

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 The Context**

National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) was established in the year 1983 by the then Ministry of Education and Culture (now Ministry of Human Resource Development), Government of India with an objective to collect data regarding technical education of each state of the country and there of generate and maintain reliable data and information base for planning and management of technical education in the respective states of the country. Since 1994, the NTMIS was funded by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi.

National Technical manpower Information System (NTMIS) was set up to provide up to date and meaningful manpower information on a continuing basis to enable the concerned authorities to anticipate areas of growth in the field of science and technology and consequently plan for technical manpower development on a scientific basis.

The NTMIS scheme operated through a Lead Centre at National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development(NILERD) then Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), Delhi, sixteen (16) Nodal Centres spread all over the country and four Centres in the four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship / Practical Training located at Chennai, Kanpur, Kolkata and Mumbai. The Sixteen nodal centres were located at Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir State), Chandigarh (Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab States), Delhi (Delhi and Haryana State), Allahabad (U.P and Uttarakhand States), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Ahmadabad (Gujarat), Mumbai (Maharashtra and Goa States), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh States), Rourkela (Orissa), Durgapur (West Bengal), Guwahati (Assam), Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram States), Kochi (Kerala), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Surathkal (Karnataka).

The basic objective of NTMIS was to develop and maintain data bank at the national and state levels with a view to estimate the long term and short term requirement of technical manpower in the country and their supply on the basis of the intake and outturn data and to provide forecasts about the adequacy and shortage of manpower requirements in future years.

NTMIS collected data systematically on an annual basis and compiled the data for storage, updation and retrieval. It conducted the analytical studies on manpower requirements. Finally it disseminated the information to the government through its various reports generated periodically.

“Employment Scenario of Graduates/Post Graduates of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology in India” is based on the Graduate Follow up Survey of the 2007 passed outs Degree holders of different states in India.

## **1.2 Objectives of the Study**

“The Employment Scenario of Graduates/Post Graduates of Pharmacy Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology” is based on the Graduate follow up survey of 2007 passed outs of AICTE approved institutions throughout the country. The survey has been conducted keeping in view the following objectives:

1. To study the activity status of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management Catering Technology Degree holders of 2007 batch in different states and disciplines.
2. To present the employment and unemployment status of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree holders of 2007 batch in different states and disciplines.
3. To present the picture of employment profile of self employed Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology passed out of 2007 batch.
4. To study the migration aspect of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree holders of 2007 pass outs.
5. To analyze and present the future prospects of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree holders in India.

## **1.3 Research Methodology**

The report has been prepared on the basis of primary survey conducted through mail as well as through personal interviews among 2007 passed out Pharmacy, Management and

Hotel Management & Catering Technology degree holders. The following methodology was adopted while conducting survey.

1. The list of addresses of all Degree holders passed out during the reference year 2007 from various Degree level institutions located across the whole country were collected from the respective institutions through the respective Nodal Centres.
2. A pre- designed student follow-up questionnaire (along with a reply paid envelope) was mailed to every individual Graduate/Post-Graduate of an institution at his permanent or mailing address with a request to return the duly filled in questionnaire to Nodal Centre.
3. First reminder was sent to those who did not respond within a month of mailing of the questionnaire. With the objective of having a minimum response of nearly 50 per cent, second and third reminders were posted wherever necessary with a gap of 3 to 4 weeks.
4. Of the non-respondents cases (after two reminders) samples were drawn separately for each discipline and selecting 10 percent or a minimum of 10 cases, whichever was higher or all the cases if their number was less than 10 in a particular stratum. This sample of non-respondents was contacted personally.
5. The mailed and sampled responses were then merged together after giving the latter proper weight age.

#### **1.4 Coverage**

Employment scenario of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology report of 2008, covered fourteen states/UTs viz. Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, West Bengal, and Maharashtra.

Data was not received from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. Since there is no Degree level college in Nagaland and Manipur hence these two states have gone blank in the report.

Nodal centre of Bihar and Jharkhand states situated at Patna had already been closed. Thus Bihar and Jharkhand states are not represented in the report.

## **1.5 Limitations**

The Graduate follow up survey has been conducted only for the pass outs of AICTE approved institutions. Pass outs from Non AICTE approved institutions are not covered in the NTMIS survey.

## **1.6 Contents of the report**

The All India Report has been presented under the following Six Chapters.

I	Introduction
II	Activity Status of Graduates/Post-graduates of Pharmacy and Management, Hotel Management & Catering Technology Disciplines
III	Employment Profile of Paid Employed of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Graduates/Post-graduates
IV	Employment Profile of Self-employed of Pharmacy, Management, Hotel Management & Catering Technology Graduates/Post-graduates
V	Migration for Education and Employment of Pharmacy, Management, Hotel Management & Catering Technology Graduates/Post-graduates
VI	Future Prospects

## **Chapter II**

### **Activity Status of Graduate/Post Graduates of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Disciplines**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

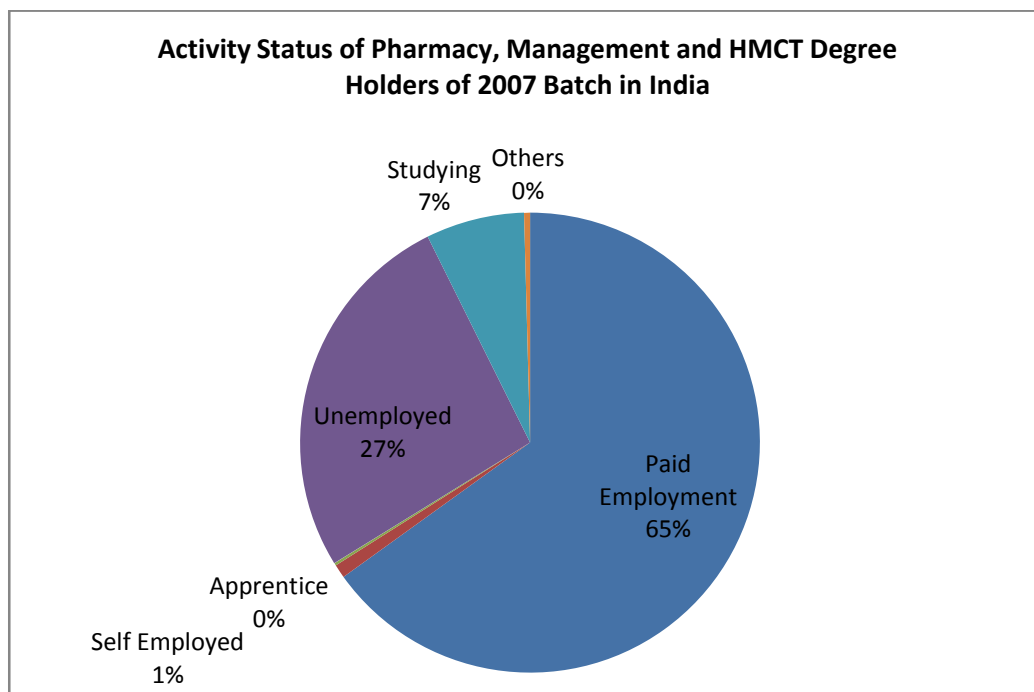
The present chapter discusses about the activity status of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree holders of 2007 batch. The activity status is classified as paid employment, self-employed, apprenticeship, unemployed, studying and other activities. State wise, discipline wise, gender wise distribution and other many aspects related to employment and unemployment of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Disciplines have been discussed in the report.

The details of activity status of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree holders of 2007 batch have been presented in the current chapter.

#### **2.2 Activity Status**

Five types of Activities of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree holders have been covered in the report. These activities are paid employed, self employed, apprentices, unemployed and studying. Apart from these activities, those who are pursuing other activities, are also covered under the heading “other activities”, though less than one percent of total Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology pass outs comes under this category. The total outturn of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree holders in 2007 was 41,305 throughout India. Out of 41,305 Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree holders, the highest percent of pass outs (47.79 per cent) was from Maharashtra State, followed by Karnataka (22.83 per cent) and Rajasthan (10.61 percent). Lowest number of pass outs was from Mizoram state of north eastern part of India, which registered only 9 Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree holders. The low outturn of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel

Management & Catering Technology Degree holders in north eastern states may be attributed to less population and fewer colleges located in the states (Table 2.1).



Out of total outturn of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Disciplines Degree holders of 2007 i.e. 41,305, highest and majority of pass outs were from Management discipline (75.49 per cent) followed by Pharmacy (19.85 per cent) and Hotel Management & Catering Technology (4.65 per cent). State wise distribution of Pharmacy Degree holders indicates that highest percentage of them was from Maharashtra State ((28.50 per cent). Least number of Pharmacists was found in Mizoram state i.e. only 9.

**Table 2.1 : State wise Activity Status of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India**

S.No	State	Paid Employment	Self Employed	Apprentice	Unemployed	Studying	Others	Total
1	Chandigarh	102	0	0	3	12	0	117
		87.18	0.00	0.00	2.56	10.26	0.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	1778	0	0	82	94	0	1954
		90.99	0.00	0.00	4.20	4.81	0.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	78	0	0	0	0	0	78
		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	107	3	0	26	7	0	143
		74.83	2.10	0.00	18.18	4.90	0.00	100.00
6	Punjab	850	42	0	640	184	0	1716
		49.53	2.45	0.00	37.30	10.72	0.00	100.00
7	Rajasthan	2068	83	0	1964	166	100	4381
		47.20	1.89	0.00	44.83	3.79	2.28	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	5203	86	18	2942	1119	64	9432
		55.16	0.91	0.19	31.19	11.86	0.68	100.00

11	Kerala	1010	0	13	757	220	0	2000
		50.50	0.00	0.65	37.85	11.00	0.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	10	0	0	20
		50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
14	Assam	188	0	0	25	16	0	229
		82.10	0.00	0.00	10.92	6.99	0.00	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	7	0	0	2	0	0	9
		77.78	0.00	0.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	100.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	11	3	0	13	0	0	27
		40.74	11.11	0.00	48.15	0.00	0.00	100.00
21	West Bengal	1141	92	38	158	21	9	1459
		78.20	6.31	2.60	10.83	1.44	0.62	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-



25	Maharashtra	14324	85	11	4295	1025	0	19740
		72.56	0.43	0.06	21.76	5.19	0.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>26877</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>10917</b>	<b>2864</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>41305</b>
		<b>65.07</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>26.43</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres in India, 2008

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Likewise highest percentage of Management Degree pass outs were also from Maharashtra State (53.99 per cent) followed by Karnataka (20.46 per cent) and Rajasthan (8.08 per cent). Highest percentage of Hotel Management and Catering Technology Degree holders were also from Maharashtra state (29.39 per cent) followed by Karnataka State (39.12 per cent) and Rajasthan State (9.05 per cent). Least number of Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree holders was from Haryana state i.e. 53 only (Table 2.2).

### **2.2.1 Activity Status of Pharmacy Degree Holders**

Out of 8201 surveyed Pharmacy pass outs highest percentage of them were paid employed (41.40 per cent) followed by unemployed (32.64 per cent) and studying (22.86 per cent). 1.35 per cent was self employed and 0.73 or say approximately 1.0 per cent were engaged as apprentice. Remaining 1.01 per cent were found in others category. Among states, highest percentage (out of total of respective state) of paid employed Pharmacists were found in Mizoram State (77.78 per cent) followed by Maharashtra (61.51 per cent) and Haryana (59.28 per cent).

Likewise highest percentage of self employed were found in Tripura state (11.11 per cent) followed by West Bengal (7.04 per cent) and Rajasthan (3.97 per cent) Pharmacist engaged as apprentice, highest percentage of them were found in West Bengal (9.86 per cent) followed by Kerala (1.91 per cent) and Maharashtra (0.47 per cent).

Highest percentage of unemployed Pharmacists among states was found in Rajasthan state (52.52 per cent) followed by Tripura (48.15 per cent) and Karnataka (38.96 per cent).

Highest percentage of Pharmacists studying in higher courses were found in Karnataka (38.83 per cent) followed by Chandigarh (37.50 per cent) and Punjab (35.98 per cent). Pharmacists in others category, highest percentage of them were found in the state of West Bengal (3.17 per cent) followed by Rajasthan (2.31 per cent) and Karnataka (1.52 per cent) (Table 2.3).

**Table 2.2 : State wise Distribution of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India**

S.No.	State	Pharmacy	Management	Hotel Management & Catering Technology	Total
1	Chandigarh	32	85	0	117
		27.35	72.65	0.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	415	1486	53	1954
		21.24	76.05	2.71	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	78	0	78
		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	143	0	143
		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
6	Punjab	428	1288	0	1716
		24.94	75.06	0.00	100.00
7	Rajasthan	1687	2520	174	4381
		38.51	57.52	3.97	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	2300	6380	752	9432
		24.39	67.64	7.97	100.00

11	Kerala	681	1265	54	2000
		34.05	63.25	2.70	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	20	0	20
		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
14	Assam	0	159	70	229
		0.00	69.43	30.57	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	9	0	0	9
		100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	27	0	0	27
		100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
21	West Bengal	284	921	254	1459
		19.47	63.13	17.41	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	2338	16837	565	19740
		11.84	85.29	2.86	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>8201</b>	<b>31182</b>	<b>1922</b>	<b>41305</b>
		19.85	75.49	4.65	100.00

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 2.3 : State wise Distribution of Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India According to their Activity Status**

S.No.	Discipline	Paid Employment	Self Employed	Apprentice	Unemployed	Studying	Others	Total
1	Chandigarh	17	0	0	3	12	0	32
		53.13	0.00	0.00	9.38	37.50	0.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	246	0	0	75	94	0	415
		59.28	0.00	0.00	18.07	22.65	0.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	122	0	0	152	154	0	428
		28.50	0.00	0.00	35.51	35.98	0.00	100.00
7	Rajasthan	578	67	0	886	117	39	1687
		34.26	3.97	0.00	52.52	6.94	2.31	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	468	0	8	896	893	35	2300
		20.35	0.00	0.35	38.96	38.83	1.52	100.00
11	Kerala	336	0	13	152	180	0	681
		49.34	0.00	1.91	22.32	26.43	0.00	100.00

12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	7	0	0	2	0	0	9
		77.78	0.00	0.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	100.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	11	3	0	13	0	0	27
		40.74	11.11	0.00	48.15	0.00	0.00	100.00
21	West Bengal	172	20	28	41	14	9	284
		60.56	7.04	9.86	14.44	4.93	3.17	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

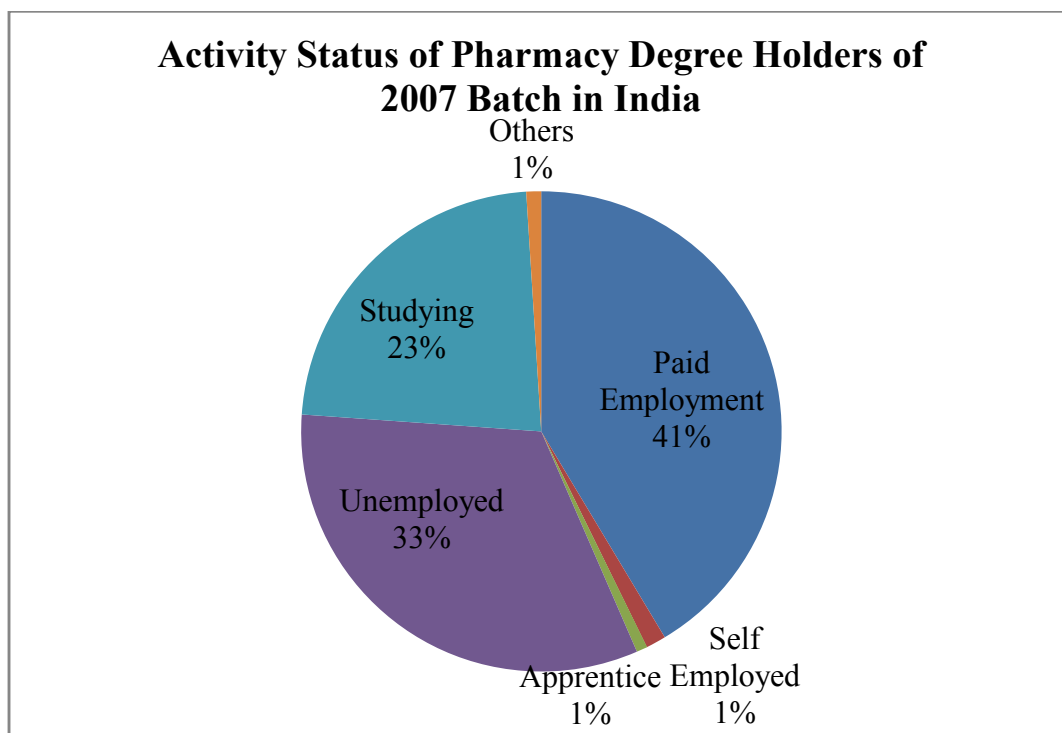
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	1438	21	11	457	411	0	2338
		61.51	0.90	0.47	19.55	17.58	0.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>3395</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2677</b>	<b>1875</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>8201</b>
		41.40	1.35	0.73	32.64	22.86	1.01	100.00

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total





### 2.2.2 Activity Status of Management Degree Holders

Out of total 31,182 Management Post Graduate Degree holders, majority of them (71.38 per cent) were paid employed followed by unemployed (24.74 per cent) and studying (2.82 per cent). Self employed were only 0.17 per cent while apprentice were 0.03 per cent (only 10 numbers). 0.27 per cent of Management Post Graduates were fall in others category.

State wise analysis indicates that highest percentage of paid employed were found in the states of Chandigarh (100.00 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (100.00 per cent) followed by Haryana (99.60 per cent) and Assam (88.68 per cent) while highest percentage of self employed among states were found in West Bengal (5.75 per cent) followed by Punjab (3.26 per cent) and Jammu and Kashmir (2.10 per cent).

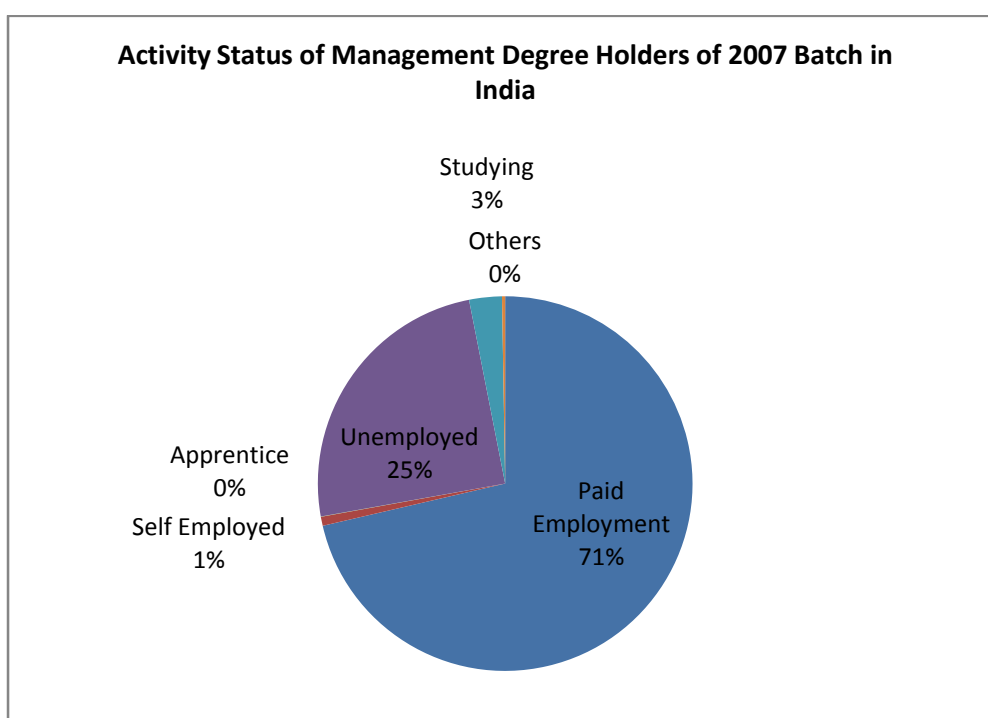
Apprentices were found only in the state of Karnataka which was 0.16 per cent of total Karnataka state and 0.03 per cent of total India.

Unemployment was highest prevalent in the state of Arunachal Pradesh where out of 20 Management Post Graduates, 50.00 per cent of them (10 numbers) were unemployed which shows the highest unemployment in India. In Kerala State 47.83 per cent of

Management Post Graduates (PGs) were found unemployed followed by Rajasthan (39.84 per cent).

Highest percentage of Management PGs found studying in the state of Assam where 5.66 per cent of total Assam Management PGs was found studying followed by Jammu & Kashmir (4.90 per cent) and Maharashtra (3.65 per cent).

2.14 per cent of Rajasthan Management PGs were found in others category followed by Karnataka (0.45 per cent (Table 2.4)



### 2.2.3 Activity status of Hotel Management & Catering Technology (HMCT) Degree holders

Out of total 1922 HMCT pass outs in India, 63.74 per cent were paid employed followed by 27.42 per cent were unemployed and 5.78 per cent were studying. Self employed were 2.19 per cent while 0.52 per cent was found engaged as apprentice. In others category only 0.36 per cent were found registered.

