



OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS OF ENGINEERING PERSONNEL



DIRECTORATE OF EVALUATION AND MANPOWER
PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

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PREFACE

This study on "Occupational patterns of Engineering Personnel in Mysore State" seeks to determine the engineer and craftsman components in manufacturing and construction industries in the State. Such a study would be useful in Manpower Planning and would also help in employment counselling. To a limited extent, it also is of use in plans of project expansion.

The study is based mainly on data furnished by the Director of Employment and Training and his help is gladly acknowledged. Sri K. Shivappa, Assistant Director of Manpower, was in charge of this study.

P. PADMANABHA,
*Director of Evaluation and Manpower
and Ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government,
Planning and Social Welfare Department.*

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1.0. Introduction :

Planning, to be effective, requires an intelligent appraisal of the monetary, material and manpower resources. Manpower can be as vital an asset to a developing nation as capital. The timely and scientific assessment of manpower requirements and the optimum training facilities available, help in keeping development Programmes within the ambit of practical achievement and avoiding ambitious targets which cannot be fulfilled for want of technical personnel. The rapid pace of industrialisation during the Second and Third Plans has witnessed significant changes in the occupational structure of industrial employment showing a rising trend. This has created certain problems in the estimation of manpower requirements and employment pattern of engineers and craftsman employed in various industries. Since one of the object of the Plans is to create employment opportunities to the employable manpower of the country, an attempt has been made in this report to give a picture of pattern of employment particularly of engineers and certain categories of craftsmen obtaining in the manufacturing and construction industries in the private and public sectors in Mysore State.

1.1 Objective of the Study :

The objective of the study is :

1. to determine the proportion of engineering personnel to the total employment in the manufacturing and construction industries.
2. to determine the inter-se-ratios between certain selected categories of engineers and craftsmen.

It is possible from this study to laydown a workable base for estimation of future requirements of engineering personnel on the assumption that the occupational structure in a given sector tends to remain fairly constant over a period of time provided no major changes occur in the field of industrial development, specially technological changes.

1.2. Source and Coverage :

It was not intended to collect any statistical data afresh for this study. This study is based on the data collected by the Employment

Market Information Unit of the Directorate of Employment and Training in Mysore, Bangalore, at quarterly and biennial intervals, under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of vacancies) Act 1959—public and private Sector undertakings being covered every alternate year.

The pattern of employment in the manufacturing, construction and Industrial establishments of both the sectors of Mysore State is dealt with. The subject matter covers the different categories of Engineers viz., Civil, Mechanical Electrical, Chemical and Metallurgical engineers and as many as 37 categories of craftsmen.

The information from the private sector is obtained separately from larger establishments employing 25 persons and more and from the smaller establishments employing less than 25 persons.

The data regarding the private sector relates to September, 1965 and that of the public sector to September 1964. In order to have a comparative study, the data on occupational pattern of engineers and craftsmen employed in the private Sector as on 30th September 1963 is also given.

Another useful source of information utilised in this study is the data on occupational patterns of engineers and craftsmen that existed in 1961, as indicated in the census reports of 1961, published by the Superintendent of Census Operations in Mysore, Bangalore.

In the private sector, out of the 1308 larger establishments addressed, 863 responded, the percentage of response being 65.98 per cent. Similarly out of the 2138 smaller establishments 1186 responded, the percentage of response being 54.07 per cent. Thus the response is more than 50 per cent in the private sector in both the types of establishments.

In the public sector, out of the 3190 establishments addressed, 2995 responded, the percentage of response being 93.89. The response from the Public Sector establishments is better than that of the private sector establishments.

1.3. *Concepts and Definitions :*

The concepts and definitions of different categories of engineers and craftsmen, adopted in this study are the same as those given in the National Classification of Occupations (N.C.O.), published by the Director-General of Employment and Training, New Delhi. All the categories of occupations listed under divisions 7 and 8 of N.C.O. constitute craftsmen.

The term "engineering personnel" includes not only engineers, who are degree or diploma holders but also craftsmen. For the purpose of this study the categories of "Engineers" considered are mainly those falling under civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and metallurgical engineering. The categories selected under "Craftsmen" comprise of 37 occupations most of which are basic engineering trades, which are considered to be common to a number of industries.

2.0. *Findings of the study :*

General: Occupational pattern of engineers and craftsmen as on 30th September 1965 in the manufacturing industries of the private sector (separately for larger and smaller establishments) and those employed in the public sector establishments are given in Tables I to IV of the Appendix. The percentage distribution of engineers and craftsmen, in manufacturing, construction and other industries as per 1961 census are detailed in Tables VII to X of the Appendix. The proportion of selected categories of engineers and craftsmen in the private sector establishments as on 30th September 1965 are given in Tables No. XI and XII of the Appendix.

2.1. *Occupational Pattern in Manufacturing Industries in the Private sector as on 30th September 1965.*

From the manufacturing industries of the State, 26 categories of larger establishments and 19 categories of smaller establishments were selected to study the proportional employment of engineers and craftsmen to the total employment.

Out of 77,846 persons employed in larger establishments of the private sector, 888 were found to be engineers constituting 1.14 percent of the total employment.

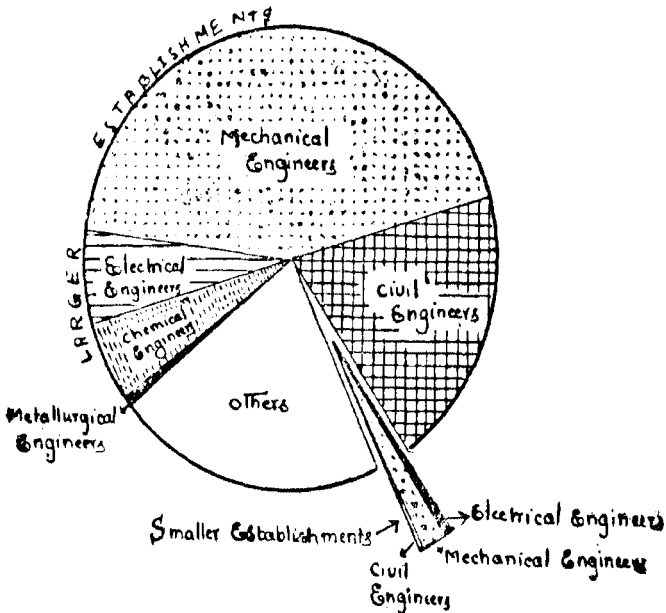
The industrywise ratios of engineers to total employment are given in Table No. 1. The highest percentage of 7.70 is recorded in the manufacture and assembling of prime movers and boilers and machine tools, followed by 5.02 per cent in the manufacture of Electrical machinery and equipment. The proportion is fairly high, i.e., between 2 and 3 per cent in the sugar mills (2.32 per cent) and other basic metals industry (2.42 per cent). The percentages are between 1 per cent and 2 per cent in the case of paper manufacturing (1.52 per cent), Machinery other than electrical (1.70 per cent) and transport equipment (1.36 per cent). In all other industries it is below one per cent.

