

CHAPTER – I

FRAME WORK FOR DATA COLLECTION

1.1 Introduction

National Employment Service in the country functions through a network of Employment Exchanges located in various parts of the country. The services rendered by the Employment Exchanges include registration & placement, vocational guidance and career counseling and collection of Employment Market Information, etc. National Employment Service covers all the States and Union Territories with a network of 965 Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-2007. Administrative and financial 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 respective State Directors of Employment and to the 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 DGE&T is responsible for laying down the policies, standards, norms and guidelines for coordination of the National Employment Service at all India level. 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 and Employment Market Information Programme, etc. **In this publication, data on jobseekers registered with the Employment Exchanges has been analysed to evaluate incidence of unemployment in the country.**

1.2 Reference Period

Employment Exchanges collect data in the form of 12 returns known as Employment Exchange Statistical Returns covering a specific field of activity like registration, placement, etc. of different periodicity. The data presented in the report refer to January, 2007 to 31st December, 2007. There are 5 annual, 5 half-yearly, 1 quarterly and 1 monthly return. Name and brief description of Statistical Returns are detailed on the next page.

STATISTICAL RETURN NUMBER	NAME AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS STATISTICAL RETRUNS	PERIODICITY
E.S. 1.1	Registrations, placements, submissions made, Number on Live register and vacancies notified.	Monthly
E.S. 3	VG information by category of applicants	Quarterly
E.S. 2.1	Educated applicants (All categories, women, Scheduled Castes/Tribes, OBCs) registrations, placement, Live register by educational levels.	Half-yearly
E.S. 2.3	Registrations, placement, Live Register and submission made in respect of Minority communities.	Half-yearly
E.S. 2.4	Registrations, Placement, Live Register, submissions made, reserved vacancies notified, filled, cancelled and outstanding etc. in respect of SC,ST & OBC applicants.	Half -Yearly
E.S. 2.5	Registrations, Placement, Live Register vacancies notified, filled, cancelled and outstanding etc. in respect of Physically Handicapped.	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. 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, Placement, 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, relevant to the administrative records generated in the Employment Exchanges 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, State Government has evolved a system of registration of Displaced Persons only those persons who are in possession of evidence if 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 10th standard 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 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 Employment 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 counselling 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 may not, necessarily be 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 made from the list supplied by Employment Exchanges.
- There can be cases when job seekers could not renew their cards 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 are registered for better jobs, particularly, in the Public Sector. A survey on the activity status of job seeker registered with the Employment Exchanges was carried out and report was published in 1990. On the basis of the survey report, 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 EXCHANGE STATISTICS: AN ANALYSIS

In this chapter, Employment Exchange Statistics pertaining to the year ended December 2007 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 formation.

2.0 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 job 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.

Annual time-series data on 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 end of the year (Live Register) for the period 1998-2007 are indicated in Table-1. The salient features of the trends observed in Table No. 1 are given as under:

- As on 31st December 2007, 399.7 lakh persons were waiting for jobs as compared to 414.7 lakh as on 31st December 2006.
- On an average, around 57 lakh job seekers are registering with the Employment Exchanges per year during the last ten years.
- The total number of vacancies notified during each of the years between 1998 and 2007 varied between 2.2 and 5.3 lakh. The highest (5.3 lakh) was in 2007 and lowest (i.e. 2.2 lakh) was in 2002. An increasing trend has been noticed in the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges during the last 3 years (2005-07).
- No. of vacancies notified has gone up from 3.6 lakh in 2006 to 5.3 lakh in 2007.
- The placement, which was of the order of 1.77 lakh in the year 2006, has gone up to 2.64 lakh in the year 2007.

- Out of the total number of vacancies(5.26 lakh) notified during 2007, around 50% (2.64 lakh) were filled through the Employment Exchanges.
- Placement to submission ratio was around 7.2% at the all- India level during 2007.

Live Register (Category-wise)

Year and Category-wise number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the last five years (2002-2006) is given below: -

Category-wise number of persons on the Live Register

(In thousand)

Year	Women	SC	ST	PH	Total
2002	10649.5 (25.9)	6351.0 (15.4)	1946.8 (4.7)	532.7 (1.2)	41171.2
2003	10752.3 (26.0)	6627.9 (16.0)	2309.9 (5.6)	551.8 (1.3)	41388.7
2004	10711.6 (26.5)	6470.0 (16.0)	2218.4 (5.5)	565.9 (1.4)	40457.6
2005	10605.6 (27.0)	6352.8 (16.1)	2228.6 (5.7)	578.9 (1.5)	39347.8
2006	11781.0 (28.4)	6448.3 (15.6)	2117.4 (5.1)	597.4 (1.4)	41466.0

Percentage to Total are given in brackets

- The number of women job seekers has increased from 106.5 lakh in 2002 to 117.8 lakh in 2006.
- The percentage of women job seekers to the total job-seekers has increased from 25.9% in 2002 to 28.4% in 2006.
- Similar trend is observed in the Live Register of SC/ST also. The Live Register of SC has increased from 63.51 lakh to 64.48 lakh and for ST, it increased from 19.47 lakh in 2002 to 21.17 lakh in 2006.
- The Live Register of physically handicapped persons has increased from 5.3 lakh in 2002 to 6.0 lakh in 2006.
- The percentage of live register of physically handicapped to total live register is at the level of around 1.4% in 2006.

