

28

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

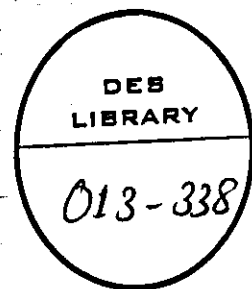
REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL UNITS  
RUN BY SCHEDULED CASTE &  
SCHEDULED TRIBE  
ENTREPRENEURS

manpower study series 56

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

FEBRUARY 1986

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA  
MANPOWER STUDY SERIES 56



A study on the Industrial Units run by  
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs

Manpower Division  
Department of Economics  
and Statistics, Kerala.

February, 1985.

## P R E F A C E

The Department of Industries and Commerce has provided special facilities in the form of various types of incentives to the Entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes, for the establishment of small scale units. It was felt that a study highlighting the problems faced by the Entrepreneurs will be useful for drawing out future programmes in the field. Shri.P.N.Krishnan, Man Power Officer under the guidance of the officers of the Industries Department attempt to study the problems faced by the Entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. It is hoped that this study will be useful to planners and Administrators in the line.

Trivandrum,

DIRECTOR

Study on Industrial Units run by  
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs

Chapter - I

1.1. Introduction:-

In the successive FIVE YEAR Plans emphasis has been laid for the social & economic development of the people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories through special programmes. The living conditions of these people have improved a lot, though not to the desired level. Yet they are backward in many respects, culturally, socially and in particular financially. It is generally known that the economic conditions of most of the families are "below the poverty line". Major portion of the workers among scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe are engaged as agricultural labourers where the wages are very low. Therefore for the economic uplift of these people, more and more employment opportunities have to be created for them in the non-agricultural sectors also which provide higher wages and better working conditions.

1.2. Population and literacy:-

The population of Scheduled Castes in Kerala is about 10 percent and that of scheduled Tribes is only just more than one percent of the total population as per 1981 census. Table 1 in Appendix that reveals the largest proportion of scheduled caste population is in Palghat district (18.41%) while the largest proportion of scheduled Tribe population (17.25%) is in Wynaad District. Proportion of Scheduled Caste is lowest in Wynaad District with 3.8%. Proportion scheduled Tribe population is lowest in Trichur District (0.13%).

Literacy is an important demographic characteristic which indicates the level of advancement of the people. In the case of scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes, most of them are still consigned to the darkness of illiteracy and ignorance for centuries. Comparatively higher literacy rates among scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala present an encouraging picture. The percentage of literacy among the scheduled castes in Kerala is 55.96 and that of scheduled tribes is 31.80 as against 21.40 percent for Scheduled Castes and 16.30 for Scheduled Tribes in India. However, compared to the general literacy rate of 70.42

in Kerala the disparity between other communities is considerable.

1.3. The distributions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes Population as main workers, marginal workers and non workers and their percentage to total population are presented in table 2 in Appendix. The term main workers refer to those who have worked for a major part of the year preceeding the date of enumeration. Persons who had worked for 183 days or six months or more were treated as having worked for major part of the year. Marginal workers are those who have worked any time at all in the year preceeding the date of enumeration but not worked for major part of the year. Non-workers are those who have not worked any time at all in the year preceeding the enumeration.

It could be seen from the table that out of the Scheduled Caste population of 25.49 lakhs in the State, 42.1% are workers which comprise 36.3% main workers and 5.8% marginal workers. The remaining 57.9% are non-workers. In the case of scheduled Tribe Population (2.6 lakhs) 45.2% are workers. This includes 40.5% main workers and 4.7% marginal workers. 54.8% of the scheduled tribe population are found non workers. The table also reveals that the highest percentage of non workers of scheduled Caste (62.8%) and Scheduled Tribe (68.4%) are in Kottayam District.

The work participation rate i.e. the proportion of workers of total population - of scheduled caste is 42.10 and that of scheduled Tribe is 45.25 as against 30.53 for general Population.

According to Table No. 3 in appendix (Industrial Category-wise distribution of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe workers as per 1971 Census) only 10.2% of the total workers among Scheduled Caste and 4.5% of the Scheduled Tribe are engaged in manufacturing sector as against 15.73% of the general population.

1.4 The percentage distribution of workers by broad industrial categories as cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Household Industry workers and other workers as per 1981 Census is given in table 3 in Appendix. The table shows that 58.08% of Scheduled Caste and 57.47% of Scheduled Tribe workers are agricultural labourers. But this proportion is only about 28.2% in the general population. The Proportion of workers engaged in Household Industry is very low among Scheduled Castes (3.43) and

Scheduled Tribes (0.75). The proportion of workers in non agricultural activities other than Household Industry is 36.20% for scheduled castes and 21.24% for Scheduled Tribes as against 58.6% for the general population.

The important reasons for the backwardness of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is that most of them work as agricultural labourers whose wages are very low and are seasonally unemployed. According to 1981 Census 58.08% of scheduled Caste and 57.47% of Scheduled Tribe workers are engaged as agricultural labourers as against 28.2% for general population. Another striking feature is that 28.01% of the agricultural labourers of the State belong to Scheduled Caste. Similarly 12.66% household industry workers are from scheduled caste. Therefore, for a significant progress in the development of this category of people, more and more employment opportunities have to be provided for them, in the non-traditional sectors which offer higher wages and full employment.

Considering the above facts, Government have formulated a number of schemes for the uplift of the scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe people. During the Sixth Plan in addition to the special schemes, Government have introduced special component plan directing the implementing agencies to set apart not less than 10% of the plan outlay of the schemes for the benefit of the scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe Population.

In the industries sector also Government have announced a package of incentives and assistances to scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs for the establishment of new industrial units and also for the expansion of existing units. The Industries Department has formulated various schemes for the development of the entrepreneurial talent of the people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Category and to attract them to the industrial field.

1.5 Industrial Assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs.

Some of the special incentives and assistances offered by the Department of Industries and Commerce in addition to the special component plan are furnished below.

(1) Industrial Estate for Harijans

An Industrial Estate was been established at Thonackal exclusively for scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs. The Industrial Estate consists of 5 sheds with common amenities. Sheds were allotted to selected Harijan entrepreneurs on rent free basis for 10 years. Financial assistance was also given for the purchase of machinery.

(2) Stipendary Training

People belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are reluctant to enter the field of industry due to lack of entrepreneurial talent. Considering this aspect they are given stipendary training in industrial management and to a very limited extent in plant training and job oriented training.

(3) Interest free loan

The main objective of the scheme is to give loan assistance to Harijan entrepreneurs engaged in small scale or traditional industries who are unable to raise the required capital. Loans up to Rs.10,000/- is given free of interest and 1% interest only is charged for the loans above Rs.10,000/- upto Rs.5,000/-. Persons who have undergone any of the training programmes are eligible for interest free loan of 50% of the cost of project, subject to a maximum of Rs.15,000/- under a separate scheme.

(4) Share Participation by Government in co-operatives

Under the scheme for assistance to co-operative, Societies are eligible for share participation by Government in the ratio of 1:10.

(5) Share Capital Grant:-

This scheme is intended to provide assistance to scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe people to take shares in co-operatives. Share capital grant to the extent of 90% of the value of one share is granted to scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members for taking shares in industrial co-operatives other than Coir and Handloom.

Special Assistance to Tribals

When a Scheduled Tribe entrepreneur starts an Industrial Unit, following special assistances are given.

- (1) 100% grant assistance to meet complete cost of unit.

- (2) Interest free working capital loan to the extent of 100% repayable in quarterly instalments within 10 years. The repayment is to start on first anniversary of Commissioning the unit.
- (3) 100% managerial grant to meet the pay and allowances of manager and technical expert for 5 years in the case of co-operative societies.
- (4) Stipendary training to Tribals for periods up to 12 months at a stipend of Rs.300/- P.M.
- (5) Cash subsidy of 5% on annual sales turn over.
- (6) Stipend for factory visit at Rs.300/- per person.

Maximum assistance available under the Scheme to individuals is Rs.15,000/- and to a society is Rs.50,000/-. In addition to the formulation of these special schemes, one officer is made responsible in each of the District Industries Centres to handle the schemes benefiting Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and to assist them at all levels from project formulation to product disposal.

Many of the above schemes intended for attracting entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe were implemented towards the middle of the sixth plan period. An attempt has been made to furnish the physical and financial achievements of the above schemes during the year 1984-85. As a result of the implementation of the above programmes a number of persons have come forward to start Industrial Units. As on 31-3-1983 there were 792 registered SSI Units run by the entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe as against 24884 units in the state which work out to 3.2%. Information on the working condition of these units are not available. Hence a study on the units run by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs is found essential.

Contd....



Financial Assistance given to SC and ST entrepreneurs  
during the year 1984-85

....