Similarly, out of the 77,846 employed in the larger establishments of the private sector, 63,237 were found to be craftsmen forming 81.23 per cent of the total employment. The industrywise ratios of craftsmen to total employment are given in Table No. 1. The highest percentage of 96.06 is recorded in the rice mills, followed by 92.93 per cent in the case of silk textile industry, 91.50 per cent in the case of other textiles and 91.13 per cent in the case of non metallic mineral products. Craftsmen constitute more than 50 per cent but below 90 per cent of the total employment in all other industries except in the case of rubber and petroleum products industries where the proportion is only 28.87 per cent.

In the case of smaller establishments, only 26 engineers were working out of the total employment of 5074, forming only 0.51 per cent. The industrywise ratios to total employment are given in Table No. II. The highest percentage of 3.33 is recorded in the case of miscellaneous manufacturing industries followed by 1.64 per cent in the case of cotton textile industry. In all other industries it is below one per cent.

Out of the 5074 employed in the smaller establishments of the private sector, 4163 are craftsmen forming 82.05 per cent. The industrywise ratios are presented in Table No. II. The maximum percentage is recorded in the case of miscellaneous manufacturing industries followed by paper and paper product industries (97.17 per cent). In all other cases it is more than 50 per cent but below 90 per cent.

III. Percentage Distribution of Selected Categories of Engineers in Manufacturing Industries in Private Sector as on 30.9.65:—



The total number of engineers in both the larger and smaller establishments of all the manufacturing industries of the private sector is 931 and 26 respectively. Categorywise details of engineers are furnished in Table No. III. Mechanical engineers formed the highest percentage of 44.90 and 62.93 in the larger and smaller establishments respectively. Next come Civil Engineers with 20.19 and 7.69 per cent respectively followed by Electrical engineers with 6.08 and 19.23 per cent respectively for larger and smaller establishments. Chemical engineers and Metallurgical engineers are found only in the case of larger establishments. (Table III).

Similarly, the interse proportion of selected occupations of craftsmen are available in Table No. IV. The total number of craftsmen in both the larger and smaller establishments of the private sector was 16837 and 876. The distribution between the larger and smaller establishments was, Machine repairmen were 6.22 per cent and 31.28 per cent and Tool makers and Tool setters 13.62 per cent and 11.53 per cent respectively. The percentage distribution of some other important occupational categories among craftsmen are given below :—

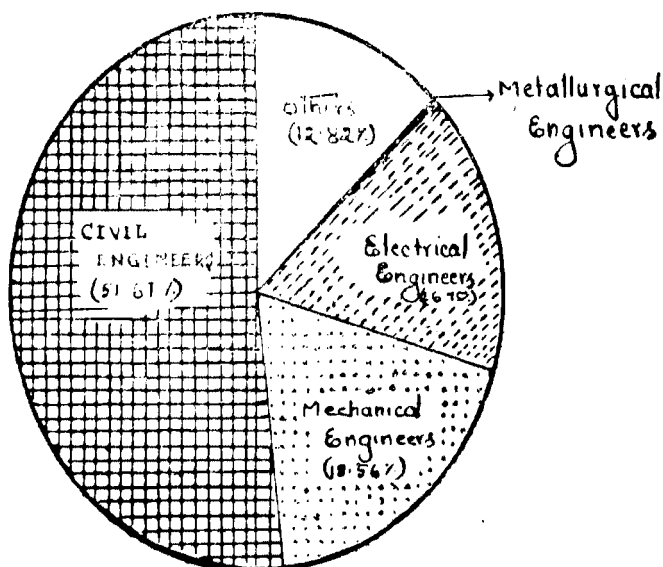
<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Larger establishments.</i>	<i>Smaller establishments.</i>
Machine tool operators ..	12.30	8.79
Tool makers, machinists, plumber.	18.13	2.05
Blacksmith and Hammersmith ..	2.02	4.22
Furnace men metal ..	1.44	2.85
Electricians ..	1.72	2.17
Electricians and related workers n.e.c.	2.74	1.03
Carpenters ..	2.77	7.31
Tobacco preparers and product makers.	7.84	3.65
Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi makers ..	8.16	4.57
Masons ..	3.90	0.11
Oilers and greasers, stationary engines, Motor vehicles, and related equip- ments.	2.64	5.82

Note :—n.e.c.=not elsewhere classified.

2.2. Occupational Pattern in the public sector according to Employment Market Information as on 30th September 1964.

The distribution of selected categories of engineers in public sector establishments (engaged in non-agricultural activities such as, manufacturing industries construction, etc.) are given in Table No. V.

V Percentage Distribution of Selected Categories of Engineers in public Sector as on 30.9.64



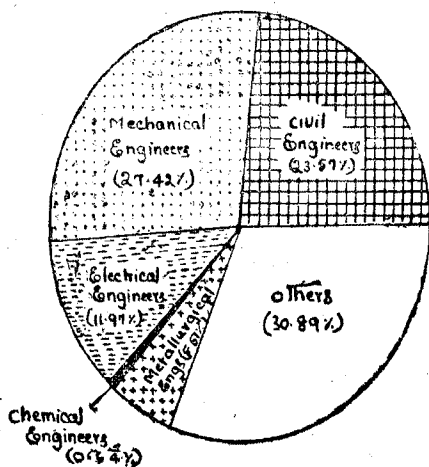
In these establishments, the total number of engineers employed was 8369, out of which 4324 constituting 51.67 per cent of the total were civil engineers, 1553 forming 18.56 percent were mechanical engineers and 1402 forming 18.56 percent were electrical engineers. Chemical and Metallurgical engineers contributed less than one per cent.

The inter-se ratios of craftsmen in the Public sector is given in Table No. VI. The total employment of craftsmen in 37 selected occupations was 34,090 out of which 4,155 (12.9 per cent) were

tool makers and tool settlers, 9,536 (27.97 per cent) were machine repairmen, 3,753 (11.01 per cent) were mechanics (Radio and television), 2,198 (6.45 per cent) were machine tool operators, 2,027 (5.95 per cent) were linemen and cable jointers, 1,326 (3.88 per cent) were carpenters, the remaining occupations being less than 3 per cent.

