well trained manpower whereas on the Thermal side, a systematic effort for manpower planning and recruitment was made. A Thermal design wing was constituted for supplying the technical inputs in respect of the project. A qualified and experienced person was chosen as the head of this wing. However, the services of M/s Tata Consulting Engineers who have wide experience in the Thermal field were engaged for designing a suitable plant and the necessary manpower force to cater to the construction and operation and maintenance needs of the projects. A feed back regarding manning of Thermal Stations in the neighbouring States was obtained. Based on this information and advice of consultants a suitable organisation was designed for this plant. Taking note of the time factor involved a massive training programme involving 118 engineers and engineering supervisors even at the construction work began was embarked on. The entire approach in obtaining manpower has been one of the recruitment to the minimum and utilising the existing manpower after exposure of surplus work men from other projects to the nuances of Thermal plant operation. This approach to supply of manpower for Thermal power generation is proposed to be adopted for expansion activities like installation of the more units in Raichur Thermal power Station, multifuel plant at Mangalore and diesel generation sets at certain selected places.

#### **IV. Views To Improve The Programmes To Tackle The Problem Of Educated Unemployed**

31. At present, the average rate of growth of the organised sector's employment is around 2% per annum. This is not commensurate with the growth of labour force. The schemes under implementation for the benefit of educated unemployed mainly par-take the nature of granting subsidies and loans to set up self employment ventures. As for as the employment opportunities for unemployed matriculates and Middle School passed persons are to be found both in organised and unorganised sectors. The scheme for providing self-employment opportunities to the educated unemployed provides for initial assistance to set up ones own unit. But we do not have a single window type of arrangement where all facilities are provided for the enterpresneurs before setting up of the unit and even after the unit is set up for assisting these entrepreneurs to get over marketing problems through a package of measures.

32. Apart from this, the employment opportunities are created for educated unemployed through development activities in different sectors. From our earlier analysis, it is clear that the tertiary sector has contributed a substantial proportion employment opportunities created. To a large extent, we had considerable expansion in the Banking sector. But same trend is not likely to continue. Therefore, the solution for the problem of finding employment for educated unemployed lies somewhere else. We cannot expect that the economy would absorb gainfully all those who are trained in the educational stream irrespective of the skills that they possess. This type of a situation requires the adoption of a two pronged strategy. One is a long run measure

namely that of influencing the educational policy of the country. The second is one of increasing the employability of those who have already been trained by the educational stream through a Variety of programmes aimed at skill formation and upgradation of skills.

33. The present scenario of the development of education in the country reveals a strange scene of contradictions. On the one hand we have a brain drain phenomena wherein the people who are trained in certain selected skills and areas find attractive jobs outside the country and they are leaving the country. But we have shortage. This raises the crucial question as to whether a country with scarce resources should spend money for development of manpower, development of infrastructure, training facilities to only allow export of manpower and face a situation of shortages within the country particularly in rural areas. At the other extreme, the educational stream is throwing up a huge mass of secondary products with very low levels of skills who are not in line with their aptitude and preferences nor do they suit to the requirements of the market. This has made the College and University Education in the case of a large proportion of students to one of day dreaming, mind wandering and purposelessness. Millions of young people have no particular objective to pursue as a result of unplanned and haphazard mushroom growth of numbers in Technical Schools, Colleges and Universities. There is a surplus of graduates in many lines not usefully absorbable in the market, while there is simultaneously a shortage of required skills in a few crucial lines.

This sort of situation has to be rectified through an appropriate educational policy where the intake and outturn is determined on the basis of the requirements of the economy rather than on the basis of the wishes of the individuals. With the formulation and implementation of the new education policy by the Government of India, it is expected that the intake and outturn of the educational stream gets attuned to the requirements of the growing needs of an expanding economy. After all, employment is a bye product of economic growth. Unless there has been substantial growth in terms of the increase in the net domestic product, it is unlikely that employment opportunities which are productive in nature can be created. Even short term or adhoc measures of employment programmes both for the rural and urban sectors currently under implementation can at best be temporary solution. At some time or the other we have to plan for creation of gainful absorbable employment even for the beneficiaries of special employment programmes under implementation both in urban and rural areas. Here, the crucial aspect that one has to look into is not only one of regulation of the intake and outturn but also one of introduction of new courses to suit to the changing requirements of the growing economy through increase in production and technological changes. Here, constant efforts are to be put in to identify newly emerging areas where skills are required and courses are formulated and opened to plan for the supply of manpower categories required. This requires advance planning.

