

CHAPTER - 4

DATA ANALYSIS, TABULATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 List of Tables and Charts Showing Basic Profile of the Respondents

Table No. 1

Table Showing the Name of the Institutions of Tapi District and Enrolment.

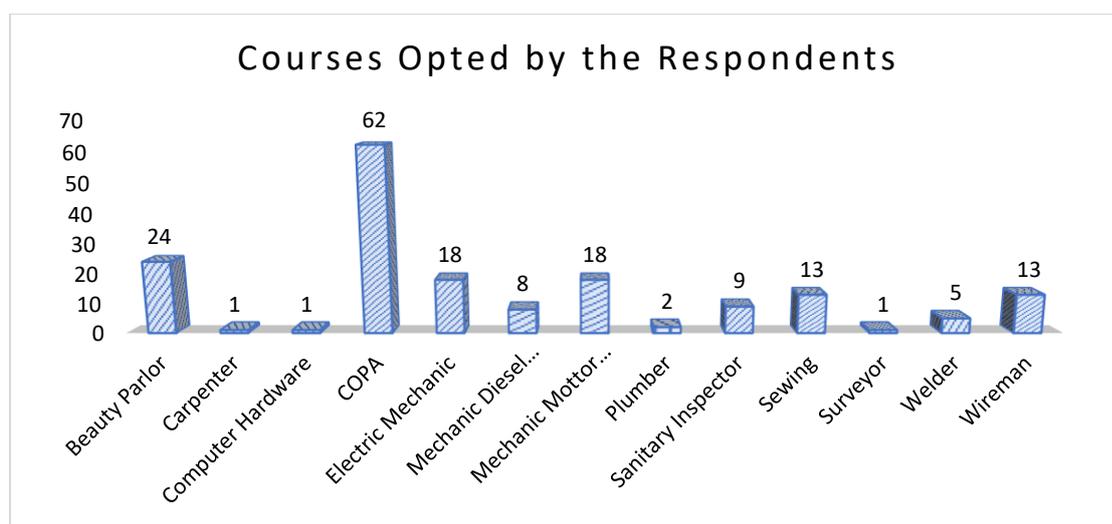
Name of the Institution	N %	Percent
ITI-Dolvan	18	10.3
ITI-Indu & Vyara	77	44.0
ITI-Kukarmunda	3	1.7
ITI-Nizar	29	16.6
ITI-Songadh	14	8.0
ITI-Uchchhal	27	15.4
ITI-Valod	7	4.0
Total	175	100.0

The above table indicates the distribution of respondents enrolled in the training centres available in the Tapi district. Majority 44% of respondents have enrolled in ITI-Indu, 17% respondents have preferred to enrol in Nizar training centre, while Uchchhal training centre has enrolled 15% respondents, 10% of respondents have enrolled in Dolvan. The figure clearly suggests that the highest number of enrolments is in ITI-Indu and Vyara which is located in district headquarters. This shows most of the respondents prefer to enrol in urban area due to the facilities available it suits their convenience. The urban area is also preferred due to convenience of the place in terms of infrastructural facilities.

Table No. 2

Table Showing the Courses Opted by the Respondents.

Name of the Course	N %	Percent
Beauty Parlour	24	13.7
Carpenter	1	.6
Computer Hardware	1	.6
COPA	62	35.4
Electric Mechanic	18	10.3
Mechanic Diesel Engineer	8	4.6
Mechanic Motor Vehicle	18	10.3
Plumber	2	1.1
Sanitary Inspector	9	5.1
Sewing	13	7.4
Surveyor	1	.6
Welder	5	2.9
Wireman	13	7.4
Total	175	100.0

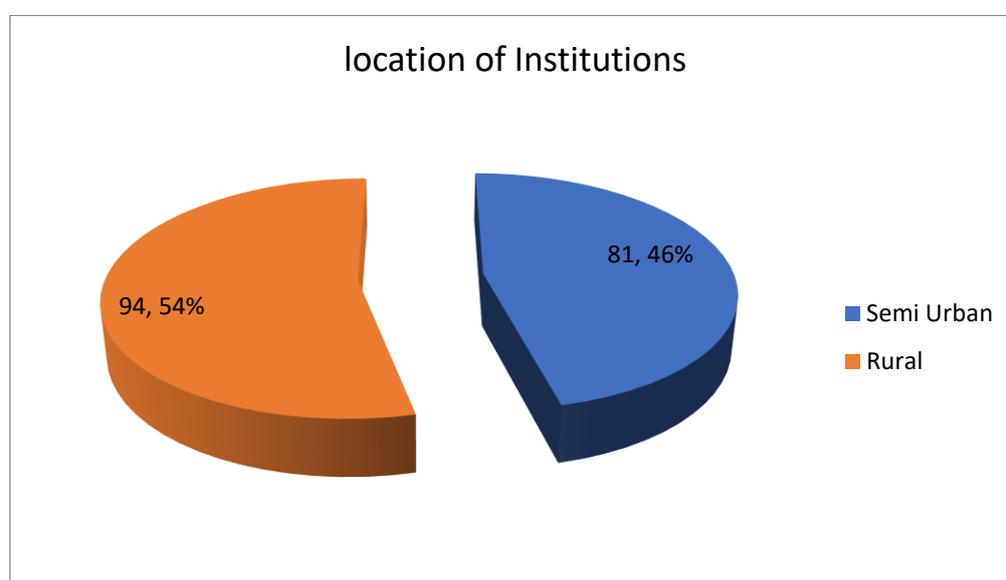


From the above table, it shows the distribution of the name of the course opted by the passed-out trainees. It was found out that majority 35% of the passed-out trainees have opted for COPA course. It is also learnt that 14% of the passed-out trainees have opted for the beauty parlor course. 10% of the passed-out trainees have opted for electric mechanic. 10% of the passed-out trainees have selected mechanic motor vehicle course. It is understood that COPA as a computer course which attracts majority of the youth as it interests them because it is perceived as having wide scope and varied applications. The least preferred course is carpenter and surveyor because the respondents do not apply to these courses since it has low scope in terms of employment.

Table No. 3

Table Showing the Location of the Institutions in Tapi District.

Location of the Institution	N %	Percent
Semi Urban	81	46.3
Rural	94	53.7
Total	175	100.0

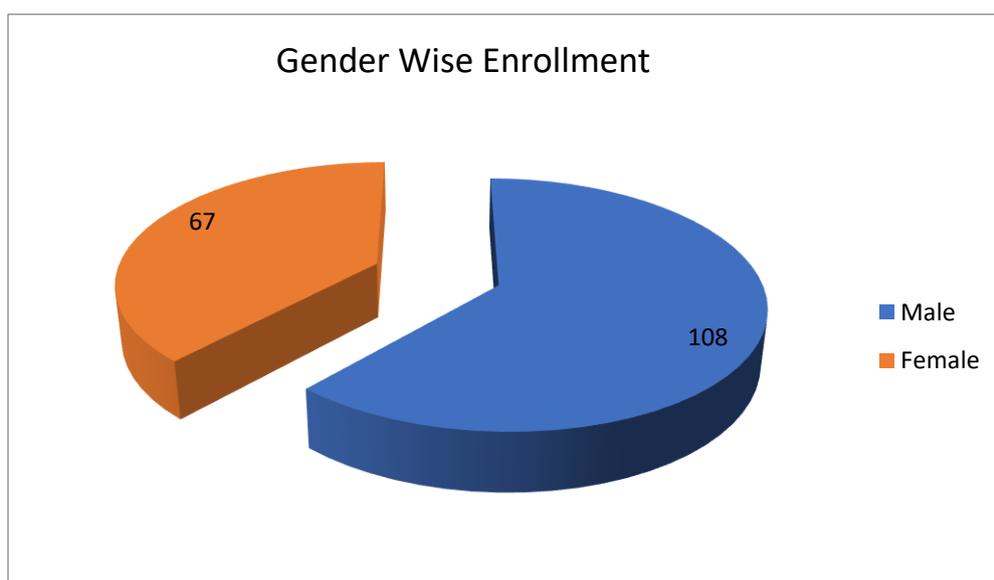


The location of the institution from the above table indicates that the rural areas occupy the majority of the ITI establishments for catering the needs of the rural population which constitutes 54%. On the other hand, 46% of the ITI centres are located in semi-urban areas catering the needs of both rural and urban population. In the study, the institution which is located in district headquarters (Vyara) was established at the outskirts of the city, hence, it is considered as semi-urban.

Table No. 4

Table Showing the Gender Wise Enrolment in the Training Centres.

Gender	N %	Percent
Male	108	61.7
Female	67	38.3
Total	175	100.0

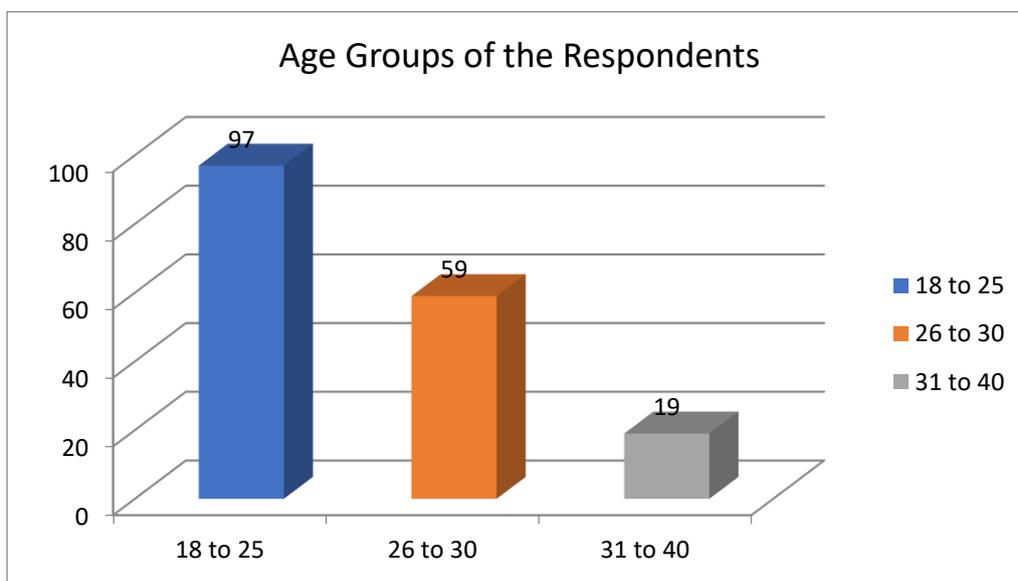


The above table shows that majority 62% are men in gender wise enrolment opting for skill-based training programmes. 38% female have enrolled for the training program. The data indicate majority of the male respondents prefer for the skill-based training programmes as these courses are seen as potential opportunities for income and livelihood.

Table No. 5

Table showing the Age Groups of the Respondents.

Respondents Age Group (years)	N %	Percent
18 to 25	97	55.4
26 to 30	59	33.7
31 to 40	19	10.9
Total	175	100.0

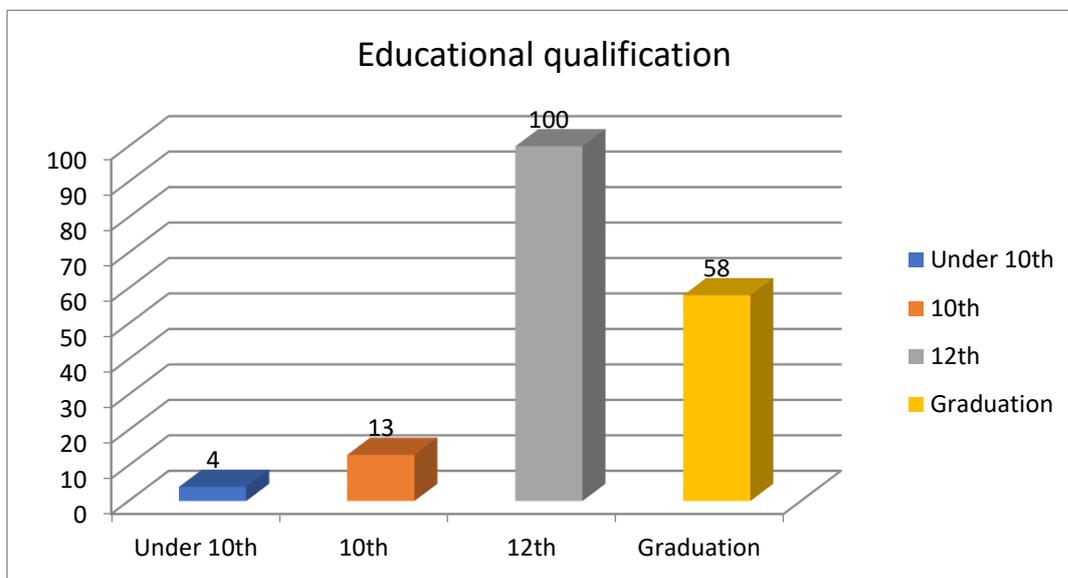


The distribution of population as per the age group in the above table indicates that age group between 18 to 25 occupies 55% in the category. Whereas 34% are in the age group of the 26 to 30 years. While 11% are in the age group between 31 to 40 respondents represents 11%. The distribution based on age group clearly indicates that majority of the respondents opting for the skilled base training programmes are early young age group. This shows the tribal youth in the age group of 18-25 years are in the prime youth group who aspire skill development for securing a suitable livelihood option.

Table No. 6

Table showing the Educational Qualification of the Respondents.

Educational qualification	N %	Percent
Under 10 th	4	2.3
10 th	13	7.4
12 th	100	57.1
Graduation	58	33.1
Total	175	100.0



It is revealed from the above table that the various trainees who have joined the for the training have completed basic education required. The table indicates that majority of the respondents 57% have completed 12th standard. Which is preceded by graduates in bachelor degree comprising of 33%. While 7% of trainees have completed matriculation and followed by under matriculation constituting only 2% among the total respondents. Since the qualification of 12th standard is steppingstone to opt higher education as well as to opt skilled based programmes, i.e., this qualification has wider scope to move for further study/skilled development programme. While 10th standard is seen as no scope for higher education.

Table No. 7

Table showing the Medium of Education of the Respondents.

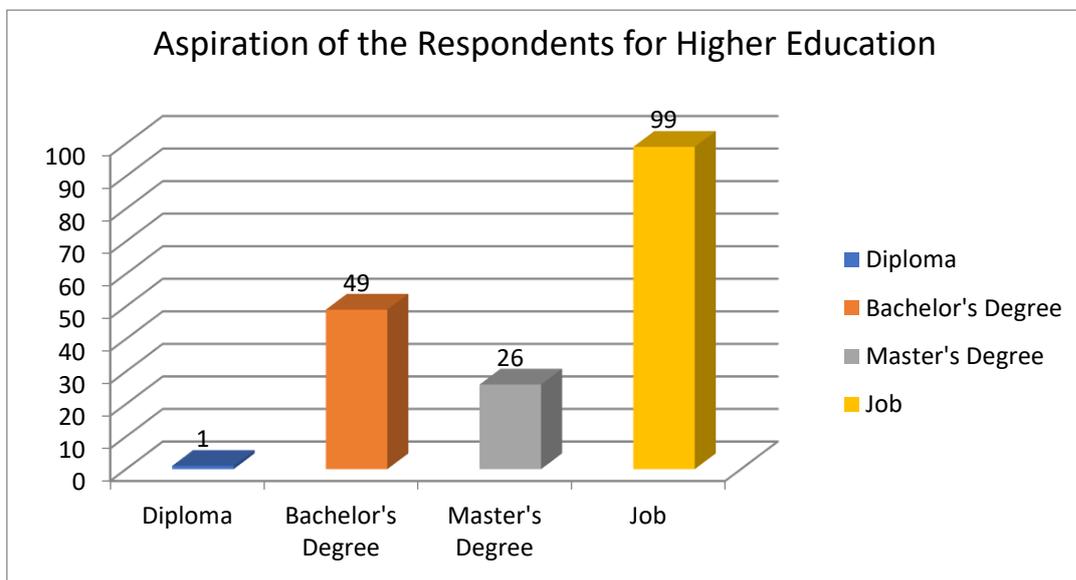
Medium of education	N %	Percent
Gujarati	170	97.1
English	1	.6
Other	4	2.3
Total	175	100.0

The above table depicts about medium of education that the students pursued their early education which shows that 97% of the respondents have pursued their education through Gujarati medium.

Table No. 8

Table showing the Aspiration of the Respondents for Higher Education.

Respondents interest in higher education	N %	Percent
Diploma	1	.6
Bachelor's Degree	49	28.0
Master's Degree	26	14.9
Job	99	56.6
Total	175	100.0

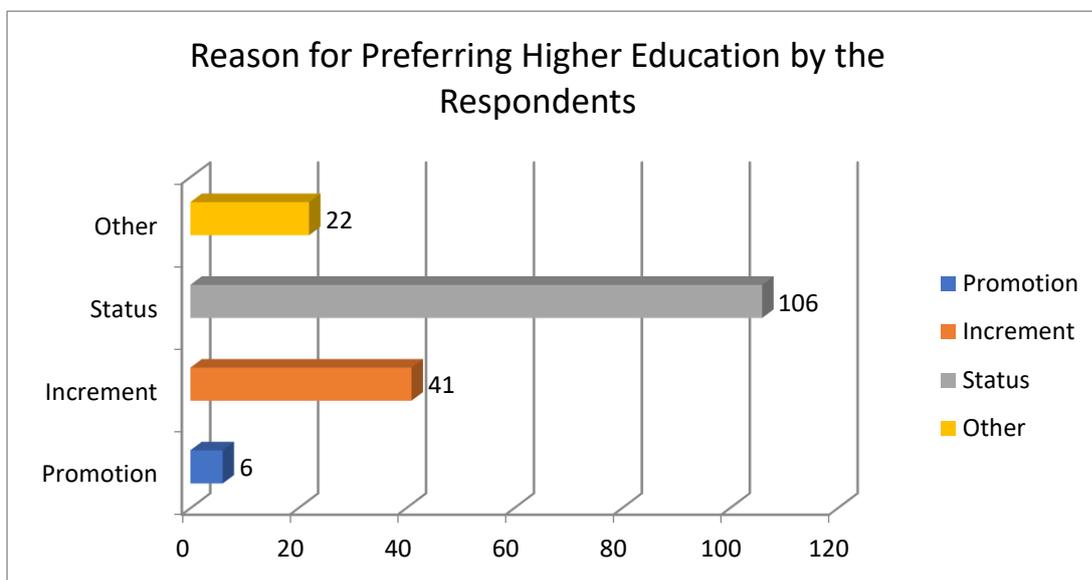


The above table shows the respondents aspirations in higher education after completing the training. From the above table majority of the respondents (57%) preferred to continue with the job. While 28% respondents wanted to pursue bachelor's degree. 15% of the respondents preferred to pursue master's degree and only 1% of the respondents wanted to do diploma.

Table No. 9

Table showing the Reason for Preferring Higher Education by the Respondents.

Reason for the Education	N %	Percent
Promotion	6	3.4
Increment	41	23.4
Status	106	60.6
Other	22	12.6
Total	175	100.0



The above table shows the reason for preferring higher education. Majority 61% of the respondents preferred for status purpose. And 21% of the respondents preferred to study for increment in their jobs. While 13% of the respondents have other reasons who had their own start-ups or business. And the rest 3% of the respondents opined to study for promotion purpose. The position of an individual in a given society is measured by the occupation which individual opt for. Because the position of an individual in occupational structure provides power, prestige and reward in a given situation. So occupational structure seems to be significant to analyse. In the present study, an effort is made to know the reason for preferring higher education. Data indicate of the respondents was very much concerned about their social status; hence, they show their strong willingness to go for higher education.

Table No. 10

Table showing the Type of House of the Respondents

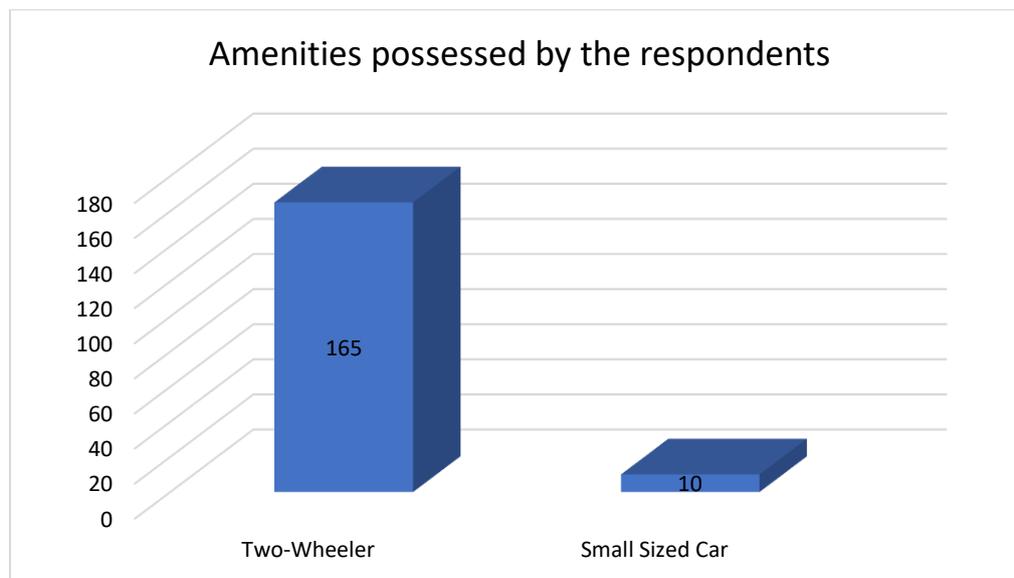
Type of House	N %	Percent
Kachcha	81	46.3
Pakka	82	46.9
Two Story House	12	6.9
Total	175	100.0

The above table shows the type of house they live in. 47% of the passed-out trainees live in pakka house. And 46% of the passed-out trainees responded that they live in kachcha house, while 7% of the passed-out trainees live in two-storey houses. Type of house where the family of an individual lives depicts his/her status in the society. In the present study the data related with the type of house show that almost equal number of the respondents have pakka and kachcha houses.