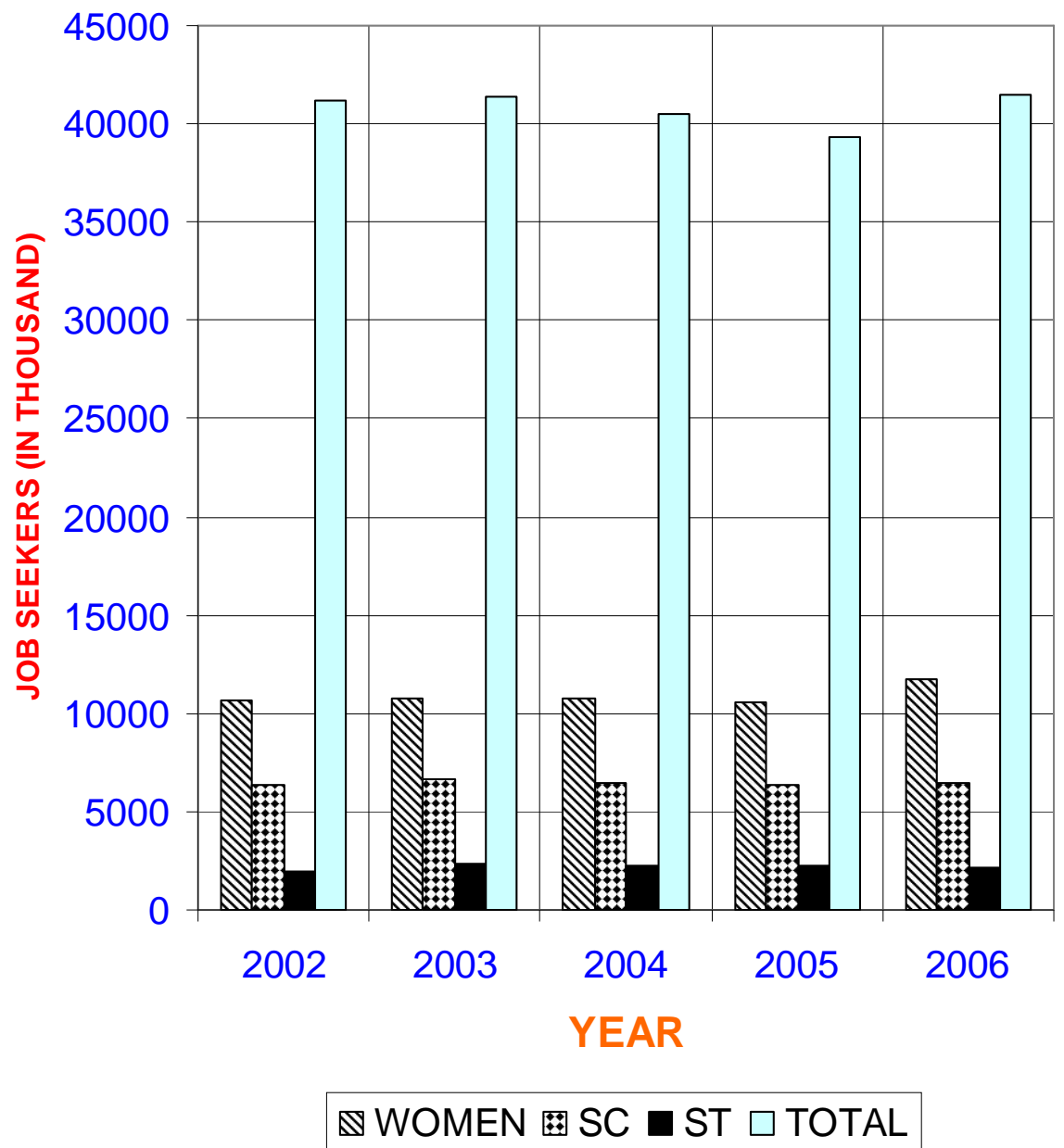
Graphical presentation of category-wise Live Register for the period 2002-2006 is given on next page.

Live Register State wise

The State-wise distribution of Job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges for the year 2007 is indicated in Table-2. From the table it is observed that

- Maximum number of Employment Exchanges are in Uttar Pradesh (90) followed by Kerala (89) & West Bengal (75).
- The maximum number of job-seeker were in West Bengal (64.0 lakh) followed by Tamil Nadu (48.4), Kerala (40.5 lakh), Maharashtra (33.7 lakh) and Uttar Pradesh (33.4 lakh)
- Number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges during the year 2007 were maximum in Gujarat (2.45 lakh) followed by Maharashtra (0.82 lakh), Tamil Nadu (0.32 lakh), and Kerala (0.22 lakh). In other States, the vacancies notified varied between 0.1 and 21.8 lakh.
- Names of as many as 36.66 lakh job seekers were sponsored by the Employment Exchanges and out of these only 2.64 lakh could find the placement which is far less than the vacancies notified (5.26 lakh) during the year 2007.
- Registration during the year 2007 is maximum in Tamil Nadu (9.46 Lakh) followed by Maharashtra (5.81 Lakh).
- Placement during the year 2007 was maximum in Gujarat (1.78 lakh).
- Placement to submission ratio among major states was highest in Haryana (20.8%) followed by Gujarat (19.7%).

