

QUICK SURVEY TO ASCERTAIN THE
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ITI PASSED
OUT TRAINEES AND APPRENTICES
TRAINED UNDER APPRENTICES ACT

DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY-1

FEBRUARY, 1975

Appendix I -	Proforma used for study
-	- - - - -
Appendix II -	Degree of response -Districtwise
-	- - - - -
Appendix III -	Response to the enquiry Tradewise
-	- - - - -
Appendix IV -	Percentage of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices employed and un-employed - Districtwise.
-	- - - - -
Appendix V -	Percentage of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices employed and un-employed Tradewise.
-	- - - - -
Appendix VI -	Incidence of unemployment in different Districts.
-	- - - - -
Appendix VII -	Distribution of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices according to nature of post i.e. whether permanent or temporary - Districtwise.

00000000000
0000000
00000
000
00
0

QUICK SURVEY TO ASCERTAIN THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF I.T.I.
PASSED OUT TRAINEES AND APPRENTICES TRAINED UNDER
APPRENTICES ACT.

L. INTRODUCTION

Need for undertaking the Survey :-

1.1 A need was felt, keeping in view of placing technically qualified persons, who are really needy and have been remaining on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges, to conduct a survey in respect of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices trained under Apprentices Act so as to assess their employment status. A quick survey in respect of " I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices trained under Apprentices Act who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 1973 and continued to be on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30th June 1974 " was therefore undertaken by the Directorate of Employment, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

1.2 The study was meant to assess the problem of unemployment faced by I.T.I. passed out trainees and Apprentices trained under Apprentices Act, as it was strongly felt that registration of such candidates at Employment Exchanges need not necessarily mean that they are all jobless in true sense as some of them are expected to have been registered for betterment of prospects.

1.3 An earlier study was made in the year 1965 by the Directorate of Employment., Government of Maharashtra, Bombay on 'Industrial Training Institutes and Employment in Maharashtra', whereby an attempt was made to gauge the extent to which trainees from Industrial Training Institutes had been able to find employment in large scale industrial establishments employing 500 or more workers a piece. An attempt was made through that study to probe into the placements of ex-trainees and to study their employment status in relation to their experience, year of passing, their recruitment pattern and wage structure. The details revealed by that study indicated that in large establishments employing 500 or more including a large number of craftsmen, adequate employment opportunities did not seem to be available to trainees passing out from Industrial training Institutes.

1.4 Gaining from the experience of the above study and considering present recession in Engineering Industry owing to shortage of raw materials; power cut etc., a quick survey was therefore undertaken to assess the employment status of the technically qualified craftsmen registered with the Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra State.

II. SCOPE AND METHOD OF QUICK ENQUIRY

Scope and coverage :-

2.1 The survey covered 8,514 I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices trained under Apprentices Act who were on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 1973 and continued to be on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges as on 30th June 1974.

Procedure :-

2.2 The above I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices were addressed Questionnaire in duplicate by the Exchanges with a request to send both copies of questionnaire duly filled in by return of post and thus information was collected.

Questionnaire :-

2.3 A copy of the questionnaire through which the data were collected from the ex-trainees is given at Appendix-I. Among the main items of information included in the questionnaire were particulars regarding academic qualifications, employment status, trade in which employed, present salary and nature of post whether permanent or temporary.

Period of enquiry :-

2.4 Instructions for launching the survey were issued on 1st August, 1974 by this Directorate. All the Employment Officers were advised to submit the filled in copies of proforma (one copy of each questionnaire) to this Directorate by 27th August 1974. However due to some difficulties experienced by Employment Officers such as shortage of papers, stationery etc. the enquiry which was scheduled to have been completed by 27th August 1974 was prolonged in certain districts as much as upto the second week of October 1974.

Method of data collection :-

2.5 The relevant details regarding I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges were collected by postal enquiry only by the Exchanges. The schedules and instructions for the survey were devised by this Directorate and were explained postally to the Exchanges.

2.6 The filled in questionnaires were scrutinised by the State Employment Market Information Unit attached to this Directorate, where the processing of the data was also subsequently undertaken.

