

TRADE INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

Industries play an important role in the development of a nation. Skilled labourers are required for the successful working of the industries and quality production. Besides, common people also require necessary services in their daily life. Keeping this in mind, industrial training institutes are dedicated towards the training of technically skilled labourers.

Training programmes are conducted in the industrial training institutes under the handicrafts training programme under the fundamentals of Government of India's National Council of Vocational Training. The national level examinations are conducted at the same time in India under NCVT policy. The Government of India provides certificates to all the candidates passing the examination.

State Council of Vocational Training is constituted at the state level. Hence, all the other training programmes are conducted under its fundamentals. The state level examinations are held under SCVT policy. Directorate General of Training (DGT) issues certificates to the candidates who pass the examination. The main functions of these institutes and centres are as follows-

1. Prepare skilled employees for the industries of different vocations in the country.
2. To eradicate unemployment.
3. To render help in establishing the small-scale industries.

Currently, several industrial training institutes are imparting training for different vocations in India. These industrial training institutes are currently imparting training in about 126 vocations. There are 73 engineering trades at

present. These include the vocations such as, carpentry, turner, electrician, fitter, machinist, motor mechanic, diesel mechanic etc. There are about 48 such vocations that are not related to the engineering trade. They include steno (Hindi), steno (English), cutting-tailoring etc. Examinations are held for the apprentice undergoing training in various industries of the state under the Government of India's apprentice training programme. The Government of India issues certificates to the trainees who qualify the examination. The trainees undergoing apprenticeship in various factories are given monthly scholarship of Rs 4179 in the first year, Rs 4776 in the second year and Rs 5373 in the third year as a token of encouragement. They are also given training of Related Instruction (RI) at every sixth month in between the second and third year training.

1 GENERAL DISCIPLINE OF THE INSTITUTE

The students of the institute are supposed to work for 42 hours in a week. It includes 30 hours of practical work and the regular classes for the study of trade theory, workshop calculation and science, engineering drawing and employability skills for the rest of the period. A timetable for the classes of all these subjects is provided by the head of the institute to the instructors. This is pasted by the instructors in the workshops. The trainees are supposed to perform their work in the classes and workshops according to this timetable.

1.1 FACILITIES OF LEAVES

The following leaves can be sought by the trainees in a year besides the gazetted holidays-

- (i) Casual Leave (CL) – 12 days
- (ii) Medical Leave (ML) – 15 days

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(iii) Leave without Salary (LWS) – 15 days

(iv) Sick Leave – 15 days

[Note – 80 % attendance is compulsory for every trainee in the institute. The trainees having attendance below than this will be permitted to take the examination only after the permission of the director of the institute.]

- The trainee can be debarred from the institute if he continues to remain absent for a period of 10 days at a stretch without conveying any information.
- The trainee can also be debarred from the institute in case his work is found unsatisfactory or his behaviour is unpleasant.

1.2 FACILITIES AND OTHER RULES

The facilities and other rules for the students are as follows-

- (i) Every student is supposed to pay an annual training fee of Rs 1200.
- (ii) The students belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe are given the stipend.
- (iii) Every student is provided with an apron while working in the workshop.
- (iv) There is a provision of games, entertainment and library for the students in the institute.
- (v) The students are provided with the notebook, pencil, rubber and drawing sheet by the institute to the maximum possible extent.
- (vi) The student can take part in NCC.

1.3 RESPONSIBILITIES RELATED TO TOOLS AND MACHINES

The institute provides expensive tools, machines and equipment to the students for working. Carelessness towards the machine and their improper use can damage them. The students should be careful about otherwise they can be penalized for the same.

The raw materials, tools etc. used during the training in the institute are kept in the store on the requisition of the instructors. The students can take the tools and equipment meant for the work to be performed in the workshop by getting their requisitions signed by the instructor. The responsibility of the maintenance of all the tools, equipment and machines lies on the students. There is a provision of punishment for the students in case they are lost or damaged.