34. On the employment front, it is necessary to give new direction to the programmes under

implementation to increase the employability of those who are already out of the educational stream by formulating suitable induction programmes. This is necessary to a large measure for the matriculates and secondary school passes in our country who are in large number among the unemployed. A similar approach for the benefit of the educated unemployed among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has to be adopted. It is quite often common knowledge that the reserved jobs for this groups of population never gets filled up for want of candidates with the right type of qualification and skill. This programme is to be formulated in collaboration with the industries/employer.

35. Apart from this induction course, some conversion courses to convert the surplus manpower available in certain areas to utilise them in newly emerging areas, have to be formulated and introduced. The basic approach here is to utilise the existing trained manpower with appropriate changes by providing the necessary training inputs required rather than aim at the expansion of facilities for the new areas which is likely to take a longer lead time. More over after a particular point of time these areas also get saturated from the employment point of view.

36. Job oriented or production oriented training programmes at Industrial Training Institute level and the Polytechnic level where the institutions undertake the work order of fabrication as well as repairs are to be introduced in a big way. This gives the students the much needed work ethos and the atmosphere which is conducive to increase the employability of the trainee after training.



37. It is also necessary to encourage non resident Indians to invest in collaboration with local entrepreneurs in areas where investment is welcome. This type of an investment is likely to increase the employment benefits substantially. This is better than the State trying to attract Non Resident Indians to invest in State Projects. This increases the tempo of economic activity and leads to expansion of employment opportunities.

38. It is also necessary to encourage a group of individuals either in the form of a co-operative or in any other form suitable and encourage them to have their own units wherein the employment effect gets multiplied.

39. In short, efforts are called for to increase the tempo of economic - activity and thereby increase the gross domestic product in such a way as to absorb the net additions to the educated labour force and the expansion of employment opportunities should be such that it take care of the absorption of those who are already beneficiaries of special employment programme into the main production stream.

ANNEXURE - I

Table - 1

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Organised employed as at the end of

(in 000's)

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	1980 March	1985 March	% Increase	1985 Sept.	% Increase
Private	348.0	367.1	+ 5.49	370.5	+ 0.93
Public	776.0	894.1	+15.13	913.4	+ 2.16
Total	1124.6	1261.2	+12.14	1283.9	+ 1.80

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## ANNEXURE - I

Table - 2

Employment in organised sector in Karnataka - 1980-September 1985

Code No.	Description	Employment as at the end of March 1980 (in 000's)	Employment as at the end of March 1985 (in 000's)	% increase (1980-85)	Employment as at the end of Sept. 1985 (in 000's)	% Increase (March 85 Sept. 85)
0.	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	38.5	44.6	+ 15.8	44.6	-
1.	Mining Quarrying	29.6	28.4	- 4.0	28.1	- 1.05
2&3.	Manufacturing	332.8	368.3	+ 10.6	369.7	+ 0.40
4.	Electricity, Gas & Water	34.6	41.5	+ 19.9	42.4	+ 2.17
5.	Construction	53.3	47.5	- 10.9	49.4	+ 4.00
6.	Wholesale & Retail Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	33.5	31.8	- 5.1	32.3	+ 1.57
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	110.6	126.3	+ 14.2	127.4	+ 0.87
8.	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	61.2	86.2	+ 40.8	89.3	+ 3.60
9.	Community, Social & Personnel Services	430.5	486.6	+ 13.03	500.7	+ 2.90
Total		1124.6	1261.2	+ 12.1	1283.9	+ 1.80
0, 1	Primary Sector	68.1	73.0	+ 7.20	72.7	- 0.41
2, 3, 4 & 5	Secondary Sector	420.7	457.3	+ 8.70	461.5	+ 0.92
6, 7, 8 & 9	Tertiary Sector	635.8	730.9	+ 14.96	749.7	+ 2.57

## ANNEXURE - I

Table - 3

Estimated number of unemployed at the beginning  
of 1985 in Karnataka \*

Sl.No.	Educational Level	Male	Female	Total
1.	Not literate	8315	8452	16767
2.	Literate (without formal school + literate but below primary + primary)	36080	6210	42290
3.	Middle School	56905	2612	59517
4.	Secondary	119466	47409	166875
5.	Graduate and above (Agriculture + Engineering + Medical + other subjects)	32194	14698	46892
	Total	252960	79381	332341

ANNEXURE - I

Table - 4

Distribution Of Unemployed Science & Technology Personnel According To Level Of Qualification & Sex.

