



3

**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA**

report on  
employment position of  
diploma holders passed out  
from womens polytechnics

**MANPOWER STUDY SERIES 55**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS**

**DECEMBER 1985**

P R E F A C E

Government have undertaken various steps for providing employment to females, considering the high rate of literacy among them and also with the aim by improving their social and economic status. Educational facilities in technical and nontechnical subjects have been provided for them with a view to secure better employment possibilities to the women community of the State. The idea behind the establishment of Women's Polytechnics is the upliftment of the employment position of the females.

Sri.N. Sivadasan, Manpower Officer, working in the Technical Education Department has made a detailed study on the employment position of the Diploma Holders passed out from Women's Polytechnics in Kerala during the period 1979-83. In this study, he has also analysed the various problems and prospects of these educated unemployed women. It is hoped that this study will be useful to the planners and administrators for chalking out future programmes in this field.

Trivandrum,

4--12--1985.

N. GEORGE JOHN  
DIRECTOR

STUDY ON THE EMPLOYMENT POSITION OF DIPLOMA HOLDERS  
PASSED OUT FROM WOMEN'S POLYTECHNICS.

1. Introduction:

Women of Kerala have a high proportion literates. According to 1981 census, the percentage of literacy of women in Kerala is 65.73 whereas all India literacy of women is only 24.83%. Both in general education and in professional education, Kerala women are not lagging behind men. Among the professional courses, Engineering education is the only field where males have supremacy over females. But now it can be seen from the increase in the number of women applicants both for degree courses and for diploma courses, that the situation changes and women also have an aptitude in the Engineering field.

At present there are only 4 Women's Polytechnics in this State offering 5 different diploma courses, whereas our neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu has nine Women's Polytechnics with facilities to offer diploma courses in nine different subjects. Due to the inadequacy of facilities for accommodating more students in the existing Women's Polytechnics and lack of new institutions, large numbers of women do not get admission every year.

Unemployment of the educated is rampant in Kerala. Due to the slow pace of industrial development, employment opportunities for technically qualified persons are comparatively less within the State. Hence a good number of technically qualified persons are forced to migrate to other states and countries for earning their livelihood. Generally women are reluctant to work outside the State due to personal problems and social inhibitions. But Kerala women are not reluctant to work outside the State as compared to women in other parts of the Country. However in the case of engineering and technology diploma holders, there is no proper employment and placement cell in the State which gives them guidance and information about jobs available outside the State.

## 2. Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives of this study are (i) to assess the employment position of women diploma holders passed out from women's Polytechnics and (ii) to identify the reasons for unemployment among them.

## 3. Coverage and period of the study:

The diploma holders passed out from Women's Polytechnics during the period from 1979 to 1983 are covered for this study. 516 persons have responded against 825 contacted. Thus the percentage of response is 62.5%. Collection of data was commenced during 1st half of 1984 and completed during 2nd half of that year.

## 4. Methodology:

Collection of data was done by mailing system. All concerned women have been addressed directly with the prescribed questionnaire. These received back duly filled up, are consolidated and analysed.

## 5. Limitations:

The study has been confined to the Polytechnics functioning exclusively for women. General conclusions cannot be arrived due to the following limitations.

- (i) Information on the employment position of women diploma holders passed out from other Polytechnics are not collected for this study.
- (ii) Information collected relate to the diploma holders of both Engineering and Non-Engineering courses conducted in Women's Polytechnics.

## 6. Findings of the study:

### 1. Employment position of Women Diploma holders passed out from Women's Polytechnics.

#### 1.a) Branch wise employment position:-

Table I given below shows the branch-wise employment position.

TABLE I

Branches	Number responded	Number reported as employed	Percentage employed
1	2	3	4
Electronics	96	17	17.7
Instrument Technology	36	3	8.3
Commercial Practice	213	22	10.3
Costume Design and Dress-making	171	12	7.1
Total	516	54	10.5

From table-I it can be seen that only 10.5% of the persons responded are employed at the time of reporting. The percentage of employed is highest in Electronics branch and lowest in Costume-Design and Dressmaking.

1.b) Employment position according to year of passing:-

An attempt is made in Table-II to assess the employment position branch-wise and year-wise.

