

‘UNDER-EMPLOYED’ – A STUDY ON PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE GROWING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AFFECTING THE GRADUATES OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT :

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam had once said that changing our education system is of utmost importance of our country's real growth in future. Keeping that in mind, many changes have been created so far. Our current Indian education systems, its advances and improvements aren't a single day effort. It has been groomed up by a number of sociologists and other scholars who really wanted to sharpen the mind of the society. Yet, numerous notable academicians as well as research scholars have ripened many theories highlighting the darker side of our Indian educational system, Stating that the changes were actually minute than the requisition.

On analysing their toiled research work, we could uncover that, this underemployment problem would never come to a conclusion, unless our clerical educational system takes up a quick swap in the upcoming future. Currently, Artificial intelligence plays as a smart and effective way through which a lot of corporates and other businesses get succeeded in their target achievements. If the rapid growth rate of technology and its incorporation in India, we can likely decide that AI would be the stunning real future. By understanding this chance of future scenario, the graduates as well as upcoming graduates spoke out their expectations from their schools, regarding the incorporation of creativity into their academics in order to make the whole batch of coal into a complete diamond stock.

INTRODUCTION:

The Indian education industry has a fair growth always. More private players are entering the field and are a way more potential competitors for the schools aided by the government. The government is also taking many measures to improve the quality of education in India. This industry always achieves its peak as the demand for education never gets down.

The Indian education sector is huge with a population of 1.13 billion. India has around 367 universities, 18,000 colleges, about half a million teachers, and around 11 million pupils.

There are about 1,500 management institutes, 3,500 engineering institutes, and 1,200 medical colleges in the country.

There is a need for more skilled professionals. Thus, engineering and medical colleges are in demand. The demand for management education is also rising. Many international management institutes are creating ties with Indian colleges or setting up their own centres in India. Many foreign universities operate via the twinning mode as of now. This means that the collaborating institution can offer the curriculum of the other university in its first half. The Education department is taking necessary steps in order to develop as well as provide education to almost every citizen of this nation. This would not only increase the literacy rate but also develops the economy if it is properly provided and utilized.

The following are some of the recent updation made to the educational system:s

- **Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat**
- **Saransh**
- **Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT)**
- **SAKSHAM**
- **Unnat Bharat Abhiyan**

SCOPE OF THIS STUDY:

AI is expected to be the future of the corporates, since even a mere call center representative's role is compensated by the programmed chats which requires less number of computer wizards. Especially in accordance with the anticipated future scenario of the AI governance majorly adopted by the corporates, the chances of under-employment is also anticipated to grow. By then, most of the graduates who are educated under this mode, may find it more difficult to get a job. Even if they get one because of the development of the economy, it wouldn't be a fairly compensating as well as a decent one. This research study is done in order to compile and revise the knowledge about all the possible hindrances that may occur due to the Indian educational system to the people who are likely to be one among the unemployed or underemployed graduate in India. And mainly to find a remedy for the above discussed hindrance.

OBJECTIVES:

- To collect the data regarding the demographic features of the respondents
- To determine the ways with which the students can win over the AI future.
- To analyse their opinion towards the changes they need from the current education system.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Sampling technique: The samples are considered out through the Quota method, one among the Non- probability based sampling techniques – where the college students (being the main

target of the underemployment issues) are given the prior importance, followed by academicians and the general others.

TARGET AND POPULATION:

Main population	College students and academicians in India
target	Students and academicians in and around Tamil Nadu
Key Sample	Students – belonging to institutions within Coimbatore city

TOOLS USED:

- Chi-square analysis
- Simple percentage analysis

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA:

1) Chi – square analysis:

1.1 Educational qualification and gender of the respondents:

The analysis has been made between educational qualification of the respondents and gender of the respondents. In comparison of the gender of the respondents with their educational qualification. Since the assumption has been made by assuming that the gender of the respondent would affect their educational qualification in a positive way.

