

A STUDY ON THE PATTERN OF UTILISATION OF EDUCATED PERSONS

in

ORISSA

CSL-IOD-44-SS

IOG45288



378.095413

ORI-S, 1968

348
-
9



GOVT. OF ORISSA

0.44
S
C. S

PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION (EVALUATION) DEPARTMENT

CONTENTS

CHAPTERS	PAGE
1. Purpose, scope and method of study	1—3
2. Background of the respondents	4—22
3. Activity Status	23—35
4. Status and Mode of recruitment	36—65
5. Salary	66—73
6. Job preference	74—79
7. Unemployed respondents	80—86



LIST OF TABLES

1-1.. Sample Table ..	2
1-2.. Distribution of respondents according to the division secured at final examination.	3
2-1.. Distribution of respondents by age-groups (All Faculties) ..	4
2-2. Distribution of respondents by age-groups (Graduates) ..	5
2-3. Distribution of respondents by age-groups (Post-Graduates)..	6
2-4. Distribution of respondents by groups (Diploma-holders) ..	7
2-5. Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at degree/diploma examination (All Faculties).	8
2-6. Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination (Graduates).	9
2-7. Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination (Post-Graduates).	10
2-8. Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination (Diploma-holders in Engineering).	11
2-9. Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination (Arts Graduates).	12
2-10.. Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination (Science Graduates).	13

	PAGE
2-11. Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination (Agriculture Graduates).	13
2-12. Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination (Arts Post-Graduates).	14
2-13. Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination (Science Post-Graduates).	15
2-14. Distribution of respondents by nature of study (All Faculties)	16
2-15. Distribution of respondents by nature of study (Graduates)	16
2-16. Distribution of respondents by nature of study (Post-Graduates).	17
2-17. Distribution of full-time and part-time students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination (All Faculties).	17
2-18. Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination (Graduates).	18
2-19. Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination (Post-Graduates).	19
2-20. Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination (Diploma-holders in Engineering).	19
2-21. Distribution of respondents in each faculty by class/division secured at school leaving examination (All Faculties).	20
2-22. Distribution of respondents in each faculty by class/division secured at school leaving examination (Graduates).	21
2-23. Distribution of respondents in each faculty by class/division secured at school leaving examination (Post-Graduates).	22
3-1. Distribution of respondents according to activity status (All Faculties).	23
3-2. Distribution of respondents according to activity status (Graduates).	24
3-3. Distribution of respondent according to activity status (Post Graduates).	25
3-4. Distribution of respondents according to activity status (Diploma-holders).	25
3-5. Distribution of respondents according to activity status (Subjectwise).	26-27
3-6. Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status (All Faculties).	28

NR/

212447

- 20/8/77

3-7.	Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status (Graduates).	29
3-8.	Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status (Post-Graduates).	30
3-9.	Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status (Diploma-holders in Engineering).	31
3-10.	Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status (Arts Graduates).	32
3-11.	Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status (Science Graduates).	33
3-12.	Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status (Agriculture Graduates).	34
3-13.	Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status (Arts Post-Graduates).	35
4-1.	Distribution of currently employed respondents according to year in which first employment was obtained (All Faculties)	36
4-2.	Distribution of currently employed respondents according to year in which first employment was obtained (Graduates).	37
4-3.	Distribution of currently employed respondents according to year in which first employment was obtained (Post-Graduates).	38
4-4.	Distribution of employed respondents according to occupational groups (All Faculties).	39
4-5.	Distribution of employed respondents according to occupational groups (Graduates).	40
4-6.	Distribution of employed respondents according to occupational groups (Post-Graduates).	40
4-7.	Distribution of employed respondents according to occupational groups (Diploma-holders).	41
4-8.	Distribution of currently employed respondents according to change in their employing agency (All Faculties).	42
4-9.	Distribution of currently employed respondents according to change in their employing agency (Graduates).	43

	PAGE
4.10. Distribution of currently employed respondents according to change in their employing agency (Post-Graduates).	43
4.11. Distribution of currently employed respondents according to change in their employing agency (Diploma-holders).	44
4.12. Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment (All Faculties).	45
4.13. Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment (Graduates).	46
4.14. Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment (Post-Graduates).	47
4.15. Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment (Diploma-holders in Engineering).	48
4.16. Employed respondents according to their employment status (All Faculties).	49
4.17. Employed respondents according to their employment status (Graduates).	50
4.18. Employed respondents according to their employment status (Post-Graduates).	50
4.19. Employed respondents according to their employment status (Diploma-holders).	51
4.20. Employed respondents according to their employment status (All Faculties).	52
4.21. Employed respondents according to their employment status (Graduates).	52
4.22. Employed respondents according to their employment status (Post-Graduates).	53
4.23. Employed respondents according to their employment status (Diploma-holders).	54
4.24. Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (First employment) (All Faculties).	55
4.25. Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (First employment) (Graduates).	55
4.26. Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (First employment) (Post-Graduates).	56
4.27. Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (First employment) (Diploma-holders).	56

	PAGE
4-288. Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (Present employment) (All Faculties).	57
4-299. Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (Present employment) (Graduates).	58
4-300. Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (Present employment) (Post-Graduates).	58
4-311. Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (Present employment) (All Faculties).	59
4-322. Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (Graduates).	60
4-333. Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (Post-Graduates).	60
4-344. Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (Diploma-holders).	61
4-355. Percentage distribution of employed respondents as they get their first and present employment (All Faculties).	62
4-366. Percentage distribution of employed respondents as they get their first and present employment (Graduates).	63
4-377. Percentage distribution of employed respondents as they get their first and present employment (Post-Graduates).	64
4-388. Percentage distribution of employed respondents as they get their first and present employment (Diploma-holders).	65
5-1. . Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment (All Faculties).	67
5-2. . Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment (Graduates).	68
5-3. Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment (Post-Graduates).	69
5-4. Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment (Degree & Diploma-holders).	70
6-1. Distribution of employed persons by job preference (All Faculties).	71
6-2. Distribution of employed persons by job preference (Graduates)	72
6-3. Distribution of employed persons by job preference (Post-Graduates).	72
6-4. Distribution of employed persons by job preference (Diploma-holders).	73

	PAGE
6.5. Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of change in occupation (All Faculties).	74
6.6. Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of change in occupation (Graduates).	75
6.7. Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of change in occupation (Post-Graduates).	75
6.8. Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of change in occupation ((Diploma-holders).	76
6.9. Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of occupation (All Faculties).	77
6.10. Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of occupation (Graduates).	78
6.11. Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of occupation (Post-Graduates).	79
7.1. Unemployed persons registered with Employment Exchange (All Faculties).	80
7.2. Unemployed persons registered with Employment Exchange (Graduates).	81
7.3. Unemployed persons registered with Employment Exchange (Post-Graduates).	81
7.4. Unemployed persons registered with Employment Exchange (Diploma-holders).	82
7.5. Unemployed persons and their preference of occupations (All Faculties).	83
7.6. Unemployed persons and their preference of occupations (Graduates).	84
7.7. Unemployed persons and their preference of occupations (Post-Graduates).	84
7.8. Distribution of unemployed persons according to minimum salary expected (All Faculties).	85
7.9. Distribution of unemployed persons according to minimum salary expected (Graduates).	86

CHAPTER I

PURPOSE, SCOPE AND METHOD OF STUDY

Investment in human capital has been considered an indispensable factor in the efficient implementation of plan programmes. This objective has been gaining ground in recent years. Imparting higher education to a greater number of persons is one of the main objectives of educational planning. This is necessary in order to meet the demand for educated personnel, both general and technical, that will arise as a result of various development programmes conceived in the Five-Year Plans.

1.2 Rational utilisation of educated persons is an important aspect of man-power planning. With the rapid increase in the number of institutions for higher education, the inflow of educated personnel into the employment market has considerably increased. This is the reason why there is an interest in all quarters to know the way in which persons who come out from other universities are utilised.

1.3 The purpose of this study is therefore, to find out the utilisation pattern of educated persons who have come out successful from the educational institutions. It will provide an insight into the relationship between the expansion of educational facilities at the college level and the pattern of employment of graduates and Post-graduates of different faculties. The usefulness of these data cannot be over emphasized as it will be of immense help to forecast the future requirements of various types of personnel at this level.

1.4 The survey was taken up at the instance of the Planning Commission. Although it was suggested by the Planning Commission to cover all the successful candidates in the years 1959, 1961 and 1963, this was not possible. We tried our best to collect the addresses of the successful candidates from the universities for these three years. Data for the first two years, that is 1959 and 1961, were not available. Hence the survey covers the candidates coming out successful from the various institutions in the year 1963 only.

1.5 The survey was conducted by mail questionnaire method. At the first instance, the names and the addresses of the successful candidates during the year 1963 were collected from the University. The candidates were stratified according to the faculties and from each faculty a proportionate sample was selected. The questionnaire suggested by the Planning Commission was adopted with slight modifications. Due care was taken to see that the questionnaire would not be very lengthy consuming a lot of time of the respondents.

1.6 As peculiar to any survey conducted by mail questionnaire method, the degree of response was not cent per cent. This was for a number of reasons. The addresses obtained from the university were the home-addresses of the candidates. In the mean time, many of them had left their home to seek employment elsewhere.

1.7 The survey was conducted in two phases during 1966. In the 1st phase we contacted 500 respondents. As the degree of response was not encouraging, it was subsequently decided to contact some more respondents. In the second phase we mailed questionnaires to 150 candidates more. Thus the total number of candidates contacted was 650.

1.8 Out of the total number of candidates contacted 60 per cent were graduates and 14 per cent were post-graduates. One out of every 5 was a diploma-holder in technical subjects such as Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, etc.

TABLE NO. 1.1

Sample Table

Faculty	Total No. of successful candidates	Sample size No. addressed	No. responded	Degree of response (P.C. of (4) to (3))	P. C. of col. (4) to col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Graduates ..	1,591	523	179	34.2	11.3
Post-graduates ..	247	81	34	42.0	13.8
Diploma-holders in Engineering.	145	46	37	80.4	25.5
Total ..	1983	650	250	38.5	12.6

1.9 The degree of response was 38.5 per cent. This varied for the different faculties. Response from the diploma-holders was the highest (80.4 per cent). It was 42 per cent for post-graduates and 34.2 per cent for graduates.

1.10 Taking into account the total number of candidates who came out successful in the various faculties during the year 1963, the number of respondents was little less than 13 per cent.

1.11 Out of the 250 respondents contacted one out of every 11 was a 1st class, while one out of every 40 was a second class. Candidates who got third class accounted for 43 per cent of the respondents contacted. (Table No. 1.2)

1.12 The proportion of candidates getting a 1st class was the highest among diploma-holders and lowest among the graduates. 43 per cent of respondents among diploma-holders had a 1st class to their credit as against 3.4 per cent among graduates. One out of every 7 candidates among post-graduates was a 1st class.

TABLE No. 12

Distribution of respondents according to the division secured at final examination

Faculty	Class/Division					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Graduates ..	6 (3.4)	60 (33.5)	97 (54.2)	16 (8.9)	179 (100)	
Post-g-graduates ..	5 (14.7)	22 (64.7)	6 (17.6)	1 (3.0)	34 (100)	
Diploma-holders in Engineering.	16 (43.2)	17 (46.0)	4 (10.8)	..	37 (100)	
All faculty ..	27 (10.8)	99 (39.6)	107 (42.8)	17 (6.8)	250 (100)	

1.13 A little less than 65 per cent of post-graduates had secured a 2nd class. The corresponding percentages for graduates and diploma-holders were 33.5 and 46, respectively.

1.14 The percentage of respondents getting a 3rd class among graduates was as high as 54. It was a little less than 18 per cent and 11 per cent among the post-graduates and diploma-holders respectively.

1.15 A few respondents did not specify the class which they secured in the examination. This was perhaps because of the fact that they were reluctant to specify the class, if it was only a third class. It may be justifiably presumed that the respondents who did not specify the class had secured only a 3rd class. However we have classified them under a different group. 17 out of 250 candidates (6.8 per cent) contacted did not specify their class. This was 9 per cent and 3 per cent among graduates and post-graduates respectively. All the diploma-holders in Engineering had specified the class in which they obtained their diploma.

CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

In this chapter, we deal with the background of the respondents. This includes their present age, class or division secured at school leaving examination, their nature of study, etc. This basic information will be of interest in any study on the pattern of utilisation of educated persons.

2.2 We have grouped respondents under four age-groups. These are 20—25, 26—30, 31—35 and 36 and above. Those who did not mention their present age are separately shown.

2.3 More than 50 per cent of the respondents were between the age-group 20—25 years. This varied to a great extent in different faculties. A little more than 75 per cent of the respondents among the diploma holders were within this age-group. Among degree holders this was 56 per cent. One out of every 5 post-graduates fall under this age-group. (Table No. 2.1)

TABLE No. 2.1

Distribution of respondents by age-groups

(All faculties)

Faculty group	Age-group (age in complete years)					Not specified	Total
	20—25	26—30	31—35	36 and above			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Graduates ..	100 (55.9)	45 (25.2)	16 (8.9)	16 (8.9)	2 (1.1)	179 (100)	
Post-graduates ..	7 (20.7)	22 (64.7)	2 (5.9)	3 (8.8)	..	34 (100)	
Diploma holders in Engineering	28 (75.7)	8 (21.6)	..	..	1 (2.7)	37 (100)
Total ..	135 (54.0)	75 (30.0)	18 (7.2)	19 (7.6)	3 (1.2)	250 (100)	

2.4. Thirty per cent of the respondents were within the age-group 26—30. This was more among the post-graduates where about 65 per cent had attained this age. Corresponding percentages for graduates, and diploma holders were 25.2 and 21.6 respectively.

2.5. None of the diploma holders was above 30 years. Among the graduates those who were within age-group 31—35 years constituted 9 per cent of the total graduates. This was 6 per cent among post-graduates.

2.6. It is pertinent to note that some of the graduates and post-graduates were above 36 at the time of survey. The reason is not far to seek. It is common that many students who discontinue their study serve for some years in order to save money for further study. Some teachers also obtain degree privately.

2.7. Among the Science graduates, the proportion of candidates within the age-group 20—25 years was the highest (88 per cent). The corresponding percentages for Arts and Agriculture were 42.6 and 58.6 respectively (Table No. 2.2). In the second age-group i. e., 26—30 years, the percentage both graduates in arts and agriculture was much above the average. Only 9.5 per cent of graduates in Science were within this age-group.

2.8. It is interesting to note that about 14.8 per cent of the Arts graduates were above 36 years, as against the average of 8.97 per cent. None of the candidates in the rest two faculties i. e., Science and Agriculture was in this group. The reason is that scope for appearing in examinations privately is present only in Arts subjects.

TABLE No. 2.2

Distribution of respondents by age-groups

(Graduates)

Age-group (age in complete years)	20—25	26—30	31—35	36 and more	Not specified	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Graduates ..	100 (55.9)	45 (25.2)	16 (8.9)	16 (8.9)	2 (1.1)	179 (100)
Arts ..	46 (42.6)	30 (27.8)	14 (13.0)	16 (14.8)	2 (1.8)	108 (100)
Science ..	37 (38.1)	4 (9.3)	1 (2.4)	..	..	42 (100)
Agriculture ..	17 (58.6)	11 (37.9)	1 (3.5)	..	..	29 (100)

2.9. None of the post-graduates in Agriculture was in the age-group 20—25 years. The two post-graduates in Agriculture whom we contacted were between the age-group 26—30 years. Among Arts and Science post-graduates, the proportion is 28.6 per cent and 9 per cent respectively (Table No. 2.3).

2.10. A little less than 73 per cent of post-graduates in Science were below 30 years. This was 57 per cent for post-graduates in Arts. None of the post-graduates in Science was between the age-group 31—35 years while 18 per cent of them were above 36.

TABLE No. 2.3

Distribution of respondents by age-groups

(Post-Graduates)

Age-group (age in complete years) Faculty group	(Post-Graduates)					Total
	20—25	26—30	31—35	36 and more	Not specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Post-Graduates	.. 7 (20.6)	22 (64.7)	2 (5.9)	3 (8.8)	..	34 (100)
Arts	.. 6 (28.6)	12 (57.1)	2 (9.5)	1 (4.8)	..	21 (100)
Science	.. 1 (9.1)	8 (72.7)	..	2 (18.2)	..	11 (100)
Agriculture	.. ..	2 (100.0)	..	..	..	2 (100)

2.11. As between various subjects in diploma, i. e., Mining, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical, a major proportion of candidates were below 25. While it was cent per cent in case of Mining and Electrical, it was 67 per cent and 60 per cent in Civil and Mechanical respectively. 4 out of 10 respondents holding a diploma in Mechanical Engineering were within the age-group 26—30. This was a little less than 27 per cent in Civil Engineering. A detailed analysis

of the respondents of various subjects in different faculties has been presented in Appendix 1—2.

TABLE No. 2·4

Distribution of respondents by age-groups

(Diploma holders)

Age group (age in complete years) Faculty group	20—25	26—30	31—35	36 and more	Not specified	Total
Diploma and degree holders in Engineering.	28 (75·7)	8 (21·6)	..	..	1 (2·7)	37 (100)
Mining	4 (100)	..	..	..	..	4 (100)
Civil	10 (66·7)	4 (26·7)	..	..	1 (6·6)	15 (100)
Mechanical	6 (60·0)	4 (40·0)	..	..	..	10 (100)
Electrical	8 (100·0)	..	..	..	..	8 (100)

2·12. It is presumed that students who obtain a good division in their school leaving examination generally maintain a good career. In some cases it also happens that the students securing a lower division in Matriculation may do well in higher studies. The present study throws some light on the career of the respondents.

2·13. Out of 27 respondents who got 1st class at the degree or diploma examination 12 (44·4 per cent) had a 1st class in their Matriculation examination i. e. 55·6 per cent of the respondents who got 1st class in Matriculation maintained the same class in the degree and diploma examination. 26 per cent of the respondents who secured 1st class at their degree or diploma examination had obtained 2nd class in Matriculation. This was 7·4 in case of those who secured a 3rd class in Matriculation. Among 1st class students 22 per cent did not mention their division in Matriculation (Table No. 2·5).

2-14. Coming to the 2nd division at degree or diploma stage, it is noticed that 12 per cent of the respondents had 1st division in Matriculation while 47.5 per cent who got 2nd class at degree or diploma examination had obtained the same division at their school leaving examination. 18 per cent of them had a 3rd class in their Matriculation examination. Respondents who did not specify the division at their school leaving examination were only 22.

2-15. One out of every 10 respondents who had secured a 1st class in their school leaving examination got 3rd division at the degree and diploma examination. In case of 31 per cent of the respondents, the division secured at degree or diploma and the school leaving examination was same. A little less than 20 per cent of them did not specify the division.

TABLE No. 2-5

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at degree/diploma examination

(All Faculties)

Class secured at the degree/ diploma examination	Class/division secured at school leaving examination				Total
	I	II	III	Not specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I ..	12 (44.4)	7 (25.9)	2 (7.4)	6 (22.3)	27 (100)
II ..	12 (12.1)	47 (47.5)	18 (18.2)	22 (22.2)	99 (100)
III ..	11 (10.3)	42 (39.3)	33 (30.8)	21 (19.6)	107 (100)
Not specified ..	..	5 (29.4)	2 (11.8)	10 (58.8)	17 (100)
Total ..	35 (14.0)	101 (40.4)	55 (22.0)	59 (23.6)	250 (100)

2-16. Among the graduates 83 per cent of the respondents who secured a 1st class in degree examination had also obtained a 1st class in Matriculation examination. There is only one candidate who with a 2nd class in the school leaving examination, secured 1st division at the degree stage (Table No. 2-6).

2.17. Thirteen per cent of the respondents who got a 2nd class in the degree examination had a 1st class in the Matriculation examination. A little more than 50 per cent of the respondents had 2nd class both at the school leaving examination as well as at the degree examination.

TABLE No. 2.6

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Graduates

Class secured at the final degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at school leaving examination				Total
	I	II	III	Not specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I ..	5 (83.3)	1 (16.7)	..	..	6 (100)
II ..	8 (13.3)	31 (51.7)	9 (15.0)	12 (20.0)	60 (100)
III ..	11 (11.3)	39 (40.2)	30 (30.9)	17 (17.5)	97 (100)
Not specified ..	..	5 (31.3)	2 (12.5)	9 (56.2)	16 (100)
Total ..	24 (13.4)	76 (42.5)	41 (22.9)	38 (21.2)	179 (100)

2.18. Out of 5 respondents who secured a 1st division at their Post-Graduate examination 4 had secured a 1st class at their school leaving examination. The other one had a 2nd class (Table No. 2.7). Three out of 22 respondents who secured a 1st division at their school leaving examination got only 2nd class in their Post-Graduate examination. A little over 50 per cent of respondents had a second class both at their school leaving examination as well as at the Post-Graduate examination. Out of the respondents who secured a 3rd

class at the Post-Graduate stage 15 per cent of them had a second class at their school leaving examination.

