

IMPACT OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ON EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN AHMEDNAGAR AND NASHIK REGION

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Abstract

Professional education plays a vital role in creating job opportunities by connecting theoretical knowledge with the practical needs of various industries. It equips individuals with targeted skills and expertise that improve their employability and meet the demands of the labour market across multiple sectors. The incorporation of practical training, internships, and partnerships with industry ensures that graduates are well-prepared for the workforce, thereby lowering unemployment rates and contributing to economic development. Additionally, professional education promotes an entrepreneurial spirit, motivating individuals to launch their own businesses and create further employment opportunities. By aligning educational programs with the changing dynamics of the market, professional education not only fosters innovation but also cultivates a skilled workforce capable of addressing global challenges.

Keywords: Professional Education, Employment Generation, Skill Development, Professional programs, challenges in Education etc.

A. Introduction: Professional education is a vital driver of employment generation, as it equips individuals with specialized skills and knowledge tailored to meet industry demands. Unlike traditional academic education, professional programs focus on practical, hands-on learning, enabling graduates to seamlessly transition into the workforce. By fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and a deeper understanding of market trends, professional education plays a crucial role in reducing unemployment rates and promoting economic growth. It also bridges the gap between academic institutions and industries, creating a synergy that benefits individuals, organizations, and the economy as a whole.

B. Literature Review: Dr. Rajashekar. D (2022) reported India ranks third globally in terms of the number of college students, following China and the United States. Since gaining independence, the higher education sector in India has experienced significant growth, with a substantial increase in the establishment of universities, university-level institutions, and colleges. However, the pandemic has adversely affected both the economy and the educational system in the country. In response to the crisis, the Central government prioritized the closure of schools, colleges, and universities. Subsequently, educational institutions swiftly transitioned to online learning platforms to continue delivering education.

Aparna Chetan Khutale, (2024) explained that In the fast-paced and competitive business world of today, companies are always looking for new and innovative ways to draw in, nurture, and keep talented employees. Businesses in all sectors are becoming increasingly concerned about employee

retention as the costs of turnover and the loss of essential expertise rise. In light of this, academics and industry professionals have paid close attention to the contribution that professional development programs make in enhancing employee retention. Muhammad Shabbir Ali and Hina Jalal (2018) reported that Development of country depends upon well-educated agents of society, so results of this study would contribute to explore the students' perception regarding education for employment as well as working world. It also carried information for education policy makers and human resource management in Pakistan about the potentiality of postgraduate students and demands with contrary of supply of employment. It also revealed the deeper sense of ground reality of education preparation for the world of work that enable the strategists to plan for check and balance among supply of high education with quality of working in world and demand of employments. This study is also a guideline for the future researcher to investigate on the topic of high education and employment in more detail.

Pawni and Dr. C.P. Gujar, (2024) explained that The entire responsibility of making the people of any country empowered and liberated is on the shoulders of the educational institutions of that country. Since the Vedic period, those educational institutions have played a major role in the upliftment of the country. According to the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), there are four pillars of education or learning. Learning to know, means providing an important foundation for learning to understand the complexities of the world. Learning to do, something new or to add something new to what is given. Learning to become something in

society to establish the actualization of your potential. The last pillar is Learning to live together, which means knowing your rights, etc.

Nandini N Doddamani, (2022) reported after the introduction of National Education Policy, HEIs are increasingly obliged to redefine their role in the Indian economy. The primary function of HEIs should be to seek to in still a greater entrepreneurial character among students. HEIs should also strive to carefully consider local development needs and support the promotion of entrepreneurial education initiatives, and this should not only be at the tertiary level but as early as the primary school level. Government must fully support such initiatives and promote holistic education at all levels and help to establish entrepreneurial ventures.

A country's higher education system typically aims to increase people's knowledge. It also develops attitudes, personalities, and values. Ultimately, it performs as a training center for scholars, teachers, students, and scientists. A knowledge seeker learns, becomes enlightened, develops, and thrives by pursuing an education. Tertiary education is the most critical stage of education. It gives students a positive outlook and equips them with the ability to accomplish their objectives. The pattern and system of higher education can differ from nation to nation.

Research Gap: Research typically emphasizes the overall creation of jobs but frequently overlooks the impact of professional education on particular sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, and services, within these areas. While many studies evaluate short-term employment results, they often fail to monitor the long-term career advancement and job security of those who have received professional training. Additionally, the contribution of professional education to promoting entrepreneurship and self-employment in these regions has not been thoroughly investigated. Furthermore, there is a significant gap in understanding how professional education can specifically enhance workforce capabilities in various industries. This lack of focus on long-term outcomes and the potential for fostering entrepreneurial ventures suggests a need for more comprehensive studies that examine the broader implications of professional education on economic development in these sectors. Addressing these gaps could provide valuable insights into the transformative power of education in shaping sustainable employment opportunities.