Level of Qualification	Unemployed trying for Job			Unemployed Not trying for Job			Total Unemployed		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Ph.d	45	25	70	5	10	15	50	35	85
M. Phil.	10	5	15	0	0	0	10	5	15
P.G. Degrees	1065	730	1795	85	425	510	1150	1155	2305
P.G. Diploma	140	25	165	10	15	25	150	40	190
Graduate	10575	4855	15430	745	3960	4705	11320	8815	20135
Equal to graduate	90	10	100	20	10	30	110	20	130
U.G. Diploma	2305	195	2500	135	55	190	2440	250	2690
U.G. Certificate	80	5	85	0	0	0	80	5	85
ITI	1400	100	1500	40	10	50	1440	110	1550
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not given	50	15	65	0	0	0	50	15	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>15760</b>	<b>5965</b>	<b>21725</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>4485</b>	<b>5525</b>	<b>16800</b>	<b>10450</b>	<b>27250</b>

\* M : Male      F : Female      and      T : Total

Source : Statistical tables on Scientific and Technical Personnel - Karnataka - CSIR - New Delhi.

Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Survey.

ANNEXURE - I

Table - 5

Distribution Of Unemployed Science & Technology Personnel According To The Field Of Specialisation & Sex.

Field of Specialisation	Unemployed trying for Job			Unemployed Not trying for Job			Total Unemployed		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Agricultural Science	355	15	370	35	0	35	390	15	405
Science	8935	4805	13740	650	3965	4615	9585	8770	18355
Vet.Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering & Technology	3555	225	3780	245	60	305	3800	285	4085
Medicine Homeopathy	40	15	55	0	0	0	40	15	55
Medicine Allopathy	575	90	665	30	25	55	605	115	720
Medicine Ayurvedic	175	40	215	15	5	20	190	45	235
Medicine-Unani	10	5	15	0	0	0	10	5	15
Dentistry	15	10	25	0	0	0	15	10	25
Nursing	0	5	5	0	10	10	0	15	15
ITI	1410	115	1525	40	10	50	1450	125	1575
Education	625	640	1265	25	405	430	650	1045	1695
Medicine-others	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5
Others	25	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	25
Not given	35	0	35	0	5	5	35	5	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>15760</b>	<b>5965</b>	<b>21725</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>4485</b>	<b>5525</b>	<b>16800</b>	<b>10450</b>	<b>27250</b>
	(93.817)	(57.08)	(79.727)	(6.197)	(42.927)	(20.28)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

M : Male      F : Female      T : Total

Source : Statistical Tables on Scientific & Technical Personnel - Karnataka - CSIR - New Delhi (1981 Census).

Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Survey.

ANNEXURE - I

Table - 6

Distribution Of Unemployed Science & Technology Persons According To Age Group And Sex.

Age group	Unemployed trying for Job			Unemployed Not trying for Job			Total Unemployed		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Below 20 years	390	45	435	5	15	20	395	60	455
20-24 years	5915	2870	8785	145	900	1045	6060	3770	9830
25-29 years	6305	1925	8230	275	1430	1705	6580	3355	9935
30-34 years	1855	655	2510	325	945	1270	2180	1600	3780
35-39 years	560	190	750	115	480	595	675	670	1345
40-44 years	105	60	205	60	240	300	205	300	505
45-49 years	105	15	120	25	160	185	130	175	305
50-54 years	35	0	35	15	60	75	50	60	110
55-58 years	10	0	10	20	20	40	30	20	50
59-60 years	5	0	5	10	20	30	15	20	35
Above 60 years	25	0	25	0	5	5	25	5	30
Not given	410	205	615	45	210	255	455	415	870
Total	15760	5965	21725	1040	4485	5525	16800	10450	27250

M : Male      F : Female      T : Total

Source : Statistical Tables on Scientific & Technical Personnel - Karnataka - CSIR - New Delhi

Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Survey.

