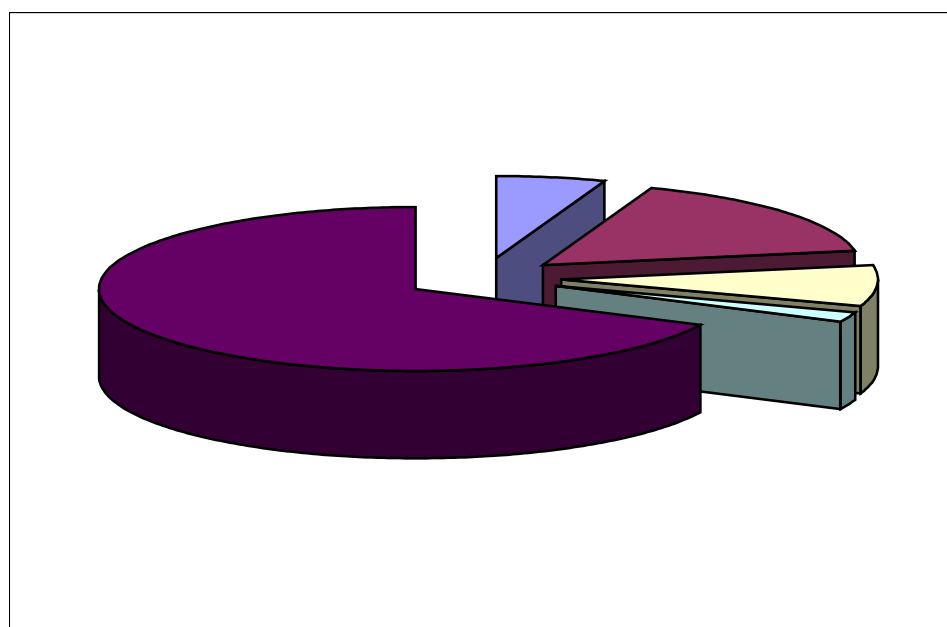


EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

1999-2000



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING
SHRAM SHAKTI BHAWAN
NEW DELHI
JANUARY 2002

PREFACE

Employment Exchange Statistics is an annual publication of the Directorate General of Employment and Training in the Ministry of Labour and is the fifth in the series. The information contained in the publication is based on the data collected as a part of day-to-day administration of National Employment Service through the network of the Employment Exchanges. The publication furnishes annual and time series data on various fields of activities of the Employment Exchanges such as registration, placement etc with a view to assess the manpower trends in the labour market. I hope this will meet the growing needs of manpower planners, researchers, job-seekers, employers and other users.

2. I am grateful to the Directors of the Employment and their officials in the Employment Exchanges of the States and Union Territories for their co-operation in furnishing the information in the prescribed format.

3. I am also to place on record my appreciation of the work done by Dr. Dalip Singh, Dy. Director and the officers & staff of statistical section under the overall guidance of Shri P.K. Ray, Director (LMI) in systematic data collection, compilation, analysis and in presenting an analytical report in the publication.

4. We are in continuous process of improving the publication in all respects and therefore request the users for their valuable comments/suggestions.

Place: New Delhi
Dated:

(Asha Murty)
Director General, Employment & Training
& Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Labour.

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CONTENTS

	TITLE	PAGE NO.
	<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	
	<i>HIGHLIGHTS</i>	
APTER-I	Frame Work for Data Collection	
	Introduction	1
	Reference Period	1-2
	Concepts and Definitions	2-4
	Limitations of Data	5
APTER-II	Employment Exchanges Statistics: An Analysis	
	Live Register	6-9
	Age-Wise Distribution of the Job-seekers	10
	Educated Job-seekers (Matric & Above)	12-15
	Women Job-seekers	16-17
	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Job-seekers	18-19
	Physically Handicapped Job-seekers	20-21
	Migrant And Repatriate Job-seekers	22-23
	Minority Communities Job-seekers	24-25
	Ex-ITI's And Full-Term Apprentices Job-seekers	24
	Occupation Group-Wise Job-seekers	26
	<i>Tables</i>	

SL. NO.	LIST OF TABLES	PAGE NO.
1.	Employment Exchange Statistics - All India - All categories - 1991-2000.	27
2.	Employment Exchange Statistics - All categories - State-wise 2000.	28
3.	Number of Job-Seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges Classified by Age-group 1991-1999.	29
4.	Total number of Job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the Country Classified by Age-group State-wise for 1999.	30
5.	Employment Exchange Statistics - Educated (Matric and above) - All India 1990-1999	31
6.	Number of Educated Job-seekers (Matric and Above) as on 31.12.99	32
7.	Employment Exchange Statistics on Women Job-seekers All India 1991-2000.	33
8.	Employment Exchange Statistics on Women Job seekers State-wise – 2000.	34
9.	Employment Exchange Statistics on Educated Women Job-seekers All India 1990-1999.	35
10.	Employment Exchange Statistics on Scheduled Caste Job seekers - All India 1990-1999.	36
11.	Employment Exchange Statistics on Educated Scheduled Caste Job-seekers (Matriculates and Above) Job-Seekers All India 1990-1999.	37
12.	Employment Exchange Statistics on Scheduled Tribe Job-seekers All India 1990-1999.	38
13.	Employment Exchange Statistics on Educated Scheduled Tribe (Matriculates and Above) Job-Seekers All India 1990-1999	39
13-A	Employment Exchange Statistics on Scheduled Castes/ Tribes/OBC Job seekers State-wise - 1999.	40

SL. NO.	LIST OF TABLES	PAGE NO.
14.	Reserved Vacancies Notified/Filled and OBC by the Employment Exchanges 1990-1999.	42
15.	Statistics on Physically Handicapped Job seekers - All India 1995-1999.	43
16.	Employment Exchange/Special Exchange Statistics on Physically Handicapped All India - 1990-1999.	44
17.	Special Employment Exchange Statistics for Physically Handicapped for the Year 1999.	46
18.	Special Cell Statistics for Physically Handicapped for the Year 1999.	48
19.	Vocational Rehabilitation Centers Statistics for Physically Handicapped during 1999.	49
20.	Employment Exchange Statistics for Migrant Job-Seekers to India 1995-1999	52
21.	Employment Exchange Statistics in Respect of Minority Communities for the Year 1999.	53
22.	Employment Exchange Statistics in Respect of Ex-ITI and Full Term Apprentices-All India 1990-1999.	54
23.	Number of Job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchange Classified by broad Occupational Groups as on 31 st December 1999.	55

HIGHLIGHTS

(In thousands)

1	No. of Employment Exchanges as on December, 2000.	958*
2	No. of job-seekers on the Live Register as on December, 2000.	41343.6
3	Placements made through Employment Exchanges during January – December, 2000.	177.7
4	Vacancies notified during January – December, 2000.	284.5
5	No. of youth job-seekers (Age group 20-29 years;) December,1999.	2078.1
6	No. of Educated job-seekers as on December, 1999.	28660.3
7	No. of Educated job-seekers with Graduate and above qualification as on December, 1999.	5161.5
8	No. of Women job-seekers as on December, 2000.	10457.3
9	No. of Educated Women job-seekers as on December,1999.	7724.2
10	No. of SC job-seekers as on December,1999.	5948.0
11	No. of Educated SC job-seekers as on December,1999.	3961.6
12	No. of ST job-seekers as on December,1999.	1762.4
13	No. of Educated ST job-seekers as on December,1999.	1209.7
14	No. of Physically Handicapped job-seekers as on December,1999.	455.9
15	No. of job-seekers belonging to Minority Community as on December,1999.	5726.2
16	No. of Ex-ITI and full term Apprenticeship job-seekers as on December,1999.	1555.4

* Actual number

CHAPTER –I

FRAME WORK FOR DATA COLLECTION

1.1 Introduction

National Employment Service which functions within the framework of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 provides registration, placement, vocational guidance and career counseling services to the job seekers and is the joint concern of both the central and the State Governments. It covers all the States and Union Territories except Sikkim with a network of 958 employment exchanges as on 31-12-2000. Administrative control of Employment Exchanges lies with the respective State/U.T. governments. As part of their administrative functioning, Employment Exchanges collect data on various aspects of employment and unemployment and submit it to the Directors of Employment with a copy to Directorate General of Employment and Training (D.G.E&T). While the State Governments compile this data at the state level, D.G.E&T. compiles and releases this data at all India level.