3.3. *Occupational Pattern in Manufacturing Industries According to Population Census, 1961.*

VII. Percentage Distribution of Engineers in Manufacturing Industries as per 1961 census:-

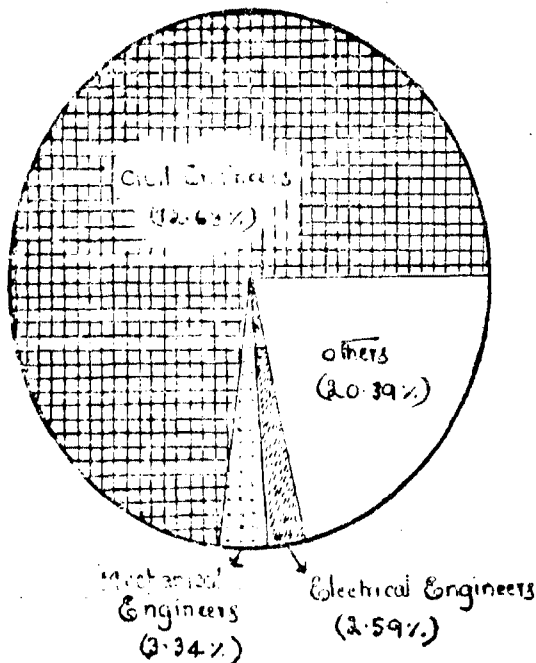


According to the 1961 census there were 1871 engineers in manufacturing industries (Private and Public Sector combined) other than household industry from the occupations selected for the study, out of which 441 persons constituting 23.57 per cent of the total were Civil Engineers, 513 persons (27.42 per cent of the total) were Mechanical Engineers and 224 persons (11.97 per cent of the total) were Electrical Engineers. All the three categories together constitute more than 60 per cent of the total, whereas Metallurgical Engineers and Architects, Engineers and Surveyors constitute 5.51 and 29.93 per cent respectively (Table No. VII).

As regards craftsmen, the population census of 1961 recorded 1,33,633 persons from the occupations selected for this study. The relative ratio of each of the selected occupations to their total number is given in Table No. VIII. As many as 29,527 (22.10 per cent of the total) persons were cheroot, cigar and bidi makers followed by carpenters 24,216 persons (18.12 per cent of the total). Machine repairmen constitute 16.88 per cent of the total (22,554 Persons), where as Tool makers, Machinists, Plumbers formed 7.04 per cent of the total (9,407 persons) followed by Tool makers, Tool setters and Fitter machinists forming 5.54 per cent of the total (7,405 persons). But Blacksmiths and Hammersmiths and Forgemen claimed 4.74 per cent of the total (6,339 persons), the rest claiming less than 3 per cent of the total.

2.4. Occupational Pattern in Construction on Industry According to Population Census, 1961.

Percentage of Engineers in Construction Industries as per 1961 Census:—



3,474 Engineers were recorded in the occupations selected for the study according to different categories in construction industries of the State in the 1961 census. The inter-se-ratios of engineers are furnished in Table No. IX. Civil Engineers constitute 72.68 per cent of total (2,525 persons) followed by Architects, Engineers and Surveyors forming 12.58 per cent of the total. Architects claimed 5.21 per cent (181 persons) of the total, the rest (including Mechanical and Electrical Engineers) constitute less than 4 per cent of the total.

36,214 craftsmen comprising the selected occupations were recorded in the construction industry in the 1961 census. Table No. X gives the relative proportion of workers in construction industry. Masons represent 86.95 per cent (31,488 persons) of the total craftsmen, followed by carpenters *viz.*, 4 per cent (1,448 persons) of the total. The rest of the categories claimed less than 2 per cent.

2.5. Occupational Pattern in Private Sector Establishments as on 30th September 1963.

The number of Engineers and craftsmen in larger, smaller and all establishments of the private sector as on 30th September 1963 is given in Table XI and XII.

Out of 1,161 Engineers employed, 1,125 were in larger and 36 in smaller establishments. Mechanical Engineers claimed the highest percentage of 36.61 followed by Electrical Engineers (17.31 per cent) and Civil Engineers (15.76 per cent) in the case of all establishments. The same order is maintained in larger and smaller establishments. (Table XI).

Out of the 16,926 craftsmen employed, 14,940 were in larger and 1,986 in smaller establishment. Machine tool operators claimed the highest percentage of 30.12 per cent followed by Tool makers and Tool setters (13.99 per cent) and Machine repairmen (8.12 per cent) in all establishments. The other occupations formed less than 8 per cent of the total in the case of all establishments. The same order is maintained in the case of larger establishments with 33.13, 14.43 and 7.74 per cent respectively, whereas this order is not found in the case of smaller establishments. In the latter, cheroot, cigar and bidi makers claimed the highest percentage

(16.93 per cent) followed by curers, graders and blenders (15.00 per cent), whereas machine repairmen and Tool makers and Tool setters claimed 10.93 and 10.67 per cent respectively. (Table No. XII).

2.6. Summary and Conclusions :

To summarise the results of the study, a comparative picture of the percentage distribution of Engineers according to different categories, employed in manufacturing industries of the private sector as on 30th September 1965, all industries of public sector as on 30th September 1964, manufacturing and construction industries of both the sectors indicated by the 1961 census and all the industries of private sector as on 30th September 1963 is furnished below :—

Sl. No.	Category of Engineers	Private sector as on 30-9-65		Public Sector as on 30-9-1964	Both Sectors 1961 census		Private sector as on 30-9-63		
		Manfg. Industry		All Industries	Manfg. Indus-try	Constn. Indus-try	Larger Estab-lish-ments	Smaller Estab-lish-ments	
		Larger Estab-lish-ments	Smaller Estab-lish-ments		6	7	8	9	
1.	Civil Engineers.	20.19	7.69	51.67	23.57	72.68	16.27	..	
2.	Mechanical Engineers.	44.90	69.23	18.56	27.42	3.34	35.20	80.56	
3.	Electrical Engineers.	6.93	19.23	16.75	11.97	2.59	17.33	16.67	
4.	Chemical Engineers.	5.69	..	0.02	0.64	..	0.09	..	
5.	Metallurgical Engineers.	0.54	..	0.18	5.51	..	0.27	..	
6.	Others	..	21.70	3.85	12.82	30.89	21.39	30.84	2.77

In both the larger and smaller establishments of the manufacturing industries of the private sector, the total number (as on 30th September 1965) of mechanical engineers were the highest comprising 44.90 and 69.23 per cent of the total employment. They are followed by Civil Engineers (20.19 per cent) in larger

establishments and 7.69 per cent in the smaller establishments, and Electrical Engineers (19.23 per cent in smaller and 6.93 per cent in larger establishments). It can also be seen that there are very few number of metallurgical Engineers in these industrial establishments.

On the contrary, it is found that Mechanical Engineers occupy the second place, (18.56 per cent of the total), in the public sector establishments on 30th September 1964. Civil Engineers with a percentage of 51.67 constitute the major part of the total. Next to these two categories come Electrical Engineers with an employment of 16.75 per cent of the total.

According to 1961 census, in manufacturing industries of both the sectors of Mysore State, Mechanical Engineers have an important role since they constitute the highest percentage of the total. Similarly, in construction industries of the State, Civil Engineers dominate.