Degree of response :-

2.7 Out of the total number of 8514 I.T.I. trainees

and Apprentices addressed, information could be obtained from 5359. Thus, the response to the enquiry worked out to 63 percent. The number of trainees addressed for the enquiry and the number from whom data could be collected in each district have been shown in Appendix-II. It would be observed that the response was poor (below 50 percent) in Thana and Aurangabad Districts, while it was fairly good (70 percent or above) in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Parbhani, Nanded, Nagpur and Bhandara Districts. It was quite remarkable (85 percent) in Nanded District, while it was lowest (41 percent) in Thana District, an important industrial area where the better response would have definitely yielded more authentic results as the same are mainly based on good response obtained in highly industrially developed areas like Thana District.

2.3 Response to the enquiry tradewise has also been worked out and the same has been given at Appendix III.

THE IMPORTANT FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

Employed and Unemployed ex-trainees:

5.1 The particulars collected from the I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices revealed that out of 5,359 such trainees who supplied the information only 740 or 14% had reported themselves to be employed. The following table gives the number of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices employed and unemployed at the time of enquiry.

TABLE - I

Number of ex-trainees employed and unemployed.

Item	Number
1. Number of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices who furnished the information.	5359
2. Number of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices employed.	740
3. Number of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices unemployed.	4619
4. Percentage of item (2) to item(1)	14

5.2 A detailed statement showing the percentage of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices employed/unemployed at the time of Survey, by trades is given at Appendix-7. The distribution of employed and unemployed by trades in which they received training has revealed that in the trades of Tool and Die Maker (76%), Draughtsman (mech.) Machinist (Composite), Electronics (Mech), Blacksmith, Surgeon, Instrument Mechanic,

III-IMPORTANT FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

Employed and un-employed ex-trainees :-

3.1 The particulars collected from the I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices revealed that out of 5,359 such trainees who supplied the information only 740 or 14% had reported themselves to be employed. The following table gives the number of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices employed and unemployed at the time of enquiry.

TABLE-I

Number of ex-trainees employed and un-employed .

Item	Number
1. Number of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices who furnished the information.	5359
2. Number of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices employed.	740
3. Number of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices unemployed.	4619
4. Percentage of item(2) to item(1)	14

3.2 A detailed statement showing the percentage of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices employed/unemployed at the time of Survey, by trades is given at Appendix-V. The distribution of employed and unemployed by trades in which they received training has revealed that in the trades of Tool and Die Maker (78%), Draughtsman (Mech.), Machinist (Composite), Electronics (Mech), Blacksmith, Surgeon, Instrument Mechanic,

Electrician, Composing and Proof Reading, more than 20 per cent of the trainees were found to be employed during the reference period. The following table gives the incidence of current unemployment in different trades.

TABLE - 2

Incidence of unemployment in different trades

Magnitude of unemployment (Percentage range)	Trade in which trained.
less than 60	: Tool & die maker (22%)
61-65	: Draughtsman (Mech), Machinist (Composite)
66-70	: Electronic (Mech)
71-75	: Blacksmith, Surveyor, Instrument Mach.
76-80	: Electrician, Composing & Proof Reading.
81-85	: Turner, Fitter, Draughtsman (Civil), Miller, Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Mach., Sheet Metal Worker, Radio-Mach., Carpenter, Pattern Maker, Printing Machine Operator.
86-90	: Machinist, Wireman, Painter, Motor Mach., Welder.
91-95	: Moulder, Shaper, Grinder, Diesel Mach., Tractor Mach., Electro Plater, Stenographer, Hand Compositor.
Above 95	: Tracer, Wireless Operator, Watch Maker, Bench Fitter, Die Maker, I.C.E. Mach., Maintenance Fitter, Plumber, Compositor, Boiler Attendant, Assembler Textile Mach., Mech. Textile Machinery, Lino Operator, Printing Technician, Pressman, Tailor, Lath operator, Mech. General, Machinist (SS), Wood Turner, Book Binder, Mech. Automobile, M.G. Electronics, Telephone Operator, Watch Repairer, Moulder Instructor, Driller, Leather Cutter, Tin Maker.

has been

3.3 District-wise analysis of the incidence of employment and unemployment among I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices is shown in the Statement at Appendix IV. It is observed that the proportion of employed was highest in Poona District (26%) and lowest in Kolhapur District (4%). A districtwise analysis showing the incidence of unemployment of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices in different trades/given in the statement at Appendix VI.

Characteristics of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices.