I. The details of financial assistance given to SC entrepreneurs during the year 1984-85 are furnished below.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure (Rs.)	Physical achievement (Nos.)
1.	Interest free loan to young entrepreneurs (Loan to trained entrepreneurs).	187350	22
2.	Loan to Harijan Entrepreneurs (Interest free upto 10000/- and @ 1% interest for the loan above 10000/- upto 15000)	4317520	445
3.	Industrial Estate for Harijan providing infrastructural facilities in the Industrial Estate Thonnackal.	140610	1
4.	Harijan Development programme grant assistance (The main Schemes included under this item are stipendary training for SC/ST entrepreneurs, assistance to industrial units managed by women, subsidy for advertisement, publicity etc.)	270047	138
5.	Share participation in Women Industrial Co-operatives	50000	1
6.	Share participation in industrial co-operative societies.	50000	1
7.	Development of Handicrafts exclusively for artisans belonging to SC/ST	10520	389
<b>II. <u>Special Schemes for Scheduled Tribes</u></b>			
1.	Seed capital loan to entrepreneurs to start industries.	18500	8
2.	Tribal sub plan and dispersed tribes - grant assistance.	464555	49
3.	Tribal sub-Plan Entrepreneur Development and Training.	72724	64
4.	Share participation in industrial co-operative societies.	100000	2
5.	Grant assistance to craftsmen belonging to ST for purchasing improved tools & equipments.	18596	57

Contd...

1.6. Objectives:- The following were the main objectives of the study.

- a) To assess the employment potential of these units
- b) To examine the investment and financial commitment of these units.
- c) To examine the working conditions in these units.
- d) To analyse the difficulties and problems faced by these units.

1.7. Methodology:- Since the number of units run by scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe was only 792, it was decided to collect the information from all the units through mailed questionnaire designed for this purpose, supplemented by personal visits by the Industries Extension Officers of District Industries Centres. Specimen Questionnaire is given in appendix.

1.8. Period of Study: The study took 35 months since its commencement in February 1983 and preparation of draft report.

1.9. Tabulation and Preparation of report.

Scrutiny of the filled in schedules, tabulation of data and writing of report were done by the Manpower officer of the Department of Industries and Commerce under the guidance of the Manpower Division of the Department of Economics and Statistics and the concerned officers of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

1.10. Field response:- The questionnaire was sent to 792 units. But only 465 units (58%) responded. Out of the 465 units responded, only 409 units furnished all the required information as per the questionnaire. The remaining 56 units were not functioning. The results presented here as based on the reports of the 409 units. The District-wise number of units responded is given in table No.1.4.

Contd....

Table No.1.4. Field response

Sl. No.	District	No. of units contacted,	No. of units responded	Percentage of response for the District.
1.	Trivandrum	12	12	100.00
2.	Kollam	28	14	50.00
3.	Alappuzha	56	51	91.00
4.	Kottayam	94	74	78.70
5.	Idukki	44	26	59.10
6.	Ernakulam	206	47	22.80
7.	Trichur	149	93	62.40
8.	Palghat	67	34	50.80
9.	Malappuram	33	25	75.80
10.	Calicut	62	57	91.90
11.	Wynad	5	5	100.00
12.	Cannanore	36	27	75.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>792</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>58.70</b>

BVK/10.3.

Results of the Survey

2.1 Classification of units:

The industrial units are grouped as manufacturing and servicing units. District-wise details of units in these two groups are given in table number 2.1.

Table No. 2.1

Classification of units according to manufacturing/servicing

Sl. No.	District	Manufacturing		Servicing		Total	
		S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	10	-	-	-	10	-
2.	Quilon	10	-	4	-	14	-
3.	Alleppey	37	3	6	-	43	3
4.	Kottayam	70	2	1	1	71	3
5.	Idukki	24	-	2	-	26	-
6.	Ernakulam	39	-	2	-	41	-
7.	Trichur	63	-	18	-	81	-
8.	Palghat	31	-	1	-	32	-
9.	Malappuram	21	-	3	-	24	-
10.	Calicut	26	-	4	-	30	-
11.	Wynad	2	2	1	-	3	2
12.	Cannanore	23	-	3	-	26	-
Total		356	7	45	1	401	8
Percentage		88.78	87.50	11.22	12.50	100.00	100.00

It can be seen from the table that more than 88% of the units of scheduled caste entrepreneurs and 87% of the units of scheduled-tribe entrepreneurs are engaged in manufacturing activities. The maximum number of units (70 Nos.) engaged in manufacturing activity is in Kottayam district followed by Trichur district (63 Nos.). The maximum number of units (18 Nos.) engaged in servicing activity is in Trichur district. Only 8 units belonging to S.T. entrepreneurs have returned the proforma duly filled-up. Seven of them are engaged in the manufacturing activities. All these units are functioning in the districts of Alleppey, Kottayam and Wynad.

The units run by S.C. and S.T. entrepreneurs classified according to industry groups are furnished in Table No. 2.2

Table No. 2.2

Classification of units according to industry groups

Sl. District	Agro based		Forest based		Animal Husbandry based		Textile based		Chemical based		General Engineering based		Building materials & ceramics based		Miscellaneous		Total	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Trivandrum	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	10	-
2. Quilon	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	-	14	-
3. Alleppey	1	-	9	3	-	-	7	-	2	-	2	-	9	-	13	-	43	3
4. Kottayam	7	1	10	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	2	-	1	-	46	1	71	3
5. Idukky	3	-	17	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	26	-
6. Ernakulam	9	-	23	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	41	-
7. Trichur	4	-	30	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	8	-	1	-	30	-	81	-
8. Palghat	4	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	2	-	3	-	53	-
9. Malappuram	3	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	24	-
10. Kozhikode	2	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	29	-
11. Wynad	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2
12. Cannanore	3	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	26	-
Total	36	2	117	3	9	-	34	1	43	1	29	-	14	-	119	1	401	8

1. Agro based:

Altogether there are 38 units under this category, of which 36 units belong to S.C. and 2 units belong to S.T. entrepreneurs. Out of the 36 units of scheduled caste entrepreneurs, 24 units are manufacturing food products, 9 are engaged in Rubber and Plastic works and 3 are producing Coir and Coir products. One unit each run by scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs is engaged in the manufacturing of food products and rubber and plastic goods.

2. Forest based:

Out of the 120 units in this group 117 units are run by S.C. and 3 are run by S.T. entrepreneurs. Among the units of scheduled caste entrepreneurs, 40 units are manufacturing wood

products and 77 units are engaged in cane and bamboo works. Of the 3 units of scheduled tribes which are located in Alleppey alone, 2 are engaged in country boat building and one in the manufacturing of wood products.

3. Animal Husbandry based:

Under this group there are 9 units and all of them are owned by scheduled caste entrepreneurs and engaged in the manufacture of leather products.

4. Textile based:

34 units belonging to scheduled caste entrepreneurs and one unit of scheduled tribe entrepreneur are engaged in textile based industries mainly manufacturing ready made garments.

5. Chemical based:

43 units of scheduled caste entrepreneurs which include 25 lime units, 12 Ayurvedic medicine units, 3 units of soaps and perfumes and one unit each of candle and safety matches come under this group. One unit of S.T. which produces lime is located in Kottayam District.

6. General Engineering based:

29 units belonging to scheduled caste entrepreneurs engaged in the manufacture of metal products such as gate, grill, steel furniture; utensils etc. are grouped under this category.

7. Building materials and ceramics:

There are 14 units under this group. All of them are manufacturing country bricks and they belong to S.C. entrepreneurs.

8. Miscellaneous:

119 units of S.C. and one unit of S.T. come under this group. Among the units of S.C. 45 are mat weaving units, and the remaining are repairing and servicing units. All the mat weaving units are located in Kottayam district. The unit owned by S.T. entrepreneur is engaged in printing works.

2.3 Nature of enterprise:

The industrial units can be broadly classified as functioning throughout the year and seasonal. The table No. 2.3 gives the district-wise distribution of units in these categories.

Table No.2.3

Classification of units according to the nature of working

Sl. No.	District	Seasonal		Perennial		Total	
		S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	-	-	10	-	10	-
2.	Quilon	1	-	13	-	14	-
3.	Alleppey	13	-	30	3	43	3
4.	Kottayam	52	1	19	2	71	3
5.	Idukky	-	-	26	-	26	-
6.	Ernakulam	3	-	38	-	41	-
7.	Trichur	5	-	76	-	81	-
8.	Palghat	10	-	22	-	32	-
9.	Malappuram	3	-	21	-	24	-
10.	Calicut	-	-	30	-	30	-
11.	Wynad	3	-	-	2	3	2
12.	Cannanore	-	-	26	-	26	-
Total		90	1	311	7	401	8
Percentage		22.44	12.50	77.56	87.50	100.00	100.00

It is seen that more than 77% and 87% of the units run by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe entrepreneurs respectively are functioning throughout the year. The seasonal units account for 22% in the case of S.C. and 12% in the case of S.T. units. In Trivandrum, Idukky, Calicut and Cannanore districts all the units are perennial. In Kottayam district 52 units out of 74 are seasonal.

#### 2.4 Investment in units:

Capital is one of the important factors for efficient functioning of the industrial units. The units have been grouped according to the different ranges of investment and the district-wise details are given in table No.2.4.

