



## A STUDY OF QUALITY AND EMPLOYABILITY OF MANAGEMENT STUDENTS

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**ABSTRACT** It has been seen in the recent years that management education has grown a lot. Tremendous increase in the number of student enrolling for management education and management education plays a vital role in economic progress of the country, but at the same time our youth is facing unemployment. This paper will discuss about the employability of MBA students in India.

**KEYWORDS** :Employability, Quality of management education.

### Introduction

Management education plays an important role in increasing economic growth of the country. Companies are facing many different types of problems despite of globalization and technological upgradation in this to survive in the competitive market. Along with the close relationship with the industries the quality of business education must be fused with theatrical know how. This will not only help in developing a new generation of managers with the updated skills but will also reduce the gap between academia and industry. Management colleges must be equipped with the new technologies, better understanding of the current issues, upgraded curriculum and knowledge.

Today India is known as world centre for higher education. In the international circuit the Indian education system has conquered a strong position. The role of business college and alternative establishments of higher education becomes crucial because the student passing out there from is expected to assume vital responsibilities within the company world. Therefore, a basic level of awareness and sensitivity concerning the ideas and premises of company citizenship and resultant company social responsibility is totally essential to be enclosed within the curricula of such institutions. Corporate governance, decision making, leadership and responsibility of business in society are the four main areas which represent the domain in business school. Due to the private sector participation there is an unprecedented growth in institutes of higher education

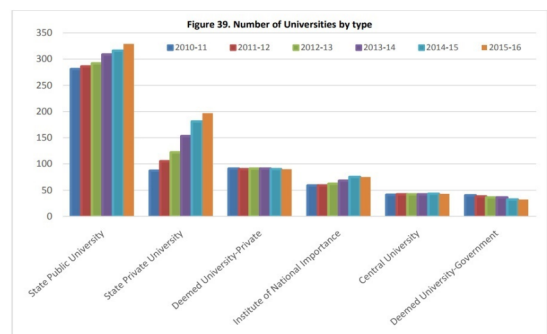
### Employability of management students:

We can define employment that "A set of achievements, understandings and personal attributes that make individuals more likely to gain employment and to be successful in their chosen occupations". Azim Premji, chairman of Wipro once said, "The challenge before the industry (in India) does not play in the supply of talent but rather that of employability". It's crucial to explore ways and means of improving the employability. Since quite half of India's population is within the age of nineteen to twenty five years and India's dream of becoming super power can be achieved by improving its employability. In case of graduation or management institutions the present scenario of education system has to be changed on time. Employability may be a integration of information, skills, and ability to alter the individual to induce job and to survive in job for extended period of time. It is imperative to inculcate the employee with basic skills to be employable. Student who attains the employability skills wins the race of company, whereas others are left behind and a few wherever finding place to make them stand in the market acquired neither with the academic knowledge nor with the technical one. After the establishment of Indian Institutes of technologies for imparting quality education in the field of engineering, need was felt to open for similar establishment for management education looking towards the need the Indian Institutes of Management was conceptualized and four new Indian Institutes was established at Calcutta (1961), Ahmedabad (1962), Bangalore (1973), Lucknow (1984).

Annual report (2009-2010), published by ministry of human resource development, there were 20 universities and 500 colleges at the time of

independence, as on year 2015-2016 there were 329 State Public University, 197 State Private University, 90 Deemed University, 75 Institution of National Importance, 43 Central University and 32 Deemed University.

(Table 1)



University Type	Number of Universities					
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
State Public University	281	286	292	309	316	329
State Private University	87	105	122	153	181	197
Deemed University-Private	91	90	91	91	90	90
Institute of National Importance	59	59	62	68	75	75
Central University	41	42	42	42	43	43
Deemed University-Government	40	38	36	36	32	32

[http://imhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/imhrd/files/statistic/AISH2015-16.pdf](http://imhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/imhrd/files/statistic/AISH2015-16.pdf)

Table -2 AICTE approved Management Institute for the Year 2005 to 2010

Year	Number of MBA Institutes	Added in last One Year
2005-2006	1,052	-
2006-2007	1,132	80
2007-2008	1,149	17
2008-2009	1,523	374
2009-2010	1,940	417

In the year 2008-2009 phenomenal growth is seen as the number of institutes increased at an exceptional rate and growth still continuous in the next session that is 2009-2010 thus can be called the golden year in respect to establishment of the management institute in India.

Table - 3 AICTE approved Management Institute for the Year 2012 to 2017

Year	Number of MBA Institutes	Decline in last One Year
2012-2013	3,882	-

2013-2014	3,759	123
2014-2015	3,609	150
2015-2016	3,474	135
2016-2017	3,359	115

From the above table it seems that there is a decline in number of MBA institutes for the last five years. When we compare Table 2 and Table 3 number of institute increased till the year 2012-2013 but suddenly there is a decline in the number of institute from the year 2013 to 2017.

**Table – 4 AICTE Approved Management Institute 2012-2017 (Intake, Enrolled, Passed & Placed)**

Year	Institute	Intake	Enrolled	Passed	Placed
2012-2013	3,882	3,64,018	2,01,098	1,36,004	72,742
2013-2014	3,759	3,69,287	1,96,300	1,40,394	76,372
2014-2015	3,609	3,70,443	2,05,461	1,36,938	74,876
2015-2016	3,474	3,50,612	2,00,851	83,306	69,226
2016-2017	3,359	3,34,265	1,84,892	-	69,706

he above table show the decrease in number of institute but increase in number of seats up to year 2014-2015. If we see the number of student passed, up to the year 2014-2015 two third of enrolled student passed but in the year 2015-2016 there is a drastic fall in number of student passed.

### Conclusion

In above section we discuss about various factor prevailing in management education. There is a increase in number of colleges and number of seats and there is lacking behind due to which there is a huge gap between number of student get enrolled and number of student passed and very less number of student got placement, which result in fall of employability.

If Management Institute wants to survive they have to focus on solving problems of enduring importance and build such curricula that can actually prepare students to effective in practicing the profession.

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