**ANNEXURE - I**

**Table - 7**

**No. of registrants on Live Register of Employment  
Exchange as on 30th November 1986.**

		Total
1. Post Graduate.		
i) Arts	4672 (57.3%)	
ii) Science	2139 (26.2%)	
iii) Others	1346 (16.5%)	
		8157
2. Graduates		
i) Arts	38022 (38.7%)	
ii) Science	16110 (16.4%)	
iii) Commerce	21352 (21.7%)	
vi) Engineering	6503 (6.6%)	
v) Others	16319 (16.6%)	
		98306
3. Diploma Holders		14994
4. ITI/Apprenticeship & Other Certificate holders		27105
5. Matriculates		575847
6. Middle School pass (pther than illiterates)		170810
	Total	<hr/> 895219 <hr/>



**ANNEXURE - I**

**Table - 8**

**Duration of Unemployment-Time Taken to Obtain First  
Employment by Engineering Degree Holders - (1982-83 batch)**

Discipline	Total employed	Time taken to get first employment	
		Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Civil	138	94 (68.12)	44 (31.88)
Mechanical	163	137 (84.05)	26 (15.95)
Electrical	43	30 (69.77)	13 (30.23)
Electronics	36	29 (80.56)	7 (19.44)
Electronics & communication	36	31 (86.11)	5 (13.89)
Chemical	21	16 (76.19)	5 (23.81)
Electrical Power	19	12 (63.16)	7 (36.84)
Electrical Technology & Electronics	8	8 (100.00)	-
Textiles	7	7 (100.00)	-
Metallurgy	6	6 (100.00)	-
Electrical & Electronics	1	1 (100.00)	-

\* Source : National Technical Manpower Information System -  
Karnataka Regional College of Engineering, Suratkal.

**ANNEXURE - I****Table - 9****General Placements**

Educational Qualifications	1985-86	1986-87	1985-87
1. Graduates			
a) Arts	263	136	399
b) Science	156	71	227
c) Commerce	234	132	366
2. Diploma Holders			
a) Civil	30	52	82
b) Mechanical	65	83	148
c) Electrical	46	24	70
d) Automobile	11	11	22
e) Mining	3	45	48
f) Others	89	46	135
3. I.T.I./Apprenticeship Certificate Holders			
a) Fitter	286	154	440
b) Turner	68	50	118
c) Electrician	20	28	48
d) Machinist	68	92	160
e) Welder	29	84	113
f) Sheet Metal Worker	22	17	39
g) Wireman	3	18	21
h) Others	107	193	300
Stenographers	113	147	260
Matriculates	3871	2057	5928

**ANNEXURE - I**

**Table - 10**

**Professional And Technical Placement**

Educational Qualification	1985-86	1986-87	1985-87
1. Post Graduates			
a) Arts	91	24	115
b) Science	47	11	58
c) Commerce	57	4	61
d) Engineering			
1. Electrical	2	-	2
2. Electronics	1	-	1
e) Medicine	1	-	1
f) Education	-	1	1
2. Graduates			
a) Engineering	157	278	435
b) Medicine			
1. Allopathic	13	12	25
2. Homeopathy	2	1	3
3. Ayurvedic	2	3	5
4. Dental	-	3	3
c) Law	-	1	1
d) Agriculture	24	3	27
e) Education	470	52	522
f) Others	19	4	23
Total	886	397	1283

ANNEXURE - I

Table - 11

Number Of Tribal Training Centres Under Triban - Sub - Plan In Tribal Districts

Sl. No.	District	Trade and Place	Intake Capacity
1.	Mysore	Carpentry Training at B.R. Hills for Tribal Men	15
2.	Kodagu	Carpentry Training at Mathur for Tribal Men	15
		Tailoring Training Centre at Basavanhalli for Tribal women	15
3.	Dakshina Kannada	Tailoring Training at Mangalore for Tribal women	30
		Carpentry Training Centre at Jalsoor, for Tribal Men	15
4.	Chikamagalur	Tailoring Training Centre at Jayapura for women	15
		Tailoring Training Centre at Kalasa Mudigere for women	15
Total intake			120

Directorate of Employment and Training, Bangalore.

