

# Evaluation of the Impact of Higher Education System on Employment in Prakasam District

Chalagala Vijay Kumar

M.B.A., L.L.B. Associate Professor at PACE Institute of Technology and Sciences, Department of Management, Vallur, Prakasam Dist.

**Abstract:** *The global economy is moving from product & service base to a knowledge and talent base. Jobs of the past are now being replaced by knowledge-based, new ones seek critical, analytical and practical employees. Employers are employ workers who will think critically and come up with solutions. The mismatch between the skills and knowledge and other attributes of the labour force and those demanded by employers causes structural unemployment and must be corrected structurally by the higher institutions & others anyway. “The impact of the degree subjects of study is important to your employment prospects”. Graduates with teaching skills, nursing, accountants, civil engineering, law, medical students’ agriculture and others are likely to gain employment earlier than their counterparts who studied other subjects. “the major objective of this paper is an evaluation of the impact of the higher education system on employment in Prakasam district”. This paper meant for to study what variables showing the impact on getting employment by the persons who completed their higher education. This paper completely focuses on the areas in Prakasam District as a sample population to do the research.*

**Key Words:** *Higher Education, Jobs, Employment, Prakasam district, Internship*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Higher education' means all learning programs which lead to qualifications which meet the requirements of the Industrial Requirements. It comes under Sub-Framework (HESF), which is a sub-framework of the National Qualifications Framework. The value of HE can be assessed in many different ways. It may provide a personal challenge or it can be an opportunity to gain intellectual fulfillment.

### A. Prakasam District

Prakasam district is an administrative district in the Coastal Andhra region of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The headquarters of the district are located at Ongole. It is located on the west coast of Bay of Bengal and is bounded by Guntur district on the north, Kurnool district on the west, Kadapa and Nellore districts on the south. A part of the North West region also borders the Mahabubnagar district of Telangana. It is the 3rd largest district in the state with an area of 17,626 km and had a population of 3,392,764 as per 2011 census of India.

For Prakasam District, The Gross District Domestic Product (GDP) of the district is ₹35,962 crore and it contributes 6.9% to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). For the FY 2013–14, the per capita income at current prices was ₹85,765. The primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the district contribute ₹12,875 crore, ₹7,897 crore, and ₹15,190 crore respectively.

In Prakasam District, The major products contributing to the GVA of the district from agriculture and allied services are tobacco, paddy, chilies, Batavia, milk, meat, and fisheries. The GVA to the industrial and service sector is contributed from construction, minor minerals, unorganized trade and ownership of dwellings.

### B. Employment In Prakasam District Industries

The district has many service industries like Industrial testing, Electrical Appliance repair, Clinical Laboratory, Servicing of Computers Hardware, Tourism, Hospitality industry etc. Major exports from the district include Sea food, processed tobacco, granite blocks, granite monuments and yarn. There are many industries of food and agro, mineral, chemical, leather, plastic and rubber, engineering, cotton and textiles, electronic products.

All these industries deals with Prawn/Fish Processing and Canning, Dairy Products, Granite industries, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Tanning, Fishing Nets, Surgical Cotton etc. Forest based industries produce Ayurvedic Medicines, Essential Oil (Palm Rose Oil), Wooden Furniture, Wooden Toys, Bamboo Products etc.

### C. Employment Majorly In Mining

The district leads in granite mining in the state with the discovery of Galaxy Granite in the Chimakurthy area of the district. Good deposits of coloured granites are located occur around Uppumangaluru and Kodidena. The minerals found in the district are Baryte, iron ore, quartz, and silica sand. In 2010-11, 4,300 tonnes of Baryte, 22,722 tonnes of quartz, 2,24,075 tonnes of silica sand and 400 tonnes of iron ore were produced.