CATEGORY-WISE LIVE REGISTER OF JOB-SEEKERS



2.1 Age-wise Distribution of the Job seekers

Age-wise distribution of the job seekers on the Live Register (L.R.) for the years 2002-2006 and its State-wise distribution for the year 2006 are given in Table-3 and Table-4 respectively. The age-wise distribution of jobseekers on Live register for different years reveals the following: -

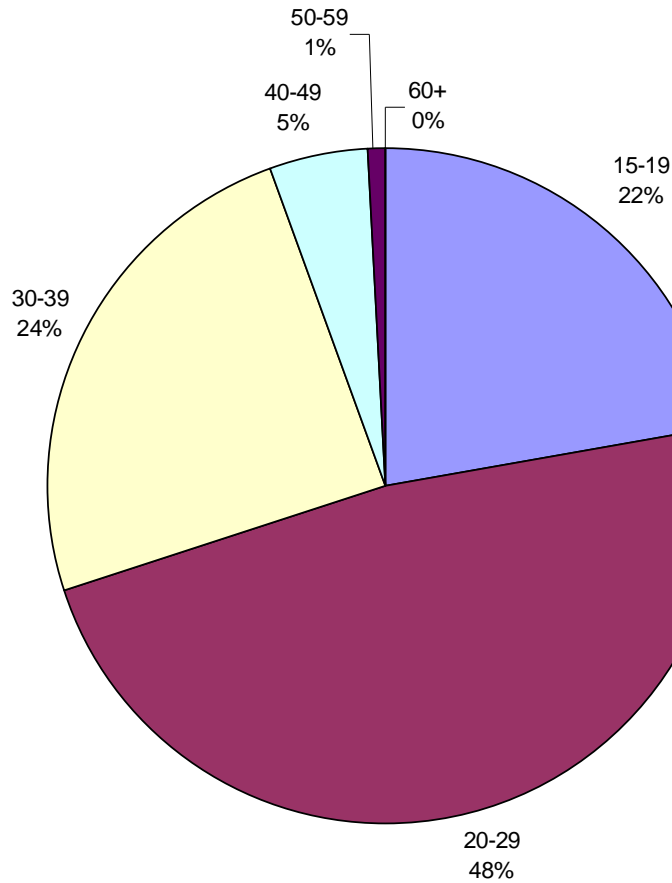
- Approximately 71 % of the jobseekers were up to the age of 29 years.
- Persons of 60 years and above were also on the Live Register and their number was 20.4 thousand.
- The absolute number of job seeker in the age group of 20 to 39 years, which was approximately 73.0 % of total number of job seekers in the year 2002, has gone down to 72.3% in 2006.
- The number of job seekers in the age group of 30 years & above has marginally declined during the period 2006 as compared to 2005. 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 29.3% in 2005 has, however, gone up to 29.9% in 2006.

A look at the State-wise details for the year 2006 shows the following: -

- 81.3 thousand Persons in the age group of (50-59) years were on the live register in West Bengal followed by 60.7 thousand in Kerala, 27.9 thousand in Tamil Nadu at the end of 2006.
- Around 20.4 thousand jobseekers in the age group (60 year & above) continued to be on the Live Register. A majority of them were in West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

Graphical representation of age group wise number of job-seekers at the end of the year 2006 is given on next page.

AGE-GROUP WISE LIVE REGISTER AT THE END OF 2006



TOTAL LIVE REGISTER=414.7LAKH

■ 15-19 ■ 20-29 □ 30-39 □ 40-49 ■ 50-59 ■ 60+

2.2 EDUCATED JOB-SEEKERS (10th standard above)

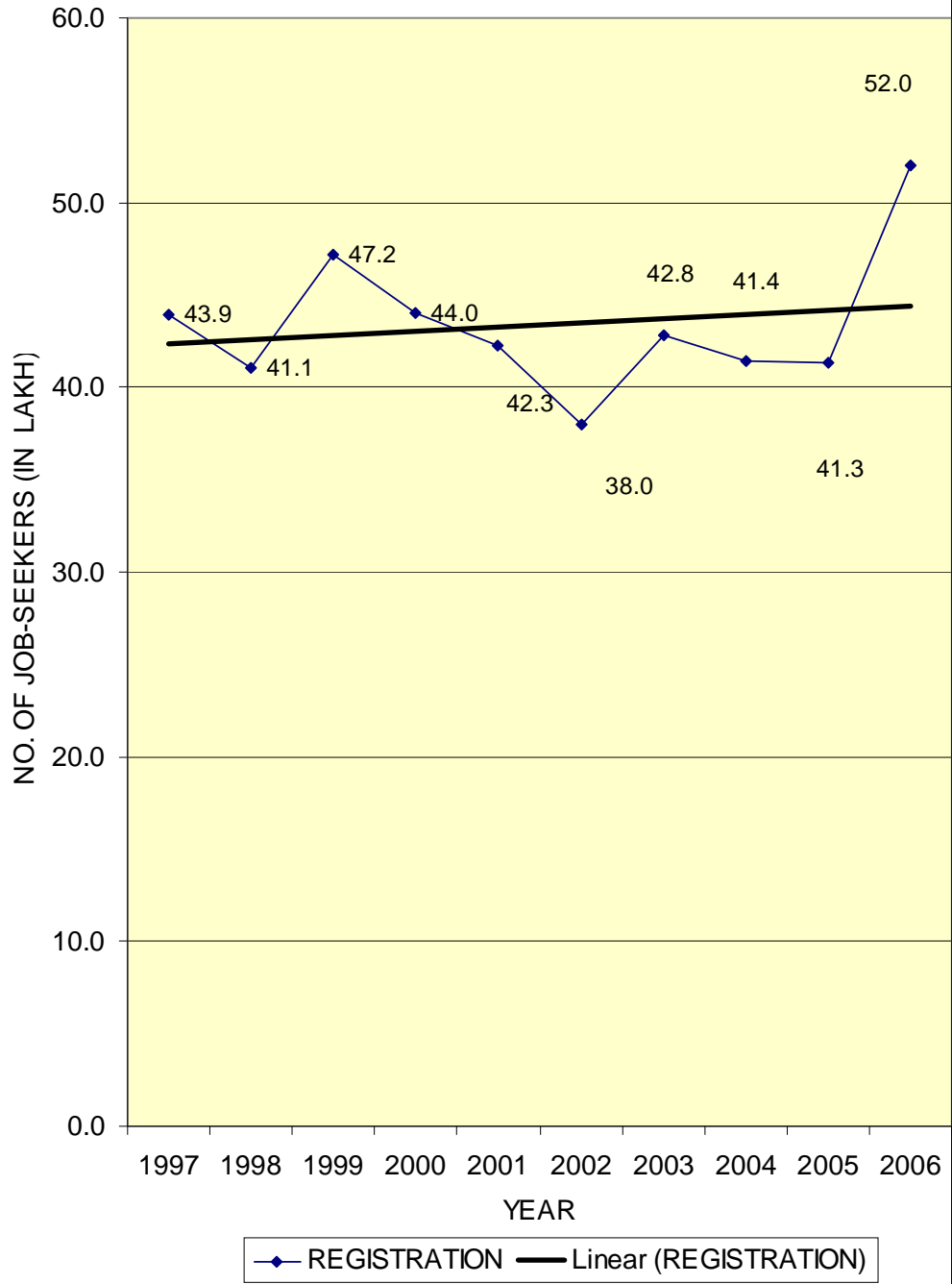
The major share of job-seekers awaiting jobs in the Employment Exchanges was that of educated persons. Year-wise details of the educated job-seekers are given in Table-5.