Table No. 11

Table Showing the Amenities Possessed by the Respondents

Amenities	N %	Percent
Two-Wheeler	165	94.3
Small Sized Car	10	5.7
Total	175	100.0



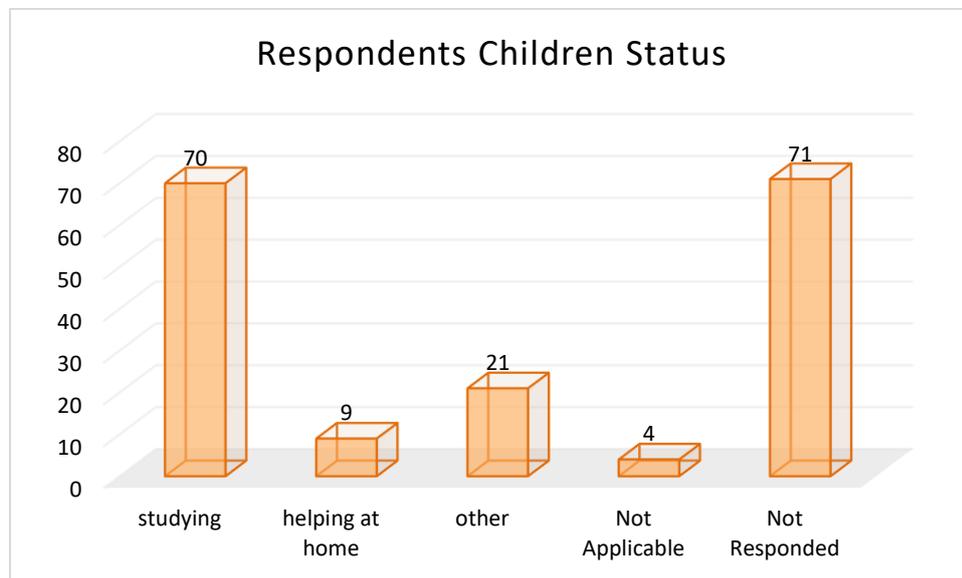
The above table indicates that property possessed by the passed-out trainees at their home. Majority 94% of the passed-out trainees possesses two-wheeler at their home. While 6% of the passed-out trainees have small sized car.

Patterns of consumption of respondents are measured by the amenities they possess. The data show that the number of respondents in each amenity possession not equal. However, so far, the possession of four-wheeler and two-wheeler in concerned, it is quite interesting that almost all respondents possess two-wheeler vehicle.

Table No. 12

Table showing the Respondents' Children Status

Respondents' Children Status	N %	Percent
Studying	70	40.0
Helping at home	9	5.1
Other	21	12.0
Not Applicable	4	2.3
Not Responded	71	40.6
Total	175	100.0

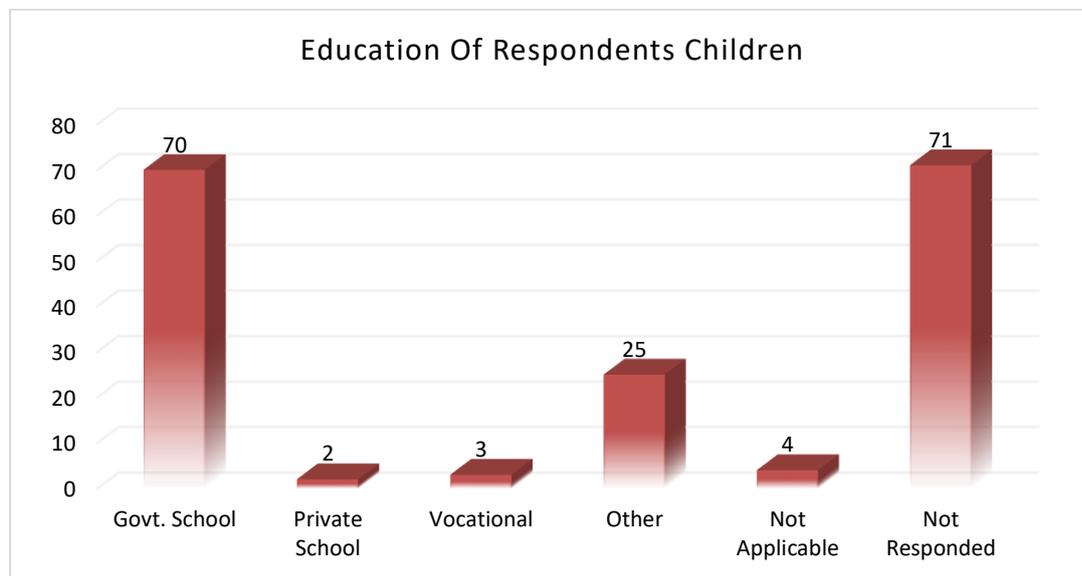


The above table shows about the education of the passed-out trainee's children. From the above table it can be understood that 40% of the passed-out trainee's children are studying. 5% of the passed-out trainee's children are helping at home. While 12% of the passed-out trainee's children are not yet enrolled in school. 2% of the passed-out trainees do not have children. And the rest 40% of the passed-out trainees did not wish to respond.

Table No. 13

Table showing the Education of Respondents Children

Education of Respondents Children	N %	Percent
Govt. School	70	40.0
Private School	2	1.1
Vocational	3	1.7
Other	25	14.3
Not Applicable (no children)	4	2.3
Not Responded (infant)	71	40.6
Total	175	100.0



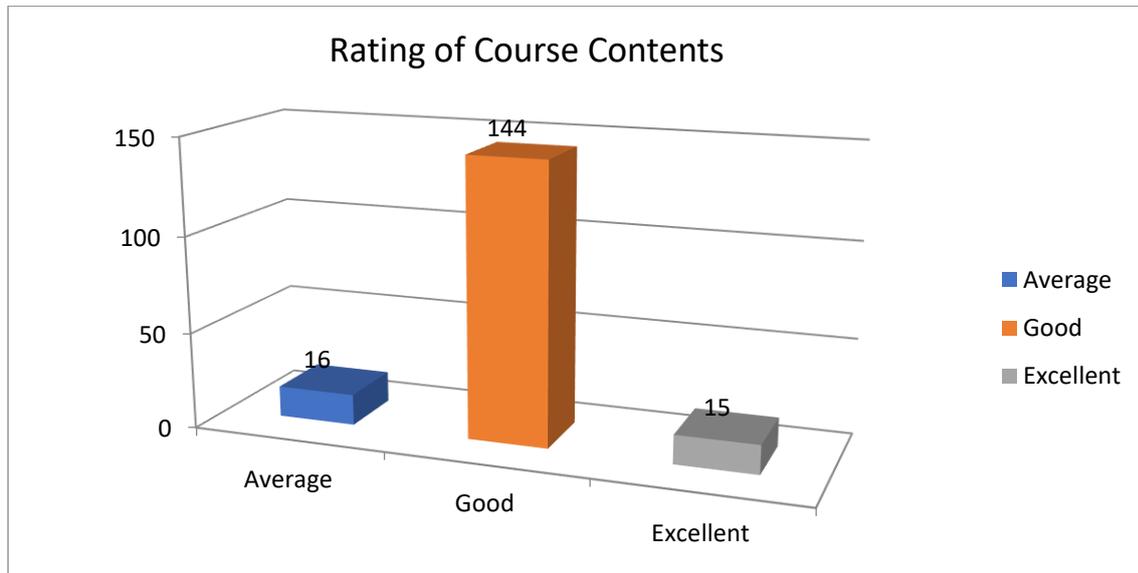
The above table shows about the passed-out trainee's children pursuing education at various type of institutions. It shows that 40% of the passed-out trainee's children pursue their education at government school. While 1% of the passed-out trainee's children pursue their education at private school. And 1% of the passed-out trainee's children are at nursery level or going to anganvadi. 14% of the passed-out trainee's children have not yet been enrolled in educational institutions. 2% pf the passed-out trainee's children do not have children and the rest 41% of the passed-out trainees did not wish to respond.

4.2 List of Tables and Charts Showing Effect of Skill Development Programme Imparted by the Govt Agencies Merged with PPP

Table No. 14

Table showing the Rating of Course Contents.

Rate your courses contents Theory and Practical together	N %	Percent
Average	16	9.1
Good	144	82.3
Excellent	15	8.6
Total	175	100.0

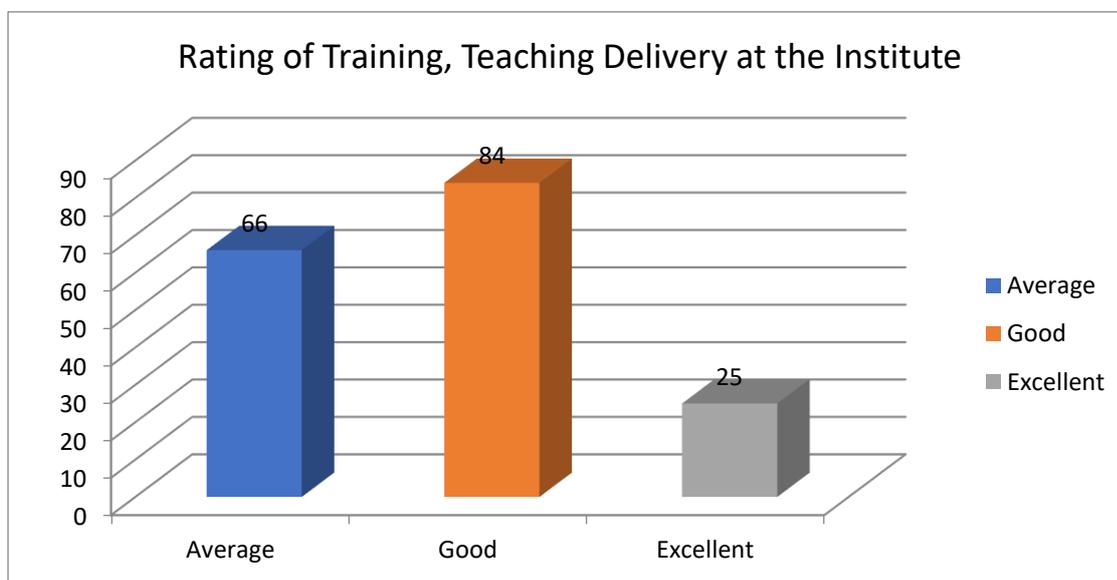


The above table indicates that the respondents showing interest in course content. Majority 82% respondents feels that the course content is good. While 9% respondents feel that the course content is average for teaching delivery. And 9% of the respondents feel that the course content is excellent.

Table No. 15

Table showing the Rating of Training, Teaching Delivery at the Institute.

Rating of training Teaching delivery at respondents institute	N %	Percent
Average	66	37.7
Good	84	48.0
Excellent	25	14.3
Total	175	100.0

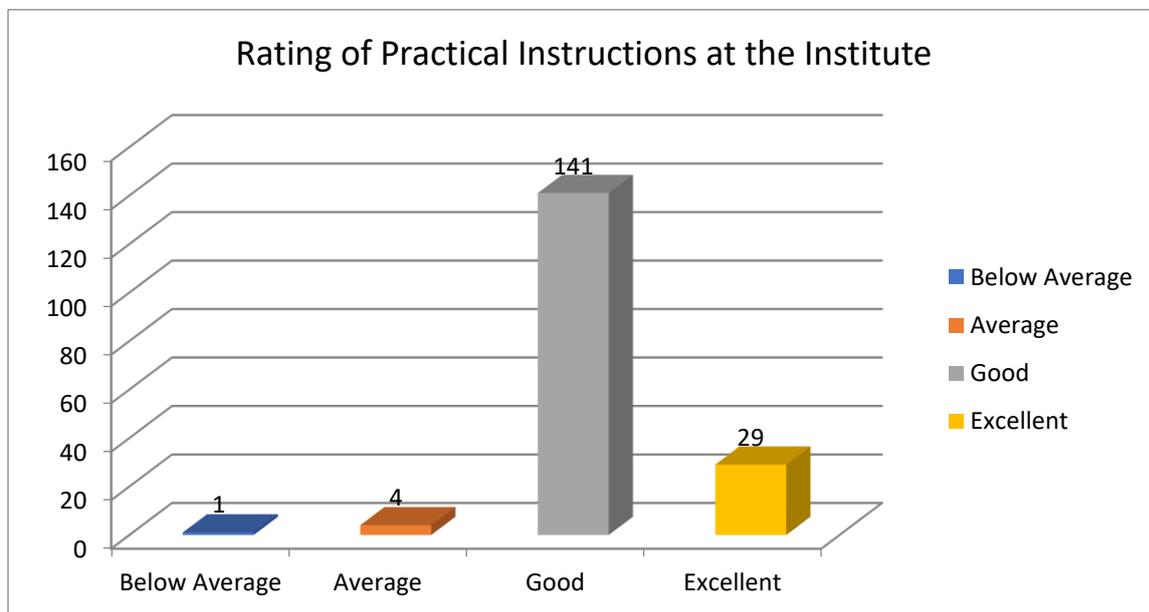


The above table indicates about the quality of teaching and training instructions delivered to the trainees at the ITI centres. The data indicates that majority of the respondents 48% feel that the teaching and training instructions delivered is good in the training institutes. While the 38% feel that the teaching and training instructions delivered is average in the institutions. And 14% said that teaching and training instructions delivered are excellent in the training centres.

Table No. 16

Table showing the Rating of Practical Instructions at the Institute.

Rate practical instructions at respondents' institute	N %	Percent
Below Average	1	.6
Average	4	2.3
Good	141	80.6
Excellent	29	16.6
Total	175	100.0

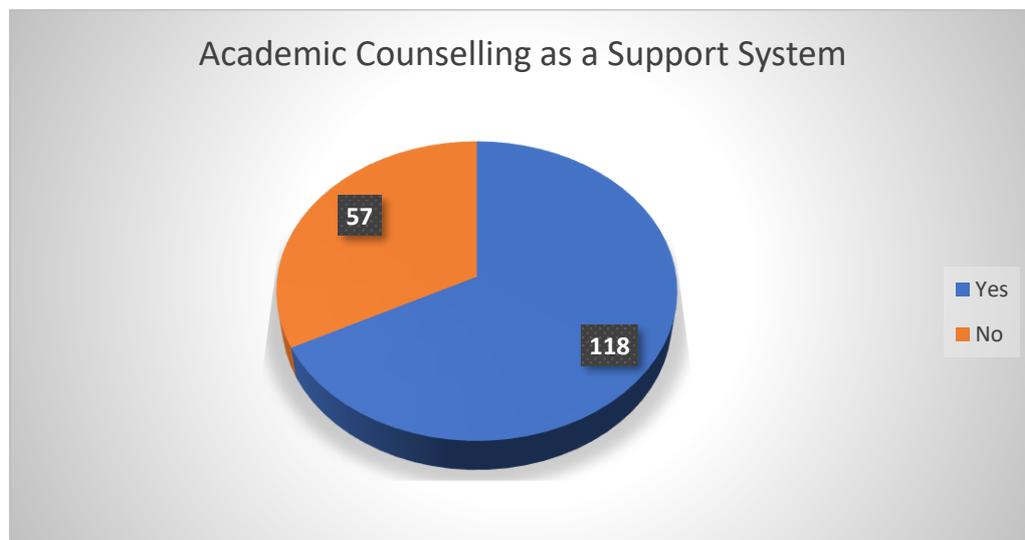


The above table indicates the opinion of respondents about the practical instructions at the training centre. The above table indicates that Majority 80% of the respondents feel that the practical instructions is good. While the 17% respondents felt that the practical instructions at the training centre is excellent. 2% of the respondents feel that the practical instructions given at the centre is average and rest 1% respondents feel that the practical instructions given at the training centre is below the average.

Table No. 17

Table showing Academic Counselling as a Support System.

Academic Counselling as a Support System	N %	Percent
Yes	118	67.4
No	57	32.6
Total	175	100.0

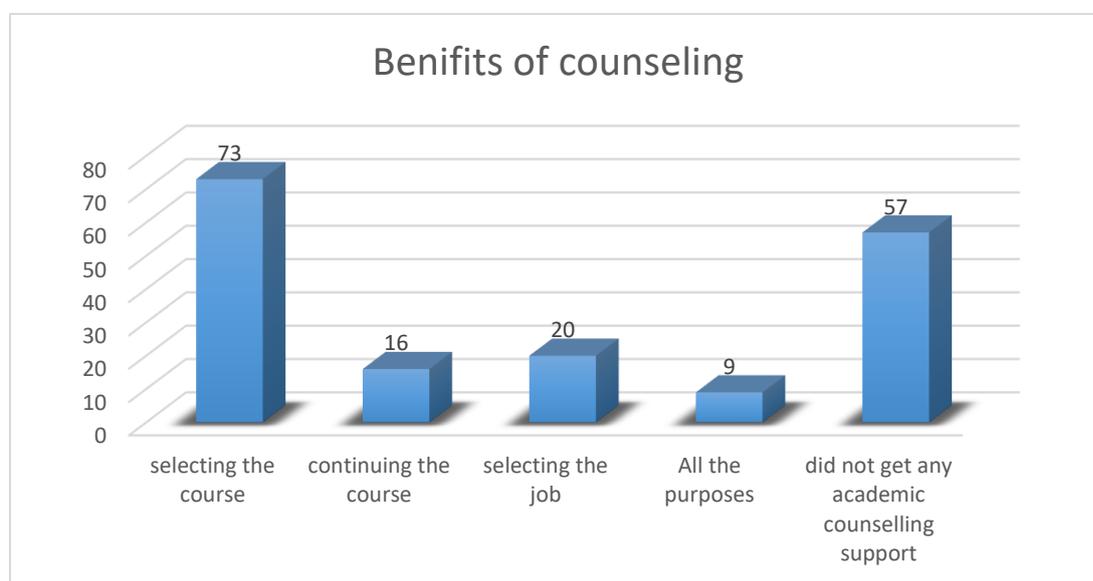


The above table indicates about the counselling received by the trainees at the centre. The distribution shows that majority 67% of the respondents got the benefit of counselling while 33% of the respondents did not attend the counselling session at the training centre. On the basis of this analysis, it can be said that academic counselling works as a good support system.

Table No. 18

Table showing the Benefits of Counselling

Benefits of Counselling	N %	Percent
Selecting the course	73	41.7
Continuing the course	16	9.1
Selecting the job	20	11.4
All the purposes	9	5.1
Did not get any academic counselling support	57	32.6
Total	175	100.0

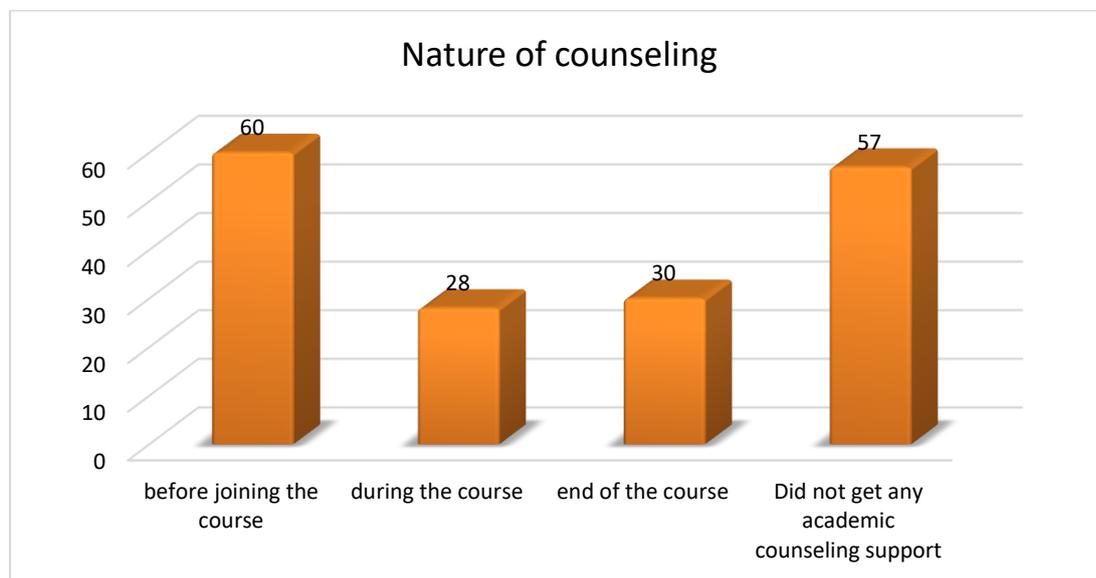


The above table shows the reason of attending counselling. It is learnt that majority 42% of respondents attending the academic counselling for selecting the course. 33% of the respondents did not attend the counselling sessions. While the 11% of the respondents attended the academic counselling for selecting the job. 9% of the respondents attended the academic counselling for continuing the course. 5% of the respondents said that they were benefited for all the purposes like selecting the course, continuing the course, and selecting the job. And as preceding table indicates academic counselling as a support system, the analysis of above table depicts that the support system is very much effective in choosing the course and job.

