



~~3875~~

8

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

MANPOWER STUDY SERIES—36

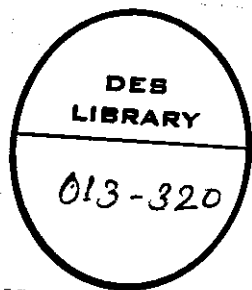
STUDY ON EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS
FOR
NON-TECHNICAL LESS QUALIFIED
MANPOWER IN KERALA

MANPOWER DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
KERALA

JANUARY, 1984

PRINTED BY THE S. G. P. AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
TRIVANDRUM, 1984.

Manpower Study Series—36



**STUDY ON EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS
FOR
NON-TECHNICAL LESS QUALIFIED
MANPOWER IN KERALA**

**MANPOWER DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
KERALA
JANUARY 1984**

3845

PREFACE

'Manpower Study Series' contains analysis of manpower subjects useful in the context of manpower planning. This study "on employment prospects for non-technical less qualified manpower in Kerala" conducted by Shri P.C. Jain, Research Officer, Manpower Division of Department of Economics and Statistics, examines the extent of unemployment among S.S.L.C. holders, Pre-degree holders and Graduates in arts subjects and also ascertains possibilities of employment for these manpower category. It is hoped that the findings of this study are of some use in tackling the problem of educated unemployment in the State.

Trivandrum,
6-1-1984.

K. RAMA VARMA,
Director,
Department of Economics &
Statistics, Kerala.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

- 1.1. Introduction
- 1.2. Objectives
- 1.3. Methodology
- 1.4. Limitations
- 1.5. Period of study

CHAPTER 2. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

- 2.1. Educated unemployment
- 2.2. Unemployment of NLMP
- 2.3. Employment of NLMP in the organised sector
- 2.4. Employment of NLMP in State government departments
- 2.5. Supply of NLMP
- 2.6. Experiences of self-employment programmes
- 2.7. Employment prospects for NLMP
- 2.8. Summary and conclusion

LIST OF TABLES IN APPENDIX

<i>Table Number</i>	<i>Description</i>
I	Distribution of work seekers in Kerala by education levels for the period 1970 to 1982
II	Distribution of professional and technical work seekers in Kerala for the period 1970-82
III	N.L.M.P. registered with the employment exchanges in Kerala during 1956-57 to 1981-82
IV	Growth of unemployment of NLMP in Kerala over the plan periods
V	General and NLMP employment position in the public and private sectors in Kerala during 1961-62 to 1981-82
VI	Growth of employees in State government departments in Kerala during the period 1960-61 to 1982-83
VII	Out-turn of N.L.M.P. during 1956-57 to 1980-81 from the educational institutions in Kerala
VIII	Growth of N.L.M.P. supply (1956-57 to 1978-79)

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

1.1. *Introduction*

Educated unemployment is the major threat facing this land of high literacy. Employment exchange figures on the number of educated registrants, professional and technical job seekers point out the alarming proportion to which the problem has grown. In the midst of acute unemployment, even for highly qualified ones employment prospects for non-technical less qualified manpower (NLMP) in the state seems to be few and far between. In this context an analysis of the employment prospects for this manpower category is found worthwhile.

1.2. *Objectives*

The main objectives of this study are the following:

- (1) to examine the magnitude of unemployment among non-technical less qualified manpower in the state;
- (2) to examine their employment position;
- and
- (3) to assess the prospects of employment for them especially in self employment ventures.

1.3. *Methodology*

In this study S.S.L.C. holders, Pre-degree certificate holders and Graduates in arts subjects are categorised as non-technical less qualified manpower, hereafter known as NLMP. Secondary data—on out-turn from Directorate of Public Instructions and Universities, on employment in organised sector from Employment and Training Department, on employment in State Government Departments from Appendix I of Kerala Budget Estimates and on self-employment from 21st Report of Committee on Public Accounts VI, KLA—have been made use of in the following analysis.

1.4. *Limitations*

The main limitation of this study is that the findings are based on analysis of data obtained mainly from employment exchanges and some other secondary sources. Experiences of self employment projects examined in this study are not of those run by non-technical less qualified persons but by technical and highly qualified persons.

