

10

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR WELFARE

10.1 Introduction

Achieving high rate of growth along with commensurate generation of productive and quality employment opportunities for the rising labour force continues to be a major challenge for both the Central and the State Governments. Low growth in employment, prevalence of low productive and low quality employment especially in the unorganized sector and high unemployment rate among the youth and educated indicate that the expansion of productive, quality and decent employment has been the principal concern of the state government's policy in recent years to reduce poverty and to make growth process more inclusive. In Karnataka, agriculture is the predominant source of livelihood for the majority of the population and employment is largely unorganized, rural and non-industrial in nature.

10.2 Key Labour Market Indicators (Census 2011)**10.2.1 Labour Force and Work Force Participation Ratio****Work Force Participation rate (WPR)**

According to Census 2011, the Work Participation Rate (WPR) is defined as the

proportion of total workers (i.e. main and marginal workers) to total population. In the State, 2,78,72,597 persons constituting 45.62% of the total population have enumerated themselves as workers. Among them, 1,82,70,116 are males and 96,02,481 are females. In other words, 59% of the total male population and 31.87% of the total female population are workers. In 2001 Census the WPR in the State was 44.53% comprising 56.64% male workers and 31.98% female workers. On the whole WPR in 2011 has increased in general irrespective of gender and more significantly in urban areas (4%) compared to 2001. It is noted that female WPR has marginally declined in rural Karnataka (**Table 10.1**). The proportion of total workers over the period of time from 1961-2011 is given in **Figure.10.1**

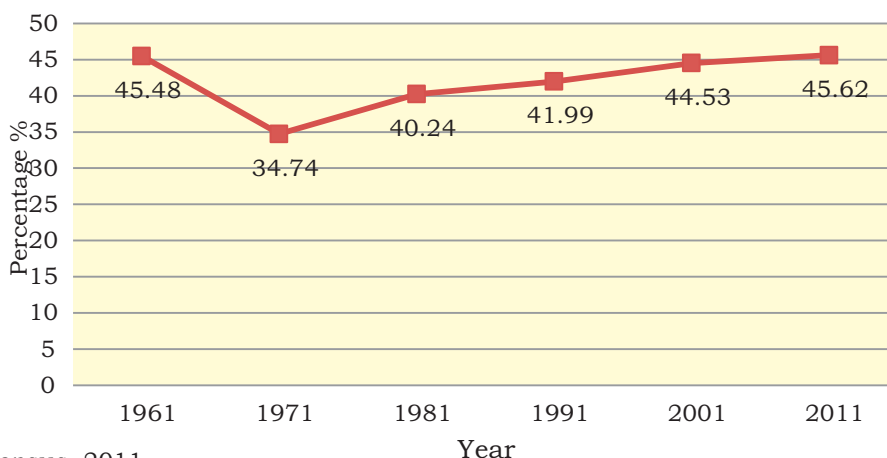
Among the districts, Chitradurga with a WPR of 51.62% occupies the top position, followed closely by Chikkaballapur, Hassan, Tumkur and Kodagu with WPR of more than 50%. The lowest WPR of 41.25% is recorded in Bidar preceded closely by Uttara Kannada, Gulbarga, Dharwad and Bijapur with WPR between 42 to 43% (**Table 10.2**). The district wise WPR is provided in

Table-10.1: Work force Participation Rate

(in percentage)

Total			Rural			Urban		
2001	2011	change	2001	2011	change	2001	2011	change
44.53	45.62	1.09	49.04	49.38	0.34	35.67	39.66	3.99
56.64	59.00	2.36	58.10	59.76	1.66	53.85	57.81	3.96
31.98	31.87	-0.11	39.87	38.79	-1.08	16.37	20.81	4.44

Source: Census, 2011

Figure 10.1: Proportion of Total Workers -Karnataka 1961-2011

Source: Census, 2011

Appendix Table. The highest proportion of male workers is registered in Mandya (63.55%) and the lowest proportion of male workers is recorded in Bijapur (52.21%) (**Table 10.3**). In respect of female workers

the highest proportion is recorded in Chitradurga (41.93%) and the lowest proportion is registered in Bangalore District (24.61%) (**Table 10.4**).

Table-10.2 - WPR by Districts, (Male and Female) 2011

Top 5 Districts				Bottom 5 Districts			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Chitradurga	51.62	55.13	37.43	Bijapur	42.61	45.40	33.30
Chikkaballapur	50.97	54.34	39.32	Dharwad	42.49	51.06	35.98
Hassan	50.87	54.55	37.17	Gulbarga	42.36	46.64	33.49
Tumkur	50.57	53.86	39.13	Uttara Kannada	42.34	45.50	34.66
Kodagu	50.30	51.96	40.62	Bidar	41.25	44.33	32.00

Source: Census, 2011

Table-10.3 - WPR by Districts, Males, 2011

Top 5 Districts				Bottom 5 Districts			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Mandya	63.55	64.47	59.09	Bagalkot	53.84	54.02	53.45
Hassan	63.42	64.94	57.82	Yadgir	53.72	54.52	50.30
Chamarajanagar	63.32	64.36	58.25	Bidar	52.72	54.32	47.98
Chikmagalur	63.16	64.28	58.95	Gulbarga	52.24	53.69	49.25
Ramanagarm	62.84	64.52	57.73	Bijapur	52.21	52.94	49.75

Source: Census, 2011

Table-10.4 - WPR by Districts, Females 2011(Source: Census, 2011)

Top 5 Districts				Bottom 5 Districts			
District	Total	Rural	Urban	District	Total	Rural	Urban
Chitradurga	41.93	47.78	18.65	Shimoga	28.12	35.35	15.07
Chikkaballapur	41.27	46.99	21.55	Dharwad	26.50	40.35	16.19
Yadgir	39.48	43.60	21.63	Mysore	26.35	32.22	18.14
Tumkur	38.93	44.14	20.85	Uttara Kannada	25.03	29.37	14.52
Raichur	38.69	45.24	19.32	Bangalore	24.61	28.02	24.27

When compared with the State average of WPR, Bidar (41.25%) Gulbarga (42.36%) and Bellary (45.54%) districts recorded less than State average of 45.62%. The rest of the other districts in Hyderabad Karnataka region have recorded above State average

(Table 10.5). Though the WPR of the districts are above the State average, employment is mainly in dry land agriculture, which is both insecure and less remunerative. Among Divisions, Mysore Division has highest WPR (47%).

Table 10.5- Division Wise Work Participation Rate WPR, 2011

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Population	Total Workers	WPR (%)
1	Bidar	1703300	702608	41.25
2	Bellary	2452595	1116880	45.54
3	Gulbarga	2566326	1087028	42.36
4	Koppal	1389920	654766	47.11
5	Raichur	1928812	903413	46.84
6	Yadgir	1174271	547696	46.64
	Gulbarga Division	11215224	5012391	44.69
	Bangalore Division	22523301	10462965	46.45
	Mysore Division	12563598	5926623	47.17
	Belgaum Division	14793174	6470618	43.74
	State	61095297	27872597	45.62

Source - Census, 2011

10.2.2 Main and Marginal Workers

Of the total 2,78,72,597 workers in the State, 2,33,97,181 persons, constituting 83.94% of the total workers, are main workers and 44,75,416 persons, constituting 16.06% are marginal workers. The proportion of main workers has marginally increased from 82.28% in 2001 to 83.94% in 2011 (Table 10.6). On the contrary, the proportion of marginal workers has slightly decreased from 17.72% in 2001 to 16.06% in 2011 (Table 10.7). The proportion of male main workers has decreased from 91.21% in 2001 to 89.49% in 2011, whereas, the female main workers has increased from 65.88% to 73.39%. In respect of marginal workers, the proportion of male marginal workers

has recorded a marginal increase from 8.79% in 2001 to 10.51% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of female marginal workers has registered a sharp decrease from 34.12% in 2001 to 26.61% in 2011. The district wise main and marginal workers are given in Appendix.

10.2.3. Composition of Workers

Total workers (main+marginal) have been further classified into four broad categories viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, and workers in household industry and other workers. The details of category of workers are given in Table 10.8 and Figure 10.2.

Agricultural Labourers: Though the number of agricultural labourers has increased in the State by 14.92% in 2001-

Table 10.6 - Main workers, 2011

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change
Persons	82.28	83.94	1.66	78.60	81.40	2.8	92.12	88.96	(-) 3.16
Male	91.21	89.49	(-) 1.72	89.67	84.43	(-) 5.24	94.40	91.21	(-) 3.19
Female	65.88	73.39	7.51	62.09	70.34	8.25	84.17	82.49	(-) 1.68

Source: Census, 2011

Table 10.7 - Marginal workers

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change
Persons	17.72	16.06	(-) 1.66	21.4	18.6	(-) 2.8	7.88	11.04	3.16
Male	8.79	10.51	1.72	10.33	11.57	1.24	5.6	8.79	3.19
Female	34.12	26.61	(-) 7.51	37.91	29.66	(-) 8.25	15.83	17.51	1.68

Source: Census, 2011

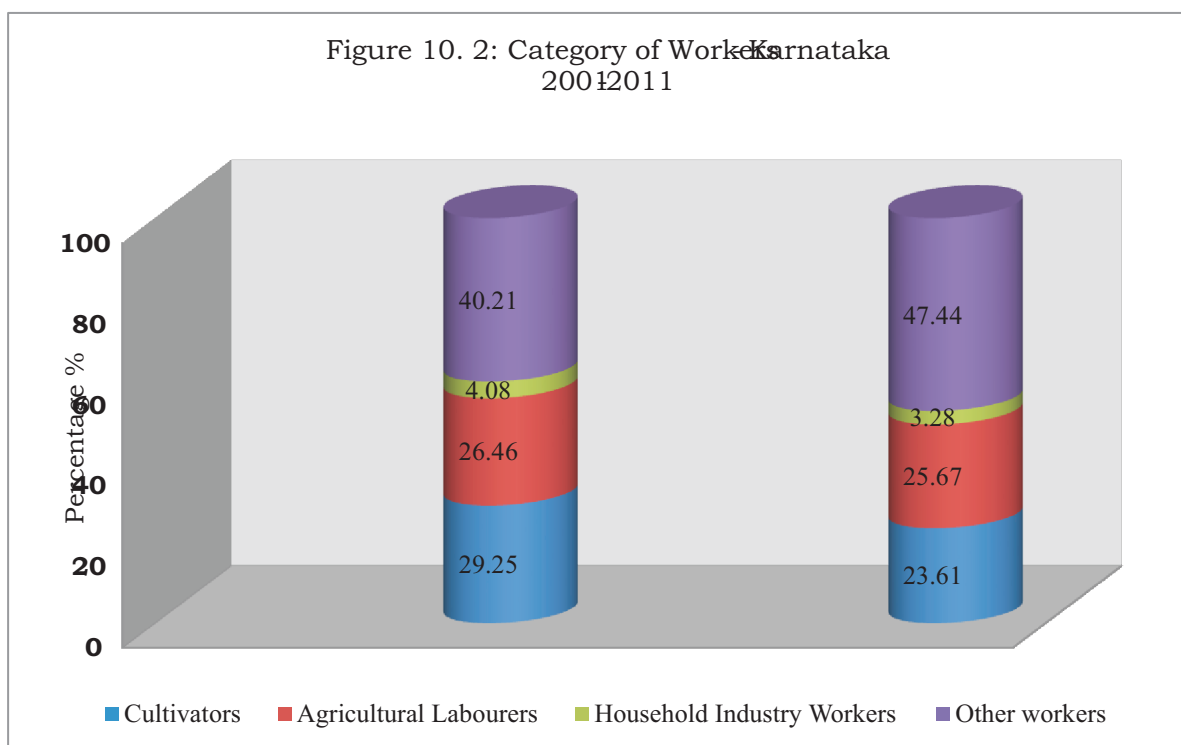
Table 10.8 - Percentage Distribution of Category of Workers by Location, 2011

Category of Workers	Persons						Males					
	2001			2011			2001			2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Agriculture Labourers	26.46	34.46	5.07	25.67	36.41	4.47	17.20	23.94	3.33	17.97	26.94	3.39
Cultivators	29.25	39.03	3.11	23.61	34.27	2.56	31.72	45.57	3.22	26.02	40.36	2.70
Household Industry	4.08	3.48	5.67	3.28	2.82	4.17	2.66	2.43	3.13	2.40	2.04	3.00
Other Workers	40.21	23.03	86.14	47.44	26.49	88.80	48.42	28.06	90.32	53.61	30.66	90.91

Category of Workers	Females					
	2001			2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Agriculture Labourers	43.45	50.15	11.16	40.33	51.32	7.57
Cultivators	24.71	29.27	2.75	19.03	24.69	2.14
Household Industry	6.68	5.05	14.55	4.94	4.06	7.55
Other Workers	25.16	15.53	71.55	35.71	19.93	82.73

Source: Census, 2011

Figure 10. 2: Category of Workers- Karnataka 2001-2011



11, their proportion to total workers has marginally declined from 26.46% in 2001 to 25.67% in 2011 (Table 10.8). The district wise information is provided in Appendix. The proportion of male agricultural labourers has increased by a nominal 0.77%, their female counterparts have registered a decline of 3.12%. Among the districts, the proportion of agricultural labourers varies from 2.31% in Bangalore District to 44.49% in Chamarajanagar District. In 19 out of 30 districts, the proportion of agricultural labourers is higher than the State average of 25.67% with 16 districts reporting more than 30%. In 3 out of the remaining 11 districts, where the proportion is below the State average, the proportion of agricultural labourers is less than 6%. When compared with State average of agricultural laborers, all the districts of Hyderabad Karnataka region

recorded higher than State average of 25.7% (**Table 10.9**) but employment is mainly in dry land agriculture, which is both insecure and less remunerative.