Table No. 19

Table showing the Nature of Counselling

Nature of counselling	N %	Percent
before joining the course	60	34.3
during the course	28	16.0
end of the course	30	17.1
Did not get any academic counselling support	57	32.6
Total	175	100.0

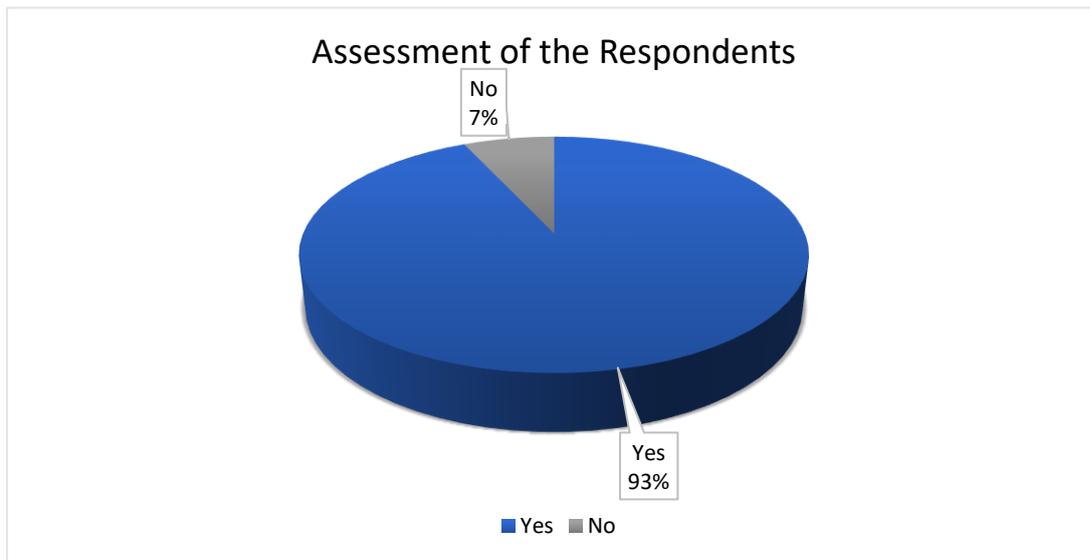


The above table indicates about the timing of attending the academic counselling by the trainees. 57% of the respondents did not get neither attend academic counselling support. It is revealed that 34% of the respondents attended the academic counselling before joining the course. 17% of the respondents attended the academic counselling at the end of the course. While 16% of the respondents attended the academic counselling during the course of training and the rest

Table No. 20

Table showing the Perception Regarding the Satisfaction of Respondents Assessment

Perception of Respondents Assessment	N %	Percent
Yes	163	93.1
No	12	6.9
Total	175	100.0



The above table shows that majority 93% of the respondents were satisfied for their assessment while 7% of the respondents felt that their assessment wasn't done properly. The above analysis clarifies that majority of the trainees are satisfied on the training provided by institutions.

Table No. 21

Table Showing the If Yes, Required Additional Hours Per Week for Practical Sessions

Opinion on additional hours of practical sessions	N %	Percent
Yes	165	94.3
No	10	5.7
Total	175	100.0

Additional Hours Per Week for Practical Sessions	N %	Percent
1 - 3	66	37.7
4 - 6	62	35.4
7 - 9	33	18.9
10 - 12	4	2.3
Not Required additional hours for practice	10	5.7
Total	175	100.0

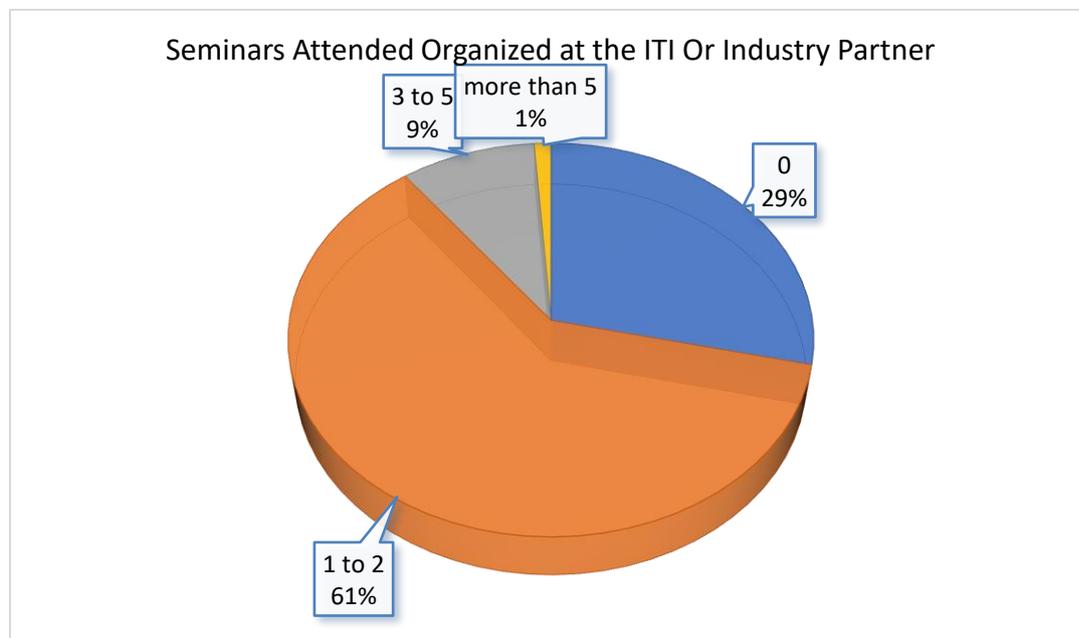
The above first table shows the interest of the trainees for additional hours of practical sessions in the institutions. Majority of the trainees 94% believe that additional hours of practical sessions are required while only 6% of the trainees were satisfied with regular hours of practical sessions existing in the institutions.

The second table indicates the number of additional hours preferred by the trainees. 38% of the respondents were of the opinion that 1-3 hours of additional practical sessions is required. 35% of the respondents preferred 4-6 additional hours of practical sessions. 19% of the respondents preferred 7-9 additional hours of practical sessions. 2% of the respondents preferred 9-12 additional hours of practical sessions. 6% of the respondents did not prefer additional hours of practical sessions.

Table No. 22

Table showing Seminars Attended Organized at the ITI or Industry Partner

Seminars Attended Organized at the ITI or Industry Partner	N %	Percent
0	50	28.6
1 to 2	107	61.1
3 to 5	16	9.1
more than 5	2	1.1
Total	175	100.0

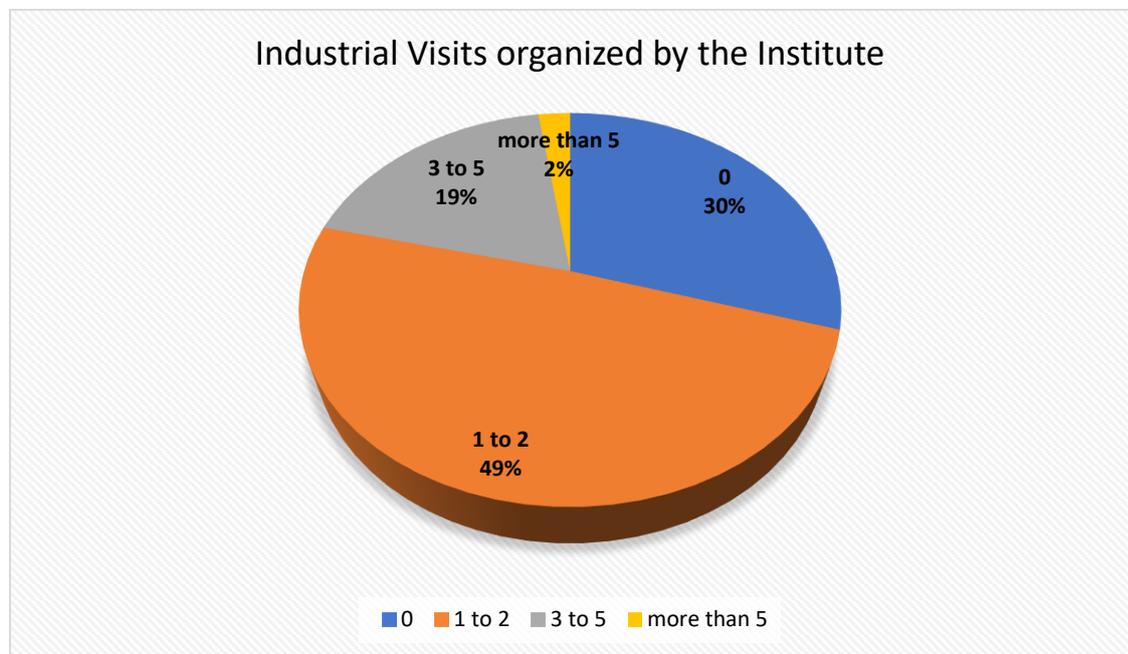


From the above table 61% of the trainees have attended 1-2 seminars, 29% of the trainees have not attended the seminars, 9% of the trainees have attended 3-5 seminars and 1% of the trainees have attended more than 5 seminars. These seminars are done by the ITI or by industrial partner to orient students on the current development in the industry.

Table No. 23

Table showing the Industrial Visits organized by the Institute

Industrial Visits organized by the Institute	N %	Percent
0	52	29.7
1 to 2	86	49.1
3 to 5	33	18.9
more than 5	4	2.3
Total	175	100.0

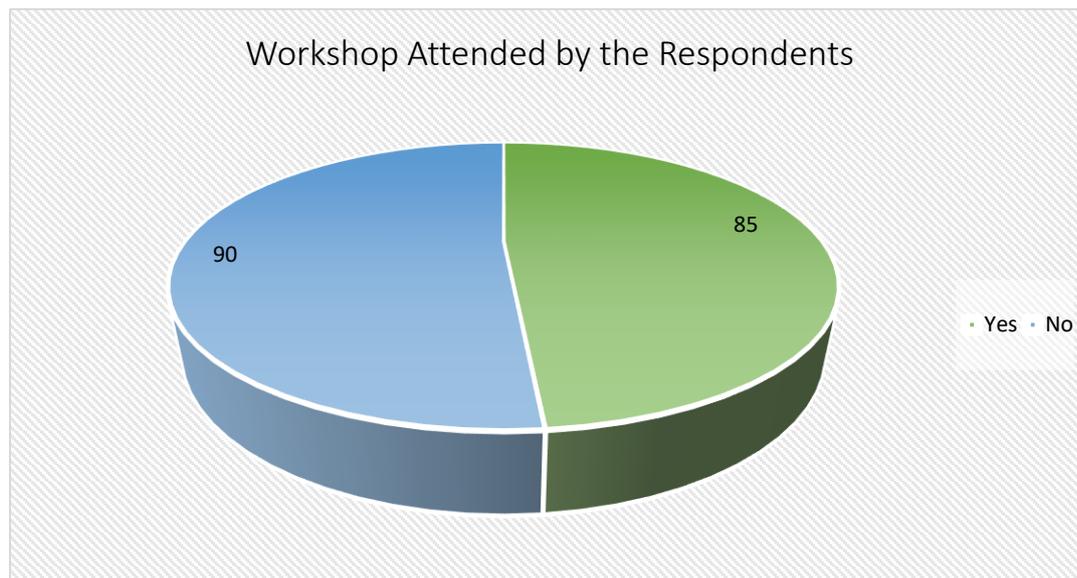


The above table shows the number of industrial visits organized by the ITI centres. It is known that 49% responded that 1-2 times industrial visits were organized during their training tenure. 30% responded that not a single time was organized for industrial visit. 19% responded that 3-5 times industrial visits were organized during their training session while 2% responded that more than 5 times industrial visits were organized during their training period.

Table No. 24

Table showing the Workshop Attended by the Respondents Organized by Industry

Workshop Attended by the Respondents	N %	Percent
Yes	85	48.6
No	90	51.4
Total	175	100.0

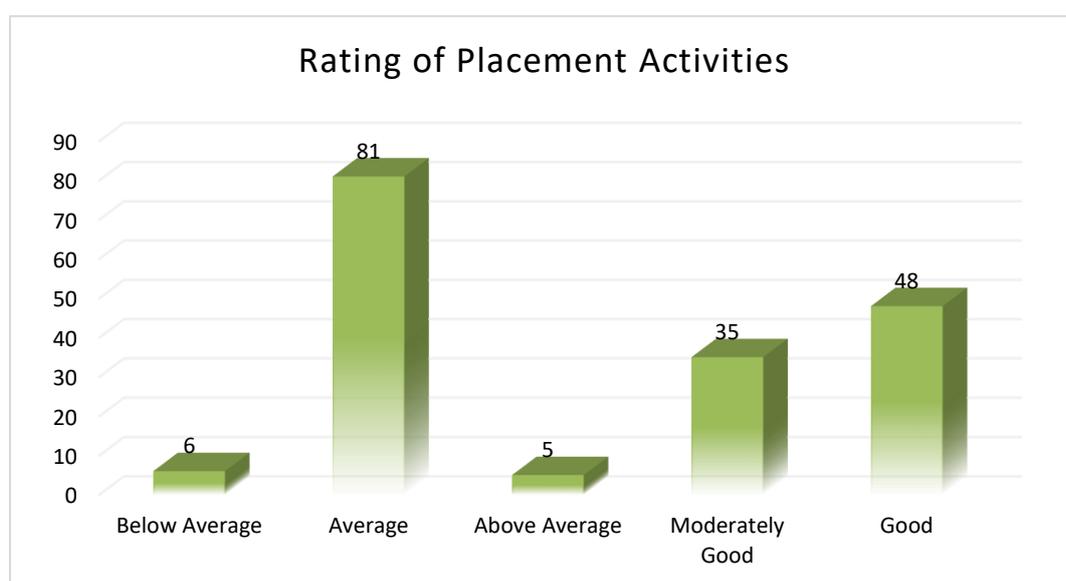


The above table indicates about the workshop organized by the industry. Majority 51% of the passed-out students have attended the workshop organized at the training centre. And 49% of the passed-out students did not attend any workshop organized at the training centre.

Table No. 25

Table showing Rating of Placement Activities at the Institute

Rating of Placement Activities	N %	Percent
Below Average	6	3.4
Average	81	46.3
Above Average	5	2.9
Moderately Good	35	20.0
Good	48	27.4
Total	175	100.0



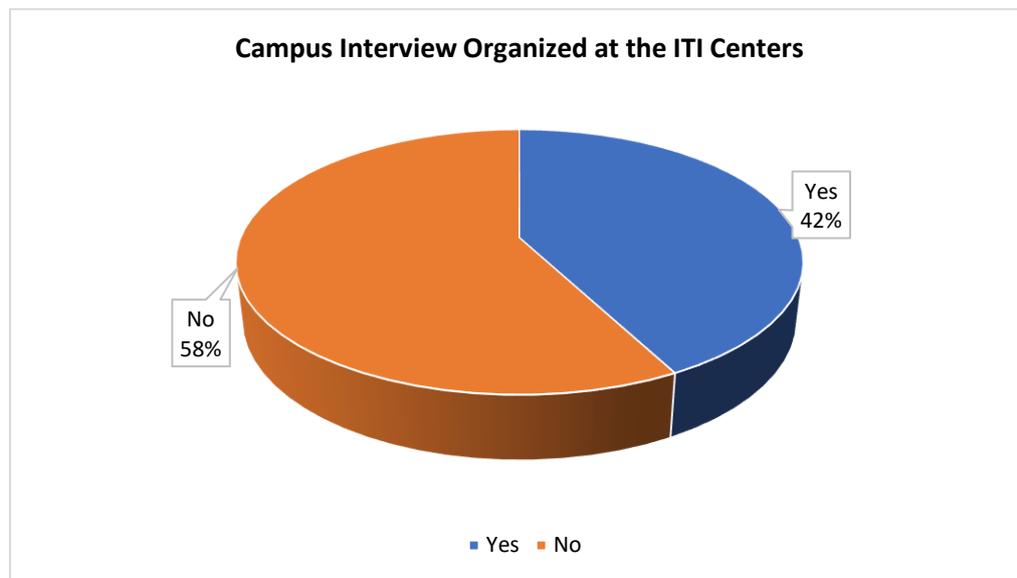
The above table depicts the feedback of the training and placement activities organized at the training centres. 46% of the respondents believe that training and placement activities is average at their training institution. 27% of the respondents rated good. 20% of the respondents rated moderately good. 3% of the respondents rated below average while 3% of the respondents believed that the training and placement activities is above average their institution. Placement of any skilled programme is significant component. In the present study an effort is made to know the effectiveness of the programme from the trainees' perspective. Interestingly, a large number of trainees opined the level of training, and placement which they have got is average, following by (27%) respondents opined that it is good while, a few respondents categorized it below average. On the basis of above analysis, it can be said that the trainees who categorized

average, they seem to be themselves belong to the average category. That's why, a large number of the trainees fall in this category.

Table No. 26

Table showing the Campus Interview Organized at the ITI Centres

Campus Interview	N %	Percent
Yes	74	42.3
No	101	57.7
Total	175	100.0

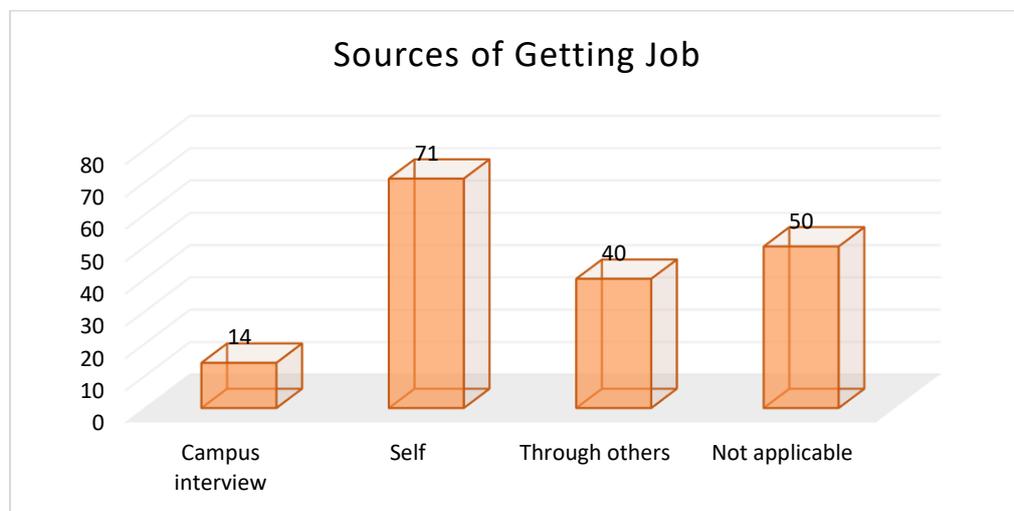


The above indicates about the campus interview attended by the trainees at their institute. It shows that 58% of the passed-out students did not attend the campus interview while 42% of the passed-out students had attended the campus interview arranged at their training centre. So far as participation in campus interview for seeking job is concerned, it is observed that only 8% (table no. 25) participants could succeed in getting job. Less number of placements gradually discourages the younger trainees which leads a situation where the trainees do not like to attend campus interview for their placement.

Table No. 27

Table showing the Sources of Getting Job

Sources of Getting Job	N %	Percent
Campus interview	14	8.0
Self	71	40.6
Through others	40	22.9
Not applicable	50	28.6
Total	175	100.0



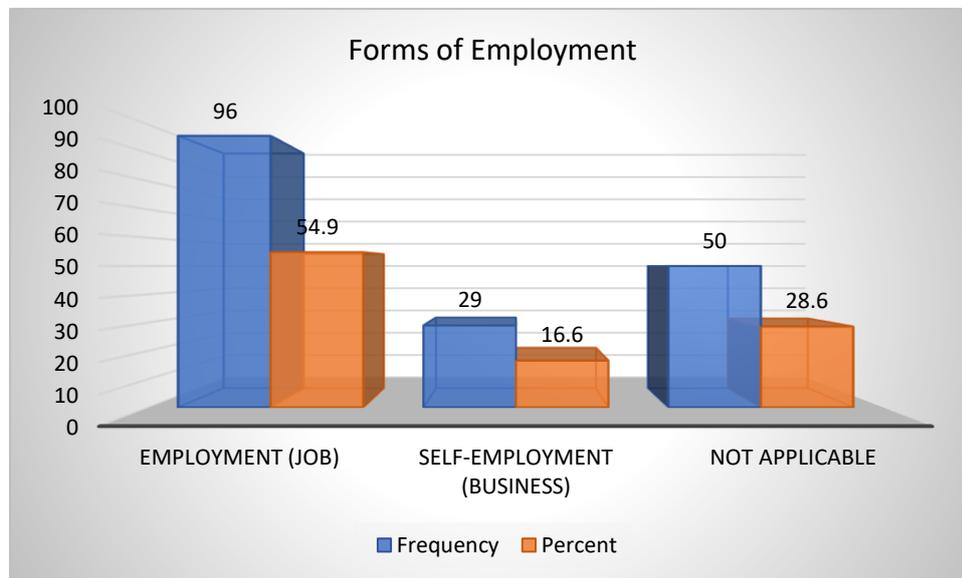
The above table describes the getting the job through different methods by the passed-out trainees. It shows that 41% of the passed-out students got job by themselves. 23% of the passed-out trainees got the job through others. 8% of the passed-out trainees got job through the campus interview. While the rest 29% of the passed-out trainees didn't respond. A large number of institutions imparting the training programmes are newly established. Hence, most of them is in the process of institutional development. Inviting organization for campus interview is a tedious process and need a lot of planning and coordination. It is observed that this situation creates an environment where trainees (large number) go for their own establishment. Looking the successful stories of PPP mode, a large number of trainees are motivated. However, in this category, only 8% trainees got their placements in this mode. The number is less because most of the institutions in this initial stage of establishment so they could not get momentum in consonance with PPP mode.