TABLE No. 2·7

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Post-Graduates

Class secured at degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at school leaving examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
I	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)	..	..	5 (100)	
II	3 (13.6)	12 (54.6)	5 (22.7)	2 (9.1)	22 (100)	
III	..	3 (50.0)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	6 (100)	
Not specified	..	..	..	1 (100)	1 (100)	
Total	7 (20.6)	16 (47.1)	7 (20.6)	4 (11.7)	34 (100)	

2·19. There were 16 respondents who could get a 1st class in the diploma examination. Out of them, only 3, i. e., 19 per cent had a 1st class at their school leaving examination. This is definitely a healthy trend and means that the students had to work hard to secure better marks in higher class. 31 per cent of the diploma holders who had got 1st class, had a second division in their Matriculation examination. It is interesting to note that 2 of the respondents who had secured a 3rd class in their school leaving examination did very well in their higher classes and could get a 1st

class at the diploma stage. A little over 37 per cent of the respondents who obtained 1st division in their diploma examination did not specify their class at the school leaving examination (Table No. 2·8).

TABLE No. 2·8

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

(Diploma holders in Engineering)

Class secured at the degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at the school leaving examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
I ..	3 (18.8)	5 (31.2)	2 (12.5)	6 (37.5)	16 (100)	
II ..	1 (5.9)	4 (23.5)	4 (23.5)	8 (47.1)	17 (100)	
III ..	..	..	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	4 (100)	
Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4 (10.8)	9 (24.3)	7 (18.9)	17 (46.0)	37 (100)	

2·20. There was only one respondent who, although obtained a 1st class at his school leaving examination, got only 2nd division at the diploma examination. Only 23·5 per cent of them secured 2nd division both at the Matriculation stage as well as at the diploma stage. 47 per cent of the respondents who got 2nd division in the diploma examination did not specify their class at the school leaving examination. Out of 37 diploma-holders whom we contacted, 4 were 3rd class.

2·21. Among the Arts Graduates there were only two 1st class students who kept their division intact both at the school leaving examination as well as at the degree examination. Out of 36 respondents who had 2nd class at the degree examination 17 (47 per cent), had the same class at their school leaving examination. There was only one respondent, who although secured a 1st class at the school leaving examination got only a 2nd division in the degree examination.

2.22. There were 62 Arts Graduates who had just passed. 3 of them had a 1st class at their school leaving examination. While 42 per cent had a 3rd class, one out of every 3, although had a second class at the school leaving examination could not secure the same class at the degree examination. One out of every 5 did not specify his class at the school leaving examination.

TABLE No. 2.9

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

		Arts Graduates				
Class secured at the degree/diploma examination		Class/division secured at school leaving examination				Total
		I	II	III	Not specified	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	..	2 (100)	..	..	..	2 (100)
II	..	1 (2.8)	17 (47.2)	9 (25.0)	9 (25.0)	36 (100)
III	..	3 (4.8)	21 (33.9)	26 (41.9)	12 (19.4)	62 (100)
Not specified	..	..	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)	5 (62.5)	8 (100)
Total	..	6 (5.6)	39 (36.1)	37 (34.3)	26 (24.0)	108 (100)

2.23. There were 2 respondents among the Science Graduates who secured a 1st class both at the school leaving stage as well as at the degree stage (Table No. 2.10). 13 of them secured a 2nd class. Out of this 38.5 per cent had a 1st class at their school leaving examination. The rest were 2nd class.

2.24. It is interesting to note that 28 per cent of the respondents who secured a 3rd class at their degree stage had a 1st class to their

credit at their school leaving examination. The corresponding percentage for 2nd class degree-holder was 40.

TABLE No. 2-10

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Science graduates

Class secured at the degree/diploma examination (1)	Class/division secured at school leaving examination				
	I (2)	II (3)	III (4)	Not specified (5)	Total (5)
I ..	2 (100)	..	..	..	2 (100)
II ..	5 (38.5)	8 (61.5)	..	..	13 (100)
III ..	7 (28.0)	10 (40.0)	4 (16.0)	4 (16.0)	25 (100)
Not specified ..	..	..	..	2 (100)	2 (100)
Total ..	14 (33.3)	18 (42.9)	4 (9.5)	6 (14.3)	42 (100)

2.25. Among the Agricultural graduates, 2 were 1st class. Out of this one had secured 1st class at his school leaving examination. The other one was a 2nd class (Table No. 2-11). Among the 2nd class Agricultural graduates 18 per cent had a 1st class at their school leaving examination while more than 50 per cent had a second class. 27 per cent did not specify any division. 8 out of 10 candidates who secured a 3rd class had a second division in Matriculation. There was one who, although had a 1st class in Matriculation obtained a 3rd class at the degree stage.

TABLE No. 2-11

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

(Agriculture graduates)

Class secured at the degree/diploma examination (1)	Class/division secured at school leaving examination				
	I (2)	II (3)	III (4)	Not specified (5)	Total (6)
I ..	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	..	..	2 (100)
II ..	2 (18.2)	6 (54.5)	..	3 (27.3)	11 (100)
III ..	1 (10.0)	8 (80.0)	..	1 (10.0)	10 (100)
Not specified ..	..	4 (66.7)	..	2 (33.3)	6 (100)
Total ..	4 (13.8)	19 (65.5)	..	6 (20.7)	29 (100)

2.26. Among the Post-graduates in Arts there was only one 1st class who had maintained the same throughout. A little over 61 per cent of the 2nd class Post-graduates had the same division at their school leaving examination. Only 31 per cent of them had a 3rd class in Matriculation. 50.6 per cent of the respondents who were 3rd class in Post-graduate had secured a 2nd class at their Matriculation Examination.

TABLE NO. 2.12

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

(Arts Post-graduates)

Class secured at the degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at school leaving examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
I	..	1 (100)	..	..	..	1 (100)
II	8 (61.5)	4 (30.8)	1 (7.7)	13 (100)
III	3 (50.6)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	6 (100)
Not specified	1 (100)	1 (100)
Total	..	1 (4.8)	11 (52.4)	6 (28.6)	3 (14.2)	21 (100)

2.27. 15 per cent of the science post-graduates who secured a 1st class in their Matriculation Examination got the same class at their post-graduate examination. None of them had a 3rd class, while about 43 per cent had 2nd class both at the school leaving stage

as well as at post-graduate stage (Table No. 2·13). Further details of the respondents as regards their division at matriculation stage has been presented in Appendices 3·13.

TABLE NO. 2·13

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

(Science Post-graduates)

Class secured at the degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at school leaving examination				
	I	II	III	Not specified	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	3 (15·0)	1 (25·0)	..	..	4 (100)
II	3 (42·9)	3 (42·9)	1 (14·2)	..	7 (100)
III	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6 (54·5)	4 (36·4)	1 (9·1)	..	11 (100)

2·28. It is not uncommon to see that not all the students do a full-time study to get through the examination. Many of them take the preparation for examination as a part-time affair. This includes those who appear the examination privately. In the present study we have obtained information which would throw some light on the question of the nature of study taken up by the students.

2·29. 90 per cent of the respondents completed their degree or diploma as regular students. A little less than 8 per cent had part-time study. A very minor proportion of respondents did not specify the nature of their study (Table No. 2·14).

2·30. Out of 179 respondents holding degrees, 158 (88·3 per cent) had a full-time study. 7·8 per cent of them completed their degree course privately while 4 per cent did not specify anything.

2.31. Among the post-graduates a little over 85 per cent had full-time study while a little less than 15 per cent appeared privately. None of the diploma holders had a part-time study.

TABLE NO. 2.14

Distribution of respondents by nature of study (All faculties)

Faculty	Nature of study			Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Not specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Graduates ..	158 (88.3)	14 (7.8)	7 (3.9)	179 (100)
Post-graduates ..	29 (85.3)	5 (14.7)	..	34 (100)
Diploma holders in Engineering	37 (100)	..	..	37 (100)
Total ..	224 (89.6)	19 (7.6)	7 (2.8)	250 (100)

2.32. Among the graduates, part-time study was only possible for 13 per cent of Arts graduates. None of the Science or Agricultural graduates had part-time study. This is but natural as the students can not appear in science or agriculture privately, for it involves some practical examination which necessitates attending the college regularly.

TABLE NO. 2.15

Distribution of respondents by nature of study (Graduates)

Faculty	Nature of study			Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Not specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Graduates ..	158 (88.2)	14 (7.8)	7 (4.0)	179 (100)
Arts ..	87 (70.5)	14 (13.0)	7 (6.5)	108 (100)
Science ..	42 (100)	..	..	42 (100)
Agriculture ..	29 (100)	..	..	29 (100)

2.33. Among the post-graduates 14 per cent in Arts faculty were private candidates while in case of science there were only 7, which constituted 18 per cent. Those two respondents who

obtained the M. Sc. degree privately were mathematics students. There was no ban for them to appear privately. (Other details may be seen in Appendices 14—16).

TABLE No. 2.16
Distribution of respondents by nature of study
(Post-graduates)

Faculty (1)	Nature of study			Total (5)
	Full time (2)	Part time (3)	Not specified (4)	
Post-graduates	29 (85.3)	5 (14.7)	..	34 (100)
Arts	18 (85.7)	3 (14.3)	..	21 (100)
Science	9 (81.8)	2 (18.2)	..	11 (100)
Agriculture	2 (100)	..	..	2 (100)

2.34. Nature of study has some times a bearing on the class secured at the examination. It is generally presumed that number of 1st class students is less among those who appear the examination privately than the regular students. The present study does throw some light on this aspect.

2.35. It is very interesting to note that out of 224 respondents who completed their course by full-time study, 27 (12.1 per cent) could secure 1st class. None of the respondents having part-time study could obtain a 1st class (Table No. 2.17).

TABLE No. 2.17
Distribution of full-time and part-time students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination
(All faculties)

Full-time Part-time (1)	Class/division secured at the final degree/diploma examination				Total (6)
	I (2)	II (3)	III (4)	Not specified (5)	
Full-time	27 (12.1)	84 (37.5)	99 (44.2)	14 (6.2)	224 (100)
Part-time	..	12 (63.2)	7 (36.8)	..	19 (100)
Not specified	..	3 (42.9)	1 (14.2)	3 (42.9)	7 (100)
Total	27 (10.8)	99 (39.6)	107 (42.8)	17 (6.8)	250 (100)

2.36. Among the graduates 158 had their education as regular students. Out of this 4 per cent got 1st class. This included all students who got 1st class at the degree stage. None of the respondents who appeared privately could secure a 1st class. While 57 per cent of part time-students got a 2nd class, this was 31 per cent in case of regular students. (Table No. 2-18).

TABLE No 2-18

Distribution of full-time part time /students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination

		Graduates				
Full-time	Part-time	Class/ division secured at the final degree/ diploma examination				Total
		I	II	III	Not specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Full-time	..	6 (3.8)	49 (31.0)	90 (57.0)	13 (8.2)	158 (100)
Part-time	8 (57.1)	6 (42.9)	..	14 (100)
Not specified	3 (42.9)	1 (14.2)	3 (42.9)	7 (100)
Total	..	6 (3.4)	60 (33.5)	97 (54.2)	16 (8.9)	179 (100)

2:37 Out of the 34 post-graduates we contacted, 29 were regular students while 5 were private students. There were 5 respondents who got 1st class at their post-graduate examination and all of them were regular students. Among the regular students 62 per cent got 2nd class as against 80 per cent among private

students. The difference is not much in case of students who secured 3rd class (Table No. 2·19).

TABLE NO. 2·19
Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination
(Post-graduates)

		Class/division secured at the final degree/diploma examination				Total
		I	II	III	Not specified	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Full-time	..	5 (17.2)	18 (62.1)	5 (17.2)	1 (3.5)	29 (100)
Part-time	..	..	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)	..	5 (100)
Not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	5 (14.7)	22 (64.7)	6 (17.6)	1 (3.0)	34 (100)

2.38 We have mentioned earlier that all diploma-holders were regular students. 43 per cent of them could get 1st class while 46 per cent had 2nd class. One out of every 10 was a 3rd class (Table No. 2·20), Details for graduates in Arts, Science and Agriculture, etc., may be seen in Appendices 17—28.

TABLE NO. 2·20
Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination
(Diploma holders in Engineering)

		Class/division secured at the final degree/diploma examination				Total
		I	II	III	Not specified	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Full-time	..	16 (43.2)	17 (45.9)	4 (10.9)	..	37 (100)
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	16 (43.2)	17 (45.9)	4 (10.9)	..	37 (100)

2.39. The distribution of respondents according to their division at school leaving examination indicates the following. Proportion of respondents who secured 1st class at the school leaving examination is higher (20.6) among post-graduates. The corresponding percentages for graduates and diploma-holders were 13.4 and 10.8 respectively (Table No. 2.21). Same is the ratio in case of 2nd class students. 47 per cent of the post-graduates got 2nd class as against 42.5 per cent among graduates and 24 per cent among diploma-holders. Ratio of 3rd class was more among graduates (23 per cent). This was 21 per cent and 19 per cent among post-graduates and diploma-holders, respectively.

2.40. Quite a large number of respondents did not specify their division at their school leaving examination. This was more among diploma-holders.

TABLE NO. 2.21

Distribution of respondents in each faculty by class/division secured at school leaving examination

(All faculties)

Faculty	Class/division secured					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Graduates ..	24 (13.4)	76 (42.5)	41 (22.9)	38 (21.2)	179 (100)	
Post-graduates ..	7 (20.6)	16 (47.0)	7 (20.6)	4 (11.8)	34 (100)	
Diploma & Degree holders in Engineering.	4 (10.8)	9 (24.3)	7 (18.9)	17 (46.0)	37 (100)	
Total ..	35 (14.0)	101 (40.4)	55 (22.0)	59 (23.6)	250 (100)	

2.41. As between Arts, Science and Agriculture the proportion of 1st class students was more (33 per cent) among Science graduates as against the average of 13.4 per cent. Among graduates in Arts this was a little less than 6 per cent. About 14 per cent of graduates in Agriculture got a 1st class at their school leaving examination (Table No. 2.22).

2.42. The ratio of 2nd class respondents were more (65.5) among graduates in Agriculture. The corresponding percentages for Science and Arts were 43 and 36, respectively.

2.43. None of the graduates in Agriculture got 3rd class. One out of every 3 respondents who obtained a degree in Arts was a 3rd class. This was less than 10 per cent among Science graduates.

TABLE NO. 2.22

Distribution of respondents in each faculty by class/division secured at school leaving examination

		(Graduates)				
Faculty		I	II	III	Not specified	Total
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Graduates	..	24 (13.4)	76 (42.5)	41 (22.9)	38 (21.2)	179 (100)
Arts	..	6 (5.6)	39 (36.1)	37 (34.2)	26 (24.1)	108 (100)
Science	..	14 (33.3)	18 (42.9)	4 (9.5)	6 (14.3)	42 (100)
Agriculture	..	4 (13.8)	19 (65.5)	..	6 (20.7)	29 (100)

2.44. Among the post-graduates proportion of 1st class students was high in Science. 54.5 per cent of post-graduates in Science had a 1st class to their credit at their school leaving

examination. This was only 5 per cent in Arts. None of the post graduates in Agriculture got a 1st class (Table No. 2·23).

TABLE No. 2·23

Distribution of respondents in each faculty by class/division secured at school leaving examination.

		(Post-graduates)				
Faculty	Class/ division secured					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Post-graduates ..	7 (20·6)	16 (47·0)	7 (20·6)	4 (11·8)	34 (100)	
Arts ..	1 (4·8)	11 (52·4)	6 (28·6)	3 (14·2)	21 (100)	
Science ..	6 (54·5)	4 (36·4)	1 (9·1)	..	11 (100)	
Agriculture ..	..	1 (50·0)	..	1 (50·0)	2 (100)	

2·45. A greater proportion of post-graduates in Arts had a 2nd class at their school leaving examination. This was 52·4 in Arts as against 36·4 in Science. None of the post-graduates in Agriculture had a 3rd class in matriculation. This was as high as 29 per cent in Arts and 9 per cent in Science. (Appendices 29—31 give further details.)

CHAPTER III

ACTIVITY STATUS

The type of activity that the students do soon after they leave the portals of the university is an interesting aspect in any study on the pattern of utilisation of educated persons. The purpose of this chapter is to find out the activities of the graduates, post-graduates and diploma holders after they obtain their degree/diploma.

3.2. Out of 250 respondents who were contacted 210 i.e., 84 per cent were employed. A little less than 7 per cent of them were yet to get any employment. The respondents who were engaged in further study constituted 9 per cent (Table No. 3.1).

3.3. As between graduates, post-graduates and diploma holders, the proportion of employed respondents was highest among diploma holders. 92 per cent of respondents holding diploma in engineering were employed as against 91 per cent among post-graduates. The corresponding percentage for graduates was 81.

TABLE NO. 3.1

Distribution of respondents according to activity status

(All faculties)

Faculty group	Activity status			Students	Total
	Employed	Unemployed			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Graduates ..	145 (81.0)	13 (7.3)	21 (11.7)	179 (100)	
Post-graduates ..	31 (91.0)	2 (6.0)	1 (3.0)	34 (100)	
Diploma holders in Engineering.	34 (92.0)	2 (5.0)	1 (3.0)	37 (100)	
Total ..	210 (84.0)	17 (6.8)	23 (9.2)	250 (100)	

3.4. Among the unemployed respondents, post-graduates and the diploma holders were almost on the same level. 6 per cent of the respondents among post-graduates and 5 per cent of diploma holders were unemployed. The ratio is a bit higher (7.3 per cent) among graduates.

3.5. A greater proportion of graduates continued their study further. They constituted 11.7 per cent of the total number of graduate respondents. Among the post-graduates as well as the diploma holders the proportion of the respondents going for further study was 3 per cent.

3.6. As between graduates in Arts, Science and Agriculture a greater proportion of Arts graduates (87 per cent) were employed. This was 66.7 and 79.3 among graduates in Science and Agriculture, respectively.

3.7. None of the graduates in Agriculture was unemployed. A little less than one out of every 10 Science graduates was out of employment. This was 8 per cent among graduates in Arts.

3.8. Respondents who went for further study was more in the Science faculty where about 24 per cent had gone for further study. The corresponding percentages for Agriculture and Arts were 20.7 and 4.7, respectively.

TABLE NO. 3.2

Distribution of respondents according to activity status

(Graduates)

Faculty group	Activity status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Students	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Graduates ..	145 (81.0)	13 (7.3)	21 (11.7)	179 (100)
Arts ..	94 (87.0)	9 (8.3)	5 (4.7)	108 (100)
Science ..	28 (66.7)	4 (9.5)	10 (23.8)	42 (100)
Agriculture ..	23 (79.3)	..	6 (20.7)	29 (100)

3.9. Among the post-graduates in Science all were employed, while 10 per cent of the post-graduates in Arts were yet to get any employment. Out of 2 post-graduates in Agriculture we contacted, one was employed while the other one was a student (Table No. 3.3).

TABLE NO. 3.3

Distribution of respondents according to activity status
(Post-Graduates)

Faculty group (1)	Activity status			Total (5)
	Employed (2)	Unemployed (3)	Student (4)	
Post-graduates ..	31 (91.0)	2 (6.0)	1 (3.0)	34 (100)
Arts ..	19 (90.4)	2 (9.6)	..	21 (100)
Science ..	11 (100)	..	..	11 (100)
Agriculture ..	1 (50.0)	..	1 (50.0)	2 (100)

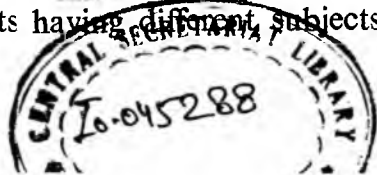
3.10. The ratio of employed respondents was more among diploma holders in Electrical and Civil Engineering. All the respondents in those two subjects were employed. The corresponding percentages for mechanical and mining were 90 and 50 respectively (Table No. 3.4). In mechanical engineering, out of 10 respondents we covered 9 were employed, while one was still continuing his study.

TABLE NO. 3.4

Distribution of respondents according to activity status
(Diploma holders)

Faculty group (1)	Activity status			Total (5)
	Employed (2)	Unemployed (3)	Students (4)	
Diploma & Degree holders in Engineering.	34 (92.0)	2 (5.0)	1 (3.0)	37 (100)
Mining ..	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	..	4 (100)
Civil ..	15 (100)	..	..	15 (100)
Mechanical ..	9 (90.0)	..	1 (10.0)	10 (100)
Electrical ..	8 (100.0)	..	..	8 (100)

3.11. We have also made an analysis of the activity status of respondents having different subjects at their degree stage.