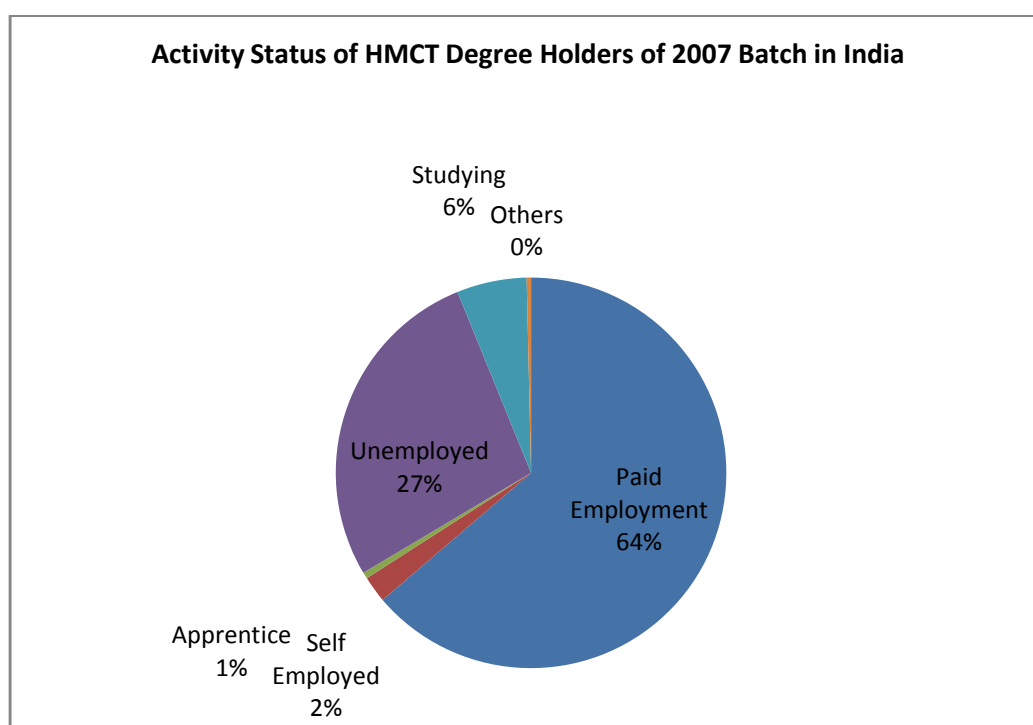
Study revealed that among states, highest percentage of paid employed HMCT Graduates were in Haryana state (98.11 per cent) followed by Kerala State (81.48 per cent)

and West Bengal (78.35 per cent). While highest percentage of self employed were found in West Bengal (7.48 per cent) followed by Karnataka (1.99 per cent) and Maharashtra (1.42 per cent). HMCT Degree holders who were found engaged as Apprentices were only in the state of West Bengal which was 3.98 per cent of West Bengal total HMCT Pass outs and 0.52 per cent of total India Pass outs.

Highest percentage of unemployment among HMCT Degree holders were found in the state of Rajasthan where 42.53 per cent of total Rajasthan HMCT pass outs were found unemployed followed by Maharashtra (38.76 per cent) and Karnataka (25.40 per cent).

Highest percentage of HMCT pass outs who were found studying were in the state of state of Kerala (18.52 per cent) followed by Rajasthan (11.49 per cent) and Assam (10.00 per cent).

Rajasthan is the only state where HMCT pass outs were also in others category. 4.02 per cent were in the others category.



**Table 2.4 : State wise Distribution of Management Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India According to their Activity Status**

S.No.	State	Paid Employment	Self Employed	Apprentice	Unemployed	Studying	Others	Total
1	Chandigarh	85	0	0	0	0	0	85
		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	1480	0	0	6	0	0	1486
		99.60	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	78	0	0	0	0	0	78
		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	107	3	0	26	7	0	143
		74.83	2.10	0.00	18.18	4.90	0.00	100.00
6	Punjab	728	42	0	488	30	0	1288
		56.52	3.26	0.00	37.89	2.33	0.00	100.00
7	Rajasthan	1417	16	0	1004	29	54	2520
		56.23	0.63	0.00	39.84	1.15	2.14	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	4263	71	10	1855	152	29	6380
		66.82	1.11	0.16	29.08	2.38	0.45	100.00
11	Kerala	630	0	0	605	30	0	1265
		49.80	0.00	0.00	47.83	2.37	0.00	100.00

12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	10	0	0	20
		50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
14	Assam	141	0	0	9	9	0	159
		88.68	0.00	0.00	5.66	5.66	0.00	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	770	53	0	91	7	0	921
		83.60	5.75	0.00	9.88	0.76	0.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	12548	56	0	3619	614	0	16837
		74.53	0.33	0.00	21.49	3.65	0.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>22257</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7713</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>31182</b>
		71.38	0.77	0.03	24.74	2.82	0.27	100.00

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

NA : Not Available

**Table 2.5 : State wise Distribution of Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India According to their Activity Status**

S.No.	Discipline	Paid Employment	Self Employed	Apprentice	Unemployed	Studying	Others	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	52	0	0	1	0	0	53
		98.11	0.00	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	73	0	0	74	20	7	174
		41.95	0.00	0.00	42.53	11.49	4.02	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	472	15	0	191	74	0	752
		62.77	1.99	0.00	25.40	9.84	0.00	100.00
11	Kerala	44	0	0	0	10	0	54
		81.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.52	0.00	100.00

12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	47	0	0	16	7	0	70
		67.14	0.00	0.00	22.86	10.00	0.00	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	199	19	10	26	0	0	254
		78.35	7.48	3.94	10.24	0.00	0.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-



24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	338	8	0	219	0	0	565
		59.82	1.42	0.00	38.76	0.00	0.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>1225</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1922</b>
		63.74	2.19	0.52	27.42	5.78	0.36	100.00

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

NA : Not Available

## **2.3 Gender and Location distribution of Paid Employed**

Out of total pass outs among three categories i.e. 41,305, 65.07 per cent (26877) was paid employed. Gender and Location distribution of each category has been given as under:

### **2.3.1 Pharmacy Degree Holders**

Out of total Pharmacy paid employed 99.09 per cent were working in India and only 0.91 per cent was found working abroad. Majority of HMCT pass outs were males (69.66 per cent) while 31.34 per cent were female.

Pharmacy Degree holders working in India, 69.61 per cent were males and 31.39 per cent were females. Likewise those who were found working abroad, 70.96 per cent were males and 29.04 per cent were females.

State-wise analysis of location distribution indicates that in many states such as Chandigarh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Mizoram, Tripura, West Bengal and Maharashtra. No Pharmacy Degree holder was employed abroad. All were found working in India only.

Highest percentage of pharmacy pass outs in Punjab (6.56 per cent) was employed abroad followed by Kerala (5.95 per cent) and Karnataka (0.64 per cent). Out of total Pharmacy Degree holders, in the states, highest percentage of males was found in Punjab (94.80 per cent) followed by Karnataka (84.18 per cent) and Rajasthan (80.79 per cent). Likewise female per cent was found highest in Kerala (56.85 per cent) followed by Chandigarh (58.82 per cent) and Tripura (63.63 per cent).

Pharmacy Degree holders those working in India, highest percentage of male was found in Punjab (91.22 per cent) followed by Karnataka (84.08 per cent) and Rajasthan (80.79 per cent).

Pharmacy Degree holders working abroad in Punjab and Karnataka all were males while in Kerala 45.00 per cent females were working abroad after getting their Pharmacy Degree (Table 2.6).

### **2.3.2 Management Degree Holders**

Survey indicated that 99.16 per cent of Management Degree holders were found working in India while only 0.84 per cent was working abroad.

Out of total pass outs, 71.34 per cent were males and 28.66 per cent were females. Those working in India, 71.30 per cent were males and 28.70 per cent was females. Those working abroad, out of which 81.18 per cent were males and remaining 18.82 per cent were females.

State-wise analysis indicates that highest percentage of male paid employed Management Degree holders were in Jammu & Kashmir (86.91 percent) followed by Himachal Pradesh (84.61 per cent) and West Bengal (81.42 per cent), Females were highest in Arunachal Pradesh (60.00 per cent) followed by Kerala (36.83 percent) and Haryana (34.46 per cent).

Those working in India, Highest percentage of males were in Jammu & Kashmir (86.91 percent) followed by Himachal Pradesh (82.60 per cent) and West Bengal (81.38 per cent).

Those working abroad, Pass outs from many states such as Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal all were males. No female from these states was found working abroad. Only in Kerala State females were found working abroad which was 32.92 per cent of total Kerala State working abroad.

**Table 2.6 : State and Gender wise Distribution of Paid Employed Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India**

S.No.	State	India			Abroad			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	10	7	17	0	0	0	10	7	17
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	169	77	246	0	0	0	169	77	246
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	104	10	114	8	0	8	112	10	122
		92.86	100.00	93.44	7.14	0.00	6.56	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Rajasthan	467	111	578	0	0	0	467	111	578
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	391	74	465	3	0	3	394	74	468
		99.24	100.00	99.36	0.76	0.00	0.64	100.00	100.00	100.00
11	Kerala	134	182	316	11	9	20	145	191	336
		92.41	95.29	94.05	7.59	4.71	5.95	100.00	100.00	100.00

12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	5	2	7	0	0	0	5	2	7
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	7	4	11	0	0	0	7	4	11
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
21	West Bengal	136	36	172	0	0	0	136	36	172
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	919	519	1438	0	0	0	919	519	1438
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>2342</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>3364</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2364</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>3395</b>
		99.07	99.13	99.09	0.93	0.87	0.91	100.00	100.00	100.00

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

**Table 2.7 : State and Genderwise Distribution of Paid Employed Management Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India**

S.No.	State	India			Abroad			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	52	24	76	9	0	9	61	24	85
		85.25	100.00	89.41	14.75	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	936	510	1446	34	0	34	970	510	1480
		96.49	100.00	97.70	3.51	0.00	2.30	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	57	12	69	9	0	9	66	12	78
		86.36	100.00	88.46	13.64	0.00	11.54	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	93	14	107	0	0	0	93	14	107
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Punjab	510	218	728	0	0	0	510	218	728
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Rajasthan	1018	387	1405	8	4	12	1026	391	1417
		99.22	98.98	99.15	0.78	1.02	0.85	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	3129	1114	4243	20	0	20	3149	1114	4263
		99.36	100.00	99.53	0.64	0.00	0.47	100.00	100.00	100.00
11	Kerala	345	206	551	53	26	79	398	232	630
		86.68	88.79	87.46	13.32	11.21	12.54	100.00	100.00	100.00

12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	4	6	10	0	0	0	4	6	10
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
14	Assam	96	45	141	0	0	0	96	45	141
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	625	143	768	2	0	2	627	143	770
		99.68	100.00	99.74	0.32	0.00	0.26	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	8872	3655	12527	16	5	21	8888	3660	12548
		99.82	99.86	99.83	0.18	0.14	0.17	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>15737</b>	<b>6334</b>	<b>22071</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>15888</b>	<b>6369</b>	<b>22257</b>
		99.05	99.45	99.16	0.95	0.55	0.84	100.00	100.00	100.00

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

### **2.3.3 Hotel Management and Catering Technology Degree Holders**

Location distribution of paid employed HMCT Degree holders indicated that 97.38 per cent were employed in India only 2.62 per cent were employed abroad.

Gender distribution of paid employed Degree holders revealed that 85.71 per cent were males and 14.29 per cent were females in India. Those working in India, 82.39 per cent were males and 17.61 per cent were in females. No female HMCT Degree holder was found working abroad. All 32 degree holders working abroad were males.

State wise analysis indicates that highest percentage of males was found in Haryana (100.00 per cent) followed by Kerala (97.72 per cent) and Karnataka (90.46 per cent). Those working in India, highest male percentage was also in Haryana (100.00 percent) followed by Kerala (97.56 per cent) and Karnataka (90.00 per cent) (Table 2.8).

**Table 2.8 : State and Gender wise Distribution of Paid Employed Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India**

S.No.	State	India			Abroad			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	52	0	52	0	0	0	52	0	52
		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	43	30	73	0	0	0	43	30	73
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	405	45	450	22	0	22	427	45	472
		94.85	100.00	95.34	5.15	0.00	4.66	100.00	100.00	100.00
11	Kerala	40	1	41	3	0	3	43	1	44
		93.02	100.00	93.18	6.98	0.00	6.82	100.00	100.00	100.00

12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	42	5	47	0	0	0	42	5	47
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	160	39	199	0	0	0	160	39	199
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	241	90	331	7	0	7	248	90	338
		97.18	100.00	97.93	2.82	0.00	2.07	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1193</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1225</b>
		96.85	100.00	97.39	3.15	0.00	2.61	100.00	100.00	100.00

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

## **2.4 Self Employed Pharmacy, Management and HMCT Degree Holders**

Survey indicates that self employed in all three categories were barely only less than one percent (0.95 per cent exact) of total outturn i.e. 41305. Majority of the Degree holders in these categories were employed as paid employed or salary jobs. Discipline wise distribution of self employed is given as under:

### **2.4.1 Pharmacy**

Out of total 11 self employed in Pharmacy discipline 83.78 percent were engaged in own enterprises (set up by them only) and only 16.22 per cent were engaged in family enterprises.

Gender wise distribution indicates that 86.48 per cent of self employed were male and remaining 13.52 per cent were females. In own enterprises, 87.09 per cent were males and 12.91 per cent were females. In family enterprises 83.33 per cent were males and 16.67 per cent were females.

State wise analysis of gender distribution revealed that out of total self employed in Pharmacy discipline, only four states such as Rajasthan, Tripura, west Bengal and Maharashtra were having self employed. Highest percentage of males were concentrated in Tripura (100.00 per cent) followed by Rajasthan (89.55 per cent) and Maharashtra (8.95 per cent) Highest percentage of males in own enterprises was in Tripura where there was no female engaged in self employment in own enterprises, followed by Rajasthan (89.95 per cent) and West Bengal (80.00 per cent). In Maharashtra state, males were 66.67 per cent. Pharmacist engaged in family enterprises were found only in Maharashtra state in which 83.33 percent were males and remaining 16.67 percent were females. (Table 2.9)

### **2.4.2 Management**

Out of 31,182 Management Post Graduates surveyed in India, only 230 were engaged in self employment which was only 0.74 percent of total Management Degree holders.

Gender wise distribution pointed out that out of total self employed in Management discipline 95.65 per cent were males and 4.35 per cent were females. State wise gender distribution indicates that highest percentage of males was found in Rajasthan and Karnataka

States where there was no female engaged in self employment enterprises followed by Maharashtra (93.33 per cent) and West Bengal (88.67 per cent).

Like wise highest percentage of males was engaged as self employed in own enterprises was in Rajasthan, Karnataka and Maharashtra States in which no female was engaged in own enterprises followed by West Bengal (86.04 per cent) and Jammu & Kashmir (66.67 per cent).

In family enterprises highest percentage of males was in West Bengal where no female was found self employed in family enterprises followed by Maharashtra state in which 83.33 per cent were males engaged in family enterprises. (Table 2.10)

### **2.4.3 Hotel Management & Catering Technology**

Out of total 1922 HMCT Degree holders, 42 engaged in self employment activities which were 2.18 per cent. 78.57 per cent of self employed HMCT Degree holders were engaged in own enterprises and remaining 21.43 percent were in family enterprises.

Gender wise distribution indicates that 92.85 per cent were males in total self employed HMCT Degree holders and remaining 7.16 per cent were females. Likewise in own enterprises 90.90 per cent were males and 9.10 per cent were females. In family enterprises all were males; no female was engaged in family enterprises.

State wise gender distribution shows that in Karnataka and Maharashtra state no female was engaged in self employment while in West Bengal 84.21 per cent were males engaged in self employment activities.

Highest percentage of males in own enterprises was found in Maharashtra and Karnataka States where no female was engaged in own enterprises.

In West Bengal 80.00 per cent of males were engaged in own enterprises.

In family enterprises all males were engaged in West Bengal and Maharashtra states No female was working in family enterprises. (Table 2.11)

**Table 2.9 : State and Gender wise Distribution of Self Employed Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 Batch According to Type of Enterprises in India**

S.No.	State	Own Enterprise			Family Enterprise			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	60	7	67	0	0	0	60	7	67
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
21	West Bengal	16	4	20	0	0	0	16	4	20
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	2	1	3	15	3	18	17	4	21
		11.76	25.00	14.29	88.24	75.00	85.71	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>111</b>
		<b>84.38</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>83.78</b>	<b>15.63</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>16.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

**Table 2.10 : State and Gender wise Distribution of Self Employed Management Degree Holders of 2007 Batch According to Type of Enterprises in India**

S.No.	State	Own Enterprise			Family Enterprise			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Punjab	42	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	42
		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
7	Rajasthan	16	0	16	0	0	0	16	0	16
		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	71	0	71	0	0	0	71	0	71
		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	37	6	43	10	0	10	47	6	53
		78.72	100.00	81.13	21.28	0.00	18.87	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	27	0	27	15	3	18	42	3	45
		64.29	0.00	60.00	35.71	100.00	40.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>230</b>
		<b>88.64</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>87.83</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>12.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

**Table 2.11 : State and Gender wise Distribution of Self Employed Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch According to Type of Enterprises in India**

S.No.	State	Own Enterprise			Family Enterprise			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15
		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	12	3	15	4	0	4	16	3	19
		75.00	100.00	78.95	25.00	0.00	21.05	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	3	0	3	5	0	5	8	0	8
		37.50	0.00	37.50	62.50	0.00	62.50	100.00	0.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>
		<b>76.92</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>78.57</b>	<b>23.08</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>21.43</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total



## **2.5 Employed Looking for Change in Employment**

Out of 26877 paid employed in all three categories, 3094 (11.51 per cent) reported that they are looking for change in employment.

Discipline wise distribution indicates that 15.02 per cent of Pharmacy employed indicated their choice for change in employment while 11.24 per cent of Management Degree holders gave preference for change in employment and 6.69 per cent of HMCT employed Degree holders also indicated their choice for change in employment. State wise gender distribution of employed and looking for change in employment has been discussed separately for each discipline.

### **2.5.1 Pharmacy**

In Pharmacy discipline out of total opted for change in employment 80.59 per cent were males and 19.41 per cent were females in India. State wise gender distribution indicates that highest percentage of males was in Chandigarh and Punjab (100.00 per cent) where no female gave choice for change of job. 82.22 per cent of Rajasthan and 56.00 per cent of Maharashtra State male pharmacy degree holders opted for change of job.

### **2.5.2 Management**

Out of total 2502 Management Degree holders opted for change of job, 84.17 per cent were males and 15.83 per cent were females. Highest percentage of males was reported from Jammu & Kashmir (100.00) followed by Punjab (96.78 per cent) and Maharashtra (90.43 per cent).

### **2.5.3 Hotel Management & Catering Technology**

Out of 82 HMCT Degree holders who opted for change of job, majority of them (63.41 per cent) were males and 36.59 per cent were females. State wise gender distribution indicates that highest percentage of males were in Rajasthan State (66.67 per cent) followed by Maharashtra (59.46 per cent) opted for change of job. (Table 2.12)

**Table 2.12 : State and Gender wise Distribution of Employed Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India who are Looking for Change of Job**

S.No	States	Pharmacy			Management			Hotel Management & Catering Technology			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	5	0	5	36	16	52	0	0	0	41	16	57
		100.00	0.00	100.00	69.23	30.77	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.93	28.07	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	34	42	76	0	0	0	34	42	76
		0.00	0.00	0.00	44.74	55.26	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.74	55.26	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	45	6	51	0	0	0	45	6	51
		0.00	0.00	0.00	88.24	11.76	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.24	11.76	100.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5
		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
6	Punjab	22	0	22	301	10	311	0	0	0	323	10	333
		100.00	0.00	100.00	96.78	3.22	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.00	3.00	100.00
7	Rajasthan	356	77	433	816	230	1046	30	15	45	1202	322	1524
		82.22	17.78	100.00	78.01	21.99	100.00	66.67	33.33	100.00	78.87	21.13	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	28	22	50	869	92	961	22	15	37	919	129	1048
		56.00	44.00	100.00	90.43	9.57	100.00	59.46	40.54	100.00	87.69	12.31	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>2106</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>2502</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2569</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>3094</b>
		<b>80.59</b>	<b>19.41</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>84.17</b>	<b>15.83</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>63.41</b>	<b>36.59</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>83.03</b>	<b>16.97</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

## **2.6 Unemployed, Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management and Catering Technology Degree Holders**

Out of total 41305 Graduates/Post Graduates Degree holders in three streams, 10917 reported unemployed which was 26.43 to total pass outs. Category wise unemployment status has been presented separately in the following sections.

### **2.6.1 Pharmacy**

Out of total 8201 Pharmacy Degree holders, 2677 was reported unemployed as on date of survey which was 32.64 per cent of total Pharmacy pass outs. It is higher than the unemployment rate of combined three streams (26.43 per cent). Further all the unemployed are categorized into three categories viz. looking for a job, not looking for job and interested in self-employment. Again all three categories have been bifurcated into male and female category.

Out of total 2677 Pharmacy Graduates unemployed, 1857 were males which were 69.37 per cent of total unemployed. Remaining 820 were females which were 30.63 per cent of total unemployed.

State-wise distribution of Pharmacy unemployed indicates that highest per cent of unemployment rate was reported in Rajasthan state (52.52 per cent) followed by Tripura (48.15 per cent) and Punjab (35.51 per cent) (Table 2.13).

State-wise gender distribution of unemployed Pharmacy Graduates revealed that highest per cent of males were reported in the states of Chandigarh, Haryana, Mizoram and Tripura where there was no female unemployed was found followed by West Bengal (85.37 per cent) and Rajasthan (79.01 per cent).

Out of total unemployed in Pharmacy disciplines, vast majority of them 2556 (95.48 per cent) were looking for job, 111 (4.14 per cent) were interested in self-employment and remaining 10 (0.38 per cent) were not looking for job.

State-wise distribution of looking for a job unemployed Pharmacy graduates indicates that in majority of states all unemployed were looking for a job. These states were Chandigarh, Haryana, Kerala, Mizoram, Tripura, West Bengal and Maharashtra. Only few

states such as Punjab, Rajasthan and Kerala where only few per cent of unemployed were in other categories viz. not looking for a job and interested in self-employment. Gender-wise distribution of unemployed Pharmacists in looking for job category indicates that out of total 2556 unemployed in this category majority of them were males (69.41 per cent) and remaining 30.59 per cent were females.