- Around 52 lakh educated jobseekers got registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges during the year 2006.
- The percentage of educated job-seekers to the total job-seekers has increased from 69.7% at the end of 1997 to 74.0% at the end of 2006. This is an indicative of the fact that over the years educational profile of jobseekers is continuously improving.
- While educated Live Register is around 74% of the total live register, educated placement is around only 35.7% of total placements.
- A graphical presentation of year wise registration of educated job-seekers for the period 1997-2006 is given on next page.

Table-6 shows the number of educated job-seekers according to their levels of education. It is clear from the table that

- the maximum number of job-seekers (156.0 lakh i.e. 50.8%) were of the level educated upto the level of X Pass
- Higher Secondary and Under Graduate or XII pass accounted for 83.4 lakh (27.2.%) and Graduate and above were 67.5 lakh (22.0%).
- Among the Graduates and above level of job-seekers, maximum (27.3 lakh, 40.5% of total Graduates) was from Arts discipline. Science and science related subjects job-seekers were comparatively less.

**YEAR-WISE REGISTRATION OF EDUCATED JOB-SEEKERS
WITH LINEAR TREND 1997-2006**



Category-wise number of educated job-seekers for the period 2002-2006 is given below:

Live Register of Educated Job-Seekers (In Thousand)

YEAR	WOMEN	SCHEDULED CASTE	SCHEDULED TRIBE	TOTAL EDUCATED LIVE REGISTER
2002	7921.4 (26.8)	4503.2 (15.2)	1253.4 (4.2)	29555.1
2003	7744.3 (26.3)	4430.1 (15.1)	1359.5 (4.6)	29435.5
2004	7328.8 (25.9)	4333.0 (15.3)	1357.7 (4.8)	28303.7
2005	7548.7 (27.0)	4008.1 (14.3)	1354.0 (4.8)	27954.1
2006	8901.2 (29.0)	4484.6 (14.6)	1500.4 (4.9)	30691.1

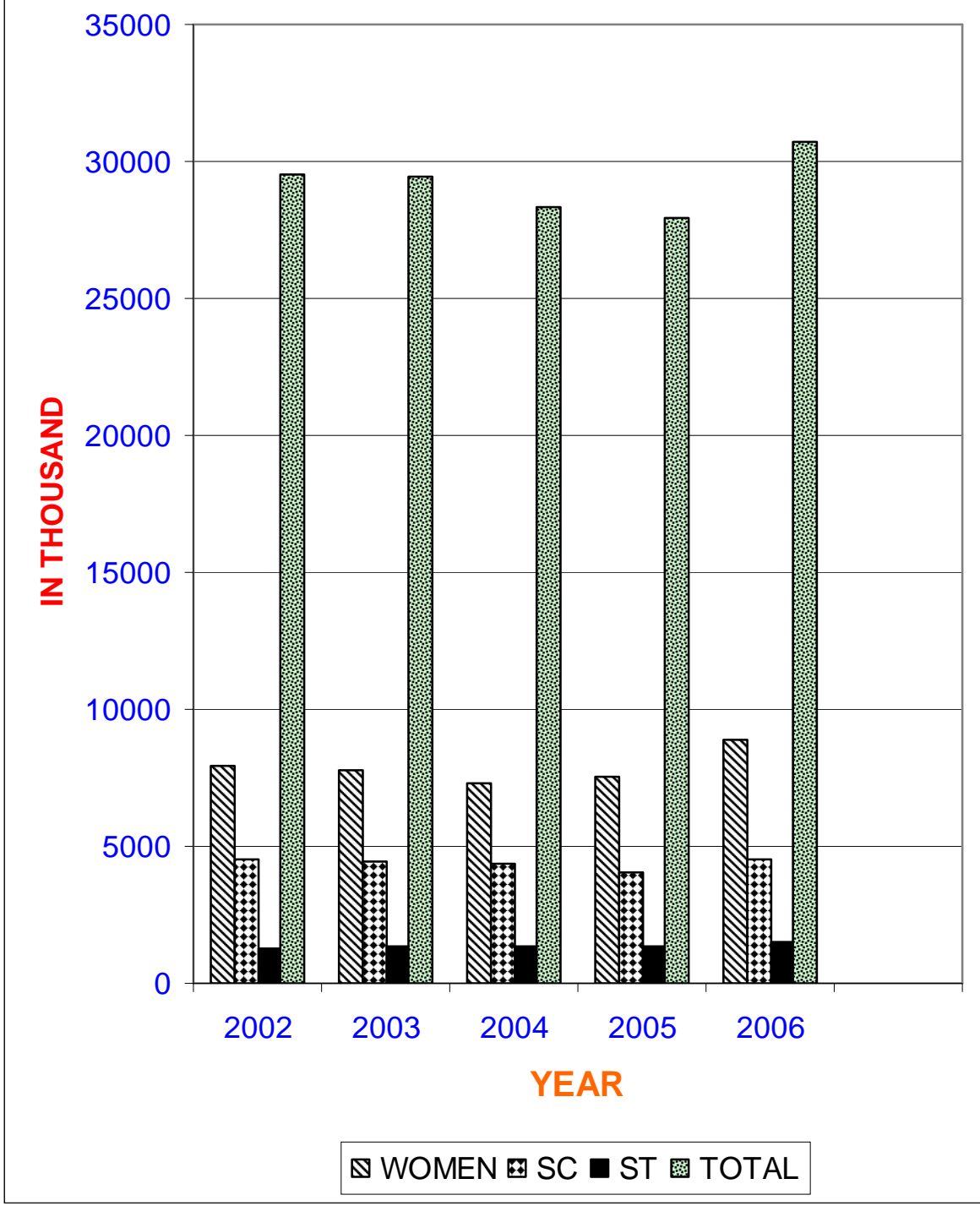
NOTE: - Percent to total educated job-seekers are in (brackets)