Table No. 2.4

Classification of units according to investment

Sl. No.	District	Belcw 10000		10000 to 30000		30000 to 50000		50000 to 100000		100000 to 2 lakhs		Above 2 lakhs		Total			
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Trivandrum	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2.	Quilon	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	14	-
3.	Alleppey	11	2	23	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	3
4.	Kottayam	57	2	11	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	3
5.	Idukky	10	-	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	26	-
6.	Ernakulam	31	-	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	-
7.	Trichur	47	-	18	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	81	-
8.	Palghat	15	-	10	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	32	-
9.	Malappuram	11	-	9	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	24	-
10.	Calicut	12	-	11	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	30	-
11.	Wynad	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
12.	Cannanore	2	-	13	1	1	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	26	-
Total		204	5	125	2	22	27	27	1	7	7	2	2	14	14	401	8

Percentage 50.9 62.5 31.2 25. 5.5 - 6.7 12.5 1.7 - 0.5 - 3.5 - 100 100



Analysis of the investment pattern shows that nearly 51% of units belonging to scheduled caste and 63% of scheduled tribes are having investment less than Rs.10,000/-. In the above category (below Rs.10,000/-) 107 units out of 204 units of scheduled caste and 2 out of 5 units of scheduled tribe have investment less than Rs.5000/- only. Among scheduled caste 125 units (31.2%) and among scheduled tribe 2 units (25%) are having investment in the range of Rs.10,000 to 30,000/-. 22 units of scheduled caste (5.5%) have investment between Rs.30,000 to 50,000/- and another 27 units (6.7%) in the range of Rs.50,000 to 1 lakh. 7 units run by scheduled caste are seen in the capital size of Rs.1 to 2 lakhs. Only two units of scheduled caste have investment over two lakhs. 14 units have not specified their investment. There is no unit by scheduled tribe with investment above Rs.1 lakh.

An important point to be noted here is that all the units of scheduled tribe and 96% of the units of scheduled caste have a capital size of less than Rs.1 lakh. Only two units belonging to scheduled caste are seen in the capital size of over two lakhs. According to definition, all units having a capital size of 2 lakhs or less are considered as tiny units and 35 lakhs or less are classified as S.S.I. units. So it can be seen that almost all the industrial units of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe are tiny units which are incapable of competing even with the S.S.I. units of higher capital size.

#### 2.5 Indebtedness of the units:

Almost all the units have started functioning on loans received from various agencies. The table number 2.8 shows the district-wise number of units which are indebted.

Table No.2.5

Indebtedness of the units

Sl. No.	District	Indebted		Not indebted		Total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	6	-	4	-	10	-
2.	Quilon	8	-	6	-	14	-
3.	Alleppey	37	3	6	-	43	3
4.	Kottayam	60	2	11	1	71	2
5.	Idukky	22	-	4	-	26	-
6.	Idukkulam	31	-	1	-	31	-
7.	Kochi	70	-	11	-	81	-
8.	Palghat	26	-	6	-	32	-
9.	Malappuram	14	-	10	-	24	-
10.	Calicut	27	-	3	-	30	-
11.	Wynad	3	2	-	-	5	2
12.	Cannanore	21	-	5	-	26	-
Total		325	7	76	1	401	8
Percentage		81.05	87.50	18.95	12.50	100.00	100.00

An analysis of the financial condition of the units reveals that 81% of the units run by SC and 87.5% of the units of ST are indebted.

2.6 The table No. 2.6 provides the details of units classified according to the extent of indebtedness.

Table No. 2.6

## Classification of units according to the amount of indebtedness

Sl. No.	District	Below 5000			5000 to 10000			10000 to 15000			15000 and above			Total
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1.	Trivandrum	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	6	-			
2.	Quilon	2	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	8	-			
3.	Alleppey	5	2	24	-	1	1	7	-	37	3			
4.	Kottayam	51	1	4	-	2	-	3	1	60	2			
5.	Idukky	4	-	10	-	6	-	2	-	22	-			
6.	Ernakulam	8	-	18	-	2	-	3	-	31	-			
7.	Trichur	32	-	21	-	5	-	12	-	70	-			
8.	Palghat	7	-	12	-	5	-	2	-	26	5			
9.	Malappuram	2	-	7	-	3	-	2	-	14	-			
10.	Calicut	8	-	10	-	6	-	3	-	27	-			
11.	Wynad	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	3	2			
12.	Cananore	-	-	3	-	7	-	11	-	21	-			
Total		121	3	116	1	39	2	49	1	325	7			
Percentage		37.23	42.85	35.69	14.29	12.00	28.57	15.08	14.29	100.00	100.00			

Out of the 325 indebted units owned by scheduled caste, 121 Nos. (37%) are indebted for less than Rs.5000/-, 116 Nos.(35%) fall in the group 5000 to 10,000/-, 39 Nos.(12%) in the group 10,000 to 15,000/- and the remaining 49 numbers (15%) indebted for Rs.15,000 or more. In the case of the 7 units run by scheduled tribe, which are indebted, 3 are debted for less than Rs.5000/- one unit falls in the group 5000 to 10,000/- and the remaining two numbers fall in the group 10000 to 15000/-.

### 2.7 Ownership pattern of units:

An attempt has been made to classify the units under the different types of ownership and the district-wise details are given in table No. 2.7.

Table No.2.7

Distribution of units according to ownership

Sl. No.	District	Proprietorship		Partner-ship		Co-op-erative Society		Chari-table Society		Total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Trivandrum	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
2.	Quilon	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-
3.	Alleppey	40	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	43	3
4.	Kottayam	71	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	3
5.	Idukky	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
6.	Ernakulam	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-
7.	Trichur	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-
8.	Palghat	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
9.	Malappuram	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
10.	Calicut	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
11.	Wynad	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
12.	Cannanore	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
Total		395	8	3	-	2	-	1	-	401	8
Percentage		98.50	100.00	0.75	-	0.50	-	0.25	-	100.00	100.00

It is found that more than 98% of the units of scheduled caste and all the units of scheduled tribe are proprietary concerns. In Trivandrum, Alleppey and Wynad districts, one unit each is

functioning as partnership concerns. Two units are working on co-operative basis in Alleppey district and one unit in Quilon district as charitable society. In Idukky, Ernakulam, Trichur, Palghat, Malappuram, Calicut and Cannanore all the units are proprietary concerns.

### 2.8 Use of energy:

Nature of energy used is one of the important factors in the study of the functioning of industrial units. The table No.2.8 shows the district-wise distribution of units according to the use of different types of energy.

Table No. 2.8

Classification of units according to the use of energy

Sl. No.	District	Electricity		Manual		Others		Total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Trivandrum	1	-	9	-	-	-	10	-
2.	Quilon	5	-	9	-	-	-	14	-
3.	Alleppey	11	-	31	3	1	-	43	3
4.	Kottayam	6	1	59	-	6	2	71	3
5.	Idukky	3	-	22	-	1	-	26	-
6.	Ernakulam	3	-	36	-	2	-	41	-
7.	Trichur	16	-	60	-	5	-	81	-
8.	Palghat	7	-	21	-	4	-	32	-
9.	Malappuram	5	-	16	-	3	-	24	-
10.	Calicut	7	-	16	-	7	-	30	-
11.	Wynad	2	-	3	2	-	-	3	2
12.	Cannanore	10	-	13	-	3	-	26	-
Total		74	1	295	5	32	2	401	8
Percentage		18.45	12.50	73.57	62.50	7.98	25.00	100.00	100.00

In the case of units owned by S.C. entrepreneurs more than 73% are run by manual labours, about 18% are using electric power and 8% fuels. Of the 8 units of S.T., 5 units are using manual labour, 2 units fuels and one unit electric power.

### 2.9 Business conditions of the units:

Since profit is the most important factor for the existence and continued functioning of the industrial units, an effort has

been made to classify the units according to business conditions. The classification of units according to profit/loss is given in table No. 2.9.

Table No. 2.9

Classification of units according to profit/loss

Sl. No.	District	Profit		Loss		No loss not No profit specified				Total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Trivandrum	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
2.	Quilon	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
3.	Alleppey	27	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	43	3
4.	Kottayam	16	2	52	1	1	-	2	-	71	3
5.	Idukky	10	-	13	-	-	-	3	-	26	-
6.	Ernakulam	21	-	14	-	2	-	4	-	41	-
7.	Trichur	61	-	13	-	5	-	2	-	81	-
8.	Palghat	13	-	13	-	4	-	2	-	32	-
9.	Malappuram	19	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	24	-
10.	Calicut	23	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	30	-
11.	Wynad	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
12.	Cananore	23	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
Total		233	7	139	1	12	-	17	-	401	8
Percentage		58.11	87.50	34.66	12.50	2.99	-	4.24	-	100.00	100.00

Analysing the business conditions of these units, it is seen that about 58% of S.C. units and 87% of S.T. units are running on profit. About 34% of scheduled caste entrepreneurs and 12% of scheduled tribe entrepreneurs have reported that they are losers in their business. Nearly 3% of the S.C. units are working on no loss no profit state of condition. In the case of units running on profit, Cananore district occupies the first place with 88% and Kottayam district the lowest having only 23%. In Kottayam district 53 units out of 74 (71%) are functioning on loss.

2.10 Experience and training of entrepreneurs:

For the successful functioning of the industrial unit, experience and training are quite essential for the entrepreneurs. The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people have no industrial-

background and therefore needs intensive training. An attempt is made to group the entrepreneurs into different strata namely number of persons possessing both experience and training, experience alone, training alone, and without experience and training. The district wise details are furnished in table No. 2.10.