Employment Directorate in the Directorate General of Employment and Training is responsible for laying down the policies, standards, norms and guidelines for coordination of the National Employment Service. In addition, it also evaluates and monitors employment and unemployment situation at all India level using various sources of employment data such as Census, Labour Force Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation, Employment Market Information Programme etc. In this publication, data arising out of functioning of employment exchanges is analysed to evaluate incidence of unemployment in the country.

1.2 Reference Period

Employment Exchanges collect data in the form of 13 returns known as Employment Exchanges Statistics Returns with each return covering a specific field of activity like registration, placement, etc. with different periodicity. There are 6 annual, 5

half-yearly, 1 quarterly and 1 monthly return as details below.

RETURN NUMBER	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE RETURN	PERIODICITY
E.S.1.1	Registration, placements, submissions made, No. on Live register and vacancies notified.	Monthly
E.S.3	VG information by categories of applicants	Quarterly
E.S.2.3	Registrations, Placements, Live Register and submissions made in respect of Minority communities.	Half-Yearly
E.S.2.5	Registrations, Placements, Live Register, vacancies notified, filled, cancelled and outstanding etc. in respect of Physically Handicapped.	Half- yearly
E.S.2.1	Educated Applicants (All categories, women, Scheduled Caste/Tribe, OBC) registered, placed and on Live Register by educational levels.	Half-yearly
E.S.2.4.	Registrations, Placements, Live Register, submissions, reserved vacancies notified, filled, cancelled and outstanding etc. in Respect of SC, ST & OBC applicants.	Half-yearly
E.S.2.7	Promotion of Self-employment in rural and urban areas.	Half-yearly
E.S. 1.2	Vacancies notified, filled, cancelled, outstanding And number on Live Register by NCO in respect of Total, Women, SC, ST & OBC applicants	Annual
E.S.1.3	Vacancies notified, filled, cancelled and outstanding etc. by sectors.	Annual
E.S.1.4	Number of applicants on Live Register by age, sex and educational levels.	Annual
E.S.1.6	Number of vacancies reported by establishments as unfilled due to shortage of suitable applicants with reasons therefore.	Annual
E.S.2.2	Placements effected and number on Live Register by NCO in respect of Full Term Apprentices and Ex-ITI Trainees by designated Trades.	Annual
E.S.2.6	Registrations, placements, Live Register etc. in respect of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan, Repatriates from Burma & Sri Lanka.	Annual

1.3 Concepts and Definitions

For the sake of clarity, some of the important terms which have been used frequently in the publication are explained below.

Applicant: - A person who voluntarily registers at an Employment Exchange, and is eligible for employment and other assistance in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Apprentice: - A person who is undergoing apprenticeship training in a trade in pursuance of a contract of apprenticeship.

Apprentices Act: - The Apprentices Act, 1961, which provides for the regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and matters connected therewith.

Dead Register: - Systematic arrangement of Index Cards of applicants who for various reasons are not entitled to placement assistance.

Displaced Person: - A person who, on account of the setting up of India and Pakistan or on account of civil disturbances or fear of such disturbances in any area which formed part of the erstwhile Pakistan had been displaced from or left his place of residence in such an area after 1st day of March, 1947, and who has subsequently been residing in India (Government of India Ordinance No. XX of 1948). Where, however, a State Government has evolved a system of registration of Displaced Persons only those persons who are in possession of evidence of such registration should be regarded as "Displaced Persons" by Employment Exchanges for purposes of employment under that State.

Educated: - A job seeker who is having qualification of the level of Matriculation and above.

Group Discussion: - A discussion with a homogenous group of applicants or students involving detailed information on job opportunities, training facilities and such other matters pertaining to career planning or choosing appropriate career to the group.

Group Guidance: - All group activities conducted for guidance purposes.

Handicapped Person: - A person who on account of injury, disease or congenital deformity is substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment or in undertaking work on his own account of a kind which apart from the injury, disease or deformity would be suited to his age, experience and qualifications.

Lapsed Registration: - A registration that is declared null and void because it fails to meet relevant procedural requirements such as renewal, response to two consequent call letters etc.

Live Register: - Systematic arrangement of Index Cards pertaining to applicants who are in need of employment assistance.

Multiple Registration: - Registration of an applicant at more than one Exchange at the same point of time.

Placement: - An employer's acceptance of a person into a remunerative job through the Employment Exchange. This includes: acceptance by employers of applicants submitted by Exchanges for training / apprenticeship with the object of their becoming paid employees on completion of their training/apprenticeship.

Registration: - The process of recording the particulars of an employment seeker according to prescribed procedure with a view to render him employment assistance.

Registration Guidance: - Brief counseling given to an applicant at the time of registration.

Renewal of Registration: - The process of extension of the period for which registration is valid for purposes of rendering employment assistance.

Submission: - Forwarding of applicant's particulars to an employer for consideration against a notified, advertised or speculative vacancy.

Vocational Guidance: - Assistance given to an individual in solving problems related to vocational planning and to occupational choice and profession with due regard for the individual characteristics and their relation to occupational opportunities.

1.4 Limitations of Data

Data flowing from the Employment Exchanges suffer from some limitations. These limitations arise out of the fact that the Employment Exchanges are mostly located in urban areas. The job seekers from the rural areas may find it difficult to register their names with the Employment Exchanges. Further, the registration of applicants with the Employment Exchanges is voluntary in nature. As such, the following limitations of the data may be kept in view while using the publication: -

- All the job seekers registered with the employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.
- All the job seekers or unemployed do not necessarily register themselves with the Employment Exchanges.

- In some exceptional cases there is a chance of duplication of registration.
- The job-seekers, when find employment through agencies other than Employment Exchanges do not intimate the Employment Exchanges for deletion of their names from the live register.
- Employers do not always intimate the Employment Exchanges about the selection of candidates even when selection is done from the list supplied by Employment Exchanges.
- There can be cases when job seekers could not renew their card within the stipulated period and by virtue of their non-renewal, their names get deleted from the live register.

Another important aspect is the fact that a number of registrants do have some employment or the other, but have registered for better jobs particularly in the Public Sector. A survey on the activity status of job seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges was carried out and report was published in 1990. On the basis of the survey, it was revealed that as per 'Usual Status' classification, 32.2% of the job seekers were employed, 55.8% unemployed and 11.8% pursuing further studies.

CHAPTER II

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES STATISTICS: AN ANALYSIS

In this chapter, Employment Exchange Statistics pertaining to the year ended December 1999 are presented. The number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country has been classified according to various variables such as age, gender, education level etc. and analyzed with a view to understand the labour market composition.