Trades in which employed :-

3.4 The bulk (90%) of the employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices were found to be engaged in the trade in which they received training or an allied trade. Only 10% of employed were engaged in a trade other than the one in which they were trained and could, therefore, be regarded as "improperly employed." The following table shows the relevant information in a summary form:-

TABLE -3

Analysis of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices engaged in trades in which trained and in other trades.

Item	Number	Percentage to total.
1	2	3
a) Trades in which trained or allied trade.	664	90
b) Other trades (improperly employed)	76	10
Total:	740	100

Employment Status :-

3.5. Most of the I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices were working as employees at the time of the survey. Out of the total number of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices, 82.8 percent were working as employees, 5.6 percent were self-employed and 11.6 percent were apprentices. The distribution of employed according to their employment status is given on the next page.

TABLE -4

Distribution of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices by their employment status :-

Employment status	No. of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices.	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1. Employee	613	82.8
2. Self-employed	41	5.6
3. Apprentices	86	11.6
Total:-	740	100.0

Monthly income:-

3.6 The following table gives the distribution of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices by their monthly earnings.

TABLE -5

Distribution of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices by monthly earnings.

Monthly Income	No. of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices employed.	Percentage to total.
1. Upto 100	85	11.5
2. 100-149	113	15.9
3. 150-199	119	16.1
4. 200-249	97	13.1
5. 250-299	62	8.4
300-349	42	5.7
350-399	43	5.8
400-449	36	4.0
450-499	8	1.1
500 and above	11	1.5
11. Information not available.	125	16.9
Total:-	740	100.0

3.7 More than half (56.6 per cent) of the I.T.I. trainees and apprentices were receiving monthly salary below Rs. 250/- Only 11 (1.5 per cent) were well placed, receiving monthly salary exceeding Rs. 500/-: Districtwise analysis of these 11 highly placed is as follows :-

Greater Bombay	:	5
Thana	:	2
Poona	:	2
Nagour	:	2
Total	:	11

3.8 It would be thus seen that the above being highly developed Industrial Areas, some of the I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices absorbed in the above areas could manage to gain quite a handsome income.

permanency of employment :

3.9 It would be observed that most of the employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices (88 per cent) are working temporarily and therefore need efforts to get permanently settled. Only 12 percent of the employed could secure permanent posts. The following table shows the distribution of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices according to nature of post i.e. whether permanent or temporary.

T.A B L E -6.

Distribution of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices according to nature of post i.e. whether permanent or temporary.

Item	Number
1. Number of I.T.I. trainees and apprentices employed.	740
2. Nature of post - Permanent -	91
3. Percentage of item(2) to item(1)	12
4. Nature of post - Temporary	649
5. Percentage of item (4) to item(1)	88

3.10 Districtwise distribution of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices according to nature of post i.e. whether permanent or temporary is given at Appendix VII. It would be thus seen that the chances of getting permanent posts are comparatively higher in Dhulia (23 per cent), Kolhapur (22 per cent) and Poona (20 per cent) districts.

IV. - SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

Maharashtra State population survey for ascertaining the employment status of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices trained under Apprentices Act who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 1973 and continued to be on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30th June 1974 was undertaken by the Directorate of Employment, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay. This survey covered 8514 I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices. However, the particulars could be collected from 5359 or 63 per cent of the I.T.I. Trainees and Apprentices addressed for the enquiry. The scope and method of enquiry are given in Section II of the report and the important findings in Section III. A summary of the results is given below :-

Extract of Employment and Unemployment:-

1. Out of 5359 I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices who supplied the information under the survey, 740 or 14 per cent were reported as employed and 4619 or 86 per cent were reported as unemployed at the time of the enquiry (Para 3.1)

Characteristics of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices.

2. In the trades of Tool and Die Maker (78%), Draughtsman (Mach), Machinist (Composite), Electronics (Mach), Blacksmith, Surveyor, Instrument Mechanic, Electrician, Composing and Proof Reading, more than 20 per cent of the I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices were found to be employed during the reference period. The proportion of employed was highest in Poona District (26%) and lowest in Kolhapur District (4%) (Paras 3.2 and 3.3)

3. A majority of the employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices were found to be employed in the same trade in which they received training or an allied trade. Only 10 per cent of them were, however, engaged in a trade other than the one in which they were trained. (Para 3.4).