4.3 List of Tables and Charts showing the Impact of Employment on Sustainable Livelihood.

Table No. 28

Table showing the Forms of Employment

Forms of Employment	N %	Percent
Employment (Job)	96	54.9
Self-Employment (Business)	29	16.6
Not Applicable	50	28.6
Total	175	100.0

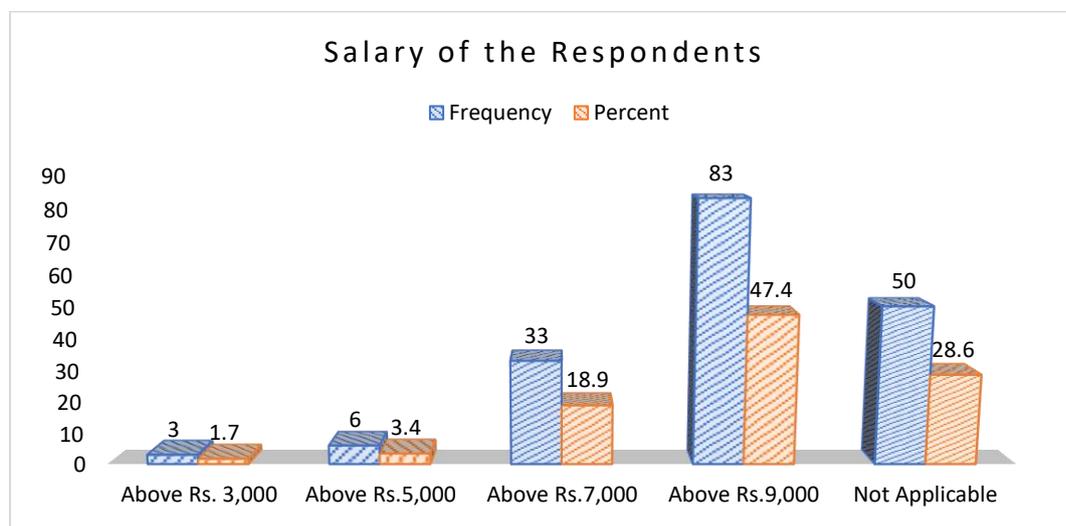


The above table shows that majority (55%) of the passed-out trainees are engaged in different jobs. While the 17% passed out trainees are engaged in their own business or trade or self-employment. Skilled programmes have potentiality for employability. The data reveal that a bit more than half of the trainees has got employment. As far as unemployment is concerned, a bit less than one third trainees are neither got jobs nor are engaged in self-employment. On the basis of above facts, it can be said that the skilled programmes are very much effective and have potentiality either in getting jobs or setting their own business.

Table No. 29

Table showing the Salary of the Respondents

Salary	N %	Percent
Above Rs. 3,000	3	1.7
Above Rs.5,000	6	3.4
Above Rs.7,000	33	18.9
Above Rs.9,000	83	47.4
Not Applicable	50	28.6
Total	175	100.0

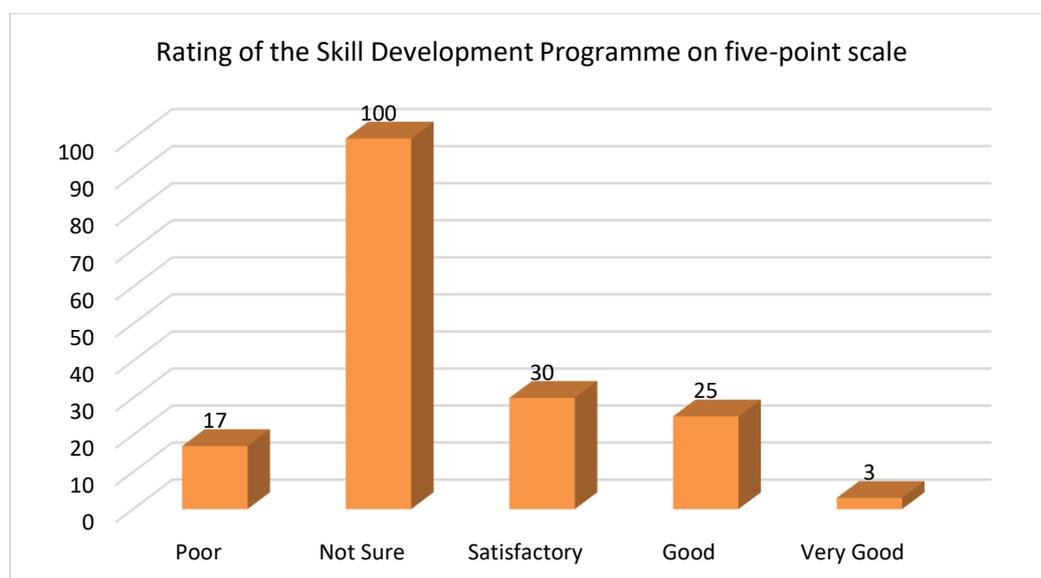


The above table shows the distribution of income earned by the passed-out trainees. Majority 47% of the passed-out trainees earn more than Rs. 9,000 per month. 19% of the passed-out trainees earn between Rs. 7,000-8,000 per month. 3% of the passed-out trainees earn between Rs. 5,000-6,000 per month. 2% of the passed-out trainees earn between Rs. 3,000-4,000 per month. While 29% of the passed-out trainees are not employed hence it is not applicable. Status of job is determined by the amount of salary which an employee gets. It can also be said that the skilled trainees who are engaged in employment work with small amount of salary, exists as a supporting system of their families as other members of the family are engaged either in traditional or modern occupations.

Table No. 30

Table showing the Rating of the Skill Development Programme on Five-point Scale

Rating	N %	Percent
Poor	17	9.7
Not Sure	100	57.1
Satisfactory	30	17.1
Good	25	14.3
Very Good	3	1.7
Total	175	100.0

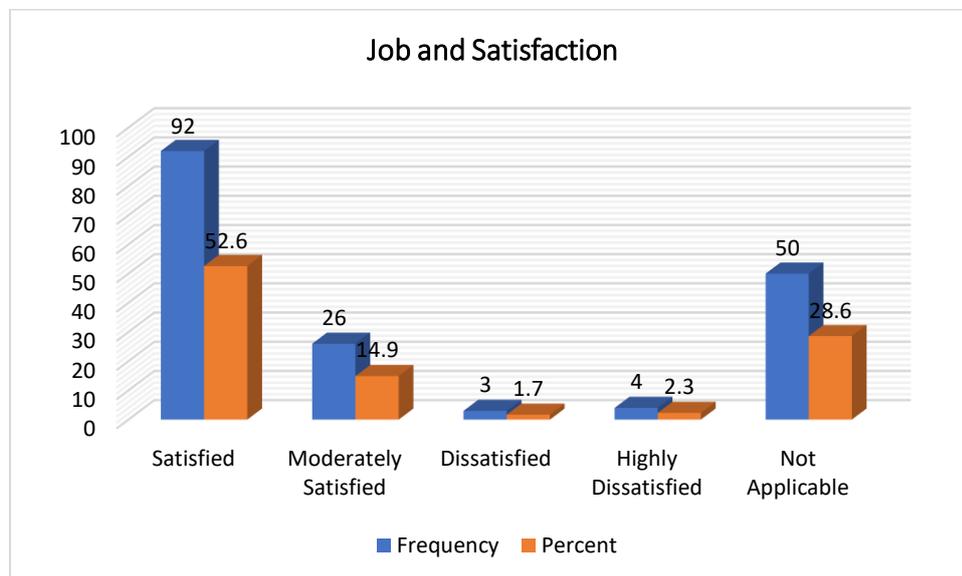


The above table indicates about the likeness and rating by the passed-out trainees for the skill development programme offered at the training centre. 57% of them were not sure to rate it. 17% of the passed-out trainees rated satisfactory. 14% of the passed-out trainees rated as good. 10% of the passed-out trainees felt that skill developed programme offered is poor. While 2% of them felt that the skill development programme offered in the training centre is very good.

Table No. 31

Table showing Job and Satisfaction

Rating of Job	N %	Percent
Satisfied	92	52.6
Moderately Satisfied	26	14.9
Dissatisfied	3	1.7
Highly Dissatisfied	4	2.3
Not Applicable (not employed)	50	28.6
Total	175	100.0

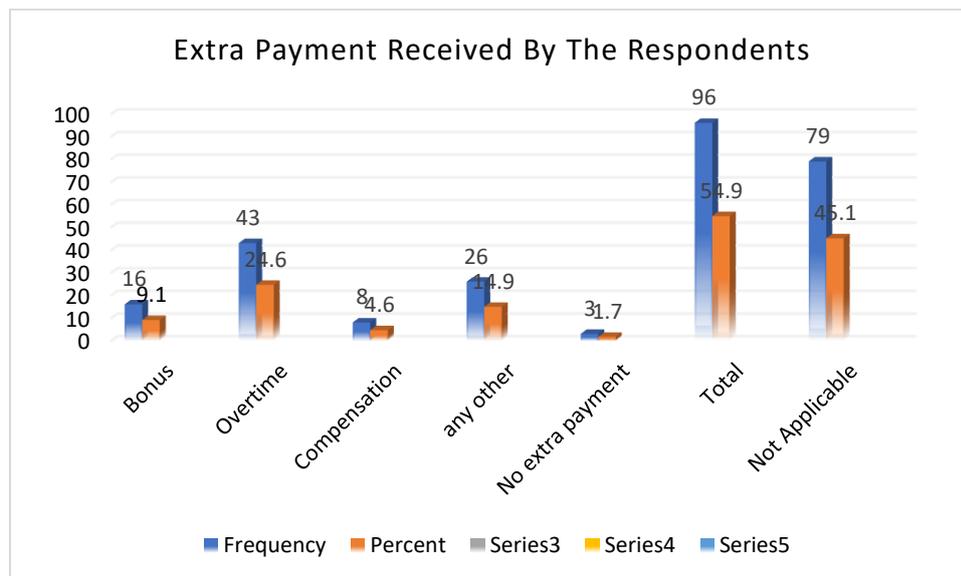


The above table indicates about the extent of job satisfaction by the respondents. 53% of the passed-out trainees said that they were satisfied with the present job which they are doing. 15% of the passed-out trainees have said that they were moderately satisfied with the present job. 2% of the passed-out trainees have said that they were dissatisfied with the present job. 2% of the passed-out trainees have said that they were highly satisfied with the present job. While for the 29% of the passed-out trainees, it is not applicable because they are not engaged in any of the job. So far as job satisfaction is concerned highest number of the respondents are satisfied with their job while a negligible number of the respondents are unsatisfied from their job.

Table No. 32

Table showing Extra Payment Received by the Respondents

Extra payment	N %	Percent
Bonus	16	9.1
Overtime	43	24.6
Compensation	8	4.6
any other	26	14.9
No extra payment	3	1.7
Total	96	54.9
Not Applicable	79	45.1
Total	175	100.0

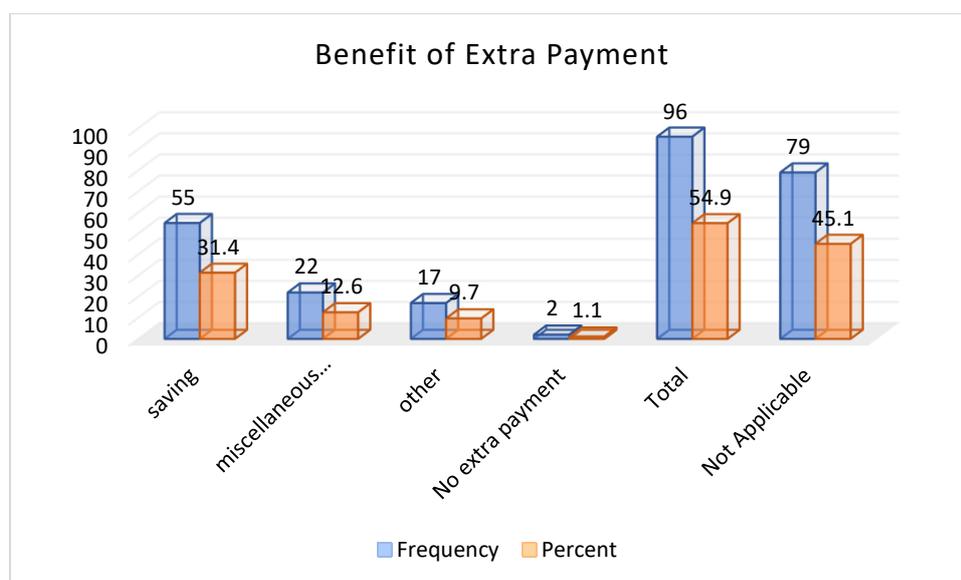


The above table indicates about the extra payment received by the passed-out trainees in their present job. It is found out that 25% of the passed-out trainees received extra payment in the form of overtime in their present job. 9% of the passed-out trainees received extra payment in the form of bonus. While 5% of the passed-out trainees received extra payment in the form of compensation. While only 2% of the passed-out trainees did not receive any extra payment. And the rest for 45% of the passed-out trainees it is not applicable as they are engaged in self-employment.

Table No. 33

Table showing the Benefit of Extra Payment

Benefit of extra payment	N %	Percent
Saving	55	31.4
Miscellaneous expenditure	22	12.6
Other	17	9.7
No extra payment	2	1.1
Total	96	54.9
Not Applicable	79	45.1
Total	175	100.0



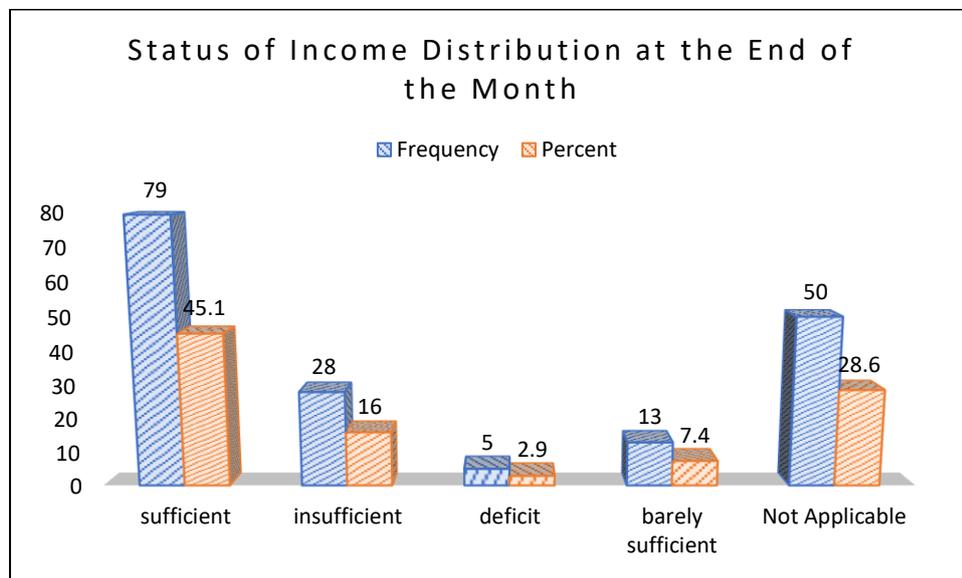
The above table shows about as how the extra payment received by the passed-out trainees helps them in income/expenditure distribution. 31% of the passed-out trainees said that the extra payments help them to save. 13% of the passed-out trainees said that the extra payment helps them in meeting the miscellaneous expenditures. 10% of the passed-out trainees said that the extra payments help them in meeting other daily needs. While for the 1% of the passed-out trainees don't get extra payment hence it is not applicable. While for the 45% of the passed-out trainees, it is not applicable as they are self-employed.

The amount, which is earned by employees by bonus, compensation, overtime, etc. is used for saving and meeting miscellaneous expenditure. Such amount makes the employees satisfied up to some extent.

Table No. 34

Table showing the Status of Income Distribution at the End of the Month

Status of income	N %	Percent
Sufficient	79	45.1
Insufficient	28	16.0
Deficit	5	2.9
Barely sufficient	13	7.4
Not Applicable	50	28.6
Total	175	100.0

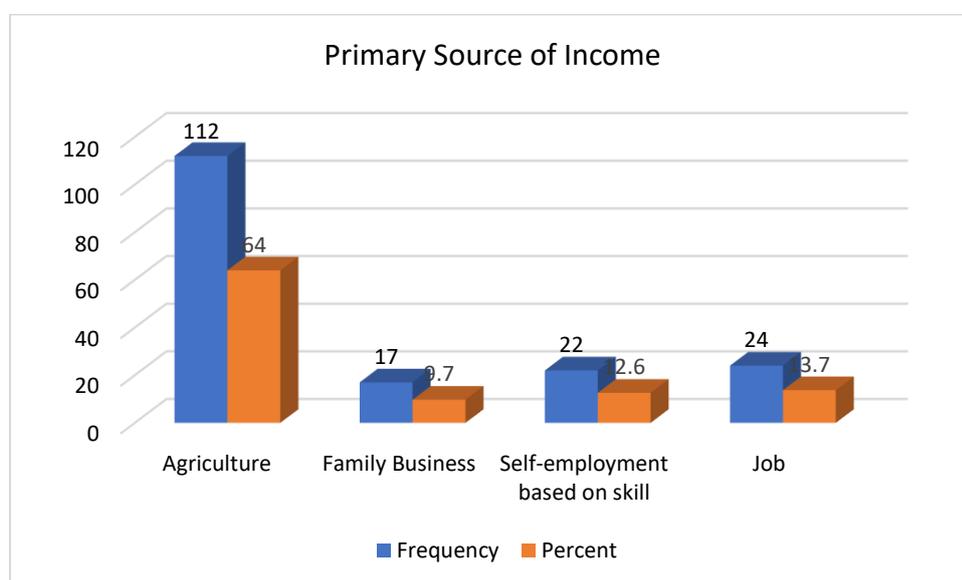


The above table shows the distribution of the status of income distribution at the end of the month for the passed-out trainees. 45% of the passed-out trainees said that the income earned is sufficient at the end of the month. 16% of the passed-out trainees said that the income earned is insufficient at the end of the month. 7% of the passed-out trainees said that the income earned is barely sufficient at the end of the month. 10% of the passed-out trainees said that the income earned by them is deficit at the end of the month. While for the 29% of the passed-out trainees it is not applicable as they are not engaged in any type of job.

Table No. 35

Table showing the Primary Source of Income

Primary Source of Income	N %	Percent
Agriculture	112	64.0
Family Business	17	9.7
Self-employment based on skill	22	12.6
Job	24	13.7
Total	175	100.0



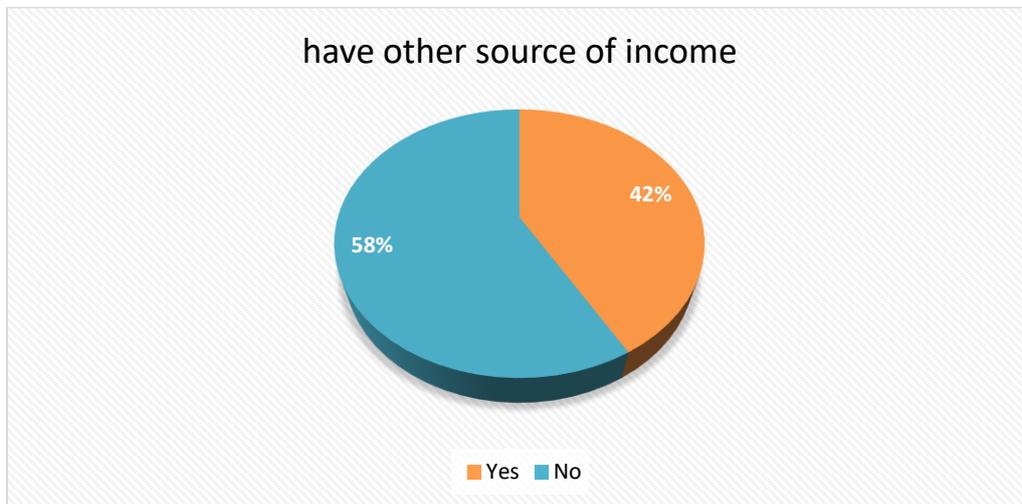
The above table shows about the primary source of income by the passed-out trainees. 64% of the passed-out trainees' primary source of income is agriculture. 13% of the passed-out trainees' primary source of income is self-employment. 14% of the passed-out trainees' primary source of income is job. While 10% of the passed-out trainees' primary source of income is family business.