1.5. *Period of study*

This study has been of two months duration in the year 1983, collection of data in the month of March, analysis of data and drafting of report in April.

CHAPTER 2

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

2.1. *Educated unemployment*

There were 20.63 lakhs job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges in Kerala as on 31-12-1982. The number of educated work seekers i.e., S.S.L.C. holders and above, came to 10.22 lakhs constituting 49.6% of total employment seekers. There has been an exorbitant growth in the number of educated job seekers during 1970 to 1982. Compared to the position in 1970 general unemployment increased to 602%, educated unemployment to 473% and that of professional and technically qualified ones to 203%. But number of Engineering, Veterinary and Agricultural graduate registrants have been declining, which shows the increased employment opportunities for them. Table 2.1 shows the alarming magnitudes to which the problem of educated unemployment has grown in the State.

TABLE 2.1

Educated job seekers in the live register of employment exchanges in Kerala (1970-1982)

<i>Year ending</i>	<i>Educated job seekers</i>		<i>Professional & Technical job seekers</i>	
	<i>Number on the live register</i>	<i>Index of growth</i>	<i>Number on the live register</i>	<i>Index of growth</i>
1970	178450	100	14263	100
1971	201076	113	16061	113
1972	259066	145	18524	130
1973	283961	159	16996	119
1974	313315	176	22675	159
1975	359614	202	26961	189
1976	409118	229	27308	191
1977	457424	256	27345	192
1978	557717	313	30662	215
1979	674016	378	34056	239
1980	814023	456	38805	272
1981	923889	518	48107	337
1982	1022188	573	43280	303

Source: Economic Review—1982.

The Index of growth of educated job seekers stood at 573 in 1982 showing nearly 5 times increase in educated unemployment. Index of professional and technical job seekers stood at 303 revealing the comparatively lesser growth of unemployment among them. The paradox of educated unemployment illustrates the inability to use educated and trained manpower fully when we want many more educated and trained people with skill, ability, capacity, competence and expertise to produce more and more badly needed goods and services. This brings us to the riddle of making the unused and under utilised manpower economically regenerative in the growth context of Kerala economy. Distribution of work seekers in Kerala by educational level for the period 1970-82 is given in Table I and that of professional and technical job seekers in Table II of Appendix.

2.2. Unemployment of NLMP

In 1981-82 the number of job seekers from NLMP group in the state stood at 9.72 lakhs constituting 95% of the educated unemployed. Table 2.2 gives the unemployment growth Index of NLMP over the plan period commencing from the second five year plan.

TABLE 2.2

Unemployment growth index of NLMP over the plan Period

<i>Plan period</i>	<i>Cumulative total of NLMP registrants</i>	<i>Unemployment growth index</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
II Plan end (1960-61)	60097	100
III Plan end (1965-66)	84404	140
Annual plan end (1968-69)	137455	229
IV Plan end (1973-74)	294296	490
V Plan end (1978-79)	635197	1057
VI Plan beginning (1980-81)	886277	1475
(1981-82)	972828	1619

The Index shows 15 times increase of NLMP unemployment over the plan period. The growth trend reveals three phases of growth of unemployment as can be seen from Table 2.2. The period in between the second plan and the third plan marks the 'normal phase', the fourth plan period marks the 'rapid phase' and the end of fifth plan marks the onset of the 'galloping phase'. Year-wise number of NLMP constituents who are on the live register of employment exchanges for the period 1956-57 to 1981-82, their percentage to total work seekers and the index of growth are furnished in Table III of Appendix. Table IV of Appendix gives detailed information on unemployment of NLMP constituents and their percentage to total unemployment and educated unemployment, for the plan period. It is evident that NLMP category forms the major chunk of educated unemployed and hence educated unemployment in the state is really the joblessness of NLMP category.