It may be seen from the above statement that

- Number of educated women job seekers at the end of 2006 accounted for 29.0% of the total educated job-seekers as against 27.0% in 2005.
- Number of educated Scheduled Caste job seekers has marginally decreased from 45.0 lakh (15.2% of the total educated) in 2002 to 44.8 lakh (14.6% of total educated) in 2006.
- Educated ST job seekers have increased from 12.5 lakh (4.2% of total educated) in 2002 to 15.0 lakh (4.9% of total educated) in 2006.

A graphical representation of category-wise-educated job seekers is given on the next page.

CATEGORY-WISE LIVE REGISTER OF EDUCATED JOB-SEEKERS



2.3 WOMEN JOB-SEEKERS

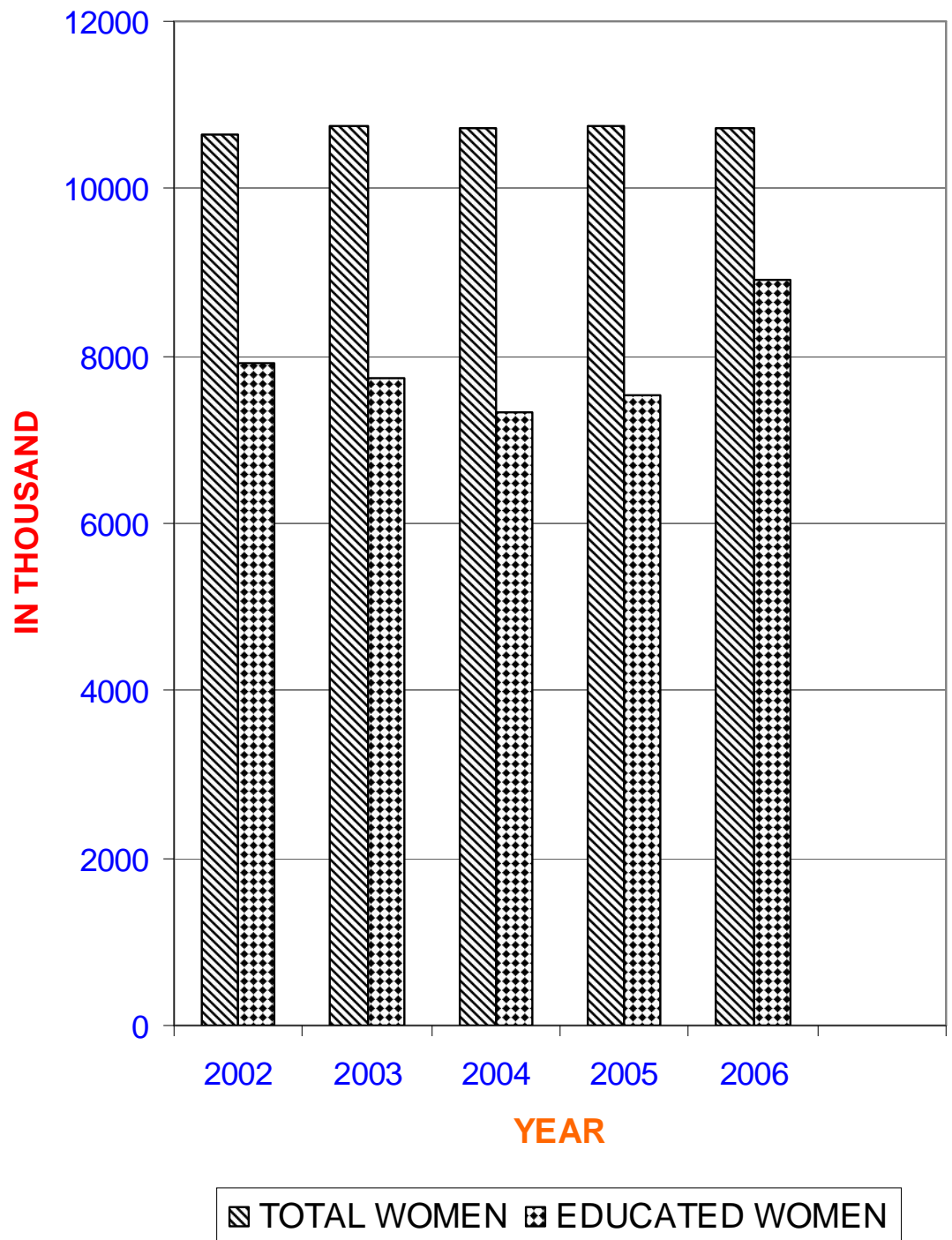
The number of women seeking jobs through Employment Exchange has increased over the years. **Table-7** gives the number of women job seekers for the period 1998-2007.