State-wise gender distribution in looking for job unemployed category indicates that highest per cent of males were in the states of Chandigarh, Haryana, Mizoram and Tripura where there was no female reported, followed by West Bengal (85.37 per cent) and Rajasthan (79.31 percent).

Gender distribution of not looking for job unemployed category revealed that majority of them (70.00 per cent) were female and only 30.00 per cent were males. It indicates that all professionally qualified females are not interested in employment. This may be due to their personal reasons such as marriage, family conditions etc.

State-wise distribution indicates that only Punjab State Pharmacy unemployed Graduates reported that they were not looking for job. Unemployed Pharmacy Graduates interested in self-employment was only one (4.14 per cent of total unemployed).

Gender wise distribution indicates that out of total unemployed interested in self-employment 72.07 percent were males and remaining 27.93 per cent were females.

State-wise and gender-wise distribution revealed that only two states such as Rajasthan and Karnataka reported that their unemployed Pharmacy Graduates interested in self-employment.

In Rajasthan State 73.33 were males and 26.67 per cent were females likewise in Karnataka 71.21 per cent were males and 28.79 per cent were females' unemployed and interested in self-employment. Punjab, Rajasthan and Kerala where only few per cent of unemployed were in other categories viz. not looking for a job and interested in self-employment (Table 2.3).

Gender-wise distribution of unemployed Pharmacists in looking for job category indicates that out of total 2556 unemployed in this category majority of them were males (69.41 per cent) and remaining 20.59 per cent were females.

### 2.6.2 Management

Out of total pass-outs in three categories, management degree holders constituted 75.49 per cent of the total pass-outs. Total 41305 students passed out in Pharmacy, Management and HMCT disciplines, out of which 31182 were alone from Management discipline (Table 2.2).

Out of 31182 Management Degree holders in India as on date of survey 7713 were reported unemployed which was 24.74 per cent of total Management Degree holders.

State-wise analysis of unemployment in Management discipline revealed that highest unemployment was reported in Arunachal Pradesh (50.00 per cent) followed by Kerala (47.83 per cent) and Rajasthan (39.84 per cent). Lowest unemployment was reported in Haryana State (0.40 per cent) followed by Assam (5.66 per cent) and West Bengal (9.88 per cent).

Gender-wise distribution of unemployed Management Degree holders indicated that 60.62 per cent of total unemployed was male and remaining 39.38 per cent was female.

State-wise analysis of gender distribution of unemployed revealed that highest percentage of male was in Arunachal Pradesh (100.00) where no female reported unemployed followed by Assam (77.78 per cent) and West Bengal (76.92 per cent). Lowest percent of male was reported in Kerala (38.18 per cent) followed by Haryana (50.00 per cent) and Punjab (52.66 per cent).

Among three categories of unemployed vast majority of them (98.21 per cent) were in the “looking for job” category followed by “Interested in Self-employment” (1.41 per cent) and “Not Looking for Job” (0.38 per cent).

State-wise distribution of looking for job category of unemployed Management Degree holders revealed that highest percentage of them were in the states of Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, west Bengal and Maharashtra where all unemployed were in “Looking for job” category, followed by Rajasthan (97.70 per cent), Karnataka (95.57 per cent) and Punjab (93.23 per cent).

Gender wise distribution of “Looking for Job” category unemployed indicates that majority of them (60.73 per cent) were male and remaining 29.75 per cent were female (Table 2.4).

State-wise gender distribution of unemployed Management Degree holders revealed that highest males were reported from Arunachal Pradesh where there was no females reported followed by Rajasthan (78.78 per cent) and Assam (77.78 per cent). Out of total unemployed Management Degree holders, vast majority of them (98.21 per cent) were in the category of “Looking for a Job” followed by Interested in self-employment (1.42 per cent) and “Not Looking for a Job” (0.37 per cent).

Gender-wise distribution of “Looking for a Job” category revealed that 60.73 per cent were males and 39.27 per cent were females.

State-wise gender distribution in this category indicates that highest males were reported from Arunachal Pradesh where there was no female reported followed by Rajasthan (79.41 per cent) and Assam (77.78 per cent).

State-wise distribution of “Looking for Job” category indicates that among these categories of unemployed highest percentage of them were in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal where all the unemployed falls in this category, followed by Rajasthan (97.70 per cent) and Karnataka (95.57 per cent).

Analysis of Management Post Graduate unemployed in the category of “Not Looking for a Job” indicates that out of total 29 unemployed, 51.72 per cent were males and 48.28 per cent were females.

State-wise distribution revealed that these were concentrated only in Punjab and Rajasthan. Punjab was having 86.20 per cent of unemployed in this category.

Unemployed Management Degree holders and interested in self-employment were only 1.41 per cent of total Management discipline unemployed. Out of total unemployed in this category, 55.96 per cent was male and remaining 44.04 per cent was female.

State-wise distribution indicates that highest percentage among states were in Karnataka (75.23 per cent) followed by Rajasthan (17.43 per cent) and Punjab (7.33 per cent).



State-wise gender distribution indicates that highest males were in Punjab state, where there was no females in this category followed by Rajasthan (63.16 per cent) and Karnataka (50.00 per cent). (Table 2.14)

### **2.6.3 Hotel Management and Catering Technology**

Out of total HMCT degree holders 27.42 per cent were unemployed as on date of survey. Unemployment rate among HMCT Degree holders was higher than Management Degree holders but lower than Pharmacy Degree holders (Table 2.5).

Out of total unemployed, 77.80 per cent was male and 22.20 per cent was female. State-wise gender distribution of HMCT unemployed indicates that highest males were in Karnataka State (96.34 per cent) followed by Assam (87.50 per cent) and West Bengal (76.92 per cent).

Distribution of unemployed among three categories revealed that out of 527 unemployed 526 (99.81 per cent) was in “Looking for a Job Category” and only one (0.19 per cent) was in “Interested in Self-employment” category. No HMCT unemployed Degree holder was in the category “Not Looking for a Job”.

State-wise distribution of unemployed of “Looking for a Job” category indicates that highest per cent of them (41.63 per cent) were in Maharashtra State followed by Karnataka (36.31 per cent) and Rajasthan (14.06 per cent).

Gender-wise distribution revealed that 77.95 per cent was male and remaining 22.05 per cent was female. State-wise gender distribution indicates that highest percentage of male was reported in Karnataka State (96.34 per cent) followed by Assam (87.50 per cent) and West Bengal (76.92 per cent). (Table 2.15)

**Table 2.13 : State and Gender wise Distribution of Unemployed Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India**

S.No.	States	Looking for a Job			Not Looking for a Job			Interested in Self Employment			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	75	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	78	64	142	3	7	10	0	0	0	81	71	152
		54.93	45.07	100.00	30.00	70.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.29	46.71	100.00
7	Rajasthan	667	174	841	0	0	0	33	12	45	700	186	886
		79.31	20.69	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.33	26.67	100.00	79.01	20.99	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	627	203	830	0	0	0	47	19	66	674	222	896
		75.54	24.46	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.21	28.79	100.00	75.22	24.78	100.00

11	Kerala	21	131	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	131	152
		13.82	86.18	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.82	86.18	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
21	West Bengal	35	6	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	6	41
		85.37	14.63	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.37	14.63	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	253	204	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	204	457
		55.36	44.64	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.36	44.64	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>1774</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>2556</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1857</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>2677</b>
		<b>69.41</b>	<b>30.59</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>72.07</b>	<b>27.93</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>69.37</b>	<b>30.63</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 2.14 : State and Gender wise Distribution of Unemployed Management Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India**

S.No.	States	Looking for a Job			Not Looking for a Job			Interested in Self Employment			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
		50.00	50.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	17	9	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	9	26
		65.38	34.62	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.38	34.62	100.00
6	Punjab	234	221	455	15	10	25	8	0	8	257	231	488
		51.43	48.57	100.00	60.00	40.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.66	47.34	100.00
7	Rajasthan	779	202	981	0	4	4	12	7	19	791	213	1004
		79.41	20.59	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.16	36.84	100.00	78.78	21.22	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	Karnataka	1135	638	1773	0	0	0	41	41	82	1176	679	1855
		64.02	35.98	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	63.40	36.60	100.00
11	Kerala	231	374	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	374	605
		38.18	61.82	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.18	61.82	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
14	Assam	7	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	9
		77.78	22.22	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.78	22.22	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	70	21	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	21	91
		76.92	23.08	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.92	23.08	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	2114	1505	3619	0	0	0	0	0	0	2114	1505	3619
		58.41	41.59	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.41	41.59	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>4600</b>	<b>2975</b>	<b>7575</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>4676</b>	<b>3037</b>	<b>7713</b>
		<b>60.73</b>	<b>39.27</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>51.72</b>	<b>48.28</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>55.96</b>	<b>44.04</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>60.62</b>	<b>39.38</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 2.15 : State and Gender wise Distribution of Unemployed Hotel Management and Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India**

S.No.	States	Looking for a Job			Not Looking for a Job			Interested in Self Employment			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Rajasthan	38	36	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	36	74
		51.35	48.65	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.35	48.65	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



10	Karnataka	184	7	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	7	191
		96.34	3.66	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.34	3.66	100.00
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	14	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	16
		87.50	12.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.50	12.50	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	20	6	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	6	26
		76.92	23.08	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.92	23.08	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	154	65	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	65	219
		70.32	29.68	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.32	29.68	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>527</b>
		<b>77.95</b>	<b>22.05</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>77.80</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

## **2.7 Apprentice**

Out of 41305 surveyed Degree holders in three disciplines only 80 were engaged as apprentice which was only 0.19 per cent. Out of these 80 Degree holders, 75.00 per cent were in Pharmacy followed by Management and HMCT (12.5 per cent each).

State-wise distribution of total apprentice indicates that highest percentage of them were in West Bengal (47.5 per cent) followed by Karnataka (22.5 per cent) and Maharashtra (13.75 per cent). Like-wise gender distribution of apprentices pointed out that 72.50 per cent were males and 27.50 per cent were females. State-wise gender distribution indicates that highest percentage of male was in Karnataka state (100.00 per cent) followed by West Bengal (78.95 per cent) and Maharashtra (72.73 per cent).

### **2.7.1 Pharmacy**

Out of 60 apprentice in Pharmacy discipline, highest percentage of them (46.66 per cent) were from West Bengal followed by Kerala (21.66 per cent) and Maharashtra (18.33 per cent).

Gender-wise distribution of apprentices of Pharmacy discipline indicates that 66.67 per cent was male and 33.33 per cent was female. State-wise gender distribution revealed that highest percentage of male (100.00 per cent) was reported from Karnataka State followed by West Bengal (78.57 per cent) and Maharashtra (72.73 per cent).

### **2.7.2 Management**

All the 10 apprentices were from Karnataka State and all were males.

### **2.7.3 Hotel Management & Catering Technology**

Out of 10 apprentices in this discipline, 80.00 per cent was male and 20.00 per cent was female. All were from West Bengal State (Table 2.16).

**Table 2.16 : State and Gender wise Distribution of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management and Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India who are working as Apprentice**

S.No.	States	Pharmacy			Management			Hotel Management & Catering Technology			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	Karnataka	8	0	8	10	0	10	0	0	0	18	0	18
		100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
11	Kerala	2	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	13
		15.38	84.62	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.38	84.62	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	22	6	28	0	0	0	8	2	10	30	8	38
		78.57	21.43	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	20.00	100.00	78.95	21.05	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	8	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	11
		72.73	27.27	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.73	27.27	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>80</b>
		<b>66.67</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>72.50</b>	<b>27.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

## **2.8 Pursuing Higher Studies**

Out of 41305 surveyed Pharmacy, Management and HMCT Degree holders, 2864 (6.93 per cent) were pursuing higher studies.

State-wise distribution indicates that highest percentage of them was from Karnataka (39.07 per cent) followed by Maharashtra (35.79 per cent) and Kerala (7.68 per cent).

Gender-wise distribution revealed that majority of Degree holders in three disciplines was male (69.48 per cent) and remaining was females (30.52 per cent). Gender-wise and State-wise analysis further revealed that highest percentage of male was in Assam (93.75 per cent) followed by Rajasthan (85.54 percent) and West Bengal (76.19 per cent).

### **2.8.1 Pharmacy**

Out of total 2864 Degree holders in three disciplines pursuing higher studies 1875 alone (65.46 per cent) was in Pharmacy discipline followed by 871 in Management (30.42 per cent) and 118 (4.12 per cent) in HMCT. State-wise distribution of Pharmacy Degree holders pursuing higher education, indicates that highest percentage of them were in Karnataka state (47.62 per cent) followed by Maharashtra (21.92 per cent) and Kerala (9.60 per cent).

Gender-wise distribution revealed that majority of Pharmacy Degree holders (68.16 per cent) were males and whereas 31.84 per cent were females.

It is pertinent to note that highest percentage of male was in Rajasthan State (90.60 per cent) followed by Maharashtra (84.43 per cent) and West Bengal (78.57 per cent).

### **2.8.2 Management**

Out of total pass-outs in three disciplines, Management Degree holders were only 871 which were 4.12 per cent.

Survey further revealed that out 871 Management Degree holders, highest per cent of them were from Maharashtra State (70.49 per cent) followed by Karnataka (17.45 per cent) and Punjab (3.44 per cent).

Analysis of gender-wise distribution indicates that majority of them was male (68.77 per cent) and remaining 31.23 per cent was female.

State-wise and gender-wise distribution of Management Degree holders revealed that highest percentage of male was in Assam (88.89 per cent) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (71.43 per cent) and Karnataka (66.45 per cent).

### **2.8.3 Hotel Management and Catering Technology**

Out of 2864 Degree holders in Pharmacy, Management and HMCT disciplines only 118 (4.12 per cent) were in HMCT discipline.

Highest percentage of HMCT Degree holders was in Karnataka State (62.71 per cent) followed by Rajasthan (16.94 per cent) and Kerala (8.47 per cent).

Gender wise distribution indicates that 95.76 per cent was male and 4.24 per cent was female. State-wise and gender-wise distribution of HMCT Degree holders pursuing higher studies indicates that highest percentage of male was in the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Assam where there was no female reported in the survey.



**Table 2.17 : State and Gender wise Distribution of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management and Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India who are Pursuing Higher Education**

S.No.	States	Pharmacy			Management			Hotel Management & Catering Technology			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	6	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	12
		50.00	50.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	56	38	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	38	94
		59.57	40.43	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.57	40.43	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	5	2	7	0	0	0	5	2	7
		0.00	0.00	0.00	71.43	28.57	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.43	28.57	100.00
6	Punjab	106	48	154	16	14	30	0	0	0	122	62	184
		68.83	31.17	100.00	53.33	46.67	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.30	33.70	100.00
7	Rajasthan	106	11	117	19	10	29	17	3	20	142	24	166
		90.60	9.40	100.00	65.52	34.48	100.00	85.00	15.00	100.00	85.54	14.46	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	Karnataka	605	288	893	101	51	152	74	0	74	780	339	1119
		67.75	32.25	100.00	66.45	33.55	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	69.71	30.29	100.00
11	Kerala	41	139	180	24	6	30	10	0	10	75	145	220
		22.78	77.22	100.00	80.00	20.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	34.09	65.91	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	8	1	9	7	0	7	15	1	16
		0.00	0.00	0.00	88.89	11.11	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	93.75	6.25	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	11	3	14	0	0	0	5	2	7	16	5	21
		78.57	21.43	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.43	28.57	100.00	76.19	23.81	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	347	64	411	426	188	614	0	0	0	773	252	1025
		84.43	15.57	100.00	69.38	30.62	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.41	24.59	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>1875</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>2864</b>
		<b>68.16</b>	<b>31.84</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>68.77</b>	<b>31.23</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>95.76</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>69.48</b>	<b>30.52</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

## 2.9 Conclusions

The following conclusions have emerged from the follow-up survey of 2007 passed outs Graduate/Post-graduate, Pharmacy in Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology:

- Out of available data from 10, 12 and 7 states in Pharmacy, Management and HMCT disciplines respectively, Maharashtra state emerged as the major Graduates/Post Graduates producing state in India followed by Karnataka.
- Total outturn of Pharmacy, Management and HMCT Degree holders of 2007 batch in India was 8201, 31182 and 1922 respectively.
- Out of total outturn of 8201 Pharmacy Graduates, 41.40 percent were paid employed, 32.64 percent were unemployed, 2.82 percent were studying, 0.77 percent was self-employed, 0.03 percent was apprentices and 0.27 percent was engaged in other activities.
- Out of total outturn of 1922 HMCT Graduates, 63.74 percent were paid employed, 27.42 percent were unemployed, 5.78 percent were studying, 2.19 percent were self-employed, 0.52 percent were apprentice and 0.36 percent were engaged in other activities.
- 99.09 percent of Pharmacy paid employed graduates were working in India only 0.91 percent were working abroad.
- Out of total Pharmacy paid employed Graduates in India, 69.63 percent of them were male and 30.37 percent was female.
- 99.16 percent of paid employed Management Degree holders were working in India. Only 0.84 percent was working abroad.
- 71.38 percent of paid employed Management Degree holders were males and 28.62 percent were females.
- 97.39 percent of paid employed HMCT Degree holders were working in India. Only 2.61 percent were working abroad.

- 85.31 percent of paid employed HMCT Graduates were males and 14.29 percent were females.
- Out of total self-employed Pharmacy Graduates 83.78 percent were engaged in own enterprises and 16.22 percent were engaged in family enterprises.
- 86.48 percent of self-employed Pharmacy Graduates were males and 13.52 percent were females.
- 87.83 percent of total self-employed Management Degree holders were engaged in own enterprises and 12.17 percent were engaged in family enterprises.
- 95.65 percent of total self-employed Management degrees holders were males and 4.35 percent were females.
- Out of total self-employed HMCT Graduates, 78.57 percent were engaged in own enterprises and 21.43 percent were engaged in family enterprises.
- Out of total paid employed Pharmacy Graduates, 15.02 percent were looking for change of job, of which 80.59 percent were males and 19.41 percent were females.
- 11.24 percent of paid employed Management Degree holders were looking for change of job, of which 84.17 percent were males and 15.83 percent were females.
- 6.69 percent of paid employed HMCT Graduates were looking for change of job, of which 63.41 percent were males and 36.59 percent were females.
- Out of total 2677 unemployed Pharmacy Graduates, 95.48 percent were looking for a job, 0.37 percent was not looking for job and 4.15 percent were interested in self-employment.
- 69.37 percent of unemployed Pharmacy Graduates were males and 30.63 percent were females.

- 98.21 percent of unemployed Management Degree holders were looking for a job, 0.37 percent was not looking for job and 1.41 percent was interested in self-employment.
- 60.62 percent of unemployed Management Degree holders were males and 39.38 percent were females.
- 99.81 percent of unemployed HMCT Graduates were looking for job and 0.09 percent was interested in self-employment.
- Out of total Pharmacy Graduate apprentices, 66.67 percent were males and 33.33 percent were females.
- All Management Degree holders' apprentices were males.
- 80.00 percent of HMCT Graduate apprentices were males and 20.00 percent were females.
- 68.16 percent of Pharmacy Graduates pursuing higher studies were males and 31.84 percent were females.
- 68.77 percent of Management Degree holders pursuing higher studies were males and 31.23 percent were females.
- 95.76 percent of HMCT Graduates pursuing higher studies were males and 4.24 percent were females.

## **Chapter-III**

### **Employment Profile of Employed Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Graduates/Postgraduates**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Present chapter deals with the complete employment profile of employed Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management and Catering Technology (HMCT) Degree holders of 2007 batch in India. The employment profile covers aspects such as waiting period of employment, monthly emoluments, field of work, nature of main activity of employing establishments, size of employing establishments, nature of main functions, sector of employment and main source of employment. Details of all these aspects will be discussed in the following sections of this chapter.

#### **3.2 Employment Profile of Employed Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders**

To study the employment profile of fresh Pharmacy, Management and HMCT Graduates/Post Graduates from various educational institutions, a complete survey was undertaken covering Graduates/post Graduates of 2007 year in different states throughout India. Graduate/Post Graduate follow-up survey was conducted to study the aspects of flow dimension which relates to the trend of entry in labour market, the extent and duration of unemployment, functions, absorption pattern etc.

The Graduate/Post Graduate follow-up survey, under NTMIS programme of survey, provides data every year for bringing out the additional absorption of Graduates/Post Graduates of Pharmacy, Management and HMCT disciplines in the different economic sectors of India. The flow dimension of fresh Graduates/Post Graduates in these disciplines has been categorized as under:

1. Waiting Period
2. Average Income
3. Relevance of Education for Employment

4. Activity of Employer/Organization
5. Size of Establishment
6. Functions Performed
7. Sector of Employment
8. Sources of Employment

### **3.2.1 Waiting Period for getting First Employment**

Under Graduates/Post Graduates follow-up survey each of the Graduates/Post Graduates was required to furnish information about his activity status right from the time he obtained Degree. By this process, the information gathered regarding the activity of Graduates/Post Graduates of Pharmacy, Management and HMCT disciplines since he/she passed the examination in 2007 i.e. Employed, Self-Employed, Unemployed, pursuing study and Apprenticeship. In case he was employed, time required for getting his first employment had to be furnished. Accordingly, average time for getting first employment for each discipline and state has been calculated. Discipline-wise average waiting period has been discussed as under:

#### **3.2.1.1 Pharmacy**

Survey revealed that on an average, fresh Pharmacy Graduates in India waited for eight months to get first employment. State-wise analysis further indicated that maximum time i.e. 12 months was taken by Haryana and West Bengal Pharmacy Graduates while minimum time was taken by Punjab Graduates i.e. 3 months. States such as Rajasthan, Assam, Kerala, Chandigarh, Tripura and Maharashtra in which Pharmacy Graduates took 10 months, 10 months, 9 months, 5 months, 5 months and 4 months respectively.