Cultivators - The number of cultivators has decreased from 68,83,856 in 2001 to 65,80,649 in 2011. Of the total decrease of 3,03,207, the decrease in the number of female cultivators (2,24,075) is more than the decrease in the number of male cultivators (79,132). The proportion of cultivators to total workers has decreased by 5.64% and the decrease in the proportion in male cultivators is by 5.7%, whereas the decrease in the proportion of female cultivators is at 5.68%.

Among the districts, the decrease in the proportion of cultivators is more than 5% in 11 districts with Bangalore Rural District registering the highest decrease of 9.55%

Table 10.9 - Percentage Distribution of Category of Workers by Division, 2011

Districts	Agricultural Labourers	Cultivators	Household Industry workers	Other Workers
Bidar	39.90	20.11	2.58	37.45
Bellary	36.40	23.11	2.04	38.49
Gulbarga	38.20	20.26	2.38	39.16
Koppal	41.70	24.96	2.87	30.48
Raichur	42.50	27.15	2.11	28.28
Yadgiri	42.80	29.09	2.41	25.66
Gulbarga Division	39.80	23.69	2.35	34.20
Bangalore Division	18.00	19.63	3.04	59.34
Mysore Division	19.30	26.36	4.81	49.56
Belgaum Division	33.10	27.46	2.97	36.50
State	25.70	23.61	3.28	47.44

Source: Census, 2011

followed closely by Mysore District, i.e. by 9.26%. In the remaining 19 districts, the decrease is less than 5% with the least decrease of 0.31% recorded in Kodagu preceded by Raichur a decrease by 1.05%. Even though all the districts have registered decline in the proportion of cultivators in their work force, the proportion of cultivators is more than 45% in Hassan (48.37%) followed by Mandya (44.64%). The least proportion of cultivators is recorded in Bangalore District (2.25%) preceded by Dakshina Kannada (3.39%). The details are given in Appendix.

Household Industry Workers - The proportion of workers engaged in Household Industry, which was 4.08% in 2001 has declined to 3.28% in 2011. Among the districts, Dakshina Kannada with a proportion of 18.86% of household industry workers tops the ranking, followed by Bagalkot with 5.48%. In the remaining districts the proportion of workers engaged in household industry is less than 5% and the least proportion of 0.56% is recorded in Kodagu. The district wise information is provided in Appendix. Among the total 9,13,227 persons enumerated as workers engaged in household industry in the State, nearly 3 lakh workers are accounted in only Dakshina Kannada and Bangalore districts. Both these districts together accounts for more than 30% of the total workers engaged in household industry.

Other Workers

All workers engaged in any category of economic activity other than cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry are treated as 'Other Workers'. This category accounts for the highest number of workers i.e. 1,32,22,758 or 47.44% of total workers at the State level. In comparison to 2001 Census, the proportion of Other Workers has increased by 7.23% in 2011 Census. The proportion of male Other Workers has increased from 48.42% to 53.61% and the proportion of female Other Workers has increased from 25.16% to 35.71%. Among the districts, the

proportion varies from a very high of 92.88% in Bangalore District to a low of 25.66% in Yadgir. The proportion of Other Workers to total workers is more than 50% in 6 districts, whereas it is below 30% in 6 districts. In the remaining 18 districts, the proportion of Other Workers is between 30 to 50%.

10.2.4 Key Labour Market Indicators of 2012-13

In the policy context the most critical factor that impinges on labour supply is the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR). LFPR is a measure of the proportion of a country's/State's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by actual working or seeking for work. It provides an indication about availability of labour force for production of goods and services.

Other than Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio and Unemployment Rates are also very important indicators in social and economic arena.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons. Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 in the labour force. Whereas here in this report it is given in percentage

Low LFPR primarily implies high dependency ratio. The development experience suggests a strong negative correlation between dependency and growth.

Employment and Unemployment survey: Annual Employment and Unemployment survey, 2012-13 of Labour Bureau, Government of India is third in the series. As the survey of Labour Bureau is annual, there is continuity in the data availability.

In the following analysis two approaches for each parameter are considered. They are Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status

(UPSS) or (ps+ss) approach and Current Daily Status (CDS) approach. Here the age criteria is 15 years and above for all the estimates. Following analysis gives comparisons among Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat and India.

The parameters considered are Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Proportion Unemployed (PU) and Unemployment Rate (UR).

Normally activity status are based on three reference periods, viz. (i) one year (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the reference week and the three different measures of activity status are Usual Status (US), Current Weekly Status (CWS) and Current Daily Status (CDS) respectively. The activity in which a person spent relatively longer time during the reference period termed as usual principal activity of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/she is first categorized as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. A person may have pursued some other activity for more than 30 days or more other than his usual principal activity, this status is termed as usual principal activity and subsidiary activity status (ps+ss) or (UPSS) approach.

The critical issues in the context of labour force enquiries pertain to defining the labour force and measuring participation of labour force in different economic activities. The activity participation of the people is not only dynamic but also multidimensional – it varies over regions, age, education, gender, industry and occupational categories.

10.2.5 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATIO:-

The statistics presented in the following tables show the scenario on employment - unemployment in Karnataka with other comparable neighboring States and with the Country. This indicates that LFPR for persons aged 15 years and above according to ps+ss status approach is 56.1% in Karnataka, whereas this is 53.1% in India. In neighboring States, lowest rate is in Kerala and highest rate is in Andhra Pradesh. This rate is 80.1% for males in rural Karnataka, which is highest among all Border States of Karnataka. Lowest rate in Karnataka is 26.7% in Urban for female, which is once again highest in neighboring states of Karnataka and much more than the all India rate of 17.8% of female for urban. Statistics comparing with Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra,

Table-10.10 Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 Years and above according to usual principal and subsidiary status approach (in percentages)

Sl.No	State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	78.4	53.6	65.9	77.2	25.5	51.7	78.1	46.0	62.0
2	Gujarat	81.7	22.1	52.9	73.6	10.8	43.5	78.5	17.7	49.2
3	Karnataka	80.1	36.4	58.6	74.7	26.7	51.4	78.2	33.1	56.1
4	Kerala	65.7	25.7	44.3	69.4	26.4	46.7	66.7	25.9	44.9
5	Maharashtra	76.2	42.7	60.2	71.2	20.9	47.4	74.2	34.1	55.2
6	Tamil Nadu	79.1	45.2	62.2	77.0	25.3	51.0	78.2	36.8	57.4
	All India	78.7	29.9	55.5	73.2	17.8	46.7	77.2	26.5	53.1

Tamil Nadu and India are given in **table 10.10**

LFPR by age wise distribution under (ps+ss) approach is given in the **table 10.11**. One can observe that the rates are in increasing trend in the age groups of 15-17, 18-29 and 30 and above. You find very less rate in the age group of 15-17 years as majority of the persons in this group are normally pursuing education. Having lower rate in this age group is also an indicator of development in education sector especially at 10+2 level. Kerala has only 1.3%, is a supporting indicator of above concept and may also of higher literacy level. In this group Karnataka has 14%, whereas Maharashtra (9.4%), Tamil Nadu (7.5%), India (12.9%) have less rates. In age groups 15-24 years, 18-29 years, 15-29 years and 30 years above Karnataka has LFPR of 35.3%, 50.5%, 44.3%, 63.4% respectively, are more than India's rate of 33.2%, 49.4%, 41.5%, 60.5% respectively. Andhra Pradesh is the one which has higher rates in all the groups (Table 10.11). Tamilnadu and Maharashtra are having lower rates in 15-17 age group than Karnataka indicating better in education in this age group.

LFPR as per current daily status approach the percentage of persons of age 15 years

and above for Karnataka is 54.2% which is higher than all India rate of 50.2%, which has 69.9% and obviously less than LFPR of ps+ss approach. This rate for male in rural Karnataka is 77.5%, is less than 78.7% of comparable state of Gujarat and is more than Andhra Pradesh (76.1%), Tamil Nadu (75%), Kerala (63.6%) and Maharashtra (75%). In Karnataka LFPR by CDS approach for female is 33.5% in rural and is 27.4% for urban, whereas both are higher than all India rates of 25.3% and 18.8% respectively. Urban and rural put together and male and female put together, the rates are almost equal for Karnataka (54.2%), Tamil Nadu (54.3%) and Maharashtra (54.5%) and is 59.4% in Andhra Pradesh, which is higher than Karnataka. The rate for female in urban is more in Karnataka than that of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra. (Details are in **table 10.12**)

10.2.6 Worker Population Ratio (WPR):

The WPR signifies the proportion of workers / employed persons in the total population. WPR under ps+ss approach for Karnataka is 55.1%, which is more than India by 4.1%, whereas India has WPR 51%. The rate is more in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. It is less in Maharashtra, Kerala and Gujarat.

Table-10.11 Labour Force Participation Rate for persons of different age groups according to usual principal and subsidiary status approach (in percentages)

Sl.No	State	15-17 Years	15-24 Years	18-29 Years	15-29 Years	30 Years and above
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.9	38.2	54.5	47.9	69.9
2	Gujarat	14.0	32.5	46.9	39.8	55.3
3	Karnataka	14.0	35.3	50.5	44.3	63.4
4	Kerala	1.3	23.7	42.9	35.1	49.3
5	Maharashtra	9.4	30.7	48.0	40.4	63.7
6	Tamil Nadu	7.5	34.1	52.7	45.1	63.7
All India		12.9	33.2	49.4	41.5	60.5

Table-10.12 Labour Force Participation Rate of persons aged 15 Years and above according to Current Daily Status approach (in percentages)

Sl.No	State/Uts	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	76.1	49.2	62.5	76.3	25.3	51.2	76.2	42.7	59.4
2	Gujarat	78.7	19.5	50.1	72.1	10.1	42.4	76.1	15.8	47.1
3	Karnataka	77.5	33.5	55.8	73.4	27.4	51.0	76.1	31.4	54.2
4	Kerala	63.6	23.4	42.1	65.1	23.3	43.0	64.0	23.4	42.3
5	Maharashtra	75.0	40.2	58.4	71.3	23.1	48.5	73.5	33.5	54.5
6	Tamil Nadu	75.0	36.4	55.7	76.7	28.2	52.3	75.8	32.9	54.3
All India		75.3	25.3	51.6	71.9	18.8	46.5	74.4	23.5	50.2

Highest WPR in Karnataka is 78.9% for male of rural and lowest rate is 24.9% of female of urban, the same are 76.1% in male of rural and 15.7% in female of urban for India respectively. The comparison of neighboring states given in the table, the lowest is 40.6% in Kerala and highest is 60.6% in Andhra Pradesh (**Table 10.13**) whereas highest over all the categories can be seen in Gujarat for male and lowest is also in Gujarat for female

10.2.7 Unemployment Rate (UR):

Yet another important parameter of the labour force is Unemployment Rate (UR). It is the ratio of number of unemployed persons/person-days to the number of persons/person-days in labour force. Three sets of estimates of URs are obtained based on the estimates of unemployment obtained by the three different approaches used for classification of the activity statuses of

Table – 10.13 Worker Population Ratio in percentages for persons aged 15 years & above according to usual principal & subsidiary status approach (in percentages)

Sl.No	State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	Andhra Pradesh	76.9	53.0	64.8	74.8	23.4	49.5	76.3	44.9	60.6
2	Gujarat	80.8	20.9	51.8	72.5	9.3	42.2	77.5	16.4	48.1
3	Karnataka	78.9	35.8	57.7	73.8	24.9	50.0	77.2	32.2	55.1
4	Kerala	62.8	20.5	40.2	66.5	19.8	41.9	63.9	20.3	40.6
5	Maharashtra	74.4	41.6	58.8	68.5	19.1	45.1	72.0	32.8	53.4
6	Tamil Nadu	76.8	43.6	60.2	74.7	23.3	48.8	75.9	35.0	55.4
All India		76.1	28.7	53.6	70.4	15.7	44.2	74.5	25.0	51.0

persons. The different estimates of unemployment are: i) number of persons usually unemployed based on 'usual status' approach, ii) number of persons unemployed on an average in a week, based on the current weekly status (CWS) approach, and iii) number of person-days unemployed on an average during the reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey, based on the current daily status (CDS) approach.