TABLE II

Year of passing diploma	Percentage of employed				
	Elec- tronics	Instrument Technology	Commercial practice	Costume design & Dressmaking	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1979	42.9	25.0	18.9	18.2	21.4
1980	33.3	12.5	13.0	6.1	13.1
1981	23.8	-	7.5	9.3	10.5
1982	9.4	20.0	25.0	6.4	12.5
1983	8.3	-	14.0	-	2.1
Total	17.7	8.3	10.3	7.0	10.5

From Table-II, it can be seen that 21.4% of the Diploma holders of all branches put together passed during 1979 have got employment. But among those passed during 1983 only 2.1% have got employment. This shows that the chances of getting employment immediately after passing examination are remote.

With regard to different branches 42.9 per cent of electronics diploma holders passed out during 1979 have got employment. But from those passed during 1983 only 8.3 per cent have got employment at the time of reporting in 1984. It is worth-while to mention that as a result of employment opportunities created especially in electronics field more persons might have secured employment, subsequently. It is seen that none of those who passed instrument technology during 1981 and 1983 have got employment. In the case of diploma holders of Commercial Practice it is interesting to note that 25 per cent of those passed out during 1982 have got employment, whereas only 19 per cent of those passed during 1979 have got employment. In the matter of diploma holders of Costume Design and Dressmaking 18.2% passed during 1979 have got employment whereas none passed in the year 1983 have got employment.

1.c) Employment position according to merit:-

Merit in this context refers to a pass in the first class. Usually chances of employment are brighter for those passed with high marks. An effort has been made to study whether the above fact holds good in the case of diploma holders also. The details showing employment position according to merit in different branches is given in table-III.

TABLE III

Branch	Percentage of 1st class holders to the total	Percentage of 1st class holders to total employed
1	2	3
Electronics	54.2	58.8
Instrument Technology	50.0	66.7
Commercial Practice	5.2	4.5
Costume Design and Dressmaking	16.4	16.7
Total	21.1	27.8

Table III reveals that 21.1 percent of the total passed out with 1st class, and out of the employed, 27.8 percent have 1st class. In the case of different branches 1st class holders

are highest in the Electronics branch (54.2%) and lowest in commercial practice (5.2%). It is also seen that employment opportunities are more for 1st class holders of Electronics and Instrument Technology. But in non-engineering branches high ranking persons do not get preference in securing employment. This shows that chances of employment is brighter for those passed with high marks in engineering branches.

1.d) Marital status and Employment position:-

It is generally observed that young men show a preference towards employed women for marriage, presumably in view of the spiralling cost of living. The marital status of both employed and unemployed women diploma holders have been analysed to ascertain the above relationship of marital status and employment (Table IV).

TABLE IV

Branches	Employed			Unemployed			Total		
	Total No.	Marr-ied	Perce-ntage	Total No.	Marr-ied	Per-cent-age	Total No.	marr-ied	Per-cent-age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Electronics	17	2	11.8	79	18	22.8	96	20	20.8
Instrument Technology	3	1	33.3	33	9	27.3	36	10	27.8
Commercial Practice	22	4	18.2	191	33	17.3	213	37	17.3
Costume design & Dressmaking	12	6	50.0	159	48	30.2	171	54	31.6
Total	54	13	24.1	462	108	23.4	516	121	23.4

It is seen from Table-IV that the percentage of married women among employed (24.1%) is not significantly different from that among unemployed (23.4%) and therefore do not support the general observation.

6- 2. Status of employment:

Status of employment provides an opportunity to plan future employment programme. The persons already employed are grouped into the following categories, viz. permanent, temporary and self employed. Branch-wise employment status of women diploma holders are given in table V.

TABLE V

Branches	Permanent		Temporary		Self		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Electronics	6	35.3	10	58.8	1	5.9	17	100.0
Instrument Technology	-	-	3	100.0	-	-	3	100.00
Commercial practice	11	50.0	11	50.0	-	-	22	100.00
Costume design and Dressmaking	3	25.0	9	75.0	-	-	12	100.0
Total	20	37.0	33	61.1	1.	1.9	54	100.0

From Table V, it can be seen that only 20 women (3.7%) have permanent jobs. Only one woman in the Electronic branch is seen engaged in self employment and no one with diploma in Instrument Technology has a permanent job. 50 percent of the employees in the branch of Commercial practice, 35.3 per cent of the Electronics branch and 25 per cent of the Costume Design and Dressmaking branches have permanent employment.

6 - 3. Sectors of Employment:

Generally, in Kerala, public sector provides more employment opportunities, than private sector. It is useful to examine whether this is true in the case of women who have passed out from Women's Polytechnic also. Table VI shows the details of distribution of employment in public and private sectors.