3-12. Among the Arts graduates, 100 per cent of L. LB. and B. Ed. respondents were employed. Among holders of B.A., B.A. (Hons.) and B. Com. degrees, unemployment was more among Hons. graduates. 2/3 of Hons. graduates were employed as against 3/4 in Commerce. None of the Hons. graduates was a student, while a little less than 20 per cent of Commerce graduates was still a student. Among the B. As. 87 per cent had got some employment (Table No. 3-5).

3-13. While 2/3 of the B. Sc. (Pass) respondents were employed, this was 62.5 among Hons. graduates. The extent of unemployment was more among Hons. Science graduates where 12.5 per cent of them were unemployed. The corresponding percentage for B. Sc. (Pass) was 9.

3-14. As between B. Sc. (Agriculture) and B. V. Sc. the proportion of employed persons was more among the latter. None of the respondents in these two faculties was unemployed. A greater proportion of respondents in Agriculture were students.

3-15. Among the post-graduates in Arts, all the respondents having a Master degree in education were employed as against 89 per cent among those having Master degree in Arts. None of the post-graduates in science was unemployed.

TABLE No. 3-5

Distribution of respondents according to activity status
(Subject wise)

Faculty group	Activity status				Total
	Employed	Un- employed	Student		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<i>Graduates</i>	145	13	21		179
<i>Arts</i>	94	9	5		108
B. A.	27	2	2		31
	(87.0)	(6.5)	(6.5)		(100)
B. A. (Hons.)	12	6	..		18
	(67.0)	(33.0)	..		(100)
B. Com.	12	1	3		16
	(75.0)	(6.0)	(19.0)		(100)
L. LB.	11	..	..		11
	(100.0)	..	..		(100)
B. Ed.	32	..	..		32
	(100)	..	..		(100)

Faculty group	Activity status			
	Employed	Un- employed	Student	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Science</i>	28	4	10	42
B. Sc.	22 (67.0)	3 (9.0)	8 (2.4)	33 (100)
B. Sc. (Hons.)	5 (62.5)	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)	8 (100)
B. Ed.	1 (100)	..	..	1 (100)
<i>Agriculture</i>	23	..	6	29
B. Sc. (Ag.)	10 (67.0)	..	5 (33.0)	15 (100)
B. V. Sc. & A. H.	13 (92.8)	..	1 (7.2)	14 (100)
<i>Post-graduates</i>	31	2	1	34
<i>Arts</i>	19	2	..	21
M. A.	17 (89.4)	2 (11.0)	..	21 (100)
M. Ed.	2 (100)	..	..	2 (100)
<i>Science</i>	11	..	..	11
M. Sc.	10 (100)	..	..	10 (100)
M. Ed.	1 (100)	..	..	1 (100)
<i>Agriculture</i>	1 (50.0)	..	1 (50.0)	2 (100)
M. Sc. (Ag.)	1 (50.0)	..	1 (50.0)	2 (100)

3.16. It is our general presumption that students who come out of the University with flying colours have brighter prospects than others. With the credit they earned at their examination, they get better avenues of employment. There is also a greater scope for them for further study. In order to ascertain this we have linked the activity status of the respondents with their class secured at the degree or diploma examination.

3.17. Out of 27 respondents who got 1st class at their degree or diploma stage 97 per cent of them were employed. The rest went for further study (Table No. 3.6).

3-18. There were 99 respondents who secured 2nd class at degree or diploma stage. 74 per cent of them were employed, while 11 per cent were yet to get any employment. Out of every 10 one was a student, where as one out of every 25 was self-employed.

3-19. Among the 107 respondents who secured 3rd class, 84 per cent were employed, while a little less than 6 per cent were seeking employment. Respondents who had gone for further studies constituted 9 per cent. There were a few (17) respondents who did not specify their class at the degree or diploma stage. However 88 per cent of them were employed while 12 per cent were doing further studies.

TABLE NO. 3-6

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(All faculties)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination.				Total
	I	II	III	Not specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Further studies ..	1 (3.7)	10 (10.1)	10 (9.3)	2 (11.8)	23 (9.2)
Self-employment ..	..	4 (4.1)	..	..	4 (1.6)
Paid-employment ..	26 (96.9)	73 (73.7)	90 (84.1)	15 (88.2)	204 (81.6)
Unemployed and available for work. ..	..	11 (1.0)	6 (5.6)	..	17 (6.8)
Paid apprenticeship ..	..	1 (1.0)	..	..	1 (0.4)
Not specified ..	..	..	1 (1.0)	..	1 (0.4)
Total ..	27 (100)	99 (100)	107 (100)	17 (100)	250 (100)

3.20. Among the graduates who got 1st class, 83 per cent could get some employment, the rest went for higher studies. Among the 2nd class graduates, 63 per cent were employed, while those still seeking employment constituted 13.4 per cent. Self-employed respondents accounted for 6.7 per cent of graduates having a 2nd class to their credit (Table No. 3.7).

3.21. 84.5 per cent of graduate respondents getting 3rd division were employed, while 9 per cent of them went for further study. One out of every 20 of them was seeking employment.

3.22. Of the graduate respondents who did not specify their division 87.5 per cent were employed, while 12.5 per cent were continuing their study.

TABLE NO. 3.7

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination and current activity status

(Graduates)

Respondents classified by activity status.	Class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination.					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies ..	1 (16.7)	9 (15.0)	9 (9.3)	2 (12.5)	21 (11.7)	
Self-employment ..	..	4 (6.7)	..	..	4 (2.2)	
Paid-employment ..	5 (83.3)	38 (63.3)	82 (84.5)	14 (87.5)	139 (77.6)	
Unemployed and avail- able for work.	..	8 (13.4)	5 (5.2)	..	13 (7.3)	
Paid apprenticeship ..	..	1 (1.6)	..	..	1 (0.6)	
Not specified ..	..	..	1 (1.0)	..	1 (0.6)	
Total ..	6 (100)	60 (100)	97 (100)	16 (100)	179 (100)	

3.23. To get a general picture it may be mentioned here that out of the total number of graduates 77.6 per cent were employed while 7 per cent were in search of a job. A little less than 12 per cent of them were students. Self-employed respondents accounted for 2 per cent of the graduates.

3.24. Among the post-graduates 91 per cent were employed. While 6 per cent were seeking job. 3 per cent of them were students. (Table No. 3.8).

TABLE NO. 3.8

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination and current activity status

(Post-Graduates)

Respondents classified by activity status.	Class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies ..	..	1 (4.5)	..	..	1 (2.9)	
Self-employment ..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid-employment ..	5 (100)	20 (91.0)	5 (83.3)	1 (100)	31 (91.3)	
Unemployed and avail- able for work.	..	1 (4.5)	1 (16.7)	..	2 (5.3)	
Paid apprenticeship ..	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5 (100)	22 (100)	6 (100)	1 (100)	34 (100)	

3.25. Among the 1st class post-graduates, all were employed while those having a 2nd class 91 per cent had got some employment. An equal percentage of respondents having a 2nd class at their Post-graduate stage were either students or job seekers.

3.26. Among diploma-holders 92 per cent were employed while 5.4 per cent were unemployed. There was only one who went for further study (Table No. 3.9). Among those diploma holders having a 1st class to their credit, all were employed while this was 88 per cent among those having a 2nd class. Respondents having a 2nd class who were seeking for employment constituted 11.8 per cent. Among the respondents having a 3rd class, 75 per cent were employed. None was unemployed. One out of every 4 was a student.

TABLE NO. 3.9

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination and current activity status

(Diploma-holders in Engineering)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not Specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies .. ..	..	..	1 (25.0)	..	1 (2.7)
Self-employment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid employment	16 (100)	15 (88.2)	3 (75.0)	..	34 (91.9)	
Unemployed and available for work. .. ..	..	2 (11.8)	..	..	2 (5.4)
Paid apprenticeship .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16 (100)	17 (100)	4 (100)	..	37 (100)	

3.27. 82 per cent of Arts graduates were employed, while 8 per cent of them were in search of job. One out of every 20 of them was a student. Self-employed Arts graduate respondents constituted 3.7 per cent.

3.28. None of the Arts graduates having a 1st class to his credit was unemployed. Among those having a 2nd class, 64 per cent were employed. 19 per cent of them were job seekers. Those who were self-employed constituted 11 per cent of the total graduate respondents.

3.29. Among the graduates who secured a 3rd class, 90 per cent of them were employed. While 3 per cent were on the lookout in a job. One out of every 20, was a student.

TABLE NO. 3.10

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(Arts graduates)

Respondents classified by activity status.	Class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination				Total
	I	II	III	Not specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Further studies ..	..	2 (5.6)	3 (4.8)	..	5 (4.6)
Self-employment ..	..	4 (11.1)	..	..	4 (3.7)
Paid employment ..	2 (100)	23 (63.9)	56 (90.3)	8 (100)	89 (82.4)
Unemployed and available for work ..	..	7 (17.4)	2 (3.2)	..	9 (8.3)
Not specified ..	..	..	1 (1.7)	..	1 (1.0)
Total ..	2 (100)	36 (100)	62 (100)	8 (100)	108 (100)

3.30. Out of 41 respondents having a degree in Science 63 per cent were employed. While 10 per cent were yet to get any employment, 24 per cent of them were students. There was only one who was

undergoing training as an apprentice (Table No. 3·11). All 1st class Science graduates were employed. The corresponding percentages for 2nd class and 3rd class graduates were 58 and 68, respectively. While one out of every four 2nd class graduates in Science was a student, one out of every 5 was a student among 3rd class Science graduates.

TABLE NO. 3·11

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(Science graduates)

Respondents classified by activity status.	Class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies ..	..	3 (25·0)	5 (20·0)	2 (100)	10 (24·4)	
Self-employment ..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid employment ..	2 (100)	7 (58·4)	17 (68·0)	..	26 (63·4)	
Unemployed and available for work.	..	1 (8·3)	3 (12·0)	..	4 (9·8)	
Paid apprenticeship ..	..	1 (8·3)	..	..	1 (2·4)	
Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2 (100)	12 (100)	25 (100)	2 (100)	41 (100)	

3·31. Among graduates in Agriculture, 79 per cent were employed while one was a student.

3·32. Of the two graduates in Agriculture who secured a 1st class one was employed while the other was a student. Among those securing a 2nd class, 64 per cent had got some employment

while the rest were students. The corresponding percentages for those having a 3rd class were 90 and 10, respectively. A few candidates, who did not specify their class, were employed (Table No. 3-12).

TABLE No. 3-12

*Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/
diploma examination and current activity status*

(Agriculture graduates)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination				
	I	II	III	Not specified	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Further studies	1 (50.0)	4 (36.4)	1 (10.0)	..	6 (20.7)
Self-employment	--	--	--	--	..
Paid employment	1 (50.0)	7 (63.6)	9 (90.0)	6 (100)	23 (79.3)
Unemployed and available for work	..	..	..	..	..
Paid apprenticeship	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2 (100)	11 (100)	10 (100)	6 (100)	29 (100)

3.33. We contacted 21 post-graduates in Arts. None of them was a student. While 90.5 per cent were employed, the rest were out of employment. None of the respondents having a 1st class was unemployed. Among the post-graduates who had a 2nd

class, 92 per cent were employed while 8 per cent were unemployed. The corresponding percentages for these having 3rd class were 83 and 17, respectively (Table No. 3·13).

TABLE No. 3·13

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination and current activity status

(Arts Post-graduates)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination				
	I	II	III	Not specified	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Further studies	..	..	..	..	..
Self-employment	..	..	..	..	..
Paid employment	2 (100)	11 (91·7)	5 (83·3)	1 (100)	19 (90·5)
Unemployed and available for work	..	1 (8·3)	1 (16·7)	..	2 (9·5)
Paid apprenticeship	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2 (100)	12 (100)	6 (100)	1 (100)	21 (100)

3·34. Among the post-graduates in Science all were employed. (Appendices 31 to 51 give further details).

CHAPTER IV

STATUS AND MODE OF RECRUITMENT

The purpose of this chapter is to give an idea about the status of the respondents who are employed. The different categories of occupation of the employed respondents as well as the mode of recruitment have been discussed. The time that the respondents had to wait to get their first employment has also been enquired into.

4.2. Out of 210 respondents, who were employed 19 per cent had got some employment prior to 1963. A little more than 52.0 per cent of them were employed during the year 1963. While one out of every 7 reported to have got employment in 1964. One out of every 9 got employment in 1965. Those who waited up to 1966 were only 3. A few did not specify the year in which they got their first employment (Table No. 4.1).

4.3. Among graduates 50 per cent were employed during 1963 while a little less than 25 per cent got employment prior to 1963. 7.6 per cent of employed graduates were recruited during 1964. The corresponding percentage for the succeeding two years were 14.3 and 2.0, respectively.

4.4. Out of 31 post-graduates who were employed respondents 16 per cent were recruited prior to 1963, as against 48.4 per cent during the year 1963.

4.5. A little over 66 per cent of diploma holders were recruited in the year they obtained their diploma, while the rest got employment in the succeeding year.

TABLE NO. 4.1

Distribution of currently employed respondents according to year in which first employment was obtained

(All faculties)

Year of obtaining first employment	Prior to 1963	1963	1964	1965	1966	Not available	Total
Employed res- pondents							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Graduates ..	35 (24.1)	72 (50.0)	11 (7.6)	21 (14.3)	3 (2.0)	3 (2.0)	145 (100)
Post-graduates ..	5 (16.1)	15 (78.4)	10 (32.2)	1 (3.3)	..	..	31 (100)
Diploma and Degree holders in Engineering.	..	23 (67.6)	10 (29.3)	..	..	1 (3.1)	34 (100)
Total ..	40 (19.0)	110 (52.4)	31 (14.7)	22 (11.0)	3 (1.4)	3 (1.5)	210 (100)

4.6. It can be concluded that while the period of unemployment is less for those having diploma in engineering it was more among graduates and post-graduates. As between graduates and post-graduates the period of unemployment is more for the former.

4.7. As between graduates in Arts, Science and Agriculture the period of unemployment appears to be more in case of graduate in science. A greater proportion of graduates in Agriculture got employment in the same year in which they got their degree. 87 per cent of the graduates in Agriculture got employment in 1963. The corresponding percentages for Arts and Science graduates are 41.5 and 46.4, respectively (Table No. 4.2)

4.8. Among the respondents who were employed prior to getting a degree, the faculty of Arts takes the lead. 36 per cent of graduates in Arts were employed prior to passing the B. A. Examination. This is only 4 per cent among science graduates.

TABLE No. 4.2

Distribution of currently employed respondents according to year in which first employment was obtained

(Graduates)

Year of obtaining first employment	Employed respondents		Prior to 1963	1963	1964	1965	1966	Not available	Total
	(1)	(2)							
Graduates ..	35 (24.1)	72 (49.7)	11 (7.6)	21 (14.4)	3 (2.1)	3 (2.1)	145 (100)		
Arts ..	34 (36.2)	39 (41.5)	9 9.6	9 (9.6)	1 (1.0)	2 (2.1)	94 (100)		
Science ..	1 (3.6)	13 (46.4)	2 (7.1)	9 (32.2)	2 (7.2)	1 (3.6)	28 (100)		
Agricultural ..	..	20 (87.0)	..	3 (13.0)	..	..	23 (100)

4.9. Among post-graduates a greater proportion (18 per cent) of post-graduates in science had got employment prior to obtaining their post-graduate degree. This was a little less than 16 per cent among post-graduates in arts. As regards the respondents who were recruited in the year they completed their study, we find a greater number among post-graduates in science. 54.5 per cent of them could get employment in 1963 as against 47.4 among post-graduates in Arts (Table No. 4.3).

4.10. While all the post-graduates in science could get their first employment within a year of their completion of studies, respondents holding a post-graduate degree in arts had to wait for 2 years to get some employment. (Appendices 52 to 54 give further details).

TABLE NO. 4.3

Distribution of currently employed respondents according to year in which first employment was obtained

(Post-graduates)

Year of obtaining first employment (Employed respondents)	Prior to 1963	1963	1964	1965	1966	Not available	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Post-graduates ..	5 (16.1)	15 (48.4)	10 (32.2)	1 (3.3)	..	..	31 (100.0)
Arts ..	3 (15.8)	9 (77.4)	6 (31.6)	1 (5.2)	..	..	19 (100.0)
Science ...	2 (18.2)	6 (54.5)	3 (17.3)	..	..	..	11 (100.0)
Agriculture ...	..	..	1 (100.0)	..	..	..	1 (100.0)

4.11. We have categorised the various occupations into 4 groups, viz., (i) Professional, technical and related workers, (ii) Administrative and managerial workers, (iii) Clerical and related workers, (iv) Workers not classified in the above three groups. The first group has been sub-divided into two viz., Teachers and others, which would include technical workers like Engineers, Agricultural personnel, etc.

4.12. 47 per cent of employed respondents were teachers while 35 per cent were professional, i. e., technical workers other than teachers. One out of every 10 was either an Administrator or an Executive or managerial worker. A little less than 6 per cent of employed respondents were doing clerical jobs. (Table No. 4.4).

4.13. As between graduates, Post-graduates and diploma-holders a greater proportion (68 per cent) of post-graduates were teachers. A little more than 50 per cent of the graduates were employed as teachers. Very few (2) among diploma-holders were in the teaching line.

4.14. 94 per cent of diploma-holders were doing professional or technical jobs other than teachership. The corresponding percentages for graduates and post-graduates were 27 and 9.7, respectively.

4.15. Number of persons in administration was more among post-graduates, while those doing clerical job were more among graduates.

TABLE No. 4.4

Distribution of employed respondents according to occupational groups

(All faculties)

Occupational groups/ Employed respondents by faculty group	Professional, technical and related workers		Admini- strative, executive and mana- gerial workers	Clerical	Works not classi- fiable by occu- pations including those who did not report their occu- pations	Total
	Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Graduates ..	75 (51.7)	39 (27.0)	16 (11.0)	11 (7.6)	4 (2.7)	145 (100.0)
Post-graduates ..	21 (68.0)	3 (9.7)	6 (19.4)	1 (2.9)	..	31 (100.0)
Diploma holders in Engi- neering.	2 (6.0)	32 (94.0)	..	..	..	34 (100.0)
Total ..	89 (46.7)	74 (35.3)	22 (10.5)	12 (5.7)	4 (1.9)	210 (100.0)

4.16. As between graduates in arts, science and agriculture a greater proportion (61.7 per cent) of graduates in arts were working as teachers. This was 57 per cent and 4 per cent among graduates in science and agriculture, respectively. The number of persons engaged in professional and technical work other than teachership was more (95.7 per cent) among graduates in agriculture. Next to it comes graduates in science where one out of every 3 was a professional worker. (Table No. 4.5).

4.17. Among graduates in arts a few were doing professional jobs. None of the graduates in agriculture was in the administrative or executive line. On the other hand 15 per cent of graduates in arts were engaged in administrative work. This was only 7 per cent among the graduates in science.

4.18. None of the graduates in science or agriculture was doing clerical job, while 11.7 per cent of graduates in arts were engaged in this field.

TABLE NO. 4.5
Distribution of employed respondents according to occupational groups
(Graduates)

Occupational groups/ Faculty group	Professional, technical & related workers		Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Works not classifiable by occupations including those who did not report their occupations	Total
	Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Graduates	75 (51.7)	39 (27.0)	16 (11.0)	11 (7.6)	4 (2.7)	145 (100.0)
Arts	58 (61.7)	8 (8.5)	14 (15.0)	11 (11.7)	3 (3.1)	94 (100.0)
Science	16 (57.1)	9 (32.1)	2 (7.1)	..	1 (3.7)	28 (100.0)
Agriculture	1 (4.3)	22 (95.7)	..	..	..	23 (100.0)

4.19. A little less than 82 per cent of Post-graduates in science were working as teachers as against 63 per cent of Post-graduates in arts. Other professional workers are more (18 per cent) Post-graduates in science. The percentage of Post-graduates in arts, doing administrative jobs, was 26 per cent. None of the Post-graduates in science or agriculture was doing clerical job.