4.4 List of Tables and Charts Showing the Alternative Livelihood Pursued by these Tribal Youth.

Table No. 36

Table Showing other Source of Income

Other Source of Income	N %	Percent
Yes	73	41.7
No	102	58.3
Total	175	100.0



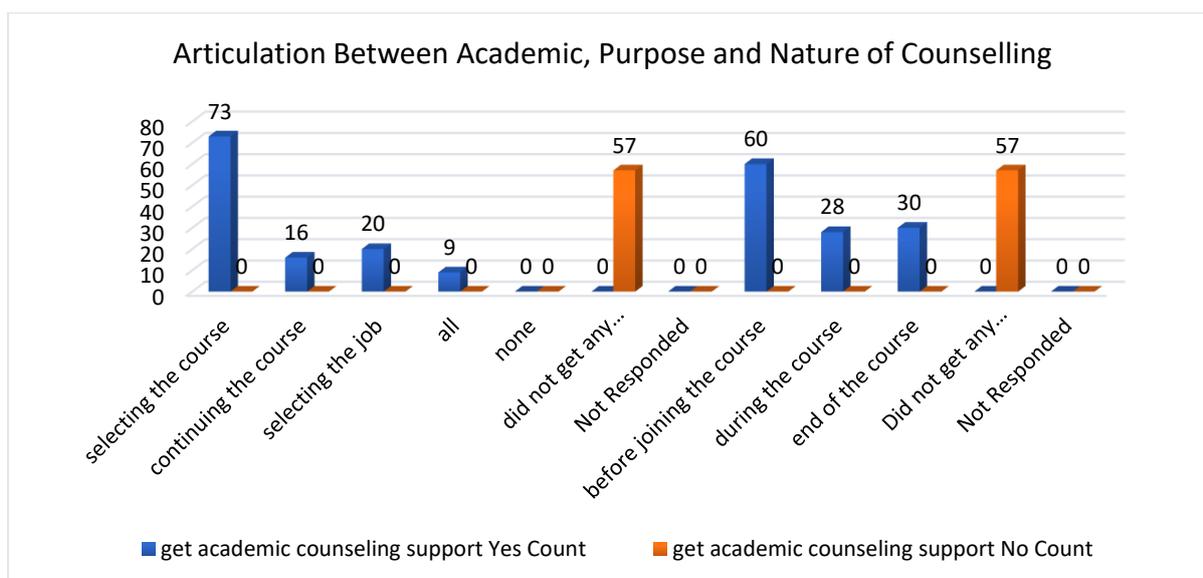
The above table shows about whether the passed-out trainees have other source of income or not. From the above table, 58% of the passed-out trainees do not have other source of income. While the rest 42% of the passed-out trainees have other source of income.

It has been observed that majority of the respondents is dependent on agriculture as their primary source of income which is followed by employment in skill-based self-employment.

Table No. 37

Table showing the Articulation Between Academic, Purpose and Nature of Counselling

		Got academic counselling support			
		Yes		No	
		Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Purpose of counselling	Selecting the course	73	41.7%	0	0.0%
	Continuing the course	16	9.1%	0	0.0%
	Selecting the job	20	11.4%	0	0.0%
	All	9	5.1%	0	0.0%
	None	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Did not get any academic counselling support	0	0.0%	57	32.6%
	Not Responded	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Total	118	67.4%	57	32.6%
Nature of counselling	Before joining the course	60	34.3%	0	0.0%
	During the course	28	16.0%	0	0.0%
	End of the course	30	17.1%	0	0.0%
	Did not get any academic counselling support	0	0.0%	57	32.6%
	Not Responded	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Total	118	67.4%	57	32.6%



The above table shows the distribution about the benefit of academic counselling given to the passed-out trainees. It elucidates the how and when the counselling helped the passed-out trainees in decision making process at various levels. From the table, it is known that 42% of the passed-out trainees who got academic counselling support benefited for selecting the course. 9% of the passed-out trainees who got academic counselling support found it useful in deciding to continue the same course. 11% of the passed-out trainees who got academic counselling support was useful in deciding to select the job. 5% of the passed-out trainees who

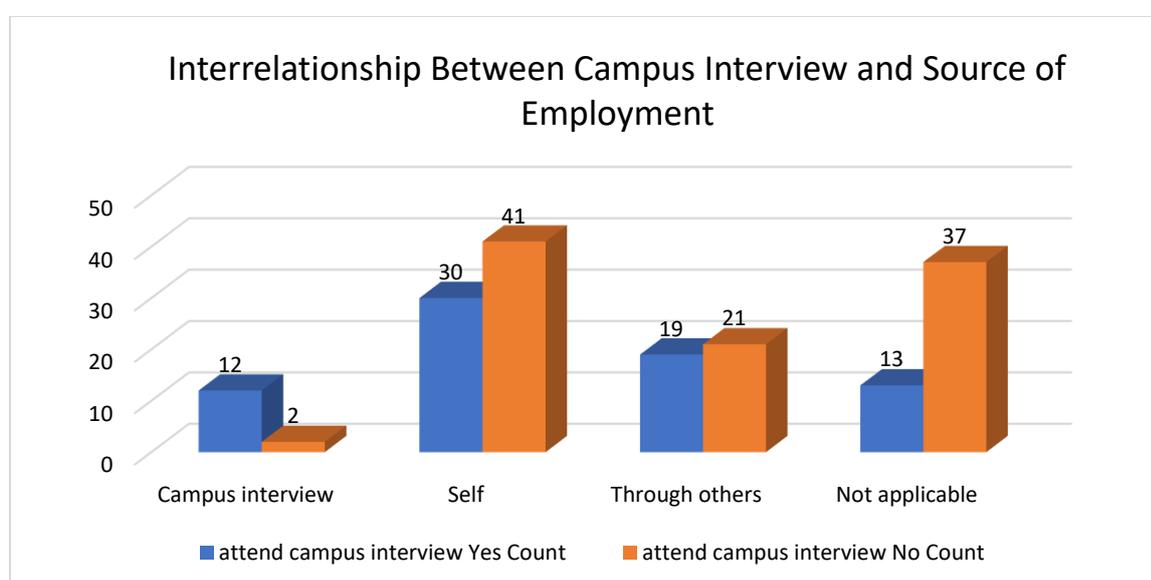
got academic counselling support was useful in deciding to select the course, continue the course and to select the job.

34% of the passed-out trainees who have got academic counselling support attended the counselling session before joining the course. 16% of the passed-out trainees who have got academic counselling support attended the counselling session during the course. 17% of the passed-out trainees who have got academic counselling support attended the counselling session at the end of the course.

Table No. 38

Table showing Interrelationship Between Campus Interview and Source of Employment

Source of Employment	Attended Campus Interview			
	Yes		No	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Campus interview	12	6.9%	2	1.1%
Self	30	17.1%	41	23.4%
Through others	19	10.9%	21	12.0%
Not applicable	13	7.4%	37	21.1%
Not Responded	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	74	42.3%	101	57.7%

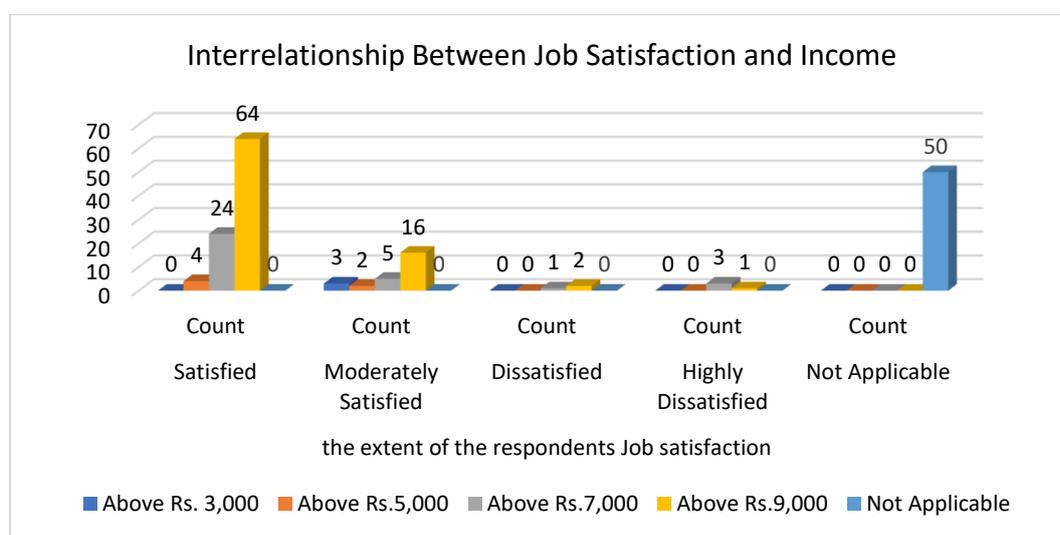


The above table shows the distribution of the passed-out trainees between those attended campus interviews and through which method they have got job. All together 42% of the passed-out trainees have attended the campus interview while 58% of the passed-out trainees did not attend the campus interview. From the above table 7% of the passed-out trainees who have attended the campus interview got the job through campus interview. 17% of the passed-out trainees who have attended the campus interview got the job through self. 11% of the passed-out trainees who have attended the campus interview got the job through the help from others. While the rest 7% of the passed-out trainees those attended campus interview not were benefited from any of the source. 23% of the passed-out trainees who did not attend the campus interview got the job through self. 12% of the passed-out trainees who did not attend campus interview did got the job through others. Since the least percentage of trainees get job through campus interview hence the majority of the passed-out trainees didn't prefer to attend campus interview, rather they relied on themselves and others to get the job.

Table No. 39

Table showing the Interrelationship Between Job Satisfaction and Income

Income	The Extent of the Respondents Job satisfaction											
	Satisfied		Moderately Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Highly Dissatisfied		Not Applicable		Total	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Above Rs.3,000	0	0.0%	3	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.7%
Above Rs.5,000	4	2.3%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.4%
Above Rs.7,000	24	13.7%	5	2.9%	1	0.6%	3	1.7%	0	0.0%	33	18.9%
Above Rs.9,000	64	36.6%	16	9.1%	2	1.1%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	83	47.4%
Not Applicable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	50	28.6%	50	28.6%
Total	92	52.6%	26	14.9%	3	1.7%	4	2.3%	50	28.6%	175	100.0%



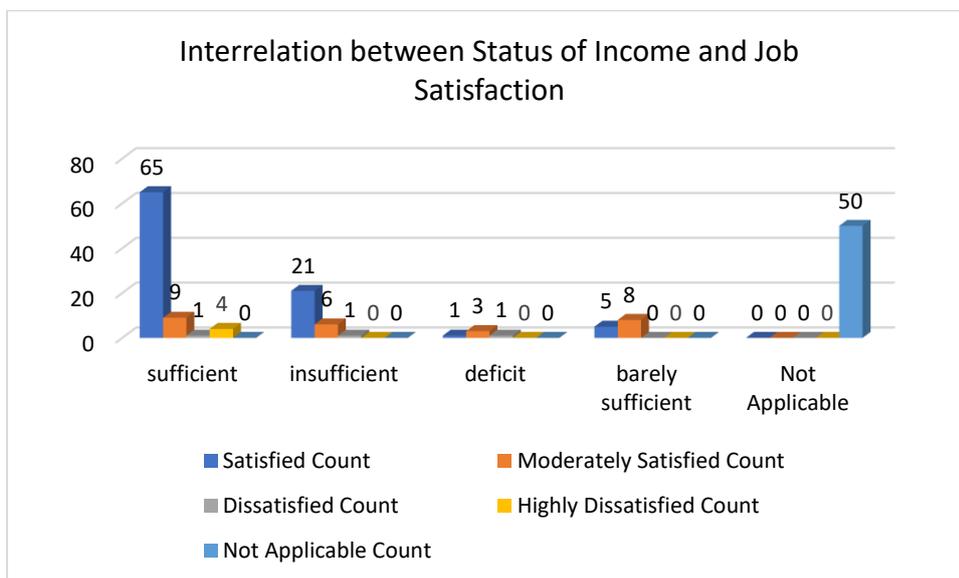
The above table depicts the comparative analysis between the extent of job satisfaction and their income for the current job. From the above table, 14% passed out trainees who earn 7000 - 8000 are satisfied with their job. 3% passed out trainees who earn 7000 - 8000 are moderately satisfied with their job. 37% passed out trainees who earn more than 9000 are satisfied with their job. 9% passed out trainees who earn more than 9000 are more moderately satisfied with their job. 1% passed out trainees who earn more than 9000 are dissatisfied with their job. 1% passed out trainees who earn more than 9000 are highly dissatisfied with their job.

It is worth noting that the respondents who earn 9,000 and above salary, they are satisfied with their earning and those who are seven thousand earners are highly dissatisfied with their monthly earnings. The gap between satisfied and highly dissatisfied from their monthly salary is very thin.

Table No. 40

Table showing Interrelation between Sufficiency of Income and Job Satisfaction

Status of Income	The extent of the respondents Job satisfaction											
	Satisfied		Moderately Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Highly Dissatisfied		Not Applicable		Total	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Sufficient	65	37.1%	9	5.1%	1	0.6%	4	2.3%	0	0.0%	79	45.1%
Insufficient	21	12.0%	6	3.4%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	28	16.0%
Deficit	1	0.6%	3	1.7%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.9%
Barely sufficient	5	2.9%	8	4.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	7.4%
Not Applicable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	50	28.6%	50	28.6%
Total	92	52.6%	26	14.9%	3	1.7%	4	2.3%	50	28.6%	175	100.0%

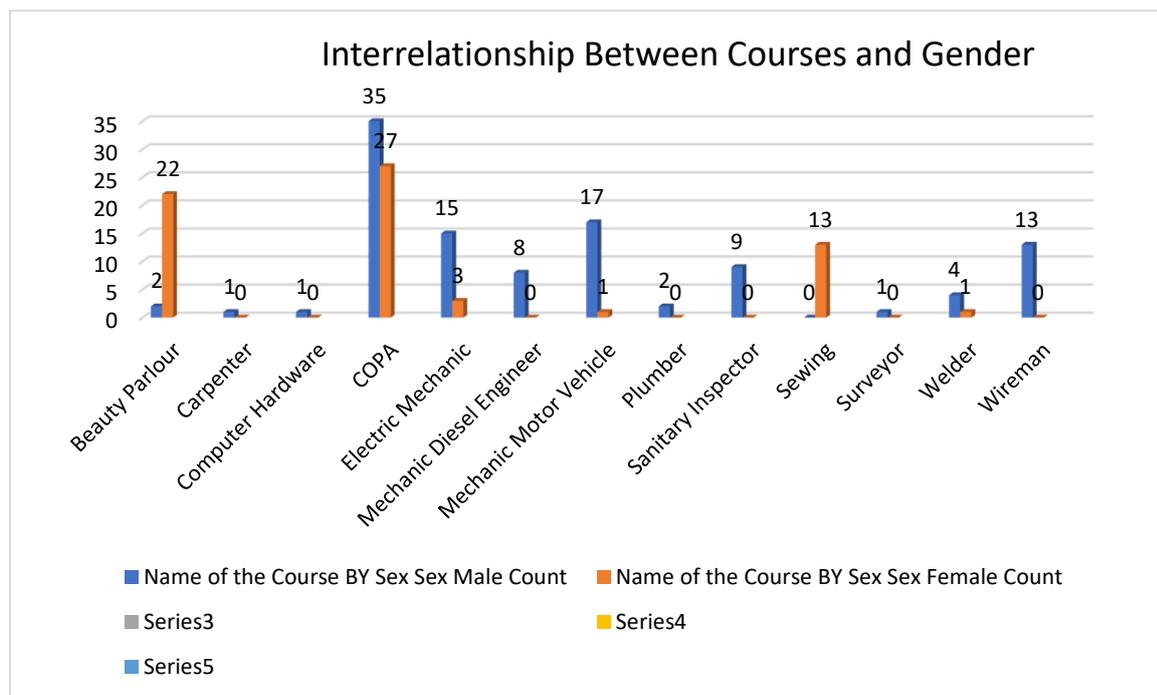


The above table depicts the comparative analysis between the extent of job satisfaction and their income for the current job. From the above table it is understood that the 37% passed out trainees whose income is sufficient at the end of the month from their current income said that they are satisfied with their current job. 5% passed out trainees whose income is insufficient at the end of the month from their current income said that they are moderately satisfied with their current job. 1% passed out trainees whose income is sufficient at the end of the month from their current income said that they are dissatisfied with their current job. 2% passed out trainees whose income is sufficient at the end of the month from their current income said that they are highly satisfied with their current job.

Table No. 41

Table showing Interrelationship Between Courses and Gender

Name of the Course	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Beauty Parlour	2	1.1%	22	12.6%	24	13.7%
Carpenter	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Computer Hardware	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
COPA	35	20.0%	27	15.4%	62	35.4%
Electric Mechanic	15	8.6%	3	1.7%	18	10.3%
Mechanic Diesel Engineer	8	4.6%	0	0.0%	8	4.6%
Mechanic Motor Vehicle	17	9.7%	1	0.6%	18	10.3%
Plumber	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
Sanitary Inspector	9	5.1%	0	0.0%	9	5.1%
Sewing	0	0.0%	13	7.4%	13	7.4%
Surveyor	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Welder	4	2.3%	1	0.6%	5	2.9%
Wireman	13	7.4%	0	0.0%	13	7.4%
Total	108	61.7%	67	38.3%	175	100.0%

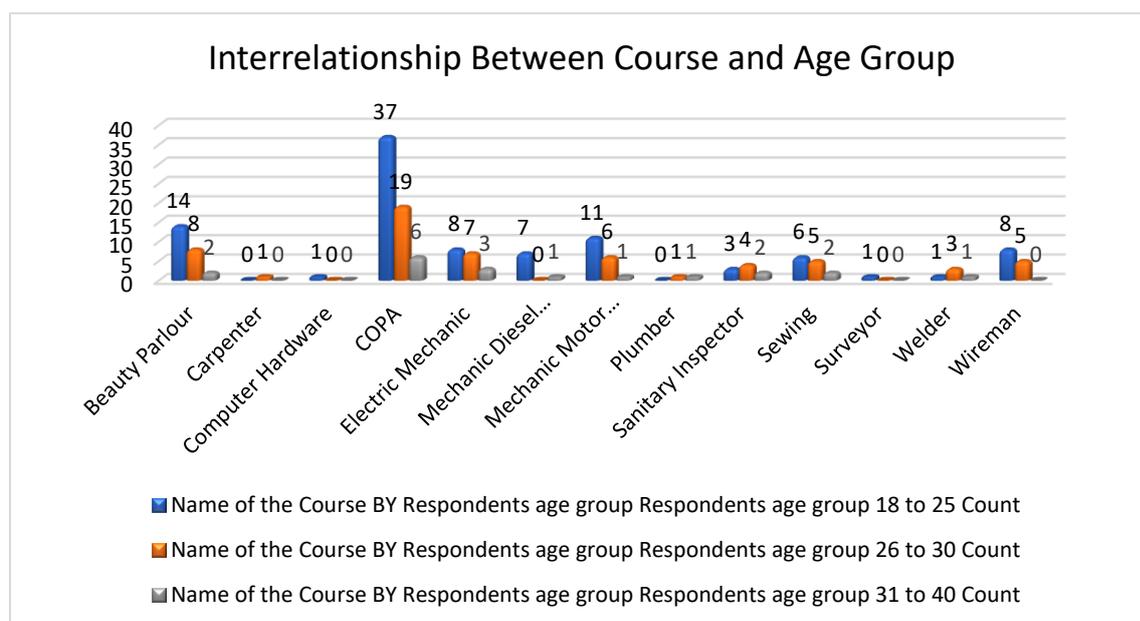


The above table shows the distribution and relation of cross tabulation between type of trade selected by the passed-out trainees and their gender. From the above table, it is known that men prefer COPA course (20%) which is equally preferable for women (15%) followed by beauty parlour for women.