Here UPSS is taken for comparison and **Table 10.14** presents the UPSS UR. Under UPSS approach, UR of Karnataka is 1.8% for all persons for urban and rural put together which is very less compared to India's 4%. This is lowest among Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Kerala has highest rate of 9.6% which is more than 5 times of Karnataka. Karnataka has highest UR of 6.7% in female category of urban; same in Kerala is 25.1% which is highest among the neighboring states. Karnataka has lowest rate in UR of male in urban, which is lowest among Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and all India average. Minimum UR for all India is 3.3% for male of rural; the corresponding value of Karnataka is 1.4% which is less than the half of India's rate.

Unemployment Rate in the age group of 15-29 years at the national level is 11.3%, Karnataka fares better with an unemployment rate of 4.6% for the same age group. Highest observed unemployment rate of 30.1% is in Kerala. **[Table 10.15]**

10.2.8 Proportion Unemployed (PU):

Proportion Unemployment is the ratio of number of unemployed persons to the total population. This indicator uses total population in denominator as compared to the denominator of UR, i.e. labour force which is smaller compared to total population and the rates estimated are lower than that of UR in same category. Lower the PU is a good indicator in employment scenario of the state.

Proportion Unemployment under Usual Principle and Subsidiary Status approach, Karnataka has lowest for all persons, i.e. PU of 1% for whole Karnataka, among six states as in table below whereas India has 2.1%, i.e. more than the double of Karnataka. Highest among Karnataka, Gujarath, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is 6.6% for female Proportion Unemployment of urban of Kerala. In Karnataka highest is in

Table-10.14 Unemployment Rate in percentage of persons aged 15 years & above according to usual principal & subsidiary status approach

Sl.No	State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.9	1.3	1.6	3.1	8.5	4.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
2	Gujarat	1.2	5.4	2.0	1.5	13.6	2.9	1.3	7.3	2.3
3	Karnataka	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	6.7	2.7	1.4	2.9	1.8
4	Kerala	4.3	20.3	9.3	4.2	25.1	10.4	4.3	21.6	9.6
5	Maharashtra	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.8	8.9	4.9	2.9	3.9	3.2
6	Tamil Nadu	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.1	8.1	4.3	3.0	4.9	3.6
All India		3.3	4.2	3.5	3.9	11.7	5.3	3.5	5.6	4.0

Table-10.15 Unemployment Rate in Percentages of 15-29 years group according to usual principal & subsidiary status approach (ps+ss) State

Sl.No	State	Male	Female	Person
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.4	7.3	7.3
2	Gujarat	3.3	14.1	5.2
3	Karnataka	3.9	6.3	4.6
4	Kerala	15.5	53.5	30.1
5	Maharashtra	9.7	12.8	10.6
6	Tamil Nadu	10.3	15.3	11.9
All India		10.0	15.2	11.3

Source:- Employment and unemployment survey 2012-13 by labour bureau GOI

female Proportion Unemployment of urban and rate is 1.8%, the same in India is 2.1% more than Karnataka. Whereas lowest Proportion Unemployment in Karnataka is the female Proportion Unemployment of rural which is 0.60%. In fact this rate is the lowest in all categories among the six states and All India. Proportion Unemployment Rate in Karnataka is lower in all categories than that of All India. **(Table 10.16)**

10.2.9 Labour Force Parameters as per Social Group:-

Here Usual Principle and Subsidiary Status approach is taken to compare between National level and Karnataka (rural + urban). Here four parameters, namely, LFPR WPR, UR and PU are presented for four social sectors. The social sectors considered are Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe, Other Backward Classes and

Table 10.16 Proportion unemployed in percentages for persons aged 15 years & above according to usual principal & subsidiary status approach

(in percentages)

Sl. No	State	Rural			Urban			Urban & Rural		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.5	0.7	1.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.4
2	Gujarat	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1
3	Karnataka	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0
4	Kerala	2.8	5.2	4.1	2.9	6.6	4.8	2.8	5.6	4.3
5	Maharashtra	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.8
6	Tamil Nadu	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.1
All India		2.6	1.3	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.5	2.1

General. In each sector male, female breakup is also given.

The employment situation is better as WPR (ps+ss) increases. Over all LFPR of India is 53.1%, the same in Karnataka is 56.1%, which is higher than India's rate. LFPR in Schedule Caste, other Backward class is and General groups in a Karnataka are higher than the same groups in All India, level except the rate in male of schedule caste. In Schedule Tribes LFPR in female is 38.1% in Karnataka, whereas same in all India level is 39.7%, which resulted in lower rate of 59.3% in Karnataka for persons as against 60% of all India. Similar trend can be observed in WPR of India and Karnataka. WPR of Karnataka is higher in all groups except Schedule Tribe. Rates are lower under female and persons category of Schedule Tribes of Karnataka than that of India. Over all WPR for persons in Karnataka is 55.1% and is more by 4.1% of India. Overall Unemployment Rate of

Karnataka is very less compared to India and is less than half the rate of India. Karnataka has only 0.7% in male of schedule caste, which is lower in all the groups, and 0.9% in male of General group, the next to lowest, same in India are 3.4% and 3.9% respectively, which are more than 4 time the Karnataka's rate. Highest UR is 3.4% in Karnataka for female of Other Backward Classes. In India highest UR is 8.5% for female of General group. Trend in Proportion Unemployment in different groups of Karnataka with that of India is almost same as in Unemployment Rate. Proportion rate is minimum in male of Schedule Caste and next to minimum is male of General group in Karnataka. The minimum rate is 1.1% in India for female in Schedule Tribes, which is the only category where Karnataka has equal rate as of India. Maximum in Karnataka is 1.6% for male in Other Backward Classes group. India has maximum proportion rate as 2.9% in male category of General group. **(Table 10.17)**

Table 10.17 Labour Force Parameters for persons aged 15 years & above according to usual principal & subsidiary status approach (ps+ss) (in percentages) Rural + Urban

All India	Schedule Caste			Schedule Tribes			Other Backward Classes			General			Overall		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
WPR	77	28.7	54.1	76.6	38.6	58.3	74.7	24.7	50.9	72.1	19	46.9	74.5	25	51
LFPR	79.7	30.1	56.2	78.9	39.7	60	77.2	26.1	52.9	75	20.8	49.3	77.2	26.5	53.1
UR	3.4	4.6	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.3	5.4	3.8	3.9	8.5	4.8	3.5	5.6	4
Prop. Unemployment	2.7	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.1	1.7	2.5	1.4	2	2.9	1.8	2.4	2.7	1.5	2.1
Karnataka															
WPR	79.1	39.3	59.4	77.7	37.1	58.1	76.7	33.3	55.6	76.7	26.6	51.9	77.2	32.2	55.1
LFPR	79.6	40.6	60.3	79.1	38.1	59.3	78.3	34.5	57	77.4	27.2	52.6	78.2	33.1	56.1
UR	0.7	3.2	1.5	1.7	2.8	2	2	3.4	2.4	0.9	2.2	1.2	1.4	2.9	1.8

10.3.10 Employment by Education and Social Group:

Under each social group the persons employed, unemployed and not in labour force are estimated by their education qualification. For this Not Literate, Below Primary, Primary, Middle, Secondary, Higher Secondary, Diploma/Certificate, and Graduate and above, Post Graduate and above are the nine classifications used. In each social group, in each educational qualification class with age 15 years and above are classified into employed, unemployed and not in labour force based on the survey according to Usual Principal Status (UPS) approach. Rural and urban, male and female, all put together in Karnataka and India are taken for comparative analysis.

In Karnataka 65.2% persons are employed having qualifications post graduate and above. Only 1.4% is unemployed. Remaining 33.3% are not in labour force means they are not seeking for employment. The situation at all India level for post graduates and above category is 62% persons employed, 7.9% persons unemployed and 30.1% persons not in labour force, situation unemployed is five times more than that of Karnataka. Highest unemployed is in graduate and above category with 4% persons whereas India has 8.5% persons in this category. Highest in persons not in labour force is in Higher Secondary category for both in Karnataka and India with 53.6% and 56.4% persons respectively. In social groups, under Schedule Castes highest no. of persons employed is 63.5% in education qualification Primary and lowest is 47.2% in Diploma/Certificate category in Karnataka, whereas post graduate and above class with 62.2% persons employed is the highest in Schedule Caste group and 38.7% persons employed is the lowest in diploma/certificate category at all India level. Unemployed persons are high in graduate and above category in Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe, Other Backward Classes

and overall groups in Karnataka. In India in same education category the unemployment is highest in Schedule Tribe, Other Backward Classes, General and Overall groups. Not literate category has very less unemployed persons in all social groups in Karnataka; the trend is same in India except in General group. Highest employed persons are in post graduate and above category in all social groups in India. In Karnataka one finds highest number of employed persons in post graduate and above category in Other Backward Classes, General and Overall groups. The unemployed persons in all the social groups and in all education classifications of Karnataka are much less than that of India in most of groups and classifications [Table 10.18]

10.2.11 Workers by occupation division by UPSS approach:

Comparison of Karnataka with Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat and India by occupation division is attempted here. Persons in elementary occupation are highest in all these states and in India which constitute more than 30%, except in Gujarat. It is either highest or second highest with 24.2%, 29.9%, 29.9%, 32.4% and 32.3% in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and India respectively for skilled agricultural and fishery workers. Legislatures, Senior Officials and Managers are 1.6% for 1000 persons in Karnataka and highest is 2.5% in Gujarat and India with 1%. In professionals, it is 2.9 % in Karnataka, highest is 3.1% in Tamil Nadu, India has 2.4%. Technicians and associate professionals are highest in Kerala with 7%, whereas Karnataka has 3.9% and India has 4.6%. Clerks are 2.8%, Service workers and shop and market sales workers are 10.7%, craft and related trades workers are 10.1% and plant and machine operators and assemblers are 4.2%, same in India are 3.3%, 12.9%, 7.6% and 4.1 % respectively for 1000 workers [Table 10.19]

Table 10.18 Percentage distribution for persons of age 15 years & above by educational classification according to usual principal status (ps) approach Karnataka (Rural+Urban) (Male+Female)

Education Classification	Schedule Caste			Schedule Tribes			Other Backward Classes			General			Overall		
	Emp.	Un emp	N in LF	Emp	Un emp	N in LF	Emp	Un emp	N in LF	Emp	Un emp	N in LF	Emp	Un emp	N in LF
Not Literate	61.9	0.1	38	59.4	-	40.6	53.6	0.1	46.3	48.7	-	51.3	55	0.1	45
Below Primary	63.3	-	36.7	72.7	0.4	27	63.6	0.2	36.1	55.8	0.4	43.9	61.7	0.3	38.1
Primary	63.5	-	36.5	62.2	0.9	36.9	58.5	1.1	40.5	52.9	-	47.1	57.3	0.5	42.2
Middle	54	2.4	43.6	57.2	0.3	42.6	56.1	1.5	42.4	52.2	-	47.8	54.5	1.1	44.4
Secondary	54.4	1.2	44.4	43.2	2	54.8	53.4	1.2	45.4	47.3	0.9	51.8	50.5	1.1	48.4
Higher Secondary	47.9	2.1	50	54.9	2.2	42.8	42.4	2.9	54.8	43.5	1.2	55.3	44.3	2.1	53.6
Dip/Cert	47.2	2.6	50.3	40.5	5.7	53.8	50.1	3.6	46.3	48.9	2.5	48.5	48.3	3.2	48.4
Graduate & above	58.8	5.1	36	55.5	6.7	37.8	56.5	5.4	38.1	57.2	2.3	40.6	57	4	39.1
Post Graduate & above	54.1	3.6	42.3	60.4	-	39.6	68.9	0.2	30.9	65.5	1.9	32.6	65.2	1.4	33.3
All	58.2	1	40.8	56.8	1.2	41.9	53.9	1.5	44.6	50.4	0.7	48.9	53.6	1.1	45.3
	Emp=Employed			Unemp=Unemployed						N in LF=Not in labour Force					