- Women job seekers constituted around 30.0% of the total live register.
- Live register of women job seekers has shown an increase of 26.0% during 1998 to 2007. Live register of women during 2007 has also gone up.
- The placement of women effected through the employment exchanges has increased during the year 2007. It was around 46.5 thousand during the year 2007 as compared to 31.3 thousand during 2006.
- The percentage of placements to registration has increased. It has gone up to 2.7% in 2007 from 1.2 in 2006.

Table-8 gives the position of women job-seekers in different States at the end of the year 2007.

- Among the major states Kerala has the maximum (23.6 lakh) women job-seekers followed by Tamil Nadu (21.5 lakh) and West Bengal (17.8 lakh).
- Among the major States minimum number of women job-seekers are in Punjab (1.3 lakh).
- Placement of women job-seekers was maximum (25.9 thousand) in Gujarat.
- The percentage of educated women job seekers among the total women job seekers has decreased from 75.8% in 1997 to 75.6% in 2006.
- Live register for women (educated and total) has registered an increase in 2006 over the previous year.
- Placement of educated women has, however, decelerated to 17.0 thousand during 2006 as compared to 21.9 thousand during 2005.

LIVE REGISTER OF WOMEN TOTAL & EDUCATED



- Among the graduate and above women job seekers, the highest (9.1 lakh) were in the field of Arts followed by Science and Education with 4.2 lakh and 3.4 lakh respectively.
- Placement of educated women was not found better than the overall placement of women. Among the 31.3 thousand women placed during 2006, 17.0 thousand were educated.
- The live register of educated women increased from 68.5 lakh in 1997 to 89.0 lakh in 2006.

A graphical representation of Live Register of Total and Educated Women is given at page 17.

2.4.1 SCHEDULED CASTES(SC)/SCHEDULED TRIBES(ST)/OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES(OBC) 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. These include:

- 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's period from 1997 to 2006, live register of SC job-seekers has increased from 56.3 lakh in 1997 to 64.5 lakh in 2006, amounting to an increase of around 14.6 percent over the period.
- SC job-seekers were 15.6% of the total job-seekers on the live register at the end of year 2006.

Registration of SC job-seekers in a year varied between 8.2 to 6.9 lakh during the period 1997 to 2006.

- Placement of SC job-seekers declined from 32.6 thousand in 1997 to 13.7 thousand in 2006. Percentage of placement to the registration of SC job-seekers in the year 2006 was of the order of 1.7% as compared to overall ratio of 2.4% for all categories.

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 62.9% in 1997 to 69.5% in 2006.
- Out of 13.7 thousand placements made of SC job-seekers during 2006, 8.9 thousand were that of educated SC job-seekers. Despite this, live register of educated job-seekers increased from 35.4 lakh in 1997 to 44.8 lakh in 2006.

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

- Live Register of ST jobseekers increased form 15.9 lakh in 1997 to 21.2 lakh in 2006.
- Registration of ST jobseekers in a year varied between 2.4 lakh and 3.5 lakh during the period 1997-2006. However, the registration was highest (3.5 lakh) during the year 2003.
- ST jobseekers were around 5.1% of the total job seekers on the live register at the end of year 2006.
- Placement of ST applicants was around 10.0 thousand during 2005 and went down to 8.9 thousand during 2006.
- Live Register of ST jobseekers increased from 15.9 lakh in 1997 to 21.1 lakh in 2006, registering an increase of around 33.4 percent during the period 1997-2006.
- Placement to registration ratio of ST jobseekers was around 3.2% as compared to 2.4% for all categories during 2006.

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 60.4% in 1997 to 70.9% in 2006.

- The total number of educated ST job seekers stood at 15.0 lakh at the end of 2006.
- Out of 8.9 thousand ST placements, around 5.3 thousand were in respect of educated ST.

State-wise performance of Employment Exchanges in respect of SC/ST/OBC job seekers for the year 2006 is given in Table 13-A.

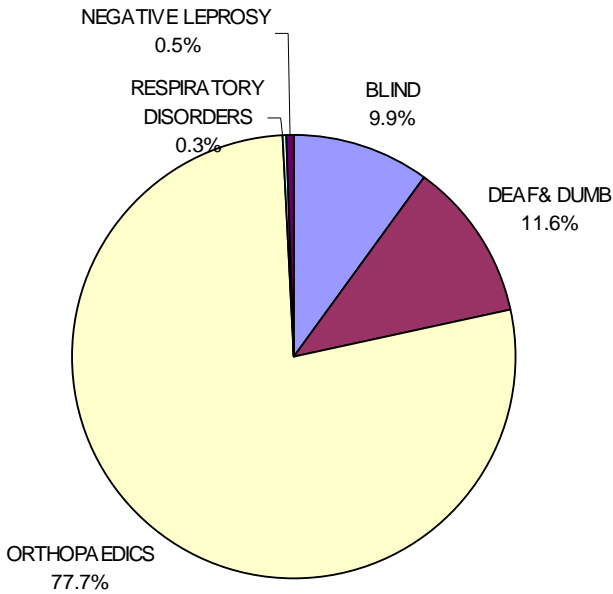
- It may be observed that Tamil Nadu has maximum number of SC and OBC (9.9 lakh and 22.2 lakh respectively) job seekers on the live register whereas Chattishgarh. has a maximum number of 2.1 lakh Scheduled Tribes job seekers on the live register of the employment exchanges.
- Gujarat has shown the maximum number of placements in respect of SC/ST numbering 4.3 and 5.7 thousand while for OBC job seekers maximum number of placement was 3.2 thousand in Kerala.
- Registration during the year 2006 for SC was maximum (1.97 lakh) in Uttar Pradesh, for ST maximum was in Madhya Pradesh (0.40 lakh) and for OBC, maximum was in Uttar Pradesh (2.7 lakh).
- Percentage of placement to registration was observed maximum in Gujarat among major States for SC&ST & OBC job-seekers.