TABLE NO. 4.6
Distribution of employed respondents according to occupational groups
(Post-graduates)

Occupational groups/ Faculty group	Professional, technical & related workers		Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Works not classifiable by occupations including those who did not report their occupations	Total
	Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Post-graduates	21 (68.0)	3 (9.7)	6 (19.4)	1 (2.9)	..	31 (100.0)
Arts	12 (63.1)	1 (5.3)	5 (26.3)	1 (5.3)	..	19 (100.0)
Science	9 (81.8)	2 (18.2)	..	..	..	11 (100.0)
Agriculture	..	..	1 (100.0)	..	..	1 (100.0)

4.20. Among diploma-holders each one was either a teacher or a professional other than teacher. Respondents in Mining, Civil and Electrical Engineering were all doing professional or technical job other than teachership. In mechanical engineering there were only 2 respondents constituting 22 per cent of the total who were working as Lecturers. (Appendices 55 and 56 give further details.)

TABLE No. 4.7

Distribution of employed respondents according to occupational groups

(Diploma-holders)

Occupational groups/ Faculty group	Professional, technical & related workers		Admini- strative, executive and mana- gerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Workers not classi- fiable by occu- pations including those who did not report their occupa- tions	Total
	Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Diploma-holders in Engineering.	2 (5.9)	32 (94.1)	..	..	--	34 (100.0)
Mining	2 (100.0)	..	..	2 (100.0)
Civil	15 (100.0)	..	..	15 (100.0)
Mechanical	..	2 (22.2)	7 (77.8)	..	..	9 (100.0)
Electrical	8 (100.0)	..	..	8 (100.0)

4.21. The preceding paras dealt with the occupational pattern of the currently employed respondents in their first employment. It is common with all educated persons that their first employment does not suit their liking and temperament. In most cases they rush to some employment for immediate pecuniary benefit and they prepare themselves to enter into some other employment which would suit them better. An analysis on this aspect will be of much use as it will throw some light on the preference of the respondents for various occupations. In order to ascertain this trend we have tabulated data for employed respondents as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment.

4.22. Out of 210 respondents who were employed, 154 (63.3 per cent) had no change in their employment, while 22.4 per cent had changed their employment once. A very few i. e. 3.8 per cent of them had their present employment after leaving 2 jobs earlier (Table No. 4.8).

4.23. As between graduates, post-graduates and diploma-holders proportion of respondents among whom there was no change in the employment was more (82.4 per cent) among the diploma-holders. The corresponding percentages for graduates and post-graduates were 74.5 and 58, respectively. A greater proportion (35.3 per cent) of post-graduates had changed their employment once as against 21 per cent of graduates had a little less than 18 per cent of the diploma-holders. None of the diploma-holders had changed his employment twice whereas the corresponding percentage for graduates and post-graduates were 4 and 6.5, respectively.

TABLE No. 4.8

Distribution of currently employed respondents according to change in their employing agency

(All faculties)

Faculty	No. of changes in employing agency					Total
	No change	Once	Twice	Thrice and above	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Graduates	108 (74.5)	30 (20.7)	6 (4.1)	..	1 (0.7)	145 (100.0)
Post-Graduates	18 (58.0)	11 (35.5)	2 (6.5)	..	..	31 (100.0)
Diploma-holders in engineering.	28 (82.4)	6 (17.6)	..	..	..	34 (100.0)
Total	154 (73.3)	47 (22.4)	8 (3.8)	..	1 (0.5)	210 (100.0)

4.24. An equal percentage of graduates in arts and science had no change in their employment, whereas in case of agriculture 91 per cent did not have any such change. Among graduates respondents who changed their employment once the proportion is more in science. One out of every 4 graduates in science had changed his

employment once. The proportion of respondents changing their employment twice is more (5.4 per cent) in arts as against 3.6 per cent in science.

TABLE NO. 4.9
Distribution of currently employed respondents according to change in their employing agency
(Graduates)

Faculty	No. of changes in employing agency					
	No change	Once	Twice	Thrice and above	Not available	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Graduates	108 (74.5)	30 (20.7)	6 (4.1)	..	1 (6.7)	145 (100.0)
Arts	67 (71.2)	21 (22.3)	5 (5.4)	..	1 (1.1)	94 (100.0)
Science	20 (71.4)	7 (25.0)	1 (3.6)	..	..	28 (100.0)
Agriculture	21 (91.3)	2 (8.7)	..	..	..	23 (100.0)

4.25. The only post-graduate in agriculture we contacted had no change in his employment. This was 91 per cent in science and 37 per cent in arts. A little less than 53 per cent of post-graduates in arts had changed their 1st employment once as against 9 per cent among post-graduates in science. None of the post-graduates in science had changed his employment twice, whereas one out of every 10 post-graduates in Arts shifted his employment twice.

TABLE NO. 4.10
Distribution of currently employed respondents according to change in their employing agency
(Post-graduates)

Faculty	No. of changes in employing agency					
	No change	Once	Twice	Thrice and above	Not available	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Post-Graduates	18 (58.1)	11 (35.5)	2 (6.4)	..	..	31 (100.0)
Arts	7 (36.8)	10 (52.7)	2 (10.5)	..	..	19 (100.0)
Science	10 (90.9)	1 (9.1)	..	..	..	11 (100.0)
Agriculture	1 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	1 (100.0)

4.26. 100 per cent of Diploma-holders in Mining and Electrical engineering had no change in their first employment where as 82 per cent and 66 per cent of respondents in Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering did stick to their first employment. Rest of the respondents in Civil and Mechanical Engineering had changed their employment once (Appendices 57 and 58 give further details).

TABLE NO. 4.11

Distribution of currently employed respondents according to change in their employing agency

(Diploma-holders)

Faculty	No. of changes in employing agency					Total
	No change	Once	Twice	Thrice and above	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Diploma-holders in Engineering.	28 (82.4)	6 (17.6)	—	—	—	34 (100.0)
Mining	2 (100.0)	—	—	—	—	2 (100.0)
Civil	12 (80.0)	3 (20.0)	—	—	—	15 (100.0)
Mechanical	6 (66.6)	3 (33.4)	—	—	—	9 (100.0)
Electrical	8 (100.0)	—	—	—	—	8 (100.0)

4.27. Out of 51 per cent of employed respondents who were working as teachers in their first employment, 4.8 per cent changed their employment to some other occupation. This indicates that the job of a teacher does not seem to be an alluring profession to the educated persons. When the State is in need of a greater number of good teachers to improve the standard of education, this trend is definitely a matter of concern (Table No. 4.12). This trend has also been observed in case of those engaged in clerical jobs, which is definitely a healthy trend.

4.28. There was practically no change in the occupation as between the first employment and the present employment in respect of those engaged in professional or technical work. On the other

hand the proportion of respondents changing their first employment to administration has shown an increasing trend. While a little less than 4 per cent of respondents were engaged in administrative or executive work in their first employment, the ratio in the present employment is 10 per cent.

4.29. As between graduates, post-graduates and diploma-holders the trend is downward so far as teachership is concerned, for all groups. The change is not much in case of professional and technical workers. An increasing trend is observed among graduates and post-graduates in the second category of occupation, viz. Administrative, Executive and Managerial.

TABLE No. 4.12

Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment

(All faculties)

Faculty group	First and present employment	Professional, technical and related workers		Administrative Executive and Managerial workers	Clerical	Workers not classifiable by occupations (including those who did not report their occupation)	Total
		Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	First	107 (51.0)	74 (35.2)	8 (3.8)	17 (8.1)	4 (1.9)	210 (100.0)
	Present	97 (46.2)	75 (35.1)	21 (10.0)	13 (6.2)	4 (1.9)	210 (100.0)
Graduates	First	81 (55.9)	37 (25.5)	7 (4.8)	16 (11.0)	4 (2.8)	145 (100.0)
	Present	74 (51.0)	40 (27.6)	15 (10.3)	12 (8.3)	4 (2.8)	145 (100.0)
Post-Graduates..	First	26 (83.9)	3 (9.7)	1 (3.2)	1 (3.2)	..	31 (100.0)
	Present	21 (67.7)	3 (9.7)	6 (19.4)	1 (3.2)	..	31 (100.0)
Diploma holders in Engineering	First	..	34 (100.0)	..	..	..	34 (100.0)
	Present	2 (5.9)	32 (94.1)	..	..	..	34 (100.0)

4.30. As between graduates in arts, science and agriculture, there was shifting of occupation from teachership in the first employment to another occupation in respect of the first two groups. Only

one graduate in agriculture who was presently a teacher was doing some other occupation in his first employment (Table No. 4.13). Among the graduates in arts while 67 per cent were working as teachers in their first employment, their distribution among the currently employed respondents was 62 per cent. This decline was still more among science graduates where 53.5 per cent of respondents were currently employed as teachers as against 64 per cent in their first employment.

4.31. As regards professional and technical workers, other than teachers there is an upward trend in the 1st two faculties, viz. arts and science where as it is just the reverse in the group of graduates in Agriculture. Upward trend is noticed among all arts graduates engaged in administrative or executive work. Number of ministerial staff had declined in case of graduates in arts while it is constant for those in science.

TABLE NO. 4.13

Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment

Faculty group	First and present employment	Professional technical and related workers		Administrative and Executive and Managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupations (including those who did not report their occupations)	Total
		Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Graduates	First	81 (55.9)	37 (25.5)	7 (4.8)	16 (11.0)	4 (2.8)	145 (100.0)
	Present	74 (51.0)	40 (27.6)	15 (10.3)	12 (8.3)	4 (2.8)	145 (100.0)
Arts	First	63 (67.0)	6 (6.4)	7 (7.4)	15 (16.0)	3 (3.2)	94 (100.0)
	Present	58 (61.7)	8 (8.5)	14 (14.9)	11 (11.7)	3 (3.2)	94 (100.0)
Science	First	18 (64.3)	8 (28.5)	..	1 (3.6)	1 (3.6)	28 (100.0)
	Present	15 (53.5)	10 (35.7)	1 (3.6)	1 (3.6)	1 (3.6)	28 (100.0)
Agriculture	First	..	23 (100)	..	..	..	23 (100.0)
	Present	1 (4.3)	22 (95.7)	..	..	..	23 (100.0)

4.32. Among post-graduates there was no change in the occupation of respondents in the faculty of science in their first employment as well as in the present employment while it was just the reverse in respect of post-graduates in Arts (Table No. 4.14). There was also no change in case of professional and technical workers other than teachers as well as those engaged in clerical work.

TABLE No. 4.14

Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment

(Post-Graduates)

Faculty group	First and present employment	Professional technical and related workers		Administrative and Executive and Managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupations (including those who did not report their occupations)	Total
		Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Post-Graduates	First	26 (83.9)	3 (9.7)	1 (3.2)	1 (3.2)	..	31 (100.0)
	Present	21 (67.7)	3 (9.7)	6 (19.4)	1 (3.2)	..	31 (100.0)
Arts	First	17 (89.4)	1 (5.3)	..	1 (5.3)	..	19 (100.0)
	Present	12 (63.1)	1 (5.3)	5 (26.3)	1 (5.3)	..	19 (100.0)
Science	First	9 (81.8)	2 (18.2)	..	..	..	11 (100.0)
	Present	9 (81.8)	2 (18.2)	..	..	..	11 (100.0)
Agriculture	First	..	..	1 (100.0)	..	..	1 (100.0)
	Present	..	..	1 (100.0)	..	..	1 (100.0)

4.33. As is common with the diploma-holders in engineering, all the 34 respondents except two fell in the category of professional and technical other than teachers. We came across two respondents holding diploma in mechanical engineering who were working as teachers. (Appendices 59 to 63 give further details).

TABLE NO. 4-15

Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment

(Diploma and Degree holders in Engineering)

Faculty group	First and present employment	Professional technical and related workers		Administrative and Executive and Managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupations (including those who did not report their occupations)	Total
		Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Diploma-holders	First	..	34 (100.0)	..	..	..	34 (100.0)
	Present	2 (5.9)	32 (94.1)	..	..	..	34 (100.0)
Mining	First	..	2 (100.0)	..	..	..	2 (100.0)
	Present	..	2 (100.0)	..	..	..	2 (100.0)
Civil	First	..	15 (100.0)	..	..	..	15 (100.0)
	Present	..	15 (100.0)	..	..	..	15 (100.0)
Mechanical	First	..	9 (100.0)	..	..	..	9 (100.0)
	Present	2 (22.2)	7 (77.8)	..	..	..	9 (100.0)
Electrical	First	..	8 (100.0)	..	..	..	8 (100.0)
	Present	..	8 (100.0)	..	..	..	8 (100.0)

4.34. In order to get a comparative picture of employment status of the respondents we have tabulated data separately for the first employment as well as for the present employment. Table 4.16 to 4.19 give the employment status of the respondents in the first employment. 98.6 per cent of the employed respondents were salaried employees, while a little less than 1 per cent were engaged in the family enterprises (Table No. 4.16).

4.35. As between graduates, post-graduates and diploma-holders the proportion of employees was high (100 per cent) among diploma-holders, where as it was 98.6 per cent and 96.8 per cent among graduates and post-graduates, respectively. 3.2 per cent of post-graduates went into their family enterprises as against 0.7 per cent graduates.

TABLE NO. 4.16

Employed respondents according to their employment status

(All faculties)

First employment status	Faculty group				Total
	Graduates	Post-graduates	Diploma-holders		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Employer
Employee	..	143 (98.6)	30 (96.8)	34 (100.0)	207 (98.6)
Self-employed
Family enterprise	..	1 (0.7)	1 (3.2)	..	2 (0.9)
Not available	..	1 (0.7)	..	..	1 (0.5)
Total	..	145 (100.0)	31 (100.0)	34 (100.0)	210 (100.0)

4.36. 100 per cent of graduates in science and agriculture were salaried employees in their first employment as against 93 per cent of arts graduates. A little over 1 per cent of graduates in arts were employed to their family trade.

TABLE NO. 4.17
Employed respondents according to their employment status
(Graduates)

First employment status	Faculty group			
	Graduates	Arts	Science	Agri- culture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Employer	..	..	..	..
Employee	143 (98.6)	92 (97.8)	28 (100.0)	23 (100.0)
Self-employed	..	..	..	..
Family enterprise	1 (0.7)	1 (1.1)	..	..
Not available	1 (0.7)	1 (1.1)	..	..
Total	145 (100.0)	94 (100.0)	28 (100.0)	23 (100.0)

4.37. None of the post-graduate respondents in Arts or Science had any other employment status other than that of a salaried employee, while the only post-graduate in Agriculture whom we contacted was engaged in family enterprise. This included looking after paternal land.

TABLE NO. 4.18
Employed respondents according to their employment status
(Post-graduates)

First employment status	Faculty group			
	Post- graduate	Arts	Science	Agri- culture*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Employer	..	..	..	..
Employee	30 (96.8)	19 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	..
Self-employed	..	..	..	..
Family enterprise	1 (3.2)	..	..	1 (100.0)
Not available	..	..	..	..
Total	31 (100.0)	19 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	1 (100.0)

* Includes B. V. Sc. and A. H.

4.38. All the respondents holding diploma in engineering were employed. Although the scope of self-employment is much more among diploma-holders, this has not been revealed by the survey. It may be probably due to the fact that persons holding diploma in engineering have better avenues of employment as a result of repaid economic development.

TABLE No. 4.19

Employed respondents according to their employment status

(Diploma-holders)

First employment status	Faculty group					
	Diploma-holders	Mining	Civil	Mechanical	Electrical	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Employer	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employee	.. 34 (100.0)	.. 2 (100.0)	.. 15 (100.0)	.. 9 (100.0)	.. 8 (100.0)	.. 8 (100.0)
Self-employed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family enterprise	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not available	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
Total	.. 34 (100.0)	.. 2 (100.0)	.. 15 (100.0)	.. 9 (100.0)	.. 8 (100.0)	.. 8 (100.0)

4.39. An analysis of the present employment status shows the following. 98 per cent of the respondents were at present salaried employees as against 98.6 per cent in their first employment (Table No. 4.20).

4.40. As between graduates, post-graduates and diploma holders 100 per cent of the latter two faculties were salaried employees as against 97.2 per cent of graduates. Out of 145 graduates, 3 were self-employed, as against none among post-graduates or diploma-holders.

TABLE NO. 4.20
Employed respondents according to their employment status
(All faculties)

Present employment status	Faculty group			
	Graduates	Post-graduates	Diploma holders	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Employer ..	..	..	..	..
Employee ..	141 (97.2)	31 (100.0)	34 (100.0)	206 (98.1)
Self-employed ..	3 (2.1)	..	..	3 (1.4)
Family enterprise ..	..	..	..	..
Not available ..	1 (0.7)	..	..	1 (0.5)
Total ..	145 (100.0)	31 (100.0)	34 (100.0)	210 (100.0)

4.41. Among graduates in Arts, Science and Agriculture, all respondents in Science and Agriculture were salaried employees, whereas the corresponding percentage for graduates in Arts was 95.7. The three graduates who were self-employed were all graduates in Arts.

TABLE NO. 4.21
Employed respondents according to their employment status
(Graduates)

Present employment status	Faculty group			
	Graduates	Arts	Science	Agriculture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Employer ..	..	..	..	..
Employee ..	141 (97.2)	90 (95.7)	28 (100.0)	23 (100.0)
Self-employed ..	3 (2.1)	3 (3.2)	..	..
Family enterprise ..	..	..	..	..
Not available ..	1 (0.7)	1 (1.1)	..	..
Total ...	145 (100.0)	94 (100.0)	28 (100.0)	23 (100.0)

4.42. Among the post-graduates in Arts, Science and Agriculture there was no change in the employment status in the present employment as compared to the first employment in respect of Arts and Science post-graduates. The only post-graduate who was in the family enterprise in his first employment had switched over to some paid employment and hence has fallen into the category of salaried employees.

TABLE NO. 4.22

Employed respondents according to their employment status

(Post-graduates)

Present employment status	Faculty group			
	Post-graduates	Arts	Science	Agriculture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Employer ..	..	..	..	..
Employee ..	31 (100.0)	19 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
Self-employed ..	..	..	..	..
Family enterprise ..	..	..	..	..
Not available ...	...	...	..	..
Total ..	31 (100.0)	19 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	1 (100.0)

4.43. There is no change in the employment status for all respondents having diploma in engineering (Table No. 4.23). (Appendices 64 to 75 give further details).

4.44. The above analysis only shows the employment status of the employed respondents. But it does not give any idea about the distribution of educated personnel, among public sector and private sector. Such an analysis is definitely a matter of great interest in the study of utilisation of educated persons. In order to

ascertain the trend in which employment market is moving we have compared the employed respondents by the sector of employment in their first employment as well as in their present employment.

TABLE No. 4·23

Employed respondents according to their employment status

(Diploma holders)

Present employment status	Family group				
	Diploma holders	Mining	Civil	Mechanical	Electrical
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Employer	..	..	..	..	..
Employee	34 (100·0)	2 (100·0)	15 (100·0)	9 (100·0)	8 (100·0)
Self-employed	..	..	..	..	..
Family enterprise	..	..	..	..	..
Not available	..	..	..	..	..
..
Total	34 (100·0)	2 (100·0)	15 (100·0)	9 (100·0)	8 (100·0)

4·45. Out of 210 employed respondents 67 per cent were absorbed in public sectors in their first employment. This included Central Government, State Government, Quasi-Government and local bodies. Private sector absorbed 30 per cent of them. A few (2·9 per cent) did not specify any sector of employment (Table No.4·24)

4·46. As between graduates, post-graduates and diploma holders, proportion of respondents in public sector was less than the average for graduates and post-graduates. 63·4 per cent of graduates were engaged in public sector as against 51·6 per cent of post-graduates. A little over 94 per cent of employed diploma holders were in public sector.

4.47. A minor proportion (5.9 per cent) of diploma holders were in the private sector. As between graduates, and post-graduates the ratio is more in the latter (41.9).

TABLE NO. 4.24

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (First employment)

(All faculties)

Faculty group	Public sector	Private sector	Not available	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Graduates ..	92 (63.4)	49 (33.8)	4 (2.8)	145 (100.0)
Post-graduates ..	16 (51.6)	13 (41.9)	2 (6.5)	31 (100.0)
Diploma holders in Engineering ..	32 (94.1)	2 (5.9)	..	34 (100.0)
..				
Total ..	140 (66.7)	64 (30.5)	6 (2.8)	210 (100.0)

4.48. Among graduates in Arts, Science and Agriculture 56.4 per cent of graduates in Arts were in the public sector in their first employment as against 57 per cent of graduates in Science. None of the graduates in Agriculture was in the private sector. This is quite natural as those having a degree in Agriculture have no opening for any private job. A little less than 43 per cent of graduates in Science were in the private sector as against 39.4 per cent of graduates in Arts.