1.4 MEDICAL FACILITIES

Most of the vocations in the institute are related to the engineering field. There is a provision of medical facilities

along with the compounder in the institute since there are chances of injury or accident while working in the workshop. The first aid and medicines are made available free of cost. All these information are provided to the students during the first week of their training so that the students pursue their work with keen interest and perform their work with the help of other instructors in the absence of their vocational instructor. This way the industrial training institutes play a vital role in empowering the nation, strengthening the economy of the country, making the country self-reliant, and resultantly, providing skilled workers to the country.

[Note – The above-mentioned rules can be revised and changed from time to time.]

2 WELDER TRADE

Welder trade imparts technical training and knowledge associated with welding. The training period of this trade is one year. Welding is used at following important places and trades.

1. In automobile industry
2. In railway factories
3. In utensil making factories
4. In fabrication industry
5. In aircraft making
6. In machine making industries
7. In heavy industries
8. In space industry
9. In mineral industries
10. In ship making industries
11. In cycle industries
12. In furniture making
13. In bridge making
14. In construction of buildings

Admission Qualification – The admission seeker should at least have studied and passed eighth standard for seeking admission in the welder trade.

3 FIRST AID

First aid is the temporary help provided to a sick or injured person in a state of emergency, before one can get

professional medical care. First aid is generally provided after an accident, sudden injury, worsening of medical condition or sudden trauma. The basic objective behind first aid is to provide timely assistance comprising of basic medical techniques which are often life saving and promote recovery.

1 RULES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR FIRST AID

1. Be calm, active and systematic. Consciously find out all the major injuries, fractures and wounds, and treat or aid them accordingly.
2. In case of absence of breath, start Airways, Breathing, Circulation (ABC), i.e., artificial respiration.
3. Stop the bleeding as early as possible by applying pressure on the pressure points.
4. Tell the patient to breathe deeply, if he or she is conscious, to avoid shock. If possible, take the patient to a nearby hospital or a clinic.
5. Keep the patient warm and do not move the patient unnecessarily during transportation.
6. Do not panic.
7. Reassure the patient through encouraging words. Call his relatives to obtain help and aid the patient in emergency.
8. Remove the clothes by cutting with scissors, knife or blade. Ensure that the patient is calm. Call the ambulance and inform the police, in case it is a police case.

2 FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS

1. Remove the patient from the source of accident/ remove the cause of injury.
2. Keep the injured person in a comfortable position.
3. If the breathing has ceased, immediate measures must be taken to restore it.
4. If the patient has received burns, attend to them.
5. If the patient has fractured a bone, no attempt must be made to move him.
6. Treat the patient for shock.
7. Send for medical help.
8. Keep bystanders away from the patient.
9. Keep the patient warm.

3.3 FIRST AID KIT

A first aid kit is a collection of supplies and equipments used for providing first aid. It shall contain :

1. Plasters, in a variety of different sizes and shapes
2. At least two sterile eye dressings
3. Triangular bandages
4. Crepe rolled bandages
5. Disposable sterile gloves
6. Safety pins
7. Alcohol-free cleansing wipes
8. Tweezers
9. Scissors
10. Sticky tape
11. Thermometer, preferably digital
12. Skin rash cream such as hydrocortisone or calendula
13. Cream or spray to relieve insect bites and stings
14. Antiseptic cream
15. Cough medicine
16. Decongestant tablets or nasal spray
17. Antihistamine tablets
18. Painkillers such as paracetamol (or infant paracetamol for children), aspirin (not to be given to children under 16), or ibuprofen

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ELEMENTARY FIRST AID

Elementary first aid means the steps that shall be taken to reduce the suffering of the patient after an accident until the doctor arrives. It may make all the difference between life and death.

4.1 TREATMENT FOR THE ELECTRIC SHOCK

1. Release from Contact : Switch off the electric supply immediately or send someone to do so. Do not attempt to remove a person from contact with high voltages unless suitable articles insulated for the system voltages are used for the purposes. When attempting to free a person from contact with low or medium voltage use rubber gloves, shoes, mat or insulated stick, but if these are not available use a loop of rope, cap or coat to drag the person free. Whatever is used should be dry and non-conducting.