

# EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE TO SPECIAL CATEGORIES

25.1 Employment Service, as in the past, continued making efforts to cater to the special needs of vulnerable sections like Women, Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes, persons with disabilities and disabled Ex-servicemen job-seekers.

## Women

25.2 Year-wise performance of Employment Exchanges in respect of women job - seekers for the years 2002 to 2008 (prov.) is given in **Table 25.1**

**Table-25.1**  
(in thousands)

YEAR	REGISTRATION	PLACE - MENT	LIVE REGISTER OF WOMEN	TOTAL LIVE REGISTER	% OF LIVE REGISTER OF WOMEN TO TOTAL LIVE REGISTER
2002	1343.1	25.9	10649.5	41171.2	25.9
2003	1448.8	26.7	10752.3	41388.7	26.0
2004	1551.5	24.5	10711.6	40457.6	26.5
2005	1606.9	32.4	10605.6	39347.8	27.0
2006	2537.4	31.3	11781.0	41466.0	28.4
2007	1835.5	46.5	12001.5	39974.0	30.0
2008(P)	1755.6	51.8	12327.1	39112.4	31.5

## Scheduleed Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

25.3 Performance of Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class job-seekers during 2005 and 2006 is indicated in **Table 25.2**.

**Table-25.2**  
(in lakhs)

Category	Activity	Year	
		2005	2006
Scheduled Caste	Registration	6.90	8.14
	Placement	0.17	0.14
	Live Register	63.53	64.48

Scheduled Tribe	Registration	2.73	2.81
	Placement	0.10	0.09
	Live Register	22.29	21.17
Other Backward Classes	Registration	9.43	12.19
	Placement	0.14	0.11
	Live Register	79.11	85.17

## Salient features in respect of SC/ST job-seekers are as under:

- ♦ Live Register of SC job seekers has increased from 56.26 lakh in 1997 to 64.48 lakh in 2006, amounting to an increase of 14.6%.
- ♦ Live Register of ST job seekers has increased from 15.87 lakh in 1997 to 21.17 lakh in 2006 an increase of 33.5%.

- ◆ SC and ST job seekers were 15.6% and 5.1% respectively of the total job seekers on the live register at the end of 2006
- ◆ Placement of SC job seekers has declined by 58% from 32.6 thousands in 1997 to 13.7 thousands in 2006.

### Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres

25.4 Twenty two Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for SCs/STs have been set up, one each at Delhi, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Chennai, Hyderabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Kolkata, Jaipur, Ranchi, Surat, Aizawl, Bangalore, Imphal, Hissar, Nagpur, Bhubaneshwar, Guwahati, Mandi, Kohima, Jowai, Jammu and Jalandhar. Out of these, one Centre at Jowai is still in the process of being made fully functional. One more CGCs for SC/STs at Naharlagun (Arunachal Pradesh) is in the process of being set up during 2008-09. These Centres:

- ◆ provide employment related coaching-cum-guidance to SC/ST applicants
- ◆ provide information on job requirements and the type of tests/interviews they are likely to face when called by the employers
- ◆ take up appropriate follow up action with the employers to ascertain the results of submission against reserved vacancies
- ◆ undertake job development work besides providing occupational information/vocational guidance & counselling and organising Confidence Building Programmes for job-seekers.
- ◆ provide facilities to SC/ST job-seekers for practicing shorthand and typing at the above Centres except Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres located at Aizawl, Hissar, Bhubaneshwar, Guwahati, Mandi, Kohima, Jowai, Jammu and Jalandhar.
- ◆ arrange from time-to-time, Pre-Recruitment Training Programmes for SC/ST candidates to improve their

employability through competitive examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission, etc. for Group 'C' posts in collaboration with various employing authorities and recruiting agencies

### Special Coaching Scheme for SCs/STs

#### *Salient features:*

- ◆ A Special Coaching Scheme (non-plans) to prepare SC/ST candidates for competitive examinations/selection tests for Group 'C' posts is also being operated by DGE&T in Delhi and Ghaziabad.
- ◆ So far, 6967 SC/ST job seekers have successfully completed coaching for clerical/stenographer posts in 25 phases. The 26<sup>th</sup> phase of training is under implementation w.e.f. 16.08.2008.
- ◆ The coaching is of 11 months' duration and the trainees are given stipend per month besides, free course books and limited stationery. The Coaching Institutes are also given professional charges for imparting coaching to SC/ST candidates.
- ◆ Guided by the benefits derived from the above Special Coaching Scheme, the scheme has been extended to sixteen more places at Kanpur, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ranchi, Surat, Guwahati, Imphal, Hissar, Jabalpur, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, Jaipur, Bhubaneshwar, Mandi and Nagpur.
- ◆ In twelve phases of the extended scheme, 4,056 SC/ST candidates have successfully completed the coaching. The 14th phase is in progress with effect from 16.08.2008.

### Scheme for Providing Computer Training to SC/ ST Job Seekers Registered With Employment Exchanges

25.5 This scheme was started with effect from February 2004, with a view to providing Computer

Training to SC/ST educated job seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges through outsourcing training facilities. The training of six months duration is arranged at Bangalore, Bhubneshwar, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Hissar, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jabalpur, Kolkata, Nagpur, Surat, Kanpur, Thiruvananthapuram, Mandi, & Ranchi and is coordinated by respective Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres of the DGE&T located at these places. So far 5 phases of the scheme have been completed and 3086 candidates were imparted training.