Table 10.19 Percentage distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by occupation divisions (NCO 2004) according to usual principal & subsidiary status approach (ps+ss) for each State/UT

States	Percentage distribution of workers by occupation division									
	Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop & market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Workers not classified by occupations
Andra Pradesh	1.4	2.4	3.9	2.7	9.9	24.2	9.1	4.6	41.8	-
Gujarath	2.5	2.1	4.7	3	12.4	29.9	10.3	6.2	28.7	0.1
Karnataka	1.6	2.9	3.9	2.8	10.7	29.9	10.1	4.2	33.8	0.2
Kerala	2	2.9	7	5.1	16.6	8.6	12.2	8.5	37.2	-
Maharashtra	0.9	2.5	4.2	5	12	32.4	5	4	33.9	-
Tamil Nadu	1.4	3.1	4.1	4	16.4	12.7	12.5	6.6	39	0.4
All India	1	2.4	4.6	3.3	12.9	32.3	7.6	4.1	31.7	0.1

10.2.12 Wage/Salary Employment Scenario:

Here persons employed, unemployed and not in labour force under UPSS approach and CDS approach in Karnataka is compared with Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and India.

CDS approach: Out of 1000 persons Karnataka has 52.9% persons employed, 1.3% persons' unemployed and 45.8% not in labour force. Number of persons employed and unemployed are the two very crucial parameters in labour economy. Out of 52.9% persons employed, 24% are Self Employed, 17.8% are casual labour, 0.9% are contract workers which is lowest among six states and all India level and 10.3% are Wage/Salaried employees. Self Employed are highest in Maharashtra with 24.8% and lowest is in Kerala i.e. 10%, whereas at all India level the Self Employed are 23.1%. Andhra Pradesh has highest casual labours. Tamil Nadu has 13.4%, Wage/Salaried employees, the highest among six states. Number of unemployed

persons out of 1000 is exactly double of Karnataka at all India level [Table 10.20]

UPSS approach: Under this approach the employment rate is more than that of CDS approach and unemployment rate is less than that of CDS approach. Karnataka has 55.1% persons employed, 1% persons unemployed and 43.9% persons not in labour force for 1000 persons. Out of 55.1% persons employed, 19.3% are casual labours, 0.9% are contract workers, 10.5% are wage/salaried employees and 24.5% are self-employed persons. Under casual labours India has 16% persons whereas highest among six states is in Tamil Nadu with 25% persons. Tamil Nadu has 13.6% wage/salaried employees, which is also highest in that category. In contract workers, Karnataka has lowest persons and highest is 2.3% in Kerala. 24.9% are self-employed in India and also in Maharashtra, is highest among Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Gujarat. India has 51% employed persons, 2.1% unemployed persons and 46.9% persons not in labour force [Table 10.21]. Whereas same in Karnataka are 55.1%, 1%, 43.9% respectively.

Table 10.20 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to current daily status approach for each State/UT (Rural + Urban)

States	Self Employed	Wage/ Salary	Contract Worker	Casual Labour	Emp. Total	Un employ	Not in Labour Force
Andhra Pradesh	23.9	9.6	1.2	22.3	57.1	2.3	40.6
Gujarath	22.6	9.6	1.6	12.1	45.9	1.2	52.9
Karnataka	24	10.3	0.9	17.8	52.9	1.3	45.8
Kerala	10	9.3	2	16.6	38	4.3	57.7
Maharashtra	24.8	9.1	1.5	16.7	52.1	2.4	45.5
Tamil Nadu	14.6	13.4	1.8	21.8	51.6	2.7	45.7
All India	23.1	8.4	1.5	14.6	47.6	2.6	49.8

Table 10.21 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to usual principal & subsidiary status approach (ps+ss). (Rural+Urban)

States	Self Employed	Wage/ Salary	Contract Worker	Casual Labour	All	Un employ	Not in Labour Force
Andhra Pradesh	24.7	9.9	1.3	24.7	60.6	1.4	38
Gujarath	23.4	10	1.7	13.1	48.1	1.1	50.8
Karnataka	24.5	10.5	0.9	19.3	55.1	1	43.9
Kerala	10.6	9.5	2.3	18.3	40.6	4.3	55.1
Maharashtra	24.9	9	1.6	17.8	53.4	1.8	44.8
Tamil Nadu	14.7	13.6	2	25	55.4	2.1	42.6
All India	24.9	8.6	1.6	16	51	2.1	46.9

10.2.13 Sectoral Distribution of workers and Labour Productivity

The sectoral distribution of workers across industry shows that agriculture and allied

sector is the most important sector wherein about 49% of the workers in Karnataka and 53.8% of workers at all India level are engaged for their livelihood during 2011-12 (**Table 10.22**). The corresponding share in

Table 10.22 - Sectoral distribution of Workers (in %) and Labour Productivity (Rs.) of Karnataka and India - 2011-12

Distribution of Workers (in %)								
Sectors	Karnataka			India			Labour Productivity (inRs.)	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Karnataka	India
Agriculture & Allied	70.2	7.8	49.0	64.1	6.7	53.8	54028	49875
Mining & Quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	400911	706804
Manufacturing	9.4	18.4	12.4	8.6	23.6	11.3	203593	193958
Construction	4.3	9.7	6.1	11.1	9.3	10.7	251739	116728
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	814274	626747
Transport, Storage & Communication	3.3	13.8	6.9	3.0	9.9	4.2	149567	256700
Industries	14.3	29.2	19.3	20.4	35.0	23.0	235843	177472
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	6.2	24.5	12.4	6.5	23.4	9.5	182914	289444
Finance, Business Real estate, etc.	1.0	8.3	3.5	0.8	6.5	1.8	1109350	1387406
Public Admn., Health, Education etc.	5.1	16.4	8.9	5.3	18.4	7.6	222670	280027
Services	15.5	63.0	31.7	15.5	58.3	23.2	288176	366681
Total	100.0 (18.6)	100.0 (9.6)	100.0 (28.2)	100.0 (448)	100.0 (98)	100.0 (546)	163340	152812

Source: Employment from the results of 68th NSSO round data (UPSS) and First Revised Estimates GSDP & GDP for 2011-12 from DES Karnataka and CSO, New Delhi. Figures in parenthesis are employment in millions.

the Karnataka and India was 61% and 58.17% respectively in 2004-05. This shows that the share of agricultural employment in Karnataka and all-India level has declined between 2005 and 2011-12, which is a positive trend towards structural transformation. There is an urgent need to devise appropriate policies to ensure rapid structural transformation process in coming years.

The overall labour productivity in Karnataka is Rs.1,63,340/- for 2011-12. However, given the sectoral composition of employment, there are wide variations in the labour productivity across the sectors of the economy. Labour productivity in services is Rs.2,88,176/- per worker which is almost 5 times that in agriculture (Rs.54,028 per worker). At the same time, labour productivity in industry (Rs. 2,35,843/- per worker) is more than 4 times that of agriculture. Across the sub-sectors of the economy, labour productivity is the lowest for agriculture and highest for financial intermediaries and business services. Electricity and water supply utilities is the most productive with labour productivity of Rs.8,14,274/-.

10.2.14. Wages

Apart from employment status and level of education, wages and earnings is yet another indicator to judge the quality of employment in the state. Wage and earnings is an important determinant that has profound implications for bettering employment and productivity of the workers. It is well known that regular employment is considered better, secure and durable and returns associated are usually higher than casual and intermittent nature of employment. At the overall level, the average wages and earnings per day received by the regular workers are noticeably higher in the state compared to that of other southern states (Appendix). The average wage of regular workers (Rs.247/-) in rural Karnataka are lower than that of rural India (Rs. 298.96/-), while in urban Karnataka average wage of regular workers (Rs.486/-) is higher compared to urban India (Rs.449.65/-). Similarly, average wages of male regular workers in Karnataka are almost same like at all-India (Rs.417.08/-), whereas in case of female regular workers average wage (Rs.312/-) is higher as compared to their counterparts at all-India level (Rs.307.72/-) (**Table 10.23**).

Table 10.23 - Average Daily Wages (in Rupees), 2011-12

Category of Persons		Karnataka	
		Regular wage/ salaried employees (31, 71,72)	Casual Labour in works other than public works
Rural	Male	237.53	162.94
	Female	151.85	99.86
	Person	247.07	142.40
Urban	Male	518.58	192.24
	Female	391.97	101.77
	Person	486.92	174.05
Rural + Urban	Male	416.69	170.00
	Female	312.17	99.00
	Person	391.45	148.00

Source: Employment and Unemployment, 68th Round, 2011-12, NSSO

10.3 Employment in Public and Private Sector

Organized sector employment in the State has increased by 0.5% from 23.64 lakh at the end of the March-2014 to 23.80 lakh at the end of Sept-2014. Public Sector employment account for 10.46 lakh (44%) and Private Sector for 13.34 lakh (56%), while the former has decreased by -1.1%, where as latter has increased by 1.6% between March and Sept -2014.

Branch-wise comparison shows that employment in State Government (Quasi) has increased from 1.557 lakh to 1.56 lakh, from March, 2014 to Sept, 2014. Central Government, State Government and Local Bodies employment has decreased from March-2014 to Sept-2014. **Table-10.24** gives branch-wise details of the organized sector employment at the end of Sept-2014.

(a) Employment in Public and Private Sectors (Industry group-wise)

An analysis of the organized sector employment by Industry group reveals an increase in the employment in manufacturing sector from 6.298 lakhs in March-2014 to 6.369 lakh in Sept-2014, an addition of about 7100 workers employed. In Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-conditioning system, Transportation & Storage sector and Administrative & Support Service Activity sector, employment was increased from 0.348 lakh in March-2014 to 0.355 lakh in Sept-2014, 1.563 lakh in March-2014 to 1.564 lakh in Sept-2014 and 0.549 lakh in March-2014 to 0.585 lakh in Sept-2014 respectively, an addition of about 700, 100 and 3600 workers employed. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles & Motorcycles, Accommodation and Food Service activity, Education & other service

Table 10.24 : Employment in Public and Private Sector (in Thousands)

Branch	March, 2013	March, 2014	Sept 2014	Percentage variation Sept-2014/ March,2014
1. Central Government	95.3	95.4	95.1	-0.3
2. State Government	579.4	569.9	566.1	-0.7
3. Central Government (Quasi)	164.8	165.0	165.6	0.4
4. State Government (Quasi).	155.4	155.7	156.0	0.2
5. Local Bodies	65.0	63.6	63.2	-0.6
6. Private Sector- Act.	1227.4	1253.4	1273.4	1.6
7. Private Sector - Non-Act.	61.6	61.0	61.0	0.0
Public Sector	1059.9	1049.6	1046.0	-1.1
Private Sector.	1289.0	1314.4	1334.4	1.6
Total	2348.9	2364.0	2380.4	0.5

Source: Department of Labour, Gok

activity sectors have slightly increased. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Construction, Information & Communication, Public Administration & Defence; compulsory Social Security, Human Health & Social work activities sector has decreased from March-2014 to Sept-2014. Organized sector employment

has remained constant in Mining and Quarrying, Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation Activities, Financial & Insurance activities, Professional, Scientific & Technical activities and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Sectors. **(Table 10.25).**

Table-10.25: Employment in Public and Private Sector (Industry Group-wise)