In the private sector establishments in the State (as on 30th September 1963) the percentage of Mechanical Engineers was the highest in both larger and smaller industrial establishments. Thus, it is evident that Mechanical Engineers together with Electrical and Civil Engineers play a significant role in the manufacturing and other industries of the State.

From the tables relating to the distribution of craftsmen it could be seen that the total number of craftsmen in larger establishments varies from 53 to 96 per cent of the total employment and in smaller establishments it varies from 57 to 97 per cent of the total.

As in the case of Engineers, the percentage employment of craftsmen in selected occupations can be summarised as follows:—

No.	Category of Craftsmen	Private Sector as on 30-9-65		Public sector as on 30-9-64		Both Sectors 1961 Census		Private Sector as on 30-9-63	
		Manufacturing Industry		All Industries.	Manfg. Industry	Constn. Industry	Larger Establishments	Smaller Establishments	
		Larger Establishments	Smaller Establishments						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Tool makers and Setters ..	13.32	11.53	12.19	5.54	2.08	14.43	10.67	
2.	Machine tool Operators ..	12.30	8.79	6.45	1.96	0.68	33.13	7.60	
3.	Machine Repairmen ..	6.22	31.28	27.97	16.88	1.37	7.74	10.98	
4.	Tool makers, machinists and plumber	18.13	2.05	2.43	7.04	0.72	1.90	0.50	
5.	Carpenters ..	2.77	7.31	3.88	18.12	4.00	4.68	4.23	
6.	Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi makers	8.16	4.57	..	22.10	..	5.90	16.93	
7.	Tobacco, preparers and product makers ..	7.84	3.65	..	0.95	..	..	..
8.	Oilers, greasers, stationary Engines Motor Vehicles and related workers ..	2.64	5.82	1.87	0.32	0.18	6.34	7.16	
	Percentage to total No. of Craftsmen ..	71.38	75.00	54.79	72.81	9.03	74.19	53.06	

As could be seen from the above table, the eight categories of Craftsmen comprise the majority of the selected 37 categories of occupations in all industries. But in the case of construction industries, these eight categories of craftsmen constitute only 9.03 per cent of the total, which may be due to the high percentage of masons in this type of industry.

Among the eight categories of craftsmen under study, Tool makers and setters constitutes, 13.92 and 11.53 per cent of the total employment in the larger and smaller establishments of manufacturing industries of the private sector as on 30th September 1965, 12.19 per cent in the public sector Industries during year ended on 30th September 1964 and 5.54 per cent and 2.08 per cent in the manufacturing and construction industries of both the sectors (as per 1961 census). The percentages of tool makers and setters as on 30th September 1963 were 14.43 and 10.67 in the larger and smaller establishment of the private sector industries of the State. Similarly, we find 12.80 and 8.79 per cent of machine tool operators in the larger and smaller establishments of the manufacturing industries as on 30th September 1965 and 6.45 per cent in all industries of the public sector as on 30th September 1964. The contribution of these craftsmen to the manufacturing and construction industries in 1961 is very low being only 1.86 and 0.68 per cent of the respective total employment in these industries according to the 1961 census, but it has improved in the case of all industries of the private sector by 1963.

A fairly high percentage of Machine Repairmen is found in the smaller establishments of the manufacturing industries of the private sector. During the year ended 30th September 1965, 31.28 per cent of the total employment were Machine Repairmen in the smaller establishments of manufacturing industries of the private sector. We also find a fairly good percentage of Machine repairmen in all the industries of the public sector on 30th September 1964 (27.97 per cent), in the Manufacturing Industries of 1961 census (16.88 per cent of the total) and in the smaller establishments of the private sector as on 30th September 1963 (10.98 per cent of the total).

Out of the remaining categories of craftsmen, Tool makers, Machinists and Plumbers are found to be highest in numbers, constituting 18.13 per cent of the total in the larger establishments of manufacturing industries of the private sector as on 30th

September 1965. Cheroot, Cigar and bidi makers constitute a sufficiently high percentage of 22.10 per cent and 16.93 per cent of the total employment in the manufacturing industries of the 1961 census and the smaller establishments of the private sector industries as on 30th September 1963.

Studies of this type serve a useful purpose in helping to determine the engineers and Craftsmen components of total employment which are likely to be generated in a given sector. It also helps to determine the occupational distribution of engineers and craftsmen which is essential for the formulation of manpower training programmes in the State. These inter-se-ratios will also help to determine the share of engineers and craftsmen in various industries and indicate a definite trend to estimate the future requirements of engineering personnel.

3.0. STATISTICAL TABLES—APPENDIX:

CONTENTS

Sl. No.	PAGE NO.
I Percentage distribution of Engineers and craftsmen in selected manufacturing industries (larger establishments) in the private sector as on 30th September 1965 . . .	19
II Percentage distribution of Engineers and craftsmen in selected manufacturing industries (smaller establishments) in the private sector, as on 30th September 1965 . . .	20
III Relative proportion of selected categories of engineers to the total number of engineers in manufacturing industries in private sector as on 30th September 1965 . . .	21
IV Relative proportion of craftsmen in selected occupations to the total number of craftsmen in manufacturing industries of private sector as on 30th September 1965 . . .	22
V Relative proportion of selected categories of engineers to the total number of engineers in public sector as on 30th September 1964	24
VI Relative proportion of craftsmen in selected occupations to the total number of craftsmen in public sector as on 30th September 1964	25
VII Relative proportion of selected categories of engineers to the total number of engineers in manufacturing industries as per 1961 census	27
VIII Relative proportion of craftsmen in selected occupations to the total number of craftsmen in manufacturing industries as per 1961 census	28
IX Relative proportion of selected categories of engineers to the total number of engineers in construction industries as per 1961 census	30
X Relative proportion of craftsmen in selected occupations to the total number of craftsmen in construction industries as per 1961 census	31
XI Proportion of selected categories of engineers to the total number of engineers in private sector establishments as on 30th September 1963	33
XII Proportion of selected categories of craftsmen to the total number of craftsmen in private sector establishments as on 30th September 1963	34
Summary Table .. I	36
Summary Table .. II	37

TABLE No. 1.