4. Out of the employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices, 82.8 per cent were working as employees, 5.6 per cent as self-employed and 11.6 per cent as apprentices. (Para 3.5)

5. Of the employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices, 58.8 per cent were receiving Salary below Rs. 250/- (Para 3.7)

6. Out of the total employed I.T.I. Trainees and Apprentices, 18 per cent are working temporarily while only 12 per cent have been observed to secure permanent posts. Although overall per centage of securing permanent posts is 12 per cent in Maharashtra State, the same has exceeded 20 per cent in Dhulia, Kolhapur and Poona Districts.

(Paras 3.9 and 3.10)

V-CONCLUSION

5.1. In the present survey, only 14 per cent of registrants were found to be employed. This may be due to the fact that the time lag between the date to which the enquiry relates and the collection of relevant particulars was very short being a quick survey and as such this survey may be looked at from the angle of giving more or less a good comparative picture amongst its own findings (i.e. amongst findings in respect of various trades studied together and compared) rather than giving a very true picture of the percentage of employment amongst I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices registered with Employment Exchanges. Had the response been fairly well, the percentage of employment could have been expected more, if the majority of the non-respondants to the enquiry (37 per cent) are presumed to have been employed and therefore deliberately avoided furnishing the information, as they might have feared that revealing the fact of their having found employment might come in their way of getting employment assistance through Employment Exchanges, where they might have registered only for betterment of prospects. Of the totally employed, majority i.e. 90 per cent were found to be engaged in trade in which they received training or an allied trade. Highest proportion of employed persons (26%) in Poona District will indicate that there are more employment opportunities in Poona District due to rapid industrialisation and various industrial growth centres (especially at Pimori, Chinchwad and Hadasar areas) coming up in that District.

5.2 Of the totally employed, more than half (56.6%) of the I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices received monthly salary below Rs. 250/- and it has, therefore, been proved that majority of the technically qualified craftsmen earn a very meagre income when especially the cost of index is very high. Are these, therefore under-employed? Or are they working at cheap labour at the time of entry? Or are they doing on the job training and waiting to gain sufficient experience to enable them to find out better jobs? Any how, considering their low income, their registration at Employment Exchanges for betterment of prospects is understandable. While 11 trainees drawing a monthly income above Rs. 500, but still holding registration at Employment Exchanges prove that the Employment Exchanges are creating better and better confidence amongst the candidates day-by-day who expect to secure jobs through Exchanges fetching higher salary. Or indirectly, it may be concluded that the penetration of the Employment Exchanges into Private Sector has been on an increase and the canvassing and efforts exercised by Employment Officers to secure interesting placements in Private Sector have been well publicised.

5.3 Lastly, as from the totally employed, 88 per cent are working only temporarily, the Employment Exchanges need to be alert in placing these registrants against more permanent posts and thus justify their vital role played in National Employment Service.

Appendix -I

PROFORMA

(To be filled by the registrant in duplicate
and sent to the Employment Exchange)

State

* Name of the
Employment Exchange,

* Registration No.

* N.C.O. No.

1. Name

2. Postal Address

3. Academic qualification :-
(indicate name of trade
passed at I.T.I. or under
Apprentices Act such as
Turner, Fitter, Carpenter etc.)

4. Are you employed at present ?

5. If employed, please state :

- (a) Name and address of the Employer
- (b) Post occupied
- (c) Present salary.
- (d) Nature of the post : Permanent/Temporary -

6. If self-employed, please state.

(a) Address of the establishment

(b) Date of getting self-employed.

I hereby certify that the details given above are
true to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of the Registrant.

Date :

(* To be filled by the Employment Exchange)