TABLE VI

Branches	Sector					
	Public Sector (including State Govt., Govt. Boards, Corporations, Central Govt. & quasi Govt.)		Private sector (including self employed)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Electronics	12	70.6	5	29.4	17	100.0
Instrument Technology	1	33.6	2	66.7	3	100.0
Commercial practice	15	68.2	7	31.8	22	100.0
Costume Design & Dress-making	4	33.3	8	66.7	12	100.0
Total	32	59.2	22	40.8	54	100.0

Table VI shows that 59.2 per cent of the employed are working in the public sector. In electronics, more than 70 per cent (70.6%) are working in the public sector. But in the case of Diploma holders in Costume Design and Dressmaking and Instrument Technology 66.7 per cent are employed in private sector. It can be seen from the table that the employment opportunities are more in public sector compared to private sector with the exception of Costume Design and Dressmaking and Instrument Technology.

#### 6 - 4. Employment and Income:

Income is one of the criteria for job satisfaction. An effort has been made to analyse the monthly income of the employees of different branches in Table VII given below:

Table VII

Income Branch	% of employees in the income Group					Total
	Below Rs.500	Rs.500 to Rs.800	Rs.800 to Rs.1000	Above Rs.1000		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Electronics	41.2	11.8	17.6	29.4	100.0	
Instrument Technology	100.0	-	-	-	100.00	
Commercial practice	31.8	22.7	40.9	4.6	100.00	
Costume Design & Dress making	66.7	33.3	-	-	100.00	
Total	46.4	20.4	21.2	12.0	100.00	

It is seen that only 12% of the employees are getting more than Rs.1000/- per month. 21.2% are in the income group Rs.800 to Rs.1000 and 20.4% are in the income group Rs.500/- to Rs.800/-. More than 46% are getting below Rs.500/- only. Among various branches, 29.4% of the Electronics Diploma holders are getting more than Rs.1000/- per month whereas nobody in the branches of costume Design and Dress Making and Instrument Technology are earning more than Rs.1000/-. It is also seen that all in the Instrument Technology and 66.7% of those in the branch of Costume design and Dress-making are earning below Rs.500/- only per month. In the case of Diploma holders of Commercial Practice, 4.6% are getting more than Rs.1000/-. Thus it is seen that Diploma holders in Electronics fall in higher brackets of income, compared to their counterparts in other disciplines, and therefore their level of job satisfaction is relatively higher.

##### 5. Waiting period for Permanent Employment.

Since permanent employment is more secure, an attempt is made in table VIII to find out the relationship between waiting period and permanent employment.

Table VIII

Percentage of permanent employees IN THE BRANCHES of					
Period	Electro- nics	Instrument Technology	Commer- cial practice	Costume design & dress making	All branches
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below 1 year	-	-	9.1	33.3	10.0
1 to 2 years	66.7	-	27.3	33.3	40.0
2 to 3 years	33.3	-	45.4	33.4	40.0
More than 3 years	-	-	18.2	-	10.00
Total	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is seen from table VIII that 10 percent of the employees waited more than 3 years for getting permanent employment. In Electronics branch no one obtained permanent employment before completing one year after passing the qualifying examination. But 66.7 of the employed got permanent job within a period of 1 to 2 years after passing the examination and no one waited for more than 3 years. In the branch of commercial practice, it is seen that 45.4 percent of the permanent employees got employment within a period of 2 to 3 years after getting qualified. Thus, it is seen that chances of getting permanent employment immediately after passing the examinations are less.

#### 6. Activity Status of the Un-employed

An attempt is made to analyse the activity status of the unemployed diploma holders who passed out from Women's Polytechnics. It is seen that some of them are undergoing various courses to wear off time and some of them are undergoing apprenticeship training either paid or unpaid. The activity status of these persons are shown in table IX.

Branches	Student		apprentice ship training		without any work		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Electronics	2	2.5	9	11.4	68	86.1	79	100
Instrument Technology	-	-	7	21.2	26	78.8	33	100
Commercial Practice	45	23.6	49	25.6	97	50.8	191	100
Costume Design & dress making	8	5.0	21	13.2	130	81.8	159	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>100</b>

Among the unemployed, 11.9% are undergoing various courses either to wear off time or to secure additional qualification. Nearly 19 percent (18.6%) are undergoing apprenticeship training and 69.5 percent of the unemployed do not have any specific occupation.