#### **3.2.1.2 Management**

Management Degree holders took less time in getting their first employment than Pharmacy Graduates. Management Degree holders took six months on an average in India. Maximum time was taken by Jammu & Kashmir Degree holders i.e. twelve months followed by Punjab (11 months), West Bengal (10 months) and Rajasthan (8 months). Like-wise

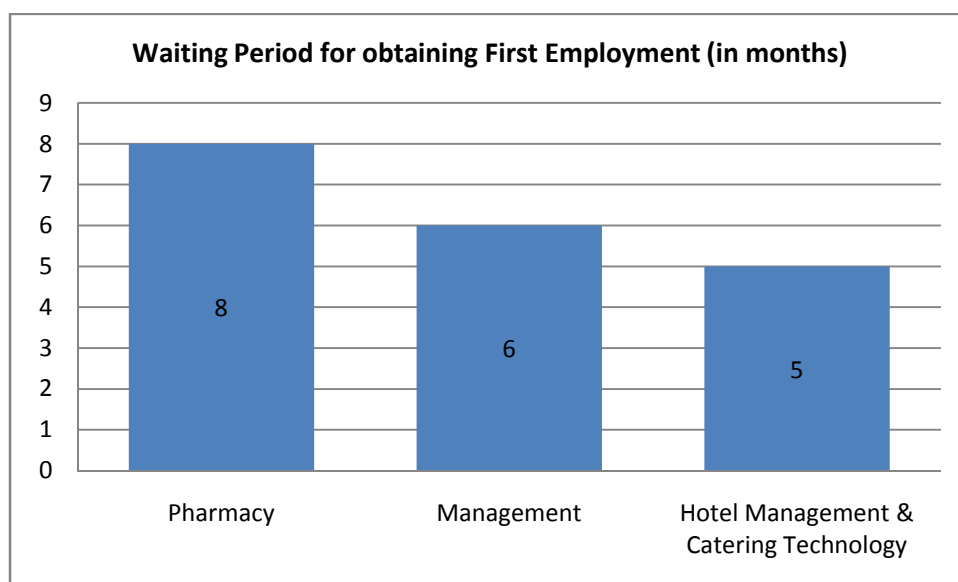


minimum time was taken by Maharashtra pass outs i.e. one month followed by Chandigarh (2 months) and Haryana (4 months). Management Degree holders of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Kerala took seven, six, six and four months respectively for getting first employment.

### 3.2.1.3 Hotel Management and Catering Technology

HMCT Graduates took on an average five months to get first employment which is less time than Pharmacy and Management pass-outs.

State-wise analysis indicates that maximum time was taken by the pass outs of West Bengal State (12 months) followed by Rajasthan and Assam (8 months each) and Kerala (3 months). Minimum time was taken by Haryana pass-outs (one month) followed by Maharashtra (2 months).



**Table 3.1 State wise Average Waiting Period for Pharmacy, Management and HMCT Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India for Obtaining First Employment**

S.No.	States	Pharmacy	Management	Hotel Management & Catering Technology
1	Chandigarh	5	2	-
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	12	4	1
4	Himachal Pradesh	-	3	-
5	Jammu & Kashmir	-	12	-
6	Punjab	3	11	-
7	Rajasthan	10	8	8
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
10	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA
11	Kerala	9	6	3
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA
13	Arunachal Pradesh	-	6	-
14	Assam*	10	7	8
15	Manipur	-	-	-
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-
17	Mizoram	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	-	-	-
19	Orissa	-	-	-
20	Tripura	5	-	-

21	West Bengal	12	10	12
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA
25	Maharashtra	4	1	2
	<b>All India</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

\* - Estimated

### **3.2.2 Emoluments**

The emoluments received by fresh Pharmacy, Management and HMCT Degree holders have been analyzed based on the all India follow-up survey of NTMIS with reference to the year 2007. State and discipline-wise average emoluments in respect of fresh and experienced Degree holders in all three disciplines has been worked out and presented in the tables 3.2 to 3.4.

#### **3.2.2.1 Pharmacy**

A fresh Pharmacy Degree holder of 2007 got maximum emoluments of Rs. 32000 per month and minimum Rs. 2500 per month. Average emoluments of all Degree holders were Rs. 12000 in India.

State-wise analyses indicate that maximum emoluments of fresh Pharmacy Degree holders were Rs. 32000 per month and minimum Rs. 2500 per month. Average emoluments of all Degree holders were Rs. 12000 in India.

State-wise analyses indicates that maximum emoluments of fresh Pharmacy Degree holders was Rs. 32000 per month received by the pass-outs of Karnataka state followed by West Bengal (Rs. 30000) and Punjab (Rs. 24000).

Minimum emoluments was received by the pass outs of Kerala state (Rs. 2500 per month) followed by Karnataka (Rs. 3000) and Punjab (Rs. 3200).

Average emoluments was received highest by the pass-outs of West Bengal (Rs. 14056 per month) followed by Maharashtra (Rs. 12221) and Karnataka & Assam (Rs. 120000 each).

In respect of experienced Pharmacy Degree holders maximum emoluments received Rs. 32000 and minimum Rs. 2500 in India. Average emoluments has been worked outs to be Rs. 14500 per month which was higher than fresher.

State-wise analysis of emoluments received by experienced Pharmacy Degree holders revealed that pass-outs of Karnataka state got maximum emoluments (Rs. 32000 per month) followed by West Bengal (Rs. 30000) and Punjab (Rs. 24000). Minimum emoluments was

received by the pass-outs of Kerala state (Rs. 2500 p.m.) followed by Karnataka (Rs. 3000) and Punjab state (Rs. 3200).

Average emoluments received highest by the pass-outs of Chandigarh (Rs. 16333) followed by Haryana (Rs. 14815) and West Bengal (Rs. 14759). Minimum average emoluments was received by the pass-outs of Kerala (Rs. 5815 p.m.) followed by Punjab (Rs. 9364) and Tripura (Rs. 10600).

### **3.2.2.2 Management**

Survey revealed that fresh Management Degree holders received maximum emoluments of Rs. 92400 per month and minimum Rs. 2500 per month in India. Average monthly emoluments received by the management pass outs were Rs. 23000 per month.

State-wise analyses of emoluments of fresh Management Degree holders revealed that maximum emoluments per month received by the pass outs of Karnataka (Rs. 92400) followed by Maharashtra (Rs. 71000) and Kerala & Chandigarh (Rs. 40000 each).

Minimum emoluments per month was received by the degree holders of Karnataka (Rs. 2500) followed by Kerala (Rs. 3000) and Punjab (Rs. 4000).

Highest average emoluments was received by the pass outs of Chandigarh (Rs. 29167 per month) followed by Maharashtra (Rs. 25978) and Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 25167). Lowest average emoluments was received by the pass-outs of Assam (Rs. 11153) followed by Punjab (Rs. 12375) and Kerala (Rs. 13928).

### **3.2.2.3 Hotel Management and Catering Technology**

Maximum emoluments were received by fresh HMCT Degree holders was Rs. 72000 per month and minimum was Rs. 1000 per month in India. Average emoluments of HMCT degree holders were Rs. 12000 per month.

State-wise analyses indicates that maximum emoluments per month was received by the Degree holders of Maharashtra state (Rs. 72000) followed by Karnataka (Rs. 40000) and West Bengal (Rs. 30000). Minimum emoluments of fresh HMCT pass outs received by the pass-outs of Karnataka (Rs. 1000) followed by Kerala (Rs. 3500) and Rajasthan (Rs. 4500).

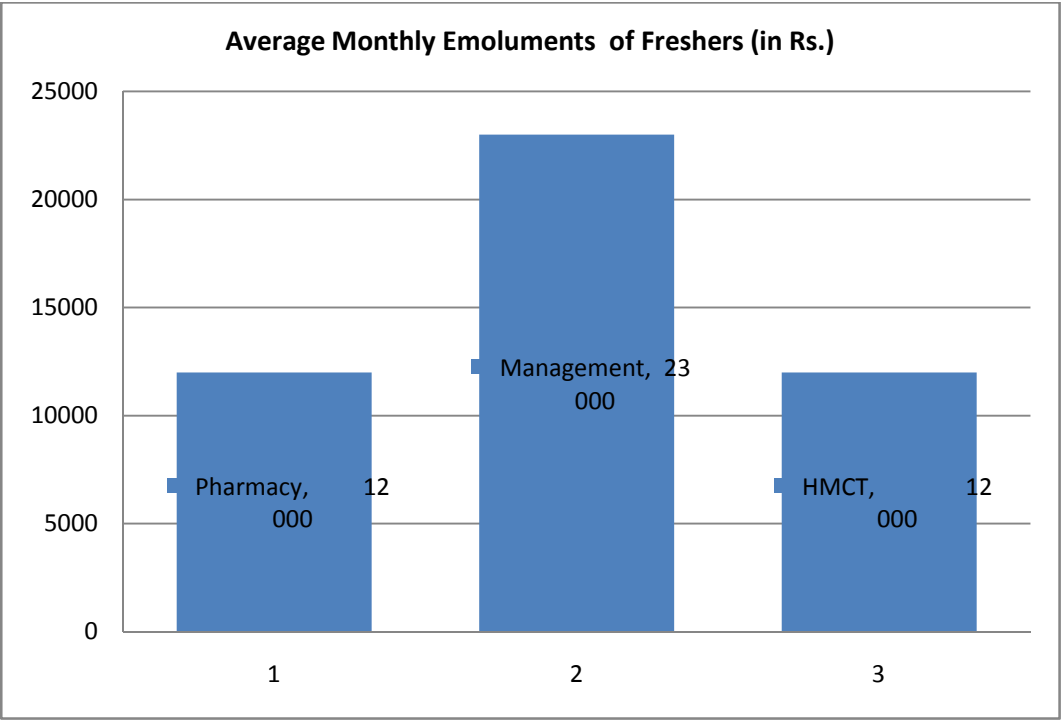
Highest average emoluments per month was received by the pass-outs of Assam (Rs. 19571) followed by West Bengal (Rs. 13870) and Maharashtra (Rs. 12920). Likewise lowest average emoluments per month was received by Rajasthan HMCT Degree holders (Rs. 6417) followed by Kerala (Rs. 7227) and Karnataka (Rs. 9062).

The comparison of emoluments of fresh and experienced HMCT Degree holders revealed that maximum and average emoluments of experienced are higher than fresher. Maximum emoluments of fresher were Rs. 75600 per month while minimum emoluments were Rs. 1000 per month while minimum emoluments were Rs. 1000 per month in India. Average emoluments were worked out to be Rs. 12500 per month.

State-wise analyses of maximum emoluments of experienced HMCT Degree holders indicates that maximum emoluments per month was received by the Degree holders of Maharashtra state (Rs. 75600) followed by Karnataka (Rs. 40000) and West Bengal (Rs. 30000).

Minimum emoluments of experienced HMCT Degree holders was received by Karnataka (Rs. 1000) followed by Kerala (Rs. 3500) and Rajasthan (Rs. 6300).

Highest average emoluments per month was received by the experienced Degree holders of Assam State (Rs. 19571) followed by West Bengal (Rs. 14702) and Maharashtra (Rs. 13506). Lowest average emoluments per month was received by the HMCT Degree holders of Kerala (Rs. 7227) followed by Rajasthan (Rs. 8314) and Karnataka (Rs. 19062).



**Table 3.2 State wise Average Monthly Emoluments of Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India**

S.No.	States	Emoluments					
		Fresher			Experienced		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
1	Chandigarh	22000	12000	16333	22000	12000	16333
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	20473	5000	14815	20473	5000	14815
4	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Punjab	24000	3200	9364	24000	3200	9364
7	Rajasthan	18000	5000	9865	21000	7000	11021
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Karnataka	32000	3000	12000	32000	3000	12000
11	Kerala	15000	2500	5815	15000	2500	5815
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Assam*	21709	5887	12000	22084	6137	14500
15	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	12200	8400	10600	12200	8400	10600
21	West Bengal	30000	8000	14056	30000	8000	14759



22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Maharashtra	22000	8500	12221	23100	8675	12300
	<b>All India</b>	<b>32000</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>32000</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>14500</b>

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

\* - Estimated

**Table 3.3 State wise Average Monthly Emoluments of Management Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India**

S.No.	States	Emoluments					
		Fresher			Experienced		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
1	Chandigarh	40000	17500	29167	40000	17500	29167
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	30000	5000	12158	30000	5000	12158
4	Himachal Pradesh	27500	15000	18667	27500	15000	18667
5	Jammu & Kashmir	29000	7400	18204	30000	8000	19000
6	Punjab	25000	4000	12299	25000	7000	12375
7	Rajasthan	24000	6000	13729	24000	8000	14811
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Karnataka	92400	2500	16478	92400	2500	16478
11	Kerala	40000	3000	13928	40000	3000	13928
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Arunachal Pradesh	27300	20500	25167	27300	20500	25167
14	Assam	20000	6000	11153	20000	6000	11153
15	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	West Bengal	38000	9000	16139	38000	9000	17753

22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Maharashtra	71000	15000	24740	74550	15250	25978
	<b>All India</b>	<b>92400</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>23000</b>	<b>92400</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>24600</b>

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 3.4 State wise Average Monthly Emoluments of Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India**

S.No.	States	Emoluments					
		Fresher			Experienced		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
1	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
4	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Rajasthan	12000	4500	6417	14000	6300	8314
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Karnataka	40000	1000	9062	40000	1000	9062
11	Kerala	13000	3500	7227	13000	3500	7227
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Assam	22000	15000	19571	22000	15000	19571
15	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-

21	West Bengal	30000	8600	13870	30000	8600	14702
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Maharashtra	72000	8400	12920	75600	8750	13566
	<b>All India</b>	<b>72000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>72000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>12500</b>

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

### **3.2.3 Relevance of Education for Employment**

Relevance of education for employment is judged by the fact that whether the Degree holder is working in their own field of education or whether his education is properly utilized in his technical job.

Survey revealed that in Pharmacy discipline vast majority of Graduates were working in their field both in current as well as in past job i.e. 90 per cent and 92 per cent respectively in India.

In Management discipline also majority of pass outs were working in their own field both in current as well as in past job i.e. 83 per cent and 75 per cent respectively in India.

Likewise in HMCT discipline also majority of Degree holders were working in their own field both in current as well as in past job i.e. 96 per cent each.

Survey concluded that in all three disciplines majority of Degree holders were working in their field of education acquired. It confirmed that their education is most relevant for employment.

State-wise and discipline-wise status of relevancy of education for employment has been discussed as under:

#### **3.2.3.1 Pharmacy**

Survey of Graduate pass-outs in Pharmacy discipline indicates that pass-outs of few states in both current and past job were fully working in their own field i.e. 100 per cent. These states were Chandigarh, Haryana, Mizoram and Tripura.

Other states such as Punjab, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra in which majority of the Pharmacy Degree holders were working in their field of education in both current and past job i.e. 84 per cent, 75 per cent, 99 per cent and 89 per cent respectively. In Rajasthan and Assam states, lesser percentage of pass-outs were working in the own field in current job than past job i.e. 67 per cent in current job and 81 per cent in Rajasthan, 90 per cent in current job and 92 per cent in past job in Assam.

On the basis of survey, it may be concluded in that in Pharmacy discipline, less percentage of Degree holders were working in their own field in current job than past job i.e. 90 per cent and 92 per cent respectively.

### **3.2.3.2 Management**

State-wise analyses indicates that highest percentage of Management Degree holders working in their own field in current job was in the states of Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir (100 per cent in each state) followed by Karnataka (99 per cent) and Rajasthan (93 per cent). While in past job highest percentage of pass-outs were from the State of Jammu & Kashmir (100 per cent) followed by Kerala (99 per cent) and Karnataka (92 per cent).

Some states had equal percentage of pass-outs working in their own field both in current and past job. These states were Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Karnataka, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam which were having 100 per cent, 62 per cent, 92 per cent, 99 per cent, 70 per cent and 80 per cent respectively.

It may be concluded that overall lesser percentage of Management Degree holders working in their own field in current job than past job i.e. 83 per cent and 75 per cent respectively.

### **3.2.3.3 Hotel Management and Catering Technology**

The Graduates of HMCT discipline working in their own field was having equal percentage of pass-outs in both current as well as past job except in Rajasthan state.

Highest percentage of employed HMCT Graduates working in their own field was in Kerala and Maharashtra (100 per cent each) followed by Delhi (98 per cent) and Assam (96 per cent).

Overall 96 percent of employed HMCT Degree holders were working in their own field both in current and past job (Table 3.5).

**Table 3.5 : Employed Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India Who are Working in Their Own Field (in percentage)**

S.No.	States	Pharmacy		Management		Hotel Management & Catering Technology	
		Current	Past	Current	Past	Current	Past
1	Chandigarh	100	100	100	31	-	-
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	100	100	34	66	98	98
4	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	100	69	-	-
5	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	100	100	-	-
6	Punjab	84	84	62	62	-	-
7	Rajasthan	67	81	93	98	92	96
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Karnataka	75	75	92	92	94	94
11	Kerala	99	99	99	99	100	100
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	70	70	-	-
14	Assam*	90	92	80	80	96	96
15	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mizoram	100	100	-	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-



19	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	100	100	-	-	-	-
21	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Maharashtra	89	89	88	90	100	100
	<b>All India</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

\* - Estimated

### **3.2.4 Activity of Employing Establishments**

Main activities of employing establishments in which Pharmacy, Management and HMCT Degree holders employed are Mining/Quarrying, Processing, Manufacturing, Construction Storages & Communication and Transport, Electricity/Gas/Water and Sanitary services, Health, Education, Administration and other activities. Discipline and state-wise activities of employing establishments has been discussed as under:

#### **3.2.4.1 Pharmacy**

Out of total 3395 Pharmacy employed Graduates surveyed throughout India, highest percentage of them (38.44 per cent) were employed in manufacturing establishments followed by health establishments (23.48 per cent) and other establishments (14.68 per cent). Lowest percentage of employed Graduates were engaged in administrative establishments (0.35 per cent) followed by electricity/gas/water and sanitary services establishments (0.41 per cent) and construction establishments (1.59 per cent).

Sizeable percentage of them was employed in education establishments (11.36 per cent) and processing (6.92 per cent) and storage, communication & transport (1.71 per cent).

State-wise analyses of data revealed that highest percentage of employed Pharmacy Degree holders in Chandigarh were engaged in Health establishments (47.06 per cent) and lowest were engaged in other establishments (23.53 per cent).

Highest percentage of employed Pharmacy Degree holders of Haryana was engaged in manufacturing establishments (36.59 per cent) and lowest were in education and other establishments (18.29 per cent each).

Majority of Punjab state employed Pharmacy Graduates were employed in processing industries (59.02 per cent) followed by health establishments (25.41 per cent) and other (15.57 per cent).

Highest percentage of Pharmacy Graduates of Rajasthan state was engaged in Manufacturing industries (46.71 per cent) and lowest in processing industries (0.52 per cent).

Highest percentage of Pharmacy Graduates of Karnataka state was employed in education establishments (27.56 per cent) and lowest in mining/quarrying (0.64 per cent).

Majority of Kerala state Pharmacy Graduates were employed in health establishments (57.74 per cent) followed by Manufacturing establishments (17.86 per cent) and others (13.39 per cent).

Majority of Tripura state Pharmacy Graduates were employed in other industries while lowest in education (27.27 per cent).

Highest percentage of West Bengal state Pharmacy Graduates were engaged in health establishments (58.72 per cent) and lowest in electricity/gas/water and sanitary services (2.33 per cent).

Majority of Maharashtra state Pharmacy Graduates were engaged in manufacturing establishments (53.27 per cent) followed by other industries (14.60 per cent) (Table 3.7).

#### **3.2.4.2 Management**

Out of total 22257 employed Management Degree holders of 2007 batch, highest percentage of them (43.77 per cent) were engaged in other industries followed by manufacturing establishments (20.57 per cent) and processing establishments (12.07 per cent). Lowest percentage of employed Management pass outs were engaged in electricity/Gas/Water and Sanitary services (1.44 per cent) followed by mining/quarrying (1.63 per cent) and health (2.48 per cent each).

In education establishments only 6.46 per cent of employed Management pass-outs were working while 5.14 per cent of them engaged in administrative type establishments. In storage, communication and transport establishments only 3.49 per cent of employed Management pass outs were engaged.

State-wise analyses indicated that in majority of states highest percentage of employed Graduates/Post Graduate Management Degree holders engaged in other industries/establishments. These states were such as Chandigarh (57.65 per cent), Haryana (70.74 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (55.14 per cent), Punjab (62.09 per cent), Rajasthan (26.11 per cent), Karnataka (52.57 per cent), Kerala (82.54 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (40.00 per cent) and Maharashtra (38.72 per cent). In Himachal Pradesh, highest percentage of employed pass-outs (43.58 per cent) was engaged in administrative establishments. In

West Bengal also highest percentage of them (29.61 per cent) were engaged in administrative establishments.

Lowest percentage (42.35 per cent) of MBA Degree holders were employed in administrative establishments in Chandigarh, while lowest percentage of Management pass-outs were engaged in education establishments in Himachal Pradesh (5.12 per cent) and Assam (6.38 per cent).

Lowest percentage of Management pass outs were engaged in Health establishments in Jammu & Kashmir State (1.87 per cent) and Maharashtra state (1.96 per cent). While lowest percentage of Punjab state Management pass-outs (1.37 per cent) were engaged in electricity/Gas/water and sanitary establishments.

Lowest percentage (0.71 per cent) of Rajasthan Management Degree holders were employed in construction establishments while Management Degree holders in Arunachal Pradesh engaged in manufacturing establishments (10.00 per cent).