2.3. *Employment of NLMP in organised sector*

In the year 1981-82 employment in the organised sector stood at 10.53 lakhs comprising of 5.24 lakhs in the public sector and 5.29 lakhs in the private sector. Employment of NLMP category in the organised sector stood at 2.86 lakhs during this period comprising 1.22 lakhs in public sector and 1.64 lakhs in the private sector. Table 2.3 shows the employment growth indices of general and NLMP category in the organised sector over the plan period commencing from the third five year plan.

TABLE 2.3

**Growth of general and NLMP employment in organised sector
over the plan period**

Plan Period	Employment in organised sector				Employment of NLMP category					
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Growth of Employment	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Growth of employment		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)	No.			index	No.			index		
III Plan end (1965-66)	260512	448895	709407	..	100	88573	179558	268131	..	100
Annual Plan end (1968-69)	280850	434467	715317	5910	101	98297	178131	276428	8297	104
IV Plan end (1973-74)	366899	409891	776790	67383	109	132083	1721154	304237	36106	113
V Plan end (1978-79)	475966	508963	984929	275522	139	176107	218854	394961	126830	147
VI Plan beginning (1980-81)	500636	533356	1033992	324585	146	153317	171960	325277 (-)	57146	121
(1981-82)	523870	528760	1052630	343223	148	122170	163849	286019 (-)	17888	107

Index of employment in the organised sector stood at 148 in 1981-82, second year of the 6th plan, showing a slow pace of employment generation during the plan periods. Employment of NLMP showed a slow but increasing trend upto the end of 5th plan and the beginning of 6th plan marked the onset of a declining trend. This declining trend is suggestive of lesser employment absorption and limited employment opportunities for NLMP in the organised sector. Table V of Appendix shows the general and NLMP employment position in the organised sector for the period 1961-62 to 1981-82.

2.4. *Employment of NLMP in State Government Departments*

Growth of employment in State Government Departments is also very slow as indicated by the employment growth index. Class III posts in State Government Departments is the "potential employment area" of NLMP category.

TABLE 2.4
Growth of general and NLMP employment in State Government Departments

Year	General Employment		NLMP employment (Class III post)	
	Cumulative total	index	Cumulative total	Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61	129025	100	97714	100
1970-71	206372	160	159970	164
1974-75	240826	187	183211	188
1977-78	249529	193	191128	196
1979-80	261485	203	200869	206
1980-81	271265	210	204081	209
1981-82	279210	216	208486	213
1982-83	269833	209	200827	206

As is seen in Table 2.4 employment growth index of Class III posts stood at 213 in 1981-82 compared to 1960-61 position. The year 1982-83 shows a declining phase. It is evident that employment prospects for NLMP category in State Government Departments is not so favourable. Index of growth of employment in different category of posts in State Government Departments is given in Table VI of Appendix.

2.5. Supply of NLMP

The total out-turn of SSLC holders, PDC holders, and Arts Graduates from the educational institutions in Kerala during the last 25 years stood at 41.37 lakhs comprising of 33.57 lakhs SSLC holders, 6.13 lakhs PDC holders and 1.67 lakhs Graduates in Arts Subjects. Out-turn data given in Table VII of Appendix is used to compute supply of NLMP in the employment market upto 1978-79, assuming PDC holders as not active in the labour market and also excluding their number from the respective out-turn figures of SSLC holders. As is seen in Table VIII of Appendix NLMP supply increased 39 times from 1956-57 to 1978-79. Growth of NLMP supply over the plan period commencing from the 2nd plan is given in Table 2.5 and it shows nearly 8 times growth in supply over the plan period ending with the 5th plan.

TABLE 2.5
Growth of NLMP supply over the plan period

Plan Period	NLMP supply	NLMP Supply cumulative total	index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2nd Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	166642	166642	100
3rd plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	327646	494288	297
Annual plan (1966-67 to 1968-69)	212674	706962	424
4th plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	321683	1028645	617
5th plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	414034	1442679	866

2.6. Experiences of self-employment programmes

In general, self-employment represents employment of last resort, alternatives which reflect limited opportunities in a preferred wage earning capacity. Self-employment schemes in consonance with the development thrust and tone of planned development have been implemented in the state from time to time and its experience reveal a disquieting picture. 'Half a million job programme' was an employment generation scheme for the educated unemployed sponsored by the government of India in 1971. The schemes were classified into three category viz., self-employment schemes, training schemes and employment incentives schemes. 'Half a million job programme' did not have the desired effect in Kerala. It may be seen that expending 76% of the total financial outlay, 21% of employment target only could be achieved. Employment achievement in self employment scheme came to 20.20% and Training schemes 26.33% while the corresponding percentages of expenditure were 69.71, 80.05 and 108.78 respectively. Table 2.6 speaks for the failure of this self-employment programme.