Table No. 2.10

Classification of entrepreneurs according to experience/training

Sl. No.	District	Having both experience & training		Having experience only		Having training only		Having no experience and training		Total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Trivandrum	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
2.	Quilon	7	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	14	-
3.	Alleppey	6	-	28	2	-	1	9	-	43	3
4.	Kottayam	9	-	60	3	-	-	2	-	71	3
5.	Idukky	7	-	12	-	5	-	2	-	26	-
6.	Ernakulam	6	-	33	-	1	-	1	-	41	-
7.	Trichur	22	-	50	-	2	-	7	-	81	-
8.	Palghat	8	-	22	-	2	-	-	-	32	-
9.	Malappuram	5	-	17	-	2	-	-	-	24	-
10.	Calicut	6	-	20	-	3	-	1	-	30	-
11.	Wynad	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	2
12.	Cannanore	7	-	17	-	2	-	-	-	26	-
Total		85	1	276	6	17	1	23	-	401	8
Percentage		21.20	12.50	68.82	75.00	4.24	12.50	5.74	-	100.00	100.00

The table reveals that among scheduled caste only 21% of the entrepreneurs are having both experience and training while 69% of the entrepreneurs possess experience alone. 4% of the entrepreneurs are running their units on the basis of the training received either from Government agencies or from private firms. 23 entrepreneurs (5.7%) reported that they possess neither experience nor training.

Out of the 8 entrepreneurs of scheduled tribe, only one possessed both experience and training, 6 are experienced and the remaining one possessed training.

2.11 Age composition of entrepreneurs:

The entrepreneurs are classified according to age groups are furnished in the table No. 2.11.

Table No. 2.11  
Distribution of entrepreneurs according to age

Sl. No.	District	Age groups												Total	
		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61 & above		Age not specified			
		SC	ST	LC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Trivandrum	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Trivandrum	-	4	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
2	Quilon	5	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
3	Alleppey	12	-	16	1	6	-	8	2	1	1	-	-	43	3
4	Kottayam	20	1	28	1	15	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	71	3
5	Idukky	7	-	14	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
6	Ernakulam	10	-	15	-	6	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	41	-
7	Trichur	24	-	32	-	10	-	12	-	3	-	-	-	81	-
8	Palghat	8	-	11	1	9	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	32	-
9	Malappuram	7	-	11	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
10	Calicut	8	-	14	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
11	Wynad	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
12	Cannanore	3	-	11	-	4	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	26	-
Total		106	2	162	2	67	2	48	2	14	-	4	-	401	8
Percentage		26.43	25.00	40.40	25.00	16.71	25.00	11.97	25.00	3.49	-	1.00	-	100.00	100.00



From the above table, it can be seen that more than 57% of the entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled caste are in the age group 31-50 years and 26% are below 30 years. In the case of scheduled tribes their percentage in the above groups are 50% and 25% respectively. Only 3% of the entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled caste are in the age group 61 and above.

#### 2.12 Educational qualification of entrepreneurs:

Educational qualification of entrepreneurs is another factor that contributes to the smooth functioning of the business. The following table gives a detailed account of the General education of the entrepreneurs.

Table No. 2.12

## Classification of entrepreneurs according to all qualification

Sl. No.	District	Educational qualification												Total	
		Degree		Pre-Degree		S.S.L.C.		Below S.S.L.C.		No. education but illiterate		Not specified			
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Trivandrum	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	10	-
2.	Quilon	1	-	1	-	4	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	14	-
3.	Alleppey	-	-	-	-	7	1	32	2	4	2	-	-	43	3
4.	Kottayam	-	-	-	1	4	-	39	2	17	-	11	-	71	3
5.	Idukky	1	-	2	-	9	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
6.	Ernakulam	-	-	-	-	5	-	24	-	11	-	1	-	41	-
7.	Trichur	1	-	1	-	15	-	60	-	3	-	1	-	81	-
8.	Palghat	-	-	-	-	5	-	16	-	9	-	2	-	32	-
9.	Malappuram	-	-	2	-	2	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	24	-
10.	Calicut	-	-	1	-	5	-	22	-	1	-	1	-	30	-
11.	Wynad	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	2
12.	Cannanore	-	-	-	-	8	-	16	-	2	-	-	-	26	-
Total		4	-	7	1	66	-	255	5	53	2	16	-	401	8
Percentage		0.99	-	1.75	12.50	16.46	-	63.59	62.50	13.22	25.00	3.99	-	100.00	100.00

Only 19% of the entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled caste have passed S.S.I.C. examination. Nearly 64% are below S.S.I.C. level and 13% are illiterate with no formal education.

In the case of scheduled tribe, one entrepreneur has passed Pre-Degree Examination. 5 persons are below S.S.I.C. and two persons are having no formal education but literate.

### 2.13 Technical qualification:

Technical qualification of entrepreneurs is an important factor for the efficient and successful functioning of any industrial unit. Hence an attempt has been made to assess the Technical qualification of the entrepreneurs. The district-wise details are furnished in table No. 2.13.

Table No. 2.13

Classification of entrepreneurs according to Technical Qualification

Sl. No.	District	Technical qualification								Total	
		Technical Degree		Diploma		Certificate		No Technical qualification		SC	ST
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Trivandrum	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-
2.	Quilon	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	-
3.	Alleppey	-	-	-	-	2	-	41	3	41	3
4.	Kottayam	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	3	71	3
5.	Idukky	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	-	25	-
6.	Ernakulam	-	-	-	-	2	-	39	-	39	-
7.	Trichur	-	-	-	-	6	-	75	-	75	-
8.	Palghat	-	-	1	-	1	-	30	-	30	-
9.	Malappuram	-	-	1	-	2	-	21	-	21	-
10.	Calicut	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-
11.	Wynad	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	2
12.	Cannanore	1	-	-	-	3	-	22	-	22	-
Total		1	-	2	-	17	-	381	8	401	8
Percentage		0.25	-	0.50	-	4.25	-	95.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It can be seen that only 20 out of 401 (5%) entrepreneurs of scheduled caste possess technical qualification. One person possesses Technical Degree, 2 persons possess Diploma and 17 hold

Industrial Training Certificate. Nobody among scheduled tribe possess any Technical qualification. From this analysis it is clear that scheduled caste and scheduled tribe entrepreneurs are lacking in technical qualification.

#### 2.14 Other occupations of entrepreneurs:

Generally persons with more than one occupation are able to earn more income and are able to solve financial problems of their unit more easily. The table No.2.14 gives a picture of the entrepreneurs having some other occupations also.

Table 2.14

Distribution of entrepreneurs according to their other occupation

Sl. No.	District	Having other occupations		Not having any other occupation		Total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	1	-	9	-	10	-
2.	Quilon	1	-	13	-	14	-
3.	Alleppey	1	-	42	3	43	3
4.	Kottayam	-	-	71	3	71	3
5.	Idukky	2	-	24	-	26	-
6.	Ernakulam	-	-	41	-	41	-
7.	Trichur	3	-	78	-	81	-
8.	Palghat	2	-	30	-	32	-
9.	Malappuram	1	-	23	-	24	-
10.	Calicut	2	-	28	-	30	-
11.	Wynad	-	-	3	2	3	2
12.	Cannanore	-	-	26	-	26	-
Total		13	-	388	8	401	8
Percentage		3.24	-	96.76	100.00	100.00	100.00

The above table reveals that only 13 (3.24%) out of 401 entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled caste are having some occupations other than their present business. All the eight entrepreneurs of scheduled tribe have stated that they have no other occupations. It is also observed that none of the units has branches or sister concerns.

2.15 Size of Employment:

The most important reason for advocating the development of small scale industries is that it provides employment to a large number of people at a lesser cost. Units according to size of employment have been classified and the details are furnished in table No. 2.15.

Table No. 2.15

Classification of units according to the size of employment

Sl. No.	Size of employment	No. of Units			
		S.C.	Percentage	S.T.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1	85	21.20	2	25
2.	2	113	28.18	4	50
3.	3	86	21.45	2	25
4.	4	42	10.47	-	-
5.	5 - 7	56	13.96	-	-
6.	8 - 10	14	3.49	-	-
7.	Above 10	5	1.25	-	-
Total		401	100.00	8	100.00

A look into the employment position as shown in the table reveals that 85 units (21%) of scheduled caste employ only one worker each. 60% of the units have provided employment to 2-4 persons and 14% to 5-7 persons. Only 5 units (1.25%) provide employment to more than 10 persons. The study also reveals that 401 units of scheduled caste have provided employment to 1244 persons which works out to 3.1 person per unit.

Regarding entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled tribe, 4 units employ two persons each and two units provide employment to 3 persons each. Only one worker each is employed in two units. Thus these 8 units have created employment to 16 persons.

Altogether 1260 persons are seen employed in 409 units and the average employment comes to 3. An important finding about the employment in units is that three or less workers are employed in all the units of scheduled tribe and in more than 70% of the units of scheduled caste.

2.16. Workers according to caste:

The workers are classified according to caste viz. scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and others are furnished in table No. 2.16.

Table No. 2.16.