#### 7. Reasons for unemployment.

Nearly 90 percent of the Women diploma holders have reported as unemployed. Main reasons are reluctance to seek self employment opportunities and to go outside the state due to social and personal inhibitions. Only 21.4% are willing to work outside the state according to the table given under.

Table - X

Branches	Percentages of unemployed willing to accept jobs in				Total
	Native place District	Within the state (Kerala)	Outside the State	Outside India	
Electronics	3.8	58.2	29.1	8.9	100.00
Instrument Technology	3.0	60.6	33.4	3.0	100.00
Commercial Practice	23.6	57.1	17.8	1.5	100.00
Costume Design & Dress making	25.2	62.3	10.0	2.5	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100</b>

Contd....

The table further reveals that the proportion of non-Engineering Diploma holders (Commercial practice and Costume Design and dress making) willing to work in their native place is much higher than that of Engineering (Electronics & Instrument Technology) diploma holders. While about 38% of the unemployed Electronic diploma holders and 36.4% of Instrument Technology diploma holders are willing to work outside the state only 19.3% of diploma holders in commercial practice & 12.5% of the diploma holders of costume design & dress making are willing to work outside the state.

7.b. Self employment.

Generally women are less interested for engaging themselves in self employment, because of social inhibitions and other limitations. In this portion, an attempt is made to analyse the willingness of the unemployed woman diploma holders of different branches for self employment if given financial aid. Table XI shows the distribution of unemployed according to their willingness for self employment.

Table XI

Branches	No. of unemployment	Number willing for self employment				% of unemployed willing for self employment
		job related to this course	job not related	Not identified the job	Total willing for self employment	
Electronics	79	24	1	4	29	36.7
Instrument Technology	33	4	-	4	8	24.2
Commercial practice	191	54	2	17	73	38.2
Costume design and Dress making	159	88	-	4	92	57.8
Total	462	170	3	29	202	43.7

Table XI reveals that 43.7% of the women Unemployed are willing to accept self employment if they are given financial aid. While 57.8% of the unemployed diploma holders of

costume, design and dress making are willing for self employment, only 24.2% of the Instrument Technology diploma holders are willing for self employment. It may be due to the nature of work. It can also be seen that 170 out of 202 have expressed their willingness to start self employment venture in the job related to their subject.

#### VII. Summary of findings and conclusion

- (1) 825 diploma holders who passed out from women's polytechnics during the period 1979-83 were contacted and 62.5 percent responded.
- (2) Among those responded, 10.5 percent reported as employed. The highest percentage of employed is seen in Electronic branch (17.7) and lowest in Costume Design and Dress making (7.1)
- (3) 21.4 percent of those who passed in 1979 are found to be employed. But only 2.1% of those passed during 1983 have got employment at the time of reporting (1984)
- (4) High ranking diploma holders in Engineering branches have better chances of securing employment.
- (5) 24.1 percent of the employees are found to be married. Married employees are more in the branche of Costume Design and Dress making (50%) and less in the branch of Electronics (11.8%)
- (6) 37 percent of the employees are found to be permanent employees. Permanent employees are more among the diploma holders in Commercial Practice and practically nil among the diploma holders in Instrument Technology.
- (7) 59.2 percent of the employees are found to be employed in public sector. Employment prospect in public sector is found to be high for those with diploma in Electronics (70.66) and less for those with diploma in Costume Design and Dress Making (33.3%).
- (8) Only 12 percent of the employees are earning more than Rs.1000/- per mensem. Among diploma holders of varicus

branches, electronics diploma holders are getting comparatively higher salaries.

- (9) Majority of the employed have waited from 1 to 3 years for getting employment.
- (10) Among the unemployed nearly 12 percent are reported as undergoing certain courses and 18.6% are undergoing paid or unpaid apprenticeship training.
- (11) Only 21.4 percent of the unemployed are found to be willing to work outside the state. More than 23 percent of diploma holders in non-Engineering subjects are willing to work only in their native place (District).
- (12) Only 43.7 percent of the total unemployed are willing for self employment venture on receipt of financial aid. Willingness for self employment among non-Engineering diploma holders is more than that of Engineering diploma holders.