**ANNEXURE - I**

**Table - 12**

**Number Of Horticulture Training Centres 1986-87**

Sl. No.	District	Place	Intake Capacity
1.	Belgaum	Hidkal	15
2.	Uttara Kannada	Siddapura	20
3.	Dakshina Kannada	Karkala	31
4.	Kodagu	Madapura	28
5.	Chikamagalur	Mudigere	36
6.	Shimoga	Thirthahalli	20
Total			150

**ANNEXURE - I**

**Table - 13**

**Number of agricultural Schools**

Sl. No.	District	Place	Intake Capacity
1.	Uttara Kannada	Kumta	50
2.	Kodagu	Somawarpet	50
Total			100

**ANNEXURE - I**

**Table - 13**

**Industrial Training Institutes In Hilly Areas**

Sl. No.	District	No.of ITI's	No.of Trades	Intake Capacity
1.	Belgaum (Men) (women)	2	4	140
2.	Uttar Kannada (Karwar and Honnavar)	2	6	108
3.	Dharwad (Hubli)	1	13	360
4.	Shimoga	1	4	64
5.	Chikamagalur	1	2	32
6.	Hassan	1	5	104
7.	Kodagu (Madikeri & Ponnepet)	2	10	220
Total		10		1028



**A N N E X U R E - I I**

**ACHIEVEMENTS OF EMPLOYMENT  
GENERATION PROGRAMMES  
DURING 1980-81 TO 1984-85**



**ANNEXURE - II**

**Table - 1**

**Estimates Of Unemployed (usual status) 15 to 59 Years  
Age Group As On March 1980 On The Basis of NSSO.**

(in Lakhs)

Category	All India March 1980	Karnataka March 1980
Rural Male	*	0.97
Rural Female	†	1.48
Urban Male	*	1.34
Urban Female	*	1.22
Total	113.10 *	5.0

\* Bifurcation not available

**ANNEXURE - II**

**Table - 2**

**Estimates Of Educated Unemployed (usual status) 15-59 Years  
Age Group On The Basis Of NSSO**

(in Lakhs)

All India March 1980	Karnataka March 1980
84.80	3.79

## ANNEXURE - II

Table - 3

## Registrants On The Live Register Of Employment Exchange In Karnataka

Category	As at the end of 31st March				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1. Post Graduates	5,207	5,370	5,992	6,790	7,834
2. Graduates	69,687	70,276	71,321	69,779	71,709
3. Diploma Holders	6,080	6,877	8,006	9,212	10,023
4. I.T.I./Apprenticeship & other Certificate Holders	19,438	12,378	11,964	14,039	15,671
5. Matriculates	299,517	306,236	345,872	383,419	419,716
6. Stenographers	2,004	2,019	2,366	2,187	2,837
7. Below Matriculates including Illiterates	222,404	227,914	249,052	258,324	257,792
Total	624,337	631,070	694,573	743,780	785,587

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training.

ANNEXURE - II

Table - 4

Professional And Technical Placement

Educational Qualification	1984-85
1. Post Graduates	
a) Arts	112
b) Science	73
c) Commerce	70
d) Engineering	-
e) Medicine	-
f) Education	1
g) Others	-
2. Graduates	
a) Engineering	152
b) Medicine	-
1. Allopathic	-
2. Homeopathy	-
3. Ayurvedic and Unani	-
4. Dental	-
c) Law	4
d) Agriculture	13
e) Education	226
f) Others	6
Total	657

**ANNEXURE - II**

**Table - 5**

**Placements during 1980-81 to 1983-84**

Year	No.of Placements
1980-81	19,922
1981-82	16,756
1982-83	18,678
1983-84	13,149

**NOTE :** Qualification wise classification is not available.

## ANNEXURE - II

Table - 6

## General Placement

Educational Qualification	1984-85
1. Graduates	
a) Arts	263
b) Science	133
c) Commerce	206
2. Diploma Holders	
a) Civil	102
b) Mechanical	37
c) Electrical	33
d) Automobile	7
e) Mining	-
f) Others	88
3. ITI/Apprenticeship Certificate Holders	
a) Fitter	120
b) Turner	46
c) Electrician	108
d) Machinist	18
e) Welder	32
f) Sheet Metal Worker	3
g) Wireman	27
h) Others	141
4. Stenographers	216
5. Matriculates	4668
6. Middle School Passed	5012
7. Illiterates and Others	3509
Total	14769

