

# **Effectiveness of Job Placement Cell for Graduates of Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute**

Arifa Parvin  
Chief Instructor (Tech)  
Department of Electromedical Technology  
Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute  
&  
Sayema Aktar  
Junior Instructor (Tech)  
Department of Computer Technology  
Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute

Directorate of Technical Education  
F-4/B, Agargaon Administrative area  
Dhaka -1207  
[www.techedu.gov.bd](http://www.techedu.gov.bd)  
30 June, 2021

## **Acknowledgement**

This paper is the result of close cooperation of Directorate of Technical Education, Research Cell to choose me to participate in such honorary study.

We would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Rawnak Mahmud, former Director General & Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Directorate of Technical Education & his others associations.

Then I would like to special thanks to Mr. Sanower Hossain, Director General, Directorate of Technical Education, for his valuing intelligence suggestions and guidelines.

Then I would like to special thanks to Md. Helal Uddin, NDC, Director General, Directorate of Technical Education, for his valuable time and guidelines to performing Seminar more effective.

Next I also would like to my thanks to Monjurul Kader, Director (Admin), Directorate of Technical Education, for his valuable time, significantly influence to performing this study more effective and impressive.

Now my greatest gratitude turns to go to Mr. Jahangir Alam, Director (Planning & Development), Directorate of Technical Education, for his generous inputs at various times, motivations, exclusive and knowledgeable theme which support us to improve the research study.

Then I express my heartiest graduate to Professor Syeda Tahmina Akter, Director, Institute of Education & Research (IER), University of Dhaka and the Professors and faculty members of IER, DU whose are contributed as facilitator and significantly influence me with her comments to edit the entire document.

Then I would like to express my special gratitude to Dr. Raju Muhammad Shahidul Islam, Deputy Director (Research), Bangladesh Technical Education Board, for his valuable time spending, his logistic technical support and guidance helped me in every step of this research.

Lastly I would gratefulness to Shah Shamim Ahmed, Associate Professor & Former Chairman, Dept. of Educational Evaluation & Research and Institute of Education & Research helped to review and improve the final study into an outstanding and remarkable stage. He is also a true mentor and role model who will significantly influence the rest of my life

## **Abbreviations**

HRM	Human Resource Management
BSCIC	Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Understanding
LFS	Labor Force Survey
NIP	National Industry Policy
ILO	International Labor Organization.
WB	World Bank
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
HCDP	Human Capital Development Program for Bangladesh
NSDA	National Skill development Authority.
NSDC	National Skill Development Council
DTE	Directorate of Technical Education
BTEB	Bangladesh Technical Education Board
DMPI	Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
NEP	National Education Policy
NSDP	National Skill Development Policy
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ISC	Industry Skill Council
DPP	Development Project Proposal
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BILS	Bangladesh Institute of Labor Studies

# Contents

<b>Executive Summary.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Chapter- One: Introduction of the Study.....</b>	<b>11</b>
1.1 Introduction.....	11
1.2 Statement of the problem.....	11
1.3 Rationale of the study.....	12
1.4 Audiences of the study.....	12
1.5 Purpose of the study.....	13
1.6 Research Questions of the study.....	13
1.7 Outline of the Report.....	13
<b>Chapter-Two: Literature Review.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Chapter-Three: Methodology.....</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 Strategy of Inquiry.....	17
3.2 Sources of Data.....	17
3.3 Method of Data Collection.....	17
3.4 Sample and Sampling.....	17
3.5 Tools of Data Collection.....	20
3.6 Data Analysis Technique.....	21
<b>Chapter-Four: Data Analysis.....</b>	<b>22</b>

4.1 Employment status of DMPI graduate.....	22
4.2 Roles of JPC for DMPI graduates employment.....	24
4.3 Challenges faced by JPC in performing its role.....	27
4.4 Facilities is required to make the JPC more.....	31
<b>Chapter-Five: Major Findings.....</b>	<b>35</b>
5.1 Findings the employment Status of DMPI graduates.....	35
5.2 Findings the roles of JPC for DMPI graduates employment.....	35
5.3 Findings the roles of JPC for DMPI graduates employment.....	36
5.4 Findings of facilities of JPC more functioning in future.....	37
<b>Chapter- Six: Recommendations.....</b>	<b>38</b>
6.1 Recommendations of employment Status of DMPI graduates.....	38
6.2 Recommendations the roles of JPC for DMPI graduates employment.....	38
6.3 Recommendations of Challenges of JPC.....	38
6.4 Recommendations of facilities of JPC more functioning in future.....	39
<b>Chapter-Seven: Conclusions.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Appendix.....</b>	<b>42</b>
Annexure 1: Questionnaire.....	42
Annexure 2: Industry Data.....	47

## **List of Tables**

Table 1	Current Status of Employment.....	20
Table 2	Types of job of the graduates.....	20
Table 3	Types of organization where graduates were employed.....	21
Table 4	Facility of job doing by placement cell.....	21
Table 5	Knowing about the placement cell.....	22
Table 6	Knowing of year about placement cell.....	23
Table 7	Giving information to job placement cell.....	23
Table 8	Facility got by placement cell.....	23
Table 9	Positive opinion about JPC.....	24
Table 10	Cause of unemployment.....	25
Table 11	Diploma qualifications consistent with current profession.....	26
Table 12	Cause of unemployment in Industry.....	26
Table 13	Opportunity of job of polytechnic graduates.....	27
Table 14	Cause of unemployed polytechnic graduates of your institute.....	27
Table 15	Cause for unemployment.....	28
Table 16	Inform about JPC to institutional graduates.....	28
Table 17	JPCs help in future employment.....	29
Table 18	JPCs help in future employment.....	30
Table 19	Hopefulness about JPC of the organization.....	31
Table 20	Reason of hopefulness.....	31

## List of Figures

Figure 1	Process of knowing job advertisement of employment.....	22
Figure 2	Job placement cell effectiveness.....	24
Figure 3	Challenges of job doing by placement cell.....	25
Figure 4	Employment opportunities created by JPC in industry.....	26
Figure 5	Cause of negative opinion about job opportunity.....	27
Figure 6	Help of JPC to unemployment graduates.....	28

## Executive Summary

Effectiveness means how a process is able to be successful. What parameters wanted to achieve by effectiveness, lacking of this parameters influence that. A goal is must be meeting to achieve the parameters. So to get an achievement successfully all the parameters want to be perfectly.

Job Placement is the critical issue of Bangladesh. Most of our Polytechnic graduate is the employable due to their communication skills and proper way to findings of job.

Bangladesh is economic development country. It becomes a middle income economy status in 2021.

The vision of Bangladesh that Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic graduate relevant to professional skills guiding by Job Placement Cell to absorb the Industry with a bright future.

Job Placement is the critical issue of Bangladesh. Most of our Polytechnic graduate is the employable due to their curriculum, communication skills and proper way to findings of job. Bangladesh Technical Educational Education Board enhancing the quality of polytechnic graduates to findings of these major goals. In order to curriculum contents provided to in terms of job market related requirements.

Dhaka Mohila polytechnic is prior and old polytechnic of female graduates. . It gives a candidate knowledge, skill and attitude and meets the requirement manpower of Industry. Thus a Polytechnic graduate mind set up is grown up. They played a major carrier goal which they expected.

Bangladesh is economic development country. It becomes a middle income economy status by 2041. In the field of job market industry for any technology, it is the key of National Economy. Job Placement is the new informatics phenomena of our country. Moreover 44% graduates are contributing different industries by Job Placement cell. Also many kinds of facilities are given by Job Placement Cell such as Industry Visit, MoU with Industry, Job Fair etc. So it is effective for Mohila polytechnic Graduate. Day by day it whispers more advantage to Graduate.

Some Industry gives training. The benefits of placement training are the industry shaping of Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic graduate in the form of necessity of industry. The Mohila Polytechnic graduate also oriented to their academic campus, equipment's settings, industry rules and regulations. Thus a Polytechnic graduate mind set up is grown up. They played a major carrier goal which they expected as their dream. So a satisfactory performance about their duties and tasks improved through the placement cell.

At Molila Polytechnic Institute Job Placement Cell is established since 2012.The function of Job Placement cell is not only created a carrier path to the graduates. It also arranged Carrier build up Seminar, Job Fair, Guest Teacher Provision, Study Tour, Industry Visit, and MoU Signing with many company etc.



Job Placement Cell works by keeping the objective in front of success.

Objectives are:

1. Employability of job placement cell
2. Find out graduate satisfaction vs. employee satisfaction.

To find out the answers of various information, JPC determines the following Research questions that are:

1. What is the employment status of DMPI graduate?
2. What roles do the JPC play for the graduates' employment?
3. What are the challenges do the JPC face in doing its roles?
4. What kind of facilities is required to make the JPC more functional?

JPC have chosen mixed method in Survey Design. Questionnaires (mixed) data were collected to get information's. For advantage of input data questionnaires were translated into English. Data were collected by email as Google form, by telephone, by face to face. Survey Design methods were used to make this research work more effective and accurate. For sampling data two different sample method were used, one is purposive sampling and another is simple random. Also we were used Focus Group Discursion (FGD) and Key Informative Information (KII). Data is being processes by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and MS Excel application software.

Findings the employment Status of DMPI graduates, the roles of JPC graduates employment, challenges of JPC, facilities of JPC more functioning in future, as follows

- 44% graduates are in service and 56% graduates are unemployed. Whose are in service among them 75% graduates are as a non-government employee, 11% are employed at multinational company, 10% are employed as a government employee and 4% are worked at N.G.O.
- Out of 100% of graduates 49% seems that JPC helps to create job opportunity in industry and 51% seems as opposite.
- Among them 40% graduates are known job advertisement by website. 33% are known by their classmate, 16% are known by their teachers and 11% are known by JPC. Ultimately all are related to JPC.
- On the other hand 11% Graduates are engaged in job field by JPC.
- Statistics says 62% graduates known about JPC. JPC sees that only 46% graduates known about JPC in 4<sup>th</sup> year, 26% are in 3<sup>rd</sup> year, 13% are in 2<sup>nd</sup> year and 15% are in 1<sup>st</sup> year.
- Besides of this 59% of graduates got facility to attend job fair, 6% got to attend industry tour, 6% got to attend Job carrier seminar, 3% got to attend class by guest lecturer and 26% got all facilities by JPC.

- Challenges of JPC are 54% graduates do not know about JPC and 23% graduates blamed lack of publicity about JPC, 9% graduates blamed limitations of wideness of JPC and 14% answered other cause. In the same way, 33% industry parsons think limitations of wideness of JPC and 67% think lack of publicity of JPC. On the other hand 86% Teachers found reasons are lack of publicity and 14% are limitations of wideness of JPC.
- From that FGD statistics 7 gr says 'JPC always linkage in industry for job facility of all students by JPC, but industry's response is very poor to communicate with JPC'. 8 gr says 'JPC always needs appropriate guide line should be exited from industry but they have no interest to provide their guidelines for graduate.
- From that KII statistics for working as a competitive placement cell JPCs has no complete different teams, individual staffs etc.