#### CONCLUSION

The study reveals the fact that among the two Engineering Courses in the women's Polytechnics, Electronics Course has better scope for getting employment compared to the course in Instrument Technology. Out of the two non Engineering subjects, Commercial Practice has scope for both employment and further advanced studies in Commerce. Costume design and dress making course is in fact oriented towards self-employment. The course of un-employment among women diploma holders are mainly their personal inhibitions, unwillingness to work away from their home District, and the reluctance for self employment.

ANNEXURE - A  
(Proforma used for the Collection)

ചോദ്യാവലി

സാങ്ക്രേതിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പ്

സ്ത്രീകൾക്കുള്ള പോളിടെക്നിക്കിൽ നിന്നു പാസ്സായ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ നിലവിലുള്ള ജോലിയിലെപ്പടി ഒരു പഠനം .

എ. പൊതു വിവരങ്ങൾ :

1. പേര് :
2. നിലവിലുള്ള സ്ഥിരമായ മേൽവിലാസം :
3. വയസ്സ് :
4. വിവാഹിതയോ അവിവാഹിതയോ എന്ന് :
5. മതം :
6. പട്ടികജാതി/പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗം /മതം :  
പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായം ഇതിലേതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നു .

ബി. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ യോഗ്യതയിലെപ്പടിയുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ :

1. പഠിച്ച പോളിടെക്നിക്കിന്റെ പേര്
2. ഏതു വിഭാഗം (ബ്രാഞ്ച്) :
3. അവസാനപരീക്ഷ പാസായ വർഷം :
4. ലഭിച്ച സ്ഥാനം / ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ്സ് / രണ്ടാം ക്ലാസ്സ് :
5. പിന്നീടു പഠിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ :  
ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത :
6. ഇപ്പോൾ പഠിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ :  
പഠിക്കുന്ന കോഴ്സിന്റെ പേരും :  
അതിന്റെ വിവരങ്ങളും :

സി. തൊഴിലിനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ :

(ഇപ്പോൾ ജോലിയിലുള്ളവരുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ മാത്രം)

1) ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ജോലിയുടെ വിവരണം :

1. പഠിച്ച വിഷയത്തിൽ തന്നെ-  
യാണോ ജോലി ലഭിച്ചത് :
2. സ്ഥിരമാണോ? താൽക്കാലിക  
മാണോ? :

സാബ്/സെല



: 3 :

4. ജോലി ലഭിക്കുവാൻ അപ്രാപ്തികൂന്നി :  
ലൈലന്കിർ / ശ്രമിക്കുന്നിലൈലന്കിർ :  
അതിന്റെ കാരണം :

5. ലഭിച്ച ജോലി സ്വയം ഉപേക്ഷി :  
ച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ? :  
(എ) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ :  
കാരണം :

6. സാംസ്കാരിക സഹായം ലഭിക്കുകയാ :  
ണെങ്കിൽ സ്വന്തമായി തൊഴിൽ :  
നടത്താൻ ഉദ്ദേശമുണ്ടോ? :  
(എ) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഏതു സംരം :  
ഭരണി ന്നു/തൊഴിലിനു? :

4. അപ്രൻറിൻഷിപ്പ് പരിശീലനം:

(എ) അപ്രൻറിൻഷിപ്പ് പരിശീലനം :  
ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ? :

(ബി) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എവിടെ ഏതു :  
വിഭാഗത്തിൽ? :

(സി) പരിശീലനം കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം :  
ജോലി ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ? :

(ഡി) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എവിടെ ഏതു :  
വിഭാഗത്തിൽ? :

(ഇ) അപ്രൻറിൻഷിപ്പ് പരിശീലനം :  
പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയിലൈലന്കിർ :  
അതിന്റെ കാരണം? :

5. മറ്റു വിവരങ്ങൾ:

1) ഉപരി പഠനത്തിനു അപ്രാപ്തമുണ്ടോ?

2) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ കാരണം :  
മെന്താണ്?

