

E/35

19



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

MANPOWER STUDY SERIES
No. 44

"STUDY ON JUNIOR
TECHNICAL SCHOOL LEAVING
CERTIFICATE (J. T. S. L. C.)
HOLDERS IN KERALA"

MANPOWER DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND STATISTICS, KERALA
MARCH, 1984

G O V E R N M E N T O F K E R A L A

MANPOWER STUDY SERIES: 44.

STUDY OF JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL
LEAVING CERTIFICATE (J.T.S.L.C.)
HOLDERS IN KERALA"

MANPOWER DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
KERALA
MARCH - 1984.

P R E F A C E

An integral part of manpower planning process is 'Planning men for jobs'. Junior Technical Schools, introduced as a part of educational reform in the country, imparts employment oriented education required to settle the incumbents in self-employment avocations. Another item of 'Manpower study series', the "Study of J.T.S.L.C.holders in Kerala" conducted by Sri.M.SIVADASAN, Manpower Officer of Department of Technical Education throws light on the employment/unemployment characteristics of J.T.S.L.C.holders. It is hoped that findings of this study will be of much use in evaluating vocationalisation of education in the State.

Trivandrum,
19.3.84.

K.R. RAJWALIA,
Director of Economics
and Statistics.

C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER - 1 : General Aspects

CHAPTER - 2 : Findings of the study.

CHAPTER - 3 : Summary of Findings.

Employment status of J.T.S.L.C. holders

Observations on employment and unemployment of J.T.S.L.C. Holders are based on data collected from 47 J.T.S.L.C. Holders of the 1972 batch selected from the Junior Technical Schools of Adoor, Koratty, Shoranur and Cannanore. Certain degree of bias is anticipated in the analysis that follows due to purposive selection of institutions and small size of the samples, subsequently surveyed. As shown in table 2.6, about 60% of J.T.S.L.C. holders of 1972 batch are employed and 40% remain unemployed.

Table 2.6

Employment status of J.R.S.L.C. holders

Employment status	No.	Percentage
Employed	28	59.6
Unemployed	19	40.4
Total	47	100.0

2.8 Higher technical qualification:-

Only 57% of the employed ones have higher technical qualifications where as about 53% of the un-employed have no higher technical qualifications to their credit.

Table 2.7

Classification of J.T.S.L.C. holders (employed & unemployed) according to higher technical qualifications possessed

Higher technical qualification	Employed		Unemployed		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Diploma	8	28.6	5	26.3	13	27.7
I.T.I. certificate	8	28.6	4	21.1	12	25.5
No. higher tech. qualification	12	42.8	10	52.6	22	46.8
Total	28	100.00	19	100.0	47	100.0

Jsk.

Small size of (1972) batch of J.T.S.L.C.holders examined and purposive selection of J.T.Schools for this purpose are the main limitations of the findings of the employment/unemployment characteristics of the study.

1.6 Period of study:-

The study was started in October 1981 with a view to complete in 6 months' time, but was extended due to poor field response. Analysis of data and drafting of report were also delayed due to some unavoidable administrative reasons.

CHAPTER -2

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY.

2.1 Junior Technical schools in the State:-

Starting of 9 J.T.Schools in 1960 -61 marked the commencement of this scheme in the State. 4 schools were started in 1961 -62 and another 4 in 1962 -63. One more school started functioning in 1963 - 69. In addition to these, three industrial schools were converted to J.T.Schools and at the end of 1968 - 69 there were 21 Junior Technical Schools in the State. During 80 -81 to 82 - 83 a total of 13 more schools were added making the total of J.T. Schools in the State 34. Basic trades such as, Turner, Fittings, Smithing, pattern making, welding, sheet metal and moulding are taught in all the (25 covered) J.T.Schools. Besides, many special trades which offer better employment opportunities are also taught in these institutions. A list of J.T.Schools showing special trades taught in each of them is given in Appendix I. The aim of J.T.S.L.C.is to enlighten the young students a knowledge in theory and practice of the use of tools and equipments and to motivate them to utilise the acquired skill and workshop experience in becoming self employed. The course is of 3 years duration, the first year corresponding to the VIII standard in general education. J.T.S.L.C. is recognised as equivalent to S.S.L.C. and those who successfully complete the course can continue their higher studies in the normal academic stream. 20% of seats in polytechnics in the State are reserved for J.T.S.L.C.holders.

2.2 Activity status:-

Data on activity status of informants of 1977 - 79 batches, given in table 2.1 shows that 75% of J.T.S.L.C.holders are continuing their education, either technical or general. About 23% of them are seen unemployed and only 2% are employed. Findings on employment and unemployment aspects as thrown out by this data seems to be quite unrealistic.