Percentage Distribution of Engineers and Craftsmen in selected manufacturing Industries (larger establishments) in the private Sector as on 30-9-65:—

Sl. No.	Code No.	Industry	Total Employment	No. of Engineers	Per-centage total to Employment	No. of crafts men	Per-centage to total Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	200	Rice Mills	4,288	1	0.02	4,119	96.06
2.	201	Sugar Mills	1,810	42	2.32	1,213	67.02
3.	207	Oil Mills	1,282	..	..	1,152	89.89
4.	202 to 204 206, 208, 209	Food stuff (others)	832	2	0.24	652	78.37
5.	21	Beverages	3,277	2	0.06	2,790	85.14
6.	22	Tobacco Products	4,210	..	..	3,644	86.56
7.	232	Cotton spinning and Weaving.	19,995	70	0.35	16,329	81.67
8.	236	Khadi Textiles	71	..	..	39	54.93
9.	230, 231 235, 239.	Textiles others	4,450	42	0.94	3,872	87.01
10.	24	Jute Textiles	..	..	..	..	..
11.	26	Silk Textiles	849	..	..	789	92.93
12.	270, 273, 276	Other Textiles	247	..	..	226	91.50
13.	28	Wood and wooden Products.	2,533	6	0.24	2,080	82.12
14.	290	Paper Manufacturing	3,487	53	1.52	2,882	82.65
15.	30	Printing and Publishing.	980	..	..	787	80.31
16.	31	Leather and leather Products.	304	..	..	197	64.80
17.	32	Rubber and Petroleum Products.	142	..	..	41	28.87
18.	33	Chemicals and Chemical Products.	3,544	4	0.11	2,978	84.03
19.	34 and 35	Non-Metallic Mineral Products.	8,956	12	0.13	8,162	91.13
20.	364	Iron & Steel Furniture	28	..	..	18	64.29
21.	360, 365 366, 368, 369.	Other Basic Metals	1,945	47	2.42	1,415	72.75
22.	370	Machinery other than Electrical.	704	12	1.70	498	70.74
23.	371 and 372	Assembling of prime mover & boilers & machine tools.	4,091	315	7.70	2,751	67.25
24.	374 and 379	Electrical Machinery and equipment.	3,945	198	5.02	2,161	54.78
25.	38	Transport Equipment	5,876	80	1.36	4,442	75.60
26.	391	Misc. Manufacturing Industries.	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			77,846	886	1.14	63,237	81.23

Source.—Employment Market Information, collected by the Directorate of Employment and training, in Mysore, Bangalore.

TABLE No. II.

Percentage Distribution of Engineers and Craftsmen in selected Manufacturing Industries (Smaller establishments) in the Private Sector as on 30th September 1965.—

Sl. Code No.	Industry	Total Employment	No. of Engineers	Percentage to total employment	No. of craftsmen	Percentage to total employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. 20	Food stuffs ..	643	2	0.31	527	81.96
2. 21	Beverages ..	466	..	..	390	83.69
3. 22	Tobacco Products ..	342	..	..	265	77.49
4. 23	Cotton Textiles ...	856	14	1.64	686	80.14
5. 24	Jute Textiles ..	..	..	..	..	..
6. 25	Woollen Textiles ..	..	..	..	..	..
7. 26	Silk Textiles ..	96	..	..	84	88.42
8. 27	Other Textiles ..	94	..	..	78	82.99
9. 28	Wood and wooden products.	504	..	..	422	83.73
10. 29	Paper and paper products	247	2	0.81	240	97.17
11. 30	Printing and publishing	242	..	..	216	89.26
12. 31	Leather and Leather Products	..	..	..	..	..
13. 32	Petroleum and allied Products.	75	..	..	43	57.33
14. 33	Chemical and Chemical Products.	571	1	0.18	464	81.26
15. 34 & 35	Non-metal Mineral Products.	223	1	0.45	176	78.92
16. 36	Basic Metals ..	243	1	0.41	217	89.30
17. 37	Machinery ..	30	..	..	25	83.33
18. 38	Transport and Equipment	413	4	0.97	300	72.64
19. 39	Misc. Manufacturing Industries.	30	1	3.33	30	100.00
20.	Total ..	5,074	26	0.51	4,163	82.05

Source.—Employment Market Information, collected by the Directorate of Employment and Training in Mysore, Bangalore.

TABLE No. III

Relative proportion of selected categories of Engineers to the total number of Engineers in manufacturing industries in the private sector as on 30th September 1965.

<i>Sl. Code No.</i>	<i>Category of Engineers</i>	<i>No. of Engineers in larger Establishments</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>	<i>No. of Engineers in Smaller Establishments</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. 001	Civil Engineers ..	188	20.19	2	7.69
2. 002	Mechanical Engineers	418	44.90	18	69.23
3. 003	Electrical Engineers	65	6.98	5	19.23
4. 004	Chemical Engineers	53	5.69	..	..
5. 005	Metallurgical Engineers.	5	0.54	..	..
6.	Others ..	202	21.70	1	3.85
Total ..		931	100.00	26	100.00

Source.—Employment Market Information, collected by the Directorate of Employment and Training in Mysore, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 1V.

Relative Proportion of Craftsman in Selected occupations to the total number of Craftsmen in Manufacturing Industries in private Sector as on 30th September 1965:—

Sl. No.	Code No.	Occupation	No. of Craftsmen in larger Establishments	Percentage to total	No. of Craftsmen in Smaller Establishments	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	730	Furnacemen, Metal	242	1.44	25	2.85
2.	732	Rolling Mill Operator Metal.	57	0.34	..	..
3.	733	Blacksmith and Hammer-smith.	340	2.02	37	4.22
4.	734	Moulder and coremaker	558	3.31	15	1.71
5.	735	Metal drawer and extruders.	4	0.02	..	..
6.	739	Furnacemen ..	10	0.06	..	..
7.	740	Precision Instrument maker.	24	0.14	..	..
8.	750	Tool makers and tool setters.	2,242	13.32	101	11.53
9.	751	Machine tool operators	2,073	12.30	77	8.79
10.	752	Fitters and Assemblers	186	1.10	9	1.03
11.	753	Machine repairmen ..	1,048	6.22	274	31.28
12.	754	Sheet metal workers ..	203	1.21	4	0.46
13.	755	Plumber and pipe fitters	16	0.10	..	..
14.	756	Welders and flame cutters	282	1.67	26	2.97
15.	757	Metal plate and structural Metal workers.	35	0.21	4	0.46
16.	758	Electro platers ..	92	0.55	..	..
17.	759	Tool makers, machinists plumber.	3,052	18.13	18	2.05
18.	760	Electricians ..	289	1.72	19	2.17
19.	761	Electric fitters ..	103	0.61	..	..
20.	762	Mechanics (Radio and Television).	70	0.42	..	..
21.	763	Linemen and cable jointer.	107	0.64	..	..
22.	769	Electricians and related workers.	462	2.74	9	1.03
23.	770	Carpenters ..	466	2.77	64	7.31
24.	779	Carpenters and related workers n.e.c.	65	0.39	23	2.77
25.	780	Printers and Paper hangers.	105	0.62	15	1.71

Note 1—n.e.c.=not elsewhere classified.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	791	Masons	657	3.90	1	0.11
27.	828	Coffee and Tea blenders and related workers.	323	1.92	..	..
28.	840	Curers, graders and blenders, Tobacco.	318	1.89	..	..
29.	841	Cigarette Machine operators.	2	0.01	..	..
30.	842	Cheroot, cigar and Bidi makers,	1,374	8.16	40	4.57
31.	849	Tobacco preparers and product makers, n.e.c.	1,320	7.84	32	3.65
32.	871	Boilermen and firemen	96	0.57	22	2.51
33.	872	Crane and hoist operators	135	0.80	..	..
34.	873	Rigger and cable splieers	..	..	..	..
35.	874	Operators and earth moving and other construction. Machinery n.e.c.	21	0.12	..	..
36.	876	Oilers and greasers, Stationary engines, Motor vehicles and related equipments.	444	2.64	51	5.82
37.	879	Stationary Engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers, n.e.c.	16	0.10	..	..
Total			16,837	100.00	876	100.00

Source:—Employment Market Information, collected by the Directorate of
Employment and Training in Mysore, Bangalore.