Lowest percentage of Management Degree holders of the states of Karnataka (0.94 per cent), West Bengal (0.52 per cent) and Maharashtra (1.96 per cent) were employed in Mining/quarrying establishments. (Table 3.7 per cent)

#### **3.2.4.3 Hotel Management & Catering Technology**

Out of 1225 HMCT employed Degree holders, majority of them (70.29 per cent) were employed in other establishments followed by processing establishments (8.65 per cent) and manufacturing (8.65 per cent). Remaining 5.31 per cent, 4.41 per cent, 2.29 per cent and 0.73 per cent were employed in administration, education, mining/quarrying and storage, communication & transport establishments respectively.

State wise distribution of HMCT Degree holders according to main activity of employing establishments has been discussed as under:

Highest percentage of HMCT Degree holders were employed in other establishments in the states of Haryana (100.00 per cent), Karnataka (74.15 per cent), Kerala (100.00 per cent), Assam (74.4 per cent), West Bengal (88.94 per cent) and Maharashtra (57.99 per cent), while highest percentage of Rajasthan state HMCT Degree holders (49.32 per cent) were engaged in manufacturing establishments.

Lowest percentage of HMCT Graduates of Rajasthan state (9.59 per cent) were employed in other establishments while lowest percentage of Karnataka. Pass-outs were engaged in mining/quarrying and processing (1.48 per cent each).

Lowest percent of Assam HMCT pass-outs were engaged in mining/quarrying, processing, storage, communication & transport (2.13 per cent each).

Lowest percent of West Bengal HMCT Degree holders were engaged in administration and education establishments (2.01 per cent each) while the lowest per cent of Maharashtra state HMCT Degree holders were engaged in mining/quarrying and manufacturing establishments (5.92 each). (Table 3.8)

From the survey, it is clearly concluded that majority of HMCT pass-outs were engaged in the establishments which were related to their educational qualification or education acquired.

**Table 3.6 : State wise Distribution of Fresh Employed Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India According to the Nature of Main Activity of the Employing Establishments**

S.No	States	Main Activity of Employing Establishments										Total
		Mining / Quarrying	Processing	Manufacturing	Construction	Storage, Communication & Transport	Electricity / Gas / water and sanitary services	Health	Education	Administration	Others	
1	Chandigarh	0	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	17
		0.00	0.00	29.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.06	0.00	0.00	23.53	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	90	0	0	0	66	45	0	45	246
		0.00	0.00	36.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.83	18.29	0.00	18.29	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Punjab	0	72	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	19	122
		0.00	59.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.41	0.00	0.00	15.57	100.00
7	Rajasthan	7	3	270	0	0	10	136	67	0	85	578
		1.21	0.52	46.71	0.00	0.00	1.73	23.53	11.59	0.00	14.71	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	3	9	114	0	15	0	119	129	12	67	468
		0.64	1.92	24.36	0.00	3.21	0.00	25.43	27.56	2.56	14.32	100.00
11	Kerala	0	0	60	0	0	0	194	37	0	45	336
		0.00	0.00	17.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.74	11.01	0.00	13.39	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	11
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.27	0.00	72.73	100.00
21	West Bengal	26	9	0	0	8	4	101	16	0	8	172
		15.12	5.23	0.00	0.00	4.65	2.33	58.72	9.30	0.00	4.65	100.00

22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	0	142	766	54	35	0	142	89	0	210	1438
		0.00	9.87	53.27	3.76	2.43	0.00	9.87	6.19	0.00	14.60	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>3395</b>
		<b>1.06</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>38.44</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>23.48</b>	<b>11.37</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>14.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008



**Table 3.7 : State wise Distribution of Fresh Employed Management Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India According to the Nature of Main Activity of the Employing Establishments**

S.No.	States	Main Activity of Employing Establishments										Total
		Mining / Quarrying	Processing	Manufacturing	Construction	Storage, Communication & Transport	Electricity / Gas / water and sanitary services	Health				
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	49	85
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.35	57.65	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	36	145	36	0	36	0	36	144	1047	1480
		0.00	2.43	9.80	2.43	0.00	2.43	0.00	2.43	9.73	70.74	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	9	0	8	0	0	4	34	23	78
		0.00	0.00	11.54	0.00	10.26	0.00	0.00	5.13	43.59	29.49	100.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	5	34	59	107
		0.00	0.00	4.67	1.87	0.00	0.00	1.87	4.67	31.78	55.14	100.00
6	Punjab	0	30	118	0	20	10	39	39	20	452	728
		0.00	4.12	16.21	0.00	2.75	1.37	5.36	5.36	2.75	62.09	100.00
7	Rajasthan	55	129	311	10	44	30	120	270	78	370	1417
		3.88	9.10	21.95	0.71	3.11	2.12	8.47	19.05	5.50	26.11	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	40	408	528	120	209	70	129	249	269	2241	4263
		0.94	9.57	12.39	2.81	4.90	1.64	3.03	5.84	6.31	52.57	100.00
11	Kerala	0	7	26	11	17	0	9	36	4	520	630
		0.00	1.11	4.13	1.75	2.70	0.00	1.43	5.71	0.63	82.54	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	4	10
		0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	40.00	100.00
14	Assam	18	0	65	0	0	28	0	9	0	21	141
		12.77	0.00	46.10	0.00	0.00	19.86	0.00	6.38	0.00	14.89	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	4	48	98	48	34	24	6	184	228	96	770
		0.52	6.23	12.73	6.23	4.42	3.12	0.78	23.90	29.61	12.47	100.00

22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	246	2029	3273	430	443	123	246	606	293	4859	12548
		1.96	16.17	26.08	3.43	3.53	0.98	1.96	4.83	2.34	38.72	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>2687</b>	<b>4579</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>1143</b>	<b>9741</b>	<b>22257</b>
		<b>1.63</b>	<b>12.07</b>	<b>20.57</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>43.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 3.8 : State wise Distribution of Fresh Employed Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India According to the Nature of Main Activity of the Employing Establishments**

S.No.	States	Main Activity of Employing Establishments							Education	Administration	Others	Total
		Mining / Quarrying	Processing	Manufacturing	Construction	Storage, Communication & Transport	Electricity / Gas / water and sanitary services	Health				
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	52
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	0	17	36	0	0	0	0	13	0	7	73
		0.00	23.29	49.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.81	0.00	9.59	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	7	7	36	0	0	0	0	14	58	350	472
		1.48	1.48	7.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.97	12.29	74.15	100.00
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	44
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam*	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	2	3	35	47
		2.13	2.13	8.51	0.00	2.13	0.00	0.00	4.26	6.38	74.47	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	0	0	6	0	8	0	0	4	4	177	199
		0.00	0.00	3.02	0.00	4.02	0.00	0.00	2.01	2.01	88.94	100.00

22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	20	81	20	0	0	0	0	21	0	196	338
		5.92	23.96	5.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.21	0.00	57.99	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1225</b>
		<b>2.29</b>	<b>8.65</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>70.29</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

\* - Estimated

### **3.2.5 Size of Employing Establishments**

Distribution of Graduates of different disciplines according to the size of employing establishments gives an insight into various facts such as whether they are employed in formal sector or informal sector and micro or small, medium or large establishments. Establishments were distributed into six categories such as less than 20 employees, 20-99, 100-499, 500-2499, 2500-9999 and 10,000 & above employees.

Discipline and state-wise distribution of employed graduates according to the size of employing establishments has been discussed as under:

#### **3.2.5.1 Pharmacy**

Out of total 3395 surveyed employed Pharmacy Degree holders in India, highest percentage of them (28.98 per cent) was engaged in the industries of size 100-499 employees followed by 20-99 employees (19.82 per cent) and 500-2499 employees (17.32 per cent).

In the large and big industries having employees size of more than 10,000 workers, only 8.90 per cent Pharmacy Graduates were found working. Industries having employees size of 2500-9999 workers employed 12.61 per cent of employed Pharmacy Graduates. 12.37 percent of them were employed in small industries having employees size of less than 20 workers.

State-wise analyses of distribution of employed Pharmacy Degree holders indicated that in majority of states, highest percent of their employed Graduate Pharmacy Degree holders were employed in the industries of size 100-499 workers. These states were Chandigarh (58.82 per cent), Haryana (45.52 per cent), Punjab (33.61 per cent), Karnataka (26.28 per cent), Kerala (51.49 per cent), West Bengal (26.74 per cent) and Maharashtra (28.37 per cent). Highest per cent of Tripura state Pharmacists (63.64 per cent) were employed in establishments having employees size of 20-99 workers likewise all Mizoram state Pharmacists were employed in the 20-99 workers size industries. Highest percent of Rajasthan state Pharmacists (30.80 per cent) employed in the large scale industries having size of 2500-9999 employees.

The survey also revealed that in majority of states, lowest per cent of their employed Graduate Pharmacists were employed in 10,000 and above employee's size establishments.

In some states nobody was found employed in more than 10,000 workers industries. These states were Chandigarh, Punjab, Kerala, Mizoram and Tripura.

Lowest percent of Chandigarh (41.18 percent), Haryana (8.94 percent) and Punjab (6.56 percent) state employed Graduate Pharmacists were employed in the industries having size of 2500-9999 employees. Lowest percent (9.17 percent) of Rajasthan state pass outs were employed in the industries of size less than 20 employees.

Lowest percent of Karnataka (5.77 percent), West Bengal (2.33 percent) and Maharashtra (8.62 percent) state Pharmacists were employed in the industries having size more than 10000 employees.

Lowest percent of Kerala pass-outs (3.27 percent) were employed in the industries having employment size of 2500-9999 workers. (Table 3.9)

### **3.2.5.2 Management**

Out of 22257 employed Management Degree holders, highest percent of them (21.44 percent) were employed in the establishments having employment size of 500-2499 workers followed by 20-99 workers (20.93 percent) and 100-199 workers (18.52 percent). Remaining 15.29 percent were employed in 2500-9999 workers size and 12.09 were employed in industries having more than 10000 workers. Minimum percentage i.e. 11.73 percent of total Management Degree holders were employed in micro and small industries having employment size of less than 20 workers.

State-wise distribution of Management Degree holders according to different employment size of establishments has been discussed as under:

Highest percent of Management Degree holders of Chandigarh (78.82 percent) were employed in the industries having size of 10,000 and above workers.

Highest percent of Arunachal Pradesh employed Management Post Graduates (60.00 percent) was engaged in the establishments having employment size of 500-2499 workers.

Highest percent of Management Degree holders of states such as Rajasthan (37.19 percent) and Assam (21.28 percent) were employed in the establishments having employment size of 100-499 workers.



Highest percent of West Bengal (47.79 percent) and Kerala (33.65 percent) Management Post Graduates were employed in the establishments having size of 2500-9999 workers.

Highest percent of Karnataka Management Degree holders (19.63 percent) were employed in the industries having employment size of 20-99 workers.

Highest percent of Haryana (24.39 percent) and Punjab (24.31 percent) of employed Management Degree holders were employed in micro and small industries having employment size of less than 20 workers.

Lowest percent of Rajasthan (4.41 percent) and Maharashtra (9.24 percent) Management Degree holders were employed in the establishments having employment size of 10000 and above workers.

Like-wise lowest percent of Management Post Graduates of some states such as Haryana (7.30 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (1.87 percent), Punjab (4.12 percent), Karnataka (13.09 percent) and Assam (10.64 percent) were engaged in the establishments having employment size of 2500-9999 workers.

Lowest percent of employed Management Degree holders of Chandigarh (21.18 percent) were engaged in the establishments having employment size of 100-499 workers.

Lowest percent of employment Management Degree holders of West Bengal state (3.38 percent) were employed in the establishments having employment size of 20-99 workers.

Lowest percent of Himachal Pradesh (7.69 percent) and Kerala (0.32 percent) employed Management Degree holders were engaged in micro and small establishments having the size of less than 20 workers (Table 3.10).

### **3.2.5.3 Hotel Management and Catering Technology**

Out of total employed 1225 HMCT Degree holders, highest percent of them were engaged in the establishments having the employment size of 100-499 workers followed by 20-99 workers (23.78 percent) and 500-2499 workers (21.71 percent). Lowest percentage of HMCT Degree holders (1.22 per cent) were engaged in the establishments of employment

size of more than 10,000 workers followed by 2500-9999 workers (3.10 per cent) and less than 20 workers (5.55 percent).

State-wise distribution of HMCT Degree holders according to size of employing establishments has been presented as under:

Survey indicated that in Haryana all employed HMCT Degree holders were employed in 100-499 employees' size establishments.

Highest percent of Rajasthan (24.66 percent) and Kerala (40.91 percent) state employed HMCT Degree holders were engaged in the industries of employment size 500-2499 workers.

Likewise highest percent of Karnataka (45.55 percent), Assam (46.81 percent), West Bengal (39.20 percent) and Maharashtra (42.01 percent) HMCT Degree holders were employed in the industries of size 100-499 workers.

The study further indicated that lowest percent of Rajasthan state HMCT Degree holders (5.48 percent) was employed in small establishments having size of less than 20 workers.

Lowest percent of Maharashtra state HMCT pass-outs (8.28 percent) were employed in the industries of size 500-2499 workers.

Lowest percent of Kerala state HMCT Degree holders (22.73 percent) were employed in the industries of employment size 2500-9999.

Lowest percent of Karnataka (1.69 percent), Assam (2.13 percent) and West Bengal (3.02 percent) were employed in large size establishments having size of more than 10,000 workers (Table 3.11).

**Table 3.9 : State wise Distribution of Employed Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India According to Size of Employing Establishments**

S.No.	States	Number of Employees						Total
		Less than 20	20-99	100-499	500-2499	2500-9999	10,000 & Above	
1	Chandigarh	0	0	10	0	7	0	17
		0.00	0.00	58.82	0.00	41.18	0.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	22	67	112	0	22	23	246
		8.94	27.24	45.53	0.00	8.94	9.35	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	22	21	41	20	10	8	122
		18.03	17.21	33.61	16.39	8.20	6.56	100.00
7	Rajasthan	53	78	67	86	178	116	578
		9.17	13.49	11.59	14.88	30.80	20.07	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	117	98	123	57	46	27	468
		25.00	20.94	26.28	12.18	9.83	5.77	100.00

11	Kerala	34	79	173	39	11	0	336
		10.12	23.51	51.49	11.61	3.27	0.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	7	4	0	0	0	11
		0.00	63.64	36.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
21	West Bengal	16	28	46	66	12	4	172
		9.30	16.28	26.74	38.37	6.98	2.33	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	156	288	408	320	142	124	1438
		10.85	20.03	28.37	22.25	9.87	8.62	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>3395</b>
		12.37	19.82	28.98	17.32	12.61	8.90	100.00

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 3.10 : State wise Distribution of Employed Management Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India According to Size of Employing Establishments**

S.No.	States	Number of Employees						Total
		Less than 20	20-99	100-499	500-2499	2500-9999	10,000 & Above	
1	Chandigarh	0	0	18	0	0	67	85
		0.00	0.00	21.18	0.00	0.00	78.82	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	361	325	289	144	108	253	1480
		24.39	21.96	19.53	9.73	7.30	17.09	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	6	8	21	9	11	23	78
		7.69	10.26	26.92	11.54	14.10	29.49	100.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	31	55	5	2	14	107
		0.00	28.97	51.40	4.67	1.87	13.08	100.00
6	Punjab	177	167	127	89	30	138	728
		24.31	22.94	17.45	12.23	4.12	18.96	100.00
7	Rajasthan	122	211	527	376	107	74	1417
		8.61	14.89	37.19	26.53	7.55	5.22	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	Karnataka	667	837	767	647	558	787	4263
		15.65	19.63	17.99	15.18	13.09	18.46	100.00
11	Kerala	2	62	161	159	212	34	630
		0.32	9.84	25.56	25.24	33.65	5.40	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	4	6	0	0	10
		0.00	0.00	40.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
14	Assam*	20	24	30	24	15	28	141
		14.18	17.02	21.28	17.02	10.64	19.86	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	22	26	58	182	368	114	770
		2.86	3.38	7.53	23.64	47.79	14.81	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	1234	2968	2065	3130	1991	1160	12548
		9.83	23.65	16.46	24.94	15.87	9.24	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>2611</b>	<b>4659</b>	<b>4122</b>	<b>4771</b>	<b>3402</b>	<b>2692</b>	<b>22257</b>
		11.73	20.93	18.52	21.44	15.29	12.10	100.00

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

\* - Estimated



**Table 3.11 : State wise Distribution of Employed Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India According to Size of Employing Establishments**

S.No.	States	Number of Employees						Total
		Less than 20	20-99	100-499	500-2499	2500-9999	10,000 & Above	
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	52	0	0	0	52
		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	4	17	34	18	0	0	73
		5.48	23.29	46.58	24.66	0.00	0.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	Karnataka	21	100	215	114	14	8	472
		4.45	21.19	45.55	24.15	2.97	1.69	100.00
11	Kerala	0	0	16	18	10	0	44
		0.00	0.00	36.36	40.91	22.73	0.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam*	2	7	22	13	2	1	47
		4.26	14.89	46.81	27.66	4.26	2.13	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	8	20	78	75	12	6	199
		4.02	10.05	39.20	37.69	6.03	3.02	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	33	135	142	28	0	0	338
		9.76	39.94	42.01	8.28	0.00	0.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1225</b>
		5.55	22.78	45.63	21.71	3.10	1.22	100.00

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

\* - Estimated

### **3.2.6 Main Functions Performed**

Survey also deliberated upon the nature of main functions of the Pharmacy, Management and HMCT Degree holders of 2007 batch. Their main functions include teaching/training, production/operation, services/sales/purchase, maintenance & repairing, store management, administration, research & development, software development, hardware and other functions.

State and discipline-wise main functions performed have been discussed as under:

#### **3.2.6.1 Pharmacy**

Survey indicated that out of 3395 employed Pharmacy Graduates, highest percentage of them (36.49 percent) were performing Production/Operation related functions followed by maintenance & repairing (30.37 percent) and teaching/training (15.46 percent). Lowest percentage (0.09 percent) was performing computer hardware related jobs followed by software development (0.18 percent) and maintenance & repairing (1.18 percent). 6.19 percent were performing store management jobs, 5.54 percent were engaged in Research & Development, 1.38 percent was doing administrative jobs and 3.12 percent were working in other type of jobs.

State-wise nature of main functions performed by the employed Pharmacy graduates has been presented as under:

Highest percent of employed Pharmacy Graduates of Chandigarh (58.82 percent), Rajasthan (34.95 percent), Punjab (72.81 percent) and Maharashtra (50.83 percent) were performing production/operation related jobs.

Highest percent of Haryana (27.64 percent) and Karnataka (28.24 percent) were performing teaching/training jobs.

Highest percent of Kerala (81.85 percent) and West Bengal (47.67) percent were performing services/sales/purchase related jobs.

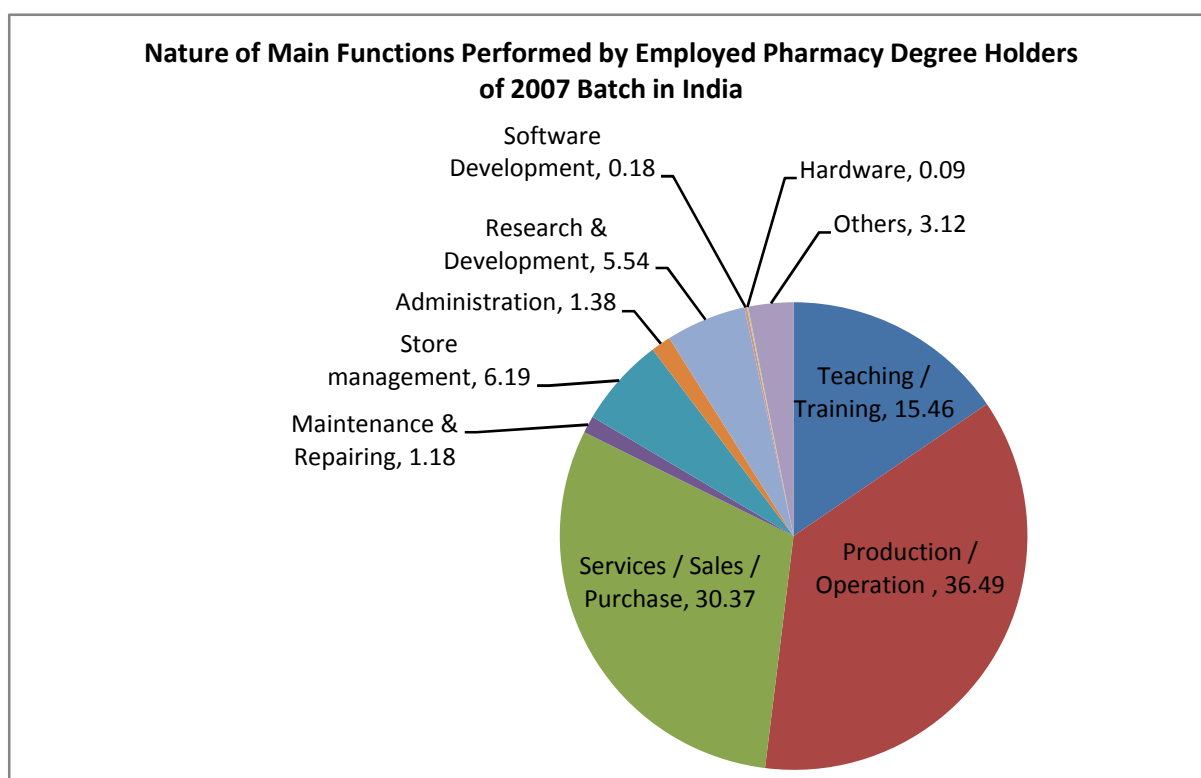
Likewise highest percent of Mizoram (100.00 percent) and Tripura (72.73 percent) were engaged in others types of jobs.