To

The Employment Officer,

Employment Exchange,

Appendix -II

Degree of response Districtwise

Sr. No.	District	No. of I.T.I. trainees & Apprentices addressed for the enquiry.	No. of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices who supplied the information.	Percentage of Col.4 to Col.3 (Response rate).
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bombay	895	546	61
2.	Thana	316	129	41
3.	Alibag	227	127	56
4.	Ratnagiri	178	114	64
5.	Nasik	1031	655	64
6.	Dhulia	225	147	65
7.	Jalgaon	623	358	57
8.	Ahmednagar	276	204	74
9.	Poona	1029	590	57
10.	Satara	290	190	66
11.	Sangli	205	137	67
12.	Sholapur	127	102	80
13.	Kolhapur	336	256	76
14.	Aurangabad	208	100	48
15.	Parbhani	53	38	72
16.	Bhilsa	126	83	66
17.	Nanded	91	77	85
18.	Chandrapur	97	49	51
19.	Yashwantrao Chavan	108	63	58
20.	Amravati	251	148	59
21.	Ahmednagar	263	181	69
22.	Yashwantrao Chavan	59	37	63
23.	Wardha	128	82	64
24.	Nagpur	856	609	72
25.	Bhandara	256	178	70
26.	Chandrapur	282	159	56
Total:-		8514	5359	63

Appendix -III

Response to the enquiry tradewise

Sr. No.	Trade in which trained	Number addressed	Number responded	Percentage responded.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Turner	971	595	61
2.	Fitter	1205	702	58
3.	Machinist	515	185	59
4.	Electrician	537	295	55
5.	Wireman	515	198	63
6.	Surveyor	48	23	48
7.	Draughtsman (Arch.)	1	0	0
8.	Draughtsman (Civil)	89	55	62
4. 4	Draughtsman (Mech.)	188	94	50
10.	Painter	41	38	93
11.	Tracer	6	1	17
12.	Tractor Operator	1	0	0
13.	Wireless Operator	13	9	69
14.	Weaver Powerloom	3	0	0
15.	Blacksmith	35	25	71
16.	Moulder	325	228	71
17.	Inst. Mech.	138	69	50
18.	Watch Maker	2	2	100
19.	Bench Fitter	33	23	70
20.	Tool and Die Maker	15	9	60
21.	Die Maker	17	9	53
22.	Stamps	25	15	60
23.	Miller	157	85	62
24.	Painter	202	141	70
25.	I.C.E., Mech.	33	18	55
26.	Diesel Mech.	399	273	68

	2	3	4	5
27. Motor Mach.	1031		700	68
28. Tractor Mach.	61		37	61
29. Maintenance Fitter	15		12	80
30. Refrig. & Air Cond. Mach	96		70	73
31. Sheet Metal Worker	102		72	71
32. Plumber	20		14	70
33. Welder	1130		750	66
34. Electro Plater	25		16	64
35. Electronics Mech.	13		6	46
36. Radio Mach.	32		19	59
37. Carpenter	187		105	56
38. Pattern Maker	40		22	55
39. Compositor	62		42	68
40. Printing Machine Operator.	78		58	74
41. Boiler Attendant	8		2	25
42. Plant Operator	1		0	0
43. Assembler Textile Mach.	7		1	14
44. Mech. Textile Machinery	5		1	20
45. Lino Operator	1		1	100
46. Printing Tech.	2		2	100
47. Engineer (Photo)	1		0	0
48. Pressman	4		2	50
49. Tailor	27		21	78
50. Printer	1		0	0
51. Machine Shop Supervisor	1		0	0
52. Lathes Operator	1		1	100
53. Millwright Mech. Maintenance.	2		0	0
54. Electrical Fitter	1		0	0
55. Mechanic Gen.	5		2	40

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Overseeing and Proof Reading.	5	5	100
57.	Printer-Setter	1	0	0
58.	Stenographer	151	112	74
59.	Typist (Composite)	119	66	55
60.	Typist (S.S.P)	6	5	63
61.	Hand Compositor	62	50	94
62.	Wood Turner	1	1	100
63.	Book Binder	52	15	29
64.	Mech. Automobile	40	33	83
65.	M.G. Electronics	12	8	67
66.	Maintenance Mech.	1	0	0
67.	Telephone Operator	1	1	100
68.	Building Constructor	1	0	0
69.	Watch Repairer	2	2	100
70.	Moulder Instructor	1	1	100
71.	Driller	2	2	100
72.	Leather Cutter	1	1	100
73.	Tin Maker	1	1	100
74.	Mech. Oil Engine	6	0	0

.....

Total: 8514 5359 63

.....

Percentage of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices
employed and unemployed.