Note:—n.e.c. =not elsewhere classified.

TABLE No. V.

Relative Proportion of Selected categories of Engineers to the total number of Engineers in public sector as on 30th September 1964:--

Sl. No.	Code No.	Category of Engineers	No. of Engineers	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	001	Civil Engineers	4,324	51.67
2.	002	Mechanical Engineers	1,553	18.56
3.	003	Electrical Engineers	1,402	16.75
4.	004	Chemical Engineers	2	0.02
5.	005	Metallurgical Engineers	15	0.18
6.		Others	1,073	12.82
Total			8,369	100.00

Source.—Employment Market Information, collected by the Directorate of Employment and Training in Mysore, Bangalore.

TABLE No. VI.

Relative Proportion of Craftsmen in Selected Occupations to the total number of Craftsmen in Public Sector as on 30-9-1964:—

Sl. No.	Code No.	Occupation	No. of Craftsmen	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	730	Furnacemen Metal	1,205	3.53
2.	732	Rolling Mill Operator, Metal	76	0.22
3.	733	Blacksmith and Hammermith	661	1.94
4.	734	Moulder and Core Maker	729	2.14
5.	735	Metal Drawer and Extruders	57	0.17
6.	739	Furnacemen	84	0.10
7.	740	Precision Instrument Maker	598	1.75
8.	750	Tool Makers and Tool Setters	4,155	12.19
9.	751	Machine Tool Operators	2,198	6.45
10.	752	Fitters and Assemblers	408	1.20
11.	753	Machine Repairmen	9,536	27.97
12.	754	Sheet Metal Workers	613	1.80
13.	755	Plumber and Pipe Fitters	49	0.14
14.	756	Welders and Flame Cutters	729	2.14
15.	757	Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers	127	0.37
16.	758	Electroplaters	149	0.44
17.	759	Tool Makers, Machinists Plumber	830	2.43
18.	760	Electricians	694	2.04
19.	761	Electric fitters	129	0.38
20.	782	Mechanics (Radio and Television)	3,753	11.01
21.	764	Linemen and Cable Jointer	3,027	8.95
22.	769	Electricians and Related Workers n.e.e.	997	2.92
23.	770	Carpenters	1,326	3.88
24.	779	Carpenters and related workers	20	0.06
25.	780	Printers and Paper Hangers	993	2.89
26.	791	Masons	368	1.08
27.	828	Coffee and Tea Blenders and related workers	2	0.01
28.	840	Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco	32	0.09
29.	841	Cigarette Machine Operators .. ..	..	..
30.	842	Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers .. ..	..	..
31.	849	Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers n.e.e. .. ..	..	..

2	3	4	5
32. 871	Boilermen and Firemen	115	0.34
33. 872	Crane and hoist operators	726	2.10
34. 873	Rigger and Cable Splicers	1	0.03
35. 874	Operators of earth moving and other construction machinery n.e.c.	73	0.21
36. 876	Oilers and Greasers Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and related equipments.	636	1.87
37. 970	Stationary Engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers n.e.c.	57	0.17
Total ..		34,090	100.00

Source.—Employment Market Information, collected by the Directorate of Employment and Training in Mysore, Bangalore.

Note:—n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified

TABLE No. VII.

Relative Proportion of Selected Categories of Engineers to the total Number of Engineers in manufacturing Industries as per 1961 census :—

Sl. Code No.	Category of Engineers	No. of Engineers	Per-centage to total
1	2	3	4
1. 001	Civil Engineers (including Overseers)	.. 441	23.57
2. 002	Mechanical Engineers	.. 513	27.42
3. 003	Electrical Engineers	.. 224	11.97
4. 004	Chemical Engineers	.. 12	0.64
5. 005	Metallurgical Engineers	.. 103	5.51
6. 006	Mining Engineers	.. ..	..
7. 007	Surveyors	.. 16	0.86
8. 008	Architects	.. 3	0.10
9. 009	Architects, Engineers and Surveyors n.e.c.	.. 580	29.93
	Total	.. 1,871	100.00

Source :—Census of India 1961, Part II—B (ii) General Economic Tables.

Note :—n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

TABLE No. VIII.

Relative Proportion of Craftsmen in Selected occupations to the total number of Craftsmen in manufacturing industries—1961 Census.

<i>Sl. Code No.</i>	<i>Code No.</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>No. of Craftsmen</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	730	Furnacemen (metal)	283	0.21
2.	732	Rolling Mill Operators (metal)	696	0.52
3.	733	Blacksmith and Hammersmith Forgemen	6,339	4.74
4.	734	Moulder and Coremakers	1,234	0.96
5.	735	Metal drawers and extruders	93	0.07
6.	739	Furnacemen etc., n.e.c.	4,044	3.03
7.	740	Precision instrument makers, Watch and Clock makers.	1,203	0.90
8.	750	Tool makers, Tool setters and Fitter, Machinists	7,406	5.54
9.	751	Machine Tool Operator	2,484	1.86
10.	752	Fitters and assemblers	1,300	0.97
11.	753	Machine Repairmen	22,554	16.88
12.	754	Sheet Metal Workers	3,477	2.60
13.	755	Plumber and Pipe fitters	106	0.08
14.	756	Welders and Flame Cutters	1,497	1.12
15.	757	Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers	344	0.26
16.	758	Electroplaters	754	0.56
17.	759	Tool Makers, Machinists and Plumbers	9,407	7.04
18.	760	Electricians	1,068	0.80
19.	761	Electric Fitters	284	0.20
20.	762	Mechanics (Radio and Television)	464	0.35
21.	764	Linemen and Cable Jointer	423	0.32
22.	769	Electricians and related workers n.e.c.	3,064	2.31
23.	770	Carpenters	24,216	18.12
24.	779	Carpenters and related workers	4,344	3.25
25.	780	Printers and Paper hangers	1,694	1.27
26.	791	Masons	1,087	0.82
27.	871	Boilermen and Firemen	912	0.68
28.	872	Cranes and hoist operators	58	0.04
29.	873	Rigger and Cable Suppliers	12	0.01
30.	374	Operators of Earth Moving and other Construction Machinery n.e.c.	33	0.02

1	2	3	4	5
31.	828	Coffee and Tea Blenders and related workers ..	2,016	1.62
32.	840	Curers, graders and Blenders Tobacco ..	256	0.19
33.	841	Cigarette Machine operators ..	79	0.06
34.	843	Charoot, Cigar and Bidi makers ..	29,527	22.10
35.	849	Tobacco Preparers and Product makers n.e.c. ..	1,278	0.95
36.	876	Oilers and greasers Stationary Engines Motors Vehicles and related equipments.	427	0.32
37.	879	Stationary Engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers n.e.c.	206	0.15
Total ..			133,633	100.00

Source.—Census of India 1961, Part II B (ii) General Economic Tables.