Table 2.1

Activity Status

<u>Activity status</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Employed	4	1.9
Unemployed	48	22.7
Students	159	75.4
Total	211	100.0

understand the nature of continuing education pursued by them. As shown in table 2.2 about 94% of them follow technical lines of education and only 5% pursue general education. Almost 81% of them are students in polytechnics, 11% I.T.I. students and 3% are students of other technical schools.

Table 2.2

Classification of students group according to nature of continuing education.

Institutions of continuing education	Number	Percentage
Polytechnics	128	80.5
I.T.I.s	17	10.7
Other technical schools	5	3.1
General education	9	5.7
Total	159	100.0

2.4 Continuing education and marks in J.T.S.L.C.

Table 2.3 shows that highmarks for J.T.S.L.C. have been a positive inducement to continue their studies in technical lines of education. All the students who got marks of 60% and above and most of those ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ who are in the range of 50 -59 marks preferred continuing technical lines of education.

Table 2.3

Classification of students group according to marks in J.T.S.L.C.

Percentage of marks	Technical education		General education		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 50	50	87.7	7	12.3	57	100.0
50 - 59	64	97.0	2	3.0	66	100.0
60 - 70	29	100.0	x	x	29	100.0
Above 70	7	100.0	x	x	7	100.0
Total	150	94.3	9	3.7	159	100.0

2.5 Social group of students:-

As is furnished in table 2.4, about 51% of the students group belong to backward communities and 43% to forward communities. Members of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe communities constitute only 4% even after giving several incentives by the Government.

Table 2.4

Classification of students according to social group.

Social group	Number	Percentage
1	2	3
Forward	68	42.8
Backward	81	50.9
SC/STs	7	4.4
Not specified	3	1.9
Total	159	100.0

2.5 Economic status of students:-

If Annual income of parents is taken as indicator of economic status of students, majority of students (62%) come in the annual income group of 1000 - 5000. Obviously members of low income families constitute a large percentage of J.T.S.L.C. holders. Table 2.5 gives the classification of students group according annual income of parents.

Table 2.5

Classification of students according income
of parents

Income group (Rs.)	Number	Percentage
1	2	3
Below 1000	10	6.3
1000 - 5000	99	62.5
5001 - 10000	24	15.1
Above 10000	5	3.1
Not specified	21	13.2
Total	159	100.0

marks obtained in J.T.S.L.C. examination score is low and is a factor of getting employment. Table 2.8 shows that 61% of employed ones have marks above 50% in the J.T.S.L.C. examination and in respect of unemployed persons 60% have marks below 50%.

Table 2.8

Classification of J.T.S.L.C. holders (employed & unemployed) according to marks of J.T.S.L.C.

Marks	Employed		Un-employed	
	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5
Below 50%	11	39.3	13	69.4
above 50%	17	60.7	6	31.6
Total	28	100.0	19	100.0

2.10 General trades of specialisation:-

Classification of persons according to general trades of specialisation, given in table 2.9, shows that the highest group (30%) is specialised in 'Turning', followed by 'Fittings' (25%). Trades like 'pattern making' and 'smithy' are less preferred by J.T.S.L.C. holders. About 32 and 30 percentages respectively of the employed and 26 and 21 percentages respectively of the unemployed, are seen specialised in 'Turning' and 'Fittings' trades respectively.

Table 2.9

Classification of J.T.S.L.C. holders (employed & unemployed) according to general trades of specialisation.

General trades of specialisation	Employed		Unemployed		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Welding	3	10.7	3	15.8	6	12.8
Sheet metal	4	14.3	3	15.8	7	14.3
Fittings	8	28.6	4	21.0	12	25.5
Foundry	3	10.7	2	10.5	5	10.6
Turning	9	32.1	5	26.3	14	29.8
Pattern making	1	3.6	1	5.3	2	4.3
Smithy	-	-	1	5.3	1	2.1
Total	28	100.0	19	100.0	47	100.0

... are in the government service, and others are either in quasi government or in private services.

Table 2.10

Classification of employed J.T.S.L.C. holders according to sector of employments.

Sector	No.	%
1	2	3
State Government	11	39.3
Central Govt.	1	3.6
Quasi Govt.	5	17.8
Private	11	39.3
Total	28	100.0

2.12 Emolument:-

Monthly emolument of employed J.T.S.L.C. holders given in table 2.11 shows that more than 52% of the informants get more than Rs.500/- P.M.

Table 2.11

Classification of employed J.T.S.L.C. holders according to emolument.