(In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	INDUSTRY	Employment as on 31-3-2013.			Employment as on 31-3-2014			Employment as on 30-9-2014.		
		Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total	Pub	Pvt	Total
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.278	0.126	0.404	0.271	0.121	0.392	0.267	0.121	0.388
2.	Mining & quarrying.	0.075	0.071	0.146	0.074	0.072	0.146	0.074	0.073	0.147
3.	Manufacturing.	0.599	5.664	6.263	0.597	5.701	6.298	0.595	5.774	6.369
4.	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.	0.344	0.009	0.353	0.338	0.010	0.348	0.345	0.010	0.355
5.	Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	0.056	0.001	0.057	0.056	0.001	0.057	0.056	0.001	0.057
6.	Construction.	0.314	0.013	0.327	0.303	0.014	0.317	0.301	0.014	0.315
7.	Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, & motor cycles	0.083	0.249	0.332	0.083	0.261	0.344	0.082	0.273	0.355
8.	Transportation and storage	1.349	0.201	1.550	1.364	0.199	1.563	1.359	0.205	1.564
9.	Accommodation and food service activities	0.006	0.239	0.245	0.006	0.249	0.255	0.006	0.250	0.256
10.	Information and communication	0.236	3.966	4.202	0.231	4.139	4.370	0.236	4.193	4.429
11.	Financial and insurance activities	0.887	0.222	1.109	0.881	0.224	1.105	0.882	0.231	1.113
12.	Real estate activities	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
13.	Professional, scientific, and technical activities	0.332	0.082	0.414	0.324	0.081	0.405	0.323	0.080	0.403
14.	Administrative & support service activities	0.010	0.525	0.535	0.009	0.540	0.549	0.009	0.576	0.585
15.	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security.	3.166	0.000	3.166	3.170	0.000	3.170	3.154	0.000	3.154
16.	Education	1.916	1.135	3.051	1.850	1.139	2.989	1.849	1.140	2.989
17.	Human health & social work activities.	0.915	0.358	1.273	0.906	0.364	1.270	0.888	0.370	1.258
18.	Arts, entertainment & recreation	0.022	0.023	0.045	0.022	0.023	0.045	0.022	0.023	0.045
19.	Other service activities	0.011	0.006	0.017	0.011	0.006	0.017	0.012	0.010	0.022
	Total	10.599	12.890	23.489	10.496	13.144	23.640	10.460	13.344	23.804

Source: Department of Labour, Gok

10.4 Employment Exchange Statistics

The number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges was 3.62 lakh in December, 2014 as compared to 3.96 lakh in March, 2014, a decrease by 8.5 %. As compared to previous year, there is slight decrease in Graduates registrants. There has been -14.50 percent decline in the registrants of Below Matriculates followed by Diploma Holders (-21.50%), Matriculates and Stenographers (-7.7%), I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate Holders (-7.9%) and Post-Graduates (-2.7%). Registrants on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka are given in **Table 10.26**.

10.5 Placements and Vacancies

Between April-2014 and December-2014, 7870 placements were made (656 an average every month). During the corresponding period of the previous year this number was about 9,452 (1,575 on an average per month). The number of placements was 1.61% of the total registrations at the end of December-2014. During the year 2013-14, 18,573 placements were made (1,548 on an

average every month). 1233 vacancies have been notified during the current year up to December-2014 (123 on an average every month) compared to 1,232 during the corresponding period the previous year (205 on an average every month). The number of vacancies notified was to 0.34% of registrations at the end of December-2014. During the year 2013-14, 2,629 vacancies have been notified (219 on an average every month). (**Table 10.27**)

10.6. Additional Employment

Employment generation has been estimated based on three factors viz. income, employment elasticity over a period of years and anticipated estimates of gross domestic product for 2013-14. During 2013-14, it is 297.84 lakh person-days compared to 292.57 lakh person-days in the previous year.

10.7. Wage Employment Programmes

a. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came into operation in five districts viz., Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Davanagere & Chitradurga w.e.f. 02-02-2006 for

Table 10.26: Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Registrants.	At the end of			Variation (Dec.-14 / March-14) %.
		March-13	March-14	Dec.-14	
1.	Post-Graduates.	4834	5062	4925	-2.7
2.	Graduates.	50216	49844	49312	-1.1
3.	Diploma Holders.	20901	18524	14545	-21.5
4.	I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate Holders.	55481	51786	47715	-7.9
5.	Matriculates and Stenographers.	223076	211479	195125	-7.7
6.	Below Matriculation.	66707	59100	50541	-14.5
	Total	421215	395795	362163	-8.5

Table 10.27: Number of vacancies notified & placements made in 2010-11 to 2014-15

Year.	Vacancies notified	Placements made
2010-11	7421	5936
2011-12	3202	8694
2012-13	3271	15069
2013-14	2,629	18,573
2014-15 (upto Dec.-2014)	1233	7870

implementation under Phase-1. Subsequently, the scheme has been extended to 6 more districts namely Belgaum, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Shimoga and Kodagu under II phase with effect from 1st April 2007. The Scheme was further extended to cover the remaining districts of the State from 1st April 2008. The primary object of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. If work is not provided within 15 days of the demand for work by the applicant, then unemployment allowance has to be paid. Under the scheme, related objectives such as generation of productive assets, environmental protection, empowerment of rural women, reduction of rural-urban migration etc. are also sought to be achieved. The scheme is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost

sharing basis between Centre and State as wage component is fully borne by the Government of India and material component is borne by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The fund allocated for the scheme in 2014-15 is Rs.3151.76 crore of which, Rs. 1229.30 crore has been spent upto December 2014 and 288.61 lakh person days of employment has been generated benefitting 8.26 lakh households. The cumulative picture is given **Table 10.28** and **10.29**. District wise information is given in Appendix.

b. Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes

Wage employment generated under various state government programmes was 22.88 crore Mandays between April and Dec. 2014. During the corresponding period of the preceding year 12.17 crore Mandays were generated. The breakup is – Major medium irrigation and Flood control

Table 10.28 - Progress achieved under MGNREGA

Year	Available funds (lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. In Lakhs)	Person days (Lakh)	Employment provided (Households No.)	Works		
					Under taken (Nos)	Completed (Nos)	Under progress (Nos)
2013-14 (30 districts)	216099.87	209598.72	718.86	1450457	544356	39414	504942
2014-15 (uptoDec 2014)	*159683.64	*122929.96	288.61	826366	1251485	70330	1181155

*includes state available fund & state level expenditure

Source: RDPR, Gok

Table 10.29 - Physical progress under MGNREGS in the FY 2014-15

Sl No	Details	Unit	Progress
1	Job card issued (since inception)	No	5696828
2	House hold demanded employment	No.	1909513
3	House hold provided with employment	No.	1450457
4	Employment generated (person days)	Lakh	718.86
5	House hold provided with 100 days of employment	Lakh	1.17
6	Average no of person days provided per household	No	49.56

Source: RDPR, Gok

generated 8.04 crore mandays, (35.13 percent), Roads and Bridges 7.50 crore mandays (32.77 percent), Minor Irrigation 2.47 crore Mandays (10.81 percent) followed by Watershed development 0.92 crore mandays (4.03 percent), Buildings 0.77 crore mandays (3.36 percent), CADA 0.06 crore mandays (0.24 percent) and MGNREGS 3.12 crore mandays.

The wage employment generated as a proportion of the annual target was the highest in respect of Minor Irrigation 2.47 crore Mandays (117.90 percent), Roads and Bridges 7.50 crore mandays (93.53 percent) followed by Buildings 0.77 crore mandays (77.50 percent), Major medium irrigation and Flood control generated 8.04 crore mandays (39.09 percent), Watershed development 0.92 crore mandays (35.45 percent), CADA 0.06 crore mandays (25.24 percent) and MGNREGS 3.12 crore mandays. During the corresponding period of the previous year 57.52 per cent of the annual target was achieved in Watershed development followed by Minor Irrigation (50.67 per cent) and CADA (42.77 per cent). Details are given in **Table 10.30**.

10.8 Self Employment Programmes

10.8.1 Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana- (SGSY)

SGSY is one of the major poverty reduction programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. SGSY was completely closed during 2012-13 and it was restructured as NRLM. Hence there is no allocation of funds to SGSY during 2014-15.

10.8.2 Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotional Society (KSRLPS):

SGSY scheme has been restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission. The Scheme will be implemented in the name of "Aajeevika". Every State has to establish State Mission to implement this scheme. Accordingly KSRLPS has been established in the State. The implementation of NRLM has commenced from 2013-14. The Empowered Committee of Ministry of Rural Development has approved an Annual Action Plan under NRLP for Rs.31.15 crore and under NRLM for Rs.58.02 crore. In 2013-14, the State has revised the intensive Districts and Taluks as follows where NRLP

Table 10.30: Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes (2014-15)
(Man days in lakhs)

Programmes	Annual target		Target for 2014-15 (Dec.2014)	Achievement	
	2013-14	2014-15		2013-14 (up to Dec.13)	2014-15 (up to Dec. 14)
1.Major and Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	1352.93	2056.14	1560.90	348.14 (25.73)	803.72 (39.09)
2.Minor Irrigation	218.93	209.69	115.25	110.91 (50.67)	247.23 (117.90)
3.CADA	20.48	22.03	6.88	8.76 (42.77)	5.56 (25.24)
4.Watershed Development	245.60	260.08	182.05	141.27 (57.52)	92.21 (35.45)
5.Roads & Bridges	1681.64	801.65	499.67	216.65 (12.88)	749.80 (93.53)
6.Buildings	133.43	99.20	61.57	47.38 (35.51)	76.88 (77.50)
Total Programmes (Targeted)	3653.01	3448.79	2426.32	873.14 (23.90)	1975.40 (57.28)
N.R.E.G.S	*	*	*	343.61	312.40
Total Programmes	3653.01	3448.79	2426.32	1216.75	2287.80

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to annual target.

* Demand driven programme - no target

implementation is in progress. Mysore (HD Kote, Hunsur, Nanjanagudu, T.Narasipura), Tumkur (Pavagada, CN Halli, Madhugiri, Sira), Uttara Kannada (Ankola, Sirsi, Kumta, Yallapura), Koppal (Kushtagi, Koppala, Yalaburga), Gadag (Shirahatti, Naragunda, Gadaga, Rona, Mundaragi). In other taluks NRLM Scheme is being implemented. During 2014-15 Rs.105.76Crore has been allocated for NRLM. Rs.7.48Crore has been released and Rs.12.20Crores is incurred expenditure. An amount of Rs.44.24Crore has been allocated under NRLP and Rs.5.79Crore is incurred expenditure.

10.9. Government Initiatives - Social Security Schemes

a) Social Security and Pension:

The Directorate of Social Security and Pension, Revenue Department of the Government is providing social security benefits to the old, widows and physically challenged. Under old age pension scheme any person aged above 60 years and below 65 years and belonging to BPL household is eligible to avail the pension of Rs. 200 per month and aged above 65 years and belonging to BPL household is eligible to

avail the pension of Rs. 500 per month. Widows aged between 18 to 65 years belonging to BPL households are eligible to avail pension under Destitute Widow pension scheme of Rs. 500 per month. Under State's non-Plan a pension amount

of Rs. 500 per month is given as pension for Disabled person having disability above 40% and below 75% and Rs. 1200 per month for those having disability above 75%. SandhyaSurakshaYojane is the programme initiated by the government in

Table 10.31: Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes 2012-13 to 2014-15

Karnataka State Finance Corporation					
Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	(upto Dec-2014)
a) Single Window	Nos	253	200	-	125
	Rs lakh	7090.00	5126.55	-	3548.55
b) Hospitals/Nursing Homes	Nos	50	28	-	15
	Rs lakh	4377.00	2224.25	-	684.00
c) Assistance to SCs and STs	Nos	286	305	-	195
	Rs lakh	10602.20	12317.05	-	6647.05
d) Minority Community	Nos	170	155	-	62
	Rs lakh	8665.20	11844.60	-	4576.10
e) Women Entrepreneurs	Nos	429	334	-	170
	Rs lakh	31945.80	24201.40	-	12916.10
f) Credit Linked Capital Subsidy	Nos	23	22	-	11
	Rs lakh	1283.00	1862.00	-	566.80
g) Privileged Entrepreneurs	Nos	340	334	-	124

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Dr. Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corp.Ltd					
Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	(upto Dec.-2014)
i. Chaitanya Subsidies Cum Margin Money Scheme	No. of beneficiary	2649	4541	4000	1328
	Rs lakh	670.07	1144.70	1500.00	352.79
ii. Chaitanya Self employment direct loan Scheme	No. of beneficiary	9435	8761	4880	549
	Rs lakh	2507.93	2581.66	1814.00	180.15
iii. Micro Credit Scheme	No. of beneficiary	2939	4637	2240	-
	Rs lakh	293.90	653.95	356.00	-
iv. Arivu-Education loan Scheme	No. of beneficiary	132	325	160	126
	Rs lakh	13.60	109.76	80.00	45.06
v. Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme	No. of beneficiary	4665	3695	4445	2999
	Rs lakh	4111.63	6421.32	6500.00	1983.25
vi. Assistance to Traditional Artisans and Occupational groups	No. of beneficiary	20755	15272	7620	701
	Rs lakh	5070.99	5088.40	2930.87	191.41
vii. Interest Free Loan to the Students for higher Studies in Foreign Universities	No. of beneficiary	2	8	15	3
	Rs lakh	7.00	26.25	50.00	10.50
viii. NBCFDC Loan Schemes	No. of beneficiary	7683	11923	9332	143
	Rs lakh	1578.59	2629.42	2600.00	64.30

Contd...

