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A study on Employability skill among the Engineering students with reference to Coimbatore

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Abstract

Economic development, political, cultural and social development depends the education system of the country. The social sector of all the countries like health, rural development, education and employment generation has assumed great significance in the new economic regime. The employability problems at everywhere, this study conducted in Coimbatore. Coimbatore has lot of engineering colleges, it is suitable for industries, hospitals and educational institutions. Researcher conducted this present study to find the employability of engineering colleges in Coimbatore. Following are the objectives of the study (i) to present the socio economic factors of the sample engineering college respondents (ii) to analysis the computer skill variables which influence by the socio economic factors and (iii) to offer suggestions to the engineering students. They concluded that engineers are designing the products through computers. Language helps to complete this task, so need more knowledge to the students. Engineering students might study in state board or matriculations, they could not studied all the languages effectively. Engineering students should learn all required language and develop their computer skill to face the corporate needs.

Keywords : Employability, computer skill, computer language and institution requirements

Introduction

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Volume 07 Issue 09
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Economic development, political, cultural and social development depends the education system of the country. The social sector of all the countries like health, rural development, education and employment generation has assumed great significance in the new economic regime. Human resources is an important resource of the countries, the prosperity of all nations are intrinsically linked to its human resources. Human capital is one of the most important assets of a country and a key determinant of a nation's economic performance. An increase in the human development index would lead to high levels of economic growth of the country**.** Today challenges before human relation experts are; how to rectify each level of the society by playing the role of social engineer and shape the rest of 99.98% figures as a force of their own choice in order to lead a honourable life. Fresh engineers must have several skills which will provide them employment and later will support them to continue their job. Further, who is responsible for inculcating these skills in fresh engineers? Harvey (2002) presented this model which answers the second question.



Magic bullet model of employability
Source : Harvey (2002), Employability and Diversity

The model put forward that higher education institutions are responsible for generating employability skills in graduates which in turn make engineers employable. A recent study showed that the fresh engineers are not getting employment and if getting them in another field or with a low salary. What can be the reason? The previous study verified that fresh engineers lack these skills and source of information are the employers who provide employment to these

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fresh engineers. Computer skill is most important skill to work in leading industries, job seekers should learn more language to reach the employers expectations. Lack of practical computer skill the engineering students may not get job in the leading industries.

Employability and Employment

Employability means "work readiness". employability as that ability which helps to gain first employment, maintain the same and find new employment if needed. Yorke (2003) defined employability as a group of skills that makes fresh engineers obtain employment. Employment refers to the employee giving his services in the employer's firm to achieve firm's goals and getting compensation in return.

Need of the Study

The situation of employment in India is poor because fresh engineers are lacking skills required for employment and so are unemployable. As for the condition of fresh engineers' employability skills is concerned, no specific study is yet conducted. The employability problems at everywhere, this study conducted in Coimbatore. Coimbatore has lot of engineering colleges, it is suitable for industries, hospitals and educational institutions. Researcher conducted this present study to find the employability of engineering colleges in Coimbatore. To improve the condition of fresh engineers, employment data on employability skills is needed and thus this study has been conducted.

Statement of the Problem

This study concentrates on why the educational institutions have failed fulfilling the required expectations of the industry. This growing mismatch between the education imparted and education required to improve the employability needs to be considered seriously. There are numerous employment opportunities; the crisis is the gap between the quality of higher education and the expectations of the job market. As such employability is affected by both the supply side and demand side factors which are often outside of an individual's control. Higher education institutions may provide the subject matter expertise but still lack in imparting the essential skills in graduates to secure, maintain, and advance.

Objective of the Study

ISSN: 2235-767X
Volume 07 Issue 09
May 2019
Special Issue

Following are the objectives of the study

1. To present the socio economic factors of the sample engineering college respondents.
2. To analysis the computer skill variables which influence by the socio economic factors.
3. To offer suggestions to the engineering students.

Sampling

The researcher conducted this study at Coimbatore, the researcher selected those are studying BE in computer science and electronic. 15 colleges were selected by the researcher and 20 students each college were selected on random sampling method. Researcher finalized 150 sample respondents to conduct this present study. Structured questionnaire designed and was used to collect data from engineering students.

Analysis and Interpretation

The researcher used percentage analysis to present the socio economic profile of the sample respondents and chi square analysis used to find which factors are influence the computer skills to get job at leading industries.

Table 1 : Gender of the sample respondents

Sl. No.	Gender	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Male	117	78.00
2	Female	33	22.00
	Total	150	100

Source : Survey data

The above table shows the gender of the sample respondents, one hundred and seventeen (78.00%) sample respondents are male and remaining thirty three (22.00%) sample respondents are female. Majority (78.00%) of the sample respondents are male.

Table 2 : Age group of the sample respondents

Sl. No.	Age Group	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Less than 20 years	67	44.67

2	Above 20 years	83	55.33
	Total	150	100

Source : Survey data

The above table shows the age group of the sample respondents, sixty seven (44.67%) sample respondents are come under the age group of less than 20 years and remaining eighty three (55.33%) sample respondents are come under the age group of above 20 years. Majority of the sample respondents are above 20 years old.