TABLE 2.6

Target outlay, employment potential and achievement of half a million job programme in Kerala

Schemes	Target		Central assistance (in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred (in lakhs)	Achievements		Percentage of Expenditure incurred	Percentage of Employment extended
	outlay (in lakhs)	Employment potential			Employment generated	Substantial employment given		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Self-employment Scheme	300.19	12113	215.09	209.42	4974	2447	69.76	20.20
Training Scheme	213.19	17307	103.94	170.65	11086	4557	80.05	26.33
Incentive Scheme	32.91	3165	19.64	35.80	1753	NA	108.78	NA
Total	546.29	32585	338.67	415.87	17813	7004	76.13	21.49

Source: 21st Report of committee on Public Accounts Kerala VI K.L.A.

2.7. *Employment prospects for NLMP:*

As has already been examined NLMP constitutes 95% of educated unemployed in the state. Their annual growth is beyond all proportion of available employment opportunities. The decreasing trend of employment in organised sector in general and state government departments in particular aggravates their problem of unemployment. The limited opportunities of employment for NLMP in government departments and other organised sectors leave self employment as the only alternative to make them economically regenerative. The not-so-encouraging experiences of self employment schemes implemented in the state sounds a special note in this context. But self-employment programmes, viable and appropriate for NLMP have to be undertaken.

Public patronage of goods produced in small scale sector, as part of self employment programme, is seldom promising. Stiff competition from established products too eclipse the products from consumer market. Thus small scale Industrial products do not get enough popularity to convey the message of self-employment. The NLMP can be made use of in this area of popularising the products of small scale Industrial establishments. The "self-employment message" of the products should be highlighted to obtain public co-operation. Commission agents from NLMP can mobilise the products to set in motion the chain of industrial expansion and employment generation. Governmental assistance can stimulate this "demand creation cum employment generation campaign". In the longrun these commission agents can very well be absorbed in the respective industrial units. In other words employment prospects for NLMP category, in the state are limited to supporting services of small scale industrial enterprises. In the creation of industrial infrastructure NLMP group must be effectively utilised. Moreover self-employment schemes in transport and trade sectors may be another suitable area of operation for NLMP group. But the white collar preference for jobs have to be shed by them in the wake of limited employment opportunities for this less qualified category.

2.8. *Summary and conclusion:*

Educated unemployment is the most serious problem in Kerala. Educated unemployed constitutes nearly 50% of the total unemployed. Professional and technically qualified persons also remain unemployed here. At present NLMP category forms 95% of the educated unemployed, and 47% of the total unemployed in the state. Hence educated unemployment in the state is really the joblessness of NLMP category. Among the NLMP constituents SSLC holders formed nearly 86% and as such unemployment of NLMP here is in essence, the joblessness of SSLC holders. There has been 27 total increase in unemployment of NLMP group over the last quarter of a century. There has been a galloping increase in unemployment of this category since 1976-77. Planned development in alienating unemployment of NLMP has not been fully effective.

Employment growth in organised sector in general and state government departments in particular have been very low during the period under reference and the beginning of 6th plan showed a declining phase of employment in these areas. Employment of NLMP in organised sector varied from 30-40% of the total employment and registered very slow growth rate. Class III posts in state government departments formed the potential 'employment area' of NLMP and it also showed little rate of absorption. Supply of NLMP to the labour market increased more than 39 times over the last 20 years and during the plan period commencing from the second plan the increase has been 8 times. Future out turn also may aggravate their problem of unemployment. Employment opportunities in the organised sector have been limited and increasing insignificantly in relation to the multitudinous influx of NLMP every year. Self-employment programmes did not succeed in Kerala due to various reasons. Paradoxically self-employment programme is the only wayout to make NLMP economically regenerative. Self-employment in transport, trade, supplementary services to the small scale manufacturing sector etc., can set in motion the chain of employment generation for NLMP category in the state. The long run measure of controlling the overflow of NLMP category to the job market can be simultaneously experimented. This 'supply control' requires radical changes in the educational policy of the country.