2.1 LIVE REGISTER

Live Register consists of systematic arrangement of Index Cards pertaining to applicants who are in need of employment assistance and who are registered with the Employment Exchanges. Live Register, therefore, provides the total number of persons waiting for jobs as on a particular day. The number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges is often taken as an indicator of the level of unemployment in the country.

The data on year-wise total number of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges, placement effected against the vacancies notified, along with the number of job-seekers waiting for the job at the end of the year (Live Register) for the period 1991-2000 are indicated in Table-1. The salient features of the trends observed in Table No. 1 are given as under:

- As on 31st December 2000, a total of 413.4 lakh persons were waiting for jobs.
- The registration of job seekers during the period 1991 to 2000 varied between 53.0 to 63.2 lakh.
- The total number of vacancies notified during each of the years between 1991 to 2000 varied between 2.8 to 4.6 lakh. The highest (4.6 lakh) was in 1991 and lowest (i.e. 2.8 lakh) was in 2000. There was a continuous decline in the vacancies notified in the employment Exchanges since 1991.
- While the registration of the job seekers in a year remained more or less stable, the vacancies notified had a decline, resulting in a decrease in the placement effected by the Employment Exchanges.
- The placement, which was of the order of 2.53 lakh in the year 1991, has come down to 1.78 lakh in the year 2000.

- There was an imbalance between the registration and placement, as a result of which the number of job-seekers on the Live Register registered a continuous increase. The total number of job-seekers on the live register which was of the order of 363.0 lakh in the year 1991 has gone up to 413.4 lakh in the year 2000.

Live Register (Category-wise)

Year-wise Category-wise classification of number of job-seekers on the Live Register of employment exchanges was as given below:-

Category-wise number of persons on the Live Register

(In thousand)

Year	Women	SC	ST	PH	Total
1994	8044.5 <i>21.9</i>	4985.3 <i>13.6</i>	1378.0 <i>3.8</i>	340.3 <i>0.9</i>	36691.5
1995	8020.3 <i>21.8</i>	5095.0 <i>13.9</i>	1409.4 <i>3.8</i>	352.7 <i>1.0</i>	36742.2
1996	8379.5 <i>22.4</i>	5208.9 <i>13.9</i>	1467.3 <i>3.9</i>	359.1 <i>1.0</i>	37429.6
1997	9032.7 <i>23.1</i>	5626.0 <i>14.4</i>	1586.7 <i>4.1</i>	392.6 <i>1.0</i>	39139.9
1998	9526.1 <i>23.8</i>	5799.4 <i>14.5</i>	1694.6 <i>4.2</i>	415.3 <i>1.0</i>	40089.6
1999	9932.7 <i>24.6</i>	5948.0 <i>14.7</i>	1762.4 <i>4.4</i>	455.5 <i>1.1</i>	40371.4

Percentage to Total are given in Italics

From the above table it can be seen that

- The number of women job seekers have increased from 80.4 lakh in 1994 to 99.3 lakh in 1999.
- The percentage of women job-seekers to the total job-seekers has increased from 21.9% in 1993 to 24.6% in 1999.
- Similar trend is observed for the Live Register of SC/ST also. The Live Register of SC has increased from 49.9 lakh to 59.5 lakh and for ST this increase was from 13.8 lakh to 17.6 lakh during the period 1994 to 1999.

- The Live Register of physically handicapped persons has increased from 3.4 lakh in 1994 to 4.6 lakh in 1999.
- The percentage of live register of physically handicapped to total live register has increased from 0.9% in 1994 to 1.1% in 1999.

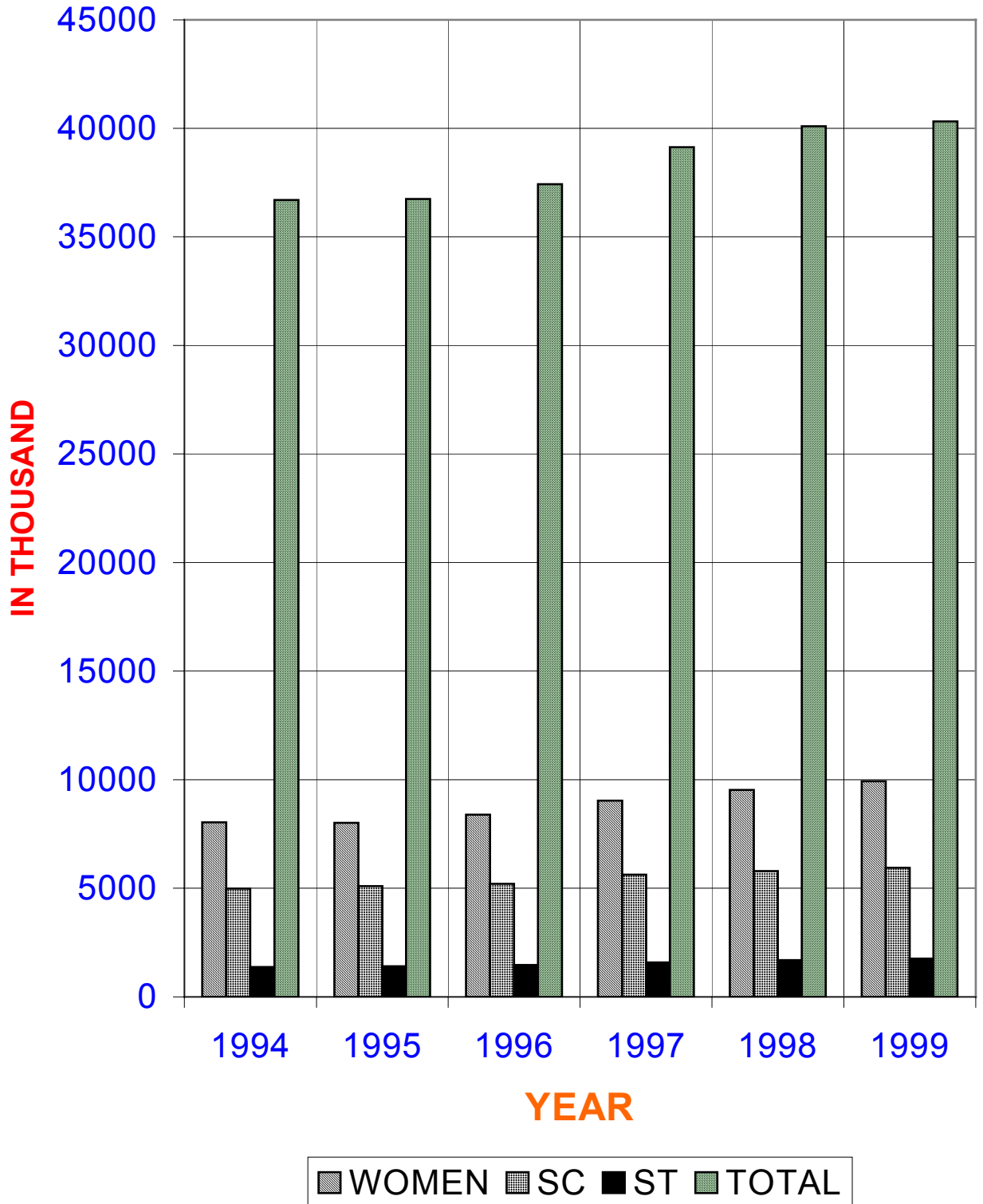
Graphical representation of category-wise live register for the period 1994-99 is given on page no. 9.