KSIIDC					
Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	(upto Dec.-2014)
a) Loan	Nos.				
	Rs. crore	-	-	-	-
b) Equity	Nos.	-	-	-	
	Rs. crore	-	-	-	-
Disbursements					
a) Loans	(Rs.crore)	-	-	-	-
b) Equity	“-“	-	-	-	-
c) Recovery	“-“	9.05	40.40	20.80	8.61
Stree Shakti Programme					
Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	(upto Dec.-2014)
a) No. of Groups taken loans from Bank	No. Cum	1882	125713	13779	1474
b) Loan amount	Rs. crore	50.82	83.96	-	56.86
c) Revolving Fund	Rs. Lakh	304.15	195.85	-	3520.35
Released by Govt.					

Contd...

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd.					
Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	(upto Dec.-2014)
i) Self Employment Scheme	Nos.	13946	13589	13448	4639
	Rs.Lakh	4861.96	6176.66	-	2073.69
ii) Land Purchase Scheme	Nos.	647	733	888	35
	Rs.Lakh	1457.62	3052.71	-	170.30
iii)Ganga Kalyana Scheme	Nos.	6179	1924	9880	4350
	Rs.Lakh	12140.43	5294.10	-	5465.79
iv)Micro Credit(Finance) Scheme	Nos.	24773	14958	12280	7265
	Rs.Lakh	2477.34	2081.02	-	1291.86
v)SafaiKarmachari Rehabilitation Scheme	Nos.	2397	1733	2986	763
	Rs.Lakh	1729.84	1526.74	-	616.09
PMEGP					
Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	(upto Dec.-2014)
a) Projects	No.	533	1234	1687	486
b) Persons trained	No.	-	-	-	-
c)Total Amount spent (Margin Money released from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, GOI)	Rs. Lakh	1318.8	2720.25	2118.17	926.12

Table 10.32: Number of persons trained for self employment 2012-13 to 2014-15

(Nos.)

Programme/ Scheme	Achievement		Target	Achievement (upto Dec.-2014)
	2012-13	2 013-14	2014-15	
2. Enterpreneurship Development Programme Sponsored by CEDOK				
a) Person's Trained	12423	26,308	17,435	10,246
b) Programmes	213	250	483	177
3. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (MSME) – I. Plan Scheme				
i. Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDPs)				
a) Persons Trained	2320	1524	2025	868
b) Programme Conducted	100	82	81	40
ii. Entrepreneurship Development programmes (EDPs)				
a) Persons Trained	574	620	625	174
b) Programme conducted	25	29	25	8
iii. Management Development Programmes ((M DP s)				
a) Persons Trained	476	429	260	42
b) Programme conducted	19	20	13	2
iv . Business Skill Development Programmes(BS DPs)				
a) Persons Trained	-	-	-	-
b) Programme conducted	-	-	-	-
v. Industrial Motivation Campaign IM C				
a) Persons Trained	10405	4368	3500	1978
b) Programme Conducted	90	95	81	37
II.No n-Plan Scheme				
1 .Skilled Development Programme				
a) Persons Trained	641	-	-	-
b) Programme Conducted	29	-	-	-
2 . CAD Training				
a) Persons Trained	-	53	-	-
b) Programme conducted	-	2	-	-
3 . CA M Training				
a) Persons Trained	-	50	-	-
b) Programme conducted	-	2	-	-
4. IPR				
a) Persons Trained	-	185	-	-
b) Programme conducted	-	2	1	-
5. Bar Coding				
a) Persons Trained	-	264	280	30
b) Programme conducted	-	8	8	1
6. QMS/ QTT				
a) Persons Trained	-	-	30	40
b) Programme conducted	-	-	1	1

2007 to provide social security benefits to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, weavers, fisher men and other labourers from unorganized sector excluding construction workers. Under this programme workers in the age group of 65 years and above having income Rs. 20,000 per annum are eligible and they are paid Rs. 500 per month. The pension amount rose to Rs. 500 in case of DWP & PHP with effect from 01.09.2013. New Schemes "Manaswini" for unmarried women of age 40 to 64 and "Mythri" for Transgender implemented w.e.f. 1.08.2013 beneficiaries under these schemes are paid pension

amount of Rs.500 per month. The information about number of beneficiaries and expenditure details of these programmes are given in the **Table 10.34**

b) ESIS Medical Services

The E.S.I Scheme is a premier social security scheme implemented in accordance with the E.S.I. ACT, 1948 and rules framed there under. The scheme was launched in February, 1952 in the Industrial Town of Kanpur and Delhi. The scheme provides two types of services, namely Medical and Non-Medical. Medical services are rendered by ESIS (M) Services, which is under the control of State Government, Labour Secretariat. The Non-

Table 10.33: Releases and Expenditure Details of NRLM and NRLP 2014-15

Particulars	(Rs. in crore)	
	NRLM	NRLP
Allocation	105.76	44.24
Releases	7.48	0
Expenditure	12.20	5.79

Medical services are rendered through ESI Corporation, which is under the control of Central Government. The Scheme made a humble beginning with 12 ESI Dispensaries and one 100 bedded ESI Hospital in Karnataka as on 27.07.1958 at Bangalore, catering to 48,000 beneficiaries with a wage limit of Rs.400/-pm. The ESI Act, 1948 envisages six benefits to the Insured Persons and their families. Further the Act has been amended to cover other sectors of employment with ten or more persons working using power/without power, shops commercial establishments, hotel preview theaters, newspapers and transport establishment are also covered under the scheme. Further the Government of Karnataka have issued notification to cover the employees of educational institutions (including private, aided or partially aided) and medical institutions under the ambit of ESI Scheme. In Karnataka full medical care has been extended to about 20.80 lakhs Insured Persons and about 100 lakhs

of their families through a network of 9 ESI Hospital (Including ESIC Model Hospital, Rajajinagar and Peenya in Bangalore) 107 full time ESI dispensaries, 11 I.M.P systems dispensaries and 1 Diagnostic Centre. The details of expenditure made by the Department from 2007-08 to 2014-15 (uptoSeptember 2014) are given in **Table 10.35** and details of numbers of persons insured are given in **Table 10.36**.

c) Karnataka State Unorganized Workers Social Security Board

To ameliorate the living conditions of the unorganized workers and to bring them under the social security net, the State Government has constituted the Karnataka State Unorganized Workers' Social Security Board under the provisions of unorganized workers Social Security Act, 2008. The State Government has identified 43 categories of unorganized workers for

Table 10.34: Progress of Social Security Schemes

Year	Old age pension		Financial assistance to Physically handicapped		Pension to destitute Widows		SandhyaSurakshaYojane	
	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)	Exp. (Rs. Lakhs)	Beneficiaries (000's)
2004-05	6070	469	5790	352	8365	613	-	-
2005-06	6570	495	6619	373	8237	634	-	-
2006-07	12777	550	9817	407	16504	690	-	-
2007-08	27841	686	22491	464	32874	771	87689	262
2008-09	26253	791	17802	530	38674	865	119848	539
2009-10	41758	818	35261	636	45408	1023	166936	1018
2010-11	36936	783	42133	686	52826	1125	197213	1405
2011-12	40123	572	51434	553	59747	936	73040	1130
2012-13	30455	581	43290.00	605	49883.00	1040	71543.00	1257
2013-14	32575.63	591	55474.17	672	63936.42	1207	86930.60	1558
2014-15 (End of Dec. 2014)	29905.36	606	52393.27	718	60985.76	1319	80685.16	1793

extending social security benefits. At present the Board is implementing following social security schemes namely – (i) NPS Lite – Swavalamban Scheme, (ii) Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident benefit Scheme. Upto December, 2014, 36,157 subscribers have been registered under the NPS Lite-Swavalamban Scheme.

d) Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident Benefit Scheme

To safeguard the interest of the drivers engaged in private commercial vehicles, such as Auto, Taxi, Maxi cab, Lorry and Private Bus who meet with the accident

resulting in either death or suffer permanent total or permanent partial disablement, an accident compensation through insurance coverage called “Karnataka State Private Commercial Vehicle Drivers Accident Benefit Scheme” is implemented by the Board from June 2012. From August, 2013 the benefit of reimbursement of hospitalization charges in case of Temporary Disablement has also been extended. Upto December, 2014, 1,74,844 drivers have been registered under this scheme and 110 Accidental Death & Disability claims have been settled and a sum of Rs.161.14 lakhs has been disbursed by the Board.

e) Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is a prestigious health insurance scheme, implemented for the labourers of unorganized sector. A health insurance provision is provided to the family of the beneficiary which is duly recognized by the Central and the State Governments along

with the cooperation of Insurance Companies and Third Party Administrators. As announced in 2013-14 budget, for the State Urban and Rural BPL families and other GoI identified unorganized categories of workers like MGNREGA, Beedi Workers, Domestic Workers, Licensed Railway Vendors-Porters –Hawkers and Rag Pickers totaling

Table 10.35: Details of Expenditure under ESI by State Government

Sl. No	Year	Allocation under plan scheme	Expenditure	Surrender	Achievement Rs. In lakhs (%)
1	2007-08	1673.14	1262.01	4011.13	75.42
2	2008-09	1821.32	1709.04	112.28	93.83
3	2009-10	1941.62	1762.70	178.92	90.78
4	2010-11	1760.00	1665.26	79.74	94.61
5	2011-12	5000.00 surrender-3000.00 2000.00	1552.51	447.49	77.62
6	2012-13	5200.00	4822.75	377.25	92.74
7	2013-14	5200.00	4877.87	322.13	93.80
8	2014-15 (upto Dec. 2014)	5200.00	4876.86	-	93.76

Table 10.36: Number of Persons Insured in the State

Sl. No	Year	Insured Persons in Lakhs
1	2007-2008	9.86
2	2008-2009	14.09
3	2009-2010	15.55
4	2010-2011	15.55
5	2011-2012	16.00
6	2012-2013	18.52
7	2013-2014	20.80
8	2014-2015	21.45

to 1.12 crore families, the scheme was implemented. A total number of 85519 beneficiary families were enrolled out of which 1038 beneficiaries have availed the Medical benefits under the scheme worth of Rs.68,48,586/- and for this task four Insurance Companies were selected (**Table 10.37**)

f) Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board

District wise meetings were conducted in the office of the Deputy Commissioners of each district wherein the representatives of the development departments like PWD, Irrigation, Z.P., City Corporations and Local Bodies were invited. They have been apprised of the obligation to collect cess on the cost of the building and other construction works undertaken by them and to collect cess from the permission seekers for construction of building. This has facilitated a great deal in augmenting the cess collection. With the help of Legal Services Authorities in various districts meetings with construction workers are being held to educate them regarding registration as beneficiary and the welfare benefits available to them. Doordarshan/Akashwani programmes have been conducted to create awareness about the Boards' activities. The number of construction workers registered with construction welfare board is 696926 workers of which 551213 and 145713 are

male and female workers respectively (**Table 10.38**). The cumulative figure of cess collected so far is Rs.2582.85crores. The detailed information is given in **Table 10.39**.

g) Karnataka State Child Labour Eradication

Child labour survey was conducted in all the 30 districts of state in 2011-12. 24,103 child labourers were identified in hazardous works and 27,140 child labourers in non-hazardous sector. However, all Deputy Commissioners are informed to review the survey report to arrive at real figures. In Karnataka State, National Child Labour Project (NCLP) of Central Government and State Child Labour Project (SCLP) are being implemented. At present, in 17 districts National Child Labour Project (NCLP) and in 13 districts State Child Labour projects are implemented. Under NCLP scheme 185 day bridge centres are functioning. Out of 185 day bridge centres, 132 centres are converted into special residential schools. Additional expenditure is met by the State Government. Schools functioning under SCLP are all special residential schools. Child labourers released from work are being enrolled into special residential schools. Children are admitted into mainstream of education, based on their learning capacity, in the special residential schools.