Recommendations of employment Status of DMPI graduates, the roles of JPC for DMPI graduates employment, challenges of JPC, facilities of JPC more functioning in future are as follows:

- Individual JPC must be created in DMPI with individual supporting staff by the help of the Government.
- JPC should be acted to meet up the gap between graduate and industry, by MoU with industry and job field creation of graduates of that industry needs.
- Lack of publicity and limitations of wideness of JPC should be recovered by counseling about JPC to all of graduates of DMPI in case of increase effectiveness of JPC.
- Appropriate guide line should be conveyed to the graduates by JPC of DMPI. So in near future the activities are enhancing and more effective.

At conclusions this research provides some important information's about JPC of DMPI. That's are how graduates of DMPI conduct with JPC, what's role of JPC to help graduates join to their service, what's data are collected for JPCs future information implants and how Labor markets and graduates are employed rates are increased by Job Placement Cell.

Job Placement Cell is the new phenomena of our country. But it is more effective and essential for any institution. DMPI hope in near future JPCs of DMPI should be more effective and competitive section in world. It making graduates of DMPI more skill with technology and more employable in country and abroad.

For working as a competitive placement cell JPCs should need complete different teams, individual staffs create by help of the Government supports. Because industrial training, Job fair, Guest lecture, counseling and guidance should provide for career development of students by JPC. It's a vehicle to provide industrial placement.

# **Chapter- One: Introduction of the Study**

## **1.1 Introduction**

Bangladesh is a Country of youth population. According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) the total population of Bangladesh (2020) is 170 million.. Youth citizens are defined aged between 15 and 24.It is 20% of total population (UNFPA).

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is economically active. Every year 2 million youth enter Bangladesh's labor force. A recent World Bank report shows that Bangladesh employment rate is less than 50 percent across all three streams of Polytechnics, Universities and colleges. Labor market using key databases including Labor Force Survey 2013, the findings reveal that for the labor force participation, the number of Bangladeshi women (36 percent) is found less than half of men (82.5 percent).

Bangladesh is a developing country. Among this adult population, 59% are economically active (BBS & ADB, 2012) which will constitute 60.3 million (male 37 million, female 22.79 million) civilian labor force in the country (BILS, 2012). If we can increase this percentage anyhow Bangladesh will be reach short and long term goals 2041.

Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic graduate builds up their carrier with sincerity and hard working. It gives a candidate knowledge, skill and attitude and meets the requirement manpower of Industry.

Job Placement Cell works as via for finding an employee for a suitable workplace. By implementation of Job Placement Cell Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic graduate benefited through their working experience that pushed them the better company with better position.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Unemployment is key problem of our country. Unemployment rate increases day by day than employment. Bangladesh is a Country of youth population. Youth citizens are defined aged between 15 and 24. It is 20% of total population (UNFPA). The youth unemployment rate (from 1999-2020) in Bangladesh was at 11.56 percent (ILO Statement). According to ILO report 40% young woman were out of job.

In all areas of society, gender equality has become the norm. In whole world explores some of the challenges and opportunities young women face today, taking into consideration factors such as access to health, education and employment, as well as values, attitudes and behavior (including violence) towards young women The status of men is higher than that of women in developed societies because women's unpaid household labor is still not seen as an essential and valid contribution to the industrial economy (World youth Report, 2003).

Bangladesh economy participate the job market of technical and vocational education and training (TVET), but the participation of women in certain areas remains

worrisome. Women's participation in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Bangladesh is strikingly low, ranging from 9% to 13% in public institutions and 33 % in private institutions, the average is approximately 24% National Skills Development Policy (NSDP, 2011).

Graduates of DMPI know about JPC. But graduates were known job advertisement by website, by their teachers and by JPC. Majority graduate does not know about JPC for lack of publicity and narrowness of JPC.

Graduates get facility such as job fair, Guest Lecturer, Industry tour, Job carrier seminar. But in present JPC should not achieved its goal for its appropriate guide line.

In the case of unemployed majority job were mismatching with technology and unexpected salary. Employer's response were very slow. JPC attempts to perform linkage with industry for solving this. But these are the common barrier of JPC and industry to packing sweep. Cause of employment opportunities in industry JPC should overcome this by increasing industrial training.

JPC should not ensure job facility regarding with job environments which is not friendly for female graduates.

Moreover present government has already emphasized on TVET sector and Gender Equity. The vision for Bangladesh in 2041 is composed of eight inter-related goals. TVET sector improvement is one of them.

In Job Placement recruitments a process which helps Mohila Polytechnic graduate opens a successful matching to any suitable industry as a basis of potential skills via educational institutions.

### **1.3 Rationale of the study**

The Important Rationale of the Study are:

- a) Improve the technical skills and knowledge related to industrial field.
- b) Increase positive thinking about job placement Cell and a new path is created for future carrier.
- c) Raising the database of institute and Increase the additional resources.

This study related to Job Placement Cell of Mohila Polytechnic Institute is the prior function that is contributed by us. There is no Data Base of Job Placement Cell of Mohila Polytechnic Institute created before our study.

### **1.4 Audience of the study**

We are selected those of Audience / Respondent that are categorized as follows:

- a) Diploma. Graduates of DMPI under BTEB result (Passing year 2014-2018)
- b) Final Year Diploma. Graduates of DMPI
- c) Teachers of DMPI
- d) Industry Peoples ( MoU with DMPI )
- e) Administrators (Principal, Job Placement Officer in charge )

## **1.5 Purpose of the study**

Purpose: Job Placement is the critical issue of Bangladesh. Most of our Polytechnic graduate is the employable due to their communication skills and proper way to findings of job. Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic is a first polytechnic for women. But there is no research 'the effectiveness of job placement cell'. Through DTE we are getting the opportunity to find this by research. Here trace out the graduate employable status, job market situation and their expectation, role .facilities of JPC and present conditions of JPC of DMPI. Also future development of JPC.

## **1.6 Research Questions of the study**

- a) What is the employment status of DMPI graduate?
- b) What roles do the JPC play for the graduates' employment?
- c) What are the challenges do the JPC face in doing its roles?
- d) What kind of facilities is required to make the JPC more functional?

## **1.7 Outline of the Report**

### **Introduction**

Effectiveness means how a process is able to be successful. Job Placement means that it is a service that engages an Educational Institutions and Employment agencies by link of Employable Status. Job Placement is the critical issue of Bangladesh.

It consist of statement of the problem, rationale of the study, Audience of the study, purpose of the study. Research questions of the study.

### **Literature Review**

On the behalf of this institute they consult unemployed to job interviews and they encouraged to apply for short term vocational training. After training 80.8% of them employed by the end of the fiscal year. There are contracted job after training and Offered to unemployed without tuition. (Polytechnic schools in Japan, 2021).

### **Methodology of the Study**

For research JPC used Survey Design method because of collecting a large amount of data to make this research work more effective and accurate. It can be used to collect information on a broad range of data. To surveys population this method has the advantage of measuring current situations. For Research Design questionnaires (mixed) data were collected to get information's from graduates, teachers and industry parsons. Both qualitative and quantitative data were used. For advantage of input data questionnaires were translated into English. Data were collected by email as Google form, by telephone, by face to face. For sampling data two different sample method were used, one is purposive sampling and another is simple random.

Also we were used Focus Group Discursion (FGD) and Key Informative Information (KII).

Data is being processes by Statistical Package for social Sciences (SPSS) and MS Excel application software. JPC were collecting for sample as Questionnaires (mixed), FGD (structured questions). KII (structured questions). All work done by Survey design. Data were collecting by Stratified Random method. Here used an online calculator and the statistical formula of simple random sampling.

To get the employment status of diploma graduate of DMPI we collected data of current status of Employment, types of organization where graduates were employed and types of job of the graduates.

To know Roles do the JPC we collected data about Facility of job doing by placement cell. To find out challenges which faced JPC were collected data cause about employments of graduates.

## **Major Findings, implications & Recommendations**

JPC started its journey in 2012. It had played role to finding job opportunities for graduates. Day by day activity of JPC was running. In 2014 activity were elaborated. In April, 2016 DMPI organized job fair. Many non-government industry were attended the fair and appointed DMPI graduate. JPC organized industry visit, job placement seminar, guest lecturer arranged for practical class and carrier counseling also.

This research provides some important information's about JPC of DMPI. That's are how graduates of DMPI conduct with JPC, what's role of JPC to help graduates join to their service, what's data are collected for JPCs future information implants and how Labor markets and graduates are employed rates are increased by 'Job Placement Cell'.

In this section the key findings of the research are outlined with some analysis associated with the JPC of DMPI. Firstly general outcomes of the study are analyzed and summarize the distribution of the sample of graduates, teachers and industry person included with the study.

## Chapter-Two: Literature Review

According to them Training and Placement Cell arranges interviews of diploma graduates and trying to fulfil the gap between institute and industry. This cell developing all necessary skills of graduates and placing them in top companies. It also efforts to make them good entrepreneurs. Placement Cell processes to get projects and assignment from industry and solves real problem. College arranged various industrial visits, seminars and workshop etc. (Government Polytechnic College Kathua, 2021)

Departments- Civil, Electrical and Electronics departments. They support each and every stage of the placement processes. Their placement cell have individual staffs i.e HOD-in-charge, TPO members etc. Placement cell arranging Pre-Placement Talks, Written Tests, Group Discussions, and Interviews etc. by them. As well as are made graduate requirements in the Organizations. (Dhalai District Polytechnic, Govt. of Tripura, 2021).

They called Job placement centers 'hello work' because consult promote unemployed at job interviews and encourage them to apply for short term vocational training without tuition. From Them average of 80.8% were employed by the end of the fiscal year. (Polytechnic schools in Japan, 2021)

Training & Placement Cell of NIT Polytechnic committed every student. They developing overall personality including Soft Skills, Technical Skill, and Interview Technique etc. as per requirement of Industry. They have wide industry network and placed 100 percent students who opted job after completion of Diploma. Students were happy by the performance of hospitality provided by them. (NIT Polytechnic Nagpur, 2021).

Melbourne Polytechnic is the largest provider of practical training to industry. Here the study option of vocational education, diplomas, advanced diplomas, tertiary degrees under the Australian Qualifications Framework. There were full time teaching staff and support staff employed by Melbourne Polytechnic tp delivery courses. There were hues enrolment of students at overseas partner institutions. (Melbourne Polytechnic, Australia, 2021).