Live Register (State-wise)

The State-wise distribution of Job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges for the year 2000 is indicated in Table-2. From the table it is observed that

- The maximum number of job-seekers were in West Bengal (59.0 lakh) followed by Tamil Nadu (46.6 lakh), Maharashtra (43.5 lakh) and Kerala (41.9 lakh).
- The number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges during the year 2000 were maximum in Gujarat (75.3 thousand) followed by Maharashtra (42.3 thousand), Kerala (27.8 thousand) and Tamil Nadu (23.6 thousand). In other States, the vacancies notified varied between 0.2 thousand to 13.6 thousand.
- The names of as many as 23.2 lakh job-seekers were sponsored by the Employment Exchanges and out of these only 1.8 lakh could find the placement, which is far less than the vacancies notified (2.8 lakh) during the year 2000.

CATEGORY-WISE LIVE REGISTER



2.2 Age-wise Distribution of the Job-seekers.

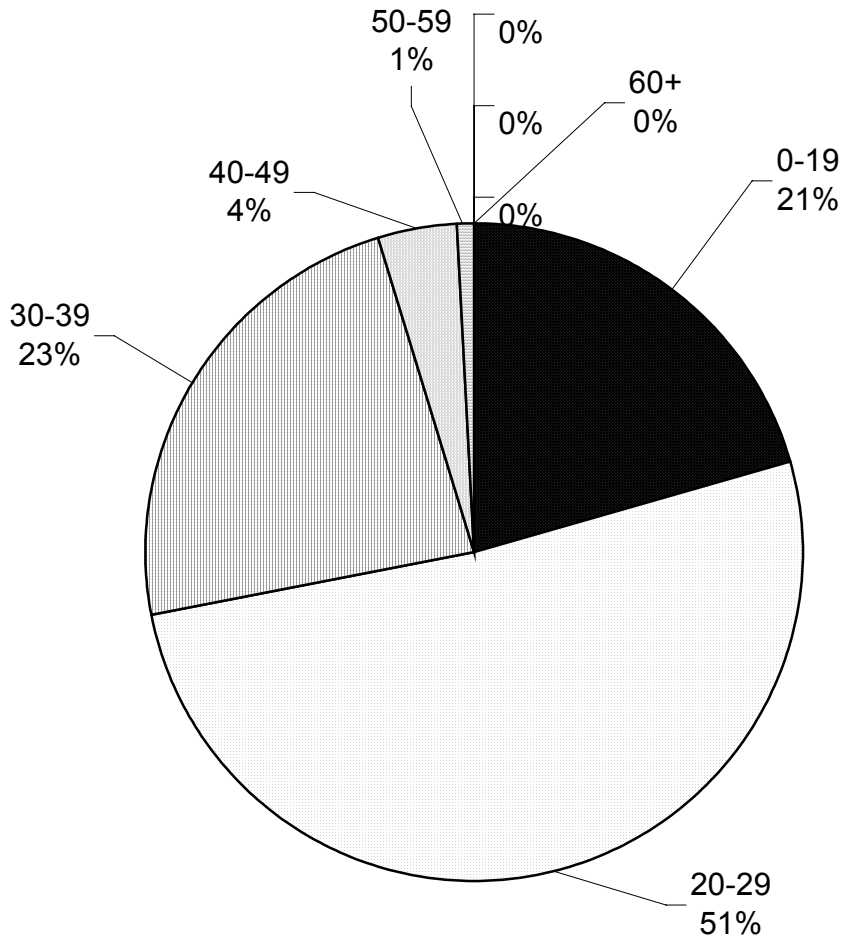
Age-wise distribution of the job-seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges for the year 1991,1994, 1997 1998 & 1999 and its State-wise distribution for the year 1999 are given in Table-3 and Table-4 respectively. The age distribution for different years indicates the following:-

- Aged persons i.e. of age 60 years and above, were on the Live Register and their number in the year 1999 was 44.1 thousand.
- The number of job-seekers in the age group of 20 to 39 years, which was approx. 77% of the total number of job-seekers in the year 1991 has come down to 75% of the total number of job-seekers in the year 1999.
- The number of job-seekers in the age group 20-29 years decreased from 60.0% of the total job-seekers in 1991 to 51.5% in 1999.
- The number of job seekers in the age group of 30 years and above had increased during the period 1991 to 1999. The percentage of job-seekers in the age group of 30 and above to the total number of job-seekers which was of the order of 18.5% in 1991 has gone up to 28.0% in 1999.
- There is a gradual shift from the lower age (i.e. 20 to 29) to upper age (age 29 or more) from year to year, which indicates that job-seekers face difficulty in securing suitable jobs at a younger age and continue in the register of the Employment Exchange.

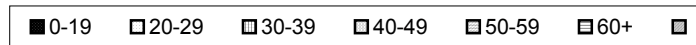
When we look at the State-wise details for the year 1999 we observe the following: -

- 47.8 thousand persons with age 50-59 years were registered in West Bengal followed by 46.3 thousand in Bihar, 39.9% in Kerala at the end of 1999.

AGE-GROUP WISE LIVE REGISTER AT THE END OF 1999



TOTAL LIVE REGISTER = 403.7 LAKH



Graphical representation of age group wise number of job-seekers at the end of the year 1999 is given on page no. 11.

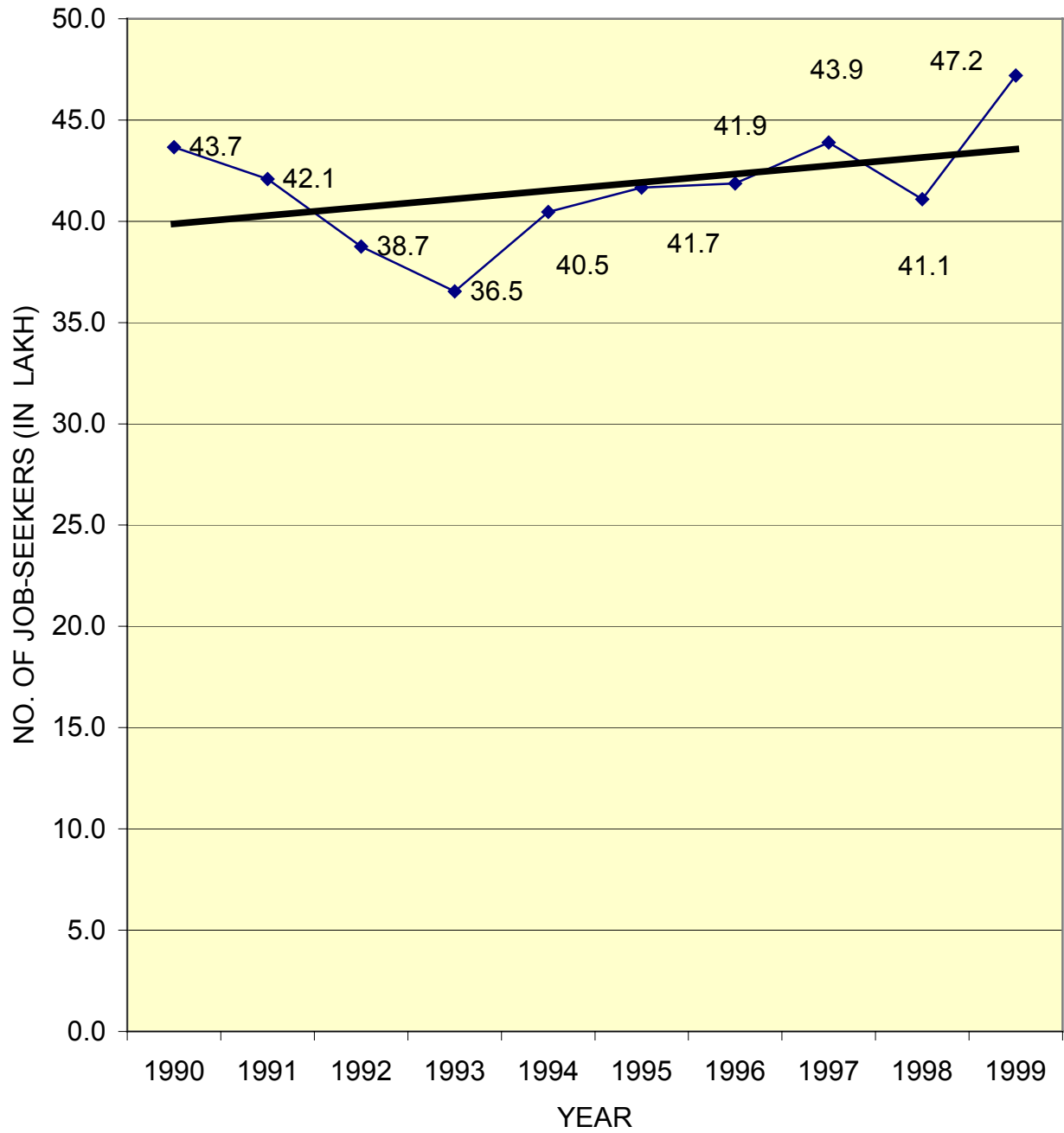
2.3 EDUCATED JOB-SEEKERS (MATRIC & ABOVE)