Table No. 42

Table showing Interrelationship Between Course and Age Group

Name of the Course	Respondents age group							
	18 to 25		26 to 30		31 to 40		Total	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Beauty Parlour	14	8.0%	8	4.6%	2	1.1%	24	13.7%
Carpenter	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Computer Hardware	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
COPA	37	21.1%	19	10.9%	6	3.4%	62	35.4%
Electric Mechanic	8	4.6%	7	4.0%	3	1.7%	18	10.3%
Mechanic Diesel Engineer	7	4.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	8	4.6%
Mechanic Motor vehicle	11	6.3%	6	3.4%	1	0.6%	18	10.3%
Plumber	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	2	1.1%
Sanitary Inspector	3	1.7%	4	2.3%	2	1.1%	9	5.1%
Sewing	6	3.4%	5	2.9%	2	1.1%	13	7.4%
Surveyor	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Welder	1	0.6%	3	1.7%	1	0.6%	5	2.9%
Wireman	8	4.6%	5	2.9%	0	0.0%	13	7.4%
Total	97	55.4%	59	33.7%	19	10.9%	175	100.0%

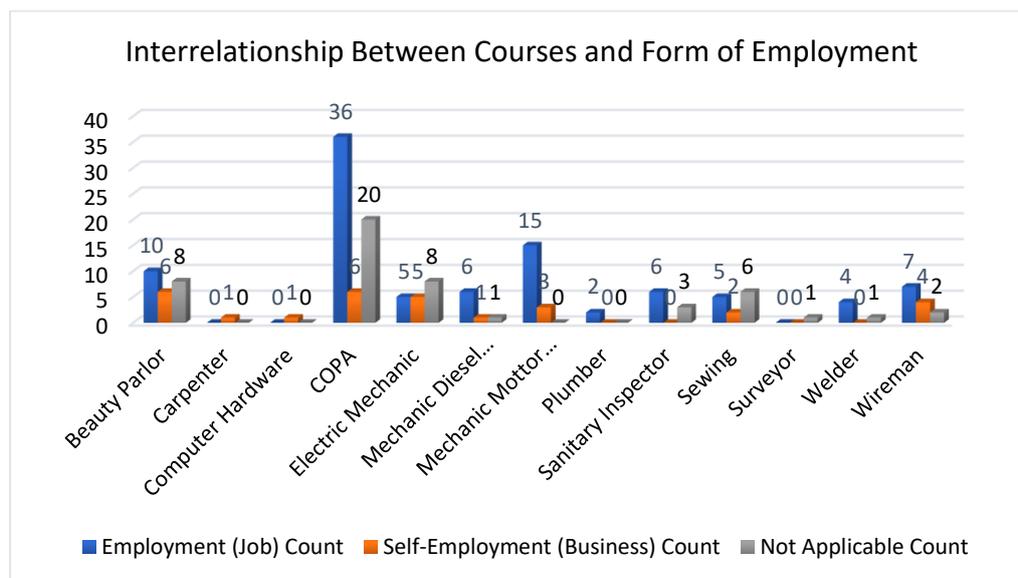


The above table shows the comparative distribution and analysis between Course and Age group of the passed-out trainees. Trainees belonging to the age group of 18-25 years have selected beauty parlour course. 21% of the passed-out trainees belonging to the age group of 18-25 have selected COPA course and 11% of trainees in age group of 26-30 years have selected COPA.

Table No. 43

Table showing Interrelationship Between Courses and Form of Employment

Courses	Form of Employment							
	Employment (Job)		Self-Employment (Business)		Not Applicable		Total	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Beauty Parlour	10	5.7%	6	3.4%	8	4.6%	24	13.7%
Carpenter	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Computer Hardware	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
COPA	36	20.6%	6	3.4%	20	11.4%	62	35.4%
Electric Mechanic	5	2.9%	5	2.9%	8	4.6%	18	10.3%
Mechanic Diesel Engineer	6	3.4%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	8	4.6%
Mechanic Motor Vehicle	15	8.6%	3	1.7%	0	0.0%	18	10.3%
Plumber	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
Sanitary Inspector	6	3.4%	0	0.0%	3	1.7%	9	5.1%
Sewing	5	2.9%	2	1.1%	6	3.4%	13	7.4%
Surveyor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%
Welder	4	2.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	5	2.9%
Wireman	7	4.0%	4	2.3%	2	1.1%	13	7.4%
Total	96	54.9%	29	16.6%	50	28.6%	175	100.0%

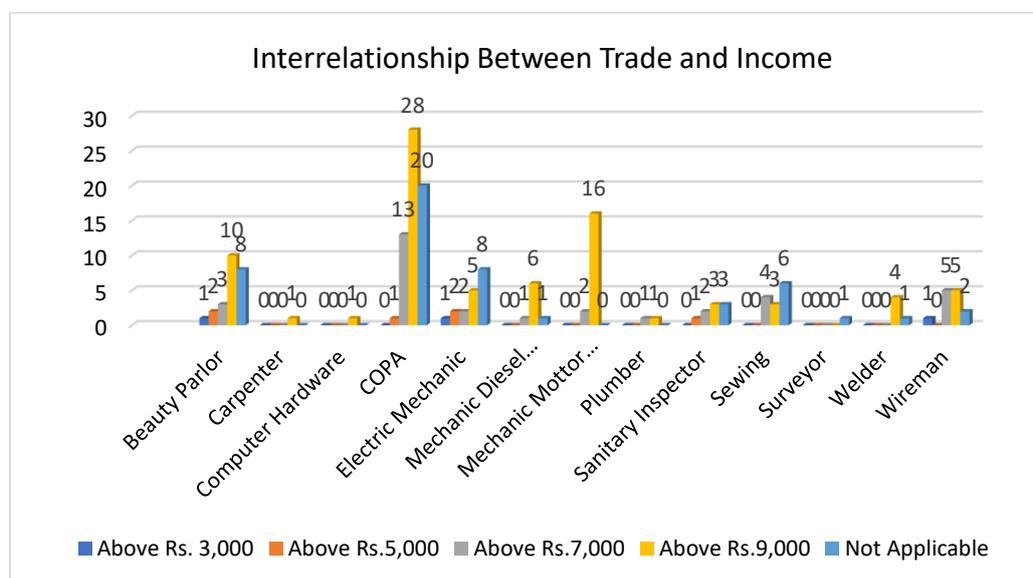


The above table shows the distribution about the course selected by the passed-out trainees and its impact on their career. The table is about comparison between the course selected and its benefit in terms of employability job. Majority (21%) of the passed-out trainees who have opted COPA course are employed. Whereas all the courses like beauty parlour electric mechanic, wireman, welder are almost same in terms of self-employment.

Table No. 44

Table showing Interrelationship Between Trade and Income

Name of the Course	Salary receiving for the present job											
	Above Rs. 3,000		Above Rs.5,000		Above Rs.7,000		Above Rs.9,000		Not Applicable		Total	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Beauty Parlour	1	0.6%	2	1.1%	3	1.7%	10	5.7%	8	4.6%	24	13.7%
Carpenter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Computer Hardware	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
COPA	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	13	7.4%	28	16.0%	20	11.4%	62	35.4%
Electric Mechanic	1	0.6%	2	1.1%	2	1.1%	5	2.9%	8	4.6%	18	10.3%
Mechanic Diesel Engineer	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	6	3.4%	1	0.6%	8	4.6%
Mechanic Motor Vehicle	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	16	9.1%	0	0.0%	18	10.3%
Plumber	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
Sanitary Inspector	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	2	1.1%	3	1.7%	3	1.7%	9	5.1%
Sewing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.3%	3	1.7%	6	3.4%	13	7.4%
Surveyor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%
Welder	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.3%	1	0.6%	5	2.9%
Wireman	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	5	2.9%	5	2.9%	2	1.1%	13	7.4%
Total	3	1.7%	6	3.4%	33	18.9%	83	47.4%	50	28.6%	175	100.0%



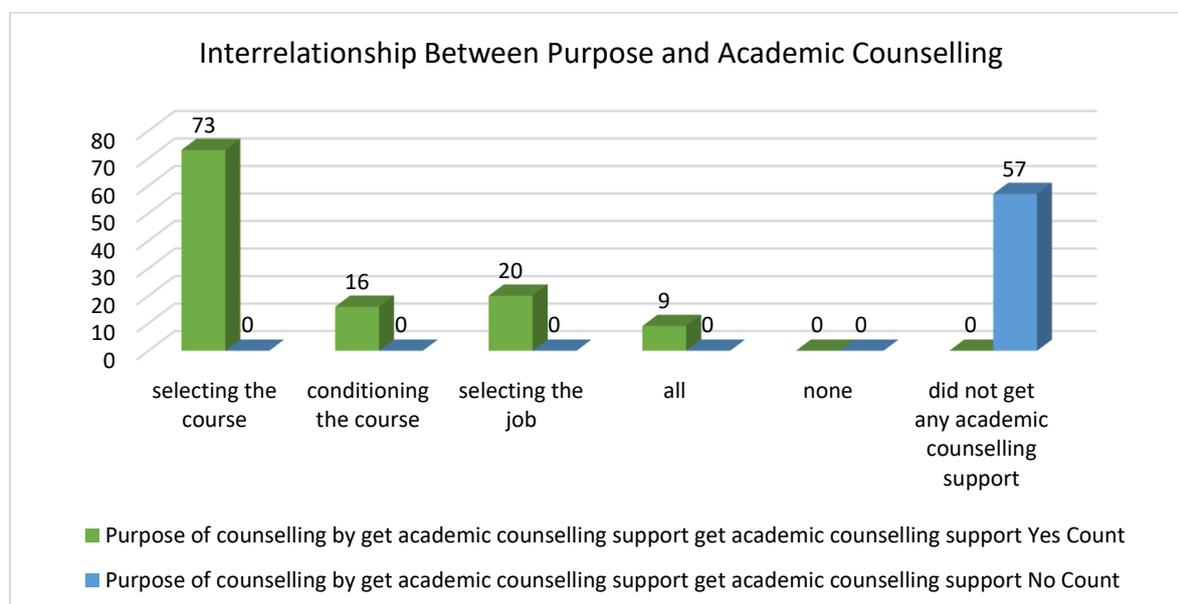
The above table shows the distribution of income earned by the passed-out trainees as per the courses they have selected. From the above table it is known that the 16.0% of the respondents who have opted COPA earn 9,000 and more. 7% earn 7,000 and more and 1% of the passed-out trainee’s course earn 5,000. The table indicates that the highest salary or earning is with the

courses related with the computer programming (COPA). Those respondents who had their training in computer programming or earning comparatively high than the other training courses. Second highest earning courses are related with job of beauticians perhaps this is the reason that the second largest trainees opted courses of beautician. Rest of the trades is less attractive but even then, a microscopic number of the trainees opted other courses also. The reason behind this is that they could not succeed in opting lucrative courses due to their low merit.

Table No. 45

Table showing Interrelationship Between Purpose and Academic Counselling

Purpose of counselling	Received academic counselling support				
	Yes		No		Total
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count
Selecting the course	73	41.7%	0	0.0%	73
Continuing the course	16	9.1%	0	0.0%	16
Selecting the job	20	11.4%	0	0.0%	20
All	9	5.1%	0	0.0%	9
None	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Did not get any academic counselling support	0	0.0%	57	32.6%	57
Not Responded	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Total	118	67.4%	57	32.6%	175

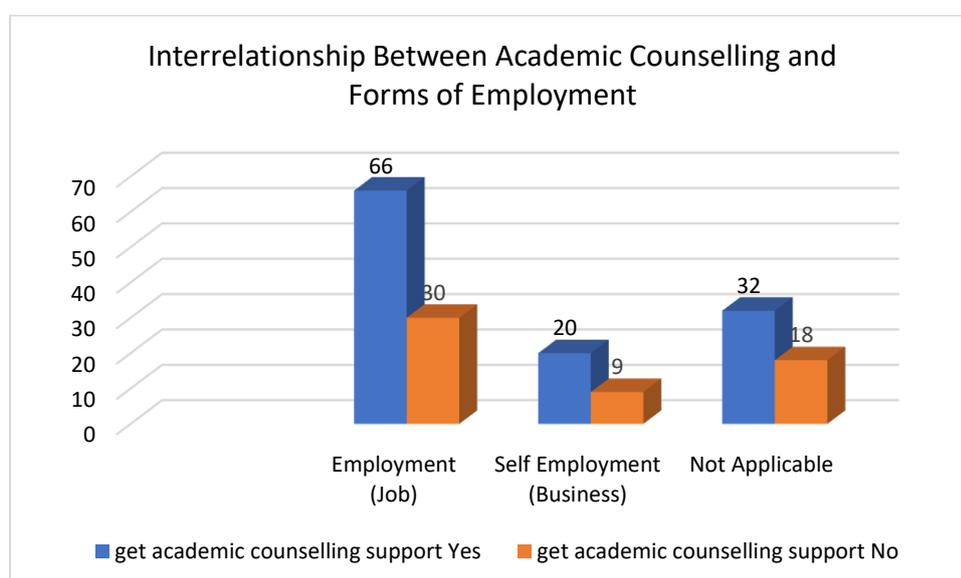


The above table shows the distribution of purpose of counselling attended by the passed-out trainees and those passed out trainees who got academic counselling support. It is found out that 42% of the passed-out trainees who got academic counselling support did attend the counselling session for selecting the course. 11% of the passed-out trainees who got academic counselling support did attend the counselling session for selecting the job. 9% of the passed-out trainees who got academic counselling support did attend the counselling session for continuing the course. And the rest 33% of the passed-out trainees did not get academic counselling support.

Table No. 46

Table showing Interrelationship Between Academic Counselling and Forms of Employment

Forms of Employment	Received academic counselling support					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Employment (Job)	66	37.7%	30	17.1%	96	54.9%
Self-Employment (Business)	20	11.4%	9	5.1%	29	16.6%
Not Applicable	32	18.3%	18	10.3%	50	28.6%
Total	118	67.4%	57	32.6%	175	100.0%

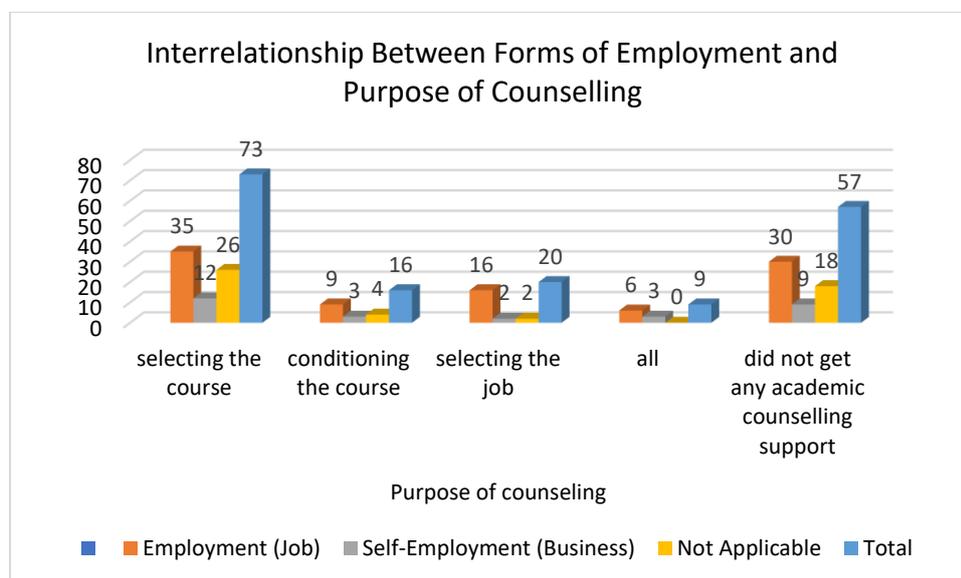


The above table shows the distribution about the relation and impact of academic counselling received by the passed-out trainees on their career. It is found out that 38% of the passed-out trainees who got academic counselling got job and 11% of the passed-out trainees who got academic counselling are self-employed. While 17% of the passed-out trainees who did not attend the academic counselling are employed in different jobs. And 5% of the passed-out trainees who did not attend the academic counselling are self-employed.

Table No. 47

Table showing Interrelationship Between Forms of Employment and Purpose of Counselling

Forms of Employment	Purpose of counselling											
	selecting the course		conditioning the course		selecting the job		all		did not get any academic counselling support		Total	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Employment (Job)	35	20.0%	9	5.1%	16	9.1%	6	3.4%	30	17.1%	96	54.9%
Self-Employment (Business)	12	6.9%	3	1.7%	2	1.1%	3	1.7%	9	5.1%	29	16.6%
Not Applicable	26	14.9%	4	2.3%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	18	10.3%	50	28.6%
Total	73	41.7%	16	9.1%	20	11.4%	9	5.1%	57	32.6%	175	100.0%



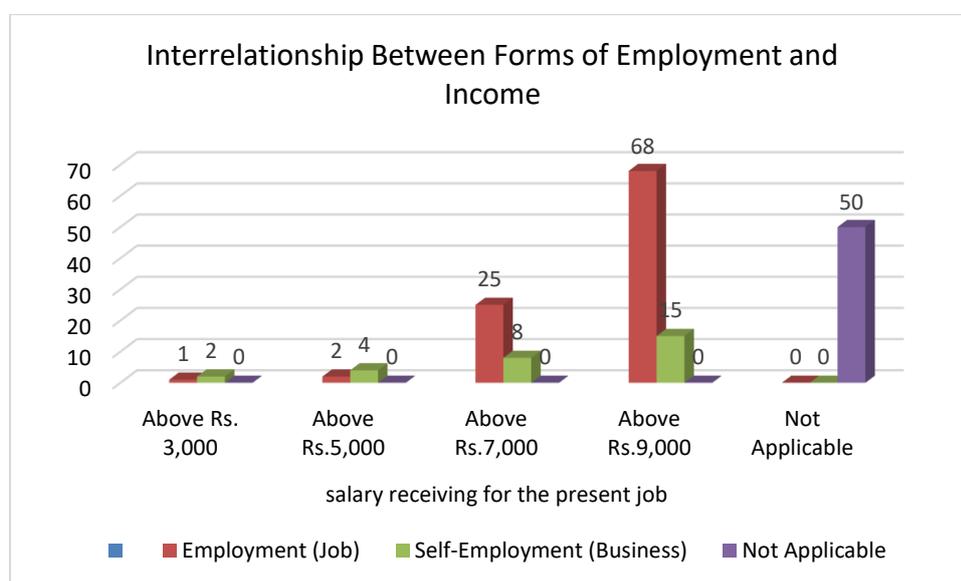
The above table shows the analysis between the career aspiration of the passed-out trainees and the purpose of counselling for which the passed-out trainees have attended. It is found out that 29% of the passed-out trainees who are doing job have attended the counselling for selecting the course. The trainees have received the academic counselling for selecting the course and few others have received for selecting the job. However, many of trainees have not received counselling neither during the employment nor while selecting the course.

From the above reading it is observed that how the academic counselling given to the passed-out trainees helped at various stages in decision making process. The analysis of data indicates that counselling has direct interrelationship between course and job.

Table No. 48

Table showing Interrelationship Between Forms of Employment and Income

Forms of Employment	Salary received for the present job											
	Above Rs. 3,000		Above Rs.5,000		Above Rs.7,000		Above Rs.9,000		Not Applicable		Total	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Employment (Job)	1	0.6%	2	1.1%	25	14.3%	68	38.9%	0	0.0%	96	54.9%
Self-Employment (Business)	2	1.1%	4	2.3%	8	4.6%	15	8.6%	0	0.0%	29	16.6%
Not Applicable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	50	28.6%	50	28.6%
Total	3	1.7%	6	3.4%	33	18.9%	83	47.4%	50	28.6%	175	100.0%

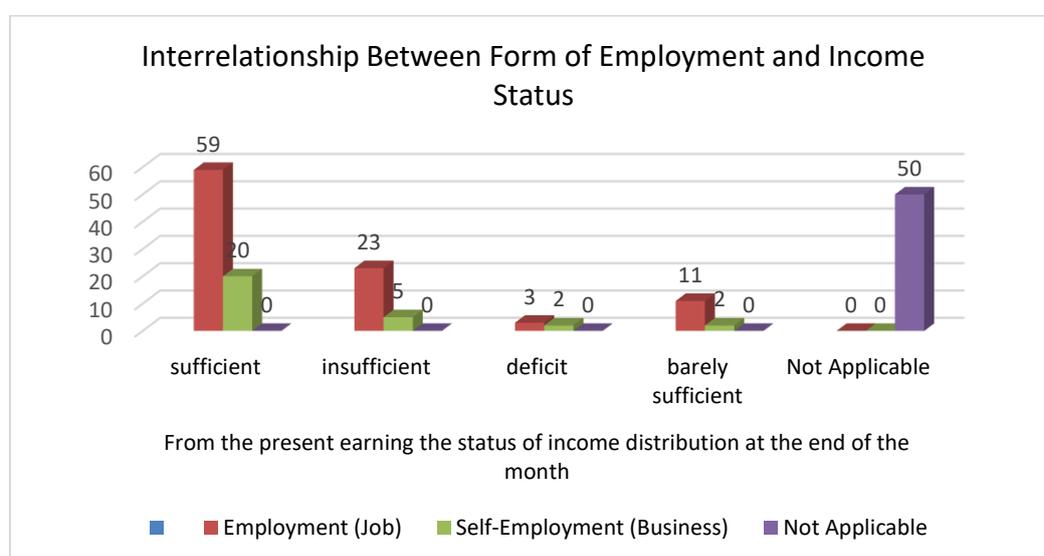


The above table shows the distribution of forms of employment in terms of occupation and the salary received for the present job by the passed-out trainees. The reading from the table depicts that most of the passed-out trainee respondents receive Rs 9000/- and above and other significant group of trainee respondents receive Rs. 7000/- and above in the jobs while they are employed. The income level of those trainee respondents who are self-employed is not very significantly high. This also shows that trainees who are self-employed take time to settle down in their enterprises and start with the earnings.