On the other part, the experience of student life may also help develop the skills and knowledge which are beneficial to graduates' future careers. However, the focus of this article is the impact of higher education on employment in Prakasam district. A recent study also shows that people with a HE qualification are less likely to be unemployed. HE does supply a direct benefit in terms of protection against the risk of adult

Unemployment. On the other hand, employment means the act of employing and The state of being employed, The work in which one is engaged or occupation or else An activity to which one devotes time. Opportunities to work while you are a student at the University are plentiful and diverse. In fact, the University usually has more job vacancies than applicants. Student Employment is a form of financial aid, with programs to help you find a job that best fits your needs.

Work-study is a state and federally funded program that supports part-time employment for undergraduate and graduate students who need the earnings to help meet the costs of attending college. The work-study application and award process is part of the financial aid package. If you applied for financial aid, you should have received a Financial Aid Award Notice (FAAN) indicating if you were awarded financial aid.

- 1) *Internships option:* It is an opportunity that employers offer to students interested in gaining work experience in particular industries. An intern works at a company for a fixed period of time, usually three to six months. Some students will have a part-time internship in which they work at the office for just a few days or hours per week. Others will have full-time internships meaning they work the same hours as the company's full-time employees. Internships can be any time of the year, including over the summer and during the regular quarter, *trimester or semester*
- 2) *Is intern getting a job:* Some companies do extend full-time job offers to exceptional interns, though this is not guaranteed and is the exception rather than the norm. To better your chances of this happening, be proactive in your work, pay attention to detail, be willing to listen and take criticism and volunteer for special projects. Positioning yourself as a hardworking, reliable worker puts you in good standing for consideration.

## II. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The problem area of this survey is whether higher education showing any impact on getting employment, as well as what variables are influencing to get an employment, this research is confined to identify key factors that affecting the probability of getting employment who finished higher education as a matter of fact that to in Prakasam district.

## III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- A. Edwin A.Sexton (1994) a foreign researcher also experimented the effect of education as well as experience on self-employment success.
- B. Maarten h.wolbers(2000) foreign researchers, they find the level of education of the mobility in between employment as well as an employment in Netherlands. He concluded that low higher educational people were facing unemployment problem a lot.
- C. CHEN Zhongchang, WU Yongqiu T(2007) foreign researchers analyzed the relationship between Education and the growth of employment opportunities based on two parameters one is changed in the educational structure and other hand expansion of educational scale.
- D. Thorsten Lunau, Johannes Siegrist, Nico Dragano, and Morten Wahrendorf (2015) foreign researchers did a research that finds the association between education and work stress.
- E. The hans India article (2015) also described how this higher education helps to get employment and all other material facts.

## IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- A. To find out the impact of the higher education system on employment in Prakasam District.
- B. To know the specific reasons for which many people i.e., unemployed category are not getting employment.
- C. To know the level of satisfaction of existing employees of Prakasam District with their respective employment.
- D. To know how many people of Prakasam District are getting their dream jobs.

**V. SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

- A. To know the reasons why companies are suffering from high labour turnover
- B. To know their expected salary
- C. To know What facilities they are looking at
- D. To know how many middle dropouts are getting employment
- E. To know factors causing for people selecting only a few selected sectors for doing the employment.
- F. To know impact of HE on employment to the entire country

**VI. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

- A. This research is limited only one Prakasam district.
- B. This research sample is limited to small size sample.
- C. This research focuses on only major variables, and it ignores the minor which affecting the employment.
- D. This data collected for this research is fully on primary data given by the respondents. There is chance for personal bias

**VII. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The Research Design Used For the Study:

The research design used for the study is descriptive. Descriptive research studies are those, which are concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual or group. The studies concerned not with make predictions it deals only with characteristics concerning individual group or situation are all examples of descriptive research studies.

**VIII. POPULATION SIZE**

The entire population who possessed higher education in the total Prakasam district.

**IX. SAMPLE SIZE**

- A. This refers to the number of items to be selected from the total population to constitute the sample.
- B. The sample size used for study is 200.

**X. SAMPLE DESIGN**

- A. It is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population.
- B. It refers to the technique the researcher adopts in selecting items for the sample.
- C. The respondents are selected based on random sampling.