The major share of job-seekers awaiting jobs in the Employment Exchanges was that of educated persons. The percentage of educated job-seekers to the total job-seekers has increased from 60.9% at the end of 1990 to 71.0% at the end of 1999. Year-wise details of the educated job-seekers are given in Table-5.

Table-6 shows the number of educated job-seekers according to their levels of education. It is clear that the maximum number of job-seekers (162.8 lakh i.e. 56.8%) were of the level educated upto the level of matriculate or X Pass; Higher Secondary and Under Graduate or XII pass accounts for 72.2 lakh (25.2%) and Graduate and above were 51.6 lakh (18.0%).

Among the Graduates and above level of job-seekers, maximum (20.9 lakh, 40.5% of total Graduates) was from Arts discipline. Science and Science related subjects job-seekers were comparatively less. A graphical representation of year wise registration of educated job-seekers for the period 1990-99 is given on page no. 13.

YEAR-WISE REGISTRATION OF EDUCATED JOB-SEEKERS WITH LINEAR TREND 1990-1999



◆ REGISTRATION — Linear (REGISTRATION)

Category-wise number of educated job-seekers for the period 1995-99 is given below:

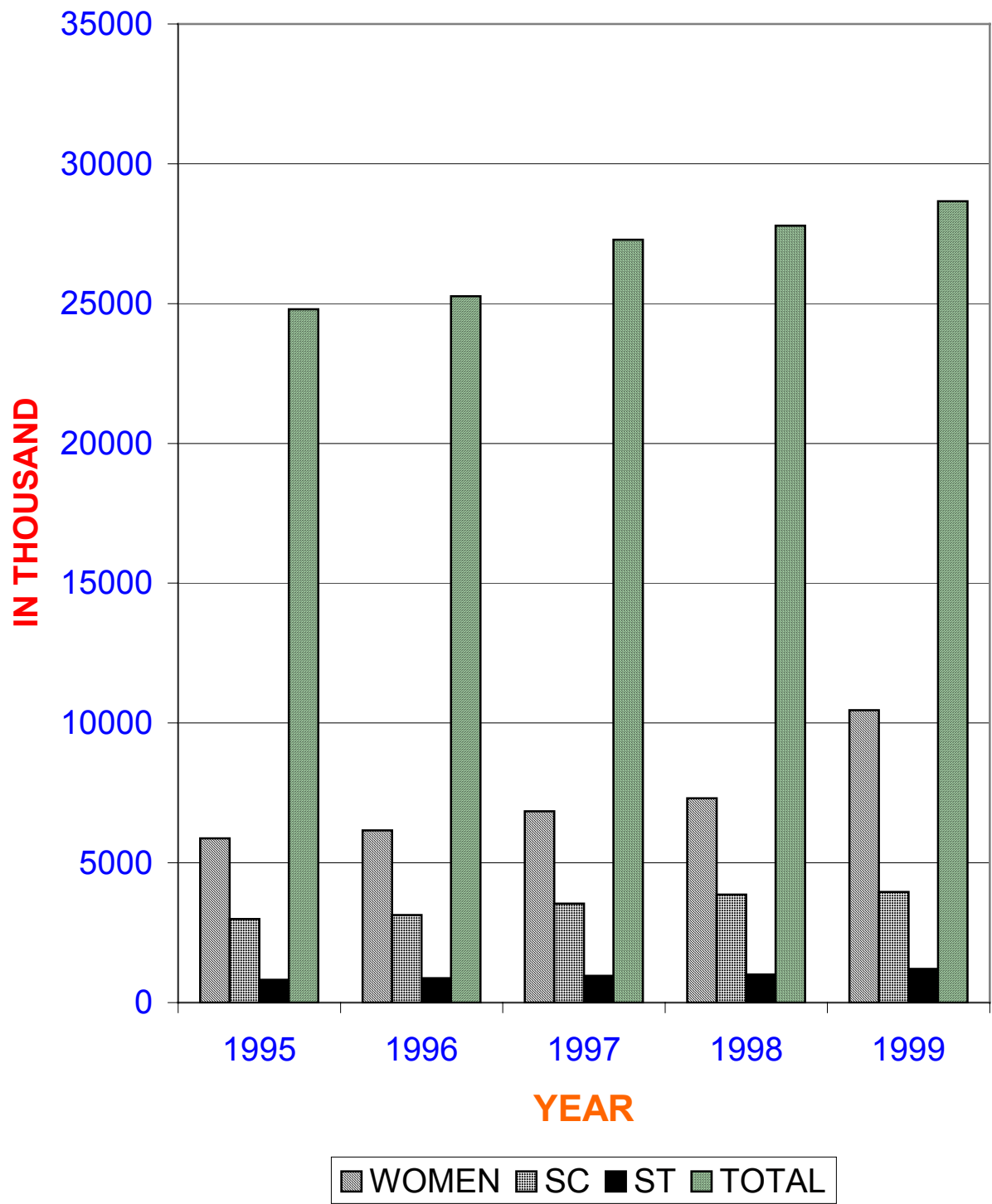
Live Register of Educated job-seekers				(In Thousand)
YEAR	WOMEN	SCHEDULED CASTE	SCHEDULED TRIBE	TOTAL EDUCATED LIVE REGISTER
1995	5878.6 <i>23.5</i>	2992.3 <i>11.9</i>	814.5 <i>3.3</i>	24795.0
1996	6163.6 <i>24.4</i>	3134.0 <i>12.4</i>	876.1 <i>3.4</i>	25265.3
1997	6846.5 <i>25.1</i>	3539.7 <i>13.0</i>	958.1 <i>3.5</i>	27282.0
1998	7308.3 <i>26.3</i>	3858.5 <i>13.9</i>	1005.4 <i>3.6</i>	27788.9
1999	7724.2 <i>27.0</i>	3961.6 <i>13.8</i>	1209.7 <i>4.2</i>	28660.3

NOTE:- Percent to total educated job-seekers are in Italics.(Shaded)

It may be seen from the above statement that educated women at the end of 1999 accounted for 27.0% of the total educated job-seekers.