2.5 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 43 special Employment Exchanges working at the end of the year 2006 and out of these Chandigarh and Shimla were maintaining duplicate cards only.
- In addition to these special employment exchanges, there were 38 Special Cells for physically handicapped job-seekers in the normal Employment

CATEGORY-WISE LIVE REGISTER OF DISABLED DURING 2006



TOTAL LIVE REGISTER OF
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
IN SPL. EMP. EXCHS.=108.6

■ BLIND ■ DEAF & DUMB ■ ORTHOPAEDICS ■ RESPIRATORY DISORDERS ■ NEGATIVE LEPROSY

Exchanges, which were also catering to special employment needs of physically handicapped job-seekers.

- Apart from these special cells and exchanges, normal exchanges also register the physically handicapped job-seekers.
- Besides these, there were 20 Vocational Rehabilitation Centers (VRCs) functioning at Mumbai, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Delhi, Ludhiana, Kanpur, Calcutta, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Guwahati, Bhubneshwar, Jaipur, Vadodara, Patna Agartala, Una, Sri Nagar and Puducherry. These Centers are working under the direct administrative control of Directorate General of Employment and Training and evaluate the residual capacity of the handicapped persons, impart them vocational training and guidance and try to 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 jobseekers has increased from 3.9 lakh in 1997 to 6.0 lakh in 2006. The placement through employment exchanges has almost remained stagnant at around 3.4 thousand per year during the period 2002-2006. VRCs had rehabilitated as many as 9.1 thousand persons during 2002 and 10.6 thousand during 2007.

Performance of Employment Exchanges /Special Exchanges in respect of PH job-seekers by category of physically handicapped applicants is given in **Table-16**. Orthopaedic handicapped job seekers were found maximum in number on the live register of employment exchanges at the end of the year 2006. Graphical representation of category-wise live register of job-seekers (PH) for the year 2006 is given at page 21.

2.6 MIGRANTS AND REPATRIATES

The employment service continued to render assistance in the resettlement of migrants and repatriates from Myanmar, Sri Lanka and East Pakistan. **Table-20** shows the performance of employment exchanges in respect of migrant's job-seekers from East Pakistan, repatriates from Myanmar and Sri Lanka to India. Over the years, live register for migrants has shown a declining trend as their number on live register has decreased from 7.6 thousand in 2002 to 5.4 thousand in 2006.

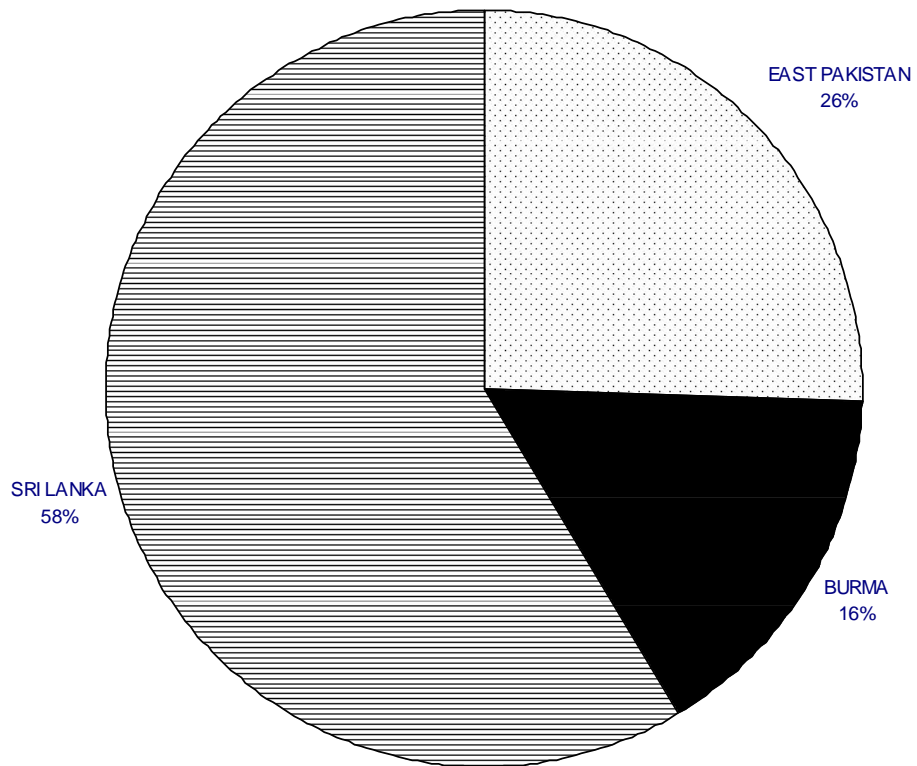
A graphical presentation of live register of migrants to India for the year 2006 is at page 24.

2.7 MINORITY COMMUNITIES JOB SEEKERS

Main minority communities in India 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.