Lowest percent of Tripura (27.27 percent) and Gujarat (13.95 percent) employed Pharmacy pass outs were performing teaching/training jobs, while lowest percent of Rajasthan (5.88 percent) and Karnataka (1.28 percent) were doing maintenance and repairing jobs.

Lowest percent pass outs of Haryana (8.94 percent) and Kerala (0.60 percent) were performing administrative jobs. Lowest percent of Punjab (8.20 percent) and Rajasthan (5.88 percent) were engaged in Research and Development activities.

Survey further revealed that lowest percentage of Pharmacy pass outs of Karnataka (2.28 percent) were performing software development activities.

Lowest percentage of employed Pharmacy graduates of Chandigarh (41.18 percent) and Maharashtra (2.23 percent) were performing other activities (Table 3.12).



### 3.2.6.2 Management

Out of 22257 employed Management Degree holders, highest percent of them (40.74 percent) were performing the jobs of services/sales/purchase followed by others activities

(14.03 percent) and administration related jobs (11.08 percent) while lowest percent of them (1.01 percent) were performing the jobs of maintenance & repairing followed by hardware (2.24 percent) and software activities (3.09 percent). Remaining employed Management Degree holders were performing teaching or training jobs (6.92 percent), 6.59 percent were engaged in store management, 3.52 percent were engaged in research and development activities.

State-wise distribution of employed Management Degree holders according to nature of main functions performed has been discussed as under:

Highest percentage of employed Management Degree holders of Haryana (46.35 percent), Himachal Pradesh (28.22 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (51.40 percent), Punjab (62.09 percent), Karnataka (40.18 percent), Assam (46.10 percent), West Bengal (61.04 percent) and Maharashtra (43.01 percent) were performing services/sales/purchase related jobs while highest percentage of Rajasthan state Degree holders (30.41 percentage) were engaged in production/operation related jobs.

Highest percentage of Kerala (76.83 percent) Management Degree holders were performing administrative functions while in Assam state, highest percentage of them (40.00 percent) were engaged in other activities.

Lowest percent of Haryana state Management Degree holders (2.43 percent) were engaged in teaching/training while lowest percentage of Chandigarh (26.53 percent) were performing the functions of services/sales/purchase.

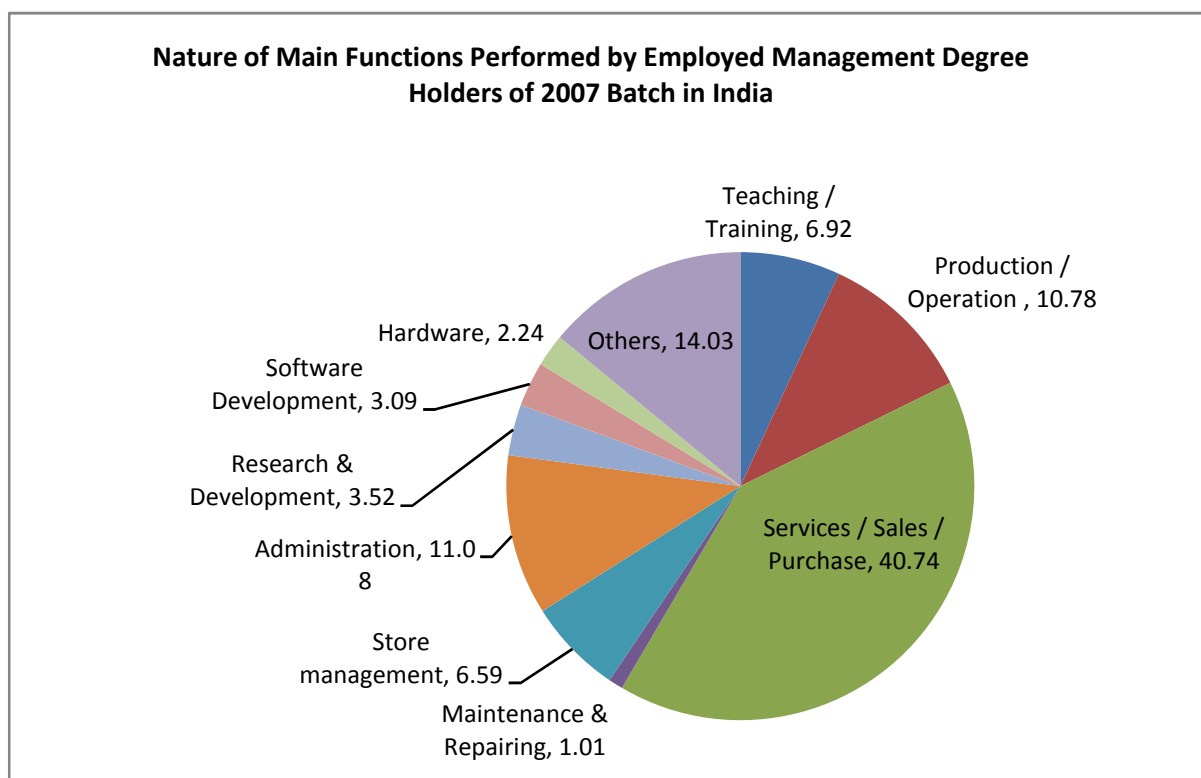
Lowest percent of Management Degree holders of Himachal Pradesh (3.85 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (1.87 percent) and Punjab (1.37 percent) were performing the functions of store management while lowest percentage of Maharashtra state degree holders (0.49 percent) were engaged in maintenance and repairing.

Lowest percentage of Arunachal Pradesh pass outs (30.00 percent) were engaged in administrative activities while lowest percentage of Kerala (0.63 percent) and Manipur (6.39 percent) were performing software related jobs.

Lowest percent of management degree holders of Rajasthan state (1.48 percent) and Karnataka (0.70 percent) were engaged in Hardware activities.

Lowest percent of West Bengal Management Degree holders (1.17 percent) was engaged in Research & Development activities.

Lowest percent of Haryana Management Degree holders (2.43 percent) were engaged in teaching/training and other activities (Table 3.13).



### 3.2.6.3 Hotel Management & Catering Technology

Out of 1225 HMCT employed Degree holders of 2007 batch, highest percentage of them (32.73 percent) were performing services/sales/purchase related jobs, followed by other activities (27.35 percent) and production/operation (19.43 percent). Lowest percentage of HMCT Graduates (2.50 percent) was performing repair & maintenance jobs followed by store management (4.00 percent) and administrative jobs (5.06 percent). 8.90 percent were working teaching/training jobs.

State-wise distribution of employed HMCT Degree holders according to the nature of main functions performed has been discussed as under:

In Haryana and Kerala states, all HMCT Degree holders were performing other activities.

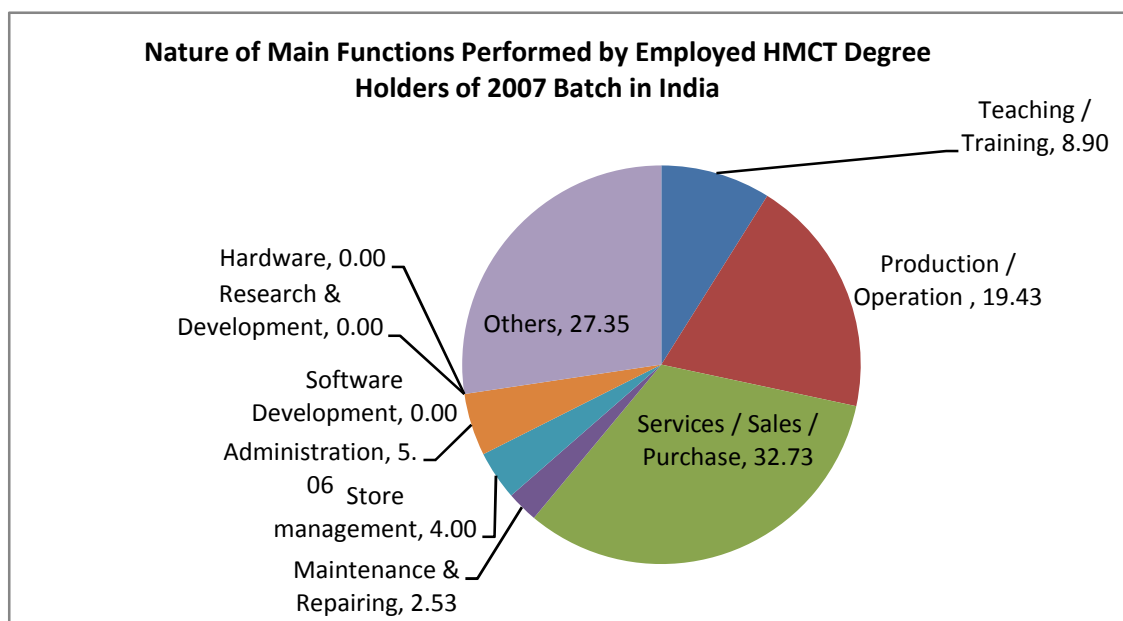
In Rajasthan, Karnataka, Assam and West Bengal states, highest percentage of HMCT Degree holders i.e. 36.99 percent, 22.67 percent, 36.17 percent and 86.93 percent respectively were performing services/sales/purchase related jobs.

24.85 percent of HMCT Degree holders of Maharashtra were working in production/operation related jobs in establishments which were highest in the state.

Lowest percentage of West Bengal HMCT Degree holders (5.03 percent) were performing teaching/training jobs while the lowest percentage of Maharashtra (5.03 percent) were performing the job of administration.

Lowest percentage Karnataka (1.48 percent) were doing the job of maintenance and repairing while lowest percent of Assam state (2.13 percent) were engaged in store management jobs.

Lowest percentage of West Bengal, Maharashtra (5.03 percent each) and Rajasthan (4.11 percent) were performing the jobs of teaching/training, administration and other activities respectively. (Table 3.14)





**Table 3.12 : State Wise Distribution of Fresh Employed Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by Nature of Their Main Functions**

S.No.	States	Nature of Main Function										
		Teaching / Training	Production / Operation	Services / Sales / Purchase	Maintenance & Repairing	Store management	Administration	Research & Development	Software Development	Hardware	Others	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	17
		0.00	58.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.18	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	68	67	89	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	246
		27.64	27.24	36.18	0.00	0.00	8.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	83	10	0	0	11	10	0	0	8	122
		0.00	68.03	8.20	0.00	0.00	9.02	8.20	0.00	0.00	6.56	100.00
7	Rajasthan	84	202	122	34	67	0	34	0	0	35	578
		14.53	34.95	21.11	5.88	11.59	0.00	5.88	0.00	0.00	6.06	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	Karnataka	132	97	114	6	26	12	63	6	3	9	468
		28.21	20.73	24.36	1.28	5.56	2.56	13.46	1.28	0.64	1.92	100.00
11	Kerala	37	11	275	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	336
		11.01	3.27	81.85	0.00	0.00	0.60	3.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11
		27.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.73	100.00
21	West Bengal	24	38	82	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	172
		13.95	22.09	47.67	0.00	16.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	177	731	339	0	89	0	70	0	0	32	1438
		12.31	50.83	23.57	0.00	6.19	0.00	4.87	0.00	0.00	2.23	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3395</b>
		<b>15.46</b>	<b>36.49</b>	<b>30.37</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 3.13 : State Wise Distribution of Fresh Employed Management Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by Nature of Their Main Functions**

S.No.	States	Nature of Main Function										
		Teaching / Training	Production / Operation	Services / Sales / Purchase	Maintenance & Repairing	Store management	Administration	Research & Development	Software Development	Hardware	Others	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	20	0	0	30	0	0	0	35	85
		0.00	0.00	23.53	0.00	0.00	35.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.18	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	36	144	686	0	0	253	0	0	325	36	1480
		2.43	9.73	46.35	0.00	0.00	17.09	0.00	0.00	21.96	2.43	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	6	18	22	0	3	12	0	0	0	17	78
		7.69	23.08	28.21	0.00	3.85	15.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.79	100.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	5	7	55	0	2	38	0	0	0	0	107
		4.67	6.54	51.40	0.00	1.87	35.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
6	Punjab	20	79	452	0	10	59	0	0	0	108	728
		2.75	10.85	62.09	0.00	1.37	8.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.84	100.00
7	Rajasthan	266	431	78	122	187	56	34	43	21	179	1417
		18.77	30.42	5.50	8.61	13.20	3.95	2.40	3.03	1.48	12.63	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	Karnataka	319	518	1713	40	60	538	100	129	30	816	4263
		7.48	12.15	40.18	0.94	1.41	12.62	2.35	3.03	0.70	19.14	100.00
11	Kerala	36	0	106	0	0	484	0	4	0	0	630
		5.71	0.00	16.83	0.00	0.00	76.83	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	10
		0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	100.00
14	Assam	18	0	65	0	0	28	0	9	0	21	141
		12.77	0.00	46.10	0.00	0.00	19.86	0.00	6.38	0.00	14.89	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	36	36	470	0	8	91	9	72	0	48	770
		4.68	4.68	61.04	0.00	1.04	11.82	1.17	9.35	0.00	6.23	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	799	1167	5397	62	1197	875	640	430	123	1858	12548
		6.37	9.30	43.01	0.49	9.54	6.97	5.10	3.43	0.98	14.81	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>1541</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>9067</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1467</b>	<b>2467</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>3122</b>	<b>22257</b>
		<b>6.92</b>	<b>10.78</b>	<b>40.74</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>14.03</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 3.14 : State Wise Distribution of Fresh Employed Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by Nature of Their Main Functions**

S.No.	States	Nature of Main Function										
		Teaching / Training	Production / Operation	Services / Sales / Purchase	Maintenance & Repairing	Store management	Administration	Research & Development	Software Development	Hardware	Others	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	52
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	7	24	27	0	12	0	0	0	0	3	73
		9.59	32.88	36.99	0.00	16.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.11	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	Karnataka	29	122	107	7	0	43	0	0	0	164	472
		6.14	25.85	22.67	1.48	0.00	9.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.75	100.00
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	44
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam*	2	8	17	0	1	2	0	0	0	17	47
		4.26	17.02	36.17	0.00	2.13	4.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.17	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	10	0	173	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	199
		5.03	0.00	86.93	0.00	8.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	61	84	77	24	20	17	0	0	0	55	338
		18.05	24.85	22.78	7.10	5.92	5.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.27	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1225</b>
		<b>8.90</b>	<b>19.43</b>	<b>32.73</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>27.35</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

\* - Estimated

### **3.2.7 Sector of Employment**

This section discusses the sectors in which the degree holders of three discipline viz. Pharmacy, Management and HMCT were working. The sector includes Central Government, State Government, Local Body, PSU, Private Sector and others.

#### **3.2.7.1 Pharmacy**

Out of 3395 employed Pharmacy Graduates, highest percentage of them (70.31 percent) were employed in private sector followed by local bodies (8.11 percent) and public sector undertakings (7.75 percent). Lowest percent were employed in Central Government (0.76 percent) followed by State Governments (6.19 percent) and others (6.89 percent).

Gender-wise distribution according to sectors of employment indicates that out of total employed in different sectors in India majority of them were males. Highest percentage of males were employed in PSUs (81.74 percent) followed by State Governments (77.33 percent) and local bodies (76.72 percent). Lowest percentage of males were employed in others (60.68 percent) followed by Central Government (65.38 percent) and Private sector (69.54 percent).

Out of total males employed Pharmacy Graduates (2399) highest (69.20 percent) were employed in private sector followed by PSUs (8.99 percent) and local bodies (8.82 percent). Lowest males were engaged in Central Government (0.71 percent) followed by others (5.92 percent) and State Government (6.42 percent).

In case of females out of total females (996), highest percent of them were employed in Private Sector (72.99 percent) followed by others (9.24 percent) and local bodies (6.43 percent). Lowest females were employed in Central Government (0.90 percent) followed by PSUs (4.82 percent) and State Governments (5.62 percent).

State-wise analysis of sector of employment according to gender distribution has been discussed as under:

In all states majority of their employed Pharmacy Graduates were employed in private sector. Gender-wise distribution also indicates that majority both males and females were also employed in private sector in all states.

In Chandigarh (82.35 percent) employed Pharmacy Graduates was employed in private sector followed by others (17.65 percent).

In Haryana (91.05 percent) were employed in private sector and remaining 8.95 percent were employed in local bodies.

In Punjab all employed Pharmacy degree holders were employed in private sector.

In Rajasthan state majority of them (61.24 percent) were employed in private sector followed by others (23.70 percent) and PSUs (15.05 percent).

In Karnataka state highest percent of Pharmacy Graduates (80.76 percent) were employed in private sector followed by local bodies (6.41 percent) and State Government (4.27 percent).

In Kerala state, highest percent of them (96.72 percent) were employed in private sector followed by State Government (1.78 percent) and Central Government (0.89 percent).

In Mizoram State, all pass outs were found working in State Government while in Tripura 54.54 percent were working in private sector and remaining (45.46 percent) were working in State government.

In West Bengal, highest percent of Pharmacy Degree holders (65.11 percent) were employed in private sector followed by PSUs (22.09 percent) and State Government (6.97 percent).

In Maharashtra, highest percent of Pharmacy Degree holders (59.24 percent) were working in private sector followed by local bodies (15.51 percent) and State Government (11.12 percent).

On the basis of state-wise analyses of data it may be concluded that in all states, highest percent of Pharmacists were working in private sector except Mizoram state in which all pass-outs were working in State Government (Table 3.15).

### 3.2.7.2 Management

Out of 22257 Management Degree holders of 2007 batch in India, highest percent of them (75.45 percent) were working in Private Sector followed by PSUs (10.71 percent) and local bodies (4.84 percent). Lowest percent were employed in State Governments (2.38 percent) followed by Central Government (2.44 percent) and others (4.18 percent).

Gender-wise distribution indicates that in all sectors of employment, majority of employed Management Degree holders were males. Highest percent of males were employed in PSUs (76.19 percent) followed by State Governments (73.01 percent) and local bodies (71.49 percent). Lowest percent of males were employed in others (63.76 percent) followed by Central Government (67.03 percent) and private sector (70.62 percent).

Out of total 15796 males, majority of them were employed in private sector (78.08 percent) followed by PSUs (11.51 percent) and local bodies (4.88 percent). Lowest percent of males were engaged in Central Government (2.31 percent) followed by State Government (2.45 percent) and others (3.76 percent).

Likewise out of total 6461 females, majority of them were employed in private sector (76.26 percent) followed by PSUs (8.78 percent) and others (5.22 percent). Lowest percent of females were engaged in State Government (2.21 percent) followed by Central Government (2.77 percent) and local bodies (4.75 percent).

State-wise analyses of employed Management Degree holders have been given as under:

Survey revealed that in all states, majority of their pass outs were working in private sector and majority of both male and female were also working in private sector except in Chandigarh in which out of total male 52.46 percent of them were working in private sector.

In Chandigarh state highest percent of Management Degree holders (56.47 percent) were employed in private sector followed by others (24.70 percent) and PSUs (18.82 percent). Likewise in Haryana, highest percent were also employed in private sector (77.83 percent) followed by PSUs (11.96 percent) and others (5.13 percent).

In Himachal Pradesh, highest percent (62.82 percent) were employed in private sector followed by PSUs (21.79 percent) and others (8.97 percent). In Jammu & Kashmir highest percentage (79.44 percent) were engaged in private sector followed by PSUs (11.21 percent) and Central Government (4.67 percent).

Highest percent of Punjab state Management Degree holders (86.54 percent) were working in private sector followed by PSUs (3.98 percent) and local bodies (2.75 percent). Like-wise majority and highest percent of Rajasthan pass outs (84.61 percent) were working in private sector followed by PSUs (6.99 percent) and others (5.72 percent).

In Karnataka state, highest percent of Management Degree holders (81.02 percent) were working in private sector followed by PSUs (6.54 percent) and others (5.37 percent).

In Kerala vast majority of Management Degree holders (96.51 percent) were working in private sector followed by PSUs (2.53 percent) and State Government (0.63 percent).

In Arunachal Pradesh 50.00 percent were working in PSUs followed by Private sector (20.00 percent) and others (20.00 percent) while Assam state pass outs were maximum (87.23 percent) working in private sector followed by State Government (6.38 percent) and others (6.38 percent).

Highest percent of West Bengal Management Degree holders (74.28 percent) were engaged in private sector followed by PSUs (12.72 percent) and State Government (4.94 percent).

Highest percent of Maharashtra state Management Degree holders (70.71 percent) were working in private sector followed by PSUs (13.02 percent) and local bodies (6.55 percent). (Table 3.16)

### **3.2.7.3 Hotel Management and Catering Technology**

Out of total 1225 surveyed HMCT Degree holders throughout India, highest percentage of them (77.87 percent) were working in Private sector followed by PSUs (8.32 percent) and others (6.44 percent). No HMCT Degree holder was found working in Central Government. 5.79 percent were working in local bodies and 1.55 percent was engaged in State Government.

Gender-wise distribution of HMCT Degree holders according to employing sectors indicates that out of total HMCT Degree holders in private sector 85.84 percent were males which was highest among different sectors followed by PSUs (83.33 percent) and others (75.94 percent). 69.01 percent were males in local bodies and 57.89 percent were males in State Government.

Out of total males (1024), 79.98 percent were working in private sector followed by PSUs (8.30 percent) and others (5.86 percent). Lowest (1.07 percent) were working in State Governments followed by local bodies (4.79 percent).

Likewise out of total females (201), highest percentage of them was working in private sector followed by local bodies (10.95 percent) and others (9.45 percent). In PSUs, 8.46 percent females were working while 3.98 percent of females were working in State Government.

State-wise analyses of HMCT Degree holders have been discussed as under:

In Haryana, all HMCT Degree holders were working in private sector and they were all males. No female was registered in Haryana state.