Districts:-

Sr. No.	District	Percentage of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices.			TOTAL	No. of I.T.I. trainees & Apprentices who supplied the information.
		Employed	Unemployed			
		3	4	5	6	
1.	Bombay	15	85	100	546	
2.	Thane	22	78	100	129	
3.	Alibay	9	91	100	127	
4.	Ratnagiri	11	89	100	114	
5.	Wark	13	87	100	655	
6.	Shriha	9	91	100	147	
7.	Jalgaon	7	93	100	358	
8.	Ahmednagar	13	87	100	204	
9.	Pune	26	74	100	590	
10.	Satara	12	88	100	190	
11.	Sangli	9	91	100	137	
12.	Sholapur	7	93	100	102	
13.	Kolhapur	4	96	100	256	
14.	Ahmednagar	15	85	100	100	
15.	Parbhani	18	82	100	50	
16.	Ahmednagar	7	93	100	87	
17.	Nanded	24	76	100	77	
18.	Osmanabad	10	90	100	49	
19.	Fuldhara	16	84	100	63	
20.	Akola	13	87	100	148	
21.	Amravati	15	87	100	191	
22.	Yeral	5	95	100	37	

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Wardha	17	93	100	92-
24.	Wardha	14	86	100	600
	Thandara	11	88	170	178
25.	Wardha	13	87	100	150
Total:-		14	86	100	5359

Appendix - V

Percentage of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices employed
and unemployed Tradewise

Sr. No.	Trade	Percentage of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices.			No. of I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices who supplied the information,
		Employed.	Un-employ- ed.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Turner	15	85	100	595
2.	Fitter	16	84	100	702
3.	Machinist	13	87	100	185
4.	Electrician	21	79	100	295
5.	Wireman	14	86	100	199
6.	Surveyor	26	74	100	23
7.	Draughtsman (Civil)	18	82	100	55
8.	Draughtsman (Mech.)	39	61	100	94
9.	Painter	11	89	100	38
10.	Tracer	0	100	100	1
11.	Wireless Operator	0	100	100	0
12.	Blacksmith	28	72	100	25
13.	Moulder	9	91	100	228
14.	Instrument Mechanic	26	74	100	69
15.	Watch Maker	0	100	100	2
16.	Ranch Fitter	0	100	100	23
17.	Tool and Die Maker	79	22	100	9
18.	Die Maker	0	100	100	9
19.	Shaper	7	93	100	15
20.	Miller	16	84	100	95
21.	Grinder	9	91	100	141
22.	I.C.E. Mech.	0	100	100	19
23.	Diesel Mech.	8	92	100	273

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Motor Mach.	11	89	100	700
25.	Tractor Mach.	8	92	100	37
26.	Maintenance Fitter	0	100	100	12
27.	Ref. Air Cond. Mach.	17	83	100	70
28.	Sheet Metal Worker	19	81	100	72
29.	Lumber	0	100	100	14
30.	Welder	11	89	100	750
31.	Electro Fitter	6	94	100	16
32.	Electronics Mach.	33	67	100	6
33.	Radio Mach.	16	84	100	19
34.	Carpenter	16	84	100	105
35.	Pattern Maker	18	82	100	22
36.	Compositor	2	98	100	42
37.	Printing Machine Opr.	19	81	100	58
38.	Boiler Attendant	0	100	100	2
39.	Assembler Textile Mach.	0	100	100	1
40.	Mach. Textile Machinery.	0	100	100	1
41.	Lino Operator	0	100	100	1
42.	Prtg. Tech.	0	100	100	2
43.	Pressmen	0	100	100	2
44.	Tailor	0	100	100	21
45.	Lathe Operator	0	100	100	1
46.	Mechanic Gen.	0	100	100	2
47.	Composing and Proof Reading	20	80	100	5
48.	Stenographer	8	92	100	112
49.	Machinist (Composite)	39	61	100	68
50.	Machinist (SS)	0	100	100	5
51.	Hand Compositor	5	95	100	50
52.	Wood Turner	0	100	100	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6
53. Book Binder			0	100	100	15
54. Mech. Automobile			0	100	100	33
55. M.G. Electronics			0	100	100	8
56. Telephone Operator			0	100	100	1
57. Watch Repairer			0	100	100	2
58. Moulder Instructor			0	100	100	1
59. Driller			0	100	100	2
60. Leather Cutter			8	100	100	1
61. Tin Maker			0	100	100	1
Total:-			14	86	100	5359