Table 10.37: Enrollment in RSBY

Sl No	Insurance Company	Premium Amount	Total Enrolled
1	IFFCO Tokyo General Insurance Company	Rs 219/-	6,265
2	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	Rs 219/-	28,757
3	The New India Assurance Company Limited	Rs 173/-	-
4	Future General India Insurance Company Limited	Rs 163/-	50,497
Total			85,519

Special study material called 'Aralu Mallige' has been developed with assistance of International Labour Organisation. Life skills are also being taught to the children learning in special residential schools. In order to monitor the rescued and rehabilitated child labourers a web based child labour tracking system has been developed and installed in all the 30 districts. The special residential schools are functioning under the supervision of respective Deputy Commissioners. Details of the rescued and rehabilitated child labourers during the last 3 years are given

Table 10.40.

10.10. Skill Development

The challenge of skill development is of utmost importance in the economic development of nation today. The lack of an adequately skilled workforce is now regarded as a main obstacle to sustain the current rate of growth. The concern over skills development is also of social importance. A majority of the workforce has been left behind, untouched by the benefits of the current economic boom because their poor education and skill level prevents them from seizing gainful employment opportunities. The challenge for skill development in India is broad,

Table 10.38: No. of Construction Workers Registered with Construction Welfare Board in 2014-15 as on 31.12.2014

Registration Fee	Monthly Subscription	Total no. of registered workers		
		Male	Female	Total
Rs. 150+25	150 (3 years)	551213	145713	696926

Table 10.39: Cess Collected by Construction Workers Welfare Board

Year	Amount of Cess Collected (in Rs.)
2007-08	44,17,46,917
2008-09	154,61,10,473
2009-10	227,46,03,831
2010-11	325,20,20,674
2011-12	360,61,68,040
2012-13	467,58,87,733
2013-14	477,39,13,585
2014-15 (up to December 2014)	525,80,30,313
Total	2582,84,81,565

complex and multidimensional, covering both quantitative and qualitative aspects. It is complicated because of the size of the population, combined with vast geographical, cultural and social diversities. The requirement of training is not just to those entering the labour force for the first time, or to those currently unemployed to help build their employability, it also needs to be available to the existing workforce in order to maintain their employability, build productivity. Very few opportunities for skill development are available for young people who have dropped out of school or are workers in the unorganized sector. The problem is most severe for women and vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, ST/SC/OBC, minority communities. Most formal training requires a minimum of 10th standard as an entry requirement, which precludes a large number of school drop-outs and other people with no or limited education, from receiving formal training. The duration of the training is too long, often 2-3 years, and requires full-time attendance, which workers cannot afford.

State Government Initiatives

The State Government has taken up skill development as a major development policy since 2008-09. The State established its own Skill Commission with representatives

from trade and industry. It also developed Skill Development Policy in line with National Skill Development Policy. Government of Karnataka adapted a state policy on skill development in the year 2008. To accomplish the desired objectives of State skill policy, the State established Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation (KVTSDC) under the Companies Act'1956, with a target of imparting skills and employment to 10 lakh persons in the succeeding five years from inception. KVTSDC has been proactively following the agenda of skill development in the State.

a. Human Resource Development Centre (HRDC)

Establishment of HRDCs is one of the activities of KVTSDC, through which value added services will be provided to both employers and job seekers. The mismatch between the job market demand on one hand, and the supply provided by our education system on the other is a matter of serious concern. Large number of people are added to the work force each year and their under preparedness to avail the emerging job opportunities addresses the issue of skill development on priority. In this background, Government of Karnataka has taken the steps to convert the Employment Exchanges, which are first contact point for job seekers, into "Human

Table 10.40: Number of Child Labourers Rehabilitated

Sl. No.	Year	No. of child labourers rehabilitated
1.	2010-11	2059
2.	2011-12	3902
3.	2012-13	7582
4.	2013-14	6676
5.	2014-15 (upto December 2014)	4018

Resource Development Centres” to improve the employability and to make Employment Exchanges more relevant to the job seekers.

At present, 8 HRDCs have already been established in 8 Districts, namely, Mangalore, Bijapur, Mandya, Chamarajanagar, Hubli, Kolar, Bellary and Gulbarga. In addition to 8 HRDCs, 6 more employment exchanges are being taken up for up-gradation. They are located at Chitradurga, Haveri, Bagalkot, Ramanagara, Koppala and Shimoga. The amount of Rs.30 lakhs will be spent through KVTSDC to each HRDC based on the status of existing building. The HRDCs have facilities like Reception Hall, Registration room, Assessment room, counseling rooms, Training/class room, Computer Lab, Discussion room, Record room, Pantry, Server room, Candidate Interview room, Centre Head/Employment Officer Room, Toilets and other amenities. The HRDCs possess State-of-the-art infrastructure and would function under public Private Partnership model. The ideal space requirement would be about 300sq. meters to be able to provide value added services to job seekers effectively. In 2013-14, it is planned to convert 11 DEEs, namely Belgaum, Davangere, Udupi, Hassan, Tumkur, Chikkaballapur, Gadag, Madikeri, Bidar, Chikkamagalore and Raichur is converted as HRD center with providing basic interior basic facilities with cost of Rs.10 lakh each per center. Approval has been accorded. The interior works is in progress at 25 HRDCs and also to provide Computers, Printers and other equipments in this regards purchases are in progress. The staffs may be recruited through outsource agencies and run the centers from Feb.-2015. It has been planned to set up 2 HRDCs in Bangalore and Mysore.

b. Migrant Resource Centre (MRC)

MRC would be established through KVTSDC in the new building which is under construction at KoushalyaBhavan, MRC will act as an instrument to build institutional capacity to assist potential

and actual migrants in the State with regard to migration and decision making process. MRCs enable providing authentic and reliable information on options, procedures and reliable contacts for international migration. It also works as a grievance redressal mechanism for the migrants in distress within the State. MRC provides overseas employment information to the migration aspirants in the State. MRC also conduct pre-departure training for the State Government Official in understanding the migration and related issues. **Table 10.41** shows the details of various activities carried out in the existing HRDCs.

c. Skill and Job Fairs

In order to enhance the Employability of unemployed/un-trained professionals through proper Skill Training followed by placement being done through “Skill n Job Fair” by creating common platform for Employers & Job Seekers. Skill N Job Fairs are being organized since October 2008, in a larger scale at State level and mini job fairs will be conducted at district level. The consolidated training details of various training programmes conducted through different organizations /Institutions/ Departments/ NGOs are shown in **Table 10.42**.

The consolidated placement details of various training programmes conducted through different organizations/ Institutions/ Departments/ NGOs are shown in **Table 10.43**.

d. Karnataka Vocational Education & Training (KVET)

The KVET Society has been established under the Department of Employment & Training. Registration of VTPs through on-line, Inspection of VTPs and implementation of Modular Employable Skills (MES) training through VTPs will be carried out through VTPs. In Karnataka about 886 training centers have been registered as VTPs. About 66000

candidates have been trained under MES. Integrated software is proposed to be developed in association with IBM and KEONICS, so as to maintain a record towards on-going training, passed out and placed details of candidates who are undergoing/have undergone training at Government and Private Institutions/VTPs. The software will also have the provision to access on real time basis the student

information, attendance etc., The special feature of software would enable quality oriented monitoring mechanism of all skill training programmes both in Government and Private sectors. Acquisition of data pertaining to job seekers- job providers – placements etc. in respect of all training and placement activities of KVTSDC, DET, HRDC, KGMSDCs, all other line Departments, UdyogMelas etc., would be

Table 10.41

01.04.2014 to 31.08.2014					
Sector	Graduates registered	Employers Registered	Assessed	Training	Placed
1) Mangalore	417	8	0	0	120
2) Bijapur	463	27	21	60	269
3) Kolar	992	37	0	67	406
4) Mandya	924	14	0	140	359
5) Chamarajnagar	855	14	0	74	248
6) Hubli	1362	13	0	52	348
7) Bellary	2558	13	0	186	728
8) Gulbarga	3933	27	0	351	685
Total	11504	153	21	930	3163
01-09-2014 to 31.12.2014					
HRDC	Registration	Employer registered	Assessed	Training	Placement
1) Mangalore	0	0	0	0	0
2) Bijapur	0	0	0	0	0
3) Kolar	0	0	0	0	0
4) Mandya	752	11	0	30	820
5) Chamarajnagar	0	0	0	0	0
6) Hubli	0	0	0	0	0
7) Bellary	1956	11	0	121	509
8) Gulbarga					
Total	2708	22	0	151	1329
Grand Total	14212	175	21	1081	4492

Table 10.42: CONSOLIDATED SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROVIDED

Sl. No	Skill Initiative through	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	TOTAL
1	MES training through ATP's	9698	35088	26577	4583	306	-	76252
2	Sahayog programme in 219 colleges	-	-	14675	-	-	-	14675
3	E-learning lab-50 hostels	-	1600	6812	8340	-	-	16752
4	Human resources development centre	-	-	1037	645	2276	7575	11533
5	Karnataka employment center	-	-	1130	1380	473	-	2983
6	Through minority department	-	-	1440	10820	-	-	12260
7	ELIP training at Govt ITIs	-	-	13887	12884	11906	-	38677
8	Training for engineering candidates	-	-	3347	6055	-	-	9402
9	Training - SDP	-	-	439	15380	-	-	15819
10	Pre-training for airman selection	-	-	793	-	-	-	793
11	Special category training (for disabled)	-	-	-	887	-	-	887
12	Sabala program	-	-	-	4390	-	-	4390
13	Through Bharathiwalmart	-	-	-	-	1277	990	2267
14	NAVT & SCVT (CTS and MDTS)	68438	74676	71275	58675	86821	-	359885
15	Apprenticeship training (ATS)	8776	8567	9415	8752	20865	-	56375
16	MSDC	-	-	-	510	990	-	1500
17	Urban development - DET	-	-	4100	-	-	-	4100
18	Other line department	29089	25660	-	-	124858	-	179607
19	Through vtp's (MES)	13402	20374	4425	22179	57215	-	117595
20	Through kgtti	-	-	-	-	-	282	282
	TOTAL	129403	165965	159352	155480	306987	8847	926034

done through proposed software. The proposed project would enable easy accessibility & help maintain authenticity

of data; as there would be a single source of unique ID number per candidate to be obtained from DET. All training activities

Table 10.43: Placement details

SL. NO	DESCRIPTIONS	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	GRAND TOTAL
1.	SKILL N JOBFAIRS & MINI JOBFAIRS	21820	43658	24407	16596	1977	16751	125209
2.	POST TRAINING	1896	11938	19774	7658	32		41298
3.	EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES	2232	13142	6042				21416
4.	HRDC MANGALORE			2027	2426	1249	799	6501
5.	HRDC BIJAPUR				1411	2275	1961	5647
6.	HRDC KOLAR				1370	1079	3730	6179
7.	HRDC CHAMARAJNAGAR				633	974	1921	3528
8.	HRDC MANDYA				224	1641	1997	3862
9.	HRDC HUBLI				302	1791	1639	3732
10.	HRDC BELLARY				124	987	2149	3260
11.	HRDC GULBARGA						202	202
12.	KEC			1083	3563	2714		7360
13.	CPC			1824	4313	1853		7990
14.	RETAIL TRAINING BY BHARTHI WALMART					257		257
15.	UDYOGASIRI					122	578	700
16.	ITI PLACEMENT CENTERS-DET	30121	29570	36836	43966			140493
17.	OTHER LINE DEPARTMENTS		4358	5000				9358
18.	APPRENTICE CENTRAL AND STATE	16472	13321	15000	8752			53545
19.	BESCOM INFOSYS	3703		3000				6703
20.	SAHAYOG PLACEMENT			76	899			975
21.	HELPLINE			1784	883			2667
22.	DISABLED PLACEMENT					459		459
	TOTAL	76244	115987	116853	93120	17410	31727	451341

need to be converged through DET to have effective data capturing and monitoring mechanism.

e. State Skill Target and Action Plan

Table 10.44 shows the nationally entrusted state target for 12th Five year Plan with respect to Karnataka State is given below. **Table 10.45** shows the action plan made to achieve the State target of training 6.1 Lakhs candidates in 2014-15. **Table 10.46** shows the KVTSDC Financial target for 2013-14.