Their Placement Cell link between the Companies & students to provide a platform on professional front. Various reputed companies have an annual visit to scrutinize the talent students and offers them the job on a whopping pay package. Placement cell also encourages the students & faculty members to send Technical Papers to various seminars and Workshops held in various country. (Chhotu Ram Polytechnic, Bangkok, 2021).

The Training and Placement Cell arranged personality development programmers, training for interviews and competitive examinations, industrial training for students. Their objective is to enhance the professionalism and employability of the students of the college so as to facilitate the achievement of their career goals.

They included industry interaction, industrial environments, realizing their short term career goals, update information regarding developmental activities of various industrial sectors (Maldives Polytechnic, 2021).

They provides placement help to all its students. Placement cell regularly arranged their sessions for the students like soft skills, interview facing skills, behavioral skills to develop them industry-fit. By this the college has witnessed some student's recruitment in

companies and they invited students for placements (Government Polytechnic College (GPC), Chennai, 2021).

Their Training and Placement Cell works with objective in mind to develop, a comprehensive skill of students. This enhancing their employability into mature corporate citizens. This college provides Communication Skills and Personality Development Program i.e. Aptitude Test Training, Personal Interview Sessions, Presentation Skills, Group Interaction Management, Consultancy Firms etc. (Techno Main Polytechnic Salt Lake, 2021).

Their Training and Placement Cell is a part of the Institute. The cell is sensitized to function all through the year towards generating placement and training opportunities for the students. The cell establishes link for industrial training and placement of students. They guides and helps the Final year students in securing jobs with their knowledge and achievements. (Dr. T.M.A. Pai Polytechnic, Manipal, 2021).

The College Placement and Training Centre to facilitate opportunities to the students. They provides pre-placement training in soft skills to all pre-final year students. It enable them to acquaint to the current corporate requirements. They visited all sectors of the country for recruitment. According to the information every year more than 80% of students from all the programs are being placed. (Bhavani Polytechnic College, 2021).



## **Chapter-Three: Methodology**

### **3.1 Strategy of Inquiry**

For research JPC used mixed method in Survey Design because of collecting a large amount of data to make this research work more effective and accurate. It can be used to collect information on a broad range of data. To surveys population this method has the advantage of measuring current situations. Survey Design method were used to make this research work more effective and accurate.

For research we have chosen both qualitative and quantitative data that were collected to get information's. For advantage of input data questionnaires were translated into English. Data were collected by email as Google form, by telephone, by face to face. Survey Design methods were used to make this research work more effective and accurate. For sampling data two different sample method were used, one is purposive sampling and another is simple random. Also we were used Focus Group Discursion (FGD) and Key Informative Information (KII).

### **3.2 Sources of Data**

- a) Diploma. Graduates of DMPI under BTEB result (Passing year 2014-2018)
  - b) Familiar Diploma. Graduates of DMPI.
  - c) Teachers of DMPI
  - d) Industry People (MoU with DMPI).
  - e) Administrator (Principal and Job Placement Officer in charge).
- Data were collected by email as Google form, by telephone and by face to face.

### **3.3 Method of Data Collection**

Nature of data was both qualitative and quantitative to get information's. For DMPI teacher data size were forty. The methods of data collection were:

1. Questionnaire (mixed). For diploma graduates data size are three hundred six (306).
3. For industry data size were thirty (30) and the methods of data collection were questionnaire (mixed).
4. The methods of data collection were questionnaire (mixed) for familiar DMPI graduate data size were seventy five (75) and the methods of data collection were FGD (structured questions).
5. For administrator data size were two (02) and the methods of data collection were KII (structured questions).

### **3.4 Sample and Sampling**

- a) We were collecting for sample as Questionnaires (mixed), FGD (structured questions). KII (structured questions). We did all the work by Survey design.

We were collecting data by Stratified Random method. I used an online calculator and the statistical formula of simple random sampling. After providing Margin of error (ME) = 5%., Confidence Level (CL) =95%, Response Distribution (RD) = 50%. Total Diploma Graduates of DMPI under BTEB result (Passing year 2014-2018) =1510.

$$SS = \frac{Z^2 \times (p) \times (1-p)}{c^2}$$

$$\text{Corrected SS} = \frac{SS}{1 + \frac{SS - 1}{\text{Pop}}}$$

Where

Z = Z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level)  
P = Response Distribution, expressed as decimal (0.5)  
C = Margin of error, expressed as decimal (0.05)  
Pop = Population (1510)

$$SS = \frac{Z^2 \times (p) \times (1-p)}{c^2}$$

$$SS = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times (0.5) \times (1-0.5)}{(0.05)^2}$$

$$= 384.16$$

$$\text{Corrected SS} = \frac{384.16}{1 + \frac{384.16 - 1}{1510}}$$

$$= 306.40$$

Table: Pass Student under BTEB

Sl No	Year	Pass Student Under BTEB	Sample Size of Student
1	2014	254	51
2	2015	251	51
3	2016	390	79
4	2017	346	70
5	2018	269	55
	Total	1510	306

b) Focus group discussions were held with final year and unemployed DMPI graduates. They represents as a sample of all final year students. Total Final year Diploma Graduates of DMPI (5 Dept.) were 365. The Sample size (SS) stood  $15 \times 5=75$  using simple random formula. A few group interviews with structured questions

Table: FGD with Final Year Students

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Number of Final Year Students	
		Population	Sample Size
1	Architecture	133	15
2	Electronics	81	15
3	Computer	73	15
4	Electromedical	48	15
5	Instrumentation & Process Control	18	15
Total		353	75

- c) Teachers of DMPI were 40. The Sample size (SS) stood 40 using simple purposive formula. The nature of data of Questionnaires (Mixed). All the work done by Survey design. Data were collecting by simple purposive sampling.

Table: Teachers of DMPI

S/I No	Department	No of Teachers	Sample Size of Teachers
1	Architecture	8	8
2	Electronics	5	5
3	Computer	6	6
4	Electromedical	5	5
5	Tourism & Hospitality	2	2
6	Instrumentation & Process Control	5	5
7	Related Subject	9	9
Total		40	40

- d) Total Industry People (MoU with DMPI). Were 30. The Sample size (SS) stood 30. The nature of data of Questionnaires (Mixed). All the work done by Survey design. Data were collecting by simple purposive formula. All questionnaires were translated into English and were pre tested.

Table: Industry Parsons

S/I No	Types of Industry	No of Industry	Sample Size of Industry
1	Large	9	9
2	Medium	17	17
3	Small	4	4
4	Total	30	30

- e) Key informatics Information's were held with Administrator (Principal and Job Placement Officer in charge of DMPI. They interviews with a structured questions.  
Simple random sampling method was used for administrator.

### **3.5 Tools of Data Collection**

Tools are:

1. Questionnaire (mixed):

Data were collecting as a sample of Questionnaires. The nature of data of Questionnaires (mixed). All questionnaires were translated into English and were pre tested. All the work done by Survey design. Researcher developed the question for diploma graduates and it was pre-tested. Time to time it was administered by facilitator

and feedback. It mainly focused roles of JPC play for the graduates' employment of DMPI. For doing this kind of facilities and challenges of JPC also focused.

2. FGD (structured question):

Focus group discussions are a group interviews. Interviews may be in check box or structured questions. It mainly focused roles of JPC play, kind of facilities and challenges of JPC for the final year students of DMPI.

A total of 75 students of Final year Diploma were selected taking 15 students from each of the 5 departments of DMPI. The students were selected using simple random sampling method. A total of 75 students of Final year Diploma were selected taking 15 students from each of the 5 departments of DMPI. The students were selected using simple random sampling method.

3. KII (structured question):

Key informative Information's is a individual interviews. Interviews may be in check box or structured questions. It mainly focused roles of JPC play, kind of facilities and challenges of JPC for the final year students of DMPI. After analysis jest information's what are focused that are summarized by KII.

Key informative Information's were held with Administrator (Principal and Job Placement Officer in charge of DMPI. They interviews with a structured questions. The Administrator was using selected simple random sampling method.

Data collections were done by face to face, by e-mail, by mobile and by Google form. Data collection. Challenges were, it takes more time for Covid situations and responses are very slow.

### 3.6 Data Analysis Technique

Data is being processed by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and MS Excel application software. The output from the analysis was presented in both tabular and graphic design. Data analysis process being process as follows

1. Data encoding
2. Data formatting
3. Data tabulation
4. Data filtering
5. Data analysis.

Data were collecting as a sample of Questionnaires. The nature of data of Questionnaires (mixed). All questionnaires were translated into English and were pre tested. All the work done by Survey design. Researcher developed the question for diploma graduates and it was pre-tested. Time to time it was administered by supervisor and feedback. It mainly focused roles of JPC play for the graduates' employment of DMPI. For doing this kind of facilities and challenges of JPC also focused.

JPC were collecting for sample as Questionnaires (mixed), FGD (structured questions). KII (structured questions). We did all the work by Survey design. We were collecting data by Stratified Random method. I used an online calculator and the statistical formula of simple random sampling.

To get the employment status of diploma graduate of DMPI we collected data of current status of Employment, types of organization where graduates were employed and types of job of the graduates.

To know Roles of JPC data were collected about facility of job doing by placement cell and to find challenges which faced JPC data were collected about employments of graduate.

#### Status of collected data

Data Sources	Data Collection Instrument	Collected Data Size	Nature of Data
Teacher of DMPI	Questionnaire	40	Qualitative & Quantitative
Diploma Graduate of DMPI (2014-2018)	Questionnaire	306	Qualitative & Quantitative
Industry who sign MoU with DMPI	Questionnaire	30	Qualitative & Quantitative
Outgoing Student ( 8 <sup>th</sup> Semester) of DMPI	FGD	75	Structured
Principal & JPC focal person of DMPI	KII	02	Structured

## Chapter-Four: Data Analysis

JPC were collecting for sample as Questionnaires (mixed), FGD (structured questions). KII (structured questions). We did all the work by Survey design. We were collecting data by Stratified Random method. I used an online calculator and the statistical formula of simple random sampling.

To get the employment status of diploma graduate of DMPI we collected data of current status of Employment, types of organization where graduates were employed and types of job of the graduates. To know Roles do the JPC we collected data about Facility of job doing by Placement Cell. To find out challenges which faced JPC we collected data about cause employments of graduates.