Classification of workers according to caste

Sl. No.	District	No. of units		No. of workers			Total
		SC	ST	SC	ST	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	10	-	23	-	15	38
2.	Quilon	14	-	47	-	19	66
3.	Alleppey	43	3	116	3	42	161
4.	Kottayam	71	3	128	4	24	156
5.	Idukky	26	-	46	1	22	69
6.	Ernakulam	41	-	121	1	17	139
7.	Trichur	81	-	176	-	66	242
8.	Palghat	32	-	80	-	50	130
9.	Malappuram	24	-	47	-	14	61
10.	Calicut	30	-	49	-	38	87
11.	Wynad	3	2	7	3	3	13
12.	Cananore	26	-	40	-	58	98
Total		401	8	880	12	368	1260
Percentage				69.84	0.95	29.21	100.00

The above table reveals that about 70% of the employees belong to scheduled caste and nearly 1% belong to scheduled tribe. The remaining 29% comprise of all other categories.

2.17. Nature of employment:

The employees are classified into two groups viz. permanent and temporary and the district-wise number of employees under each group are given in table No. 2.17.

Table No. 2.17

Distribution of workers according to nature of employment

Sl. No.	District	Permanent	Temporary	Not specified	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Trivandrum	24	14	-	38
2.	Quilon	66	-	-	66
3.	Alleppey	69	78	14	161
4.	Kottayam	65	91	-	156
5.	Idukky	53	46	-	99
6.	Ernakulam	57	82	-	139
7.	Trichur	153	82	7	242
8.	Palghat	84	41	5	130
9.	Malappuram	34	27	-	61
10.	Calicut	65	22	-	87
11.	Wynad	10	3	-	13
12.	Cannanore	64	34	-	98
	Total	744	490	26	1260
	Percentage	59.00	38.90	2.10	100.00

It is seen that 59% of the employees are permanent and about 39% are temporary. Information on the nature of employment of 2% employees is not available. Quilon district tops first with 100% permanent employees followed by Idukky and Wynad Districts with 77%. In Ernakulam and Kottayam districts about 59% of the workers are temporary.

#### 2.18 Nature of duty of workers:

The employees as a whole are classified into two groups viz. full-time workers and part-time workers. The district-wise distribution of workers according to the nature of employment is given in the following table.

Table 2.18

Classification of workers according to nature of employment

Sl. No.	District	Full-time	Part-time	Not specified	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Trivandrum	29	9	-	38
2.	Quilon	61	5	-	66
3.	Alleppey	95	52	14	161
4.	Kottayam	58	96	2	156
5.	Idukky	29	40	-	69
6.	Ernakulam	106	33	-	139
7.	Trichur	209	18	15	242
8.	Palghat	97	28	5	130
9.	Malappuram	48	10	3	61
10.	Calicut	74	13	-	87
11.	Wynad	11	2	-	13
12.	Cananore	92	6	-	98
Total		909	312	39	1260
Percentage		72.1	24.8	3.1	100.00

The above table reveals that 72% of the workers are full-time and 25% are part-time. In respect of full-time workers Cananore district tops first with 94% and in the case of part-time workers Kottayam district ranks first with 62%. From this analysis it is clear that under-employment is very high in the units run by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe entrepreneurs.

#### 2.19 Workers according to the No. of days worked:

The employees are classified according to the number of days worked in a month. The following table shows the distribution of workers under different groups.



:30:

Table No.2.19Classification of workers according to the No. of days worked

Sl. No.	District	No. of days worked						Total
		Upto 10 days	11-15 days	16-20 days	21-25 days	26-30 days	Not specified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Trivandrum	5	10	8	10	-	5	38
2.	Quilon	7	-	16	43	-	-	66
3.	Alleppey	34	23	43	59	-	2	161
4.	Kottayam	12	33	52	21	4	34	156
5.	Idukky	3	9	39	8	1	9	69
6.	Ernakulam	9	53	43	15	5	14	139
7.	Trichur	19	38	92	54	9	30	242
8.	Palghat	3	37	28	21	19	22	130
9.	Malappuram	5	4	12	13	-	27	61
10.	Calicut	2	13	18	37	5	12	87
11.	Wynad	1	-	11	1	-	-	13
12.	Cannanore	3	6	54	23	4	8	98
Total		103	226	416	305	47	163	1260
Percentage		8.17	17.94	33.01	24.21	3.73	12.94	100.00

As seen from the table, only about 4% of the employees are getting work for 26-30 days and 24% for 21-25 days in a month on an average. An important finding of this study is that about 60% of the employees are getting work for 20 or less days in a month. This shows that the incidence of under-employment is very high in this sector.

### 2.20 Monthly Income of Workers:

The monthly income of workers, is an important factor to be considered as it reveals their living conditions. The number of workers under different groups of income are given in table No.2.20

Table No. 2.20

Classification of workers according to wage/income

Sl. No.	District	Upto Rs. 100	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500	501 to 600	601 to 1000	Not specified	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Trivandrum	-	3	3	8	7	-	4	13	38
2.	Quilon	5	8	6	6	1	1	-	39	66
3.	Alleppey	11	28	32	40	18	1	18	13	161
4.	Kottayam	59	6	14	4	6	1	5	61	156
5.	Idukky	4	15	15	10	3	-	4	18	69
6.	Ernakulam	1	30	11	14	12	-	2	69	139
7.	Trichur	27	59	27	13	9	18	9	80	242
8.	Palghat	8	25	19	7	11	-	-	60	130
9.	Malappuram	4	5	12	7	6	-	4	23	61
10.	Calicut	5	14	22	13	5	1	1	26	87
11.	Wyna'd	-	2	3	4	2	2	-	-	13
12.	Cannanore	3	22	12	14	7	5	1	34	98
Total		127	217	176	140	87	29	48	436	1260
Percentage		10.1	17.2	14.0	11.1	6.9	2.3	3.8	34.6	100.00

A study of the income pattern of the workers discloses that only very few workers (3.8%) get their payment above Rs.600/- per mensem. The highest No. of workers 217 (17.2%) come under the income group of between Rs.101 to 200. About 10% of the employees are getting only below Rs.100/- per mensem.

### 2.21 Educational status of workers:

In the table below a picture of the distribution of workers according to educational status is given.

Table No. 2.21

Classification of workers according to educational qualification

S1. No.	District	Pre-Degree	S.S.L.C.	Below S.S.L.C.	Literate	Not specified	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Trivandrum	-	3	15	6	14	38
2.	Quilon	-	19	26	21	-	66
3.	Alleppey	-	31	81	47	2	161
4.	Kottayam	-	6	68	27	55	156
5.	Idukky	1	10	45	1	12	69
6.	Ernakulam	-	10	46	76	7	139
7.	Trichur	-	22	124	21	75	242
8.	Palghat	2	7	30	66	25	130
9.	Malappurem	3	8	32	6	12	61
10.	Calicut	2	12	54	1	18	87
11.	Wynad	-	4	7	2	-	13
12.	Cananore	-	13	72	1	12	98
Total		8	145	600	275	232	1260
Percentage		0.63	11.51	47.62	21.83	18.41	100.00

Analysis of the educational status of the workers shows that only 8 persons out of 1260 workers studied upto Pre-Degree and 145 persons constituting 11.5% are holders of S.S.L.C. 600 persons (48%) are below S.S.L.C. and 275 workers have no formal education.

### 2.22 Technical education of workers:

Technical qualification and experience of employees are important factors which contribute to the quality of work. Hence an attempt is made to classify the workers under these two categories and the details are given in table No. 2.22.

Table No. 2.22

Classification of workers according to Technical qualification/  
experience

Sl. No.	District	Certifi- cate	Experi- ence only	No experi- ence or skill	Not speci- fied	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Trivandrum	2	22	-	14	38
2.	Quilon	7	21	-	38	66
3.	Alleppey	2	107	2	50	161
4.	Kottayam	-	151	3	2	156
5.	Idukky	6	63	-	-	69
6.	Ernakulam	1	127	8	3	139
7.	Trichur	5	196	41	-	242
8.	Palghat	2	75	49	4	130
9.	Malappuram	5	42	9	5	61
10.	Calicut	-	63	18	6	87
11.	Wynad	-	13	-	-	13
12.	Cannanore	4	72	22	-	98
Total		34	952	152	122	1260
Percentage		2.70	75.56	12.06	9.68	100.00

The above table shows that only 34 workers (2.7%) hold Certificate and 952 workers (75.56%) possess experience only in their job. 152 persons (12.06%) are general workers having no experience or skill.

2.23 Employment potential due to expansion of Units:

The employment potential in each district due to the expansion of existing units is assessed and given in table No. 2.23.

Table No. 2.23

Employment potential due to expansion of units

Sl. No.	District	No. of units proposing expansion	Additional employment		
			Full-time	Part-time	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Trivandrum	4	24	7	31
2.	Quilon	11	62	11	73
3.	Alleppey	20	129	34	163
4.	Kottayam	15	45	-	45
5.	Idukky	8	33	9	42
6.	Ermakulam	25	84	31	115
7.	Trichur	30	133	4	137
8.	Palghat	10	44	6	50
9.	Malappuram	16	36	9	45
10.	Calicut	9	29	2	31
11.	Wynad	2	4	2	6
12.	Cannanore	12	66	-	66
Total		162	689	115	804

162 entrepreneurs are proposing expansion of their units with additional employment opportunities for 804 persons (689 full-time and 115 part-time).