**XI. STATISTICAL TOOLS**

The data collected through questionnaires were analyzed using simple percentage analysis and ranking analysis.

**XII. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

*A. Data Analysis and Interpretation*

Table 1: Gender of the Respondents (persons already finished Higher Education)

| S.NO | Gender responded | No. of Respondent | Percentage |
|------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1    | Male             | 125               | 62.5       |
| 2    | Female           | 75                | 37.5       |
|      | Total            | 200               | 100%       |

*B. Interpretation*

From the above table 1 reveals that 62.5% of the respondents are male and 37.5% of the respondents are female.

Table 2: Age of the Respondents (persons already finished Higher Education)

| S.NO | AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDED | NO.OF.RESPONDED | PERCENTAGE |
|------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1    | Below 25                   | 80              | 40         |
| 2    | 25-30                      | 60              | 30         |
| 3    | 31-35                      | 40              | 20         |
| 4    | Above 35                   | 20              | 10         |
|      | TOTAL                      | 200             | 100%       |

*C. Interpretation*

From the above table 2 depicts that 40% of the respondents are falling under below 25 years, 30% of the respondents are falling under the category of 25 – 30 years old and 20% of the respondents are falling under 31– 35 years age limit and 10% of the respondents are above 35 years

Table 3: Location of the Respondents (persons already finished Higher Education)

| S.NO | LOCATION OF THE RESPONDED | NO.OF.RESPONDED | PERCENTAGE |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1    | ONGOLE (CITY)             | 53              | 26.5       |
| 2    | ADDANKI (TOWN)            | 29              | 14.5       |
| 3    | KANDUKUR(TOWN)            | 32              | 16         |
| 4    | MEDARAMETLA               | 22              | 11         |
| 5    | CHIRALA(TOWN)             | 31              | 15.5       |
| 6    | NAGULUPPALAPADU(V)        | 17              | 8.5        |
| 7    | MADDIPADU(VILLAGE)        | 16              | 8          |
|      | TOTAL                     | 200             | 100%       |

*D. Interpretation*

From the above table 3 depicts that 26.5% of the respondents are falling under Ongole city area (urban Area as a matter of fact), 14.5% of the respondents are falling under the category of Addanki Town area, 16% of the respondents are falling under Kandukur town area, 11% of the respondents are falling under the area of medarametla town area, 15.5% of the respondents are falling under the area of chirala ( semi –urban), on the other side of the coin 8.5 % of the respondents are falling under naguluppalapadu village area, and the rest of the respondents are falling under maddipadu village area.

Table 4: Occupation Status of the Respondents (persons already finished Higher Education)

| S.NO | OCCUPATION OF RESPONDED         | NO.OF RESPONDED | PERCENTAGE |
|------|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1    | Students (PG&PHD)               | 45              | 22.5%      |
| 2    | Business                        | 15              | 7.5%       |
| 3    | Service (Hospital, IT& TEL etc) | 20              | 10%        |
| 4    | Un Employed                     | 95              | 47.5%      |
| 5    | Agriculture                     | 25              | 12.5%      |
|      | TOTAL                           | 200             | 100%       |

*E. Interpretation*

Above table 4 reveals that 22.5% of the respondents doing post graduation because of not having any employment after the completion of higher education, 7.5 % of the respondents doing business, 10% of the respondents are doing jobs in service sector , 47.5% of the respondents are being unemployed and 12.5% of the respondents are doing primary sector (agriculture ) activities.