### 4.1 Employment status of DMPI graduate

To get data of employment status of DMPI graduates JPC JPC were collected data from 306 DMPI graduates, Industry parsons, Teachers of DMPI. Final students of DMPI and Administrators of DMPI.

a)

Frequency	Percent
On service	135 44.1
Un employment	171 55.9
Total	306 100.0

**Table 1: Current Status of Employment**

JPC was surveyed among 306 graduates of Architecture Dept., Electronics Dept., and Computer dept., Electro medical Dept., Instrumentation and Process Control Dept. according to passing year (2014-2018) under BTEB result. Their comments regarding employee status of diploma graduates statistics was 44% graduates are on service and 56% graduates are unemployed

b)

	Frequency	Percent
Full time	90	66.7
Part time	39	28.9
Sessional	6	4.4
Total	135	100.0

**Table 2: Types of job of the graduates**

On the other hand regarding from the statistics 67% graduates engaged in fulltime job and 29% graduates are engaged in part-time job and 4% graduates are engaged in sessional job. It is to mention that remarkable graduate is satisfied.

c)

	Frequency	Percent
Government	14	10.4
Non-government	101	74.8
N.G.O	5	3.7
Multilevel company	15	11.1
Total	135	100.0

**Table 3: Types of organization where graduates were employed**

Graduate remarks regarding their job 75% graduates are as a non-government , % are employed at multinational company, 10% are employed as a government and 4% are worked at N.G.O. It is to mention that a few group of graduates arin government employee

d)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	151	49.3
No	155	50.7
Total	306	100.0

**Table 4: Facility of job doing by placement cell**

Graduates annotations regarding facility of JPC statistics said 49% graduates seem that JPC is useful for them and 51% graduates seem that JPC is not useful for them. JPCs aspect are All graduates should have useful from that.

By **Focus Group Discussion (FGD)** collections of employee status of diploma graduates JPC was surveyed among 75 Final year graduates of Architecture Dept., Electronics Dept., Computer dept., Electro medical Dept., Instrumentation and Process Control Dept. From that statistics 10 gr says ‘we are want to job facility of all students by JPC’. 5 gr says ‘We are want to job by Job fair and industrial attachment every year’.

By **Key Informatics Information (KII)** collections of employee status of diploma Graduates JPC was surveyed among 2 administrator. One is principal and another is JPC focal Parson. They says, ‘we are want to job facility of all students by JPC, but job mismatching with technology, salary status is not expected, office time is very long etc. causes decline the rate of employability’

## 4.2 Roles do the JPC play for the graduates employment

To get the Roles of JPC for DMPI graduates JPC were collecting data from 306 diploma graduates of DMPI under BTEB result (Passing year 2014-2018), 75 final year students and administrators of DMPI. from 306 diploma graduates of DMPI under BTEB result (Passing year 2014-2018), 75 final year students and administrators of DMPI.

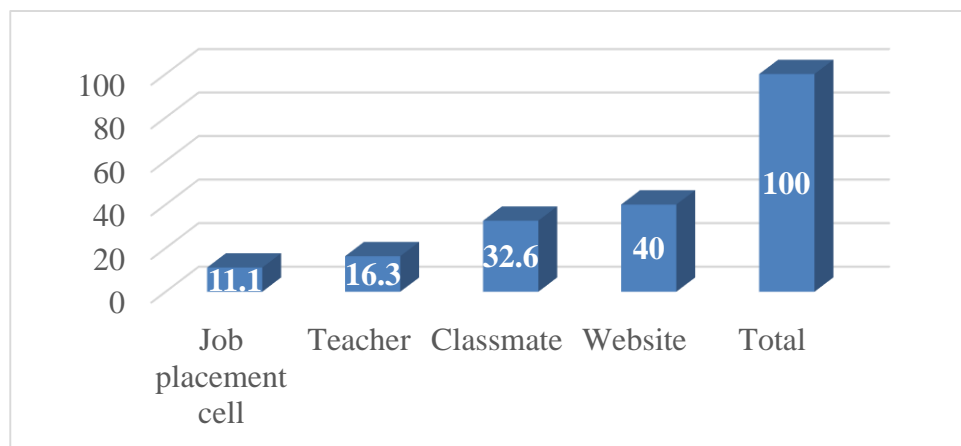
a)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	191	62.4
No	115	37.6
Total	306	100.0

**Table 5: knowing about the placement cell**

Their notes concerning knowing about the placement cell is as following. Statistics says 62% graduates known about JPC out of 100%.

b)



**Figure 1: Process of knowing job advertisement of employment**

Graph presents 40% graduates are known job advertisement by website, 33% are known by their classmate, 16% are known by their teachers and 11% are known by JPC. Ultimately all are related to JPC.

c)

	Frequency	Percent
1st year	29	15.2
2nd year	25	13.1
3rd Year	50	26.2
4th Year	87	45.5
Total	191	100.0

**Table 6: Knowing of year about placement cell**



JPC sees only 46% graduates known about JPC in 4<sup>th</sup> year, 26% are in 3<sup>rd</sup> year, 13% are in 2<sup>nd</sup> year and 15% are in 1<sup>st</sup> year.

Graduate remarks regarding their job 75% graduates are as a non-government , % are employed at multinational company, 10% are employed as a government and 4% are worked at N.G.O. It is to mention that a few group of graduates arin government employee

d)

1st year	29	15.2
2nd year	25	13.1
3rd Year	50	26.2
4th Year	87	45.5
Total	191	100.0

**Table 6: Knowing of year about placement cell**

JPC sees only 46% graduates known about JPC in 4<sup>th</sup> year, 26% are in 3<sup>rd</sup> year, 13% are in 2<sup>nd</sup> year and 15% are in 1<sup>st</sup> year.

e)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	124	40.5
No	182	59.5
Total	306	100.0

**Table 7: Giving information to job placement cell**

JPC sees the statistics that 41% graduates are given information in JPC and 59% graduates are not given information in JPC.

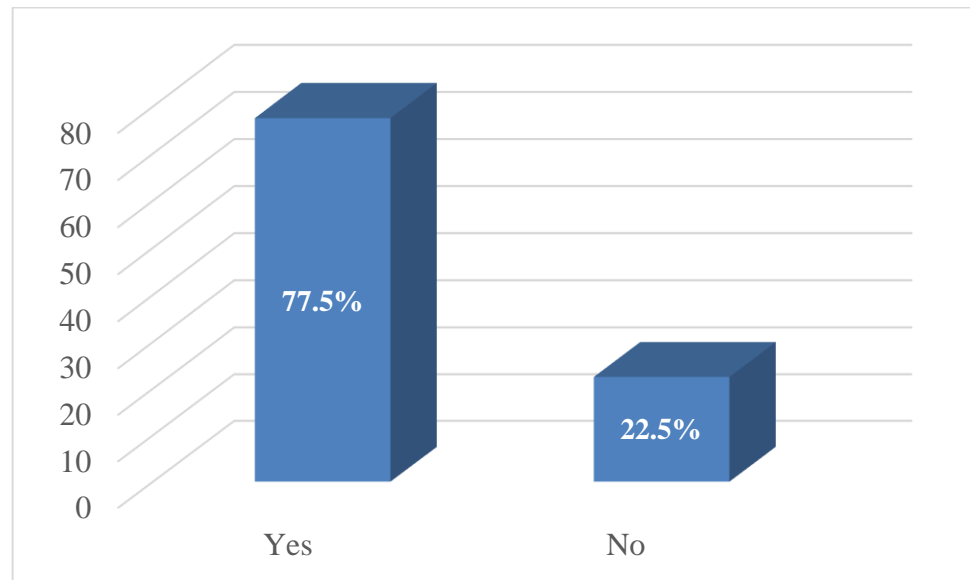
f)

	Frequency	Percent
Job fair	120	58.8
Guest lecturer	6	2.9
Industry tour	13	6.4
Job carrier seminar	12	5.9
All	53	26.0
Total	204	100.0

**Table 8: Facility got by placement cell**

Figure represents 59% of graduates got facility to attend job fair, 6% got to attend industry tour, 6% got to attend Job carrier seminar, 3% got to attend class by guest lecturer and 26% got all facilities.

g)



**Figure 2: Job placement cell effectiveness**

From the following figure JPC sees that 78% graduates said that the job placement is effective for them out of 100%. It's a great achievement for JPC. JPC should try it will be 100% in future

h)

	Frequency	Percent
Scope of communication	31	13.1
Scope of publicity	16	6.8
Scope of employment	179	75.5
Others	11	4.6
Total	237	100.0

**Table 9: Positive opinion about JPC**

JPC see the statistics that represents 76% graduates said that the job placement is effective for scope of employment, 13% said that the job placement is effective for scope of communication, 7% said that the job placement is effective for scope of publicity and 4% said that the job placement is another cause.

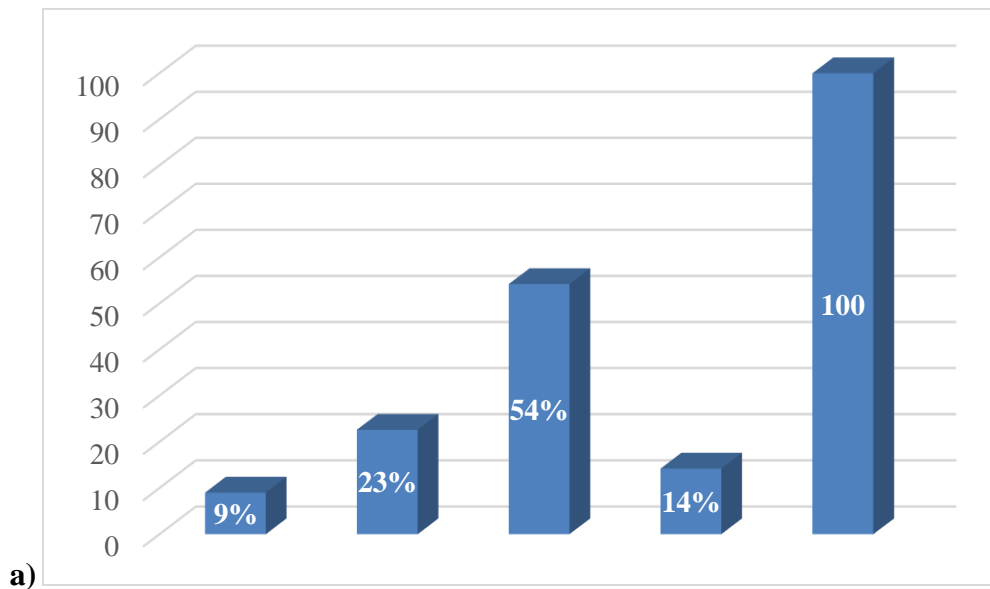
Collections by Focus Group Discussion (FGD) remarks roles of JPC for diploma graduates JPC was surveyed among 75 Final year graduates of Architecture Dept., Electronics Dept., Computer dept., Electro medical Dept., Instrumentation and Process Control Dept.

From that statistics 8 gr says 'JPC always linkage in industry for job facility of all students by JPC'. 7 gr says 'JPC always needs appropriate guide line should be exited from industry.'