TABLE I

Distribution of work-seekers in Kerala by education levels for the Period 1970 to 1982

Period ending	Total work seekers	Below S.S.L.C.	Percentage to total work seekers	S.S.L.C.	Pre-Degree	Graduate	Post graduate	SSLC and above	Percentage to total work seekers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
31-12-1970	293754	115504	39.25	151279	7469	17703	1994	178450	60.75
31-12-1971	367381	166305	45.27	167814	10168	20841	2223	201076	54.73
31-12-1972	453914	194848	42.93	218980	16457	20396	3333	259066	57.07
31-12-1973	523882	239921	45.80	226783	18965	34327	4156	283961	54.20
31-12-1974	587935	274620	46.80	252423	20075	36947	3870	313315	53.20
31-12-1975	691242	331628	47.98	281989	28329	44456	4840	359614	52.02
31-12-1976	753579	344461	45.71	315552	38176	49749	5641	409118	54.29
31-12-1977	849378	391954	46.13	351211	46830	53037	6346	457424	53.85
31-12-1978	1052652	494935	47.02	434192	56641	57816	9068	557717	52.98
31-12-1979	1249372	575366	46.00	530742	70342	64365	8567	674016	54.00
31-12-1980	1579164	765141	48.45	658652	79310	67841	8220	814023	51.55
31-12-1981	1903719	979830	51.47	748898	90254	77694	7046	923889	48.53
31-12-1982	2063148	1040960	50.45	832233	101209	82127	6619	1022188	49.55

Source: Economic Review, 1982.

TABLE II

Distribution of professional and technical workseekers in Kerala for the period 1970-1982

<i>Period Ending</i>	<i>Medical Graduates</i>	<i>Engineering Graduates</i>	<i>Diploma holders in Engineering</i>	<i>ITI certificate holders</i>	<i>Agricultural Graduates</i>	<i>Veterinary Graduates</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
31-12-1970	281	1852	3547	8350	133	70	14263
31-12-1971	405	2068	3450	9894	128	116	16061
31-12-1972	654	2014	4163	11540	101	52	18524
31-12-1973	902	2135	3836	10003	80	40	16996
31-12-1974	726	1450	3611	16888	Nil	Nil	22675
31-12-1975	809	1850	3990	20163	32	117	26961
31-12-1976	696	1752	4009	20747	29	75	27308
31-12-1977	490	1784	3585	21376	78	32	27345
31-12-1978	668	1575	4305	23821	58	55	30662
31-12-1979	691	1395	5507	26345	59	63	34024
31-12-1980	871	1505	6833	29973	106	17	39305
31-12-1981	651	1217	7866	33569	103	14	43420
31-12-1982	796	1417	7546	33404	102	15	43280

TABLE III

N.L.M.P. Registered with employment exchanges in Kerala
during 1956-57 to 1981-83