2.24 Regarding welfare measures for employees, bonus is given in 6 units in Alleppey district and 2 units in Quilon district. E.S.I. facility is provided to the employees of one unit located in Trivandrum district. One unit each from Wynad, Calicut and Trichur districts have reported that some incentive is given to their employees.

2.25 Workers' unions are functioning in 10 units viz. 5 units in Alleppey, 2 units each in Quilon and Cannanore and one unit in Trivandrum. Occurrence of workers strike has been reported from two units each in Alleppey and Quilon districts and one unit in Cannanore district.

Problems faced by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe entrepreneurs

The problems of Small Scale Industries are numerous. Some of the important problems raised by the entrepreneurs are mentioned below:

a) Capital: As it is common to all Industrial units, scarcity of capital is the first and the foremost problem that confronts the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe entrepreneurs. The materials for this study have been collected from 409 units and it is found that 332 units which works out to 81% are indebted and experiencing financial difficulty. Among them 241 entrepreneurs reported that they are facing acute shortage of working capital and requested for additional financial assistance.

b) Raw materials: Availability of raw materials in time, at a reasonable rate, is an important factor for the smooth running of the Industrial units, 46 units have expressed difficulties in getting sufficient quantity of raw materials. Units which produce cane and bamboo products are the main sufferers. These entrepreneurs have expressed that they are not getting sufficient quantity of raw materials to work throughout the year from the Bamboo Corporation and whatever is distributed do not reach the unit in time. So they are constrained to stop production and to wait for the next quota. This causes not only loss to the unit but also under-employment to the workers thereby reducing their income and means of livelihood.

c) Marketing: The industrial units run by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe entrepreneurs are tiny units and they form the weakest constituents in the industrial field. These units have to compete with both large scale and small scale units which command larger resources and technical skill. The poor competitive strength and weakness are most felt in the field of marketing. The units of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe have only meagre financial resources to take up effective marketing policies. With their limited resources, they are not in a position to meet the expenses towards marketing and advertising. Leading distributors cannot take up the products of these units due to the irregular supply and mainly due to the scarcity of capital and raw materials.

In Kottayam district about 45 units of scheduled caste are engaged in the manufacture of "Thazhappa". All these units are seasonal and managed by "own account workers". They are forced to sell the products to intermediaries at low price due to financial difficulty. Hence they suggest the organisation of a Co-operative Society.

d) Electricity: Out of the 409 units subjected for detailed study, only 75 are using electric power. Some of the entrepreneurs have expressed their difficulties and hardships to get power connections.

Chapter IIISummary and Conclusions

1. The questionnaire was sent to all the 792 units established by entrepreneurs belong to scheduled caste/scheduled tribe till 31-3-1983. But only 409 units (51.6%) responded with the required information. Hence analysis is based on the reports of 409 units.
2. About 35% and 13% of the units of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe respectively are losers in their business. The industrial units of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe are in their infancy. So the problems faced by them are many.
3. The investment of 50% of the units is below Rs.10,000/-.
4. The investment is above 2 lakhs, only in two units out of 409. That is 99.5% of the units come under tiny sector.
5. More than 81% and 87% of the units of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe respectively are indebted.
6. 241 units out of 409 units are facing acute shortage of working capital.
7. Only 5% of the entrepreneurs have technical qualification. More than 88% of the entrepreneurs possess only experience in their business.
8. 63% of the entrepreneurs of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe are below S.S.L.C. level and 13% have no formal education.
9. Only 25% of the entrepreneurs of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe possess training.
10. More than 87% of the units of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe are manufacturing units.
11. More than 77% and 87% of the units of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe respectively are perennial in their nature of work.
12. Proprietary concerns are most popular since the percentage of such ownership of units of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe are 98% and 100% respectively.
13. More than 73% and 62% of the units of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe entrepreneurs respectively are run by manual labour.
14. In all the units of scheduled tribe and in 72% of the units of scheduled caste, three or less workers are employed.
15. About 70% of the workers are scheduled castes and the scheduled tribe workers come to 1% only.
16. 72% of the workers are full-time employees and about 25% are part-time.



:38:

17. About 60% of the employees are getting work only for 20 or less days in a month. Hence the incidence of under-employment is very high.
18. Only a very little portion of the employees (3.8%) get a reasonable income that is above Rs.600/- per mensem.
19. About 48% of the workers are below S.S.L.C. and nearly 22% have no formal education.
20. Only 2.7% of the workers have technical qualification and 75.5% possess only experience in their work.
21. 162 entrepreneurs propose expansion of their units envisaging additional employment opportunities for 689 full-time workers and 115 part-time workers.

Some of the important problems raised by the entrepreneurs:

1. The units engaged in the manufacture of cane and bamboo products express the difficulty that they are not getting sufficient quantity of raw materials to work throughout the year without interruption.
2. The units of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe entrepreneurs which form the weakest constituents in the industrial field, have to compete with both large scale and small scale units which command larger resources and technical skill. The poor competitive strength and weakness are most affected in the field of marketing.
3. In Kottayam District about 45 seasonal units engaged in the manufacture of "Thazhappa" and run by "own account workers" are forced to sell the products to intermediaries at low price due to financial difficulty. Hence they suggest the organisation of a Co-operative Society.

## Appendix

## Table No. 1

## District-wise distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population and literacy rate

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe			Literacy rate of general population
		Total	Percentage to general population	Literacy rate	Total	Percentage to general population	Literacy rate	
1.	Trivandrum	284279	10.95	59.01	14145	0.54	58.06	70.50
2.	Quilon	347567	12.35	57.67	7442	0.26	50.30	74.11
3.	Alleppey	235423	10.02	67.95	3273	0.14	53.71	78.51
4.	Kottayam	119377	7.03	71.79	15227	0.90	73.63	81.66
5.	Idukky	133177	13.71	48.76	38712	3.98	43.35	67.44
6.	Ernakulam	216443	8.54	63.10	3551	0.14	52.60	76.82
7.	Trichur	302085	12.38	58.16	3227	0.13	29.90	73.59
8.	Palghat	376424	18.41	41.93	28794	1.41	12.04	53.00
9.	Malappuram	208018	8.66	47.71	7955	0.33	16.33	60.50
10.	Calicut	161715	7.20	62.26	3888	0.17	21.45	70.12
11.	Wynad	21130	3.81	48.09	95557	17.25	20.74	58.33
12.	Canneanore	143744	5.13	47.06	39704	1.42	33.18	65.74
		2549382	10.02	55.96	261475	1.03	31.79	70.42