ANNEXURE - II

Tabel - 7  
Employment In Organised Sector

Sl. No.	As at the end of 31st March	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Women Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1981	794.2	348.3	1142.5	145.5
2.	1982	816.1	355.5	1171.6	152.2
3.	1983	813.8	359.9	1191.7	156.9
4.	1984	863.5	355.2	1218.7	161.5
5.	1985	894.1	367.1	1261.2	175.9
6.	Additions during 1.4.80 to 31.3.85	99.9	18.8	118.7	30.4

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training.

## ANNEX

Table  
Employment Generation in

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Targets		Employment Generated during 1980-81		Employment Generated during
		Construction (in lakh person days)	Continuing (in person years)	Construction (in lakh person days)	Continuing (in person years)	Construction (in lakh person days)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture	669.40	37758	68.71	11030	140.44
2.	Rural Development	555.00	577415	18.18	31671	17.53
3.	Irrigation & Food Control	1011.62	83470	159.82	9648	155.67
4.	Energy	123.14	22730	27.97	5129	28.77
5.	Industry & Minerals	45.96	9605	1.58	6585	10.92
6.	Transport	45.29	138	98.11	-	112.46
7.	Communication Information & Publicity	-	191	-	-	-
8.	Social Services	31.22	61142	9.91	8476	2.81
9.	Other	233.76	1042	-	218	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>2715.39</b>	<b>793491</b>	<b>384.28</b>	<b>72757</b>	<b>468.60</b>

## FIGURE - II

- 8

State Plan 1980-81 to 1984-85

Genera-1981-82	Employment Generated during 1982-83	Genera-1982-83	Employment Generated during 1983-84	Genera-1983-84	Employment Generated during 1984-85
Continuing (in person years)	Construction (in lakh person days)	Continuing (in person years)	Construction (in lakh person days)	Continuing (in person years)	Construction (in lakh person days)
8	9	10	11	12	13
12357	83.32	12978	120.99	13848	119.28
31536	239.78	11659	254.90	8535	198.76
9824	236.67	30910	302.65	37933	54.57
5321	27.77	6068	38.64	7754	11.39
124859	0.22	91	0.17	106	16.95
39	390.23	159	112.22	-	68.09
Not Available	-	-	-	-	-
10779	94.37	165414	14.18	13189	52.23
195	-	Not Available	-	-	23.88
194910	1072.36	227279	843.75	81365	545.15
					306458

**ANNEXURE - II****Table - 9**

(additional)

Programme	Progress achieved under employment Oriented Programme				
	Employment generated (In Lakh mandays)				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. NREP	-61.95	195.45	278.13	234.45	417.05
2. RLEGP	-	-	-	-	19.44
3. DPAP	43.02	25.09	11.97	73.93	73.94

**NOTE :** NREP was started during 1980-81 and RLEGP during 1983-84

**ANNEXURE - II****Table - 10****Beneficiary Oriented Programme**

(additional)

Programme	Beneficiaries covered during				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. IRDP	1,08,893	87,460	1,78,856	2,02,228	1,82,651
2. Antyodaya	-	-	-	7,638	29,827
3. TRYSEM	4130	4666	7248	7276	9706



## ANNEXURE - II

Table - 11

## Beneficiaries Under Self Employment Schemes

(Additional)

Sl. No.	Programmes	Beneficiaries									
		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Nos.	Rs. in lakhs	Nos.	Rs. in lakhs	Nos.	Rs. in lakhs	Nos.	Rs. in lakhs	Nos.	Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Karnataka State Finance Corporation											
	a) Assistance to Technicians	75	125.33	57	97.00	125	189.63	133	205.18	218	410.54
	b) Composite	164	8.11	174	9.94	196	29.56	551	60.03	1260	128.35
	c) Soft loan schemes	42	15.25	44	22.03	89	42.87	101	42.87	215	116.68
	d) Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Welfare	20	13.38	39	27.08	79	33.02	125	67.75	178	75.27
	e) Backward Community	149	134.97	127	186.82	233	221.45	577	484.15	980	541.65
	f) Assistance to Unemp- loyed graduates	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.63	27	16.21
	g) Disabled Schemes	-	-	-	-	36	6.00	40	4.41	24	4.81
B. Karnataka State Industrial Investment Development Corporation.											
	a) Units benefited	28	-	47	-	64	-	86	-	62	-
	Loan	23	832.10	40	1408.79	54	1778.23	82	3259.89	58	2613.19
	Equity	7	33.46	20	136.61	19	226.53	7	122.66	9	357.99