Period	N.L.M.P. on the live register of Employment exchanges				Total work seekers in Kerala	Col. 5 as percentage of Col. 6	Index of growth of NLMP (Col. 5)
	S.S.L.C. holders	P.D.C. holders	Graduates in arts	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1956-57	32869	2132	532	35533	137619	25.82	100
1957-58	33589	2193	998	36780	141025	26.08	104
1958-59	45291	2031	1675	48997	106790	45.88	138
1959-60	49672	1772	1538	52982	105775	50.09	149
1960-61	56797	1558	1742	60097	105885	56.76	169
1961-62	69230	1568	1849	72647	151883	47.83	204
1962-63	85018	3639	1909	90566	141878	63.83	255
1963-64	82012	2170	1494	85767	137379	62.36	241
1964-65	69473	1889	1467	72829	140350	51.89	205
1965-66	79261	2923	2220	84404	157156	53.71	238
1966-67	83615	3559	2989	90163	179479	50.24	254
1967-68	89487	3893	4101	97481	201876	48.29	274
1968-69	124469	6275	6711	137455	239586	57.37	387
1969-70	151279	7469	10801	169549	293754	57.72	477
1970-71	167814	10168	12713	190695	367381	51.91	537
1971-72	218880	16457	12221	247558	453914	54.54	697
1972-73	226783	18965	20252	266000	523882	50.77	749
1973-74	252423	20075	21798	294296	587935	50.06	828
1974-75	281959	28329	24450	334738	691242	48.43	942
1975-76	315552	38176	27361	381089	753579	50.57	1072
1976-77	351233	46830	38677	426749	849378	50.24	1201
1977-78	434192	56641	30642	521475	1052652	49.54	1468
1978-79	530742	70342	34113	635197	1249372	50.84	1788
1979-80	643758	78432	38217	760407	1843290	41.25	2140
1980-81	748898	90254	47125	886277	1903719	46.56	2494
1981-82	832233	110209	30386	972828	2063148	47.15	2738

Source.—Administration Reports of Employment and Training Department, Trivandrum.

TABLE IV

Growth of Unemployment of N.L.M.P. in Kerala over the Plan Periods

F.T.P.	NLMP on the Live Register of EES at the end of plan period			Total work seekers in the L.R. of EES	Col. 5 as % of Col. 6	Educated work seekers on the Live Register of EES	Col. 5 as % of Col. 8	
	S.S.L.C. holders	P.D.C. holders	Graduates in arts					Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
II Plan end	56797	1558	1742	60097	105885	56.76	72130	83.32
III Plan end	79261	2923	2220	84404	157156	53.71	86210	97.91
Annual Plan end	124469	6275	6711	137455	239586	57.37	143433	95.83
IV Plan end	252423	20075	21798	294296	587935	50.06	313315	93.93
V Plan end	530742	70342	34113	635197	1249372	50.84	674016	94.24
VI Plan beginning (1980-81)	748898	90254	47125	886277	1903719	46.56	923889	95.93
(1981-82)	832233	110209	30386	972828	2063148	47.15	1022188	95.17

Source: Computed.

TABLE V

General and N.L.M.P. Employment Position in the Public and Private Sectors in Kerala during 1961-62 to 1981-82

Period	No. of Persons Employed			No. of persons employed from N.L.M.P. category		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961-62	211217	355852	567069	71813	142340	214153
1962-63	225844	381606	607450	76786	152642	229428
1963-64	241404	417542	658946	82077	167016	249093
1964-65	250329	443810	694139	85111	177524	262635
1965-66	260512	448895	709407	88573	179558	268131
1966-67	260666	428501	689167	91233	175685	266918
1967-68	267910	434887	702797	93768	178303	272071
1968-69	280850	434467	715317	98297	178131	276428
1969-70	293318	409562	702880	105594	172016	277610
1970-71	315332	386434	701766	113519	162302	275821
1971-72	337108	416614	753722	121359	174977	296336
1972-73	352293	423185	775478	126825	177737	304562
1973-74	366899	409891	776790	132083	172154	304237
1974-75	375690	405440	781130	139005	174339	313344
1975-76	426691	476993	903684	157875	205106	362981
1976-77	447416	491566	938982	165544	211373	376917
1977-78	459778	495261	955039	170117	212962	383079
1978-79	475966	508963	984929	176107	218854	394961
1979-80	484376	507843	992219	179219	218372	397591
1980-81	500636	533356	1033992	153317	171960	325277
1981-82	523870	528760	1052630	122170	163849	286019

Source: Administration reports of Employment and Training Department, Kerala.