In Rajasthan, majority and highest percentage of them (52.05 percent) were working in private sector followed by State Governments (26.02 percent) and PSUs (17.80 percent).

Highest percent of Karnataka HMCT Degree holders (85.17 percent) were working in private sector followed by PSUs (5.93 percent) and others (5.93 percent).

All HMCT Degree holders of Kerala and Assam states were found working in private sector of which 97.72 percent and 89.36 percent were males respectively.

In West Bengal state, highest percent of employed HMCT Graduates were working in private sector (64.82 percent) followed by others (16.08 percent) and PSUs (13.06 percent).

Highest percent of Maharashtra state HMCT Degree holders (71.59 percent) were working in private sector followed by local bodies (13.31 percent) and PSUs (10.35 percent).

On the basis of survey results it may be concluded that in all states, majority of working HMCT Graduates were engaged in private sector and majority of them were males. (Table 3.17)

**Table 3.15 State and Gender wise Distribution of Employed Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 batch in India by Sector of Employment**

S.No.	States	Sector of Employment														
		Central Govt.		State Govt.		Local Body		PSU		Private Sector		Others		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	3	0	10	7	17
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	100.00	30.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	179	45	0	0	201	45	246
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.05	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	10	0	0	112	10	122
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	21	287	67	114	23	467	111	578
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.13	18.92	61.46	60.36	24.41	20.72	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	0	2	15	5	27	3	15	3	319	59	18	2	394	74	468
		0.00	2.70	3.81	6.76	6.85	4.05	3.81	4.05	80.96	79.73	4.57	2.70	100.00	100.00	100.00



11	Kerala	0	3	6	0	0	0	2	0	137	188	0	0	145	191	336
		0.00	1.57	4.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.00	94.48	98.43	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7
		0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	7	4	11
		0.00	0.00	42.86	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.14	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
21	West Bengal*	2	0	10	2	0	0	36	2	84	28	7	1	139	33	172
		1.44	0.00	7.19	6.06	0.00	0.00	25.90	6.06	60.43	84.85	5.04	3.03	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	15	4	115	45	162	61	96	22	531	321	0	66	919	519	1438
		1.63	0.77	12.51	8.67	17.63	11.75	10.45	4.24	57.78	61.85	0.00	12.72	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1660</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2399</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>3395</b>
		<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>8.80</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>69.20</b>	<b>72.99</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>9.24</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* - Estimated

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 3.16 State and Gender wise Distribution of Employed Management Degree Holders of 2007 batch in India by Sector of Employment**

S.No	States	Sector of Employment														
		Central Govt.		State Govt.		Local Body		PSU		Private Sector		Others		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	32	16	17	4	61	24	85
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.67	16.67	52.46	66.67	27.87	16.67	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	42	0	0	33	0	134	43	769	383	34	42	970	510	1480
		0.00	8.24	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	13.81	8.43	79.28	75.10	3.51	8.24	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	40	9	7	0	66	12	78
		7.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.21	25.00	60.61	75.00	10.61	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	5	0	10	2	73	12	5	0	93	14	107
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.38	0.00	10.75	14.29	78.49	85.71	5.38	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Punjab	19	0	10	0	20	0	10	19	431	199	20	0	510	218	728
		3.73	0.00	1.96	0.00	3.92	0.00	1.96	8.72	84.51	91.28	3.92	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	21	17	43	56	928	271	34	47	1026	391	1417
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	4.35	4.19	14.32	90.45	69.31	3.31	12.02	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	70	31	20	29	130	21	200	79	2599	855	130	99	3149	1114	4263
		2.22	2.78	0.64	2.60	4.13	1.89	6.35	7.09	82.53	76.75	4.13	8.89	100.00	100.00	100.00
11	Kerala	2	0	4	0	0	0	9	7	383	225	0	0	398	232	630
		0.50	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.26	3.02	96.23	96.98	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	4	6	10
		25.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	75.00	33.33	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
14	Assam	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	43	9	0	96	45	141
		7.29	4.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.33	95.56	9.38	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

21	West Bengal*	18	14	20	18	6	2	67	31	412	160	12	10	535	235	770
		3.36	5.96	3.74	7.66	1.12	0.85	12.52	13.19	77.01	68.09	2.24	4.26	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	242	90	333	94	555	267	1313	321	6120	2753	325	135	8888	3660	12548
		2.72	2.46	3.75	2.57	6.24	7.30	14.77	8.77	68.86	75.22	3.66	3.69	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1815</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>11867</b>	<b>4928</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>15796</b>	<b>6461</b>	<b>22257</b>
		<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>11.49</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>75.13</b>	<b>76.27</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* - Estimated

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 3.17 State and Gender wise Distribution of Employed Hotel Management & Catering Degree Holders of 2007 batch in India by Sector of Employment**

S.No	States	Sector of Employment														
		Central Govt.		State Govt.		Local Body		PSU		Private Sector		Others		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	52	0	52
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	0	0	11	8	0	0	9	4	23	15	0	3	43	30	73
		0.00	0.00	25.58	26.67	0.00	0.00	20.93	13.33	53.49	50.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	14	0	22	6	369	33	22	6	427	45	472
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28	0.00	5.15	13.33	86.42	73.33	5.15	13.33	100.00	100.00	100.00
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	1	0	0	43	1	44
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	5	0	0	42	5	47
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	12	0	19	7	116	13	22	10	169	30	199
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.10	0.00	11.24	23.33	68.64	43.33	13.02	33.33	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	23	22	35	0	174	68	16	0	248	90	338
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.27	24.44	14.11	0.00	70.16	75.56	6.45	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1225</b>
		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>10.95</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>8.46</b>	<b>79.98</b>	<b>67.16</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008



### **3.2.8 Sources of Employment**

Sources of employment include Employment Exchange, Public Service Commissions Direct Application, Training & Placement, Newspaper/Print Media, Website/Internet, Placement Service Providers and others.

State-wise and discipline-wise distribution of employed Degree holders according to various sources of employment has been presented as under:

#### **3.2.8.1 Pharmacy**

Out of 3395 employed Pharmacy Graduates in India, majority of them (58.23 percent) sought employment through direct applications followed by training & placement (17.88 percent) and newspaper & print media (10.40 percent). Lowest percent of them got employment through placement services (0.18 percent) followed by Public Service Commissions (0.91 percent) and employment exchanges (1.09 percent). Remaining 3.71 percent got employment through internet services.

State-wise analyses indicates that in all states highest percent of their employed Pharmacy Graduates got employment through direct applications except Mizoram, Tripura and West Bengal in which highest percent of Graduates got employment through Public Service Commission's (100 percent in Mizoram ) and (45.45 percent in Tripura). Highest percent of West Bengal got employment through Training & Placement (51.16 percent). States in which highest percent of Pharmacy Graduates got employment through direct applications are Chandigarh (52.94 percent), Haryana (63.82 percent), Punjab (71.93 percent), Rajasthan (40.48 percent), Karnataka (64.10 percent), Kerala (97.02 percent) and Maharashtra (55.70 percent).

Lowest percent of Pharmacy Graduates of Karnataka (0.64 percent) sought employment through employment exchanges, Haryana through training & placement, newspaper/print media and website (8.94 percent each), Punjab through Training & Placement (7.89 percent), Tripura through direct applications (18.18 percent) West Bengal through Public Service Commission's (3.49 percent) Kerala through website/Internet (0.89 percent), Rajasthan and Chandigarh Pharmacy Degree holders got employment through other

sources i.e. 5.85 percent and 47.06 percent respectively. Lowest percent of Maharashtra Pharmacy Graduates (2.64 percent) got employment through Website/Internet.

On the basis of survey, it may concluded that highest percentage of employed Pharmacy Graduates got employment through direct applications but there were variations in respect of lowest percentage of pass outs (Table 3.18).

### **3.8.2.2 Management**

Out of 22257, surveyed Management Degree holders, highest percentage of them (33.75 percent) got employment through direct applications followed by training & placement (29.21 percent) and other sources (19.53 percent). Lowest percent of Management degree holders (0.64 percent) got employment through Public Service Commission's followed by employment exchange (0.76 percent) and placement services (3.36 percent). 7.84 percent got employment through Website/Internet and 4.91 percent got employment through newspaper/ print media.

Analyses of state-wise distribution of Management Degree holders according to sources of employment revealed that highest percentage of Haryana (41.49 percent), Punjab (36.40 percent), Rajasthan (28.93 percent), Karnataka (38.78 percent), Kerala (58.89 percent), Assam (41.84 percent) and West Bengal (52.60 percent) Management Degree holders got employment through direct applications.

Highest percentage of Himachal Pradesh (34.62 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (64.49 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (60.00 percent) and Maharashtra (35.24 percent) employed Management Degree holders sought employment through training & placement sources. Highest percent of Chandigarh state Management Degree holders (31.58 percent) got employment through Website/Internet.

Lowest percent of Management Degree holders of Rajasthan (5.43 percent), Karnataka (1.41 percent), West Bengal (0.52 percent) and Maharashtra (0.07 percent) got employment through employment exchanges while lowest percentage of Punjab (1.37 percent) and Arunachal Pradesh (10.00 percent) got employment through Public Services Commissions.

Lowest percent of Haryana (7.30 percent) and Assam (6.38 percent) employed Management Degree holders got employment through training and placement.

In Kerala state, lowest percent of Management pass out got employment through newspaper/print media while Chandigarh Degree holders (28.23 percent) got employment through Website/internet.

Lowest percentage of Management Degree holders of Himachal Pradesh (10.25 percent) and Jammu & Kashmir (1.87 percent) got employment through other sources.

It may be concluded from the survey that Management Degree holders in most of states got employment through direct applications. Thus direct applications emerged as major source of employment for management pass outs. (Table 3.19)

### **3.2.8.3 Hotel Management & Catering Technology**

Out of 1225 surveyed HMCT Degree holders, majority of them (52.98 percent) got employment through direct applications followed by training & placement (32.82 percent) and other sources (5.96 percent). Lowest percentage of them (0.98 percent) got employment through website/internet followed by newspaper/print media (1.96) and placement services (2.04 percent). 3.27 percent got employment through employment exchange.

State-wise analysis of distribution of HMCT Degree holders has been presented as under:

In majority of states, highest percentage of their HMCT Graduates got employment through direct application. These states included such as Haryana (100.00 percent), Karnataka (48.52 percent), Assam (40.43 percent), West Bengal (59.80 percent) and Maharashtra (60.36 percent).

Highest percent of Rajasthan (46.58 percent) and Kerala (100.00) states HMCT Graduates got employment through training & placement.

Lowest percent of Rajasthan (17.81 percent) and Assam (14.89 percent) states HMCT Graduates got employment through employment exchange while the HMCT Degree holders (1.48 percent) got employment through newspaper/print media.

Lowest percent of West Bengal HMCT Degree holders (4.02 percent) got employment through direct applications (Table 3.20).

Overall in all three disciplines viz. Pharmacy, Management and HMCT, highest percentage of Degree holders in majority of states got employment through direct applications.

**Table 3.18 Distribution of Fresh Employed Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by States and Sources of Employment**

S.No.	States	Sources of Employment								Total
		Employment Exchange	Public Service Commission	Direct Application	Training and Placement	Newspaper / Print Media	Website / Internet	Placement Services	Others	
1	Chandigarh	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	8	17
		0.00	0.00	52.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.06	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	157	22	22	22	0	23	246
		0.00	0.00	63.82	8.94	8.94	8.94	0.00	9.35	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	13	82	9	10	0	0	8	122
		0.00	10.66	67.21	7.38	8.20	0.00	0.00	6.56	100.00
7	Rajasthan	34	0	234	160	73	43	0	34	578
		5.88	0.00	40.48	27.68	12.63	7.44	0.00	5.88	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	3	0	300	55	29	23	6	52	468
		0.64	0.00	64.10	11.75	6.20	4.91	1.28	11.11	100.00

11	Kerala	0	0	326	7	3	0	0	0	336
		0.00	0.00	97.02	2.08	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	5	2	0	4	0	0	0	11
		0.00	45.45	18.18	0.00	36.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
21	West Bengal	0	6	66	88	0	0	0	12	172
		0.00	3.49	38.37	51.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.98	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23	Madhya Pradesh	-	15	1667	7076	0	0	509	0	9267
		-	0.16	17.99	76.36	0.00	0.00	5.49	0.00	100.00
24	Chhattisgarh	-	0	585	343	0	0	38	116	1082
		-	0.00	54.07	31.70	0.00	0.00	3.51	10.72	100.00
25	Maharashtra	0	0	801	266	212	38	0	121	1438
		0.00	0.00	55.70	18.50	14.74	2.64	0.00	8.41	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1977</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>3395</b>
		<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>58.23</b>	<b>17.88</b>	<b>10.40</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 3.19 Distribution of Fresh Employed Management Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by States and Sources of Employment**

S.No.	States	Sources of Employment								Total
		Employment Exchange	Public Service Commission	Direct Application	Training and Placement	Newspaper / Print Media	Website / Internet	Placement Services	Others	
1	Chandigarh	20	0	18	0	14	24	0	9	85
		23.53	0.00	21.18	0.00	16.47	28.24	0.00	10.59	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	614	108	217	144	108	289	1480
		0.00	0.00	41.49	7.30	14.66	9.73	7.30	19.53	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	19	27	9	8	0	15	78
		0.00	0.00	24.36	34.62	11.54	10.26	0.00	19.23	100.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	17	69	14	5	0	2	107
		0.00	0.00	15.89	64.49	13.08	4.67	0.00	1.87	100.00
6	Punjab	0	10	265	88	137	128	21	79	728
		0.00	1.37	36.40	12.09	18.82	17.58	2.88	10.85	100.00
7	Rajasthan	77	0	410	483	167	80	0	200	1417
		5.43	0.00	28.93	34.09	11.79	5.65	0.00	14.11	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	60	0	1653	767	259	578	109	837	4263
		1.41	0.00	38.78	17.99	6.08	13.56	2.56	19.63	100.00



11	Kerala	0	4	371	246	9	0	0	0	630
		0.00	0.63	58.89	39.05	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	6	0	3	0	0	10
		0.00	10.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
14	Assam	0	0	59	9	18	37	18	0	141
		0.00	0.00	41.84	6.38	12.77	26.24	12.77	0.00	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	4	12	404	278	0	0	0	72	770
		0.52	1.56	52.47	36.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.35	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	9	116	3682	4422	247	737	491	2844	12548
		0.07	0.92	29.34	35.24	1.97	5.87	3.91	22.66	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>7512</b>	<b>6503</b>	<b>1091</b>	<b>1744</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>4347</b>	<b>22257</b>
		<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>33.75</b>	<b>29.22</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>7.84</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>19.53</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 3.20 Distribution of Fresh Employed Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by States and Sources of Employment**

S.No.	States	Sources of Employment								Total
		Employment Exchange	Public Service Commission	Direct Application	Training and Placement	Newspaper / Print Media	Website / Internet	Placement Services	Others	
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	52
		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	13	0	26	34	0	0	0	0	73
		17.81	0.00	35.62	46.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	Karnataka	0	0	229	164	7	0	17	55	472
		0.00	0.00	48.52	34.75	1.48	0.00	3.60	11.65	100.00
11	Kerala	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	44
		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	7	0	19	7	0	0	7	7	47
		14.89	0.00	40.43	14.89	0.00	0.00	14.89	14.89	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	0	0	119	72	0	0	0	8	199
		0.00	0.00	59.80	36.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.02	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	20	0	204	81	17	12	1	3	338
		5.92	0.00	60.36	23.96	5.03	3.55	0.30	0.89	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1225</b>
		<b>3.27</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>52.98</b>	<b>32.82</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

### 3.3 Conclusions

Following conclusions have been emerged from the NTMIS survey:

- Waiting Period for obtaining first employment for Pharmacy Graduates was eight months.
- Waiting period for getting first employment for Management Degree holders was six months.
- Waiting period for HMCT Graduates for getting first employment was five months.
- Maximum emoluments earned by fresh employed Pharmacy Degree holders were Rs. 32,000 per month and minimum was Rs. 2500 per month. Average emoluments were Rs. 12,000/- per month. Average emoluments for experienced persons was Rs. 14,500/- but maximum and minimum emoluments was same as fresher.
- Maximum emoluments earned by fresh employed Management Degree holders were Rs. 92400 per month and minimum were Rs. 2500 per month. An average emoluments earned was Rs. 23000 per month. In case of experienced persons, average emoluments were Rs. 24600 while maximum and minimum emoluments same as fresher.
- Maximum emoluments earned by fresh HMCT employed Graduates were Rs. 72000 per month and minimum were Rs. 1000 per month. Average emoluments calculated were Rs. 12000 per month. In case of experienced persons, average emoluments were Rs. 12500 while minimum and maximum emoluments were same as fresher.
- 90 percent and 92 percent Pharmacy Graduates were working in their own field in their current and past job respectively.
- 92 percent and 83 percent Management Degree holders were working in their own field in their current and past job respectively.

- 96 percent HMCT Graduates were working in their own field in both current and past job.
- Highest percent of employed Pharmacy Graduates were engaged in manufacturing establishments (38.58 percent) followed by health (23.53 percent) and other establishments (14.47 percent).
- Highest percent of employed Management Degree holders were engaged in other establishments (43.69 percent) followed by manufacturing (20.60 percent) and processing establishments (12.09 percent).
- Majority of employed HMCT Graduates were engaged in other establishments (70.29 percent) followed by processing (8.65 percent) and manufacturing (8.33 percent).
- Highest percent of Pharmacy Graduates (29.05 percent) were employed in the establishments having size 100-499 employees followed by 20-99 employees (19.87 percent) and 500-2499 employees (17.36 percent).
- Highest percent of Management Degree holders (21.47 percent) were employed in the establishments having size of 500-2499 employees followed by 20-99 employees (20.96 percent) and 100-499 employees (18.55 percent).
- Highest percent of HMCT Graduates (45.63 percent) were employed in the establishments having size of 100-499 employees followed by 20-99 employees (22.78 percent) and 500-2499 employees (21.71 percent).
- Highest percent of employed Pharmacy Graduates (36.58 percent) were engaged in production/operation activities followed by services/sales/purchase (30.44 percent) and teaching/training (15.50 percent).
- Highest percent of employed Management Degree holders (40.58 percent) were engaged in services/sales/purchase followed by other activities (13.90 percent) and administration (11.10 percent).

- Highest percent of employed HMCT Graduates (32.73 percent) were engaged in services/sales/purchase activities followed by other activities (27.35 percent) and production/operation (19.43 percent).
- Highest percent of employed Pharmacy, Management and HMCT Degree holders were working in private sector e.g. 70.24 percent, 75.42 percent and 77.87 percent respectively.
- Highest percent of employed Pharmacy Graduates (58.37 percent) got employment through direct applications followed by training & placements (17.92 percent) and newspapers/print media (10.42 percent).
- Highest percent of employed Management Degree holders (33.80 percent) got employment through direct applications followed by training & placement (29.26 percent) and other sources (19.42 percent).
- Highest percent of employed HMCT Graduates (52.98 percent) got employment through direct applications followed by training & placements (32.82 percent) and other sources (5.96 percent).



## **CHAPTER-IV**

### **Employment Profile of Self-Employed Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Graduates/Post Graduates**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The present chapter deals with the employment profile of Graduates/Post Graduates in Pharmacy, Management and HMCT disciplines who were engaged in self-employment activities. Though their number is very less but still it is interesting to study few aspects of self employment activities of Degree holders in Pharmacy, Management and HMCT discipline. The study covered aspects such as average waiting period to start self employment activities and their area of activities.

#### **4.2 Employment Profile of self-employed Pharmacy, Management and HMCT Degree holders**

Out of total outturn of 3395 Pharmacy Graduates, 1.35 percent was engaged in self-employment activities; while 0.77 percent of Management Degree holders were engaged in self employment activities. 2.19 percent of HMCT graduates were also engaged in self-employment ventures,

Out of 111 self employed pharmacists, 83.78 percent were engaged in own enterprises and 16.22 percent were engaged in family enterprises. Out of 241 self-employed Management Degree holders 87.83 percent were engaged in own enterprises and 12.17 percent were in family enterprises. Likewise out of 42 self-employed HMCT Graduates 78.57 percent were engaged in own enterprises and 23.08 percent were engaged in family enterprises.

In the survey, the self-employed of three disciplines were asked questions about waiting period and area of activity in which these pass outs were self-employed. Thus the current chapter discusses the following two aspects:

#### **4.2.1 Waiting Period to Start Self-Employment Activities**

On an average a Pharmacy fresh Graduate took nine months to start self-employment activities in own enterprises. Fresh Management Degree holder took little less time eight months to start self employment activities in own enterprises and seven months in family enterprises. While HMCT Degree holders took nine months to start self employment ventures in own enterprises and eight months in family enterprises.

##### **4.2.1.1 State-wise Waiting Period**

State-wise and discipline-wise waiting period to start the self-employment activities has been discussed as under:

##### **Pharmacy:**

In Pharmacy discipline, Rajasthan state fresh Graduate took ten months and West Bengal Graduates took nine months to start their own self-enterprises.

##### **Management:**

In Management discipline, Jammu & Kashmir Degree holders took maximum twelve months followed by West Bengal eleven months and Rajasthan ten months to start their own enterprises. Minimum time was taken by Punjab state Management Degree holders which were only one month. Management Degree holders of West Bengal state took seven months to enter into family enterprises.

##### **Hotel Management and Catering Technology:**

In HMCT discipline, West Bengal state Graduates took nine months to start own enterprises and eight months to enter into family enterprises. (Table 4.1)

## **4.2.2 Area of Activities**

Self-employment activities includes manufacturing, repair & maintenance, construction, shop-keeping, consultancy, financial activities and other activities. State and discipline wise area of activities of self-employed has been discussed as follows:

### **4.2.2.1 Pharmacy**

Out of 111 self employed Pharmacy Graduates, highest percent of them (42.59 percent) were engaged in shop keeping, followed by manufacturing (22.22 percent) and other activities (20.37 percent). 14.81 percent were engaged in consultancy services.

