The Indian IT services sector plays a major role in the global market. The strength of the sector lies in the availability of skilled labour primarily. The majority of IT / ITeS activities are concentrated in major Indian cities/clusters. The geographical spread of IT / ITeS activity is gradually expanding to cover cities such as Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Jaipur, Kochi, Madurai, Mangalore, Mysore and Thiruvananthapuram. Among the ten cities, two are located in Kerala and as such Kerala comes to play a vital role with many of its plans and programs in the coming years.

Every student entering into the portals of an Engineering College comes with dreams and hopes for a bright future through an immediate job subsequent to the completion of the course. The hopes of approximately two thirds of the entire entry level engineering graduates stand belied for lacking in employable skills. By the time they realize the gap, they are out of the Engineering institutions left with less opportunities to makeup. The skills mismatch is a problem universal in nature. The impact of the problem is worse in India due to its vast human resource and engineering workforce produced. The problem of skills gap of the engineering graduates has generated a lot of research and literature. The desperate need of the hour is to enhance the percentage of entry level engineering graduates with capabilities and employable skills, failing which the country may suffer an iceberg effect.
The situation warrants for initiatives, changes and a good many measures in India to improve the employability skills of engineering graduates. Of the Tripartite concerned -- the Academy, the Industry and the Government, it is the Academy that has the most worrying mind in the context of skills gap. The investigator with a sincere and genuine interest to have a critical view with an analytical mind took up this topic for an in depth study. The principal aim of the study is to take a real life approach to the problem through a sample survey in order to come out with remedial measures about which the educationalists, academics, politicians and the experienced State administrators should be anxious. In the national and global context as well, the plans and programs of the Engineering Education should be designed to respond to the growing demand for competent engineering graduates with technical competence and generic skills in the future.