Note:—n.e.c.=not elsewhere classified

TABLE No. IX.

Relative Proportion of Selected Categories of Engineers to the total number of Engineers in construction Industries as per 1961 Census.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Code No.</i>	<i>Category of Engineers</i>	<i>No. of Engineers</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	001	Civil Engineers (including Overseers)	2,525	72.68
2.	002	Mechanical Engineers ..	116	3.34
3.	003	Electrical Engineers ..	90	2.59
4.	004	Chemical Engineers ..	..	..
5.	005	Metallurgical Engineers ..	..	..
6.	006	Mining Engineers ..	11	0.32
7.	007	Surveyors ..	114	3.28
8.	000	Architects ..	181	5.21
9.	009	Architects Engineers and Surveyors n.e.c.	437	12.58
Total ..			2,474	100.00

Source.—Census of India 1961, Part II B (ii) General Economic Tables.

Note:—n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified

TABLE No. X.

Relative proportion of craftsmen in selected occupations to the total No. of Craftsmen in construction Industries as per 1961 Census.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Code No.</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Number of Craftsmen</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	730	Furnacemen (Metal)	..	..
2.	732	Rolling mill operator (Metal)	..	..
3.	733	Blacksmith, Hammersmith and Forgemen.	100	0.28
4.	734	Moulder and core makers	..	..
5.	735	Metal drawers and extruders	..	..
6.	739	Furnacemen, etc., n.e.o.	51	0.14
7.	740	Precision instrument makers, watch and clock makers and repairmen.	4	0.01
8.	750	Tool makers, Tool setter and Fitter machinists.	758	2.08
9.	751	Machine Tool Operators	246	0.68
10.	752	Fitters and Assemblers	50	0.14
11.	753	Machine Repairmen	406	1.37
12.	754	Sheet Metal Workers	10	0.03
13.	755	Plumber and Pipe Fitters	77	0.21
14.	756	Welders and flame cutters	75	0.21
15.	757	Metal plate and structural and metal workers.	17	0.05
16.	758	Electroplaters	..	..
17.	759	Tool makers, Machinists, Plumbers	262	0.72
18.	760	Electricians	252	0.70
19.	761	Electric Fitters	36	0.10
20.	762	Mechanics (Radio and Television)	..	..
21.	764	Line men and Cable Joiner	207	0.57
22.	769	Electricians and related workers, n.e.o.	210	0.60
23.	770	Carpenters	1,448	4.00
24.	779	Carpenters and related workers	..	..
25.	780	Printers and paper hangers	212	0.58
26.	791	Masons	31,488	86.95
27.	871	Boiler men and Firemen	..	..
28.	872	Crane and hoist operators	14	0.04
29.	873	Riggers and cable suppliers	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
30.	874	Operators of earth moving and other construction machinery n.e.c.	95	0.26
31.	828	Coffee and Tea blenders and related workers.	..	..
32.	840	Curers, Graders and Blenders Tobacco	..	..
33.	841	Cigarette Machine Operators	..	..
34.	842	Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi makers	..	..
35.	849	Tobacco preparers and product makers n.e.c.	..	..
36.	876	Oilers and greasers, stationary engines, Motor Vehicles and related equip- ments.	64	0.18
37.	879	Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers, n.e.c.	37	0.10
Total ..			36,214	100.00

Source.—Census of India 1961, Vol. XI, Part II B (ii) General Economic Tables.
Note.—n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified

TABLE No. XI.

Relative proportion of selected Categories of Engineers to the total number of Engineers in Private Sector Establishments as on 30-9-1963 :—

Sl. No.	Code No.	Category of Engineers	Engineers in					
			Larger Establishments		Smaller Establishments		All Establishments	
			No.	Per-centage to total	No.	Per-centage to total	No.	Per-centage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	001	Civil Engineers	183	16.27	..	..	183	15.76
2.	002	Mechanical Engineers	396	35.20	29	80.56	425	36.61
3.	003	Electrical Engineers	195	17.33	6	16.67	201	17.31
4.	004	Chemical Engineers	1	0.09	..	..	1	0.09
5	005	Metallurgical Engineers.	3	0.27	..	..	3	0.26
6.	006 } 007 } 008 } 009 }	Others	347	30.84	1	2.77	348	29.97
Total			1,125	100.00	36	100.00	1,161	100.00

Source.—Employment Market Information, collected by the Directorate of Employment and Training in Mysore, Bangalore.

TABLE No. XII.

Relative proportion of selected Categories of Craftsmen to the total number of
Craftsmen in Private Sector Establishments as on 30-9-1962.