Educated SC/ST job-seekers have also registered an increase over the years. Educated SC job seekers have increased from 29.9 lakh (11.9% of the total educated) in 1995 to 39.6 lakh (13.8% of total educated) in 1999. Educated ST job seekers have increased from 8.1 lakh (3.3% of total educated) in 1995 to 12.1 lakh (4.2% of total educated) in 1999. A graphical representation of category-wise educated job seekers is given on the page no. 15.

CATEGORY-WISE LIVE REGISTER OF EDUCATED JOB-SEEKERS



2.4. WOMEN JOB-SEEKERS

The number of women seeking jobs through employment exchanges has increased over the years.

Table-7 gives the number of women job seekers for the period 1991-2000.

- Live Register of women job seekers has shown an increase of 43.1% during 1991 to 2000.
- The placement effected through the employment exchanges has shown a mixed trend. It was hovering between 36 thousand to 61 thousand per year.
- The percentage of placements to registration has declined. It has come down from 3.8% in 1991 to 2.2% in 2000.

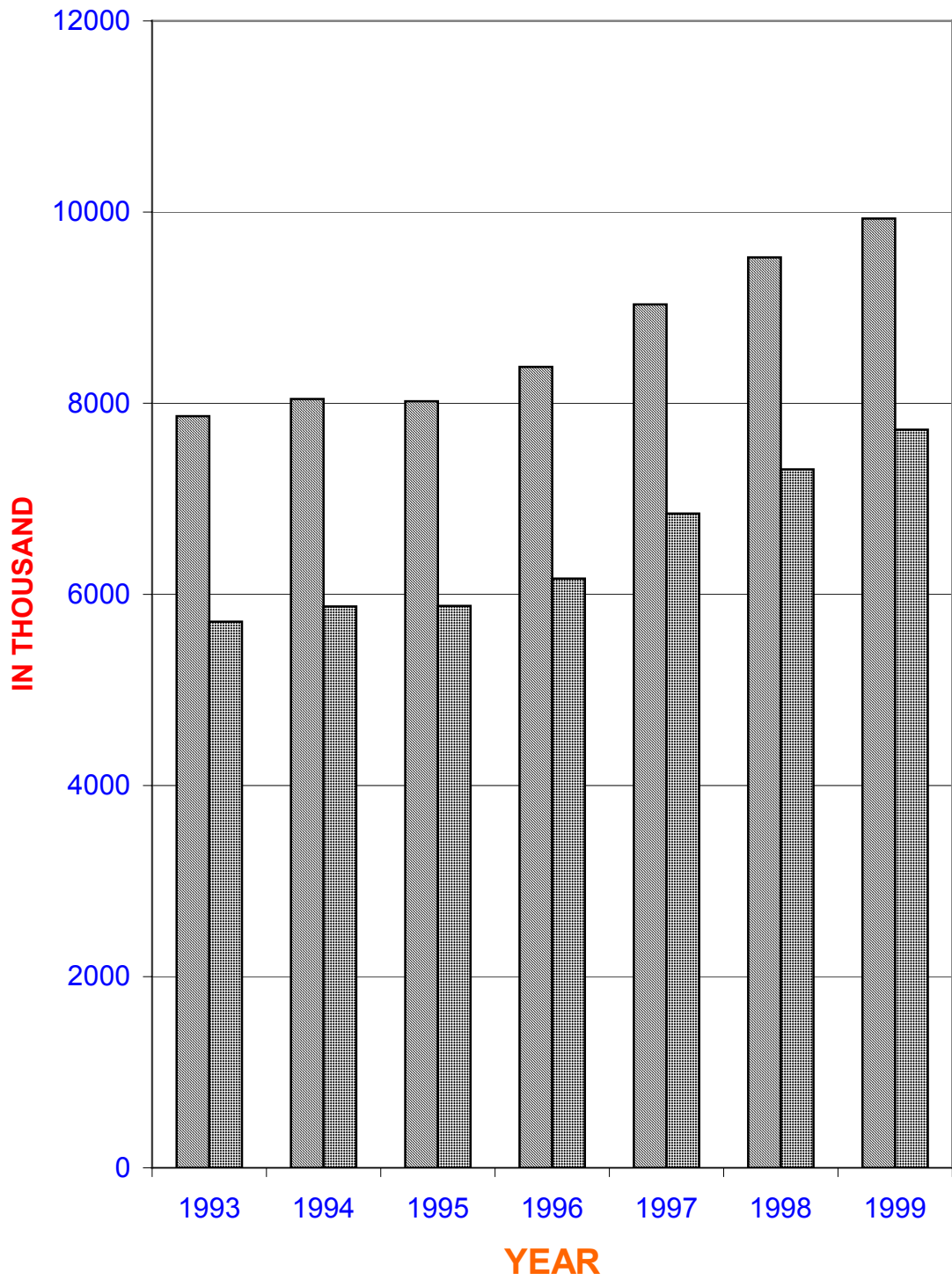
Table-8 gives the position of women job-seekers in different States at the end of the year 2000.

- Among the major states Kerala has the maximum (23.2 lakh) women job-seekers followed by Tamil Nadu (16.2 lakh).
- Among the major States minimum number of women job-seekers are in Rajasthan (0.9 lakh).
- Placement of women job-seekers was maximum (7.4 thousand) in Kerala.

More and more educated women are getting their name registered with the employment exchanges. This trend can be seen from **Table-9**.

- The percentage of educated women job seekers among the total women job seekers has increased from 67.9% in 1990 to 77.8% in 1999.

LIVE REGISTER OF WOMEN TOTAL & EDUCATED



■ TOTAL WOMEN ■ EDUCATED WOMEN

- Among the graduate and above women job seekers the highest (6.8 lakh) were in the field of Arts followed by Education and Science with 3.8 lakh and 3.0 lakh respectively.
- Placements of educated women were better than the overall placement of women 26 to 34 thousand educated women were placed in employment during each of the year during the period 1990-99.
- The live register of educated women has increased from 45.5 lakh in 1990 to 77.2 lakh in 1999.

A graphical representation of Live Register of Total and Educated Women is given on the page no. 17.

2.5 SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES/OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES JOB SEEKERS

The employment service, as in the past, continued making efforts to cater to the special needs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe job-seekers. Over the years, a number of special measures were adopted by the Employment Exchanges to safeguard the interest of the job-seekers belonging to SC/ST. It includes

- maintenance of their registration cards separately,
- ensuring that the vacancy notifications from public sector establishments invariably indicate details regarding reservation,
- providing vocational guidance and imparting recruitment training,
- sponsoring suitable candidates against unreserved vacancies,
- enlisting the cooperation of SC and ST association in locating suitable candidates.

The year-wise performance of Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste job-seekers is given in **Table-10**.

- Over the past 10 year period from 1990 to 1999 Live Register of SC job-seekers has increased from 44.5 lakh in 1990 to 59.5 lakh in 1999, amounting to an increase of 33.7%.
- Live Register of ST job-seekers has increased from 11.5 lakh in 1990 to 17.6 lakh in 1999.
- SC & ST job-seekers were 14.7% and 4.4% respectively of the total job-seekers on the live register at the end of year 1999.
- Registration of SC job-seekers in a year varied between 6.8 to 8.2 lakh during the period 1990 to 1999. However, the registration was highest (8.2 lakh) during the year 1997.

- Placement of SC job-seekers has declined from 40.6 thousand in 1990 to 28.6 thousand in 1999. Percentage of Placement to the Registration of SC job-seekers in the year 1999 was of the order of 3.8%.