Table 3 : Board of study in +2 Std of the sample respondents

Sl. No.	Board of Study	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	State board	31	20.67
2	CBSC	46	30.67
3	ISCE	18	12.00
4	Matriculation and Others	55	36.66
	Total	150	100

Source : Survey data

The above table shows the board of study which the sample respondents studied. Thirty one (20.67%) sample respondents were studied in state board. Forty six (30.67%) sample respondents were studied in CBSC. Eighteen (12.00%) sample respondents were studied in ISCE and remaining fifty five (36.66%) sample respondents were studied in matriculation and other board. Majority (36.66%) of the sample respondents were studied in matriculation and other board.

Table 4 : Family type of the sample respondents

Sl. No.	Family Type	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Joint family	53	35.33
2	Nuclear family	97	64.67
	Total	150	100

Source : Survey data

The above table shows the family type of the sample respondents, fifty three (35.33%) sample respondents are joint family respondents and remaining ninety seven (64.67%) sample

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respondents are nuclear family respondents. Majority (64.67%) sample respondents are nuclear family respondents.

Table 5 : Parents monthly income of the sample respondents

Sl. No.	Parents monthly Income	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Up to Rs. 50,000	36	24.00
2	Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000	46	30.67
3	Above Rs. 1,00,000	68	45.33
	Total	150	100

Source : Survey data

The above table shows parents monthly income of the sample respondents, thirty six (24.00%) sample respondents' parents monthly income is up to Rs. 50,000. Forty six (30.67%) sample respondents' parents monthly income is between Rs. 50,001 and Rs. 1,00,000 and remaining sixty eight (45.33%) sample respondents' parents' monthly income is above Rs. 1,00,000. Majority (45.33%) of the sample respondents parents' monthly income is above Rs. 1,00,000.

Table 6 : Parents occupation of the sample respondents

Sl. No.	Parents Occupation	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Agriculture	24	16.00
2	Business	33	22.00
3	Govt. Employee	48	32.00
4	Private employee	45	30.00
	Total	150	100

Source : Survey data

The above table shows the parents' occupation of the sample respondents, twenty four (16.00%) sample respondents are agriculturalist. Thirty three (22.00%) sample respondents are doing business. Forty eight (32.00%) sample respondents are government employees and remaining forty five (30.00%) sample respondents are private employees. Majority (32.00%) of the sample respondents government employees are government employees.

Table 8 : Chi Square Test – Socio Economic factors and level of computer skill

Sl. No.	Variables	Chi square value	DF	P - Value	Remarks

ISSN: 2235-767X
Volume 07 Issue 09
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1	Gender	11.644	2	0.001***	Significant
2	Age group	1.381	2	0.641	Not significant
3	Board of study in +2 Std	22.544	6	0.001***	Significant
4	Family type	2.642	2	0.457	Not significant
5	Parents monthly income	24.362	4	0.001***	Significant
6	Parents occupation	21.942	6	0.001***	Significant

Source : Computed data

The above table shows the chi square test result of the sample employees. Gender (11.644, p value 0.001) ; Board of study in +2 Std (22.544, p value 0.001) ; parents monthly income (24.362, p value 0.001) and parents occupation (21.942, p value 0.001) are significant influence the computer skill and remaining variables of age group and family type are do not significantly influence the computer skill.

Findings

The following are the findings of the study.

1. Majority (78.00%) of the sample respondents are male.
2. Majority of the sample respondents are above 20 years old.
3. Majority (36.66%) of the sample respondents were studied in matriculation and other board.
4. Majority (64.67%) sample respondents are nuclear family respondents.
5. Majority (45.33%) of the sample respondents parents' monthly income is above Rs. 1,00,000.
6. Majority (32.00%) of the sample respondents government employees are government employees.
7. Gender, board of study in +2th standard, parents monthly income and parents occupation are significantly influence the level of computer skill.

Suggestions

The following are the suggestions given by the researcher.

ISSN: 2235-767X
Volume 07 Issue 09
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1. Learning is continues process, learning never stop in the individuals life. Engineering students should learn more to get job especially computer skill. Many students are without much computer knowledge, students should lean more to face the interview to place in leading companies.
2. Parents income and their education are highly influence the students computer skill. Parents support through finance to learn more language to acquire more computer knowledge, this change may not get for all categories students. Students have to search the source to learn computer knowledge with in their capable.
3. There are lot of computer language studying by the students during their course, students should interact with the placement director to know the language requirements. Students should understand the learning and learn the required skill to get job in leading industries.

Conclusion

This present study conducted in Coimbatore to find the socio factors which influence the computer skill. Computer language are must to do work in industries, labour are doing routine work industries based on the management requirement. Management has the project to produce products to fulfill the needs of the consumers. Engineers are designing the products through computers. Language helps to complete this task, so need more knowledge to the students. Engineering students might study in state board or matriculations, they could not studied all the languages effectively. Engineering students should learn all required language and develop their computer skill to face the corporate needs.

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Volume 07 Issue 09
May 2019
Special Issue

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