TABLE NO. 4.25

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (First employment)

(Graduates)

Faculty group	Public sector	Private sector	Not available	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Graduates ..	92 (63.4)	49 (33.8)	4 (2.8)	145 (100.0)
Arts ..	53 (56.4)	37 (39.4)	4 (4.2)	94 (100.0)
Science ..	16 (57.1)	12 (42.9)	..	28 (100.0)
Agriculture ..	23 (100.0)	..	..	23 (100.0)

4.49. Among the post-graduates in Arts, Science and Agriculture a greater proportion (57.9 per cent) of post-graduates in Arts were in the private sector in their first employment. The only post-graduate in Agriculture we contacted was in the private sector. We have mentioned earlier that he was engaged in the family enterprise.

TABLE No. 4.26

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (First employment)
(Post-graduates)

Faculty group	Public sector	Private sector	Not available	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Post-graduates	16 (51.6)	13 (41.9)	2 (6.5)	31 (100.0)
Arts	6 (31.6)	11 (57.9)	2 (10.5)	19 (100.0)
Science	10 (90.9)	1 (9.1)	..	11 (100.0)
Agriculture	..	1 (100.0)	..	1 (100.0)

4.50. While 50 per cent of the diploma-holders in Mining Engineering were in the public sector, 100 per cent of diploma-holders in mechanical and electrical engineering were in the same sector. In respect of Civil engineering, only one out of 15 respondents was in the private sector.

TABLE No. 4.27

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (first-employment)
(Diploma-holder)

Faculty group	Public sector	Private sector	Not available	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Diploma-holders	32 (94.1)	2 (5.9)	..	34 (100.0)
Mining	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	..	2 (100.0)
Civil	14 (93.3)	1 (6.7)	..	15 (100.0)
Mechanical	9 (100.0)	..	..	9 (100.0)
Electrical	8 (100.0)	..	..	8 (100.0)

4-51. A comparison with the sectoral distribution of all employed respondents in their present employment indicates certain interesting trends. A little over 73 per cent of employed respondents were in the public sector in their present employment as against a little less than 67 per cent in their 1st employment. On the other hand proportion of respondents in the private sector has dwindled from 30.5 per cent in the 1st employment to 25.7 per cent in the present employment. This indicates that there is shifting of employment from private sector to public sector. The reason for such shifting is not far to seek. Public sector is more attractive than the private sector owing to the security of service and certain other benefits which are not available in private employment. This is the reason why there is a tendency among educated persons to seek a Government job.

4-52. There is a shifting of employment in all the groups, viz. Graduates, Post-graduates and Diploma holders. This is more among post-graduates where proportion of respondents employed in public sector increased from 51.6 per cent to 77.4 per cent as against 63.4 per cent to 66.9 per cent in case of graduates and 94 per cent to 97 per cent in case of diploma-holders.

TABLE NO. 4-28

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (Present employment)

(All faculties)

Faculty group	Public sector	Private sector	Not available	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Graduates ..	97 (66.9)	46 (31.7)	2 (1.4)	145 (100.0)
Post-graduates ..	24 (77.4)	7 (22.6)	..	31 (100.0)
Diploma-holders in Engineering ..	33 (97.1)	1 (2.9)	..	34 (100.0)
Total ..	154 (73.3)	54 (25.7)	2 (1.0)	210 (100.0)

4.53. As between graduates in Arts, Science and Agriculture there was no change in the sectoral distribution of respondents in Agriculture, while it increased in the rest two faculties from 56 per cent and 57 per cent respectively to 61 per cent.

TABLE NO. 4.29

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (Present employment)
(Graduates)

Faculty group	Public sector	Private sector	Not available	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Graduates	97 (66.9)	46 (31.7)	2 (1.4)	145 (100.0)
Arts	57 (60.7)	35 (37.2)	2 (2.1)	94 (100.0)
Science	17 (60.7)	11 (39.3)	..	28 (100.0)
Agriculture	23 (100.0)	..	..	23 (100.0)

4.54. It is interesting to note the distribution of employed post-graduate respondents with regard to the sector in which they were employed in their first employment as well as in their present employment. While in the first employment a little less than 32 per cent of post-graduates in Arts were in the public sector, it was more than double (68.4 per cent) in the present employment. On the other hand it remained constant in the faculty of Science (Table No. 4.30). The only post-graduate in Agriculture who was in private sector in his first employment shifted to public sector.

TABLE NO. 4.30

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (Present employment)
(Post-graduates)

Faculty group	Public sector	Private sector	Not available	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Post-graduates	24 (77.4)	7 (22.6)	..	31 (100.0)
Arts	13 (68.4)	6 (31.6)	..	19 (100.0)
Science	10 (90.9)	1 (9.1)	..	11 (100.0)
Agriculture	1 (100.0)	..	..	1 (100.0)

4.55. We have divided respondents employed in public sector into 4 groups, viz., Central Government, State Government, Quasi-Government and Local Bodies. Out of 154 respondents employed in public sector in their present employment 68.8 per cent were State Government employees where as 6.5 per cent were in Central Government. 24 per cent of them were in quasi-Government institutions like Public Corporations etc., while less than 1 per cent were in Local Bodies (Table No. 4.31).

4.56. As between graduates, post-graduates and diploma-holders it is noticed that none of the diploma-holders was a Central Government servant, where as the proportions of respondents in Central Government were 6.2 per cent and 16.7 per cent for graduates and post-graduates respectively. A greater proportion (84.8 per cent) among diploma-holders were State Government employees. The corresponding percentages for graduates, and post-graduates were 66 per cent and 58.3 per cent respectively. One out of every 4 post-graduates was employed in quasi Government Institution. This is more or less same among graduates.

TABLE NO. 4.31

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment (present employment).

(All faculties)

Faculty group	Public Sector				Total
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.	Local Bodies	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Graduates ..	6 (6.2)	64 (66.0)	26 (26.8)	1 (1.0)	97 (100.0)
Post-graduates ..	4 (16.7)	14 (58.3)	6 (25.0)	..	24 (100.0)
Diploma-holders ..	..	28 (84.8)	5 (15.2)	..	33 (100.0)
Total ..	10 (6.5)	106 (68.8)	37 (24.0)	1 (0.7)	154 (100.0)

4.57. Among graduates in Arts, Science and Agriculture the proportion of respondents employed in Central Government was more in the first group, where as in respect of State Government, it was highest (95.7 per cent) among graduates in Agriculture.

None of the graduates in Agriculture was under Quasi-Government institution whereas an equal proportion of graduates in Arts and Science were in such institutions.

TABLE No. 4'32

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment

(Graduates)

Faculty group (1)	Public Sector				Total (6)
	Central Govt. (2)	State Govt. (3)	Quasi Govt. (4)	Local bodies (5)	
Graduates ..	6 (6.2)	64 (66.0)	26 (26.8)	1 (1.0)	97 (100.0)
Arts ..	4 (7.0)	32 (56.1)	20 (35.1)	1 (1.8)	57 (100.0)
Science ..	1 (5.9)	10 (58.8)	6 (35.3)	..	17 (100.0)
Agriculture ..	1 (4.3)	22 (95.7)	..	..	23 (100.0)

4.58. The Central Government jobs have not attracted any of the Post-Graduates in Agriculture whereas 30 per cent of Post-Graduates in Science were under Central Government. This was 7.7 per cent for Arts. As between Arts and Science, a greater proportion (69.2 per cent) of Post-Graduates in Arts were State Government employees where as 50 per cent of the respondents in Science were under State Government. The one Post-Graduate we contacted was under a Quasi-Government institution. One out of every 5 Post-Graduates in Science was a Quasi-Government servant. The corresponding percentage for Arts was 23 per cent.

TABLE No. 4'33

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment

(Post-Graduates)

Faculty group (1)	Public Sector				Total (6)
	Central Government (2)	State Government (3)	Quasi Government (4)	Local bodies (5)	
Post-Graduates ..	4 (16.7)	14 (58.3)	6 (25.0)	..	24 (100.0)
Arts ..	1 (7.7)	9 (69.2)	3 (23.1)	..	13 (100.0)
Science ..	3 (30.0)	5 (50.0)	2 (20.0)	..	10 (100.0)
Agriculture ..	..	..	1 (100.0)	..	1 (100.0)

4.59. Among diploma-holders none was a Central Government servant. All the diploma-holders in Mechanical and Civil Engineering were State Government employees. It is in the electrical side that about 33 per cent of respondents were under State Government. Details for individual faculties may be seen in appendices 76 and 77.

TABLE NO. 4.34

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment

(Diploma-holder)

Faculty group	Public Sector					Total
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.	Local Bodies		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	
Diploma-holders	28 (84.8)	5 (15.2)	..	..	33 (100.0)
Mining	1 (100.0)	..	..	..	1 (100.0)
Civil	15 (100.0)	..	..	..	15 (100.0)
Mechanical	9 (100.0)	..	..	..	9 (100.0)
Electrical	3 (37.5)	5 (62.5)	..	..	8 (100.0)

4.60. We have made an attempt to know the medium through which respondents got their first employment as well as their present employment.

4.61. This will give us an insight about the role of various institutions in tapping the employment market. The various ways by which educated persons get employment have been grouped as follows; (i) Public Service Commission, (ii) Direct, (iii) Employment Exchange, (iv) Other channels, (v) Not specified. Of the employed respondents 6.6 per cent got their first employment

through Public Service Commission. This increased to 10 per cent among the present employees.

TABLE No. 4'35

Percentage distribution of employed respondents as they get their first and present employment

(All faculties)

Faculty group	First and present employment	Agency through which employment was obtained					Total
		P. S. C.	Direct application	Employment Exchange	Other channels	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	{ First	5.2	60.5	14.8	15.2	4.3	100.0
	{ Present	9.1	57.6	16.2	13.8	3.3	100.0
Graduates	{ First	2.1	63.4	17.3	13.8	3.4	100.0
	{ Present	4.8	58.7	19.3	13.8	3.4	100.0
Post-Graduates	{ First	25.8	48.4	9.7	9.7	6.4	100.0
	{ Present	38.7	48.4	12.9	..	..	100.0
Diploma-holders in Engineering.	{ First	..	58.8	8.8	26.5	5.9	100.0
	{ Present	..	61.7	5.9	26.5	5.9	100.0

4.62. The number of respondents who got employment directly is more. 57.6 per cent of the respondents got their present employment directly as against 66.5 per cent in the first employment. Thus the trend of getting employment directly has been dwindling.

4.63. Taking a groupwise analysis, it was noticed that while the trend was downward in the case of graduates, and constant in case of Post-Graduates, it has increased from 58.8 per cent to 61.7 per cent in case of diploma-holders. Number of respondents seeking employment through employment exchange rose from 14.8 per cent in the first employment to 16 per cent in the present employment. This trend is also applicable to the first two groups, viz., graduates and Post-Graduates. Percentage of respondents seeking employment through employment exchange has dwindled from 9 per cent to 6 per cent in case of diploma holders.

4.64. A little less than 14 per cent of respondents got their present employment through other channels, as against 15 per cent in the first employment. The range of variation among different groups is 10 per cent to 26 per cent.

TABLE No. 4.35

Percentage distribution of employed respondents as they get their first and present employment

(Graduates)

Faculty group	First and present employment	Agency through which employment was obtained					Total
		P. S. C.	Direct application	Employment Exchange	Other channels	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Graduates	{ First	2.1	63.4	17.3	13.8 ³	3.4	100.0
	{ Present	4.8	58.7	19.3	13.8	3.4	100.0
Arts	{ First	2.1	53.1	21.3	19.2	4.3	100.0
	{ Present	4.3	48.9	22.3	20.2	4.3	100.0
Science	{ First	..	71.4	17.9	7.1	3.6	100.0
	{ Present	3.6	64.2	25.0	3.6	3.6	100.0
Agriculture	{ First	4.3	95.7	..	..	..	100.0
	{ Present	8.7	91.3	..	..	..	100.0

4.65. Among Arts graduates 5 per cent could get their present employment through Public Service Commission as against 2 per cent in their first employment. The corresponding percentages for Agriculture graduates is 8.7 per cent and 4.3 per cent, respectively. It is interesting to note that while none of the graduates in Science was recruited by Public Service Commission in his first employment about 4 per cent of them got their present employment through Public Service Commission.

4.66. A very high proportion (91 to 96 per cent) of graduates in Agriculture got their employment directly. This was less among graduates in Arts, where the variation was 49 per cent to 53 per cent respectively.

4.67. None of the graduates in Agriculture was recruited through the Employment Exchange, whereas one out of every 4 graduates in Science got his present employment through the Employment Exchange.

TABLE NO. 4.37

Percentage distribution of employed respondents as they get their first and present employment

(Post-Graduates)

Faculty group	First and present employment	Agency through which employment was obtained					Total
		P. S. C.	Direct application	Employment Exchange	Other channels	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Post-graduates	{ First	25.8	48.4	9.7	9.7	6.4	100.0
	{ Present	38.7	48.4	12.9	..	..	100.0
Arts	{ First	15.8	57.8	5.3	15.8	5.3	100.0
	{ Present	31.6	63.1	5.3	..	..	100.0
Science	{ First	45.4	36.4	9.1	..	9.1	100.0
	{ Present	54.5	27.3	18.2	..	..	100.0
Agriculture	{ First	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0
	{ Present	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0

4.68. The number of respondents recruited through Public Service Commission doubled in the case of post-graduates in Arts from 15.8 per cent in the first employment to 31.6 per cent in their present employment. The corresponding percentages for post-graduates in Science were 45.4 and 54.5 respectively.

4.69. The method of direct application shows an increasing trend in Arts (57.8 per cent to 63.1 per cent) as compared to Science where the trend is downward (36.4 per cent to 27.3 per cent).

4.70. Employment Exchange has played a minor role in cases of post-graduates in Arts and Science. The only post-graduate in Agriculture came through the Employment Exchange (Appendices 78 to 83 give further details).

TABLE No. 4.38

Percentage distribution of employed respondents as they get their first and present employment

(Diploma holders)

Faculty group	First and present employment	Agency through which employment was obtained					Total
		P. S. C.	Direct application	Employment Exchange	Other channels	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Diploma-holders in Engineering.	First	..	58.8	8.8	26.5	5.9	100.0
	Present	..	61.7	5.9	26.5	5.9	100.0
Mining ..	First	..	50.0	..	50.0	..	100.0
	Present	..	50.0	..	50.0	..	100.0
Civil ..	First	..	40.0	20.0	40.0	..	100.0
	Present	..	46.7	13.3	40.0	..	100.0
Mechanical ..	First	..	66.7	..	11.1	22.2	100.0
	Present	..	66.7	..	11.1	22.2	100.0
Electrical ..	First	..	87.5	..	12.5	..	100.0
	Present	..	87.5	..	12.5	..	100.0

CHAPTER V

SALARY

This chapter deals with the earnings of the employed respondents. The monthly earnings have been categorised as follows:—

- (i) Rs. 150 and less
- (ii) Rs. 151—199
- (iii) Rs. 200—299
- (iv) Rs. 300—499
- (v) Rs. 500 and above

5.2. Respondents who have not specified their monthly earnings have been separately shown.

5.3. In order to get comparative picture of the monthly earnings of the respondents we have tried to obtain data on the salary of the respondents in their first employment as well as their present employment. This comparison will indicate the increase or decrease in the monthly earnings of the respondents. This will also reflect whether economic condition of our employed persons are improving or declining.

5.4. Out of the 210 employed respondents, 12.4 per cent were in the 1st category in their 1st employment. This came down to 6.7 in their existing employment. While 14.8 per cent of the respondents were in the second category, their first employment, the present trend showed that 9.5 per cent of them fell in this group (Table No. 5.1).

5.5. It is interesting to note the trend in the monthly earnings of the respondents in the remaining three categories. 55 per cent of respondents were earning monthly salary of Rs. 200—299 in their first employment which increased to 60 per cent in their present employment. Respondents in the salary group Rs. 300—499 were only 7.6 per cent in the 1st employment. This was more than doubled in the present employment. While none had a monthly salary of Rs. 500 and above in their first employment, there are three respondents who fall in this category in their present employment.

5.6. The respondents who did not specify their monthly earnings constituted 10 per cent in the first employment and 3.3 per cent in the present employment.

5.7. As between graduates, post-graduates and diploma-holders the proportion of respondents in various categories of monthly earnings vary to a great extent. A greater proportion of graduates were in the third category, viz., Rs. 200—299. This was also true of post-graduates and diploma-holders. None of the diploma-holders was earning a salary of less than Rs. 200.

TABLE No. 5.1

Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment
(All faculties)

Faculty	First and present employment	Monthly earning (in rupees)						Total
		Below Rs.150	150—199	200—299	300—499	500 and above	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	First ..	26 (12.4)	31 (14.8)	116 (55.2)	16 (7.6)	..	21 (10.0)	210 (100.0)
	Present	14 (6.7)	20 (9.5)	126 (60.0)	40 (19.1)	3 (1.4)	7 (3.3)	210 (100.0)
Graduates	First ..	25 (17.2)	30 (20.7)	68 (46.9)	8 (5.5)	..	14 (9.7)	145 (100.0)
	Present	13 (9.0)	20 (13.8)	87 (60.0)	18 (12.4)	..	7 (4.8)	145 (100.0)
Post-graduates	First ..	1 (3.2)	1 (3.2)	17 (54.8)	5 (16.2)	..	7 (22.6)	31 (100.0)
	Present	1 (3.2)	..	14 (45.2)	14 (45.2)	2 (6.4)	..	31 (100.0)
Diploma-holders.	First ..	..	..	31 (91.2)	3 (8.8)	..	..	34 (100.0)
	Present	..	..	25 (73.5)	8 (23.5)	1 (3.0)	..	34 (100.0)

5.8. None of the graduates in Agriculture had a salary of less than Rs. 150.

5.9. A major proportion of graduates earned a monthly salary of Rs. 200—299. The proportion is more among graduates in Agriculture where more than 91 per cent belonged to this group. While 38.3 per cent graduates in Arts were having a monthly salary of Rs. 200—299 in their first employment, the proportion has increased to 60.6 per cent in their present employment. On the

other hand in Science this has decreased from 39·3 per cent to 32·7 per cent. None of the graduates had a salary above Rs. 500. The proportion of respondents in the salary group Rs. 300—499 has doubled in Arts and Science.

TABLE No. 5·2

Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment
(Graduates)

Faculty	First and present employment	Monthly earnings (in Rs.)						Total
		Below Rs. 150	150—199	200—299	300—499	500 and above	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Graduates	First ..	25 (17·2)	30 (20·7)	68 (46·9)	8 (5·5)	..	14 (9·7)	145 (100·0)
	Present	13 (9·0)	20 (13·8)	87 (60·0)	18 (12·4)	..	7 (4·8)	145 (100·0)
Arts	First ..	18 (19·1)	23 (24·5)	36 (38·3)	5 (5·3)	..	12 (12·8)	94 (100·0)
	Present	10 (10·6)	12 (12·8)	57 (60·6)	11 (11·7)	..	4 (4·3)	94 (100·0)
Science	First ..	7 (25·0)	6 (21·4)	11 (39·3)	3 (10·7)	..	1 (3·6)	28 (100·0)
	Present	3 (10·7)	8 (28·6)	9 (32·1)	7 (25·0)	..	1 (3·6)	28 (100·0)
Agriculture	First ..	..	1 (4·3)	21 (91·4)	..	..	1 (4·3)	23 (100·0)
	Present	..	..	21 (91·3)	..	..	2 (8·7)	23 (100·0)

5·10. Among Post-Graduates there was only one candidate in the faculty of Arts with a monthly earning below Rs. 150. In the second category there was one respondent in his first employment. There is none at present in this category.

5·11. It is interesting to note the change in the monthly earnings of respondents from the third to the fourth category. Among Post-Graduates in Arts while 57·6 per cent had a monthly salary varying between Rs. 200—299 in their first employment, this increased

to 63·2 per cent in their present employment. On the other hand the ratio decreased from 63·6 per cent to 9·1 per cent in case of Post-Graduates in Science. The increase in the proportion of respondents in the monthly salary group Rs. 300—499 is four times in Arts as against two and a half times in Science.

5.12. Two Post-Graduates had a salary of Rs. 500 and above and both belong to the faculty of Arts.

TABLE No. 5·3

Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment

(Post-Graduates)

Faculty	First and present employment	Monthly earnings (in Rs.)						Total
		below 150	150—199	200—299	300—499	500 and above	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Post-Graduates	First ..	1 (3·2)	1 (3·2)	17 (54·8)	5 (16·2)	..	7 (22·6)	31 (100·0)
	Present	1 (3·2)	..	14 (45·2)	14 (45·2)	2 (6·4)	..	31 (100·0)
Arts	First ..	1 (5·3)	1 (5·3)	10 (52·6)	1 (5·3)	..	6 (31·5)	19 (100·0)
	Present	1 (5·3)	..	12 (63·2)	4 (21·0)	2 (10·5)	..	19 (100·0)
Science	First ..	..	..	7 (63·6)	4 (36·4)	..	..	11 (100·0)
	Present	..	..	1 (9·1)	10 (90·9)	..	..	11 (100·0)
Agriculture	First ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (100·0)	1 (100·0)
	Present	..	..	1 (100·0)	..	..	..	1 (100·0)

5.13. None of the diploma-holders had a salary of less than Rs. 200. A major proportion of them were in the second category, i. e., Rs. 200—299. This is true of diploma-holders in Mining Civil and Electrical Engineering. The proportion of respondents

having a diploma in mechanical engineering who had a monthly salary of Rs. 300—499 were 66·7 per cent in the present employment as against 33·3 per cent in their first employment.