Kerala

Source: 1981 Census

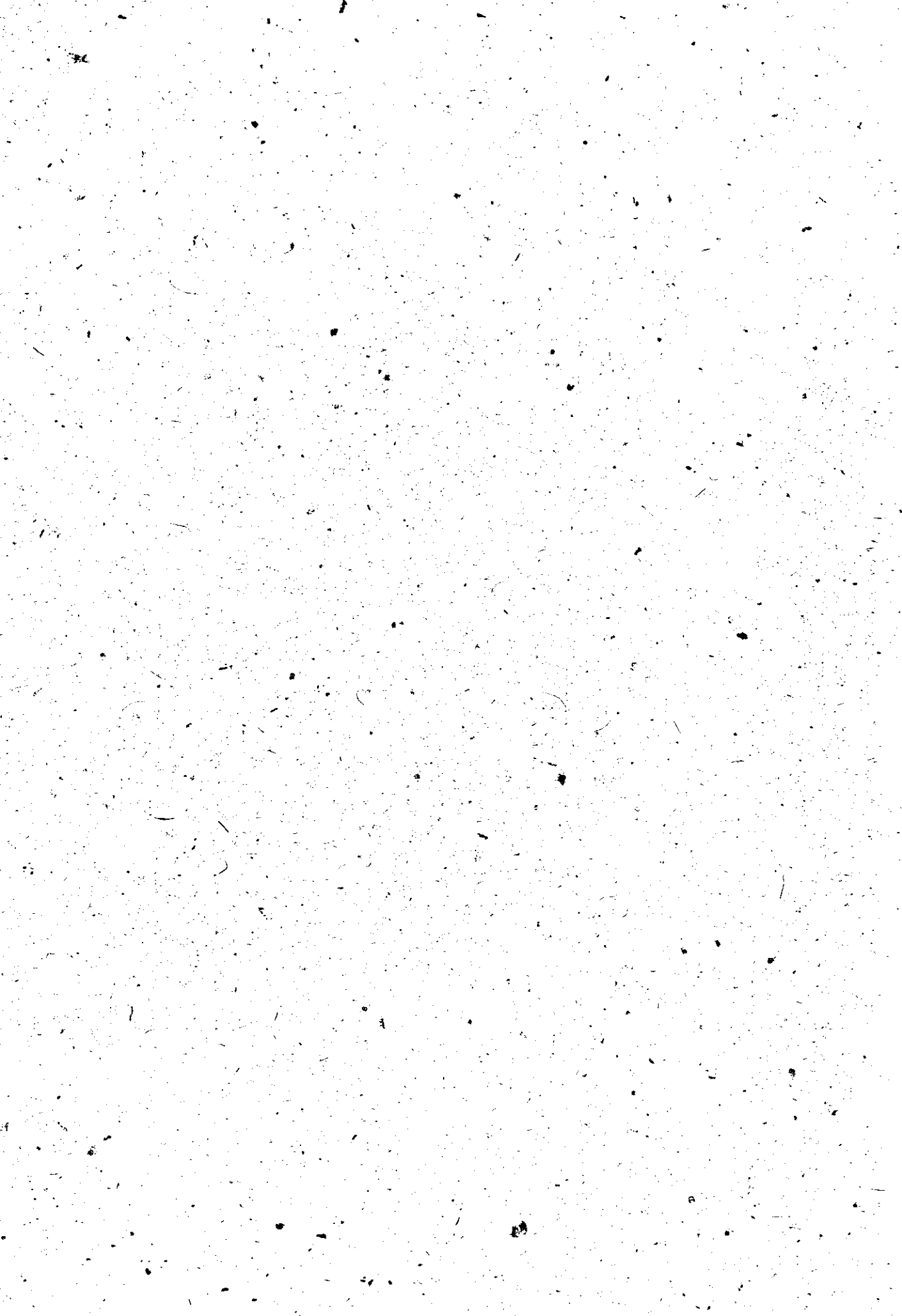


Table No.2

## Distribution of population as main workers, marginal workers and Non-workers

Sl. No.	District	Population			Main workers			Marginal workers			Non-workers			
		SC	ST	4	SC	ST	6	SC	ST	7	SC	ST	9	
1.	Trivandrum	284279	14145	98612	4606	14215	760	171452	8779	(60.3)	202706	4710	(63.3)	2000
2.	Quilon	347567	7442	113156	2534	31705	198	202706	4710	(58.3)	138429	(61.1)	10411	(68.4)
3.	Alleppey	235423	3273	79857	988	17137	285	138429	2000	(7.3)	5498	476	74915	(62.8)
4.	Kottayam	119377	15227	38964	4340	5498	476	74915	10411	(4.6)	4809	1117	71304	(53.5)
5.	Idukky	133177	38712	57064	14961	4809	1117	71304	22634	(3.6)	13054	168	127044	(58.7)
6.	Ermakulam	216443	3551	76345	1176	13054	168	127044	2207	(6.0)	14285	128	175466	(53.2)
7.	Trichur	302085	3227	112334	1381	14285	128	175466	1718	(4.8)	13279	1637	196109	(45.5)
8.	Palghat	376424	28794	167036	14044	13279	1637	196109	13113	(4.4)	3528	408	121239	(50.5)
9.	Malappuram	208018	7955	73997	3528	12782	408	121239	4019	(3.57)	14394	273	101123	(58.0)
10.	Calicut	161715	3888	46198	1362	14394	273	101123	2253	(6.1)	899	5214	11711	(55.4)
11.	Wynad	21130	95557	8294	41435	1125	5214	11711	48858	(5.3)	6667	1677	84457	(56.6)
12.	Cannanore	143744	39704	52620	15577	6667	1677	84457	22450	(36.6)	4.6	4.2	1475955	(57.9)
	Kerala	2549382	261475	924477	105982	148950	12341	1475955	143152	(36.3)	(5.8)	(4.7)		(54.8)

(Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total populations.)

Source: 1981 Census



Table No. 3

Industrial category-wise distribution of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe workers (1971 Census)

Sl. No.	Industrial category	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Total workers	Percentage to total workers	Corresponding percentage in India	Corresponding percentage in India	Corresponding percentage of general population in Kerala
		Total workers	Percentage to total workers	Total workers	Percentage to total workers					
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Cultivators	15242	2.0	27.9	19813	17.7	57.6	17.80		
2.	Agricultural labourers	500810	65.9	51.8	69817	62.6	33.0	30.69		
3.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, hunting and allied activities.	72510	9.5	2.2	8837	7.9	2.4	7.00		
4.	Mining & Quarrying.	6618	0.9	0.6	370	0.3	0.6	0.48		
5 a	Household Industry.	27231	3.6	3.3	2578	2.3	1.0	4.28		
5 b	other than household industry.	49848	6.6	3.6	2466	2.2	1.1	11.45		
6.	Construction	8038	1.1	1.2	510	0.5	0.4	1.73		
7.	Trade & Commerce	5657	0.7	1.3	575	0.5	0.6	9.10		
8.	Transport, storage and Communication.	13106	1.7	1.7	1316	1.2	0.6	3.89		
9.	Other Services	60478	8.0	6.4	5316	4.8	2.7	13.58		

Source: Census 1971



Table No.4

Percentage distribution of main workers by broad industrial classification

Sl. No.	District	Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household Industrial workers			Other workers		
		SC	ST	ST	SC	ST	ST	SC	ST	ST	SC	ST	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1.	Trivendrum	1.92	44.46	60.14	37.04	2.57	1.30	35.37	17.20				
2.	Quilon	4.05	27.50	62.92	47.16	2.05	1.74	30.98	23.60				
3.	Alleppey	1.72	0.40	66.19	15.59	3.63	13.77	28.46	70.24				
4.	Kottayam	2.16	36.17	59.92	26.57	2.58	1.20	35.34	36.06				
5.	Idukky	2.80	46.73	20.08	40.80	0.61	0.16	76.51	12.31				
6.	Ernakulam	0.92	0.08	51.88	19.13	3.54	1.79	43.66	79.00				
7.	Trichur	1.30	4.06	51.43	44.82	4.43	0.29	42.84	50.83				
8.	Palghat	3.59	28.99	72.73	57.63	3.87	0.19	19.81	13.19				
9.	Malappuram	1.18	4.14	68.92	74.83	4.57	0.65	25.33	20.38				
10.	Calicut	0.57	2.20	38.39	47.36	6.84	0.73	54.20	49.71				
11.	Wynad	5.90	12.09	34.63	72.57	5.41	0.11	54.06	15.23				
12.	Cananore	1.93	7.30	53.88	53.03	2.78	2.27	41.41	37.40				
	Kerala	2.29	20.54	58.08	57.47	3.43	0.75	36.20	21.24				

Source: 1981 Census.





സംരംഭകനേപിടിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ :-

1) സംരംഭകന്റെ പേര്  
പുർണ്ണവിലാസം  
(താലൂക്ക്, ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഉൾപ്പെടെ)

എ) പൊതുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം  
ബി) സാങ്കേതിക

പുർത്തിയാമ വയസ്സ് :  
വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ യോഗ്യത :

2) സംരംഭകന്റെ ജാതി/വർഗ്ഗം :

3) ഈ വ്യവസായത്തിൽ സംരംഭകൻ  
മുൻപരിചയം ഉണ്ടോ?  
ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര നാൾ?

4) സംരംഭകൻ പരിശീലനം (ട്രേഡി  
നിംഗ്) വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു കിട്ടിയി  
ട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എവിടെ?  
എത്രനാൾ? പരിശീലനം കൈമാട്  
പ്രയോജനം ഉണ്ടായോ ഉൾപ്പെടെ

5) സംരംഭകൻ മറ്റു വ്യവസായങ്ങളോ  
കമ്പനിയോ ജോലിയോ  
വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു ഉണ്ടോ?

6) താങ്കളുടെ സ്ഥാപനം മറ്റു  
ഏതെങ്കിലും വ്യവസായത്തിൽ  
അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ നടത്തുന്നത്.

തുടരും.....

ചൂണ്ടിനിന്നുപിടിച്ചുള്ള പൊതുവിവരങ്ങൾ :-

1. സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ പേര് :
2. രജിസ്ട്രർ നമ്പർ :
3. രജിസ്ട്രർ ചെയിത തിടയിൽ :
4. സ്ഥാപനം സ്ഥിതിചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പഞ്ചായത്ത് (വിലാസം, താലൂക്ക്, ജില്ല ഉൾപ്പെടെ) :  
(കമർത്തി)
5. സ്ഥാപനം നടത്തുന്ന വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവം (കാലാനുചിതമോ അല്ലാത്തതോ എന്ന്) :
6. ഏതുതരം മാനേജ്മെന്റ്? (വ്യക്തിപങ്കാളിത്തം, കമ്പനി, ധർമ്മസ്ഥാപനം, സഹകരണസംഘം) :
7. ഈ സ്ഥാപനം ഒരു ദിവസം എത്ര മണിക്കൂർ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു :  
:
8. ഏതുതരം ശക്തി ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്? (മനുഷ്യശക്തി, ഉദ്യമം, വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി) :  
:
9. പ്രവർത്തനം അറംഭിച്ച തീയതി :
10. ഈ സ്ഥാപനം പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നത് നഷ്ടത്തിലോ ലാഭത്തിലോ :  
:
11. ഇതിന് ഫ്രാൻചൈസ് ഉണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര എണ്ണം? :  
:
12. ഈ ചൂണ്ടിനിന്നു ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ ഏവ? :  
:
13. ഉല്പാദനം ഉല്പാദനത്തിന് വേണ്ട അനുബന്ധ സാധനങ്ങൾ ഏവ? :  
:

45

2. ചുഴിയിലെ ജോലിക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ:

നമ്പർ	പേര്	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	പട്ടിക ജാതിയോ പട്ടിക വർഗ്ഗമോ എന്ന്	മുഴുവൻ സമയ ജോലിയോ അതോ പാർട്ട് ടൈമോ	പട്ടിക ജാതിയോ പട്ടിക വർഗ്ഗമോ എന്ന്	സമീപമോ താലൂക്കാലി കമോ	മുഴുവൻ സമയ ജോലിയോ അതോ പാർട്ട് ടൈമോ	സാഹക മാ സഹായ ശേഷം ക്ലബ്ബ് ഒന്നു ശേഖരണം എഴുതുക	കൂടി (ശ്രമ ഭരി	തന്നി ക്ലിക്ക് വേണ്ട കുറുപ്പ് ക്ലബ്ബ് ജോലി	ജോലി ഉള്ള വിഷയം ജോലി	സാഹക തിക ജോലി തയ്യാറാക്കി മാറ്റി പ്രവേശനം ഉണ്ടാക്കി	കഴിഞ്ഞവർ അതെ ക്ലബ്ബ് കൂറുവെച്ച് ക്ലബ്ബിലേക്ക് ശ്രദ്ധേയമായി ശ്രദ്ധേയമായി എത്ര ദിവസം ജോലി കിട്ടി	ജോലി ഉയർന്നു പന്തിൽ ഷെഡ്യൂൾ ഉണ്ടോ?	ജോലി കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?