3) പാസ്സായ ഡിപ്ലോമാ കോഴ്സി :  
നെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം? :

സ്ഥലം :  
തീയതി:

(ഒപ്പ്)

3) എവിടെ എതുവിഭാഗത്തിലാണ് ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നത് :

4) കേന്ദ്രഗവൺമെന്റ്/സംസ്ഥാന ഗവൺമെന്റ്/സ്റ്റേറ്റ്/കോർപ്പറേഷൻ/അർദ്ധസർക്കാർ/സ്വകാര്യം/ഇതിൽ ഏതിൽപ്പെടും :

5. ജോലി ചെയ്ത വർഷം :

6. ജോലി നോക്കുന്ന തസ്തികയുടെ പേര് :

7. മാസവരുമാനം (ജാക്കെ) :

8. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ജോലി താൽകളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ യോഗ്യതയ്ക്ക് യോജിച്ചതാണെന്ന് തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ട്/ഇല്ല. (ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ കാരണം വ്യക്തമാക്കുക. :

9. ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ മാറ്റത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അപ്രാപിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ? :

2. മുൻപ് ജോലി ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ വിവരങ്ങൾ നൽകുക. :

3. തൊഴിലില്ലായമയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള വിവരണം. (ഇപ്പോൾ ജോലിയില്ലാതെ നിലകുന്നവരുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ മാത്രം) :

1) എംപ്ലോയ്മെന്റ് എക്സ്ചേഞ്ചിൽ പേര് രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ട്/ഇല്ല

2) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ:

(എ) (ഇൻറർവ്യൂ) കഴിയില്ലെന്ന് വിളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

(ബി) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര പ്രാവശ്യം:

3) എവിടെ ജോലിയിടയാലായ്ക്ക് സ്വന്തം സ്മലം / കേരളത്തിൽ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ തയ്യാറുള്ളതല്ലേ? :

(എ) കേരളത്തിനു പുറത്ത് ജോലിയിടയാൽ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

(ബി) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എവിടെയെല്ലാം?

(സി) ജോലിയിടയാൽ സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ തയ്യാറാണോ?

(ഡി) ഇൻഡ്യയ്ക്ക് പുറത്ത് ജോലി സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ തയ്യാറാണോ?

ANNEXURE - B

Detailed numerical tables

TABLE - I

Statement showing the details of response  
(excluding those returned undelivered).

Branches	Number of candidates addressed	Number furnished the details	Percentage of Response
1	2	3	4
1. Electronics	166	96	57.8
2. Instrument Technology	57	36	63.2
3. Commercial practice	325	213	65.5
4. Costume Design and Dress making	277	171	61.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>62.5</b>

TABLE - II

Branch-wise distribution of Women Diploma Holders  
according to activity status.

Branches	Employed				Unemployed				Total
	Permanent	Temporary	Self	Total	Undergoing studies/course	Undergoing apprenticeship/training	Without any job	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Electronics	6	10	1	17	2	9	68	79	96
2. Instrument Technology	-	3	-	3	-	7	26	33	36
3. Commercial Practice	11	11	-	22	45	49	97	191	213
4. Costume Design and Dressmaking	3	9	-	12	8	21	130	159	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>516</b>

TABLE - III

Employment Position and Years of Passing the Examination

Branches	Employment Position	Year of passing					Total
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Electronics	Employed	3	4	5	3	2	17
	Unemployed	4	8	16	29	22	79
	Total	7	12	21	32	24	96
	% of employed	42.9	33.3	23.8	9.38	8.33	17.71
2. Instrument Technology	Employed	1	1	-	1	-	3
	Unemployed	3	7	10	4	9	33
	Total	4	8	10	5	9	36
	% of employed	25.0	12.5	-	20.0	-	8.33
3. Commercial Practice	Employed	7	6	3	5	1	22
	Unemployed	30	40	37	15	69	191
	Total	37	46	40	20	70	213
	% of employed	18.9	13.0	7.5	25.0	14.0	10.32
4. Costume Design & Dressmaking	Employed	4	2	4	2	-	12
	Unemployed	18	31	39	29	42	159
	Total	22	33	43	31	42	171
	% of employed	18.2	6.1	9.3	6.4	-	7.02
Total	Employed	15	13	12	11	3	54
	Unemployed	55	86	102	77	142	462
	Total	70	99	114	88	145	516
	% of employed	21.4	13.1	10.5	12.5	2.1	10.46

TABLE - IV

Statement showing the Employment position according  
to Merit

Branches	Employment position	No. of 1st class Diploma holders	No. of Diploma holders with 2nd & 3rd class	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Electronics	Employed	10	7	17	58.8
	Unemployed	42	37	79	53.2
	Total	52	44	96	54.2
Instrument Technology	Employed	2	1	3	66.7
	Unemployed	16	17	33	48.5
	Total	18	18	36	50.0
Commercial practice	Employed	1	21	22	4.5
	Unemployed	10	181	191	5.2
	Total	11	202	213	5.2
Costume Design and Dressmaking	Employed	2	10	12	16.7
	Unemployed	26	133	159	16.4
	Total	28	143	171	16.4
Total	Employed	15	39	54	27.8
	Unemployed	94	368	462	20.3
	Total	109	407	516	21.1