### Persons with Disabilities

#### Employment Exchanges

25.6 The employment service continued making efforts to cater to the special needs of disabled job-seekers

#### Performance of Employment Exchanges in respect of Disabled Job-Seekers.

(in thousand)

Year	Registration	Placements	Live Register
2001	60.1	3.5	510.0
2002	59.5	3.4	532.7
2003	66.1	4.9	551.8
2004	52.4	3.4	565.9
2005	57.2	3.2	578.9
2006	58.8	3.4	597.4

- ◆ *There has been consistent increase in the number of persons with disabilities on the Live Register.*
- ◆ *The number of disabled job-seekers placed in employment during 2006 was 3.4 thousand.*

#### 25.7 Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped:

25.7.1 Although, Employment Exchanges under the National Employment Service are generally responsible for the placement of Physically Handicapped, Special Employment Exchanges

were also set-up for their selective placement. These exchanges attempt at securing for the disabled the most satisfying form of employment suitable to their residual physical and mental potentialities.

25.7.2 At present, 43 Special Exchanges (as on December 2005) are functioning in the country.

25.7.3 In pursuance of the recommendations of the Working Group on Employment Service and the Task Force on the reorganization of Special Employment Exchanges, it was decided to set up Special Cells in the Employment Exchanges for promoting employment of the handicapped.

25.7.4 38 Special Cells for the physically handicapped with a Special Placement Officer attached to the normal Employment Exchanges and funded by the Central Government have so far been set up by the Ministry of Social Justice & Employment.

25.7.5 These are in addition to the Special Cells/ Units opened for the handicapped applicants at the Employment Exchanges by various State Governments.

25.8 The performance of the Special Employment Exchanges during 2006 is given in the following table:

Registration	12,553
Placement	1,163
Live Register	1,08,593

#### 25.9 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped

25.9.1 The Ministry of Labour & Employment is fully responsive and committed to the implementation of the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995. The Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) has been regularly co-ordinating and supporting Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, which is the Nodal Ministry for the welfare of people with disabilities.

25.9.2 20 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for handicapped (VRCs) have been functioning in the country, Out of these, Vocational Rehabilitation Centre at Vadodara has been set up exclusively for handicapped women. These centres evaluate the residual capacities of the handicapped and provide them adjustment training, facilitating their early economic rehabilitation. Effort is also made to assist them in obtaining other suitable rehabilitation services, such as job placement, training for self-employment and in plant training.

25.9.3 In order to facilitate speedy rehabilitation of the handicapped, seven Skill Training Workshops (STWs) have been set up at the VRCs in Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai,

Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad and Kanpur, Non-formal job-oriented skill training is provided at these centers.

25.9.4 Rehabilitation Services are also extended to the handicapped living in rural areas through mobile camps and Rural Rehabilitation Extension Centres. Rural Rehabilitation Extension Centres have been setup in 11 Blocks under five VRCs viz, Mumbai, Kolkata, Kanpur, Ludhiana and Chennai.

25.10 The **performance of 20 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres** for the period January to December 2007 is given in **Table-25.3.1.**

**Table-25.3.1.**

Sl. No.	Description	Blind	Deaf & Dumb	Orthopaedically Handicapped	Neg. Leprosy Persons	Mild Mentally Retarded Persons	Total
1.	No. of Clients at beginning of 2007	22	41	190	3	19	275
2.	No. of Clients Admitted during 2007	2960	4379	22957	25	1225	31546
3.	No. of Clients Evaluated during 2007	2949	4317	22787	28	1221	31302
4.	No. of Clients who left the Centre without Completing evaluation	28	86	319	-	16	449
5.	No. of Clients still under evaluation at the end of 2007	5	17	41	-	7	70
6.	No. of Clients rehabilitated during 2007	866	2017	7465	14	250	10612

The performance of 20 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the period January to December 2008 is given in **Table-25.3.2**

**Table 25.3.2**

Sl. No.	Description	Blind	Deaf & Dumb	Orthopaedically Handicapped	Neg. Leprosy Persons	Mild Mentally Retarded Persons	Total
1	No. of Clients at beginning of 2008	5	17	41	-	7	70
2	No. of Clients admitted during 2008	2897	4988	26152	55	1324	35416
3	No. of Clients Evaluated during 2008	2879	4934	25948	55	1314	35130
4	No. of Clients who left the centre without completing evaluation	13	30	187	-	10	240
5	No. of Clients still under evaluation at the end of 2008	10	41	58	-	7	116
6	No. of Clients rehabilitated during 2008	814	2180	7278	16	347	10635

Proposal to establish at least one VRC in each State/UT has been formulated. Out of the proposed 7 new VRC's during X Plan, setting up of 3 new VRC's have been approved and posts sanctioned.

### Assistance to Disabled Ex-Servicemen and Dependants

25.11 In order to provide placement services to the disabled Ex-Servicemen/Border Security Force Personnel and the dependants of Defence Service Personnel/Border Security Force personnel killed or severely disabled in action, against the vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen and earmarked for priority categories an Ex-Servicemen Cell was set up in the Directorate General of Employment & Training in July, 1972. Subsequently, with effect from February, 1981 the scope of the special services was also extended for the benefit of ex-servicemen disabled during

peace time as well as dependants of the Defence Service Personnel killed or severely disabled in peace time provided that the death or disability attributable to military service.

25.12 At the end of March, 2009 there were 252 disabled soldiers and 2,391 dependants awaiting employment assistance through the Ex-Servicemen Cell.

### Minorities

25.13 In pursuance of the Prime Minister's directive for full integration of minorities in all aspects of national life, the State Governments have been advised to ensure that no discrimination is made against minority communities in matters of registration and in sponsoring nby Employment Exchanges. The State Governments have also been advised to create monitoring cells to watch the progress of

minorities in the matter of their registration and placement and to instruct the Employment Exchanges to organise mobile Employment Exchange Registration Camps in minority concentration areas.

25.14 In all there were 61.66 lakh job seekers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges belonging to the minority communities at the end of December 2006. These account for 14.8% of total job seekers on the Live Register.