Collections by Key Informative Information (KII) represents roles of JPC for diploma graduates JPC. JPC was surveyed among 2 administrators. One is principal and another is JPC focal parson. They says, ‘we are arranged job fair, industry tour, Industry tour, Job carrier seminar, guest lecturer facilities. We are also MoU with industry for industry linkage.’

### 4.3 Challenges faced by JPC in performing its role

To get data which challenges face JPC in doing its roles, JPC were collected data from 306 DMPI graduates, Industry parsons, Teachers of DMPI. Final students of DMPI and Administrators of DMPI.



**Figure 3: Challenges of job doing by placement cell**

Onward challenges are 54% graduates do not know about JPC, and 23% graduates amnestied lack of publicity of JPC, 9% graduates amnestied narrowness of JPC and 14% answers other cause.

c)

	Frequency	Percent
Higher education	36	21.1
Family crisis	9	5.3
Unexpected salary	18	10.5
Mismatching job with technology	50	29.2
Job satisfaction	27	15.8
Others	31	18.1
Total	171	100.0

**Table 10: Cause of unemployment**

To measure the case of unemployed, 29% graduates opinion are mismatching job with technology, 21% graduates opinions are higher study, 16% graduates opinions

are no job satisfaction and 11% graduates opinions are unexpected salary, 5% graduates opinions are family crisis and 18% graduates opinions are others cause.

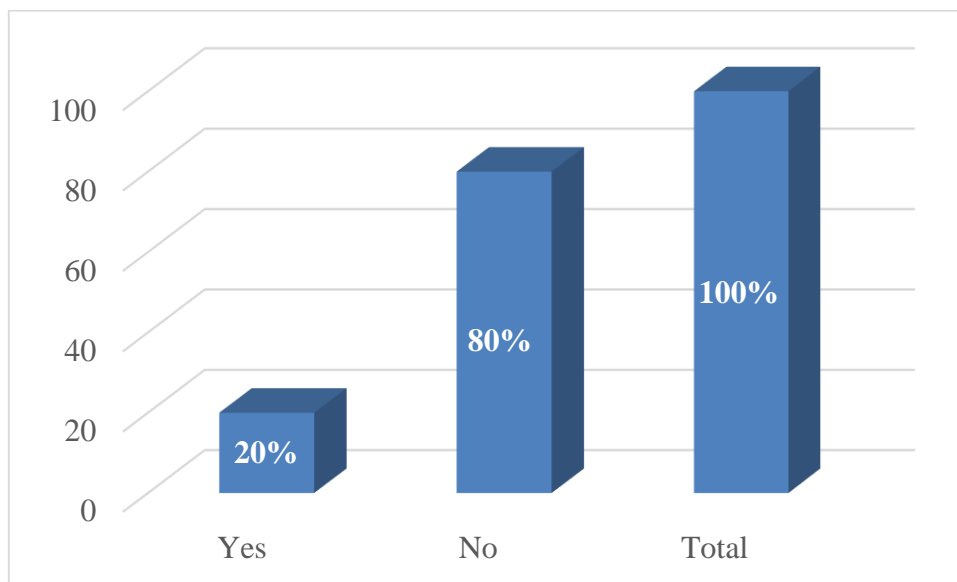
d)

	Frequency	
Extraordinarily consistent	5	16.7
Very consistent	11	36.7
Consistent	12	40.0
Fairly consistent	2	6.7
Total	30	100.0

**Table 11: Diploma qualifications consistent with current profession**

Industry persons observations 37% are Very consistent, 40% industry persons opinion are Consistent, 17% industry persons opinion are Extraordinarily consistent and 6% industry persons opinion are Fairly consistent.

e)



**Figure 4: Employment opportunities created by JPC in industry**

Industry person's notes regarding opportunities created by JPC 80% behavior records are positive and 20% behavior records are negative.

f)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Narrowness	2	33.3
Lack of publicity	4	66.7
Total	6	100.0

**Table 12: Cause of unemployment in Industry**

At this time, industry parsons amnestied the cause of negative opinion, 33% think narrowness of JPC and 67% industry parsons think lack of publicity of JPC.

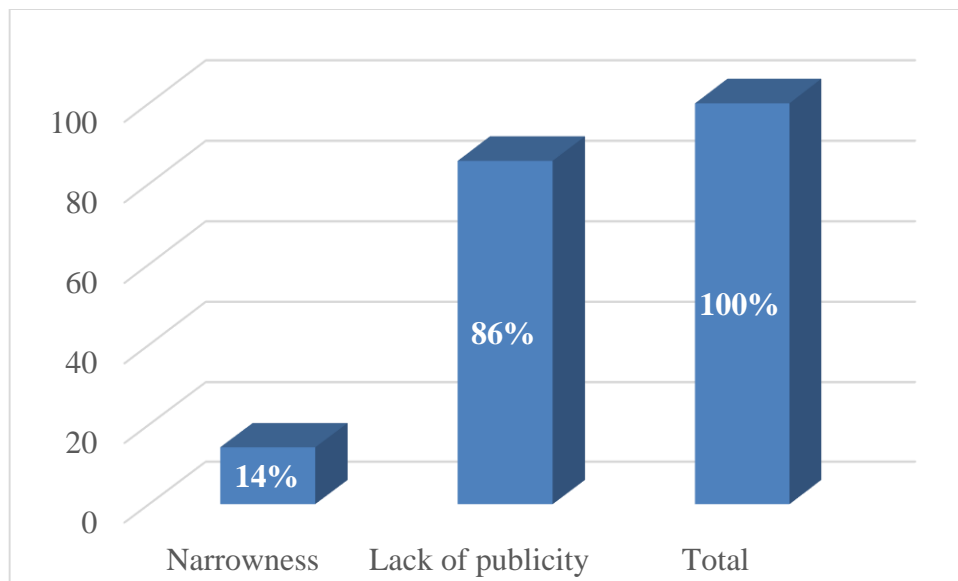
g)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	33	82.5
No	7	17.5
Total	40	100.0

**Table 13: Opportunity of job of polytechnic graduates**

Teacher’s annotation regarding job opportunity of graduates, 82% teacher comments positive opinion but 18% teachers comments negative opinion.

h)



**Figure 5: Cause of negative opinion about job opportunity**

Teachers found statistics negative opinion about job opportunity 86% supports the cause lack of publicity and 14% supports narrowness of JPC.

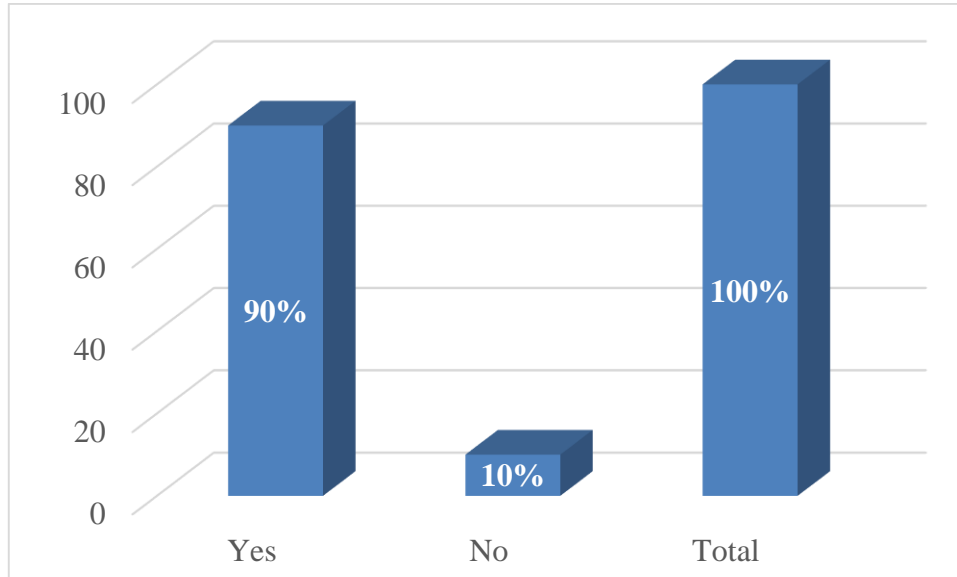
I)

	Frequency	Percent
Higher education	3	7.5
Family Crisis	5	12.5
Unexpected salary	9	22.5
Mismatching job with technology	23	57.5
Total	40	100.0

**Table 14: Cause of unemployed polytechnic graduates of your institute**

Teacher's notes regarding the unemployment of graduates, 58% are mismatching job with technology, 22% are unexpected salary, 13% are unexpected salary, 12% are family crisis and 8% are higher educations.

j)



**Figure 6: Help of JPC to unemployed graduates**

Teacher's found that 90% opinions are that JPC helps unemployed graduates and 10% teacher's opinions are that JPC is not help to unemployed graduates.

k)

Frequency	Valid Percent
No communication	50.0
Less publicity	50.0
Total	100.0

**Table 15: Cause for unemployment**

In addition, with the above information regarding Cause of unemployment 50% teachers said the cause due to no communication and 50% teachers said the cause due to less publicity.

l)

Frequency	Percent
By counselling	32.5
By management	32.5
By website	30.0
All	5.0
Total	100.0

**Table 16: Inform about JPC to institutional graduates**

Figure illustrate 33% teachers know the information of JPC to graduates by counseling, 33% teachers know the information of JPC to graduates by management and 30% teachers know the information of JPC to graduates by website and 4% teachers know the information of JPC to graduates by another source.

By **Focus Group Discussion (FGD)** collections of challenges of JPC face for diploma graduates JPC was surveyed among 75 Final year graduates of Architecture Dept., Electronics Dept., Computer dept., Electro medical Dept., Instrumentation and Process Control Dept.

From that statistics 7 gr says ‘JPC always linkage in industry for job facility of all students by JPC, but industry’s response is very poor to to communicate with JPC’. 8 gr says ‘JPC always needs appropriate guide line should be exited from industry but they have no interest to provide their guidelines for graduate’.

By **Key Informative Information (KII)** collections roles of JPC for diploma graduates JPC. JPC was surveyed among 2 administrator. One is principal and another is JPC focal parson. They says, ‘we are arranged job fair, industry tour, Industry tour, Job carrier seminar, guest lecturer facilities. We are also MoU with industry for industry linkage, but they less communicate and poor publications with JPC’.

#### 4.4 Facilities is required to make the JPC more functional

To get the data which facilities is required to make the JPC more functional, JPC were collected data from 306 DMPI graduates, 30 Industry parsons, 40 Teachers of DMPI. 75 Finals students of DMPI and Administrators of DMPI. They placed various opinion about JPC make the JPC more functional

a)

	Frequency	Percent
Counseling	44	14.4
Data collect	86	28.1
Known about job placement cell	166	54.2
Others	10	3.3
Total	306	100.0

**Table 17: JPCs help in future employment**

Here Figure illustrate 54% graduates said they are wanted to know about job placement cell, 28% graduates said JPC helpful by data collection, 15% graduates said JPC helpful by counseling and 3% graduates said JPC helpful by all criteria.