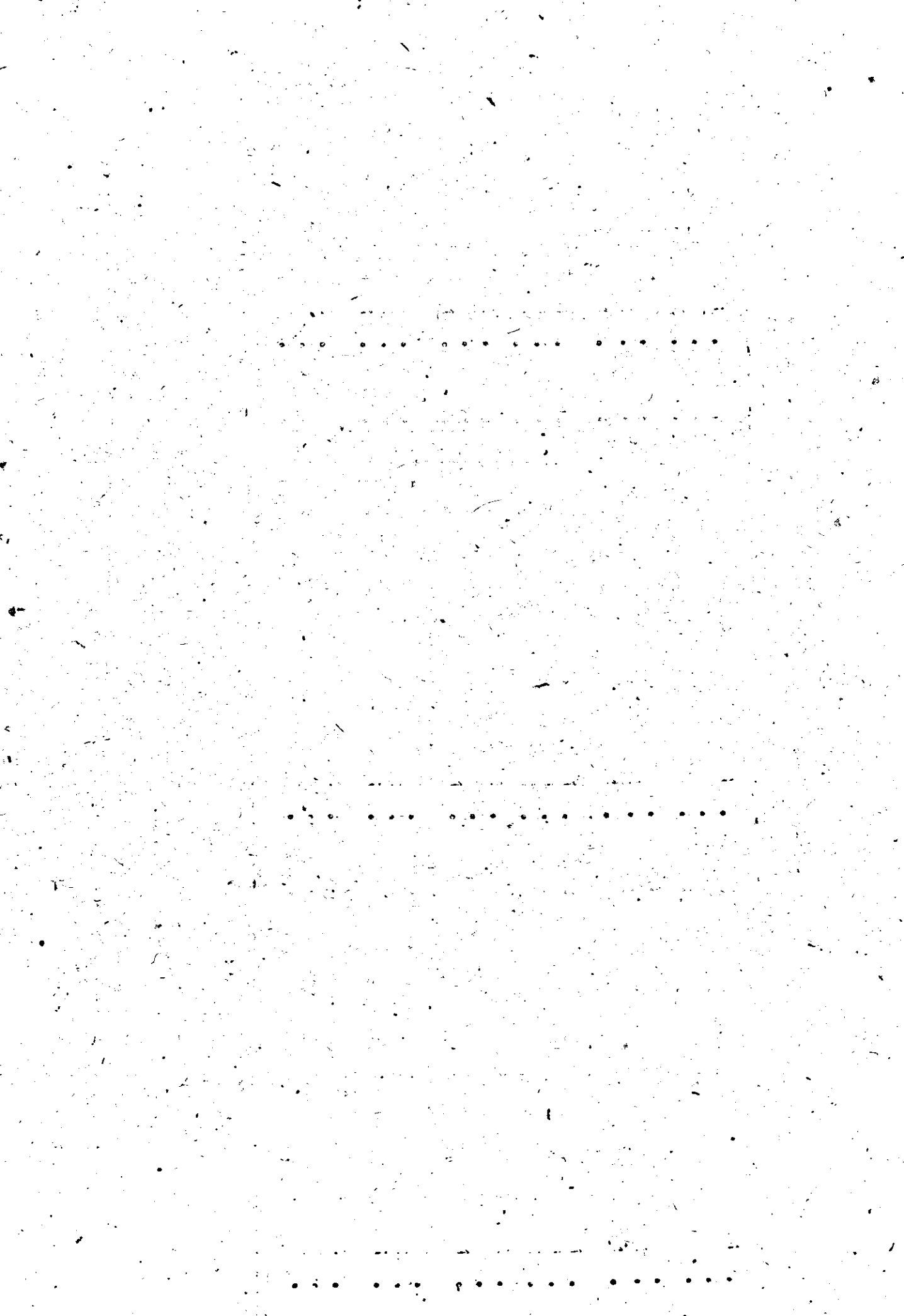


TABLE - V  
Statement showing the employment position & marital status

Branches/ Marital Status	Electronics			Instrument Technology			Commercial practice.			Costume Design & Dress making			Total		
	M	UM	T	M	UM	T	M	UM	T	M	UM	T	M	UM	T
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1979 Employed	1	2	3	1	-	1	3	4	7	3	1	4	8	7	15
Unemployed	1	3	4	3	-	3	8	22	30	6	12	18	18	37	55
Total	2	5	7	4	-	4	11	26	37	9	13	22	26	44	70
1980 Employed	1	3	4	-	1	1	1	5	6	1	1	2	3	10	13
Unemployed	3	5	8	5	2	7	9	31	40	10	21	31	27	59	86
Total	4	8	12	5	3	8	10	36	46	11	22	33	30	69	99
1981 Employed	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	3	4	1	11	12
Unemployed	3	13	16	1	9	10	9	28	37	8	31	39	21	81	102
Total	3	18	21	1	9	10	9	31	40	9	34	43	22	92	114
1982 Employed	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	5	5	1	1	2	1	10	11
Unemployed	7	22	29	-	4	4	1	14	15	12	17	29	20	57	77
Total	7	25	32	-	5	5	1	19	20	13	18	31	21	67	88
1983 Employed	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	3
Unemployed	4	18	22	-	9	9	6	63	69	12	30	42	22	120	142
Total	4	20	24	-	9	9	6	64	70	12	30	42	22	123	145
Total Employed	2	15	17	1	2	3	4	18	22	6	6	12	13	41	54
Unemployed	18	61	79	9	24	33	33	158	191	48	111	159	108	354	462
Total	20	76	96	10	26	36	37	176	213	54	117	171	121	395	516





TABLE - VIII

Statement showing details of waiting period for getting permanent employment for each branch

Branches	Waiting period								Total	
	Below 1 year		1 to 2 years		2 to 3 years		More than 3 years		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Electronics	-	-	4	66.7	2	33.3	-	-	6	100.0
Instrument Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Practice	1	9.1	3	27.3	5	45.4	2	18.2	11	100.0
Costume design & Dress making	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	-	-	3	100.0
Total	2	10.0	8	40.0	8	40.0	2	10.0	20	100.0

TABLE - IX

Statement showing the number of unemployed according to their present activity status

Branches	Undergoing any course	Undergoing apprenticeship training	without any work	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Electronics	2	9	68	79
Instrument Technology	-	7	26	33
Commercial practice	45	49	97	191