10.11 Progress of various Labour Laws enacted in Karnataka

A major issue in the area of labour reforms is how to ensure minimum conditions of decent work and livelihood in the unorganized or informal sector of the economy. The limited applicability of important laws and the application of number filters have led to the emergency of a dual labour market with the attendant implication of the overwhelmingly larger sections of the unorganized/information sector labour being deprived of protection from laws in many spheres. Labour is a concurrent subject in the Constitution of India, on which both the Centre and the States can legislate in their respective spheres. Labour regulations can be broadly grouped into four broad area based on the aspects of employment covered by

them: conditions of work, wages and remuneration, employment security and industrial relations and social security and welfare of workers. The statistics regarding the progress of Labour laws enacted in Karnataka State is provided in **Table 10.47**. The Table illustrates the remarkable achievements in the matter of enforcement of various Acts in terms of prosecution and imposition of fine by the Department. **Table 10.48** illustrates the progress of various Labour laws enacted by Karnataka Factories and Boiler Department.

10.12. Industrial Relations

a. Strikes and Lockouts - The number of strikes and lockouts indicate the level of industrial peace in a State. Karnataka is by and large, a peaceful State as far as industrial environment is concerned. The number of strikes, lockouts and layoffs and the consequent man days are shown in **Table 10.49**. There were 7 strikes and five lockouts and 5 layoff incidents in the current year. The number of man days lost due to strikes was more in the current year compared to the previous years.

b. Absenteeism - In 2014-15 (upto December 2014), the proportion of absenteeism of industrial workers was 22.35% which was 14.05% in the previous year. Absenteeism of plantation labour was 2.99%. Details are given in **Table 10.50**.

Table 10.44 - Skill Target

Sl. No	Five Year	National Target in Lakhs	State Target In Lakhs	% of Total target
1	2012-13	85	4.3	11
2	2013-14	120	6.1	15
3	2014-15	160	7.9	20
4	2015-16	200	9.8	24
5	2016-17	235	12.2	30
		800	40.4	100

Table 10.45 - Action Plan to the State Skill Target

Sl No	Training Particulars	Target for 2013-14	Achieved 2013-14	Shortfall	Target for 2014-15
1.	Modular Employable Skills (MES) training through DET	1,75,000			
2.	Skills Training through other Line Depts.	1,40,000			
3.	Apprentices Training Scheme (ATS)	65,000			
4	Craftsmen Training / Centre of Excellence (COE) Training	88,000			
5	Skill Training through HRD Centers	30,000	4064	25,936	5000
6	Skill / Orientation training for Overseas Job Seekers	10,000			
7	Hi-Tech Training Programme through Multi Skill Development Centre including special training programme for SC, ST and Minority group candidates.	10,000			
8	Special Training Programme to the Candidates of Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Talukas	30,000		30,000	10,000
9	Training through proposed 100 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in Construction and other areas	40,000			
10	Special Need Based Training Programme for SC/ST/Minority/others through VTPs by KVTSDC	16,000		16,000	50,000
11	Motor Driving Training Programme	6,000			
TOTAL		6,10,000	4064	71,936	65,000

Table 10.46 Financial Target for 2014-15 of KVTSDC

Sl.No	Particulars	Amount in Lakhs	Remarks
01	Skill Development Training For SC/ST, Minority, SDP & Others 1,00,000 * Rs.25 per hr *180 hrs(apprx.)	4,500.00	
02	Mega Job fairs 6 Nos * 500000	20.00	
03	Mini Job fair 24 Nos *10000	2.40	
04	HRD Centers (Existing) 8 Nos * 1,50,000 per month *12 months	90,78.00	
05	Establishing New HRD Centers at 10 districts 10*30,00,000 Establishing 1 New HRD Centers at Bangalore 10*30,00,000	201.00	
06	Central Placement Cell: 1,00,000 *12 months	12.00	
07	Administration Expenditures 10,00,000*12 months (Salary, Travelling allowances and other Expenses)	171.00	Administrative Expenditures include expenses of all DET, Expenses & Labour Secretary office Expenses etc.
08	“ UdyogaSiri” Smarter Employable Platform Project-recurring cost.	18.00	
09	Development of Integrated Software	600.00	
10	Construction of KVTSDC building with interiors for HRDC, MRC and office	304.00	KVTSDC 3 rd floor construction quotation was submitted twice for Interiors & Electrical works.
11	Sabala – Training Program for school dropout adolescent girls 30,000 Candidates *Rs 25 /hr*210 hrs	1575.00	
12	Sushakti – Training Program on clean development mechanism 15,800 Candidates *Rs 25 /hr*60 hrs+ installation cost of 2lk*158	553.00	
13	Vimochana – A reformation training program for Jail inmates 10,000 Candidates *Rs 25 /hr*230 hrs	575.00	
14	Jeevanadhar – A training program for entrepreneur development program 10,000 Candidates *Rs 25 /hr*300 hrs	750.00	
15	Tribal Development Program – Training Program for ST candidates at tribal area, 5,000 Candidates *Rs 25 /hr*210 hrs	262.50	
16	Backward Area Development Program – Training Program in Backward regions as per Dr. Nanjudappa report 10,000 Candidates *Rs 25 /hr*230 hrs	575.00	
17	KoushalyaRatha – A Mobile Training System to cater the need of a remote places and facility sharing system to maximize investment efficiency	50.00	
18	Training Payment to VTP’s IEEM Lab Y NIC	131 91.00	
Grand Total		19,468.40	

c. Occupational Safety and Health

Department of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety and Health is associated with the responsibility of ensuring Occupational Safety and Health of the persons employed in registered factories. The State of Karnataka is having 15282 registered factories having employment potential of

around 16.06 lakh persons (**Table 10.51**). 4250 registered boilers are functioning in the State. 74 Factories located in 16 districts have been identified as Major Accident Hazard Units considering the threshold of quantity of hazardous chemicals stored and handled at the worksite. 1050 factories have been identified as factories having hazardous

Table 10.47: Progress of various labour laws enacted by labour department (January to August 2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the Acts	No. of Cases Inspected	No. of Cases filed against the Petitioner	No. of Punishable Cases	Total Penalty Amount
1	KS & CE ACT, 1961	42343	3855	2476	5113950
2	KS & CE U/S 24	6007	57	31	161000
3	M.M. Wages Act	27627	3331	1558	3758374
4	Payment Of Wages	22717	2084	817	3315800
5	Equal Remuneration	9789	685	145	3605200
6	Motor Transport	122	15	1	1000
7	Child Labour	29583	296	234	1213194
8	Contract Labour	2641	189	94	349500
9	ISMWA	176	26	18	226400
10	Sales Promotion Act	14	2	0	0
11	Trade Union	56	0	0	0
12	PGA	5234	10	6	600000
13	B & C	100	1	2	0
14	N F H	745	20	6	17750
15	K L W F	2250	3	3	6000
16	Meternity Benefit	124	3	0	0
17	P L A	210	1	0	0
18	Building	293	8	2	8000
19	Bonus	559	0	1	0
20	Standing Order	12	0	0	0

Table 10.48 - Progress of various Labour Laws enacted in the Karnataka by Factories & Boilers

Sl. No.	Name of Act	2014- 15 (April - December)		
		No of Cases filed against Employer	No of punishable cases	Total Penalty Amount
1	Factories Act 1948	213	34	870500
2	The maternity Benefit Act 1961	-	-	-
3	The Payment of wages Act 1936	5	-	-
4	The Building Construction Act 1996	10	0	0

Industrial Disputes Act		
Sl. No.	Particular	No. of Cases
1	No. of Cases Pending at the Beginning of the Year	1056
2	No. of Cases Received	1379
	Total No. of Cases	2435
3	No. of Cases Compromised	83
4	No. of Cases Failed	1304
5	No. of Cases Withdrawn	58
	Total	1445
6	Pending Cases as on December 2014	990

processes. Special provisions are in place for Major accident hazard and hazardous are in respect of these categories of factories. Department provides more thrust in overseeing the compliance to the applicable provisions of rules in force to prevent the hazards in the workplace. The vision of the department is to ensure safety, health and welfare facilities to the working class. Basically the department is a

regulatory department. Over the years the department has become proactive in its sphere of work and is making its constant endeavor in providing required services to meet the present day demand of the industrial captains in the changed industrial scenario. While doing so, the department has not compromised in ensuring the aim and objectives of the laws being enforced. Statements showing the

Table 10.49: The number of strikes, lockouts and layoffs and the consequent man days lost

Sl. No.		Strikes	Lockouts	Lay Off
1	Number of Strike/Lockout/layoff	7	5	5
2	Workers Involved	5413	5532	87
3	Man days Lost	180496	90462	666

Table 10.50: Absenteeism of plantation labour

Absenteeism (Jan-2014 to Dec-2014)			
Particulars	No. of Man days Schedule to Work	No. of Man days Absent	Percentage of Absent
Industry	1430300	319704	22.35%
Plantation	422000	12644	2.99%

synopsis of important works carried out during last 3 years are given in **Table 10.52**. In addition to the regular training programme, the department is associated with conducting awareness programme for the SC and ST personnel working in the industrial domain by organizing Special Component programmes and Tribal Special programme (**Table 10.53**).

10.13 Outcomes and Challenges: As the employment challenge that Karnataka faces consists both of creating of new jobs and improving the quality of existing jobs, a faster economic growth is the key to meet this challenge. A faster growth even with relatively low employment elasticity can generate reasonably high employment growth with significant increase in productivity. With a view to making

employment growth faster, sectors and activities with relatively higher employment elasticity could be targeted for particularly high economic growth. But the compulsion of raising productivity with a view to improving employment quality in major part of the economy makes it imperative that economy grows at a high rate to generate the required number of new employment opportunities. Thus the strategy for creating quality employment essentially consists of a strategy for a rapid and diversified economic growth.

A faster growth of agriculture derived from geographically and crop wise diversification is an essential element of such a strategy. Agricultural growth is to be achieved not for a quantitative increase in employment but for a qualitative improvement in

Table 10.51: Factories Details by Factories and Boiler Department

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010 - 11	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	2013-14	2014[upto December]
1	No. of Factories registered	1118	858	949	1113	998
2	Total No. of factories	13333	13823	13906	14094	15282
3	No. of persons employed in lakhs	13.5	13.7	13.67	15.05	16.06
4	No. of Inspections conducted	7524	8489	8543	7839	6195
5	No. of Prosecutions filed	204	217	235	283	510
6	No. of convictions	131	127	103	74731	69
7	No. of Complaints received	57	59	62	4378	3842
8	No. of Boilers registered	218	205	254	199	183
9	Total No. of Boilers	339	3601	4051	2102	4250
10	Total No. of Boilers Inspections	2229	2354	2613	1306	2041

Table 10.52 - Achievements of Occupational Safety Department

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010 - 11	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	2013-14	2014-15 [upto December]
1	Total No. of Training programmes conducted	144	156	187	186	105
2	No. of beneficiaries	4442	4780	5834	5876	3372
3	Major Programmes conducted	8	9	13	11	4
4	No. of persons participated	1485	1348	1484	606	423

Table 10.53: Details of Training Programme for SC/ST under SCSP

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15[upto December]
1	Special Components Programme	-	9	96	92	69
	No. of beneficiaries	-	488	4754	4700	3600
2	Tribal Special Programme	-	5	29	28	22
	No. of Beneficiaries	-	267	1468	1450	1165

employment of those working in the farms sector through increase in productivity and income. So far as the numbers of workers in agriculture are concerned one should expect them to decline as more and more of them move out to other sectors. Manufacturing offers itself as the best candidate for absorbing those moving out of

agriculture as also other job seekers in relatively good quality employment and therefore, must be the another major sector to be targeted for higher growth. Transport and trade are other sectors with significant potential for generating productive employment.