**b) Valuable comment of future planning about job placement cell by graduates**

1. All students should be given the opportunity to take appropriate action with the data. Only then will both publicity and dissemination increase.
2. I think job placement cell is mostly important for diploma engineers. Maximum student of our Institute don't know about it. In this pandemic situation we can promote JPC through social media.
3. If well publicized we who are unemployed will get self-employment opportunities.
4. Job placement cell would be a great opportunity to us if we correctly use this job links.
5. Must be aware of job placement cell. Must have opportunities for employment, communication, promotion.
6. The problem of unemployment will be eliminated in the future.
7. The right company based on technology should be selected and a salary structure should be fixed.
8. This is a great initiative for our youth. Through this the unemployment of the country will be reduced to a great extent.
9. Through this, more and more publicity of the job should be spread. The opportunities of employment should be increased more and more.

**c)**

	Frequency	Percent
Counselling	11	27.5
Data collect	18	45.0
Known about job placement cell	10	25.0
All	1	2.5
Total	40	100.0

**Table 18: JPCs help in future employment**

Here Figure illustrate 45% teachers said JPC helpful by data collection, 28% teachers said JPC helpful by counseling, 25% teachers said JPC helpful by Known about job placement cell and 2% teachers said JPC helpful by all criteria.

**e) Valuable comments of future planning about job placement cell by Teachers**

- 1) Elimination of unemployment.



- 2) It would be beneficial to give us the opportunity to do the job through it.
- 3) Job creation for all departments.
- 4) Job placement cell would be a great opportunity to us if we correctly use this job links.
- 5) Through this, more and more publicity of the job should be spread. The opportunities of employment should be increased more and more.
- 6) To ensure ever students' job through this platform.
- 7) To make arrangements for skilled, quality employment.
- 8) We need to increase communication more by promoting very well, we must take advantage of many more employment opportunities.

e)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	30	100.0

**Table 19: Hopefulness about JPC of the organization**

Here Figure illustrate 100% industry parsons are hopeful about JPC.

f)

	Frequency	
Communication opportunities	3	10.0
Opportunity to promote	3	10.0
Employment opportunities	24	80.0
Total	30	100.0

**Table 20: Reason of hopefulness**

Figure illustrate for positive opinion 80% industry persons seems that it would be possible for employment opportunity to the industry, 10% industry persons seems that it would be possible opportunity to promote graduates in industry, 10% industry persons seems that it would be possible for communications opportunities to the industry.

**g) Valuable comments of future planning about job placement cell by industry**

**Persons:**

- 1) Appropriate practical training and skill enhancement training needs to be enhanced.
- 2) Establishing communication with the manpower of industrial establishments.
- 3) It's a great initiative for institute and industry. We will communicate with graduate students for job placement always. We are looking expert for hire at our company always.
- 4) Job Placement Cell is a great means of communication for qualified job seekers.
- 5) Maintain contact with each industry representative and find new industries to provide employment
- 6) Maintain regular contact with industry organizations.
- 7) Make your placement cell bigger. Develop alumni associations across the country. References taken. Maintaining strong relationships in the industry.
- 8) This is a great planning for develop our Country beside of our Students' opportunity. I am delighted on this system, eagerly i want to work with this Organization in future.

## **Chapter-Five: Major Findings**

JPC had played role to finding job opportunities for graduates. Day by day activity of JPC was running. In 2014 activity were elaborated. In April, 2016 DMPI organized job fair. Many non-government industry were attended the fair and appointed DMPI graduate. JPC organized industry visit, job placement seminar, guest lecturer arranged for practical class and carrier counseling also.

This research provides some important information's about JPC of DMPI. That's are how graduates of DMPI conduct with JPC, what's role of JPC to help graduates join to their service, what's data are collected for JPCs future information implants and how Labor markets and graduates are employed rates are increased by 'Job Placement Cell'.

In this section the key findings of the research are outlined with some analysis associated with the JPC of DMPI. Firstly general outcomes of the study are analyzed and summarize the distribution of the sample of graduates, teachers and industry person included with the study.

### **5.1 Findings of employment Status of DMPI graduates**

Find out the Employment Status of DMPI graduates .JPC were collected data from Diploma graduate of DMPI (2014-2018) under BTEB through Questionnaire (mixed). Findings of Employment Status of DMPI graduates are as Follows:

- 56% graduates are unemployed and 44% graduates are on service. To get the employment status of DMPI graduates regarding their academic contextual we see service rates are lower than unemployment's.
- 67% graduates engaged in fulltime job and 29% graduates are engaged in part Time job and 4% are engaged in seasonal job.
- 75% graduates are as a non-government employee, 11% are employed at multinational company, 10% are employed as a government employee and 4% are worked at N.G.O.
- In the step of satisfaction level diploma graduates their Government scope is limited.

### **5.2 Findings roles of JPC for DMPI graduates**

At Molila Polytechnic Institute Job Placement Cell is established since 2012.The function of Job Placement cell is not only created a carrier path to the graduates. It also arranged Carrier build up Seminar, Job Fair, Guest Teacher Provision, Study Tour, Industry Visit, and MoU Signing with many company etc. Findings roles of JPC for DMPI graduates are as follows:

- Out of 100%, 62% graduates know about JPC.
- 46% graduates know about JPC in 4<sup>th</sup> year, 26% are in 3<sup>rd</sup> year, 13% are in 2<sup>nd</sup> year and 15% are in 1<sup>st</sup> year.
- In case of knowing advertisement of employment 40% graduates know by Website, 33% graduates know by classmate, 16% graduates know by Teacher, 11% graduates know by JPC. All are related to JPC.
- Only 11% graduates engaged job field by JPC advertisement.
- 59% graduates get facility to join job fair, 3% graduates get facility for Guest Lecturer, 6% graduates get facility for Industry tour, 6% graduates get facility for Job carrier seminar and 26% graduates get all facility.
- In assessing satisfaction JPC are go ahead their journey

### **5.3 Findings of Challenges of JPC**

Find out the Challenges of JPC for doing its roles. We have collected data from Diploma graduate of DMPI (2014-2018) under BTEB through Questionnaire (mixed), FGD from final graduate of DMPI and KII from administrators of DMPI. Findings of Challenges of JPC are as Follows:

- Challenges of JPC are 54% graduates do not know about JPC and 23% graduates amnestied lack of publicity about JPC, 9% graduates amnestied narrowness of JPC and 14% answer other cause.
- To get the perfect opinion JPCs main function is go ached. But in present JPC must not achieved its goal.
- Industry persons and teachers are said there obstruct. Reasons are In the same way, 33% industry parsons think narrowness of JPC and 67% think lack of publicity of JPC.
- On the other hand 86% Teachers found reasons are lack of publicity and 14% are narrowness of JPC.
- In the case of unemployed 29% graduates' opinion are mismatching job with technology, 21% opinion are higher study, 16% opinion are no job satisfaction, 11% opinion are unexpected salary, 5% opinion are family crisis and 18% opinion are another cause.
- This are the common barrier of JPC and the mismatch of JPC to packing sweep.

## **5.4 Findings of facilities of JPC more functioning in future**

Find out the facilities of JPC are required for more functioning in future. We have collected data from Diploma graduate of DMPI (2014-2018) under BTEB through Questionnaire (mixed), FGD from final graduate of DMPI and KII from administrators of DMPI. Findings of facilities of JPC more functioning in future are as follows:

- Cause of negative opinion about JPC should be positive realization by counseling, database making, and publicity of JPC to graduates, employers and teachers.
- Cause of employment opportunities in industry should increase by industrial training.
- Job Environments should suitable and friendly for female graduates.
- Must be ensured job facility of all graduates by JPC.
- Job fair, industry linkage arranged in every year and should absorbed graduates to their job field.
- Salary status should be suitable for graduates and satisfaction label of JPCs reliability should be reaffirmed with industry
- Regarding this study matching technology related subject should be consulted with industry persons.
- Individual and self-depending JPC should be created in DMPI with the help of Government support.

## **Chapter-Six: Recommendations**

### **6.1 Recommendations of Employment Status of DMPI graduates are as Follows:**

- Industry should be incorporate job environment and suitable for female diploma graduates.
- Salary status should be more familiar for diploma graduates in Government and Private sector as per skill.
- Job status should be matched with the technology by linkage with industries and JPC

### **6.2 Recommendations of Roles of JPC for DMPI graduates are as Follows:**

- In measuring the scope of knowing the advertisement of job by JPC should play its role effectively.
- Lack of publicity of JPC are recovered by inform about JPC to all of graduates of DMPI in case of increase effectiveness of JPC.
- Limitations of JPC are recovered by counseling about JPC to all of graduates of DMPI.
- Appropriate guide line should be conveyed by JPC to all graduate of DMPI.
- If JPC of DMPI should worked with their graduates, in near future the activities are enhancing and more effective.

### **6.3 Recommendations of Challenges of JPC are as Follows:**

- Cause of negative opinion about JPC should be positive realization by counseling.
- Cause of employment opportunities in industry should be increased by industrial training
- Job Environments should be suitable and friendly for female graduates.
- Ensure job facility of all graduates by JPC.
- Job fair, industry linkage should arrange in every year

- Salary status should suitable for graduates as per skill.
- Satisfaction label of JPCs should relabeled and reaffirmed with industry.
- Regarding this study should matching technology related subject consult with Industry persons.

#### **6.4 Recommendations of JPC facilities are as Follows:**

- For future JPC should be helpful for graduates to collect valuable data of graduates, from employers and teachers.
- Industry linkage should be Increase.
- Self-support job placement cell with individual support officers should create by help of Government support.
- Industrial training, counseling and guidance should provide for career development of students

## **Chapter-Seven: Conclusions**

Job Placement Cell is the new phenomena of our country. But it is more effective and essential for any institution. DMPI hope in near future JPCs of DMPI should be more effective and competitive in world. It making graduates of DMPI more skill with technology and more employable in country and abroad.

JPC meets confidence and communication with graduates. It leads to more productive and successful work life to get JPCs working environment. If JPC support and guidance from academics and employers it should gain more work opportunity for graduates.

Graduates get facility such as job fair, Guest Lecturer, Industry tour, Job carrier seminar. In assessing satisfaction JPC are go ahead their journey. To get the perfect opinion JPCs main function is going ached.

JPC try to perform the cause of negative opinion about JPC should be positive realization by counseling. Job environments, job facility, Job fair, industry linkage ,  
Salary status, satisfaction label JPC should try to suitable and friendly for female graduates consulting with industry persons.

For working as a competitive placement cell JPCs should need complete different teams, individual staffs create by help of the Government supports. Because industrial training, Job fair, Guest lecture, counseling and guidance should provide for career development of students by JPC. It's a vehicle to provide industrial placements.