The year-wise performance of Employment Exchanges in respect of educated Scheduled Caste job-seekers is given in Table-11.

- The percentage of educated SC job-seekers to the total SC job-seekers has increased from 49.7% in 1990 to 66.6% in 1999.
- It may be seen that educated SC job-seekers have more chance to be placed by the Employment Exchanges than other SC job-seekers.
- Out of 28.6 thousand placements made of SC job-seekers during 1999, 15.9 thousand were that of educated SC job-seekers. Despite this Live Register of educated job-seekers has increased during the period 1990-99. It has increased from 21.1 lakh in 1990 to 39.6 lakh in 1999.

The year-wise performance of Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Tribe job-seekers is given in **Table-12**.

- ST Job seekers shows a similar trend as that of SC job seekers.
- Registration of ST job seekers in a year varied between 2.44 lakh and 2.74 lakh during the period 1990-99.
- The placement of job seekers has decreased in general and a similar trend has been observed in all the categories of job seekers including ST job seekers.
- Live Register of ST job-seekers has increased from 11.5 lakh in 1990 to 17.6 lakh in 1999 registering an increase of 53 percent during the period 1990-1999.

The year-wise performance of Employment Exchanges in respect of educated Scheduled Tribe job seekers is given in Table-13.

- The percentage of educated ST job seekers to the total ST job-seekers has increased from 48.4% in 1990 to 68.6% in 1999.
- The total number of educated ST job seekers stands at 12.1 lakh at the end of 1999.

State-wise performance of Employment Exchanges in respect of SC/ST/OBC job seekers for the year 1999 is given in Table 13-A.

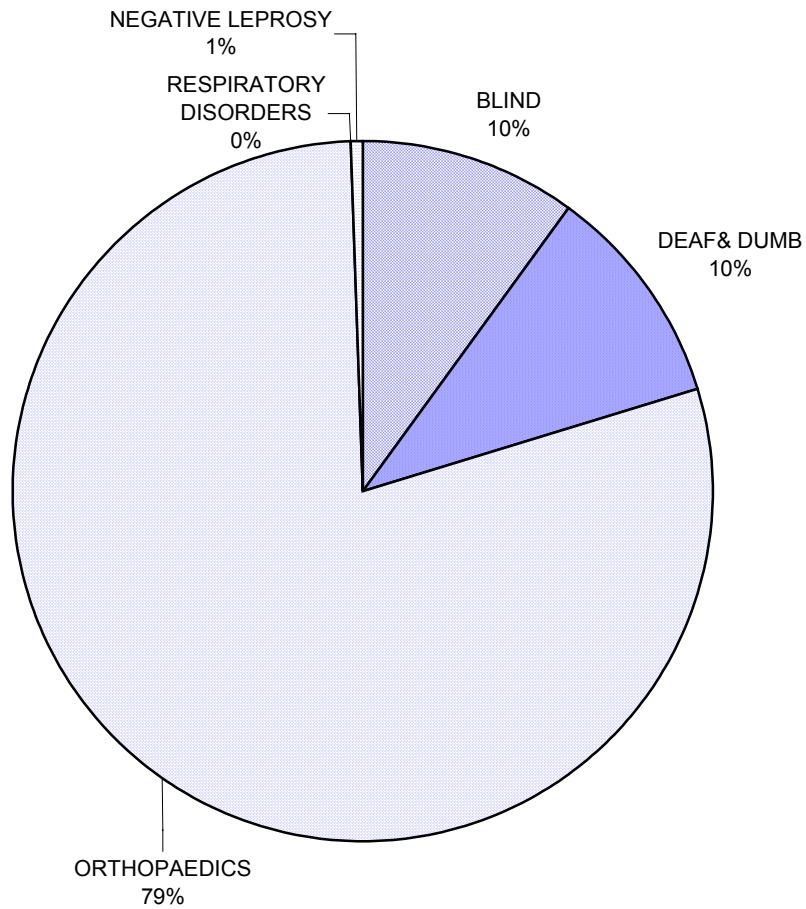
- It may be observed that Tamil Nadu has maximum, (9.7 lakh) SC job seekers on the Live Register whereas Madhya Pradesh has maximum (2.8 lakh) Scheduled Tribes job seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges.
- Maximum 3.8 thousand placements for SC job seekers was done in Tamil Nadu where as in respect of ST job-seekers Gujarat has shown maximum (6.7 thousand) placement.
- Registration during the year 1999 was maximum (1.2 lakh) in Tamil Nadu for SC and maximum (0.6 lakh) in Madhya Pradesh for ST job seekers.
- Percentage of placement to Live Register was maximum in Goa for SC job-seekers, in Gujarat for ST job-seekers and in Chandigarh for OBC Job-seekers.

2.6 PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED JOB-SEEKERS

The Employment Service is making all efforts to cater to the special needs of the physically handicapped job-seekers.

- At all India level there were 37 special employment exchanges working at the end of the year 1999, out of these, exchanges Ludhiana, Chandigarh, Shimla and Guwahati are maintaining duplicate cards only.

CATEGORY-WISE LIVE REGISTER OF DISABLED DURING 1999



TOTAL LIVE REGISTER OF
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
IN SPL.EMP. EXCHS. = 96 THOUSAND

- In addition to these special employment exchanges, there were 41 Special Cells for physically handicapped job-seekers in the normal employment exchanges, which were also catering special employment needs of physically handicapped job-seekers.
- Apart from these special cells and exchanges, normal exchanges also register the physically handicapped job-seekers.
- In addition to these, there were 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Centers (VRCs) functioning at Mumbai, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Delhi, Ludhiana, Kanpur, Calcutta, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Guwahati, Bhubneshwar, Jaipur, Vadodara, Patna and Agartala. These Centers are working under the direct administrative control of Directorate General of Employment and Training. These centers evaluate the residual capacity of the handicapped persons, impart them necessary vocational training and guidance and put them into the job or self-employment according to their capability.

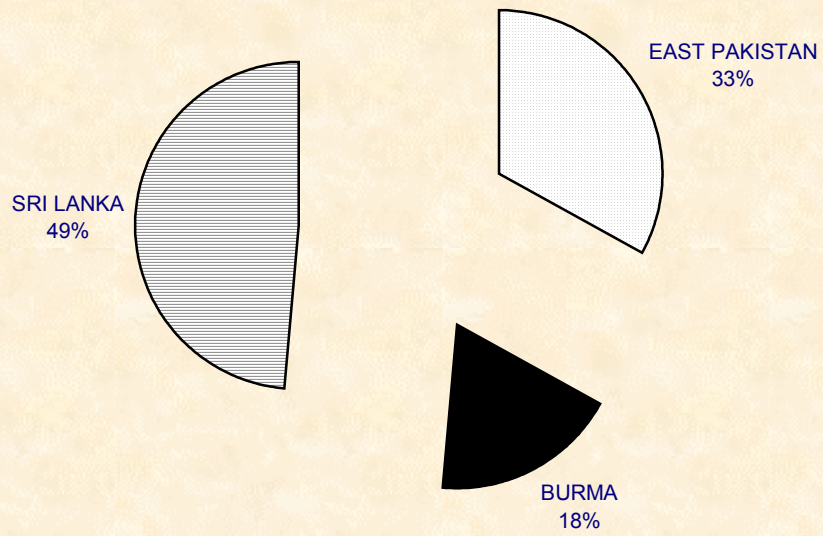
Table-15 to 19 gives the work done by Employment Exchanges and VRCs for the handicapped persons. The number of handicapped job-seekers have increased from 3.0 lakh in 1990 to 4.6 lakh in 1999. The placement through employment exchanges remained stagnant at around 4.0 thousand per year during the period 1995-99. VRCs had rehabilitated as many as 8.0 thousand persons during 1999.