Incidence of un-employment in different Districts

Sr. No.	District	Average un-employment amongst I.T.I. Trainees & Apprentices in the District (Percentage)	Trades in which the percentage of un-employment exceeds the District average.
1	2	3	4
1.	Bombay	85	Electrician (93); Pressman (100); Printing Machine Operator (100); Lino Operator (100); Printing Technologist (100); Surveyor (100); Tractor Mech. (100); Maintenance Fitter (100); Welder (91); Electroplator (100); Electronic Mech. (100); Radio Mech. (100); Boiler Attendant (100); Painter (87); Moulder (93); Watch Maker (100); Turner (97); Shaper (97); Sharer (100); Miller (88); Grinder (100); Diesel Mech. (87).
2.	Thana	78	Draughtsman (Civil) (100); Moulder (100); Carpenter (100); Blacksmith (100); Die Maker (100); Lath Operator (100); Machinist Shaper (100); Miller (100); Motor Mech. (100); Diesel Mech. (100); Electronic Mech. (100); Wireman (100); Welder (95); Welder, Gas and Elect. (100); Sheet Metal Worker (100); Composing and Proof Reading (100).
3.	Alibag	91	Machinist (Miller) (100); Fitter (97); Hand Compositor (100); I.C. Mech. (100); Welder (100); Stenographer (100); Moulder (100); M.C. Compositor (100); Grinder (100); Diesel Mech. (100); Mech. Gen. (100).
4.	Ratnagiri	89	Surveyor (100); Tracer (100); Moulder (100); Carpenter (90); Machinist (100); I.C. Mech. (100); Instrument Mech. (100); Fitter (100); Diesel Mech. (96); Welder (100).
5.	Nasik	87	Draughtsman (Civil) (100); Moulder (85); Electroplator (88); Printing Machine Operator (100); Carpenter (100); Wood Turner (100); Pattern Maker (100); Turner (91); Diesel Mech. (88); Compositor (97); Printing Machine Operator (89); Book Binder (100); Instrument Mech. (100); Refrigeration Mech. (100); Plumber (100); Welder (89); Sheet

1	2	3	4
6.	Dhulia	91	Draughtsman, Mechanic(100); Moulder(100); Carpenter (100); Machinist (100); Machinist, Miller(100);Machinist Grinder(100); Wireman(100); Mach.Diesel Engine(100); Electrician (100); Welder, Gas (100); Welder, Electric(100).
7.	Jalgaon	93	Moulder (100); Machinist, Miller (100); Fitter (96); Motor Mech. (94); Hand Compositor & Proof Reading (100); Printing Machine Operator (100); Pattern Maker (100); Instrument Mechanic (100).
8.	Ahmednagar	87	Draughtsman Civil(100); Stenographer(100); Moulder (100); Grinder(100); Sheet Metal Worker (100); Machinist, Compositor (100); Bench Fitter(100); Motor Mech.(91); I.C.Mech.(100); Electrician (100); Wireman(89); Welder (93).
9.	Poona	74	Compositor (99); Wireless Operator(100); Electroplator(100); Carpenter(100); Blacksmith (100); S.S.P.Machinist(90); Grinder (90); Diesel Mech.(98); Wireman(91); Plumber (100); Watch Maker(100); M.V. Mechanic (96); Sheet Metal Worker (83); Boiler Attendant(100); Telephone Operator(100); Painter(100); Moulder (78); Mechanic General Electronics (75).
10.	Satara	88	Diesel Engine Mech.(91); Draughtsman, Civil(100); Draughtsman Mechanic(100); Carpenter (100); Welder (89); Stenographer (91) Moulder(90); Tailor(100); Turner (93); Shaper(100); Spray Printer (100); Miller (100); Watch Repairer(100); Instrument Mech.(100); Motor Mech., (95).
11.	Sangli	91	Painter (100); Wireman(100); Stenographer(94); Moulder (100); Carpenter (100); Blacksmith (100); Welder (92); Machinist, Shaper (100); Machinist, Miller(100); Machinist, Composite(100); Sheet Metal Worker(100); Machinist, Grinder(100); Fitter(96); Bench Fitter(100); Motor M.ch.(95).