Table No. 49

Table showing Interrelationship Between Form of Employment and Income Status

Form of Employment	From the present earning the status of income distribution at the end of the month											
	sufficient		insufficient		deficit		barely sufficient		Not Applicable		Not Responded	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Employment (Job)	59	33.7%	23	13.1%	3	1.7%	11	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Self-Employment (Business)	20	11.4%	5	2.9%	2	1.1%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not Applicable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	50	28.6%	0	0.0%
Total	79	45.1%	28	16.0%	5	2.9%	13	7.4%	50	28.6%	0	0.0%



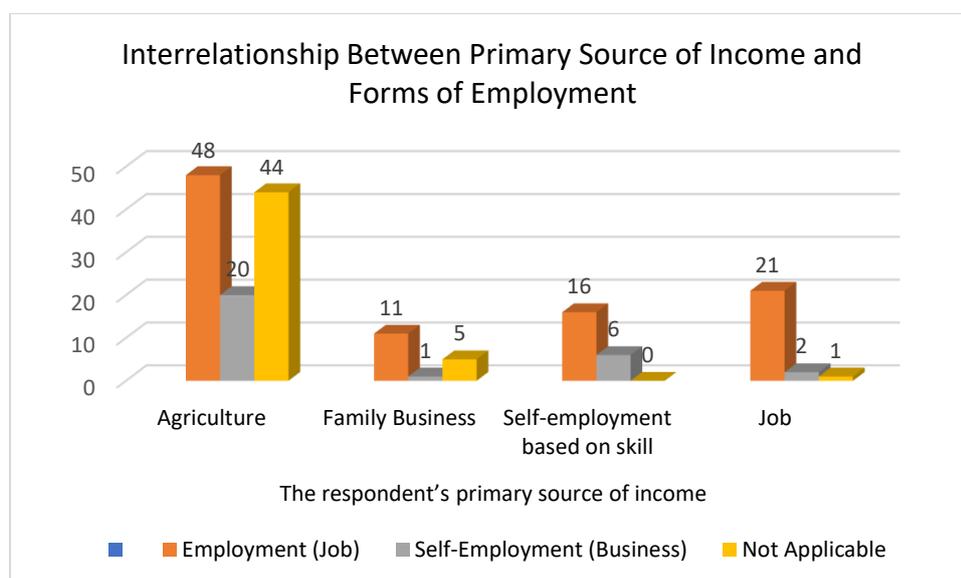
The above table depicts the distribution between forms of employment and the status of income distribution at the end of the month of the passed-out trainees. It suggests that 34% of the passed-out trainees who are employed said that income is sufficient at the end of the month. 13% of the passed-out trainees who are employed said that income is insufficient at the end of the month. 2% of the passed-out trainees who are employed said that income is deficit at the end of the month. 6% of the passed-out trainees who are employed said that income is barely sufficient at the end of the month. While 11% of the passed-out trainees who are self-employed said that income is sufficient at the end of the month. 3% of the passed-out trainees who are employed said that income is insufficient at the end of the month. The income level those who are employed are perceived to be sufficient which is not the case for those respondents who are self-employed.

It can be thus referred that majority of the passed-out trainees, employed as well as self-employed have sufficient earning to fulfil their needs. Only about more than 2 out of 100 respondents from both categories show dissatisfaction from their income as the income is not sufficient to fulfil their basic needs

Table No. 50

Table showing Interrelationship Between Primary Source of Income and Forms of Employment

Forms of employment	The respondent's primary source of income									
	Agriculture		Family Business		Self-employment based on skill		Job		Total	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Employment (Job)	48	27.4%	11	6.3%	16	9.1%	21	12.0%	96	54.9%
Self-Employment (Business)	20	11.4%	1	0.6%	6	3.4%	2	1.1%	29	16.6%
Not Applicable	44	25.1%	5	2.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	50	28.6%
Total	112	64.0%	17	9.7%	22	12.6%	24	13.7%	175	100.0%



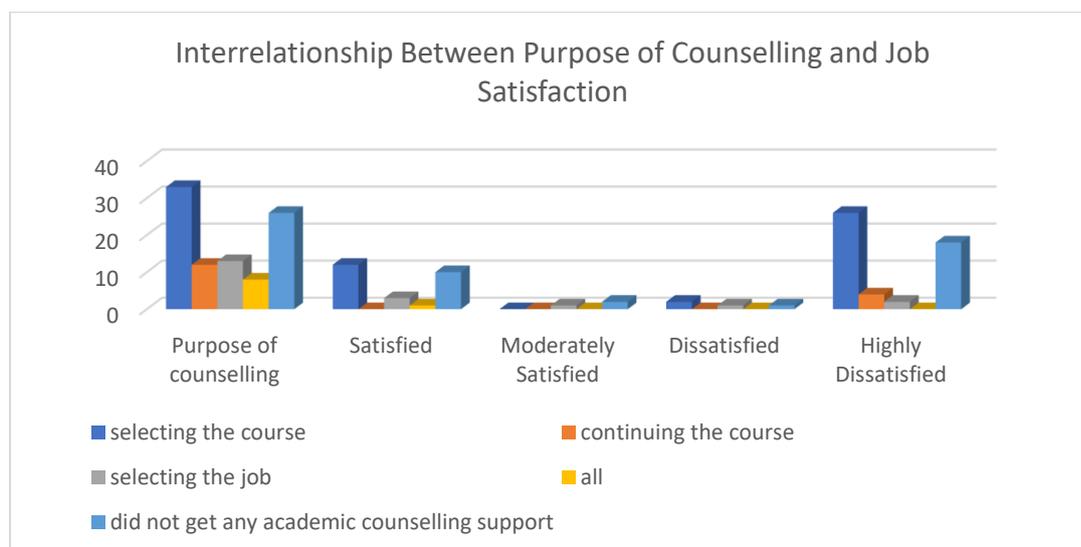
The above table interprets the analysis between the forms of employment of the passed-out trainees and their primary source of income. The table indicates that 27% of the passed-out trainees who are employed in different job are engaged in agriculture as their main source of income. 6% of the passed-out trainees who are employed in different job are engaged in family business as their main source of income. 9% of the passed-out trainees who are employed in different job are engaged in self-employed based on their skill as their main source of income. 12% of the passed-out trainees who are employed in different job are doing job as their main source of income. Also 11% of the passed-out trainees who are self-employed are engaged in agriculture as their main source of income. 1% of the passed-out trainees who are self-employed are engaged in family business as their main source of income. 3% of the passed-out trainees who are self-employed are engaged in different self-employed activities based on skills as their main source of income. And 1% of the passed-out trainees who are self-employed are

engaged in different job as their main source of income. While for the rest of 29% of the passed-out trainees it is not applicable as they are not engaged in any type of job.

Table No. 51

Table showing Interrelationship Between Purpose of Counselling and Job Satisfaction

Purpose of counselling	The extent of the respondents job satisfaction											
	Satisfied		Moderately Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Highly Dissatisfied		Not Applicable		Total	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Selecting the course	33	18.9%	12	6.9%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	26	14.9%	73	41.7%
Continuing the course	12	6.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.3%	16	9.1%
Selecting the job	13	7.4%	3	1.7%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	2	1.1%	20	11.4%
All	8	4.6%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	5.1%
Did not get any academic counselling support	26	14.9%	10	5.7%	2	1.1%	1	0.6%	18	10.3%	57	32.6%
Total	92	52.6%	26	14.9%	3	1.7%	4	2.3%	50	28.6%	175	100.0%



The above table shows the distribution between the purpose of counselling and extent of job satisfaction by the passed-out trainees. The data from the above table suggests that 19% of the passed-out trainees who are satisfied with their job attended the counselling for selecting the course. 7% of the passed-out trainees who are satisfied with their job attended the counselling for continuing the course and the other for selecting the job. 5% of the passed-out trainees who are satisfied with their job attended the counselling for all the purposes. while 15% of the passed-out trainees who are satisfied with their job did not attend any type of academic counselling. And 7% of the passed-out trainees who are moderately satisfied with their job attended the counselling for selecting the course. 2% of the passed-out trainees who are

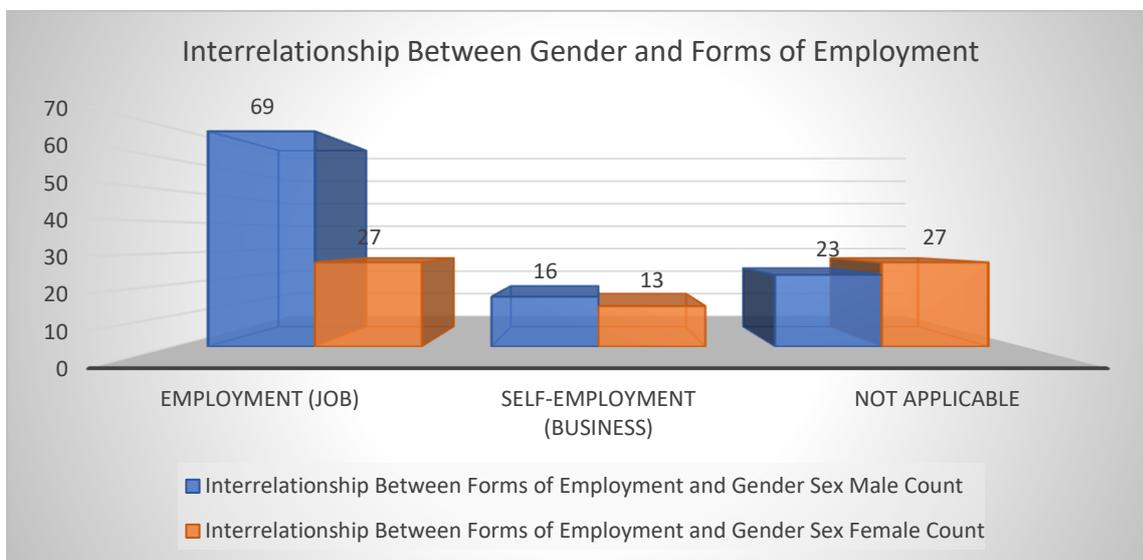
moderately satisfied with their job attended the counselling for selecting the job. 1% of the passed-out trainees who are moderately satisfied with their job attended the counselling for all the purposes. 6% of the passed-out trainees who are moderately satisfied with their job did not attend any of the counselling. However, there are significant few who did not attend any type of academic counselling.

When co-relation between counselling and job satisfaction is seen, it is found that those trainees who have got course selection counselling are much satisfied with their jobs. It shows that counselling during the selection course is very significant. Not only this, when other aspects of counselling like continuing course, selecting job and for all the purpose are seen similar.

Table No. 52

Table showing Interrelationship Between Gender and Forms of Employment

Forms of employment	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %	Count	Table N %
Employment (Job)	69	39.4%	27	15.4%	96	54.9%
Self-Employment (Business)	16	9.1%	13	7.4%	29	16.6%
Not Applicable	23	13.1%	27	15.4%	50	28.6%
Total	108	61.7%	67	38.3%	175	100.0%



The above table depicts about the preference for the form of employment by the passed-out trainees on their gender basis. It suggests that 39% of the passed-out men trainees opted to do job in different organizations while the 15% of the female passed out trainees opted to do job in different organization. In case of starting the own set up, 9% of the male passed-out trainees preferred to start their own business set up while the 15% of the female passed-out trainees preferred to start their own business set up.

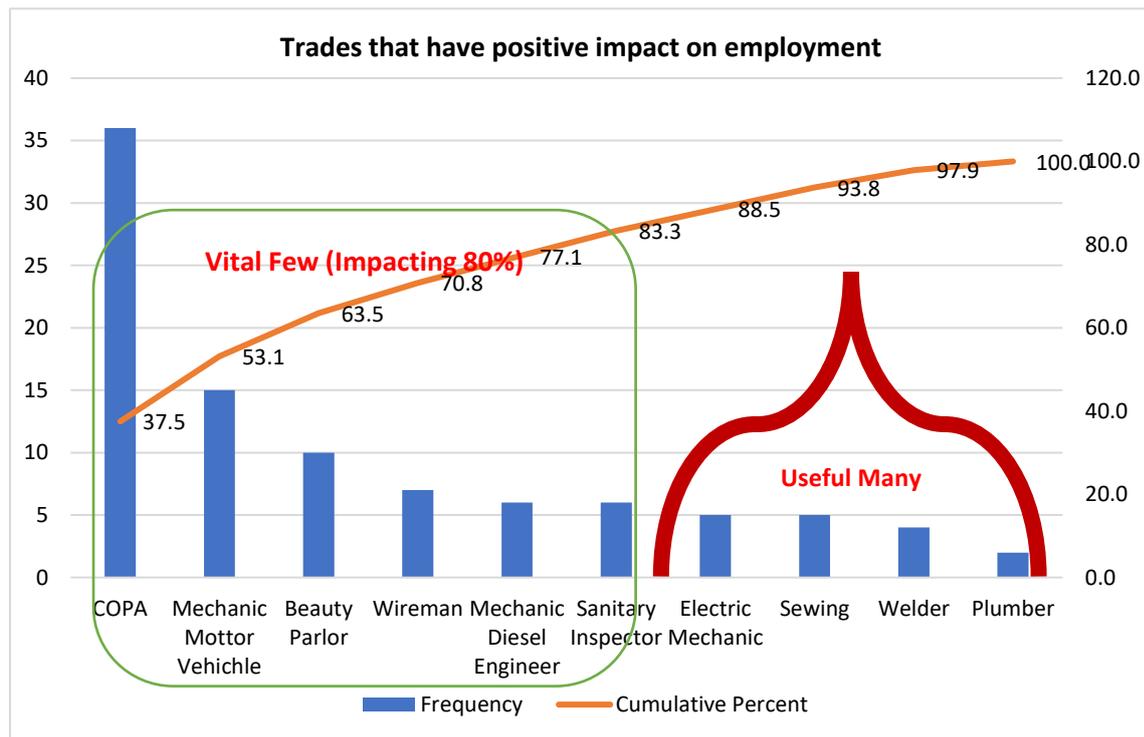
The gap between males and females can be explained in the context of social organization of Indian society. Due to the process of modernization and expansion of education among the females cutting across rural urban boundaries seems to be significant to break the generations old patriarchal system. Moreover, it is more convenient for women to pursue self-employment and thus also manage the affairs of the home.

5.5 List of Tables and Charts Showing the Impact of Skill Development Programmes Through Pareto Testing

Table No. 53

Table showing Trades that have Positive Impact on Employment (Jobs)

Trades	N %	Percent
COPA	36	37.5
Mechanic Motor Vehicle	15	15.6
Beauty Parlour	10	10.4
Wireman	7	7.3
Mechanic Diesel Engineer	6	6.3
Sanitary Inspector	6	6.3
Electric Mechanic	5	5.2
Sewing	5	5.2
Welder	4	4.2
Plumber	2	2.1
Total	96	100.0



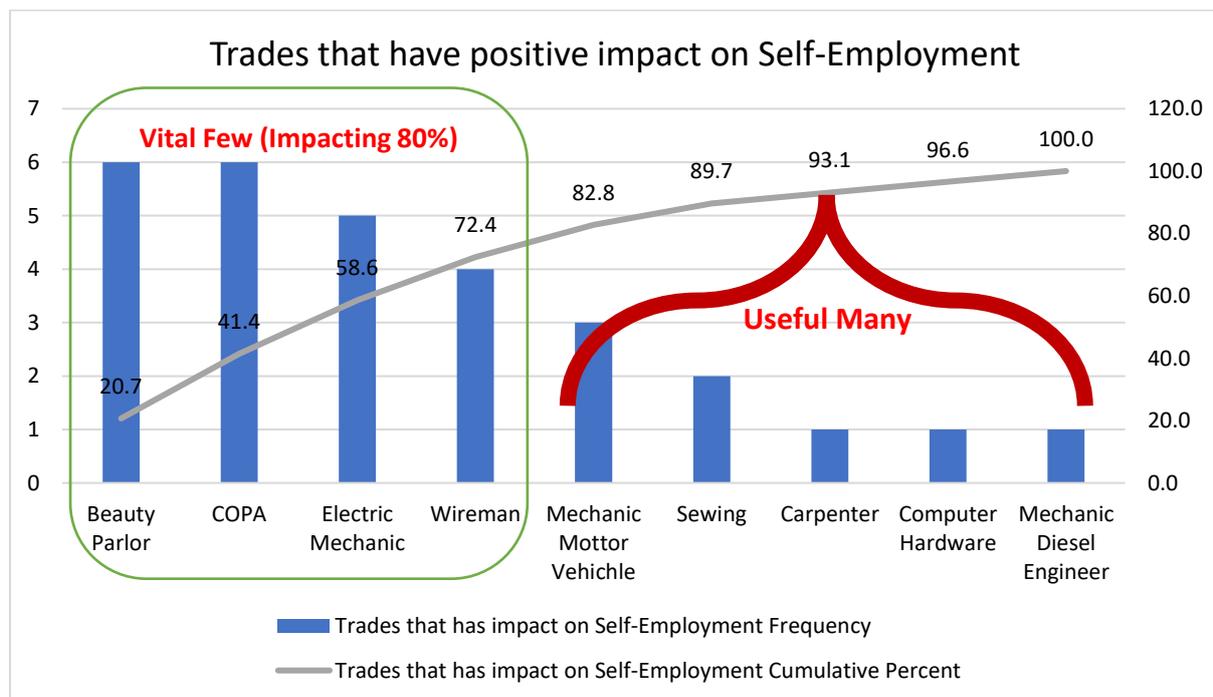
It can be seen from the above table that the maximum i.e., 80% employment is available to respondents who have pursued COPA trade. The least percentage of respondents who are employed under the plumber trade. Other trades where employment is available is i.e., COPA, Motor Mechanic, Wireman, Mechanical Diesel Engineer and Sanitary inspector. The rest of

the trades contribute only 16.7 percent. As per the 80:20 ratio of Pareto test, the vital few affecting trades are COPA, Motor Mechanic, Wireman, Mechanical Diesel Engineer and Sanitary inspector among the employed respondents.

Table No. 54

Table showing Trades that have Positive Impact on Self-Employment

Trades	N %	Percent
Beauty Parlour	6	20.7
COPA	6	20.7
Electric Mechanic	5	17.2
Wireman	4	13.8
Mechanic Motor Vehicle	3	10.3
Sewing	2	6.9
Carpenter	1	3.4
Computer Hardware	1	3.4
Mechanic Diesel Engineer	1	3.4
Total	29	100.0

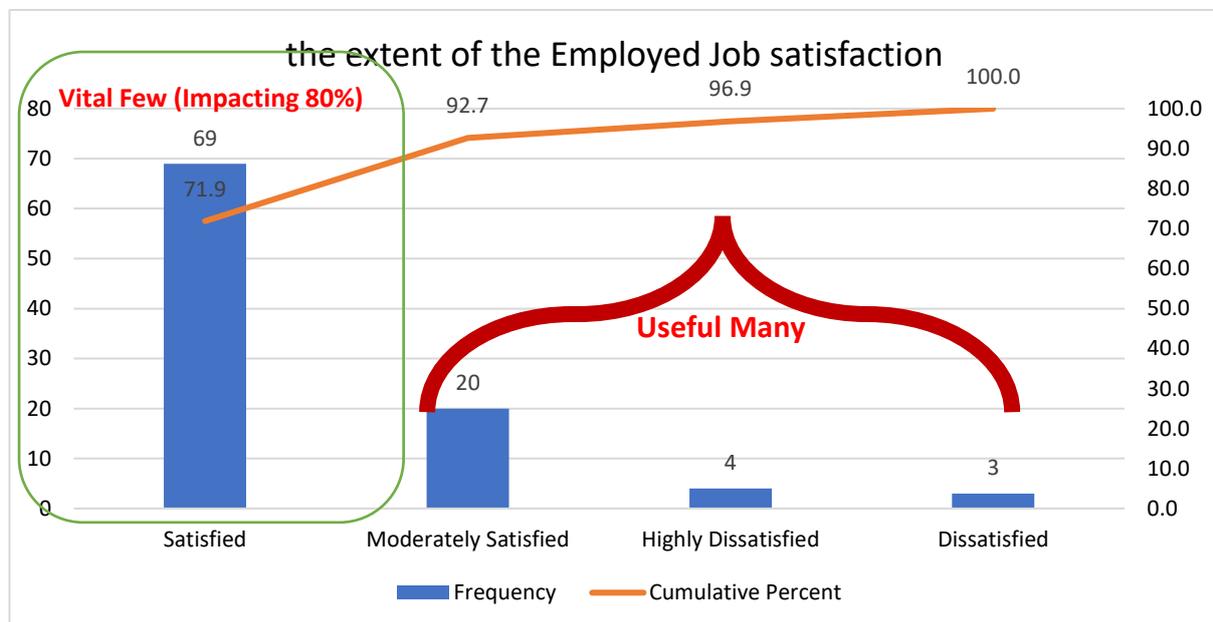


From the above table, the data shows that altogether four trades include beauty parlour, COPA, electric mechanic and wireman out of total trades have 80% impact on self-employment. As per the 80:20 ratio of Pareto test, the vital few impacting 80% of the self-employment trades are beauty parlour, COPA, electric mechanic and wireman. Among the above affecting trades, wireman trade has maximum of 72.4% of vital few impacts followed by electric mechanic having 58.6% vital few impacts.