Performance of Employment Exchanges /Special Exchanges in respect of PH job-seekers by category of handicap is given in **Table-16**. Orthopedic handicapped job seekers were maximum on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of the year 1999. Graphical representation of category-wise Live Register of PH Job-seekers for the year 1999 is given on the Page No. 21.

2.7 MIGRANTS AND REPATRIATES

The employment service continued to assist in the resettlement of migrants and repatriates from Mynamar, East Pakistan Migrants and Sri Lanka. **Table-20** shows the performance of Employment Exchanges in respect of migrants job-seekers from East Pakistan,

LIVE REGISTER OF MIGRANT TO INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1999



TOTAL LIVE REGISTER OF MIGRANT = 9077

Mynamar and Sri Lanka to India. Over the years Live Register for migrants has shown a declining trend. Live Register of migrant job-seekers has decreased from 12.5 thousand in 1995 to 9.1 thousand in 1999.

Graph giving live register of migrants to India for the year 1999 is given on the page no. 23.

2.8 MINORITY COMMUNITIES JOB SEEKERS

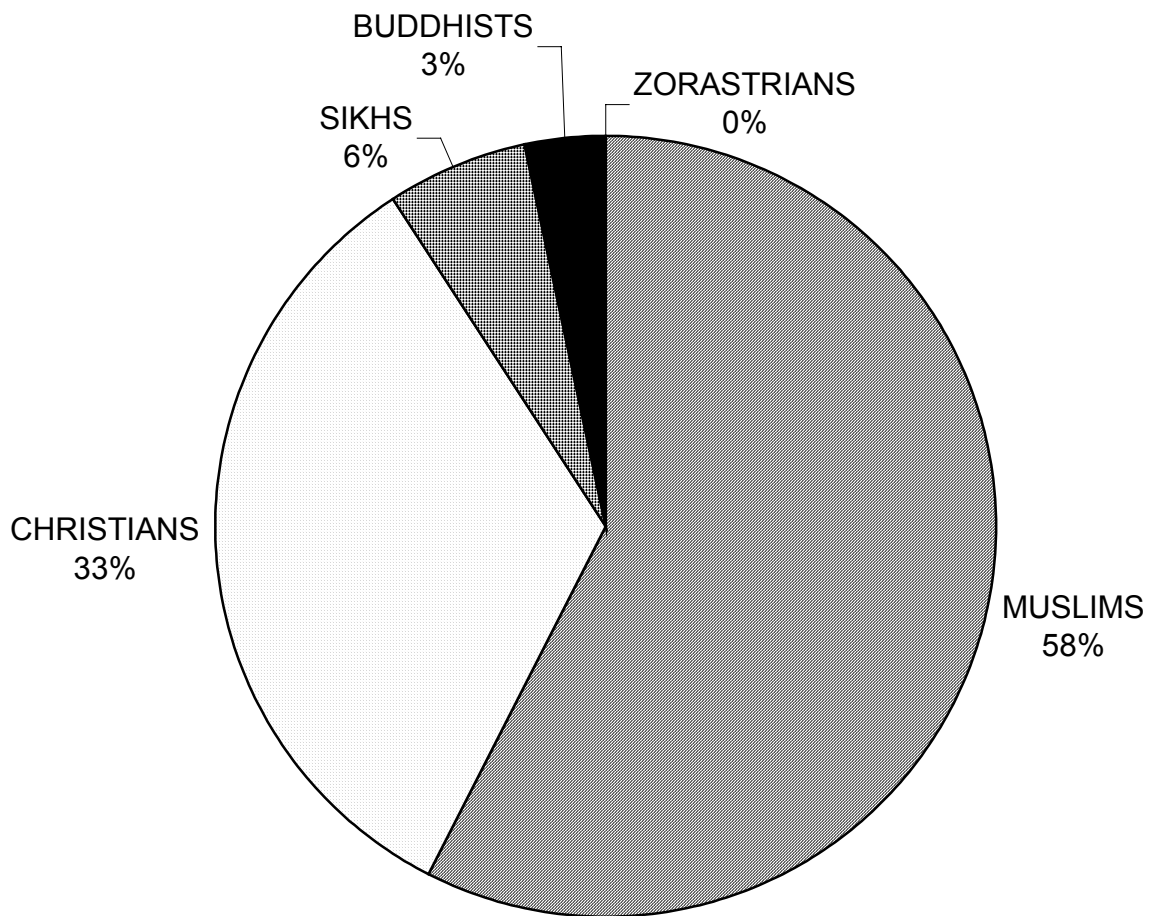
In India, the main minority communities are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians. The statement showing the performance of employment exchanges in respect of Minority Communities is given in Table-21.

- In all there were 57.3 lakh job-seekers on the Live Register of employment exchanges in India which belongs to these minority communities at the end of 1999. These accounts for 14.2% of total job seekers on the Live Register.
- Out of these 32.9 lakh (57.5%) were Muslims, 19.1 lakh (33.3%) were Christians, 3.4 lakh (5.9%) were Sikhs, 1.9 lakh (3.3%) were Buddhist and a very marginal 0.7 thousand were Zoroastrians.
- During the year 1999, 6.8 lakh minority job seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges throughout India. The maximum registration was made in respect of Muslims job-seekers (3.3 lakh) followed by Christians and Sikhs job seekers (2.5 lakh) and (0.7 lakh) respectively.
- The maximum placement was made in respect of Muslims job-seekers (9.5 thousand). The percentage of placement to submission varied between 5.0% and 8.4% only.
- Graphical representation of the live register of minority communities Job--seekers for the year 1999 is given on the page no. 25.

2.9 EX-ITI AND FULL TERM APPRENTICES

The performance of Employment Exchanges in respect of Ex-ITI and Full Term Apprentices during the period 1990-99 is given in **Table-22**. The job-seekers who have completed ITI courses and got themselves registered with the Employment Exchanges was 14.1

LIVE REGISTER OF MINORITY COMMUNITIES FOR THE YEAR 1999



TOTAL LIVE REGISTER = 5726.2 THOUSAND

lakh at the end of the year 1999. The Live Register of Ex-ITI job-seekers has shown an increasing trend over the period 1990-99. It has increased from 9.2 lakh in 1990 to 14.1 lakh in 1999. The placement of Ex-ITI job seekers has varied between 9.0 thousand to 15.9 thousand during the period 1990-99.

The Live Register of job-seekers, who have completed full term apprentice, has also shown an increasing trend. The full term apprentice job seekers have increased from 90.2 thousand in 1990 to 1.5 lakh in 1999. Comparatively placement position of full term apprentices was better than Ex-ITI's in term of percentage of placement to live register.

3.0 OCCUPATION GROUP-WISE JOB-SEEKERS

Number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges classified by broad occupational groups at the end of 1999 is given in Table-23. It may be seen that the majority of the job seekers, (63.6%) were in the category of workers not classified by any occupation. It means that the majorities of job-seekers are inexperienced fresher and do not fall in any category of occupation. Second highest, (22.2%) was in the Production related workers and Transport related workers. Minimum number of job seekers, (0.07 lakh) belonged to Sales workers groups. In case of women job-seekers, again, maximum (64.2%) job-seekers were in the category of workers not elsewhere classified, followed by 19.5% in the category of Production of related workers transport equipment operators and labours. Only around 0.1% women job seekers were in Administration Executive and Managerial workers category.