TABLE No. 5·4

Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment

(Degree and Diploma-holders)

Faculty	First and present employment	Monthly earnings (in Rs.)						Total
		Below Rs.150	150—199	200—299	300—499	500 and above	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Diploma holders.	First ..	..	..	31 (91·2)	3 (8·8)	..	..	34 (100·0)
	Present	..	..	25 (73·5)	8 (23·5)	1 (3·0)	..	34 (100·0)
Mining	First ..	..	..	2 (100·0)	..	..	..	2 (100·0)
	Present	..	..	1 (50·0)	1 (50·0)	..	..	2 (100·0)
Civil	First ..	..	..	15 (100·0)	..	..	..	15 (100·0)
	Present	..	..	14 (93·3)	1 (6·7)	..	..	15 (100·0)
Mechanical ..	First ..	..	..	6 (66·7)	3 (33·3)	..	..	9 (100·0)
	Present	..	..	2 (22·2)	6 (66·7)	1 (11·1)	..	9 (100·0)
Electrical ..	First ..	..	..	8 (100·0)	..	..	..	8 (100·0)
	Present	..	..	8 (100·0)	..	..	..	8 (100·0)

CHAPTER VI

JOB PREFERENCE

In this chapter we have discussed the job preference of the employed respondents. This analysis will indicate as to whether the persons are employed in jobs to their liking. It is not uncommon to see that in many cases the employment that a person gets may not actually fit to his preference, as a result of which he has always a mind to suit the job.

6.2. The person might not be happy with the existing employment for various reasons. Firstly, the salary of the occupation might not be attractive as compared to his educational qualification. It is common now-a-days to see that even some of the post-graduates are engaged in clerical work. Such persons although employed are not at all happy in the job. Secondly the person might not be interested in a particular job because he may not be liking that occupation. He might be forced to get into an occupation which he actually does not like. Thirdly, in the same occupation, the person might not be interested in the job he is entrusted with.

6.3. Out of 210 employed respondents, 53 per cent reported to have got employment suited to their education and liking. The rest 47 per cent were not happy in their present job and they wanted a change (Table No. 6.1) The proportion of respondents who were happy with their present job vary much among graduates, post-graduates and diploma holders. 48.4 per cent of employed post-graduates wanted a change in their present occupation as against 47.6 per cent of graduates and 44 per cent of diploma holders.

TABLE NO. 6.1
Distribution of employed persons by job preference
(All faculties)

Faculty group (1)	Whether the present job is suited to education and liking		
	Yes (2)	No. (3)	Total (4)
Graduates ..	76 (52.4)	69 (47.6)	145 (100.0)
Post-Graduates ..	16 (51.6)	15 (48.4)	31 (100.0)
Diploma-holders ...	19 (55.9)	15 (44.1)	34 (100.0)
Total ..	111 (52.9)	99 (47.1)	210 (100.0)

6.4. As between graduates in Science, Arts and Agriculture, a greater proportion (57 per cent) of graduates in Science were dissatisfied with the present employment and they wanted a change. This was least (34.8 per cent) among graduates in Agriculture. A little less than 48 per cent of graduates in Arts said that their present occupation does not suit them.

TABLE No. 6.2
Distribution of employed persons by job preference
(Graduates)

Faculty group (1)	Whether the present job is suited to education and liking		
	Yes (2)	No. (3)	Total (4)
Graduates ..	76 (52.4)	69 (47.6)	145 (100.0)
Arts ..	49 (52.1)	45 (47.9)	94 (100.0)
Science ..	12 (42.9)	16 (57.1)	28 (100.0)
Agriculture ..	15 (65.2)	8 (34.8)	23 (100.0)

6.5. The only employed post-graduate in Agriculture we contacted gave a negative answer with regard to the suitability of the present job. About 73 per cent of employed post-graduates in Science were satisfied with their present job. The corresponding percentage in Arts was 42. Thus it may be concluded that while avenues of employment for persons having a Master's Degree in Science is satisfactory, the same is not true for those having a similar qualification in Arts.

TABLE No. 6.3
Distribution of employed persons by job preference
(Post-Graduates)

Faculty group (1)	Whether the present job is suited to education and liking		
	Yes (2)	No. (3)	Total (4)
Post-Graduates ..	16 (51.6)	15 (48.4)	31 (100.0)
Arts ..	8 (42.1)	11 (57.9)	19 (100.0)
Science ..	8 (72.7)	3 (27.3)	11 (100.0)
Agriculture ..	..	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)

6.6. Among diploma-holders 6 out of 8 respondents in Electrical Engineering were not satisfied with their present job. One out of 3 diploma-holders in Civil Engineering gave a negative answer to the question of suitability of their present job. This was as low as 22 per cent among the diploma-holders in Mechanical Engineering. Thus non-suitability of the present job is felt more among diploma-holders in Electrical Engineering than the Civil or Mechanical.

TABLE No. 6.4

Distribution of employed persons by job preference

(Diploma-holders)

Faculty group	Whether the present job is suited to Education and liking		
	Yes	No.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Diploma-holders ..	19 (55.9)	15 (44.1)	34 (100.0)
Mining ..	..	2 (100.0)	2 (100.0)
Civil ..	10 (66.7)	5 (33.3)	15 (100.0)
Mechanical ..	7 (77.9)	2 (22.2)	9 (100.0)
Electrical ..	2 (25.0)	6 (75.0)	8 (100.0)

6.7. We have separately tabulated respondents desiring a change in their present job. They have been categorised in two groups, viz., (i) those who wanted a change to a job in the same occupation and (ii) those who wanted a change to a different occupation.

6.8. Out of 99 employed respondents who desired a change a little less than 60 per cent of them wanted a change in the same occupation while the rest desired another occupation (Table No. 6.5)

6.9. As between graduates, post-graduates, and diploma-holders, 93 per cent of employed diploma-holders wanted a change in the same occupation while the rest wanted a different occupation. Among post-graduates 53 per cent wanted to remain not only in their present job but also in the same occupation while 47 per cent were desirous of seeking employment in different occupation. This proportion did not vary much among graduates.

TABLE No. 6.5

Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of change in occupation.

(All faculties)

Faculty group	Persons desiring change		
	in the same occupation	in a different occupation	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Graduates	37 (53.6)	32 (46.4)	69 (100.0)
Post-Graduates	8 (53.3)	7 (46.7)	15 (100.0)
Diploma-holders	14 (93.3)	1 (6.7)	15 (100.0)
Total	59 (59.6)	40 (40.4)	99 (100.0)

6.10. Graduates in Agriculture did not want to change their occupation. They were however ready to change their present job. Similarly, about 94 per cent of graduate employed respondents in Science did not want to leave their present occupation. It was only among graduates in Arts that a greater proportion (69 per cent) wanted not only to change their present job but also to change their

present occupation. This shows that the degree of instability is more among Arts graduates than those in Science and Agriculture.

TABLE NO. 6·6

Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of change in occupation

(Graduates)

Faculty	Persons desiring change		
	In the same occupation	In a different occupation	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Graduates	.. 37 (53·6)	32 (46·4)	69 (100·0)
Arts	.. 14 (31·1)	31 (68·9)	45 (100·0)
Science	.. 15 (93·7)	1 (6·3)	16 (100·0)
Agriculture	.. 8 (100·0)	..	8 (100·0)

6·11. The only employed post-graduate in Agriculture who was not satisfied in his present job also wanted to change his present occupation. 2 out of 3 in Science wanted to remain in the same occupation where as the rest were in a mood to go in for a different occupation (Table No. 6·7).

TABLE NO. 6·7

Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of change in occupation

(Post-Graduates)

Faculty Group	Persons desiring change		
	in the same occupation	in a different occupation	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Post-Graduates	.. 8 (53·3)	7 (46·7)	15 (100·0)
Arts	.. 6 (54·5)	5 (45·5)	11 (100·0)
Science	.. 2 (66·7)	1 (33·3)	3 (100·0)
Agriculture	.. ..	1 (100·0)	1 (100·0)

6·12. Among diploma-holders in Engineering, 15 wanted a change in the job. A major proportion of them were in Electrical Engineering. The respondents in Mining, Civil and Mechanical

Engineering who desired a change in their present job wanted to remain in the same occupation whereas respondents in Electrical Engineering who did not like their present job, 83 per cent of them desired to remain in the same occupation while the rest wanted to seek employment in a different occupation (Appendices 90 and 91 give further details).

TABLE No. 6*8

Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of change in occupation

(Diploma-holders)

Faculty group	Persons desiring change		
	in the same occupation	in a different occupation	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Diploma-holders in Engineering	14 (93.3)	1 (6.7)	15 (100.0)
Mining	2 (100.0)	..	2 (100.0)
Civil	5 (100.0)	..	5 (100.0)
Mechanical	2 (100.0)	..	2 (100.0)
Electrical	5 (83.3)	1 (16.7)	6 (100.0)

6.13. We have gone into further details regarding the preferences of the unsatisfied employed respondents for various occupations. Out of 99 respondents who desired a change in their present job 23 per cent desired to change their present occupation to teaching while 30 per cent aspired for professional and technical occupation other than teaching. There was none who desired to be in a clerical job whereas a little more than 22 per cent preferred administrative service.

6.14. The preference varies in different faculties, while the same proportion of employed respondents among post-graduates and diploma-holders preferred teaching, it was less among graduates. 26.6 per cent of the former two faculties preferred teaching whereas a little less than 22 per cent of graduates wanted a change from their occupation to teaching.

6.15. A very low (6.7 per cent) proportion of post-graduates desired for professional occupation other than teaching. The corresponding percentage for diploma-holders and graduates were 46.8 and 31.9.

6.16. As between graduates and post-graduates, the ratio of respondents who desired to shift from their occupation to administrative service is more (27.5 per cent) among graduates than the post-graduates (20 per cent).

TABLE NO. 6.9

Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job according to their preference of occupation

(All faculties)

Faculty group	Occupational group							Total
	Professional, technical and related workers		Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Sales workers	Agricultural, dairy and related workers	Works not classifiable by occupation (including those who did not report their occupation)	
	Teachers	Other than teachers						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Graduates ..	15 (21.8)	22 (31.9)	19 (27.5)	..	1 (1.4)	..	12 (17.4)	69 (100.0)
Post-Graduates ..	4 (26.6)	1 (6.7)	3 (20.0)	..	..	1 (6.7)	6 (40.0)	15 (100.0)
Diploma-holders in Engineering.	4 (26.6)	7 (46.8)	..	..	..	..	4 (26.6)	15 (100.0)
Total ..	23 (23.3)	30 (30.3)	22 (22.2)	..	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	22 (22.2)	99 (100.0)

6·17. There is divergence of opinion among graduates in technical subjects on the question of preference of technical occupation. 17·8 per cent of graduates in Arts and 18·7 per cent of graduates in Science preferred teaching. A greater proportion (68·8 per cent) of graduates in Science wanted professional occupation other than teaching. This was 15·5 per cent among Arts graduates (Table No. 6·10).

6·18. A greater number of graduates in Arts wanted a change from their present occupation to administrative service. None of the graduates in Agriculture aspired for that, whereas 1 out of every 8 graduates in Science thought of going into the administrative services.

TABLE NO. 6·10

Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job according to their preference of occupation

(Graduates)

Faculty group	Occupational group							Total
	Professional, technical & related workers		Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Sales workers	Agricultural, dairy and related workers	Works not classifiable by occupation (including those who did not report their occupations)	
	Teachers	Other than teachers						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Graduates	15	22	19	..	1	..	12	69
	(21·8)	(31·9)	(27·5)		(1·4)		(17·4)	(100·0)
Arts	8	7	17	..	1	..	12	45
	(17·8)	(15·5)	(37·8)		(2·2)		(26·7)	(100·0)
Science	3	11	2	..	..	..	..	16
	(18·7)	(68·8)	(12·5)					(100·0)
Agriculture	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
	(50·0)	(50·0)						(100·0)

6·19 As between post-graduates in Arts and Science, 33 per cent of respondents in the latter preferred teaching against 27 per cent in the former. None except those in Arts thought of entering into administrative service. The only post-graduate in Agriculture wanted a change from his present occupation to running a private dairy farm (Appendices 92 to 94 give further details).

TABLE NO. 6·11

Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job according to their preference of occupation
(Post-Graduates)

Faculty group	Occupational group							Total
	Professional, Technical & related workers		Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Sales workers	Agricultural, Dairy and related workers	Works not classifiable by occupation (including those who did not report their occupations)	
	Teachers	Other than teachers						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Post-Graduates	4 (26·6)	1 (6·7)	3 (20·0)	..	..	1 (6·7)	6 (40·0)	15 (100·0)
Arts	3 (27·3)	..	3 (27·3)	..	..	..	5 (45·4)	11 (100·0)
Science	1 (33·3)	1 (33·3)	..	..	..	..	1 (33·4)	3 (100·0)
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	1 (100·0)	..	1 (100·0)

CHAPTER 7

UNEMPLOYED RESPONDENTS

In the preceding few chapters we have discussed the various aspects of employment. The main focus of our study was the employed respondents. The study would be incomplete unless it throws some light on the activity of persons who are yet to get employment. This chapter aims at discussing the activities of unemployed respondents.

7.2 Out of 17 unemployed respondents 13, that is to say 76.5 per cent had registered their names in employment exchanges (Table No. 7.1). The percentage varied among the various faculty groups. While all the diploma-holders had registered their names with the Employment Exchanges, only half the number of post-graduates had done so. Among the graduates, 77 per cent were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges.

TABLE No. 7.1

Unemployed persons registered with Employment Exchanges

(All faculties)

Faculty group	Registered	Not registered	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Graduates	10(76.9)	3(23.1)	13(100.0)
Post-graduates	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	2(100.0)
Diploma-holders	2(100.0)	—	2(100.0)
Total	13(76.5)	4(23.5)	17(100.0)

7.3 Among the graduates, 75 per cent of those in Science had registered themselves with an Employment Exchange, the corresponding percentage for Arts being 77.8.

TABLE No. 7.2

Un employed respondents registered with Employment Exchanges
(Graduates)

Faculty group	Registered	Not registered	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Graduates ..	10(76.9)	3(23.1)	13(100.0)
Arts ..	7(77.8)	2(22.2)	9(100.0)
Science ..	3(75.0)	1(25.0)	4(100.0)
Agriculture ...	..	..	..

7.4 The two post-graduates who were found to be unemployed belonged to the faculty of Arts. It would be seen from Table No.7.3 that half of them had registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges. The question of registration by post-graduates in Science and agriculture does not arise as none of them were out of employment.

TABLE No. 7.3

Unemployed respondents registered with Employment Exchanges
(Post-Graduates)

Faculty group	Registered	Not registered	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Post-graduates ..	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	2(100.0)
Arts ..	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	2(100.0)
Science ..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..

7.5 We came across two diploma holders who could not get employment even after an expiry of three years from the date of securing a diploma. Both of them had registered their names with the Employment Exchange. It is interesting to note that these two engineering diploma holders belonged to the mining group.

TABLE No. 7.4

Unemployed respondents registered with Employment Exchanges

Faculty group	Diploma holders		Total
	Registered	Not registered	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Diploma holders	2(100.0)	..	2(100.0)
Mining	2(100.0)	..	2(100.0)
Civil	..	..	..
Mechanical	..	..	..
Electrical	..	..	..

7.6 We tried to contact unemployed respondents regarding their preference to various occupations. This we thought necessary as it would give us an insight as to the sector of employment which may be preferred by the unemployed persons. While formulating a policy for employment in future years, this information would be of much use.

7.7 Among the unemployed respondents a greater proportion (58.8 per cent) preferred administrative service, while the number of those wanting to be teachers were only two, constituting a little less than 12 per cent of the total unemployed respondents. Preference for other categories of occupation accounted for 17.6 per cent of them. (Table No. 7.5).

7.8 Among graduate unemployed respondents, 61.5 per cent preferred administrative service while those preferring other categories of occupation constituted 23 per cent of the total.

TABLE NO. 7.5

Unemployed respondents and their preference of occupation
(All faculties)

Occupational group Faculty group	Professional, Technical and related workers		Admini- strative, Executive and Mana- gerial workers	Workers not classi- fiable by occu- pations including those who did not report their occu- pations	Total	
	Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Graduates	..	2(15.4)	..	8(61.5)	3(23.1)	13(100.0)
Post-Graduates	2(100.0)	..	2(100.0)
Diploma holders	2(100.0)	..	..	2(100.0)
Total	..	2(11.8)	2(11.8)	10(58.8)	3(17.6)	17(100.0)

7.9. Among graduates one out of four in Science preferred teaching, as against a little more than 10 per cent of those in Arts. As regards preference for administrative service the proportion is more among graduates in Arts. 75 per cent of graduates in Arts had a fascination for administrative service as against 50 per cent among graduates in Science. The proportion of graduates preferring

other categories of occupation were 22 and 25 for Arts and Science respectively.

TABLE NO. 7·6
Un employed respondents and their preference of occupation
(Graduates)

Occupational group Faculty group	Professional, Technical and related workers		Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	Workers not Classifiable by occupations including those who did not report their occupations	Total	
	Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Graduates	..	2(15·4)	..	8(61·5)	3(23·1)	13(100·0)
Arts	..	1(11·1)	..	6(66·7)	2(22·2)	9(100·0)
Science	..	1(25·0)	..	2(50·0)	1(25·0)	4(100·0)
Agriculture

7·10. It is interesting to note that the two unemployed respondents among post-graduates were in the faculty of Arts, whom administrative service attracted more than other categories of occupation.

TABLE NO. 7·7
Un employed respondents and their preference of occupation
(Post-Graduates)

Occupational group Faculty group	Professional, Technical and related workers		Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	Workers not classifiable by occupations including those who did not report their occupations	Total	
	Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Post-Graduates	2(100·0)	..	2(100·0)
Arts	2(100·0)	..	2(100·0)
Science
Agriculture

7.11. In course of our enquiry we were curious to know the pecuniary interests of the unemployed persons. It is noticed that the minimum salary expected varied from faculty to faculty. On the basis of data received from the respondents we have categorised the minimum salary expected into four, namely:—Rs. 150 to 199, Rs. 200 to 299, Rs. 300 to 499 and Rs. 500 and above.

7.12. It would be seen from Table No. 7.8 that in all the three faculties, a greater proportion of respondents came in the second category, namely:—Rs. 200 to 299. While 38.5 per cent of graduate unemployed respondents sought for a minimum salary ranging between Rs. 200 to Rs. 299, half of the post-graduates and diploma holders belonged to this group. None of the diploma holders wished for a salary of more than Rs. 299, whereas 30.7 per cent of graduates and 50 per cent of post-graduates demanded a salary ranging between Rs. 300 to Rs. 499. There was only one graduate who was unemployed and desired a salary of Rs. 500 and above.

TABLE NO. 7.8

Distribution of Unemployed persons according to minimum salary expected
(All Faculties)

Faculty group	Minimum salary expected (Rs.)					Total	
	150—199	200—299	300—499	500 and above	Not available		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Graduates	..	2(15.4)	5(38.5)	4(30.7)	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	12(100.0)
Post-Graduates	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	..	..	2(100.0)
Diploma holders	..	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	..	..	..	2(100.0)

7.13. Among graduates in Arts, 11 per cent were ready to accept a job with a salary between Rs. 150 to Rs. 199, whereas 44.5 per cent of them wanted a job carrying a salary of Rs. 200 to Rs. 299. Two graduates in Arts, constituting 22 per cent of the total were willing to accept a salary of Rs. 200 to Rs. 499, whereas only one graduate who was unemployed is expecting a salary of Rs. 500 and above.

7.14. Among graduates in Science while an equal proportion of respondents were ready to accept a salary in the first two ranges half of them sought for a job carrying a salary of Rs. 300 to Rs. 499.

TABLE No. 7.9

Distribution of Un employed persons according to minimum salary expected

(Graduates)

Faculty group	Minimum salary expected (Rs.)					Total	
	150—199	200—299	300—499	500 and above	Not available		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Graduates	..	2(15.4)	5(38.5)	4(30.7)	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	13(100.0)
Arts	..	1(11.1)	4(44.5)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	9(100.0)
Science	..	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	2(50.0)	..	..	4(100.0)
Agriculture

7.15. Out of the two post graduates in Arts, who were un-employed, one wanted a salary of Rs. 200 to Rs. 299, whereas the other, a salary of Rs. 300 to Rs. 499.