ANNEXURE - II

Table - 12

Beneficiaries Under Self Employment Schemes

(Additional)

Sl. No.	Programmes	Beneficiaries										
		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		
		Nos.	Rs. in lakhs	Nos.	Rs. in lakhs	Nos.	Rs. in lakhs	Nos.	Rs. in lakhs	Nos.	Rs. in lakhs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
C.	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board											
	a) Entrepreneurs benefited	287	-	373	-	520	-	657	-	578	-	
	b) Extent of land allotted (acres)	638	-	923	-	693	-	972	-	1003.20	-	
D	SC/ST Welfare											
	a) Assistance to Law graduates	3	0.03	10	0.07	6	0.05	11	0.08	13	0.11	
E	Scheme for Self Employment for educated youth (DIC)											
	a) Industry									6200	1178.00	
	b) Service							12307	1960.00	3585	717.00	
	c) Business									3025	484.00	

NOTE : Scheme for Self Employment for educated youth was started during 1983-84.

## ANNEXURE - II

Table - 13

## Assistance to Artisans

(Additional)

Sl. No.	Programmes	Unit	Achievement				
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation							
a)	Assistance to Artisans	Nos.	40	60	90	60	59
b)	Value of Articles procured	(Rs. in lakhs)	125.95	154.70	179.10	149.40	172.36
2. Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation							
a)	Assistance to Cotton Handlooms	Nos.	1108	1387	1475	1387	2608
b)	Value of Articles procured	(Rs. in lakhs)	307.72	330.00	395.67	500.35	681.74
c)	Assistance to Silk Handlooms	Nos.	129	185	344	231	461
d)	Value of Articles procured	(Rs. in lakhs)	145.88	171.95	235.59	292.97	272.49
3. Karnataka Leather Industries Corporation							
a)	Artisans assisted	Nos.	-	-	525	1200	1454
b)	Value of Articles procured	(Rs. in lakhs)	-	-	9.07	51.20	34.24
c)	Supply of Wayside Cabins	Nos.	52	114	415	846	545
d)	Value of Wayside Cabins provided	(Rs. in lakhs)	1.3	2.85	12.45	25.38	16.35
4. Khadi & Village Industries							
a)	Units assisted	Nos.	2474	2628	2791	2385	3220
b)	Beneficiaries	Nos.	NA	NA	NA	10753	14392
c)	Value of Articles procured	(Rs. in lakhs)	NA	NA	NA	229.77	357.06

## ANNEXURE - II

Table - 14

Employment in Large Medium and Small Industries  
(Employment Potential)

(Additional)

Sl. No.	Programmes	Unit	Achievement				
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.							
a)	Letter of Intent issued	Nos.	73	58	85	74	63
b)	Employment Potential	Nos.	14343	19616	18477	24184	14243
c)	Investment	(Rs. in lakhs)	11557.26	20705.75	23119.18	23851.57	23914.72
2.							
a)	Industrial Licence Issued	Nos.	40	25	34	65	49
b)	Employment Potential	Nos.	5763	6136	6140	32257	9238
c)	Investment	(Rs. in lakhs)	4112.60	3155.00	7261.20	10344.50	10964.30
3.							
a)	DGTD Registration	Nos.	65	79	82	84	69
b)	Employment Potential	Nos.	5382	3885	5990	6279	7011
c)	Investment	(Rs. in lakhs)	3405.73	3022.76	5046.25	6571.58	7390.00
4.	Small Scale Industries						
a)	No. of Industrial Units	Nos.	2776	3396	6097	7529	11606
b)	Employment generated	Nos.	26357	39212	46420	43982	55849
c)	Investment	(Rs. in lakhs)	3042.37	4954.57	6255.79	6391.51	6324.31

NOTE:- S.I.A. Registration issued commences from the year 1985 onwards.

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