	2	3	4
	Sholapur	93	Moulder (100); Pattern Maker (100); Carpenter (100); Mechanist (100); Fitter (100); Motor Mech. (95); Textile Mech. (100); Electrician (100); Radio Mech. (100); Welder (Gas and Electric) (100).
13.	<i>Nalkopur</i>	96	Diesel Mech. (100); Draughtsman, Mech (100); Tailoring and Cutting (100); Steno (100); Tractor Mech. (100); Moulder, Instructor (100); Moulder (100); Carpenter (100); Pattern Maker (100); Refri. & Air Cond. Mech. (100); Turner (100); Driller (100); Mechanist, Grinder (100); Printing Machine Operator (100); Fitter (100); Motor Mech. (97); Sheet Metal Worker (100); Hand Compositor (100); Painter (100).
14.	Strangabad	85	Surveyor (100); Steno (100); Moulder (100); Wireman (100); Diesel Mech. (100); Carpenter (100); Compositor (100).
15.	Parbhani	82	Mechanist (100); Fitter (100); Motor Mech. (100); Electrician (100); Welder (100).
16.	Bhir	93	Mechanist (100); Turner (100); Fitter (100); Diesel Mech. (100); Mech. Gen. (100); Welder (100).
17.	Nanded	76	Draughtsman, Civil (100); Moulder (90); Motor Mech. (100); Wireman (100); Welder (92); Hand Compositor (90); Printing Machine Operator (90).
18.	Genesla	90	Moulder (100); Mechanist (100); Motor Mech. (91); Diesel Mech. (100); Wireman (100); Welder (100).
19.	Buldhana	84	Carpenter (100); Moulder (100); Mechanist (100); Motor Mech. (93); Wireman (100); Welder (92).
20.	Akola	87	Draughtsman, Civil (100); Steno (100); Leather Cutter (100); Diesel Mech. (100); Wireman (93).

1	2	3	4
21.	Amravati	87	Radio Mech. (100); Sheet Metal Worker (100); Moulder (100); Blacksmith (100); Elect. compositor (100); Machinist (94); Fitter (95); Motor Mech. (92); Diesel Mech. (100).
22.	Yavatmal	95	Moulder (100); Carpenter (100); Pattern Maker (100); Turner (100); Fitter (100); Motor Mech. (100); Radio Mech. (100); Wireman (100); Welder (100).
23.	Wardha	83	Turner (100); Motor Mech. (80); Fitter (25); Machine Operator (100); Machinist (100); Wireman (100); Composing Printing (100);
24.	Nagpur	86	Radio Mech. (100); Moulder (89); Blacksmith (100); Turner (88); Machinist; Compositor (96); Welder (89); Machinist, Miller (100); Grinder (100); Watch Repairer (100); Bench Fitter (100); Compositor (100); Motor Mech. (93); Tin Maker (100); Refrigeration Mech. (91).
25.	Bhandara	89	Steno (100); Carpenter (100); Pattern Maker (100); Machinist (100); Turner (93); Miller (Metal) (100); Machinist; Grinder (100); Fitter (91); Diesel Mech. (100); Wireman (100); Plumber (100); Welder, Elect. (100).
26.	Chandrapur	87	Steno (100); Tractor Mech. (100); Moulder (100); Carpenter (100); Diesel Mech. (100); Motor Mech. (88); Wireman (90).

Total:

86

Distribution of employed I.T.I. trainees and Apprentices according to nature of post i.e. whether permanent or temporary - Districtwise.

Sr. No.	District	Percentage of Permanent post to total employed.	Percentage of temporary post to total employed.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bombay	13	87	100
2.	Thana	14	86	100
3.	Alibag	8	92	100
4.	Ratnagiri	0	100	100
5.	Nasik	19	81	100
6.	Dhulia	23	77	100
7.	Jalgaon	0	100	100
8.	Ahmednagar	7	93	100
9.	Poona	20	80	100
10.	Satara	13	87	100
11.	Sangli	0	100	100
12.	Sholapur	0	100	100
13.	Kolhapur	22	78	100
14.	Aurangabad	7	93	100
15.	Parbhani	0	100	100
16.	Bhir	0	100	100
17.	Nanded	5	95	100
18.	Osmanabad	0	100	100
19.	Buldhana	0	100	100
20.	Akola	5	95	100
21.	Ahmednagar	9	91	100
22.	Yatmal	0	100	100
23.	Wardha	14	86	100
24.	Nagpur	13	87	100
25.	Bhandara	5	95	100
25.	Chandrapur	5	95	100
Total:-		12	88	100