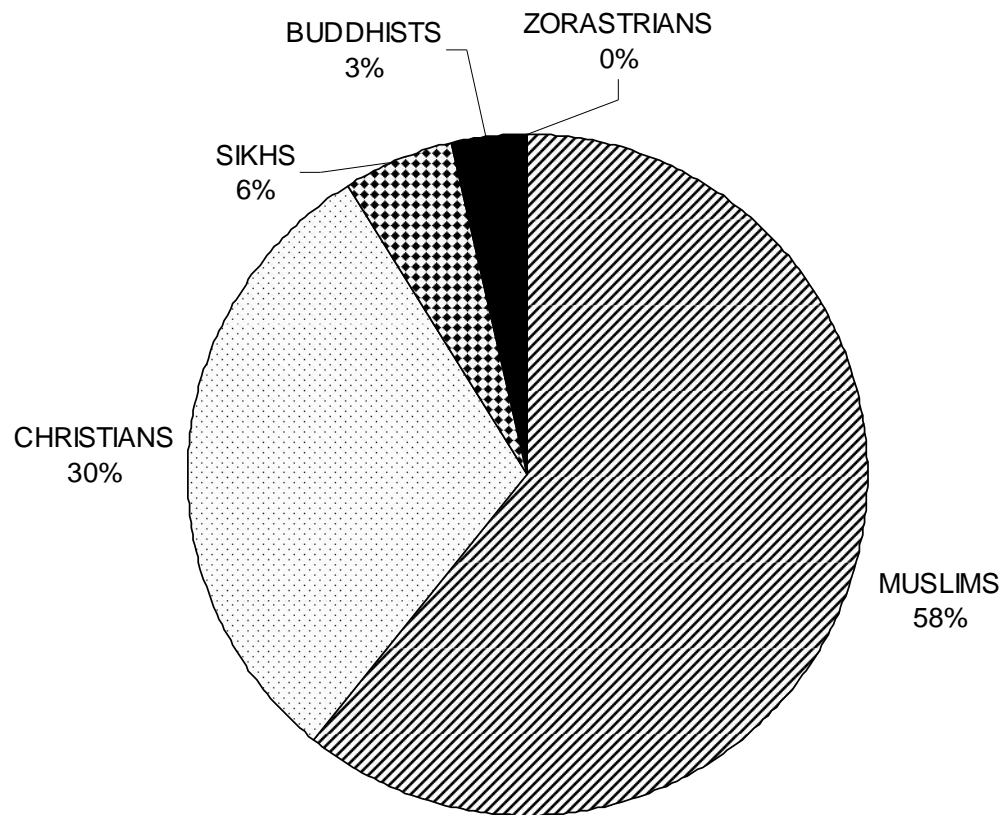
- Number of job seekers belonging to all minority communities put together at the end of 2006 on live register of employment exchanges in India was 61.7 lakh, accounting for 14.9% of total job seekers on the live register.
- Out of these, 37.4 lakh (60.5%) Muslims, 18.7 lakh (30.4%) Christians, 3.3 lakh (5.4%) Sikhs, 2.1 lakh (3.5%) Buddhists and 1.8 thousand (0.03%) Zoroastrians.
- During the year 2006, 5.8 lakh minority job seekers registered with the employment exchanges throughout India. The maximum registration was made in respect of Muslim job-seekers (3.7 lakh) followed by Christians (1.4 lakh) and Sikh job seekers (0.5 lakh) respectively.
- The maximum placement was made in respect of Muslim job-seekers (4.8 thousand). The percentage of placement to submission was maximum for Zoroastrians 8.1% followed by Sikhs, 6.6% , Muslims 4.0%, 3.4% Christian and 2.0% Budhists.
- Graphical representation of the live register of a minority community Job-seekers for the year 2006 is given at page 25.

LIVE REGISTER OF MIGRANTS TO INDIA FOR THE YEAR 2006



TOTAL LIVE REGISTER OF MIGRANTS = 5383

LIVE REGISTER OF MINORITY COMMUNITIES FOR THE YEAR 2006



TOTAL LIVE REGISTER = 6165 THOUSAND

2.8 EX-ITI AND FULL TERM APPRENTICES

The performance of Employment Exchanges in respect of Ex-ITI and Full Term Apprentices during the period 1997-2006 is given in **Table-22**. The job-seekers who have completed ITI courses and got themselves registered with the Employment Exchange was 15.3 lakh at the end of the year 2006. The live register of Ex-ITI job-seekers has shown an increasing trend over the period 1997-2006. It has increased from 12.2 lakh in 1997 to 15.3 lakh in 2006. The placement of Ex-ITI job seekers has varied from 4.4 thousand to 14.2 thousand during the period 1997-2006.

The live register of job-seekers, who have completed full term apprentice, has also shown an increasing trend. Number of full term apprentice job seekers has increased from 1.1 lakh in 1997 to 2.0 lakh in 2006. Comparatively, placement position of full term apprentices was better than Ex-ITI's in terms of percentage of placement to live register.

2.9 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 2006 is given in Table-23. It may be seen that the majority of the job seekers (72.5%) were found to be in the category of workers not classified by any occupation, meaning thereby that the majority of job-seekers were inexperienced, fresher and therefore did not fall under any category of occupation. Second highest (10.7%) job seekers were in the production & related workers and transport equipment labourers. Minimum number of jobseekers (0.3 lakh) belonged to Administrative, executive and managerial workers. In case of women job-seekers again, maximum (73.5%) job-seekers were in the category of workers not elsewhere classified, followed by 12.1% in the category of Professional, Technical and related workers. Only around 0.1% women job seekers were in Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers and Sales workers.