Costume Design and Dress making	8	21	130	159
Total	55	86	321	462

TABLE - VI

Statement showing the Sector-wise Employment

Branches	Public sector				Private sector			Total
	State Govt. & Board, Corp'n.	Cen- tral Govt.	Quasi- Govt.	Total	Pri- vate	Self	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Electronics	7	4	1	12	4	1	5	17
Instrument Technology	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	3
Commercial practice	6	6	3	15	7	-	7	22
Costume Design & Dressmaking	2	-	2	4	8	-	8	12
Total	16	10	6	32	21	1	22	54

TABLE - VII.

Statement showing the number and percentage of  
Employees under different income groups

Branches	Income (Rs.)									
	Below 500		500-800		800-1000		Above 1000		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Electronics	7	41.2	2	11.8	3	17.6	5	29.4	17	100.0
Instrument Technology	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100.0
Commercial practice	7	31.8	5	22.7	9	40.9	1	4.6	22	100.0
Costume Design & Dressmaking	8	66.7	4	33.3	-	-	-	-	12	100.0
Total	25	46.4	11	20.4	12	22.2	6	11.0	54	100.0

TABLE - X

Statement showing the place of willingness of the unemployed for accepting job

Branches	Place of willingness for accepting job								Total	
	Native place (Dist.)		within the State (Kerala)		Outside the State		Outside India			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Electronics	3	3.8	46	58.2	23	29.1	7	8.9	79	100.0
Instrument Technology	1	3.0	20	60.6	11	33.4	1	3.0	33	100.0
Commercial practice	45	23.6	109	57.1	34	17.8	3	1.5	191	100.0
Costume Design and Dressmaking	40	25.2	99	62.3	16	10.0	4	2.5	159	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE - XI

Statement showing the number of unemployed willing for self employment

Branches	No. willing for self employment in job related to their subject	No. willing for self employment in job not related to their subject	No. willing for self employment but not identified the job	No. willing for self employment	Total
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Electronics	24	1	4	50	79
Instrument Technology	4	-	4	25	33
Commercial practice	54	2	17	118	191
Costume design & Dress making	88	-	4	67	159
<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>462</b>