Sl. No.	Code No.	Occupation	Craftsmen in					
			All Establishments		Large Establishments		Small Establishments	
			No.	Per-centage to total	No.	Per-centage to total	No.	Per-centage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	730	Furnacemen, Metal	249	1.47	227	1.52	22	1.11
2.	732	Rolling Mill Operators, Metal.	15	0.09	15	0.10	..	..
3.	733	Blacksmith and Hammersmith.	332	1.96	298	1.96	39	1.96
4.	734	Moulder and Core Maker	616	3.64	554	3.71	62	3.12
5.	735	Metal drawer and extruders.	26	0.15	26	0.18	..	..
6.	739	Furnacemen	3	0.02	3	0.02	..	..
7.	740	Precision instrument maker.	49	0.29	15	0.10	34	1.71
8.	750	Tool Makers and Tool setters.	2,368	13.99	2,156	14.42	212	10.67
9.	751	Machine Tool Operators	5,100	30.13	4,949	33.12	151	7.60
10.	752	Fitters and Assemblers	137	0.81	58	0.39	79	3.96
11.	753	Machines repairmen	1,374	8.12	1,156	7.74	218	10.98
12.	754	Sheet metal workers	166	0.98	163	1.03	3	0.15
13.	755	Plumber and pipe fitters	33	0.19	33	0.22	..	..
14.	756	Welders and flame cutters.	285	1.68	257	1.78	28	1.41
15.	757	Metal plate and structural Metal workers.	67	0.40	60	0.40	7	0.35
16.	758	Electro platers	62	0.37	49	0.32	13	0.65
17.	759	Tool makers, Machinists plumber.	204	1.24	284	1.90	10	0.50
18.	760	Electricians	401	2.37	373	2.50	28	1.41
19.	761	Electric fitters	453	2.68	453	3.08	..	..
20.	762	Mechanics (Radio and Television).	13	0.08	11	0.07	2	0.10
21.	764	Linemen and Cable Joiner.	166	0.98	134	0.90	32	1.61
22.	769	Electricians and related workers.	257	1.52	239	1.60	18	0.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	770	Carpenters ..	731	4.61	697	4.68	84	4.23
24.	779	Carpenters and related Workers.	38	0.22	30	0.20	8	0.40
25.	780	Printers and Paper Hangers.	223	1.32	187	1.26	36	1.81
26.	791	Masons ..	236	1.39	220	1.47	16	0.81
27.	828	Coffee and Tea blenders and related workers.	23	0.14	5	0.03	18	0.91
28.	840	Curers, graders and blenders Tobacco.	401	2.37	102	0.88	299	15.06
29.	841	Cigarette Machine Operators.	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	842	Cheroot, Cigar and Bidri makers.	1,227	7.26	891	5.95	336	16.98
31.	849	Tobacco preparers and product makers n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	871	Boilermen and firemen	202	1.10	121	0.82	81	4.08
33.	872	Crane and hoist Operators.	127	0.75	127	0.86	..	..
34.	873	Rigger and cable splicers	..	..	..	..	..	..
35.	874	Operators and earth moving and other construction, Machinery n.e.c.	80	0.47	74	0.60	6	0.30
36.	876	Oilers and greasers, Stationary engines, Motor vehicles and related equipments.	1,089	6.43	947	6.34	142	7.16
37.	879	Stationary Engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers, n.e.c.	33	0.19	31	0.21	..	0.10
Total ..			16,926	100.00	14,840	100.00	1,986	100.00

Source.—Employment Market Information, collected by the Directorate of Employment and Training in Mysore, Bangalore.

Note.—n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

SUMMARY—TABLE I.

Sl. No.	Code No.	Category	Private Sector as on 30-9-1965		Public Sector as on 30-9-1964		Both Sectors
			Manufacturing Industry		All Indus- tries	Const- ruction Indus- tries	
			Larger Establish- ments	Smaller Establish- ments				Manfg. Indus- tries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	001	Civil Engineers	.. 20.19	7.69	51.67	23.57	72.68
2.	002	Mechanical Engineers	.. 44.90	69.23	18.56	27.42	3.34
3.	003	Electrical Engineers	.. 6.98	19.23	16.75	11.97	2.59
4.	004	Chemical Engineers	.. 5.69	..	0.02	0.64	..
5.	005	Metallurgical Engineers	.. 0.54	..	0.18	5.51	..
6.	006 } 007 } 008 } 009 }	Others	.. 21.70	3.85	12.82	30.89	21.39

Source . (i) Employment Market Information for columns : 4, 5 and 6.

(ii) Census of India 1961, Part II B (ii). General Economic Tables for columns 7 and 8.

SUMMARY TABLE—II.

M. Code	No.	Category	Private Sector as on 30-9-65		Public Sector as on	Both Sectors	
			Manufacturing industry		30-9-64		
1	2	3	Larger Establish- ments	Smaller Establish- ments	All Indus- tries	Manufg. Indus- try	Contn. Indus- try
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	730	Furnacemen (Metal) ..	1.44	2.85	3.53	0.21	..
2.	732	Rolling Mill Operator (Metal)	0.34	..	0.22	0.52	..
3.	733	Blacksmith, Hammersmith and Forgemen.	2.02	4.22	1.04	4.74	0.28
4.	734	Moulder and Core Makers ..	3.31	1.71	2.14	0.96	..
5.	735	Metal drawers and extruders	0.02	..	0.17	0.02	..
6.	739	Furnacemen ..	0.06	..	0.10	3.03	0.14
7.	740	Precision instrument makers Watch and Clock Makers and Repairmen.	0.14	..	1.75	0.90	0.01
8.	750	Tool makers, Tool setters and Fitter Machinists.	13.32	11.53	12.19	5.54	2.08
9.	751	Machine Tool operators ..	12.30	8.79	6.45	1.86	0.68
10.	752	Fitters and Assemblers ..	1.10	1.03	1.20	0.97	0.14
11.	753	Machine Repairmen ..	6.22	31.23	27.97	16.98	1.37
12.	754	Sheet metal workers ..	1.21	0.46	1.80	2.60	0.03
13.	755	Plumber and Pipe Fitters ..	0.10	..	0.14	0.08	0.21
14.	756	Welders and flame cutters	1.67	2.97	2.14	1.12	0.21
15.	757	Metal Plate and structural metal workers.	0.21	0.46	0.37	0.26	0.05
16.	758	Electro Platers ..	0.55	..	0.44	0.36	..
17.	759	Tool makers, Machinists, Plumbers.	16.13	2.05	2.43	7.04	0.72
18.	760	Electricians ..	1.72	2.17	2.04	0.80	0.70
19.	761	Electric Fitters ..	0.61	..	0.38	0.20	0.10
20.	762	Mechanics (Radio and Television).	0.42	..	11.01	0.35	..
21.	764	Linemen and Cable Joiners	0.64	..	5.95	0.32	0.57
22.	760	Electricians and related workers, n.e.c.	2.74	1.63	2.92	1.54	0.60
23.	770	Carpenters ..	2.77	7.31	3.88	18.12	4.00
24.	779	Carpenters and related workers	0.39	3.77	0.06	3.25	..
25.	780	Printers and Paper Hangers	0.62	1.71	2.83	1.27	0.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	791	Masons ..	3.90	0.11	1.08	0.82	86.96
27.	871	Boilermen and Firemen ..	1.92	..	0.01	1.62	..
28.	872	Crane and hoist operators ..	1.89	..	0.09	0.19	..
29.	873	Rigger and Cable suppliers ..	0.01	..	..	0.06	..
30.	874	Operators of earth moving and other construction machinery n.e.c.	8.16	4.57	..	22.10	..
31.	828	Coffee and Tea blenders, and related workers.	7.84	3.65	..	0.95	..
32.	840	Curers, Graders and blenders Tobacco.	0.57	2.51	0.34	0.68	..
33.	841	Cigarette machine operators	0.80	..	2.13	0.04	0.04
34.	842	Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi makers	..	..	..	0.01	..
35.	849	Tobacco preparers, and product makers, n.e.c.	0.12	..	0.21	0.02	0.26
36.	876	Oilers and greasers Stationary Engines Motor vehicles related workers.	2.64	5.82	1.87	0.32	0.18
37.	879	Stationary engines and excavating and lifting equipment operators, and related workers, n.e.c.	0.10	..	0.17	0.15	0.19

Source. — (i) Employment Market Information for Columns 4, 5 and 6.

(ii) Census of India 1961 Part II B (ii) General Economic Tables for Columns (7) and (8).

Note.—n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.