## References

1. The World Bank and Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies. (2020). *Bangladesh 2020 A Long-Run Perspective Study*. (Vol. 9, pp. 111-113). Retrieved from <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/971541468768639197/pdf/30623.pdf>
2. UNFPA Bangladesh.(2020) . *Electronic resources*. Retrieved from, <https://bangladesh.unfpa.org/en/node/24314#:~:text=In%20Bangladesh%20young%20people%20between,level%20fertility%20is%20met%20today>.
3. Aaron O'Neill. (2021, April 1). Politics 'International, Youth unemployment rate in Bangladesh in 2020. *Electronic resources*. Retrieved from <https://www.statista.com/statistics/811657/youth-unemployment-rate-in-bangladesh/>
4. Zamirul, M. & Fakrul, I.(2015),WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOR FORCE OF BANGLADESH .*Manarat International University Studies*. (Vol. 5(1), pp.35-43). Retrieved from <http://miurs.manarat.ac.bd/download/Issue-05/04.pdf>
5. International Labor Organization.(2020). *Global Employment Trends for Youth 2020*. Retrieved from [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/dgreports/dcomm/publ/documents/publication/wcms\\_737648.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/dgreports/dcomm/publ/documents/publication/wcms_737648.pdf)
6. United Nation. (2004).*World Youth Report, 2003*. (Vol. 1, pp. 1-3). Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/documents/worldyouthreport.pdf>
7. Ajay, T. (2021). *Training and Placement Cell – Govt. Polytechnic Kathua*. Retrieved January 17, 2021, from <http://www.govtpolytechnickathua.in/training-placement.htm>
8. Chhotu Ram Polytechnic. (2021). *Training and Placement Cell*. Retrieved January 21,2021, from <https://crpolytechnic.org/trainingplacement-cell.html>
9. Rajesh, K. (2020). Government Polytechnic Jammu- *Training and Placement Cell*. Retrieved January 21,2021, from <http://www.govtpolytechnicjammu.edu.in/training-placement.htm>
10. Government Polytechnic College (GPC). (2021). *Chennai Placements*. Retrieved January 23,2021, from <https://www.collegedekho.com/colleges/placement-government-polytechnic-college- chennai>
11. Dr. T. M. A. Pai Polytechnic.(2021). *Training and Placement Cell*. Retrieved January 23,2021, from <http://www.tmapaipolytechnic.com/placements/>
12. Chandil Polytechnic. (2021). *Training and Placement Cell*. Retrieved January 24,2021, from <http://www.chandilpolytechnic.org/training-placement.php>

## Appendix

### Annexure 1: Questionnaire

“Effectiveness of Job Placement Cell for Graduates of Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute”

### Questionnaire for Polytechnic Graduate

গ্রাজুয়েটের নাম:	গ্রাজুয়েটের পদবী:
টেকনোলজির নাম:	প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম:
প্রতিষ্ঠানের ঠিকানা:	পাশের বছর:
মোবাইলের নাম্বার:	ইমেইল:

১. আপনার কর্মসংস্থানের জন্য নিয়োগ বিজ্ঞপ্তি কিভাবে অবগত হলেন ?

- ১) জব প্রেসমেন্ট সেল  ২) শিক্ষক  ৩) সহপাঠী  ৪) ওয়েব সাইট  ৫) সবগুলো

২. আপনার কর্মসংস্থানের বর্তমান অবস্থা কি ?

- ১) চাকুরীতে নিয়োজিত  ২) আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থানে নিয়োজিত  ৩) বেকার

৩. যদি চাকুরীতে নিয়োজিত হন তবে চাকুরীর ধরণ:

- ১) পূর্ণকালীন  ২) খন্ডকালীন  ৩) মৌসুমী

৪. যদি চাকুরীরত হন, তবে আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের ধরণ:

- ১) সরকারি  ২) বেসরকারি  ৩) এনজিও  ৪) বহুজাতিক কোম্পানী

৫. আপনি জব প্রেসমেন্ট সেল স্বম্পর্কে কি অবগত ?

- ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না

৬. আপনি জব প্রেসমেন্ট সেল স্বম্পর্কে কোন বর্ষ অবগত হয়েছিলেন ?

- ১) ১ম বর্ষ  ২) ২য় বর্ষ  ৩) ৩য় বর্ষ  ৪) ৪র্থ বর্ষ

৭. আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, জব প্রেসমেন্ট সেল আপনার কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি করেছে ?

- ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না

আপনার উত্তর যদি না হয় তবে, কারণ উল্লেখ করুন:

১. সংকীর্ণতা  ২. প্রচারের অভাব  ৩. জব প্রেসমেন্ট সেল সম্বন্ধে জানা নাই  ৪) অন্য কোন কারণ ( )

৮. জব প্রেসমেন্ট সেলে আপনার তথ্য প্রদান করেছিলেন কি ?

- ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না

৯. জব প্রেসমেন্ট সেল থেকে আপনি কি সুবিধা পেয়েছেন ?

১. জব ফেয়ার  ২. গেষ্ট লেকচারার  ৩. ইন্ডাস্ট্রি ট্যুর  ৪) জব কারিয়ার সেমিনার

১০. আপনার সহপাঠীরা জব প্রেসমেন্ট সেল স্বম্পর্কে কি অবগত ?

- ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না

আপনার উত্তর যদি না হয় তবে কিভাবে তথ্যটি সম্বন্ধে অবগত নন কেন, কারণ উল্লেখ করুন:

১. যোগাযোগের অভাব  ২. প্রচারের অভাব

১১. জব প্রেসমেন্ট সেল আপনার জন্য উপকারী কি না ?

- ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না

আপনার উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে, কারণ উল্লেখ করুন:

১. যোগাযোগের সুযোগ  ২. প্রচারের সুযোগ  ৩. কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ  ৪) অন্য কোন কারণ ( )

১২. আপনি বেকার হলে কারণ কী?

- ১) উচ্চশিক্ষা  ২) পারিবারিক অসুবিধা  ৩) কাম্বিত বেতনের অভাব  ৪) কর্মসংস্থান টেকনোলজি ভিত্তিক নয়

৫) কর্মসংস্থানের আত্মতৃপ্তির অভাব  ৬) অন্য কোন কারণ ( )

১৩. ভবিষ্যতে কর্মসংস্থানের ক্ষেত্রে জব প্রেসমেন্ট সেল কিভাবে সহযোগিতা করতে পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

১. কাউন্সিলিং করা  ২. ডাটা সংগ্রহ করা  ৩. জব প্রেসমেন্ট সেল সম্বন্ধে অবগত করা  ৪) অন্য কোন কারণ ( )

১৪. জব প্রেসমেন্ট সেলের ভবিষ্যৎ পরিকল্পনা সম্বন্ধে আপন

“Effectiveness of Job Placement Cell for Graduates of Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute”

Questionnaire for Polytechnic Teacher

শিক্ষকের নাম:	শিক্ষকের পদবী:
টেকনোলজির নাম:	লিঙ্গ: ১) পুরুষ <input type="checkbox"/> ২) মহিলা <input type="checkbox"/>
প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম:	প্রতিষ্ঠানের ঠিকানা:
মোবাইলের নামার:	ইমেইল:

১. আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের এজুয়েটদের কর্মসংস্থানের জন্য নিয়োগ বিজ্ঞপ্তি কিভাবে অবগত করেন ?  
 ১) জব পোস্টমেন্ট সেল এর মাধ্যমে  ২) শিক্ষক এর মাধ্যমে  ৩) ওয়েব সাইট  ৪) সবগুলো
২. আপনার বিভাগের এজুয়েটদের কর্মসংস্থানের বর্তমান অবস্থা কী ?  
 ১) চাকুরীতে নিয়োজিত  ২) আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থানে নিয়োজিত  ৩) বেকার  ৪) সবগুলো
৩. আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের এজুয়েটরা যদি চাকুরীরত হন, তবে প্রতিষ্ঠানের ধরণ:  
 ১) সরকারি  ২) বেসরকারি  ৩) এনজিও  ৪) বহুজাতিক কোম্পানী  ৫) সবগুলো
৪. আপনি জব পোস্টমেন্ট সেল স্বম্পর্কে কি অবগত?  
 ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না
- আপনার উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে কিভাবে তথ্যটি সম্বন্ধে অবগত হলেন, কারণ উল্লেখ করুন:  
 ১) প্রতিষ্ঠানের মাধ্যমে  ২) কর্তৃপক্ষের মাধ্যমে  ৩) ওয়েব সাইটের মাধ্যমে  ৪) অন্য কোন উৎস ( )
৫. আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, জব পোস্টমেন্ট সেল আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের এজুয়েটদের কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি করেছে ?  
 ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না
- আপনার উত্তর যদি না হয় তবে, কারণ উল্লেখ করুন:  
 ১. সংকীর্ণতা  ২. প্রচারের অভাব  ৩. জব পোস্টমেন্ট সেল সম্বন্ধে জানা নাই  ৪/ অন্য কোন কারণ ( )
৬. জব পোস্টমেন্ট সেল থেকে আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের এজুয়েটদের কি কি সুবিধা দিয়েছে ?  
 ১. জব ফেয়ার  ২. গেষ্ট লেকচারার  ৩. ইন্ডাস্ট্রি টুর  ৪) জব কারিয়ার সেমিনার  ৫) সবগুলো
৭. জব পোস্টমেন্ট সেল আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের এজুয়েটদের জন্য উপকারী কি না ?  
 ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না
- আপনার উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে, কারণ উল্লেখ করুন:  
 ১. যোগাযোগের সুযোগ  ২. প্রচারের সুযোগ  ৩. কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ  ৪) অন্য কোন কারণ ( )
৮. আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের এজুয়েটরা বেকার হলে কারন কী ?  
 ১) উচ্চশিক্ষা  ২) পারিবারিক অসুবিধা  ৩) কান্ধিত বেতনের অভাব  ৪) কর্মসংস্থান টেকনোলজি ভিত্তিক নয়  ৫) কর্মসংস্থানের আত্মতৃষ্ণার অভাব  ৬) অন্য কোন কারণ ( )
৯. জব পোস্টমেন্ট সেল আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের বেকারদের সাহায্য করেছিল কি না ?  
 আপনার উত্তর যদি না হয় তবে, কারণ উল্লেখ করুন:  
 ১. যোগাযোগ করে নাই  ২. প্রচার কম  ৩. কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ কম  ৪) অন্য কোন কারণ ( )
১০. ভবিষ্যতে কর্মসংস্থানের ক্ষেত্রে জব পোস্টমেন্ট সেল কিভাবে সহযোগিতা করতে পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন ?  
 ১. কাউন্সিলিং করা  ২. ডাটা সংগ্রহ করা  ৩. জব পোস্টমেন্ট সেল সম্বন্ধে অবগত করা  ৪) অন্য কোন কারণ ( )
১১. আপনি জব পোস্টমেন্ট সেল স্বম্পর্কে আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের এজুয়েটদের কিভাবে অবগত করেন ?  
 ১) কাউন্সিলিং এর মাধ্যমে  ২) কর্তৃপক্ষের মাধ্যমে  ৩) ওয়েব সাইটের মাধ্যমে  ৪) অন্য কোন উৎস ( )
১২. আপনি আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের এজুয়েটদের জব পোস্টমেন্ট সেল স্বম্পর্কে কোন বর্ষে অবগত করেন ?  
 ১) ১ম বর্ষ  ২) ২য় বর্ষ  ৩) ৩য় বর্ষ  ৪) ৪র্থ বর্ষ
১৩. জব পোস্টমেন্ট সেলের ভবিষ্যৎ পরিকল্পনা সম্বন্ধে আপনার মূল্যবান মন্তব্য কী?