APPENDIX 1

Distribution of respondents by age-groups

Age-group (age in complete years)/ Faculty group	20—25	25—30	30—35	35& more	Not specified	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Graduates ..	100	45	16	16	2	179
Arts ..	46	30	14	16	2	108
B. A. ..	14	8	5	2	2	31
B. A. (Hons.) ..	18	..	..	..	..	18
B. Com. ..	11	5	..	..	..	16
LL. B. ..	1	4	2	4	..	11
B. Ed. ..	2	13	7	10	..	32
Science ..	37	4	1	..	..	42
B. Sc. ..	29	4	..	..	..	33
B. Sc. (Hons.) ..	8	..	..	..	..	8
B. Ed. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Agriculture ..	17	11	1	..	..	29
B. Sc. (Ag.) ..	15	..	..	..	..	15
B. V. Sc. & A.H. ..	2	11	1	..	..	14

APPENDIX 2

Distribution of respondents by age-group

Age-group (age in complete years)/ Faculty group	20—25	25—30	30—35	35& above	Not specified	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Post Graduates	..	7	22	2	3	..	34
Arts	..	6	12	2	1	..	21
M. A.	..	6	10	2	1	..	19
M. Ed.	2	..	..	..	2
Science	..	1	8	..	2	..	11
M. Sc.	..	1	8	..	1	..	10
M. Ed.	1	..	1
Agriculture	2	..	..	..	2
M. Sc. (Ag.)	2	..	..	..	2

APPENDIX 3

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination.

Agriculture Post-Graduates

Class secured at the degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at school leaving examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
I
II	1	..	1	2
III
Not Specified
Total	1	..	1	2

APPENDIX 4

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Mining Engineering

Class secured at the degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at School Leaving Examination				
	I	II	III	Not specified	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	1	..	1
II	1	2
III
Not specified
Total	1	1	2

APPENDIX 5

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured the degree/diploma examination

Civil Engineering

Class secured at the degree/diploma examination.	Class/division secured at School Leaving Examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
I	..	2	1	1	4	8
II	1	2	3	6
III	1	..	1
Not specified
Total	..	2	2	4	7	15

APPENDIX 6

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Mechanical Engineering

Class secured at the degree/diploma examination.	Class/division secured at School Leaving Examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
I	2	..	..	2
II	..	1	2	1	2	6
III	2	2
Not specified
Total:	..	1	4	1	4	10

APPENDIX 7

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Electrical Engineering

Class secured at the degree/diploma examination.	Class/division secured at School Leaving Examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
I	..	1	1	1	2	5
II	1	..	1	2
III	1	1
Not specified
Total	..	1	2	1	4	8

APPENDIX 8

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Arts Graduates (Faculty-wise)

Faculty	Class secured at the degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at School Leaving Examination					Total specified
		I	II	III	Not specified	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
B. A.	.. I	..	..	..	..	..
	.. II	..	..	2	1	..	3
	.. III	..	2	5	14	4	25
	.. Not specified..	..	..	..	2	1	3
	.. Total	..	2	7	17	5	31
B. A. (Hons.)	.. I	..	2	..	..	..	2
	.. II	..	..	12	3	1	16
	.. III	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Total	..	2	12	3	1	18
B. Com.	.. I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. II	..	..	..	1	..	1
	.. III	..	..	5	8	2	15
	.. Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Total	..	..	5	9	2	16

APPENDIX 8—concl.

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Arts Graduates (Faculty-wise)

Faculty	Class secured at the degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at School Leaving Examination					Total
		I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
LL. B.	.. I	..	..	..	..	..
	.. II	..	1	1	3	6	11
	.. III	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Not specified	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Total	..	1	1	3	6	11
F. Ed.	.. I	..	..	..	..	..
	.. II	..	..	2	1	2	5
	.. III	..	1	11	4	6	22
	.. Not specified	..	..	1	..	4	5
	.. Total	..	1	14	5	12	32

APPENDIX 9

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Science Graduates (Faculty-wise)

Faculty	Class secured at the degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at School Leaving Examination					Total
		I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
B. Sc.	.. I	..	..	..	..	..
	.. II	..	4	3	..	7	
	.. III	..	6	10	4	24	
	.. Not specified	..	..	..	2	2
	.. Total	..	10	13	4	6	33
B. Sc. (Hons)	.. I	..	2	..	..	2
	.. II	..	1	4	..	5	
	.. III	..	1	..	..	1
	.. Not specified	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Total	..	4	4	8
B. Ed.	.. I	..	..	..	..	..
	.. II	..	..	1	..	1
	.. III	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Not specified	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Total	1	1

APPENDIX 10

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Agriculture Graduates (Faculty-wise)

Faculty	Class secured at the degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at School Leaving Examination					Total
		I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
B. Sc. (Ag.)	I	1	..	..	..	1
	II	2	6	..	3	11	
	III	..	1	..	1	2	
	Not specified	..	..	..	1	1
	Total	3	7	..	5	15	
B. V. Sc. & A. H.	I	..	1	..	..	1
	II	..	..	..	..	..
	III	1	7	..	..	8
	Not specified	..	4	..	1	5	
	Total	1	12	..	1	14	

APPENDIX 11

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Arts post-graduates (Faculty-wise)

Faculty	Class secured at the degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at school leaving examination					Total
		I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
M. A.	.. I	.. 1	..	..	..	1
	.. II	..	.. 8	.. 4	..	12
	.. III	..	.. 3	.. 1	.. 1	5
	.. Not specified	..	..	..	.. 1	1
	.. Total 1	.. 11	.. 5	.. 2	.. 19
M. Ed.	.. I	..	..	..	..	..
	.. II	..	..	..	.. 1	1
	.. III	..	..	.. 1	..	1
	.. Not specified	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Total 1	.. 1	.. 2

APPENDIX 12

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Science post-graduates (Faculty-wise)

Faculty	Class secured at the degree/diploma examination	Class/division secured at school leaving examination					Total
		I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
M. Sc.	.. I	.. 2	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. 3
	.. II	.. 3	.. 3	.. 1	.. ..	.. 7
	.. III	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	.. Not specified	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	.. Total 5	.. 4	.. 1 10
M. Ed.	.. I	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1
	.. II	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	.. III	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	.. Not specified	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	.. Total 1 1

APPENDIX 13

Distribution of respondents by class/division obtained at the school leaving examination and class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination

Agriculture post-graduates

Class secured at the degree/diploma examination.	Class/division secured at school leaving examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
I
II	1	..	1	2
III
Not specified
Total	1	..	1	2

APPENDIX 14

Distribution of respondents by nature of study

Faculty group	Nature of study				Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Diploma and degree holders in Engineering.	37	..	..	37
Mining	4	..	..	4
Civil	15	..	..	15
Mechanical	10	..	..	10
Electrical	8	..	..	8

APPENDIX 15

Distribution of respondents by nature of study

Faculty group	Nature of study			Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Not specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Graduates	.. 158	14	7	179
Arts	.. 87	14	7	108
B. A.	.. 22	5	4	31
B. A. (Hons.)	.. 18	—	..	18
B. Com.	.. 14	1	1	16
LL. B.	.. 1	8	2	11
B. Ed.	.. 32	—	..	32
Science	.. 42	..	..	42
B. Sc.	.. 33	..	..	33
B. Sc. (Hons.)	.. 8	..	..	8
B. Ed.	.. 1	—	..	1
Agriculture	— 29	—	..	29
B. Sc. (Ag.)	.. 15	—	—	15
B. V. Sc. & A. H.	.. 14	—	—	14

APPENDIX 16

Distribution of respondents by nature of study

Faculty group	Nature of study			Total	
	Full-time	Part-time	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Post-Graduates	..	29	5	..	34
Arts	..	18	3	..	21
M. A.	..	16	3	..	19
M. Ed.	..	2	..	..	2
Science	..	9	2	..	11
M. Sc.	..	8	2	..	10
M. Ed.	..	1	..	..	1
Agriculture	..	2	..	..	2
M. Sc. (Ag.)	..	2	..	..	2

APPENDIX 17

Distribution of full-time /part-time students by class secured at the degree/ diploma examination.

Arts Graduates

Full-time/Part-time	Class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination				Total
	I	II	III	Not specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Full time	2	25	55	5	87
Part-time	..	8	6	..	14
Not specified	..	3	1	3	7
Total	2	36	62	8	108

APPENDIX 18

*Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/
diploma examination.*

Science graduates

Full-time/Part time	Class/division secured at the final degree/diploma examina- tion					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Full-time	..	2	13	25	2	42
Part-time
Not specified
Total	..	2	13	25	2	42

APPENDIX 19

Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination.

Agriculture-Graduates

Full-time/Part-time	Class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination				Total
	I	II	III	Not specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Full-time	2	11	10	6	29
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	11	10	6	29

APPENDIX 20

*Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/
diploma examination*

Science Post-Graduates

Full-time/Part-time	Class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination				Total
	I	II	III	Not specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Full-time ..	4	5	..	..	9
Part-time ..	..	2	..	..	2
Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4	7	..	..	11

APPENDIX 21

*Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/
diploma examination*

Arts Post-Graduates

		Class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination				
Full-time/Part-time		I	II	III	Not specified	Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Full-time	..	1	11	5	1	18
Part-time	..	..	2	1	..	3
Not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1	13	6	1	21

APPENDIX 22

*Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/
diploma examination*

Agriculture Post-Graduates

Full-time/part-time	Class/division secured at the final degree/diploma examination				Total	
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)		(4)	(5)	(6)	
Full-time	2	..	..	2
Part-time
Not specified
Total	2	..	..	2

APPENDIX 23

Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination

Diploma-holders in Engineering

Faculty	Full-time		I	II	III	Not specified	Total
	Part-time						
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mining	..	Full-time ..	1	3	..	..	4
		Part-time ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1	3	..	..	4
Civil	..	Full-time ..	8	6	1	..	15
		Part-time ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	8	6	1	..	15
Mechanical	..	Full-time ..	2	6	2	..	10
		Part-time ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	6	2	..	10
Electrical	..	Full-time ..	5	2	1	..	8
		Part-time ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	5	2	1	..	8

*Distribution of full-time/part-time students by calss secured at the degree/
Diploma examination*

Arts Graduates

Faculty			Class/division secured at the final degree/ diploma examination				
	Full-time	Part-time	I	II	III	Not specified	Total
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B. A.	Full-time	...	...	3	19	..	22
	Part-time	..	..	..	5	..	5
	Not specified	..	..	..	1	3	4
	Total	..	..	3	25	3	31
B. A. (Hons.)	Full-time	..	2	16	...	..	18
	Part-time	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Not specified	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total	...	2	16	..	...	18

APPENDIX 24 (conld.)

Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination

Arts Graduates

Faculty			Class/division secured at the final degree/ diploma examination				
	Full-time	Part-time	I	II	III	Not specified	Total
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B. Com.	Full-time	..	..	..	14	..	14
	Part-time	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Not specified	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Total	..	..	1	15	..	16
L. L. B.	Full-time	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Part-time	..	..	8	..	..	8
	Not specified	..	..	2	..	..	2
	Total	..	..	11	..	..	11
B. A., B. Ed.	Full-time	..	..	5	22	5	32
	Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	5	22	5	32

*Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/
diploma examination*

Science Graduates

Faculty			Class/division secured at the final degree/ diploma examination				
	Full-time	Part-time	I	II	III	Not specified	Total
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B. Sc.	Full-time	..	..	7	24	2	33
	Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	7	24	2	33
B. Sc. (Hons).	Full-time	..	2	5	1	..	8
	Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	2	5	1	..	8
B. Sc., B. Ed.	Full-time	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	1	..	..	1

*Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/
diploma examination*

Agriculture Graduates

Faculty	Full-time Part-time	Class/division secured at the final degree/ diploma examination					Total
		I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
B. Sc. (Ag.)	Full-time	1	11	2	1	15	
	Part-time	..	--	..	..	..
	Not specified	--	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	11	2	1	15	
B. V. Sc. & A. H.	Full-time	1	..	8	5	14	
	Part-time	--	..	..	..	..
	Not specified	--	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	--	8	5	14	

APPENDIX 27

Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination

Arts Post-graduates

Faculty	Full-time/Part-time	Class/division secured at the final degree/diploma examination				Not specified	
		I	II	III			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
M. A.	Full-time	..	1	10	4	1	16
	Part-time	..	..	2	1	..	3
	Not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	1	12	5	1	19
M. Ed.	Full-Time	..	..	1	1	..	2
	Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	1	1	..	2

Distribution of full-time/part-time students by class secured at the degree/diploma examination

Table No. 52

Science Post-graduates

Faculty	Full-time/Part-time	Class/division secured at the final degree/diploma examination					Total
		I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
M.Sc.	.. Full-time	..	3	5	..	..	8
	Part-time	..	..	2	..	..	2
	Not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	3	7	..	..	10
M.Ed.	.. Full-time	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	1	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX 29

Distribution of respondents in each faculty by class/division secured at school leaving examination.

Faculty	Class/division secured				Not speci- fied	Total
	I	II	III			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Diploma and degree holders in Engineering.	4(10·8)	9(24·3)	7(18·9)	17(46·0)	37(100)	
Mining .. ..	..	1(25·0)	1(25·0)	2(50·0)	4(100)
Civil	2(13·3)	2(13·3)	4(26·7)	7(46·7)	15(100)	
Mechanical ..	1(10·0)	4(40·0)	1(10·0)	4(40·0)	10(100)	
Electrical ..	1(12·5)	2(25·0)	1(12·5)	4(50·0)	8(100)	

APPENDIX 30

Distribution of respondents in each faculty by class/division secured at school leaving examination

Faculty	Class/division secured			Not specified	Total	
	I	II	III			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Graduates	..	24(13·4)	76(42·5)	41(22·9)	38(21·2)	179(100)
Arts	..	6(5·5)	39(36·1)	37(34·3)	26(24·1)	108(100)
B. A.	..	2(6·5)	7(22·6)	17(54·8)	5(16·1)	31(100)
B. A. (Hons.)	..	2(11·1)	12(66·7)	3(16·7)	1(5·5)	18(100)
B. Com.	5(31·2)	9(56·3)	2(12·5)	16(100)
LL. B.	..	1(9·1)	1(9·1)	3(27·3)	6(54·5)	11(100)
B. Ed.	..	1(3·1)	14(43·8)	5(15·6)	12(37·5)	32(100)
Science	..	14(33·3)	18(42·9)	4(9·5)	6(14·3)	42(100)
B. Sc.	..	10(30·3)	13(39·4)	4(12·1)	6(18·2)	33(100)
B. Sc. (Hons.)	..	4(50·0)	4(50·0)	..	..	8(100)
B. Ed.	1(100·0)	..	..	1(100)
Agriculture	..	4(13·8)	19(65·5)	..	6(20·7)	29(100)
B. Sc. (Ag.)	..	3(20·0)	7(46·7)	..	5(33·3)	15(100)
B. V. S. C. & A. H.	..	1(7·1)	12(85·8)	..	1(7·1)	14(100)

APPENDIX 31

Distribution of respondents in each faculty by class/division secured at school leaving examination

Faculty	Class/division secured			Not speci- fied	Total	
	I	II	III			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Post-Graduates	..	7(20·6)	16(47·0)	7(20·6)	4(11·8)	34(100)
Arts	..	1(4·7)	11(52·4)	6(28·6)	3(14·3)	21(100)
M.A.	..	1(5·3)	11(57·9)	5(26·3)	2(10·5)	19(100)
M.Ed.	1(50·0)	1(50·0)	2(100)
Science	..	6(54·5)	4(36·4)	1(9·1)	..	11(100)
M.Sc.	..	5(50·0)	4(40·0)	1(10·0)	..	10(100)
M.Ed.	..	1(100·0)	..	..	..	1(100)
Agriculture	1(50·0)	..	1(50·0)	2(100)
M.Sc.(Ag.)	1(50·0)	..	1(50·0)	2(100)

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(Mining Engineering)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further Studies
Self-employment
Paid employment	..	1	1	..	..	2
Unemployed and available for work	2	..	..	2
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	..	1	3	..	..	4

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(Civil Engineering)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies	..	..	..	..	..	..
Self-employment	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid employment	8	6	1	..	..	15
Unemployed and available for work	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid apprenticeship	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	6	1	..	..	15

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(Mechanical Engineering)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/Division secured at the degree/diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies	1	..	1
Self-employment
Paid employment	..	2	6	1	..	9
Unemployed and available for work
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	..	2	6	2	..	10

APPENDIX 35

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status.

(Electrical Engineering)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/Division secured at the degree/diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies
Self-employment
Paid employment	..	5	2	1	..	8
Unemployed and available for work
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	..	5	2	1	..	8

Distribution of respondents according to class division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(B. A.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/Division secured at the degree/diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies	1	1	..	2
Self-employment
Paid employment	1	22	3	26
Unemployed and available for work	1	1	..	2
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified	1	..	1
Total	3	25	3	31

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status.

[B. A. (Hons.)]

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/Division secured at the degree/diploma examination				
	I	II	III	Not specified	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Further studies
Self-employment
Paid employment	..	2	10	..	12
Unemployed and available for work	..	6	..	..	6
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	..	2	16	..	18

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status.

(B. Com.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/Division secured at the degree/diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies	1	2	..	3
Self-employment
Paid employment	12	..	12
Unemployed and available for work	1	..	..	1
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	1	15	..	16

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status.

(LL. B.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies
Self-employment	4	..	..	4
Paid employment	7	..	..	7
Unemployed and available for work
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	11	..	..	11

APPENDIX 40

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(B. ED.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not specified		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies
Self-employment
Paid employment	5	22	5	32
Unemployed and available for work
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	5	22	5	32

APPENDIX 41

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(B. Sc.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/Division secured at the degree/ diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not speci- fied		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies	1	5	2	8
Self-employment
Paid employment	4	17	..	21
Unemployed and available for work	1	2	..	3
Paid apprenticeship	1	..	..	1
Not specified
Total	7	24	2	33

APPENDIX 42

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

B. SC. (HONS.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/Division secured at the degree/ diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not speci- fied		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies	2	..	..	2
Self-employment
Paid employment	..	2	3	..	..	5
Unemployed and available for work	1	..	..	1
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	..	2	5	1	..	8

APPENDIX 43

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(B.Ed.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/Division secured at the degree/ diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not speci- fied		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies
Self-employment
Paid employment	1	..	..	1
Unemployed and available for work
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	1	..	..	1

APPENDIX 44

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

[B.Sc. (AG.)]