TABLE VI
Growth of Employees in State Government Department in Kerala during the period
1960-61 to 1982-83

Category	1960-61	1970-71	1974-75	1977-78	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	No. Index	No. Index	No. Index	No. Index	No. Index	No. Index	No. Index	No. Index
(1)	(2) (3)	(4) (5)	(6) (7)	(8) (9)	(10) (11)	(12) (13)	(14) (15)	(16) (17)
Class I	404 100	785 194	1071 265	1343 332	2442 604	3757 930	3630 898	3565 882
Class II	7484 100	10473 140	13415 179	15324 205	26696 357	33394 446	35411 473	34387 459
Class III	97714 100	159970 164	183211 188	191128 196	200869 206	204081 209	208486 213	200827 206
Class IV	16984 100	24998 148	30847 182	33059 195	29542 174	28569 168	30424 179	29720 175
Others	6439 100	10146 158	12282 191	8675 135	1936 31	1464 23	1259 20	1334 21
Total	129025 100	206372 160	240826 187	249529 193	261485 203	271265 210	279210 216	269833 209
Percentage of Class III posts to total employment	76 ..	78 ..	76 ..	77 ..	77 ..	75 ..	75 ..	74 ..

Source: Appendix I of Kerala Budget Estimates.

TABLE VII

Out Turn of N.L.M.P. during 1956-57 to 1980-81 from the Educational Institutions in Kerala

<i>Period</i>	<i>S.S.L.C. holders</i>	<i>P.D.C. holders</i>	<i>Graduates in Arts</i>	<i>N.L.M.P. Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956-57	43769	6798	1401	51968
1957-58	39778	6489	1687	47954
1958-59	35824	9631	2160	47615
1959-60	37639	7320	1782	46741
1960-61	47267	8039	1790	57096
1961-62	58575	9816	1188	69579
1962-63	71586	11649	998	84233
1963-64	81027	14467	1110	96604
1964-65	90831	7674	1412	99917
1965-66	88493	10662	1994	101149
1966-67	96504	17878	2405	116787
1967-68	87966	18887	2298	109151
1968-69	87939	25189	3535	116663
1969-70	93781	22397	6627	122805
1970-71	89008	20387	7512	116907
1971-72	84906	20689	7968	113563
1972-73	62144	17476	7008	86628
1973-74	56351	20711	7245	84307
1974-75	117283	17046	7488	141817
1975-76	114315	24945	5734	144994
1976-77	126300	50647	6016	182963
1977-78	162523	45797	6483	214803
1978-79	175923	49018	6995	231936
1979-80	658652	79310	35277	773239
1980-81	748898	90254	39184	878336
Grand Total	3357282	613176	167297	4137755

Source: Administration reports of Kerala & Calicut Universities of DPI
37/1835/MG.

TABLE VIII

Growth of N.L.M.P. Supply (1956-57 to 1978-79)

<i>Year</i>	<i>S.S.L.C. holders</i>	<i>Graduates in Arts</i>	<i>NLMP total</i>	<i>NLMP cumulative total</i>	<i>Index *</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956-57	34138	1401	35539	35539	100
1957-58	32458	1687	34145	69684	196
1958-59	27785	2160	29945	99629	280
1959-60	27823	1782	29605	129234	364
1960-61	35618	1790	37408	166642	469
1961-62	44108	1188	45296	211938	596
1962-63	63912	998	64910	276848	779
1963-64	70365	1110	71475	348323	980
1964-65	72953	1412	74365	422688	1189
1965-66	69606	1994	71600	494288	1391
1966-67	71315	2405	73720	568009	1598
1967-68	65569	2298	67867	635875	1789
1968-69	67552	3535	71087	706962	1989
1969-70	73092	6627	79719	786681	2214
1970-71	71532	7512	79044	865725	2436
1971-72	64195	7968	72163	937888	2639
1972-73	45098	7008	52106	989994	2786
1973-74	31406	7245	38651	1028645	2894
1974-75	66636	7488	74124	1102769	3103
1975-76	68518	5734	74252	1177021	3312
1976-77	77282	6016	83298	1260319	3546
1977-78	83213	6483	89696	1350015	3799
1978-79	85669	6995	92664	1442679	4059
Total	1349843	92836	1442679	1442679	..

* 1956-57 Base.

1045