Table No. 55

Table Showing the Extent of the Job Satisfaction among the Employed

Satisfaction Level	N %	Percent
Satisfied	69	71.9
Moderately Satisfied	20	20.8
Highly Dissatisfied	4	4.2
Dissatisfied	3	3.1
Total	96	100.0

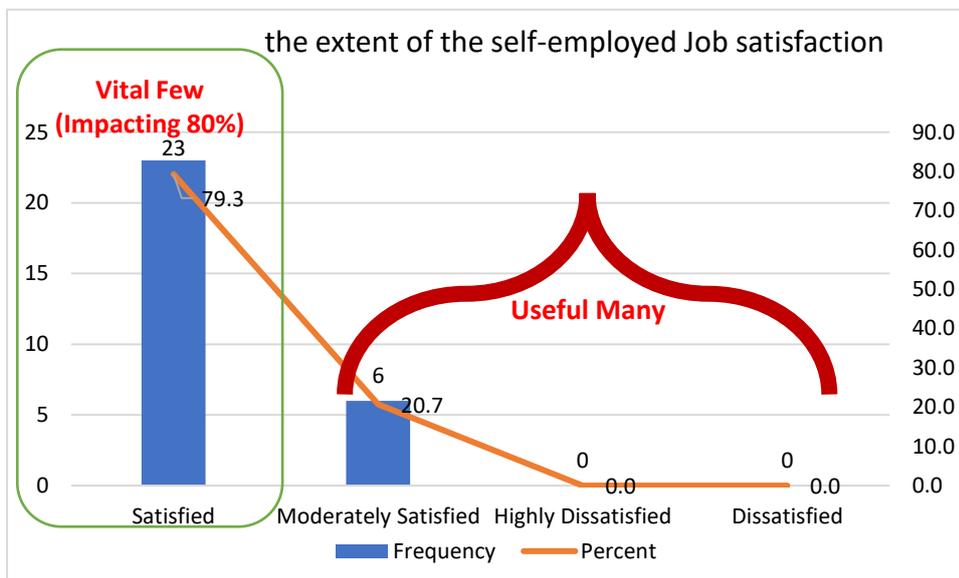


From the above table it is seen that the maximum respondents who are employed have job satisfaction. And the least percentage of respondents who are employed are either moderately satisfied, highly satisfied and dissatisfied with their jobs. It is also known from the table that over 80 percent of the respondents who are employed are satisfied with their job. The rest of the respondents who are employed constitute 29.1% are either moderately satisfied, highly satisfied and dissatisfied with their jobs. According to the 80:20 ratio of Pareto test, the vital few affecting the respondents who are employed are satisfied with their jobs.

Table No. 56

Table Showing the Extent of the Self-employed Job Satisfaction

Satisfaction Level	N %	Percent
Satisfied	23	79.3
Moderately Satisfied	6	20.7
Highly Dissatisfied	0	0.0
Dissatisfied	0	0.0
Total	29	100.0

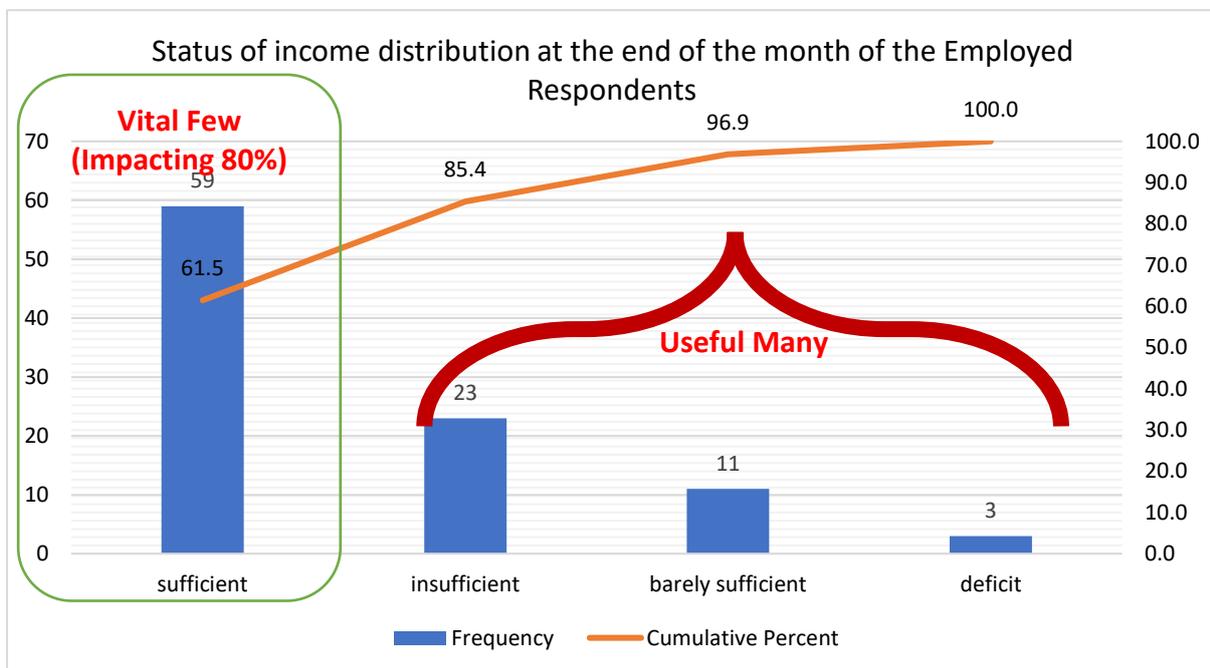


From the above table it is seen that the maximum respondents who are self-employed have job satisfaction. And the very few of respondents who are self-employed are moderately satisfied with their jobs. It is also known from the table that over 80 percent of the respondents who are self-employed are satisfied with their job. The rest of the respondents who are self-employed constitute 2.7% are moderately satisfied. According to the 80:20 ratio of Pareto test, the vital few affecting the respondents who are self-employed are satisfied with their jobs.

Table No. 57

Table showing Status of Income Distribution at the End of the Month of the Employed Respondents

Status of Income	N %	Percent
Sufficient	59	61.5
Insufficient	23	24.0
Barely sufficient	11	11.5
Deficit	3	3.1
Total	96	100.0

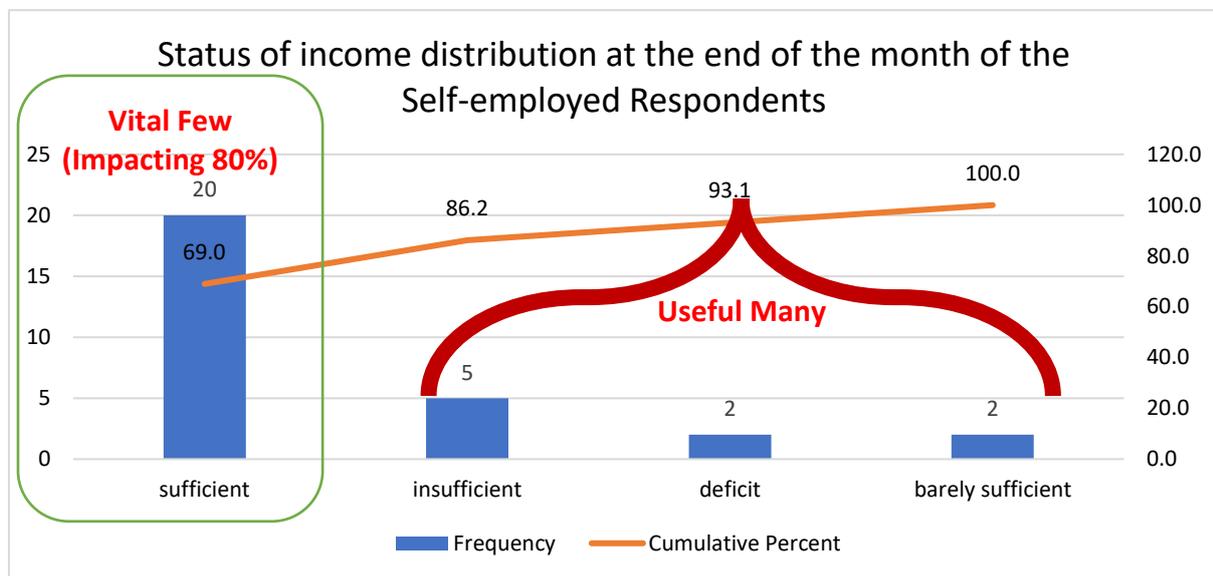


From the above table it is seen that the maximum respondent's income those who are employed is sufficient at the end of the month. And the least percentage of respondent's income those who are employed is either insufficient, barely sufficient and deficit. It is also known from the table that over 80 percent of the respondent's income those employed is sufficient at the end of the month. The rest of the respondents whose income is not sufficient at the end of the month constitute 38.6%. According to the 80:20 ratio of Pareto test, the vital few affecting the respondent's income those employed is sufficient at the end of the month.

Table No. 58

Table showing Status of Income Distribution at the End of the Month of the Self-employed Respondents

Status of Income	N %	Percent
sufficient	20	69.0
insufficient	5	17.2
deficit	2	6.9
barely sufficient	2	6.9
Total	29	100.0

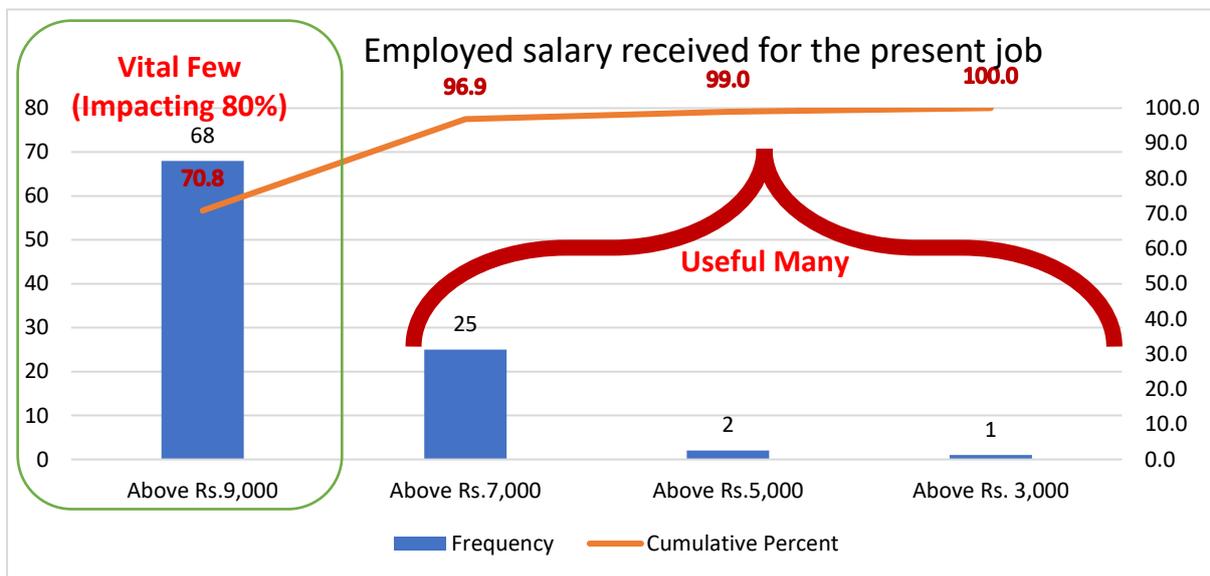


From the above table it is seen that the maximum respondent's income those who are self-employed is sufficient at the end of the month. And the least percentage of respondent's income those who are self-employed is either insufficient, barely sufficient and deficit. It is also known from the table that over 80 percent of the respondent's income those self-employed is sufficient at the end of the month. The rest of the respondents whose income is not sufficient at the end of the month constitute 31.0%. According to the 80:20 ratio of Pareto test, the vital few affecting the respondent's income those self-employed is sufficient at the end of the month.

Table No. 59

Table showing Salary Received for the Present job among the Employed.

Salary Level	N %	Percent
Above Rs.9,000	68	70.8
Above Rs.7,000	25	26.0
Above Rs.5,000	2	2.1
Above Rs. 3,000	1	1.0
Total	96	100.0

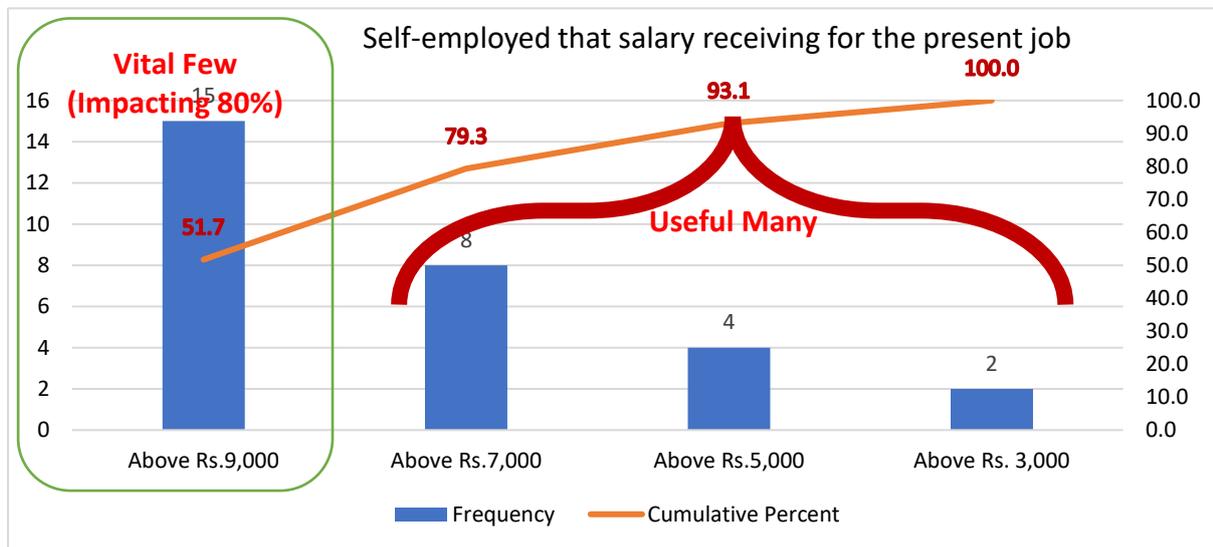


From the above table it is seen that the maximum respondents salary for those who are employed is above Rs. 9,000. And the least percentage of respondent’s salary those who are employed is below Rs. 9,000. It is also known from the table that over 80 percent of the respondent’s employed’ s salary is above 9,000 per month. The rest of the respondents whose income is below Rs. 9,000 constitute 29.1%. According to the 80:20 ratio of pareto test, the vital few affecting the respondent’s income those employed is Rs. 9,000 and above per month.

Table No. 60

Table showing that Salary Receiving for the Present Job among the Self-employed

Salary Level	N %	Percent
Above Rs.9,000	15	51.7
Above Rs.7,000	8	27.6
Above Rs.5,000	4	13.8
Above Rs. 3,000	2	6.9
Total	29	100.0

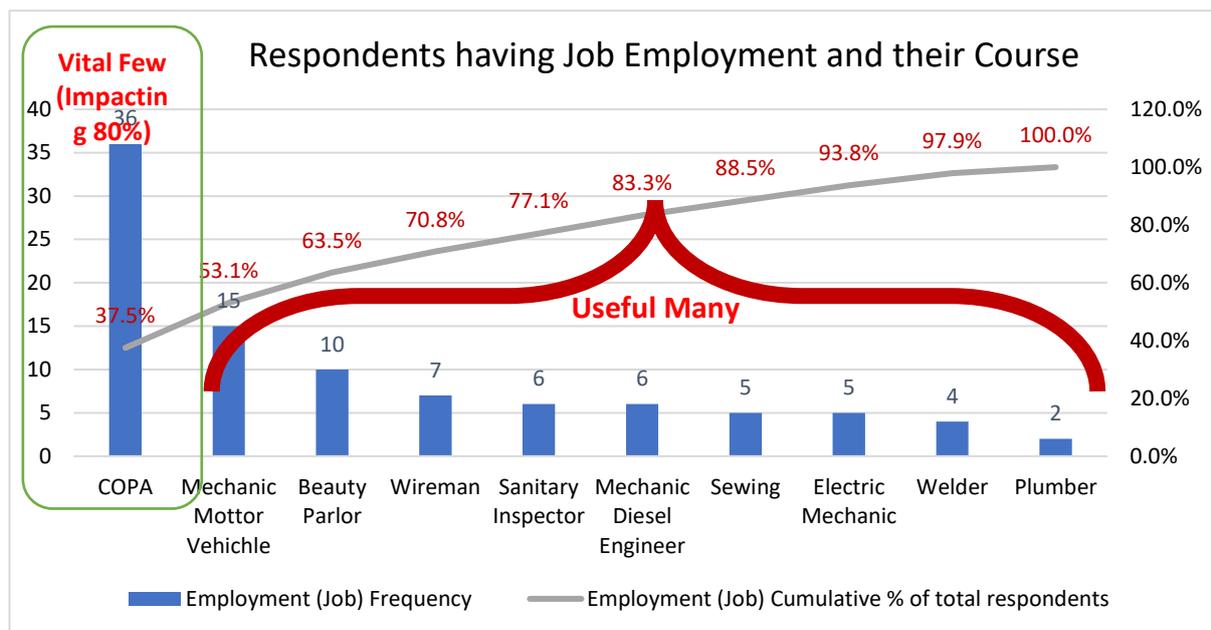


From the above table it is seen that the maximum respondent's salary those who are self-employed is above Rs. 9,000. And the least percentage of respondent's salary those who are self-employed is below Rs. 9,000. It is also known from the table that over 80 percent of the respondent's self-employed's income is above Rs. 9,000 per month. The rest of the respondents whose income is below Rs. 9,000 constitute 29.1%. According to the 80:20 ratio of Pareto test, the vital few affecting the respondent's income those self-employed is Rs. 9,000 and above per month.

Table No. 61

Table showing Respondents having Job Employment and their Course.

Name of the Course	Employment (Job) N %	Employment (Job) % of total respondents
COPA	36	37.5%
Mechanic Motor Vehicle	15	15.6%
Beauty Parlour	10	10.4%
Wireman	7	7.3%
Sanitary Inspector	6	6.3%
Mechanic Diesel Engineer	6	6.3%
Sewing	5	5.2%
Electric Mechanic	5	5.2%
Welder	4	4.2%
Plumber	2	2.1%
Total Respondents having Job Employment	96	100.0%

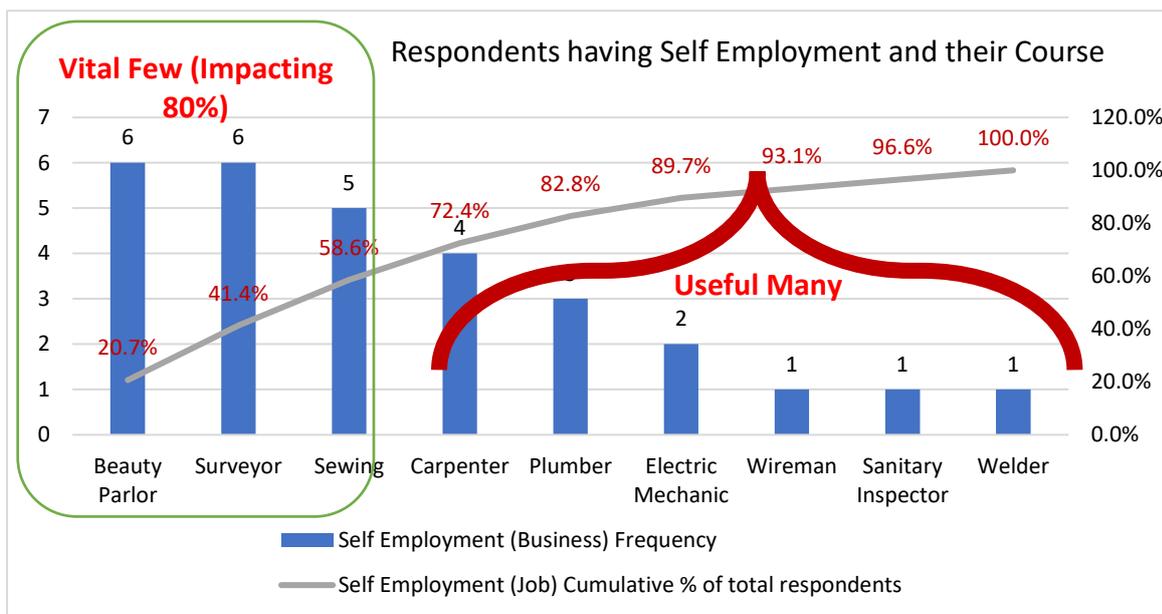


It can be seen from the above table that the maximum employment is under the trade COPA. The least percentage of respondents are employed under the trade of plumber. It is also seen from the table that over 80 percent of the respondents are employed in i.e., COPA, Motor Mechanic, Wireman, Mechanical Diesel Engineer and Sanitary inspector. The rest of the trades contribute only 16.7 percent. As per the 80:20 ratio of Pareto test, the vital few trades are COPA, Motor Mechanic, Wireman, Mechanical Diesel Engineer and Sanitary inspector among the employed respondents.

Table No. 62

Table showing Respondents having Self-Employment and their Course

Name of the Course	Self-Employment (Business) Frequency N %	Self- Employment (Business) %
Beauty Parlour	6	20.7%
Surveyor	6	20.7%
Sewing	5	17.2%
Carpenter	4	13.8%
Plumber	3	10.3%
Electric Mechanic	2	6.9%
Wireman	1	3.4%
Sanitary Inspector	1	3.4%
Welder	1	3.4%
Total Respondents having Self Employment	29	100.0%



It can be seen from the above table that the maximum self-employment is under the trade beauty parlour, surveyor and sewing. The least percentage of respondents are self-employed under the trade of wireman, sanitary inspector, and welder. It is also seen from the table that over 80% of the respondents are self-employed in i.e., beauty parlour, surveyor and sewing. The rest of the trades contributed only 31.4%. As per the 80:20 ratio of Pareto test, the vital few trades are beauty parlour, surveyor and sewing among the self-employed respondents.