State-wise distribution of self-employed indicates that majority of them (68.66 percent) were self-employed in shop keeping activities followed by other activities (28.36 percent) and manufacturing (2.99 percent). While in West Bengal, highest percent of self-employed (80.00 percent) were engaged in consultancy services followed by manufacturing (20.00 percent). In Maharashtra state, 81.71 percent were engaged in manufacturing and remaining 14.29 percent were engaged in other activities.

### **4.2.2.2 Management**

Out of 241 self employed Management Degree holders, highest percent of them (32.37 percent) were engaged in manufacturing followed by other activities (24.48 percent) and financial activities (15.35 percent). Lowest percent of Management Degree holders were self-employed in construction (4.15 percent) followed by repair & maintenance (4.56 percent) and shop keeping (7.47 percent). State wise distribution of self-employed Management Degree holders revealed that:

- In Jammu & Kashmir all self-employed were engaged in other activities.
- In Punjab, majority of self-employed (52.38 percent) were engaged in other activities followed by manufacturing (28.57 percent) and construction (19.05 percent).
- In Rajasthan, highest percent (62.50 percent) were self employed in consultancy services followed by manufacturing and construction (12.50 percent each).

- Majority of Karnataka state self-employed (57.75 percent) were engaged in manufacturing followed by repair & maintenance, shop keeping and consultancy (14.08 percent each).
- Highest percent of West Bengal state self-employed (62.26 percent) were engaged in financial activities followed by other activities (22.64 percent) and consultancy (15.09 percent).
- Highest percent of Maharashtra state Management Degree holders self-employed (41.07 percent) were engaged in manufacturing activities followed by other activities (37.50 percent) and shop keeping (14.29 percent).

#### **4.2.2.3 Hotel Management & Catering Technology**

Out of 42 self-employed HMCT Graduates, majority of them were engaged in other activities followed by financial activities (16.67 percent) and shop keeping (14.29 percent).

State-wise distribution of self-employment activities of HMCT Degree holders indicated that:

- In Karnataka, all HMCT self-employed Graduates were engaged in other activities.
- Highest percent of West Bengal state (36.84 percent) were self-employed in financial activities followed by other activities and shop keeping (31.58 percent each).

**Table 4.1 Average Waiting Period for Self Employed Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by States (in months)**

S.No.	States	Pharmacy		Management		Hotel Management & Catering Technology	
		In Own Enterprise	In Family Enterprise	In Own Enterprise	In Family Enterprise	In Own Enterprise	In Family Enterprise
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	12	-	-	-
6	Punjab	-	-	1	-	-	-
7	Rajasthan	10	0	10	0	0	0
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-

19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	West Bengal	9	0	11	7	9	8
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>All India</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

NA - Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 4.2 Self Employed Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by Area of Activities and States**

S.No.	States	Area of Activity							Total
		Manufacturing	Repair & Maintenance	Construction	Shop Keeping	Consultancy	Financial Activities	Others	
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	2	0	0	46	0	0	19	67
		2.99	0.00	0.00	68.66	0.00	0.00	28.36	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	4	0	0	0	16	0	0	20
		20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	18	0	0	0	0	0	3	21
		85.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>108</b>
		<b>22.22</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>42.59</b>	<b>14.81</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20.37</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 4.3 Self Employed Management Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by Area of Activities and States**

S.No.	States	Area of Activity							Total
		Manufacturing	Repair & Maintenance	Construction	Shop Keeping	Consultancy	Financial Activities	Others	
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
6	Punjab	12	0	8	0	0	0	22	42
		28.57	0.00	19.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.38	100.00
7	Rajasthan	2	1	2	0	10	0	1	16
		12.50	6.25	12.50	0.00	62.50	0.00	6.25	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	Karnataka	41	10	0	10	10	0	0	71
		57.75	14.08	0.00	14.08	14.08	0.00	0.00	100.00
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	8	33	12	53
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.09	62.26	22.64	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	23	0	0	8	0	4	21	56
		41.07	0.00	0.00	14.29	0.00	7.14	37.50	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>241</b>
		<b>32.37</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>11.62</b>	<b>15.35</b>	<b>24.48</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 4.4 Self Employed Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by Area of Activities and States**

S.No.	States	Area of Activity							Total
		Manufacturing	Repair & Maintenance	Construction	Shop Keeping	Consultancy	Financial Activities	Others	
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00

11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	0	0	0	6	0	7	6	19
		0.00	0.00	0.00	31.58	0.00	36.84	31.58	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42</b>
		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>14.29</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>16.67</b>	<b>69.05</b>	<b>100.00</b>

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

### 4.3 Conclusions

On the basis of analyses of data, the following conclusions have been emerged:

- Average waiting period for self-employed Pharmacy Graduates to start their own enterprises was nine months.
- Average waiting period for self-employed Management Degree holders to start their own enterprises was eight months.
- Average waiting period for self-employed Management Degree holders to enter into their family enterprises was seven months.
- Average waiting period for self-employed HMCT Graduates to start their own enterprises was nine months.
- Average waiting period for self-employed HMCT Graduates to enter into their family enterprises was eight months.
- Highest percent of self-employed Pharmacy Graduates were engaged in shop keeping (42.59 percent) followed by manufacturing (22.22 percent) and other activities (20.37 percent).
- Lowest percent of them were engaged in consultancy services (14.81 percent).
- Highest percent of Management Degree holders were engaged in manufacturing (32.37 percent) followed by other activities (24.48 percent) and financial activities (15.35 percent).
- Lowest percent of them were engaged in construction (4.15 percent) followed by repair & maintenance (4.56 percent), shop keeping (7.47 percent) and consultancy (11.62 percent).
- Highest percent of Hotel Management and Catering Technology self-employed Graduates were engaged in other activities (69.05 percent) followed by financial activities (16.67 percent) and shop keeping (14.29 percent).



## **Chapter-V**

### **Migration for Education and Employment of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Graduates / Postgraduates**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

Migration of professional personnel from one state to other states in the country for education and employment purpose has an important role on the overall planning of professional education in the country. Information on the aspect is particularly important for working out demand and supply relations in the context of individual state. The student follow up survey accumulates information from the personal home address of the students admitted to various institutions providing professional education in a particular state. This information was utilized for ascertaining the number of students who are not permanent resident of the state. Similar information on student who had gone to other state for professional education was collected from different nodal centres spread all over country. These two information enabled us to have the extent of inter-state migration of professional personnel and work out the net outturn of individual states. For the purpose of accounting the figures of net outturn for the individual state has been presumed that the students belonging to other states but obtaining Degree from institutions in a particular state would have gone back to their respective states and the students belonging to a particular state but obtained Degree from other states would have come back to that particular state.

Information on migration associated with employment is restricted to only those who migrated to other states for employment after obtaining Degree from a particular state. Information on persons migrating to a particular state for jobs was not available.

#### **5.2 Migration associated with Education**

Out of 41305 fresh professionals qualified in Pharmacy, Management and HMCT all over India in the year 2007, 3941 belonged to other states. In the same year 663 students reported to obtain degree from other states. This results in a net increase of 3278 Degree level professionals outturn all over India.

Discipline and state-wise distribution of migrants has been presented as under:

##### **5.2.1 Pharmacy**

Out of total outturn of 8201 fresh Pharmacy Graduates all over India, 1647 belonged to other state. In the same year 72 students reported to obtain Degree from other states. This results in a net

increase of 1575 Pharmacy Graduates outturn all over India. Thus the net outturn becomes 9776 Pharmacy Graduates all over India.

State-wise distribution of migrants indicates that states such as Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram, Tripura and Maharashtra have shown the increase in net outturn, due to more in migration from other states. But Kerala and West Bengal states have shown decrease in net outturn due to more out migration to other states (Table 5.1).

### **5.2.2. Management**

Out of total outturn of 31182 fresh Management Degree holders, 1847 belonged to other states. In the same year, 445 students reported to obtain Degree from other states. This results in a net increase of 1402 Management Degree outturn all over India. Thus the net outturn of Management Degree holders becomes 32584 all over India.

State-wise distribution of migrants indicates that the states such as Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh and Maharashtra have shown the increase in net outturn due to more in migration from other states. But the states such as Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and West Bengal have shown decrease in net outturn due to more out migration to other state (Table 5.2).

### **5.2.3 Hotel Management and Catering Technology**

Out of total outturn of 1922 fresh HMCT Graduates, 447 belonged to other states. In the same year, 146 students reported to obtain Degree from other states. This results in a net increase of 301 HMCT Graduates outturn all over India. Thus the net outturns of HMCT graduates become 2223.

State-wise distribution of migrants indicates that states such as Haryana, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Assam, West Bengal and Maharashtra have shown the increase in net outturn due to more in migration from other states. But Kerala state has shown decrease in net outturn due to more out migration to other states (Table 5.3).

**Table 5.1 : State wise Distribution of Migrant Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India who have Migrated for Education**

S.No.	States	Total Outturn	Migrants		Net Migration	Net Outturn
			Migrants from other states	Residents of the state but obtained degree elsewhere		
1	Chandigarh	32	21	0	21	53
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	415	0	0	0	415
4	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
5	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
6	Punjab	428	31	2	29	457
7	Rajasthan	1687	244	0	244	1931
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Karnataka	2300	1228	0	1228	3528
11	Kerala	681	0	39	-39	642
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
15	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mizoram	9	2	0	2	11
18	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

20	Tripura	27	4	0	4	31
21	West Bengal	284	19	31	-12	272
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Maharashtra	2338	98	0	98	2436
	<b>All India</b>	<b>8201</b>	<b>1647</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>9776</b>

NA : Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 5.2 : State wise Distribution of Migrant Management Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India who have Migrated for Education**

S.No.	States	Total Outturn	Migrants		Net Migration	Net Outturn
			Migrants from other states	Residents of the state but obtained degree elsewhere		
1	Chandigarh	85	89	0	89	174
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	1486	64	20	44	1530
4	Himachal Pradesh	78	31	27	4	82
5	Jammu & Kashmir	143	0	4	-4	139
6	Punjab	1288	192	31	161	1449
7	Rajasthan	2520	280	0	280	2800
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Karnataka	6380	845	0	845	7225
11	Kerala	1265	5	245	-240	1025
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Arunachal Pradesh	20	13	0	13	33
14	Assam	159	0	0	0	159
15	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
21	West Bengal	921	106	118	-12	909
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Maharashtra	16837	222	0	222	17059
	<b>All India</b>	<b>31182</b>	<b>1847</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>1402</b>	<b>32584</b>

NA : Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 5.3 : State wise Distribution of Migrant Hotel Management & Catering Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India who have Migrated for Education**

S.No.	States	Total Outturn	Migrants		Net Migration	Net Outturn
			Migrants from other states	Residents of the state but obtained degree elsewhere		
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	53	0	0	0	53
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
7	Rajasthan	174	13	0	13	187
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Karnataka	752	333	0	333	1085
11	Kerala	54	12	130	-118	-64
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
14	Assam	70	0	0	0	70
15	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
21	West Bengal	254	86	16	70	324
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Maharashtra	565	3	0	3	568
	<b>All India</b>	<b>1922</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>2223</b>

NA : Not Available

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008



### **5.3 Migration Associated with Employment**

The student follow-up survey of 2007 batch enabled us to identify the place of work for those who got a paid job. The employed persons from the point of view of place of work have been broadly classified as those working within the state and those working outside the state. It may be indicated that the information given here relates to the total outturn of students who passed out from the professional education institutions located inside the state. Discipline and state-wise distribution of migrants has been presented as under:

#### **5.3.1 Pharmacy**

Majority of Pharmacy Graduates of 2007 got employment within state (65.95 percent). 31.13 percent got employment outside the state but within India. 0.92 percent migrated of foreign countries for employment.

Gender-wise distribution indicates that 61.20 percent of employed within state were male and 38.80 percent were females. Likewise employed outside the state, 87.98 percent of them were male and 12.02 percent were female. Out of total working abroad, majority of them (70.96 percent) were male and 29.04 percent were females.

State-wise distribution of employed revealed that highest percent of Mizoram state employed (100.00 percent) got employment within state, followed by Maharashtra (94.65 percent) and Kerala (88.99 percent). Lowest percent of employed of Punjab State (22.13 percent) got employment within state followed by Karnataka (28.42 percent) and Chandigarh (35.29 percent).

Highest percent of employed outside the state were in Punjab state (71.31 percent) followed by Karnataka (70.94 percent) and Chandigarh (64.71 percent). Lowest percent were employed outside the state in Mizoram where no one found employed outside the state, followed by Kerala (5.06 percent) and Maharashtra (5.35 percent).

Highest percent of employed abroad were in Punjab (6.56 percent) followed by Kerala (5.95 percent) and Karnataka (0.64 percent).

### **5.3.2 Management**

83.24 percent of Management Degree holders got employment within state followed by outside the state (15.98 percent) and working abroad (0.78 percent).

Gender-wise distribution indicates that 70.29 percent of Management Degree holders working within state were male and 29.71 percent were female. Like-wise out of total working outside the state 76.64 percent were male and 23.36 percent were female. Out of total working abroad 82.18 percent were male and 17.82 percent were female.

98.63 percent of total Maharashtra employed Management Degree holders were working within state which was highest among all states followed by Karnataka (79.15 percent) and Kerala (70.00 percent).

All employed Management Degree holders of Arunachal Pradesh were working outside state followed by Rajasthan and Chandigarh where 67.25 percent and 60.00 percent were working outside state respectively.

Among states, highest percent of Kerala (12.54 percent) were working abroad followed by Himachal Pradesh (11.54 percent) and Chandigarh (10.59 percent).

### **5.3.3. Hotel Management and Catering Technology**

Out of total 1225 employed HMCT Degree holders, 58.86 percent were working within state, 39.10 percent were working outside state and 2.04 percent were working abroad.

Gender-wise distribution indicates that out of total HMCT Graduates working within state 79.89 percent were males and 20.11 percent were female. Likewise out of total HMCT Graduates working outside the state 86.43 percent were male and 13.57 percent were female. All HMCT Degree holders working abroad were male.

State wise distribution revealed that among all states, highest percentage of HMCT Degree holders in Assam (100 percent) were working within state followed by Maharashtra (99.41 percent) and Kerala (59.09 percent).

6.82 percent of Kerala and 4.66 percent of Karnataka HMCT Degree holders were working abroad.

**Table 5.4 : State wise Distribution of Employed Pharmacy Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by Place of Work**

S.No.	States	Place of Work											
		Within the State			Outside the State			Abroad					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	4	2	6	6	5	11	0	0	0	10	7	17
		40.00	28.57	35.29	60.00	71.43	64.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	57	77	134	112	0	112	0	0	0	169	77	246
		33.73	100.00	54.47	66.27	0.00	45.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	22	5	27	82	5	87	8	0	8	112	10	122
		19.64	50.00	22.13	73.21	50.00	71.31	7.14	0.00	6.56	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Rajasthan	177	74	251	290	37	327	0	0	0	467	111	578
		37.90	66.67	43.43	62.10	33.33	56.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	99	34	133	292	40	332	3	0	3	394	74	468
		25.13	45.95	28.42	74.11	54.05	70.94	0.76	0.00	0.64	100.00	100.00	100.00

11	Kerala	121	178	299	13	4	17	11	9	20	145	191	336
		83.45	93.19	88.99	8.97	2.09	5.06	7.59	4.71	5.95	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	5	2	7	2	2	4	0	0	0	7	4	11
		71.43	50.00	63.64	28.57	50.00	36.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
21	West Bengal	62	20	82	74	16	90	0	0	0	136	36	172
		45.59	55.56	47.67	54.41	44.44	52.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	860	501	1361	59	18	77	0	0	0	919	519	1438
		93.58	96.53	94.65	6.42	3.47	5.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>1412</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>2307</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2364</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>3395</b>
		59.73	86.81	67.95	39.34	12.32	31.13	0.93	0.87	0.91	100.00	100.00	100.00

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 5.5 : State wise Distribution of Employed Management Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by Place of Work**

S.No.	States	Place of Work									Total		
		Within the State			Outside the State			Abroad					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	13	12	25	39	12	51	9	0	9	61	24	85
		21.31	50.00	29.41	63.93	50.00	60.00	14.75	0.00	10.59	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	535	340	875	401	170	571	34	0	34	970	510	1480
		55.15	66.67	59.12	41.34	33.33	38.58	3.51	0.00	2.30	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	32	5	37	28	4	32	9	0	9	69	9	78
		46.38	55.56	47.44	40.58	44.44	41.03	13.04	0.00	11.54	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	43	10	53	50	4	54	0	0	0	93	14	107
		46.24	71.43	49.53	53.76	28.57	50.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Punjab	280	152	432	230	66	296	0	0	0	510	218	728
		54.90	69.72	59.34	45.10	30.28	40.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Rajasthan	284	180	464	742	211	953	0	0	0	1026	391	1417
		27.68	46.04	32.75	72.32	53.96	67.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	2459	915	3374	670	199	869	20	0	20	3149	1114	4263
		78.09	82.14	79.15	21.28	17.86	20.38	0.64	0.00	0.47	100.00	100.00	100.00

11	Kerala	269	172	441	76	34	110	53	26	79	398	232	630
		67.59	74.14	70.00	19.10	14.66	17.46	13.32	11.21	12.54	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	4	6	10	0	0	0	4	6	10
		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
14	Assam	65	29	94	31	16	47	0	0	0	96	45	141
		67.71	64.44	66.67	32.29	35.56	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	347	79	426	278	64	342	2	0	2	627	143	770
		55.34	55.24	55.32	44.34	44.76	44.42	0.32	0.00	0.26	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	8695	3610	12305	177	45	222	16	5	21	8888	3660	12548
		97.83	98.63	98.06	1.99	1.23	1.77	0.18	0.14	0.17	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>13022</b>	<b>5504</b>	<b>18526</b>	<b>2726</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>3557</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>15891</b>	<b>6366</b>	<b>22257</b>
		81.95	86.46	83.24	17.15	13.05	15.98	0.90	0.49	0.78	100.00	100.00	100.00

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

**Table 5.6 : State wise Distribution of Employed Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree Holders of 2007 Batch in India by Place of Work**

S.No.	States	Place of Work											
		Within the State			Outside the State			Abroad					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Haryana	0	0	0	52	0	52	0	0	0	52	0	52
		0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rajasthan	23	17	40	20	13	33	0	0	0	43	30	73
		53.49	56.67	54.79	46.51	43.33	45.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	195	19	214	210	26	236	22	0	22	427	45	472
		45.67	42.22	45.34	49.18	57.78	50.00	5.15	0.00	4.66	100.00	100.00	100.00

11	Kerala	25	1	26	15	0	15	3	0	3	43	1	44
		58.14	100.00	59.09	34.88	0.00	34.09	6.98	0.00	6.82	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Assam*	42	5	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	5	47
		100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	44	14	58	116	25	141	0	0	0	160	39	199
		27.50	35.90	29.15	72.50	64.10	70.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Maharashtra	247	89	336	1	1	2	0	0	0	248	90	338
		99.60	98.89	99.41	0.40	1.11	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	<b>All India</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1225</b>
		56.75	69.05	58.86	40.79	30.95	39.10	2.46	0.00	2.04	100.00	100.00	100.00

NA - Not Available

Note : Figures in decimal shows percentage of row total

Source : NTMIS Nodal Centres of India, 2008

\* - Estimated

## 5.4 Conclusions

The following major conclusions have been emerged from the follow up survey of Pharmacy, Management and HMCT Degree holders of 2007 batch:

- Total outturn of Pharmacy Graduates was 8201 in India. Net outturn has increased to 9776 after inclusion of migrants i.e. 1575.
- Total outturn of Management Degree holders was 31182 which have increased to 32584 after adding the net migration i.e. 1402.
- Total outturn of HMCT Degree holders was 1922 which has increased to 2223 after adding the net migration i.e. 301.
- Out of total 3395 Pharmacy Graduates, 67.95 percent were working inside the state 31.13 percent were working outside the state and 0.92 percent was working abroad.
- Out of total 22257 Management Degree holders, 83.24 percent were working within state, 15.98 percent were working outside the state and 0.78 percent was working abroad.
- Out of total 1225 HMCT Graduates, 58.86 percent were working within state, 39.10 percent were working outside the state and 2.04 percent were working abroad.

## **Chapter-VI**

### **Future Prospects**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

The present chapter focuses on the policy implications with regard to development facilities for professional education in India. The chapter highlights the future prospects of Pharmacy, Management and Hotel Management & Catering Technology Degree holders in India, based on the waiting period and average emoluments.

#### **6.2 Pharmacy**

Average waiting period to get absorbed in the labour market was eight months for the Graduates of 2007 batch. Pharmacy Graduates were earning on an average Rs. 12000 per month. In view of above, both factors to judge the employability it may be concluded that intake capacity of Pharmacy discipline may remain the same. There is no need to reduce or increase the intake capacity in pharmacy colleges in India.

#### **6.3 Management**

Average waiting period for getting first employment for Management Post Graduates of 2007 batch was calculated six months. Average monthly emoluments earned by Management Degree holders was Rs. 23000 in India which may be considered as pretty good amount for fresh Degree holders to start with. Thus in view of both factors, it may be concluded that there is still scope for increase the intake capacity in Management discipline in view of the job opportunities available in the market.

#### **6.4 Hotel Management & Catering Technology**

Average waiting period to get first employment for fresh HMCT Degree holders of 2007 batch was calculated five months. Average salary earned by fresh HMCT Degree holders was Rs. 12000 per month. In view of the above two factors, it may be concluded that present intake capacity in HMCT colleges may remain the same. Because the future prospects of HMCT will be good due to government's major thrust in tourism sector.