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/Division secured at the degree/ diploma examination				
	I	II	III	Not speci- fied	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Further studies ..	1	4	..	..	5
Self-employment ...	..	..	..	..	..
Paid employment ..	..	7	2	1	10
Unemployed and available for work ..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid apprenticeship ..	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	11	2	1	15

APPENDIX 45

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(B. V. S. C. & A. H.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/Division secured at the degree/ diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not speci- fied		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies ..	..	..	1	..	1	
Self-employment ..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid employment ..	1	..	7	5	13	
Unemployed and available for work ..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid apprenticeship ...	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	..	8	5	14	

APPENDIX 46

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(M. A.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not speci- fied		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies
Self-employment
Paid employment	..	1	11	4	1	17
Unemployed and available for work	..	1	1	..	..	2
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	..	1	12	5	1	19

APPENDIX 47

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(M. Ed.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not speci- fied		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies
Self-employment
Paid employment	..	1	..	1	..	2
Unemployed and available for work
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	..	1	..	1	..	2

APPENDIX 48

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(M. Sc.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not speci- fied		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies
Self-employment
Paid employment	..	3	7	..	..	10
Unemployed and available for work
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	..	3	7	..	..	10

APPENDIX 49

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

(M. Ed.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not speci- fied		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies
Self-employment
Paid employment	1	..	..	1
Unemployed and available for work
Paid apprenticeship
Not specified
Total	1	..	..	1

APPENDIX 50

Distribution of respondents according to class/division secured at the degree/diploma examination and current activity status

M. Sc. (Ag.)

Respondents classified by activity status	Class/division secured at the degree/ diploma examination					Total
	I	II	III	Not speci- fied		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Further studies	1	..	..	1
Self-employment	—
Paid employment	1	...	..	1
Unemployed and available for work
Paid apprenticeship	—	...	—	..
Not specified
Total	2	..	...	2

APPENDIX 51

Distribution of currently employed respondents according to year in which first employment was obtained

Year of obtaining first employment	Prior to 1963	1963	1964	1965	1966	Not available	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Employed respondents							
Post-Graduates ..	5	15	10	1	..	..	31
Arts ..	3	9	6	1	..	..	19
M. A. ..	3	8	5	1	..	..	17
M. Ed. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Science ...	2	6	3	..	..	..	11
M. Sc. ..	1	6	3	..	..	..	10
M. Ed. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Agriculture ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
M. Sc. (Ag.) ...	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX 52

Distribution of currently employed respondents according to year in which first employment was obtained

Year of obtaining first employment	Prior to 1963	1963	1964	1965	1966	Not available	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Employed respondents							
Diploma-holders in Engineering.	..	23	10	..	..	1	34
Mining	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Civil	..	6	9	..	..	..	15
Mechanical	..	8	..	..	..	1	9
Electrical	..	8	..	..	..	..	8

APPENDIX 53

Distribution of currently employed respondents according to year in which first employment was obtained

Year of obtaining first employment	Prior to 1963	1963	1964	1965	1966	Not available	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Employed respondents								
Graduates	..	35	72	11	21	3	3	145
Arts	..	34	39	9	9	1	2	94
B. A.	..	6	12	5	2	..	2	27
B. A. (Hons.)	5	1	5	1	..	12
B. Com.	..	1	7	2	2	..	..	12
LL. B.	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	11
B. Ed.	..	18	14	..	..	..	..	32
Science	..	1	13	2	9	2	1	28
B. Sc.	12	2	6	1	1	22
B. Sc. (Hons.)	1	1	3	1	..	5
B. Ed.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Agriculture	20	..	3	..	..	23
B. Sc. (Ag.)	7	..	3	..	..	10
B. V. Sc. & A. H.	13	..	..	..	..	13

APPENDIX 54

Distribution of employed respondents according to occupational groups

Occupational group Faculty group	Professional, Technical and related workers		Admini- strative, Executive and Manager- ial workers	Clerical and related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupa- tions, inclu- ding, those who did not report their occupations	Total
	Teach- ers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Graduates ..	75	39	16	11	4	145
Arts ..	58	8	14	11	3	94
B. A. ..	14	..	6	5	2	27
B. A. (Hons.) ..	10	..	2	—	—	12
B. Com. ..	3	3	3	2	1	12
LL. B. ..	..	5	2	4	—	11
B. Ed. ..	31	—	1	—	..	32
Science ..	16	9	2	—	1	28
B. Sc. ..	12	8	1	..	1	22
B. Sc. (Hons.) ..	3	1	1	..	—	8
B.Ed. ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Agriculture ..	1	22	..	..	—	23
B. Sc. (Ag.) ..	1	9	..	..	—	10
B. V. Sc. & A. H. ..	..	13	—	..	—	13

APPENDIX 55

Distribution of employed respondents according to occupational groups

Occupational group Faculty group	Professional, Technical and related workers	Admini- strative, Executive and Manager- ial workers	Clerical and related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupa- tion, inclu- ding those who did not report their occupations	Total	
						Teach- ers than teachers	Other than teachers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Post-Graduates ..	21	3	6	1	..	31
Arts ..	12	1	5	1	..	19
M. A. ..	10	1	5	1	..	17
M. Ed. ..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Science ..	9	2	..	..	..	11
M. Sc. ..	8	2	..	..	..	10
M. Ed. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Agriculture ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
M. Sc. (Ag.) ..	..	..	1	..	..	1

APPENDIX 55

Distribution of currently employed respondents according to change in their employing Agency

Faculty	No. of changes in employing agency					Total
	No change	Once	Twice	Thrice and more	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Graduates ..	108	30	6	..	1	145
Arts ..	67	21	5	..	1	94
B. A. ..	18	8	..	..	..	27
B. A. (Hons.) ..	11	..	1	..	..	12
B. Com. ...	6	5	1	..	..	12
LL. B. ..	6	5	..	..	..	11
B. Ed. ..	26	3	3	..	..	32
Science ..	20	7	1	..	..	28
B. Sc. ..	16	5	1	..	..	22
B. Sc. (Hons.) ..	3	2	..	..	..	5
B. Ed. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Agriculture ..	21	2	..	..	..	23
B. Sc. (Ag.) ..	8	2	..	..	..	10
B. V. Sc. & A. H. ..	13	..	..	..	..	13

APPENDIX 57

Distribution of currently employed respondents according to change in their employing agency

Faculty	No. of changes in employing agency						Total
	No change	Once	Twice	Thrice and above	Not available		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Post-Graduates	..	18	11	2	..	..	31
Arts	—	7	10	2	..	..	19
M. A.	—	5	10	2	..	—	17
M. Ed.	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Science	..	10	1	..	..	—	11
M. Sc.	..	9	1	..	..	—	10
M. Ed.	..	1	..	..	—	—	1
Agriculture	..	1	—	..	—	—	1
M. Sc. (Ag.)	..	1	..	..	—	—	1

APPENDIX 58

Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment
(Arts Graduates)

Faculty group	First and present employment		Professional, technical and related workers		Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupations (including those who did not report their occupations)	Total	
	(1)	(2)	Teachers	Other than teachers					(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
B. A.	..	First	..	18	2	1	5	1	27
	..	Present	..	14	..	6	5	2	27
B. A. (Hons.)	..	First	..	11	..	1	..	..	12
	..	Present	..	10	..	2	..	..	12
B. Com.	..	First	..	3	3	1	3	2	12
	..	Present	..	3	3	3	2	1	12
LL. B.	..	First	..	3	1	3	4	..	11
	..	Present	..	..	5	2	4	..	11
B. Ed.	..	First	..	28	..	1	3	..	32
	..	Present	..	31	..	1	..	..	32

APPENDIX 59

Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment

(Science Graduates)

Faculty group	First and present employment		Professional, technical and related workers		Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupations (including those who did not report their occupations)	Total
	(1)	(2)	Teachers	Other than teachers				
B. Sc.	.. First	..	13	7	..	1	1	22
	.. Present	..	12	8	..	1	1	22
B. Sc. (Hons)	.. First	..	4	1	..	..	..	5
	.. Present	..	2	2	1	..	..	5
B. Ed.	.. First	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	.. Present	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX 60

Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment
(Agricultural Graduates)

Faculty group	First and present employment	Professional, technical and related workers		Administrative executive and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupations (including those who did not report their occupations)	Total
		Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
B. Sc. (Ag.)	First	..	10	..	..	..	10
	Present	..	1	9	..	..	10
B. V. Sc. & A. H.	First	..	13	..	..	..	13
	Present	..	..	13	..	..	13

APPENDIX 61

Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment

(Arts Post-Graduates)

Faculty group	First and present employment		Professional, technical and related workers		Administrative executive and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupations (including those who did not report their occupations)	Total
	(1)	(2)	Teachers	Other than teachers				
	..	First	..	15	..	1	..	17
	..	Present	..	10	5	1	..	17
M. Ed.	..	First	..	2	..	..	..	2
	..	Present	..	2	..	..	..	2

APPENDIX 62

Employed persons as they come in occupational groups with reference to their first and present employment

(Science Post-Graduates)

Faculty group	First and present employment	Professional, technical and related workers		Administrative executive and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupations (including those who did not report their occupations)	Total
		Teachers	Other than teachers				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
M. Sc.	.. First	.. 8	2	..	..	..	10
	.. Present	.. 8	2	..	..	..	10
M. Ed.	.. First	.. 1	..	..	..	..	1
	.. Present	.. 1	..	..	..	..	1

Employed respondents according to their Employment Status

First Employment Status	Faculty Group					
	Arts Gradu- ates	B. A.	B. A. (Hons.)	B. Com.	LL. B.	B. Ed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Employer
Employee	..	92	26	12	11	11
Self-employed
Family enterprises	..	1	..	..	1	..
Not available	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total	..	94	27	12	12	11

APPENDIX 64

Employed respondents according to their Employment Status

First Employment Status	Faculty Group			
	Science Graduates	B. Sc.	B. Sc.(Hons.)	B. Ed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Employer
Employee	..	28	22	5
Self-employed
Family enterprises
Not available
Total	..	28	22	5

APPENDIX 65

Employed respondents according to their Employment Status

First Employment Status	Faculty Group		
	Agriculture Graduates	B. Sc. (Ag.)	B. V. Sc. & A. H.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Employer ..	..	..	..
Employee ..	23	10	13
Self-employed ..	..	..	..
Family Enterprises ..	..	..	..
Not available ..	..	..	..
Total ..	23	10	13

APPENDIX 66

Employed respondents according to their employment status

First Employment Status	Faculty group		
	Arts Post-Graduates	M. A.	M. Ed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Employer
Employee	..	19	17
Self-Employed
Family Enterprises
Not available
Total	..	19	17

APPENDIX 67

Employed respondents according to their employment status

First Employment Status	Faculty group		
	Science Post-Graduates	M. Sc.	M. Ed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Employer	..	..	..
Employee	11	10	1
Self-Employed	..	..	..
Family Enterprises	..	..	..
Not available	..	..	..
Total	11	10	1

APPENDIX 68

Employed respondents according to their employment status

First Employment Status	Faculty group	
	Agriculture Post-Graduates	M. Sc. (Ag.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Employer
Employee
Self-Employed
Family Enterprises	..	1
Not available
Total	..	1

APPENDIX 69

Employed respondents according to their employment status

Present employment status	Faculty group					
	Arts Graduates	B. A.	B. A. (Hons.)	B. Com.	L L. B.	B. Ed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Employer	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employee	90	26	12	12	8	32
Self-employed	3	..	..	..	3	..
Family enterprises	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not available	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	94	27	12	12	11	32

APPENDIX 70

Employed respondents according to their employment status

Present Employment Status	Faculty group				
	Science Graduates	B. Sc.	B. Sc. (Hons.)	B. Ed.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Employer
Employee	..	28	22	5	1
Self-employed
Family enterprises
Not available
Total	..	28	22	5	1

APPENDIX 71

Employed respondents according to their employment status

Present Employment Status	Faculty group			
	Agriculture Graduates	B. Sc. (Ag.)	B. V. Sc. & A. H.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Employer	
Employee	23	10	13	
Self-Employed	
Family enterprises	
Not available	
Total	..	23	10	13

APPENDIX 72

Employed respondents according to their employment status

Present Employment Status	Faculty group		
	Arts Post-graduates	M. A.	M. Ed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Employer
Employee	..	19	17
Self-employed
Family Enterprises
Not available
Total	..	19	17

APPENDIX 73

Employed respondents according to their employment status

Present employment status	Faculty group		
	Science post-graduates	M. Sc.	M. Ed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Employer	..	..	..
Employee	11	10	1
Self-employed	..	..	..
Family Enterprises	..	..	..
Not available	..	..	..
Total	11	10	1

APPENDIX 74

Employed respondents according to their employment status

Present employment status	Faculty group	
	Agriculture Post- graduates	M. Sc. (Ag.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Employer
Employee	..	1
Self-employed
Family enterprises
Not available
Total	..	1

APPENDIX 75

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment

Present employment

Faculty group	Public sector					Private sector	Not available	Total
	Central Government	State Government	Quasi-Government	Local Bodies	Total			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Graduates ..	6	64	26	1	97	46	2	145
Arts ..	4	32	20	1	57	35	2	94
B. A. ..	3	12	2	..	17	9	1	27
B. A. (Hons.) ..	..	5	3	..	8	4	..	12
B. Com. ..	..	4	4	..	8	4	..	12
L L. B. ..	1	2	3	..	6	5	..	11
B. Ed. ..	..	9	8	1	18	13	1	32
Science ..	1	10	6	..	17	11	..	28
B. Sc. ..	1	7	5	..	13	9	..	22
B. Sc. (Hons.) ..	..	2	1	..	3	2	..	5
B. Ed. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Agriculture ..	1	22	..	..	23	..	..	23
B. Sc. (Ag.) ..	1	9	..	..	10	..	..	10
B. V. Sc. & A. H. ..	..	13	..	..	13	..	..	13

APPENDIX 76

Distribution of employed respondents by sector of employment

Present employment

Faculty group	Public sector					Private sector	Not available	Total
	Central Government	State Government	Quasi-Government	Local Bodies	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Post-graduates ..	4	14	6	..	24	7	..	31
Arts ..	1	9	3	..	13	6	..	19
M. A. ..	1	8	2	..	11	6	..	17
M. Ed. ..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2
Science ..	3	5	2	..	10	1	..	11
M. Sc. ..	3	4	2	..	9	1	..	10
M. Ed. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Agriculture ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
M. Sc. (Ag.) ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1

APPENDIX 77

Distribution of employed respondents as they got their first and present employment

(Arts Graduates)

Faculty	First and present employment	Manner in which employment was obtained					Total
		P.S.C.	Direct application	Employment Exchange	Other channels	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
B. A.	First ..	..	13	7	4	3	27
	Present ..	1	12	7	4	3	27
B.A. (Hons.)	First ..	..	7	2	3	..	12
	Present ..	1	7	2	2	..	12
B. Com.	First ..	..	5	5	2	..	12
	Present ..	..	6	4	2	..	12
L L. B.	First ..	2	5	1	2	1	11
	Present ..	2	3	2	4	..	11
B. Ed.	First ..	..	20	5	7	..	32
	Present ..	..	18	6	7	..	32

APPENDIX 78

Distribution of employed respondents as they got their first and present employment

(Science Graduates)

Faculty	First and present employment	Manner in which employment was obtained					Total
		P.S.C.	Direct application	Employment Exchange	Other channels	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
B. Sc.	First ..	..	16	5	1	..	22
	Present ..	..	15	6	1	..	22
B.Sc. (Hons.)	First ..	..	3	..	1	1	5
	Present ..	1	2	1	..	1	5
B. Ed.	First ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Present ..	..	1	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX 79

Distribution of employed respondents as they got their first and present employment

(Agriculture Graduates)

Faculty	First and present employment	Manner in which employment was obtained					Total
		P.S.C.	Direct application	Employment Exchange	Other channels	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
B. Sc. (Ag.)	First ..	..	10	..	..	..	10
	Present ..	1	9	..	..	..	10
B.V.Sc. & A.H.	First ..	1	12	..	..	..	13
	Present ..	1	12	..	..	..	13

APPENDIX 80

Distribution of employed respondents as they got their first and present employment

(Arts Post-Graduates)

Faculty	First and present employment	Manner in which employment was obtained					Total
		P.S.C.	Direct application	Employment Exchange	Other channels	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
M. A.	First ..	3	9	1	3	1	17
	Present ..	6	10	1	..	..	17
M. Ed.	First ..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Present ..	..	1	..	..	..	2

APPENDIX 81

Distribution of employed respondents as they got their first and present employment

(Science Post-Graduates)

Faculty	First and present employment	Manner in which employment was obtained					Total
		P.S.C.	Direct application	Employment Exchange	Other channels	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
M. Sc.	First	5	4	1	..	..	10
	Present	5	3	2	..	..	10
M. Ed.	First	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Present	1	..	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX 82

Distribution of employed respondents as they got their first and present employment

(Agriculture Post-Graduates)

Faculty	First and present employment	Manner in which employment was obtained					Total
		P.S.C.	Direct application	Employment Exchange	Other channels	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
M. Sc. (Ag.)	First ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Present ..	..	..	1	..	..	1

APPENDIX 3

Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment

(Arts graduates)

Faculty	First and present employment	Monthly earnings (in Rs.)						Total
		Below 150	150-199	200-299	300-499	500 and above	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B.A.	First	9	6	6	2	..	4	27
	Present	6	3	15	2	..	1	27
B.A. (Hons.)	First	3	2	6	1	..	..	12
	Present	2	3	3	4	..	..	12
B. Com.	First	2	4	4	..	..	2	12
	Present	2	2	7	1	..	..	12
L.L.B.	First	1	5	1	..	..	4	11
	Present	..	..	7	2	..	2	11
B.Ed.	First	3	6	19	2	..	2	32
	Present	..	4	25	2	..	1	32

APPENDIX 84

Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment

(Science graduates)

Faculty	First and Present employment	Monthly earnings (in Rs.)						Total
		Below 150	150-199	200-299	300-499	500 and above	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B.Sc.	.. First	6	5	8	2	..	1	22
	Present	3	7	7	4	..	1	22
B.Sc. (Hons.)	.. First	1	1	2	1	..	..	5
	Present	..	1	1	3	..	..	5
B.Ed.	.. First	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Present	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX 85

Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment

(Agriculture graduates)

Faculty	First and Present employment	Monthly earnings (in Rs.)						Total
		Below 150	150—199	200—299	300—499	500 and above	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B.Sc. (Ag.) ..	First	..	..	9	..	..	1	10
	Present	..	..	8	..	..	2	10
B.V.Sc. & A.H.	First	..	1	12	..	..	..	13
	Present	..	..	13	..	..	..	13

APPENDIX 86

Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment

(Arts Post-graduates)

Faculty	First and present employment	Monthly earnings (in Rs.)						Not available	Total
		Below 150	150—199	200—299	300—499	500 and above			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
M.A.	.. First	1	1	8	1	..	6	17	
	Present	1	..	10	4	2	..	17	
M.Ed.	.. First	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Present	..	..	2	..	..	..	2

APPENDIX 87

Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment

(Science Post-graduates)

Faculty	First and present employment	Monthly earnings (in Rs.)						Total
		Below 150	150-199	200-299	300-499	500 and above	Not available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
M.Sc.	.. First	..	..	6	4	..	..	10
	Present	..	..	1	9	..	..	10
M.Ed.	.. First	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Present	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

APPENDIX 88

Distribution of employed respondents by monthly earnings in first and present employment

(Agriculture Post-graduates)

Faculty	First and Present employment	Monthly earnings (in Rs.)						Not and avail-able	Total
		Below 150	150—199	200—299	300—499	500			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
M.Sc. (Ag.)	.. First Present	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		..	..	1	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX 89

Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of change in occupation

Faculty Group	Persons desiring change		Total
	In the same occupation	Of a different occupation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Graduates ..	37	32	69
Artts ..	14	31	45
B. A. ..	4	11	15
B. A. (Hons.) ..	..	4	4
B. Com. ..	3	5	8
L L B. ..	2	5	7
B. Ed. ..	5	6	11
Science ..	15	1	16
B. Sc. ..	11	1	12
B. Sc. (Hons.) ..	4	..	4
B. Ed. ..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	8	..	8
B. Sc. (Agri.) ..	6	..	6
B. V. Sc. & A. H. ..	2	..	2

APPENDIX 90

Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of change in occupation

Faculty Group	Persons desiring change		Total
	In the same occupation	Of a different occupation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Post-Graduates ..	8	7	15
Arts ..	6	5	11
M. A. ..	5	4	9
M. Ed. ..	1	1	2
Science ..	2	1	3
M. Sc. ..	2	1	3
M. Ed. ..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	1	1
M. Sc. (Agri.) ..	..	1	1

Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of occupation

Faculty Group	Occupational Groups							Total
	Professional Technical and Related workers		Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	Clerical and Related workers	Sales workers	Agricultural and Dairy and Related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupations (including those who did not report their occupations)	
	Teachers	Other than Teachers						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Diploma and Degree holders in Engineering.	4	7 ^a		..	..	..	4	15
Mining	1	..	..	..	1	2
Civil	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	5
Mechanical	2	..	..	..	..	2
Electrical	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	6

APPENDIX 92

Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of occupation

Faculty group	Occupational groups							Total	
	Professional technical and related workers		Administra- tive, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Sales workers	Agricultural and dairy and related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupations (including those who did not report their occupations)		
	Teach- ers	Other than teach- ers							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Graduates	..	15	22	19	..	1	..	12	69
Arts	..	8	7	17	..	1	..	12	45
B. A.	..	2	1	7	..	..	..	5	15
B. A. (Hons.)	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	4
B. Com.	4	2	..	1	..	1	8
LL. B.	1	3	..	..	..	3	7
B. Ed.	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	2	11
Science	..	3	11	2	..	..	..	..	16
B. Sc.	..	3	8	1	..	..	..	..	12
B. Sc. (Hons.)	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
B. Ed.

Distribution of employed persons who are not satisfied with their present job, according to their preference of occupation

Faculty group	Occupational groups							Total
	Professional technical and related workers		Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Sales workers	Agricultural and dairy and related workers	Workers not classifiable by occupations (including those who did not report their occupations)	
	Teachers	Other than teachers						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Post-Graduates ..	4	1	3	..	..	1	6	15
Arts ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	5	11
M. A. ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	9
M. Ed. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Science ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
M. Sc. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
M. Ed. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
M. Sc. (Ag.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

181

OGP—MP-(Mono. Cor. (P. & C.) 1—1,000—16-10-1968