Table 5: Educational Level of the Respondents

| S.NO | EDUCATIONAL LEVEL-OF RESPONDED | NO.OF RESPONDED | PERCENTAGE |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1    | Graduation                     | 150             | 75         |
| 2    | Post graduation                | 46              | 23         |
| 3    | Doctoral degree                | 4               | 2          |
|      | TOTAL                          | 200             | 100%       |

**F. Interpretation**

Above table 5 reveals that 75% of the respondents are educated at graduate level, 23% of the respondents of the respondents are educated at post graduate level, 2% of the respondents are educated at Doctoral degree level

Table 6: Detailed Information about the desired job (existing job is their dream job)

| S.NO | OPINION                    | NO.OF RESPONDED | PERCENTAGE |
|------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1    | Strongly Disagree          | 19              | 31.6       |
| 2    | Disagree                   | 11              | 18.3       |
| 3    | Neither Agree Nor Disagree | 15              | 25         |
| 4    | Agree                      | 9               | 15         |
| 5    | Strongly Agree             | 6               | 10         |
|      | TOTAL                      | 60              | 100%       |

**G. Interpretation**

Above table 6 reveals that 31.6% of the respondents Strongly Disagree with the desired job 18.3% of the respondents Disagree with the desired job, 25% of the respondents Neither agree or Nor Disagree with the desired job 15 % of the respondents agree with the desired job, and 10% of the respondents Strongly agree with the desired job.

Table 7: Opinion about the higher education helps them to get desired employment

| S.NO | OPINION                    | NO.OF RESPONDED | PERCENTAGE |
|------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1    | Strongly Disagree          | 71              | 35.5       |
| 2    | Disagree                   | 42              | 21         |
| 3    | Neither Agree Nor Disagree | 29              | 14.5       |
| 4    | Agree                      | 32              | 16         |
| 5    | Strongly Agree             | 26              | 13         |
|      | TOTAL                      | 200             | 100%       |

**H. Interpretation**

Above table 7 shows that 35.5% of the respondents Strongly Disagree with the higher education helps them to get desired employment 21% of the respondents Disagree with the higher education helps them to get desired employment, 14.5% of the respondents Neither agree or Nor Disagree with the higher education helps them to get desired employment, 16% of the respondents agree with the higher education helps them to get desired employment and 13% of the respondents Strongly agree with the higher education helps them to get desired employment.

**XIII. FINDINGS**

- A. Hence Majority it is concluded that majority 62.5% of the respondents are male.
- B. Hence Majority the higher 40% percentages of the respondents are falling under the category of below 25 years age group.
- C. Hence Majority the higher 26.5% percentage of the respondents are falling under the category of Ongole Urban area.
- D. Majority Occupation Status of the Respondents are 47.5% are unemployed.
- E. Majority 75% of the respondents are educated at the graduate level.



F. Majority 31.6% of the respondents Strongly Disagree with the desired job

#### **XIV. SUGGESTIONS**

- A. There is a need to Improve the existing level quality in Higher Education system in Prakasam District
- B. Every Education Institute should implement the practices of Industrial interactions as well the curriculum should as per the requirements of the Industries.

#### **XV. CONCLUSION**

It is finally concluded that higher education shows significant impact on employment in Prakasam district.

#### **REFERENCES**

- [1] Maarten h. wolbers(2000) foreign researchers, Radboud university journal, volume 6, issue 3
- [2] CHEN Zhongchang, WU Yongqiu T(2007) university of Groningen Patterns of Labour Market Entry Wolbers, volume 6, issue 3.
- [3] Thorsten Lunau, Johannes Siegrist, Nico Dragano, and Morten Wahrendorf (2015) foreign researchers did a research that finds the association between education and work stress.
- [4] The hans India article (2015) also described about how this higher education helps to get employment and all other material facts.
- [5] Edwin A.Sexton (1994) a foreign researcher also experimented the effect of education as well as experience on self-employment success.
- [6] Hongyu Wang (2010) explained the effects of part time jobs on college students academic performance and social life in a Chinese society.
- [7] Sarath A. Nonis, 7<sup>th</sup> august 2010 journal of education for business volume 6, issue 2
- [8] Ralph Hall (2010), 29<sup>th</sup> November 2010, a journal of education and work, volume 7, issue 3.
- [9] Eszter Rekasi (2013), August 19, 2013, Central European university, volume 9, issue 4.
- [10] Craig Holmes (2014), August 2014, Oxford University, volume 5, issue 2.