**“Effectiveness of Job Placement Cell for Graduates of Mohila Polytechnic Institute”  
Questionnaire for Industry People**

শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানের প্রতিনিধির নাম:	শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানের প্রতিনিধির পদবী:
শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম:	লিঙ্গ: ১) পুরুষ <input type="checkbox"/> ২) মহিলা <input type="checkbox"/>
শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানের ঠিকানা:	প্রতিষ্ঠানের ধরণ: ১) বড় <input type="checkbox"/> ২) মধ্যম <input type="checkbox"/> ৩) ছোট <input type="checkbox"/>
মোবাইলের নাম্বার:	ইমেইল:

১. আপনার শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানে আমাদের গ্রজুয়েটরা কি ধরনের চাকুরীতে নিয়োজিত হন:

- ১) পূর্ণকালীন  ২) খন্ডকালীন  ৩) মৌসুমী

২. আপনার শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানে আমাদের গ্রজুয়েটদের প্রথম চাকুরী প্রাপ্তির বছর কখন ?

- ১) ডিপ্লোমা সনদায়নের পূর্বে  ২) প্রশিক্ষনকালীন  ৩) ডিপ্লোমা সনদায়নের ০-৬ মাসের মধ্যে   
৪) ডিপ্লোমা সনদায়নের ৭-১২ মাসের মধ্যে  ৫) ডিপ্লোমা সনদায়নের ১২ মাসের অধিক সময় পর

৩. বর্তমান পেশার সাথে আপনার শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানে আমাদের গ্রজুয়েটদের ডিপ্লোমা যোগ্যতা সংগতিপূর্ণ কিনা ?

- ১) অসাধারণ সংগতিপূর্ণ  ২) খুবই সংগতিপূর্ণ  ৩) সংগতিপূর্ণ  ৪) মোটামুটি সংগতিপূর্ণ  ৫) মোটেও সংগতিপূর্ণ নয়

৪. যদি আপনার শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানের আমাদের গ্রজুয়েটরা চাকুরীরত হন, তবে তাদের সন্তুষ্টির কারণ:

- ১) বেতন ভাতা সুবিধা  ২) নিয়োগকারী কর্তৃপক্ষ আপনার প্রতি সন্তুষ্টি  ৩) নিয়োগকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের জন্য আপনি অপরিস্রব  ৪) পেশার সাথে সংগতিপূর্ণ

৫. আপনার শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠান কি আমাদের প্রতিষ্ঠানের জব প্লেসমেন্ট সেল তথ্যটি সম্বন্ধে অবগত ?

- ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না

আপনার উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে কিভাবে তথ্যটি সম্বন্ধে কিভাবে অবগত হলেন, কারণ উল্লেখ করুন:

- ১) শিক্ষকের মাধ্যমে  ২) গ্রজুয়েটদের মাধ্যমে  ৩) ওয়েব সাইট  ৪) অন্য কোন উৎস ( )

৬. জব প্লেসমেন্ট সেলের মাধ্যমে আপনার শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানে আমাদের গ্রজুয়েটদের কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি হয়েছে ?

- ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না

আপনার উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে, কারণ উল্লেখ করুন:

- ১) বাস্তব প্রশিক্ষনের মাধ্যমে  ২) জব ফেরারের মাধ্যমে  ৩) সমঝোতা স্বাক্ষরের মাধ্যমে  ৪) অন্য কোন কারণ ( )

৭. আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, জব প্লেসমেন্ট সেল আপনার শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানে আমাদের গ্রজুয়েটদের আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি করেছে ?

- ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না

৮. যদি আপনার শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানে আমাদের গ্রজুয়েটরা আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থানে নিয়োজিত হন, তবে তাদের সন্তুষ্টির কারণ:

- ১) উপার্জিত আর্থিক সুবিধা  ২) কর্ম সম্পাদনে স্বাধীনতা  ৩) কর্ম পরিবেশে সন্তুষ্টি  ৪) অন্য কারণ ( )

৯. আপনি আমাদেরও প্রতিষ্ঠানের জব প্লেসমেন্ট সেল নিয়ে কী আশাবাদী ?

- ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না

আপনার উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে, কারণ উল্লেখ করুন:

১. যোগাযোগের সুযোগ  ২. প্রচারের সুযোগ  ৩. কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ  ৪) অন্য কোন কারণ ( )

১০. আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, জব প্লেসমেন্ট সেল আপনার শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানে আমাদের গ্রজুয়েটদের কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ সৃষ্টিতে বাধার সৃষ্টি করেছে ?

- ১) হ্যাঁ  ২) না

আপনার উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে, কারণ উল্লেখ করুন:

১. সংকীর্ণতা  ২. প্রচারের অভাব  ৩. জব প্লেসমেন্ট সেল সম্বন্ধে জানা নাই  ৪) অন্য কারণ ( )

১১. জব প্লেসমেন্ট সেলের ভবিষ্যৎ পরিকল্পনা সম্বন্ধে আপনার মূল্যবান মন্তব্য কী ?

**Effectiveness of Job Placement Cell for Graduates of Mohila  
Polytechnic Institute”  
Key Informative Information (KII)**

নাম:	পদবী:
প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম:	লিঙ্গ: ১) পুরুষ <input type="checkbox"/> ২) মহিলা <input type="checkbox"/>
প্রতিষ্ঠানের ঠিকানা:	
মোবাইলের নাম্বার:	ইমেইল:

১. আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের গ্রাজুয়েটদের পাশের তুলনায় চাকুরির হার কম, এ ব্যাপারে আপনার মতামত কি?

২. আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের জব প্লেসমেন্ট সেলকে কি কি সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হতে হয় ?

৩. আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের জব প্লেসমেন্ট সেলকে ভবিষ্যতে কিভাবে দেখতে চান ?

**Effectiveness of Job Placement Cell for Graduates of Mohila  
Polytechnic Institute”  
Focus Group Discursion (FGD)**

Question 1: Have any Knowledge about Placement cell?

Question 2: What facility do you want by Job Placement cell?

Question 3: What is needed to increase acceptance of Job Placement cell?

## Annexure 2: Industry Data

Industry ID	Name of Industry	Industry Address
1	Multipurpose Engineering and Industrial Automation	Aftab Uddin Sarak, Adjacent DUET, H# 281/5(ka), DUET, Joydebpur, Gazipur
2	Skill. Jobs	DT4, 102/1 Shukrabad, Mirpur Road, Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1207
3	Rawn Technologies Ltd.	RSH Tower, Plot-23 (7th floor), R-03, B- A, S-11, Pallabi, Mirpur-11, Dhaka
4	Minister Hi-tech Park Electronics Ltd.	337 Narayonpur, Kashiganj, Trishal, Mymensingh
5	People NTech Ltd.	151/7, Good Luck Center (7th & 8th) Floor, Green Road, Panthapath Signal, Dhaka
6	Pico Technology	House-30/5, Section-12, Avenue-2, Block-D, Dhaka
7	Mohsina Technical Solution	RH Home Center, 3rd Floor Suite-305, 74/B/1, Green Road, Farmgate, Dhaka
8	Netsoft Solution Ltd.	House: 01, Road: 10, Block: H, Section: 02, Mirpur, Dhaka
9	R Institute of Design	Mohammadia Super Market (2nd floor), Dhanmondi, Dhaka
10	Creative IT Institute	H# 7, R# 4, Momtaj Plaza, Dhanmondi, Dhaka
11	SofTouch Bio Medics	781/3, West Shewrapara, Mirpur, Dhaka
12	Rainbow Automation	R.K Tower, 10th floor, 86, Banglamotor, Dhaka
13	CADD Zone	DUET, Joydebpur, Gazipur
14	Expert Zone	930, West Shewrapara, Dhaka
15	Marks Medical College & Hospital	A/3, Main Road, Mirpur-14, Dhaka
16	Healthcare Engineering and Technology	415 Shahinbagh, Dhaka-1215
17	Smart Technologies (BD) Ltd.	Jahir Smart Tower, 205/1/A, Begum Rokeya Sharani, Agargaon, Taltola, Dhaka

18	Global IT & Language Institute Ltd.	18 Indira Road, Farmgate, Dhaka
19	Bdtask Ltd.	B-25, Mannan Plaza (4th Floor), Khilket, Dhaka
20	UY Lab	31 Mohakhali Commercial Area, Colombia Super Market, 4th Floor, Wireless Gate, 1213
21	Datatrix Soft	1283, Level-5, Begum Rukeya Sarani, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216
22	Anira International Ltd.	Narayanganj, Sonargaon, Chowrasta, Binnipara
23	Insaf Trading Company	118/17, Shewrapara, Mirpur, Dhaka
24	Creation BD Architects & Engineering	205/4, 4th floor, Begum Rokeya Sarani, Taltoal, Agargaon, Dhaka
25	Open IT	Samad Plaza, Plot-22(3rd floor), Road-1, Mirpur-10, (Near to Baitul Mamur Mosque)
26	Auto Cad Training Institute & Consultants	85, Green Road, 1st Floor, Farmgate, Dhaka
27	Kaizen IT Ltd.	151/6(2nd Floor), Gazi Tower, Panthapath Signal, Dhaka
28	New Horizons Computer Learning Center	House No 7, Momotaj Plaza, 3rd floor, Road 4, Dhanmondi, Dhaka
29	A-Haque Electronics	Begum Rokea Shorani, West Shewrapara, H-593, R-16/1 Mirpur, Dhaka
30	Creative System Limited	House No. 8/A/10 (Level-6), Road: #13, Dhanmondi, Dhaka - 1209