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An Emperical Study on Assessment of Employability Skills Implication for University Industry Linkage

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ABSTRACT: *This study analyzing the employability skills implication for university industry linkage. The major objective of the study is to identify specific strategies engaged by colleges and department to help the graduates in developing employability skills. And the secondary objectives are to analysis the types employability senior students as well as alumni have developed as a result of their experiences in the university, and to identify preferred approaches that the academic department of the university should apply to develop and access employability skills. In this study both primary and secondary data were collected. The sample respondent taken from student's community, alumni/workers and employers. From different industry in around Erode district of Tamilnadu. Questionnaire tool was used to collect the data from various respondents for identifying skill gap between industry expectations and availability in the manpower market. (chi square and simple percentage statistical tool used for analyzing the data.*

Key words: *Employability Skill, Strategies, Learning, Attitude.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Traditional technical teaching methodology in educational environments, is to build the foundation learning through subject based teaching of mathematics, physics and science independently. The problem in traditional methodology of learning or teaching is no close relationship with industrial requirements.

There is huge gap between the industry requirement skills and availability of manpower skills. Present days most of the learners are not focusing on knowing concept, they focused to get more degree. universities also to focused on theoretical study, in terms of mark system but industries are expecting the manpower in terms of good attitude, commitment, self- responsibility, quick learners, etc.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The descriptive research was used for this researcher especially to describe the assessment of employability skills implication for university and industrial linkage . A research design is the arrangement of condition for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in purpose descriptive is nature. The research design used here is descriptive research as the study depicts the current state of affairs. There are two methods of Data collection Primary Data collection method Secondary Data collection method In this research, both the data collection methods are used.

a) Primary Data

Primary Data refer to information obtained firsthand by the researcher on the variable of interest for the specific purpose of the study. The primary data collection was done through the questionnaire method from the respondents. The questionnaire was given to the respondents and they were asked to fill them up. Necessary help was rendered whenever they found it difficult to answer.

b) Secondary Data

Secondary Data refers to information gathered by someone other than the researcher conducting the current study. In this study, Secondary data were collected from company profile, books, journals and internet.

III. SAMPLE DESIGN

All the items under consideration in any field of inquiry constitute a "Universe" or "population". The researcher must decide the way of selecting a sample or what is popularly known as the sample design. A sample design is a definite plan determined before any data are actually collected for obtaining a sample from a given population. A Sample of 200 respondents was selecting for this study, Under this 100 respondents from students community, 80 from alumni and 20 from employers. Sampling Technique In this study, simple random sampling method, and chi squared test was adopted for selecting the student community respondents

IV. ANALYSIS

1. SIMPLE PERCENTAGE:

Percentage analysis is the method to represent raw streams of data as a percentage (a part in 100-percent) for better understanding of collect data.

$$\text{Percentage analysis} = \frac{\text{Number of Respondents}}{\text{Total Number of Respondents}} \times 100$$

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ANALYSIS USING SIMPLE PERCENTAGE

PARTICULARS	CATEGORIES	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
AGE	BELOW-20 21-30 ABOVE 30	26 70 4	26 70 4
GENDER	MALE FEMALE	66 34	66 34
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	SCHOOL ITI DIP UG PG	14 2 10 20 54	14 2 10 20 54
TOTAL		100	100

V. INFERENCE

The above table shows that 70% of the respondents are age group of 21-30 and 4% age group of above 30.The table determines 66% are male and 34% of people are female gender. The table shows that 54% of people studied post graduate and 2% of people studied ITI course in level of educational qualificatio

VI. CHI SQUARE TEST

CHI SQUARE;

A chi square test is any statistical hypothesis test in which the sampling distribution of the test statistic is a chi squared distribution when the null hypothesis is true .also considered a chi squared test is a test in which this a asymptotically true, meaning that the sampling distribution can be made to approximate a chi square distribution as closely as desired by making the sample size large enough.

2.1,EDUCATION QULIFICATION * FACULTY ADVICE CROSS TABULATION faculty advices count

Education qualification	Highly dies satisfied	Dies satisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Highly satisfied	Total
School	0	0	0	4	10	14
ITI	0	0	0	0	2	2
Diploma	0	0	0	0	10	10
Ug	0	0	0	6	14	20
Pg	20	23	10	0	1	54
Total	20	23	10	10	37	**100**

2.2. CHI SQUARE TEST

	Value	Degrees of freedom	Asymp sig(2sided)
Pearson chi-square	105.85a	16	.000

Likeli hood Ratio	135.778	16	.000
Linear-by-linear association	50.258	1	.000

a.18 cells(72.0%) have expected count less than 5.The minimum expected count is , 20.

VII. INFERENCE

The above table shows that the calculated value is 105.85> the table value 26.236.So we reject the hypothesis.

H0: There is relationship between education qualification and faculty advices.
H1: There is no relationship between education qualification and faculty advices.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The study shows that University should change their curriculum based on the industry expectation. Students should aware of application of technology in the industry. Government should take necessary steps for improving educational system, based on industry oriented.

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