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.190	.464
	Cramer's V	.135	.464
N of Valid Cases		99	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

INTERPRETATION:

The approximate significance is obtained as 0.464. Since, the significance level is above 0.05, Thus the null hypothesis is accepted.

1.2 Schooling system as the reason for failure and adoption of artificial intelligence:

The assumption has been made in the perception that the people who blame their schooling system for their under employed scenario would find the more adoption of artificial intelligence as a nightmare.

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.191	.213
	Cramer's V	.191	.213
N of Valid Cases		85	

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

INTERPRETATION:

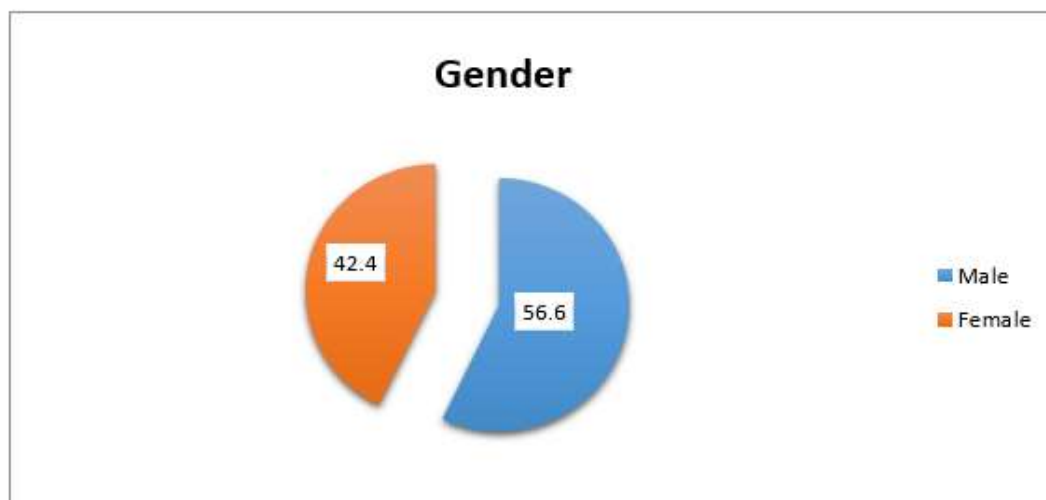
The approximate significant level is 0.213. Since it is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted.

2) Simple percentage analysis:

Gender					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Female	56	56.6	56.6	57.6
	Male	42	42.4	42.4	100.0
	Total	99	100.0	100.0	

INTERPRETATION:

Around 56.6% of the sample mentioned in the above table are female and the rest of the 42% are male respondents belonging to the fixed target.



FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS:

1) Around 67.1% of the total sample believes that their academic qualification plays a major role in getting a decent job. They state that getting a degree or diploma from a prestigious university directly paves them a way to get a decent job or their dream job.

2) Around 28% of the total sample believes that they lack getting job since their schooling system makes them bookish and makes them less creative. Under such a schooling system only a handful of people would be found capable of meeting the requirements of a corporate, since they would be creative even being or not being a book worm.

3) While being in their schools or colleges mostly pupils would not face much risks and deadlines. The pressure situations for them would be more over around 2 to 5%. That's what made around 25% of the total sample to mention that they are lacking at handling harder situations both in their work places even as well as in their interviews.

CONCLUSION:

Artificial intelligence might be a boon for the corporates in the modern world. But it wouldn't be for the job aspirants if they aren't making themselves capable enough to win over artificial intelligence. Getting a mere job doesn't matters. Rather a person under a job must make the regular work to be carried on in a much efficient way which would be way easier than the usual way.

Efforts are to be contributed by both the parties for acquiring better results. The change to be made not only for the educational system which is prevailing currently, but also for the students' mind-set who are literally aspiring to achieve their dream. The educational system should cover half the way in changing the teaching methodology, classroom environment and examination patterns. The descriptive type of examinations play a negative role on student's capacity development.

So, if it is changed or altered, the negative situation would get healed.