Emolument Rs.	With higher technical qualification		Without higher tech. qualification		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 400	-	-	6	50.0	6	21.4
400 - 500	2	12.5	4	33.3	6	21.4
Above 500	14	87.5	2	16.7	16	52.2
Total	16	100.0	12	100.0	28	100.0

2.13 Employment exchange registration:-

Employment exchange registration of unemployed J.T.S.L.C. holders, given in table 2.12 shows that 84% of the unemployed have been registered with employment exchanges in the State.

Table 2.12

Classification of unemployed J.T.S.L.C. holders according to employment exchange registration.

Registration	No.	%
1	2	3
Registered	16	84.2
Not registered	3	15.8
Total	19	100.0

- 1) The study is confined to J.T.S.L.C. holders who are examining the survey and prospects and nature of continuing education followed by this manpower category.
- 2) Findings on activity status and continuing education are based on data obtained from a sample of 20% of J.T.S.L.C. holders of the 77, 78, & 79 batches from 21 J.T. schools in the State.
- 3) Findings on employment/unemployment characteristics are based on data obtained from 47 J.T.S.L.C. holders of 1972 batch from 4 purposively selected J.T. Schools in the State.
- 4) Field response in respect of 77 - 79 batches is 54% and that of 1972 batch is 62%.
- 5) Small sample size of 1972 batch and purposive selection of 4 J.T. Schools are the main limitations.
- 6) J.T. Schools were started in 60-61 in the State and at present there are 34 J.T. Schools in Kerala.
- 7) J.T. School education intends to impart technical skill and workshop experience required for the incumbent to become self-employable.
- 8) J.T.S.L.C. is treated as equivalent to S.S.L.C. and 20% of seats in polytechnics is reserved for J.T.S.L.C. holders.
- 9) 75% of J.T.S.L.C. holders of 77 - 79 batches are continuing their education, either technical or general.
- 10) 80% of students are of diploma courses in polytechnics. 94% of them are in technical lines of education and only 6% opted general education.
- 11) High marks for J.T.S.L.C. have been an inducement for continuing technical education.
- 12) 51% of students belong to backward communities and 43% are members of forward communities.
- 13) 62% of students belong to low income families.
- 14) 60% of the 1972 batch of J.T.S.L.C. holders are employed and 40% remain unemployed.
- 15) Higher technical qualifications of J.T.S.L.C. holders enhance their employment prospects. 53% of the unemployed have no higher technical qualifications.
- 16) Academic merit and employment prospects seem to be positively co-related. 63% of the unemployed have marks below 50% for the J.T.S.L.C. examination.

-: f :-

- 17) Majority of J.T.S.L.C.holders, both employed and unemployed, are specialised in general trades like Turning and Fittings.
- 18) State Government organisations and private establishments absorbed the highest percentage (each 39%) of J.T.S.L.C.holders.
- 19) J.T.S.L.C.holders with higher technical qualifications obtain comparatively higher remuneration.
- 20) 84% of the unemployed ones have registered with employment exchanges.

List of Junior Technical Schools and the nature of additional trades for specialisation in them.
(80-91)

<u>Name of J.T.Schools</u>		<u>Name of additional trades</u>
1.	Junior Technical School, Nedunagad	Electroplating.
2.	- do - Attingal	Electrical wiring & motor winding.
3.	- do - Ezhakone	Fisberies.
4.	- do - Adoor	kerology.
5.	- do - Krishnapuram	Plumbing.
6.	- do - Shertallei	Air conditioning & Refrigeration.
7.	- do - Pampady	Rubber technology.
8.	- do - Palai	Electronic mechanics
9.	- do - Peruvanthoor	typewriting & sew machine.
10.	Junior Technical School, Koratty	1. Surface finishing & painting.
11.	" Kodungallur	2. Air conditioning & refrigeration.
12.	" Trichur	Agriculture.
13.	"	Building technology.
14.	"	Book binding, composing and proof reading.
15.	" Shoranur	Electroplating.
16.	" Chittur	Agriculture
17.	" Calicut	Candles, soaps & detergents.
18.	" Manjeri	Automobiles.
19.	" Badagara	Automobiles.
20.	" Cannanore	Weaving.
21.	" Mattannur	Cabinet making.
22.	" Cheruvathar	Electronic mechanic
	Idakki	1. Rubber technology.
		2. Timber technology.
		3. Air conditioning & refrigeration.
23.	" Palghat	1. Surface finishing & painting.
		2. Canning & Cookery.
24.	" Kuttippuram	3. Vehicle mechanic.
		1. Timber technology.
		2. Construction technology.
		3. Sanitary engineering.
		4. Vehicle mechanic.
		5. maintenance of domestic appliances.
25.	J.T.School, Salthan Battery	Net started functioning.