1. സ്വന്തം മടുകൾ
2. ഷോപ്പിംഗ് കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ ഇനത്തിൽ
3. ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഷോപ്പിംഗ് കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ ഇനത്തിൽ
4. ഗ്രാൻറ് ഇനത്തിൽ
5. ബാങ്കിംഗ് നിയമം മനുഷ്യനകാര്യശാസ്ത്രപരമായി  
ബാങ്കിംഗ് നിയമം ഉള്ള സാഹചര്യം
6. മതിയായ തുക
7. അതുകൊണ്ട്

ഉപഭോക്താക്കളുടെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ

31.3.1982 ൽ നിലവിലുള്ള  
കുറവു വരുന്നതിൽ ഉപഭോക്താക്കൾ

തുക:

സർവ്വീസ് മൂലമായിരിക്കുന്ന കിടപ്പ്

തുക:

അതുകൊണ്ട്

അസംസ്കൃത സാധനങ്ങളിലേയും ഉല്പാദനത്തെയും സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ:

അസംസ്കൃത സാധനങ്ങൾ:

ക്രമനംപർ	അസംസ്കൃതസാധനത്തിന്റെ പേര്	കഴിഞ്ഞ 3 വർഷ ത്തിലെ ലഭ്യത	
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	ഓളൻ വില	ഓളൻ വില	ഓളൻ വില

ബി. ഉല്പാദനം:

ക്രമനംപർ	ഉല്പന്നത്തിന്റെ പേര്	കഴിഞ്ഞ 3 വർഷ ത്തിലെ ഉല്പാദനം	
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	ഓളൻ വില	ഓളൻ വില	ഓളൻ വില

1. അസംസ്കൃത സാധനങ്ങൾ എവിടെനിന്ന് ലഭിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് എഴുതുക.  
ഓരോ ഏജൻസിയിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്നവ പ്രത്യേകം എഴുതുക.

2. ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾ എവിടെ വിൽക്കുന്നു എന്ന് എഴുതുക.  
വിതരണച്ചട്ടം സ്കോപ്പ് ഉള്ളതും പ്രത്യേകം എഴുതുക.

മുന്തിരിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനം സാധ്യമാക്കാൻ ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന തൊഴിൽ സാധ്യതയെ  
കുറിച്ച് ഉള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ

.....

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| തൊഴിൽ നൽകാവുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം | ഓക്ക                  |
| മുഴുവൻ സമയ ജോലിക്കാർ       | പാർട്ട് ടൈം ജോലിക്കാർ |
| സ്ത്രീകൾ                   | പുരുഷന്മാർ            |
| സ്ത്രീകൾ                   | പുരുഷന്മാർ            |
| സ്ത്രീകൾ                   | പുരുഷന്മാർ            |
| സാമാന്യ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം       |                       |
| സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം     |                       |
| പരിചയം ഉള്ളവർ              |                       |
| പ്രാവിണ്യം ഉള്ളവർ          |                       |
| പരിശീലനം ഉള്ളവർ            |                       |

ഓക്ക

ചൂണിടിൻ്റെ പരധീനതകളേയും നിവാരണ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളേയുംകുറിച്ച് ഉള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ

- 1. ചൂണിടിൻ്റെ സാമ്പത്തിക പരിധിനത ഉണ്ടോ?
- 2. ചൂണിടിൻ്റെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ള കടബാധ്യത
- 3. അസംസ്കൃത സാധനങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുവാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് ഉണ്ടോ?
- 4. അസംസ്കൃത സാധനങ്ങൾ ലഭ്യമാകുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും ഏജൻസി ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടോ?
- 5. ഏതുതരം അസംസ്കൃത സാധനങ്ങൾ കൂടുതൽ ദുർലഭ്യം ഉള്ളത്? നിംപദ് ഉട് എഴുതുക.

- 1 )
- 2 )
- 3 )
- 4 )

- 6. അസംസ്കൃത സാധനങ്ങൾ കൈകാര്യ ചെയ്യാനുള്ളപ്പോൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ദുർവ്യാഖ്യാനം വരാറുണ്ടോ?
- 7. ഉല്പാദിപ്പിച്ച സാധനങ്ങൾ വിനഴിക്കാൻ പ്രയാസം ഉണ്ടോ?
- 8. ഉല്പാദിപ്പിച്ച സാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുവാൻ പ്രത്യേക ഏജൻസി ഏതെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടോ?
- 9. സാധനങ്ങൾക്ക് നല്ലവില വില ലഭിക്കാറുണ്ടോ?



- 12. ഖുബ്ബിനിന് പ്രാദേശികമായോ അല്ലാതെയോ ഇതേ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെടാൻ സാധിക്കുന്ന സാഹചര്യങ്ങളുമായി മത്സരിക്കേണ്ടി വരുമുണ്ടോ?
- 13. സാധനങ്ങൾക്ക് വിദേശ വിപണന സാധ്യത ഉണ്ടോ?
- 14. ഉല്പാദിപ്പിച്ച സാധനങ്ങൾ നല്ലതരം അണുൻ ഉറപ്പ് വരുത്താൻ ഖുബ്ബിൻ എന്താണ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്.
- 15. പ്രവർത്തിക്ക് അവശ്യമായ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള തൊഴിൽക്കാരെ കിടാത്ത ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് ഉണ്ടോ?
- 16. കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒരു വർഷത്തിനുള്ളിൽ തൊഴിൽ കുഴപ്പംമൂലം പണിമുടക്കുകയോ ഖുബ്ബിനിന് നഷ്ടം വരുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?
- 17. സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ഖുബ്ബിൻ ഉണ്ടോ?
- 18. തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ക്ഷേമം ഉറപ്പ് വരുത്തുവാൻ ഖുബ്ബിൻ പ്രധാനമായി ചെയ്തിരുന്ന സാഹചര്യം എന്ത്?
- 19. സർക്കാർ സഹായം നൽകുന്ന രീതിയിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും പദ്ധതികൾ ഉണ്ടോ?
- 20. ഉല്പാദകൻ പട്ടികജാതി - പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടത് അടയ്ക്കുകയോ പ്രത്യേക വൈശിഷ്ട്യങ്ങൾ വിലയ്ക്കും ഉണ്ടോ?
- 21. ഖുബ്ബിൻറെ സഹായമായ നടത്തിവിൻ ഇനിയും സർക്കാർ സഹായം അവശ്യമുണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഏതു തരത്തിൽ ? എത്ര രൂപ?
- 22. സാഹചര്യം വികസിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശം ഉണ്ടോ?

എ) ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എത്ര പേർക്കു കൂടി തൊഴിൽ നൽകാൻ സാധിക്കും  
 സ്ത്രീകൾ പുരുഷന്മാർ

ബി) എന്താണ് കാരണം ?

- 23. ഖുബ്ബിൻറെ സഹായമായ നടത്തിവിൻ നിങ്ങൾക്ക് നൽകാനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഏവ?

ചുണ്ടിടിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനം സാർവ്വത്രികമായി ഉണ്ടാകാത്ത തൊഴിൽ സാർവ്വത്രികമായി  
ചെയ്യേണ്ട വിവരങ്ങൾ

തൊഴിൽ നൽകാവുന്നവരുടെ എണ്ണം

മുഴുവൻ സമയ ജോലിക്കാർ		പാർട്ട് ടൈം ജോലിക്കാർ		അകെ	
സ്ത്രീകൾ	പുരുഷന്മാർ	സ്ത്രീകൾ	പുരുഷന്മാർ	സ്ത്രീകൾ	പുരുഷന്മാർ

സാമാന്യ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം

സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം

പരിചയം ഉള്ളവർ

പ്രാവിണ്യം ഉള്ളവർ

പരിശീലനം

ഉള്ളവർ

അകെ

പേപ്പർ  
സമാപനത്തിന്റെ  
ധീകാരി

ബി. എസ്.

1054