C. Research Methodology:

i. Objectives of the study:

1. To study nature and scope of professional education in India.

2. To study various factors affecting on professional education.
3. To study role of professional education on employment development in Ahmednagar (Ahilyanagar) and Nashik Region.

ii. Research Design:

In the present study researcher would like to use exploratory and descriptive research design.

iii. Sources of Data Collection:

Researcher would like to use primary and secondary sources of data collection:

a. Primary Sources:

- i. Questionnaire
- ii. Interview
- iii. Observation

b. Secondary Sources:

- i. Books
- ii. Websites
- iii. Journal
- iv. Annual Reports

iv. Sample design:

Sample Population: Researcher has considered faculties engaged in the teaching for professional education such as MBA Institute, Engineering colleges and Pharmacy colleges.

Sample area: Ahmednagar (Ahilyanagar) and Nashik District.

Sample Size: 50 Respondents.

Sample Technique: Stratified sampling

v. Scope of the study:

Explore how professional education impacts employment in key sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, and services. Investigate the alignment of skills imparted by professional education with the demands of local industries. Evaluate the role of professional education in fostering self-employment and entrepreneurial ventures. Analyze the effectiveness of government policies and initiatives aimed at promoting professional education and employment generation.

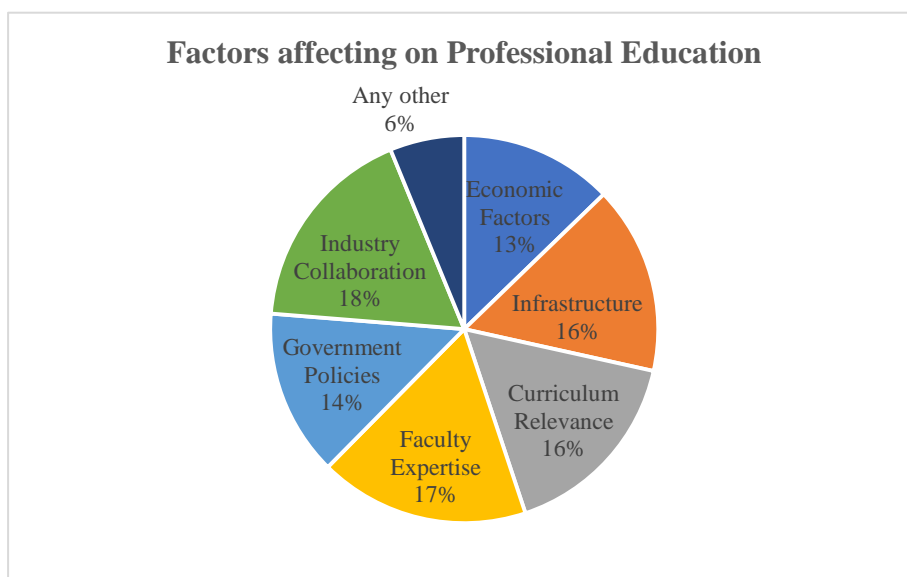
vi. Need of the study:

Professional education can play a significant role in boosting local economies by providing skilled labor and fostering entrepreneurship. There is often a mismatch between the skills taught in educational institutions and those required by industries. This study can help identify and address these gaps. Exploring how professional education affects marginalized communities, women, and rural populations can provide insights into creating a more inclusive workforce.

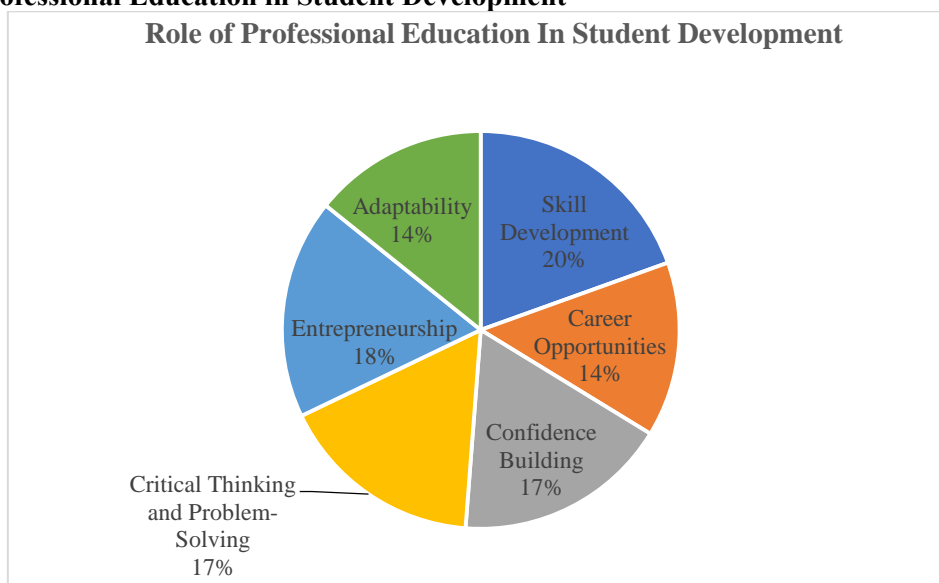
vii. Significance of the study:

It highlights the role of professional education in enhancing skills and competencies, making the workforce more competitive and industry-ready. Findings from the study can guide policymakers in designing targeted strategies to improve educational programs and employment opportunities.

Understanding how professional education nurtures entrepreneurship can lead to increased self-employment and innovation in Ahmednagar and Nashik. The study can address the alignment between the education system and industry requirements, ensuring the reduction of skill gaps and unemployment rates.

D. Data Analysis and Interpretation:**i. Factors affecting on Professional Education****Chart No-1**

Data Analysis and Interpretation: The above chart is showing opinion of the respondents towards factors affecting on professional education. 13% said economic factors, 16% said infrastructure, 16% said curriculum relevance, 17% said faculty expertise, 14% said government policies, 18% said industry collaboration and 6% said any other.

ii. Role of Professional Education in Student Development**Chart No-2**

Analysis and Interpretation: The above chart is showing opinion of the respondents for role of professional education for student development. 20% respondents said skill development, 14% said career

opportunities, 17% said confidence building, 17% said critical thinking and problem solving, 18% said entrepreneurship and 14% said adaptability.

iii. Role of Professional Education in Employment Development

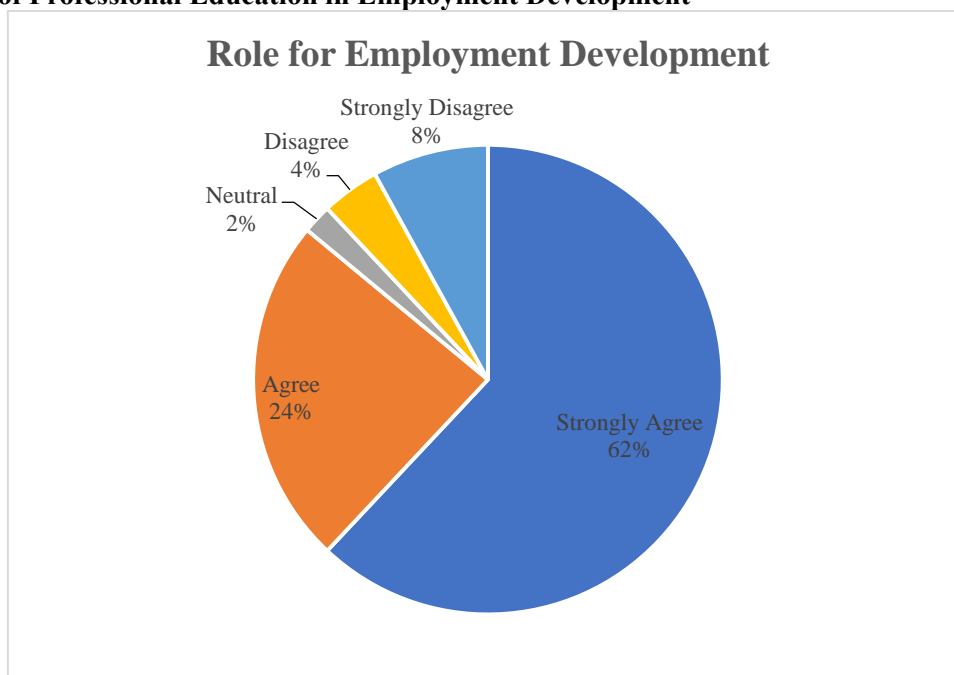


Chart No-3

Analysis and Interpretation: The above chart is showing opinion of the respondents for employment development. 62% respondents are strongly agree, 24% are agree, 2% are neutral, 4% are Disagree and 8% are strongly disagree for role of professional education for employment development. Most of the respondents are agree with role of professional education in employment development.

iv. Performance of Profession education for student development

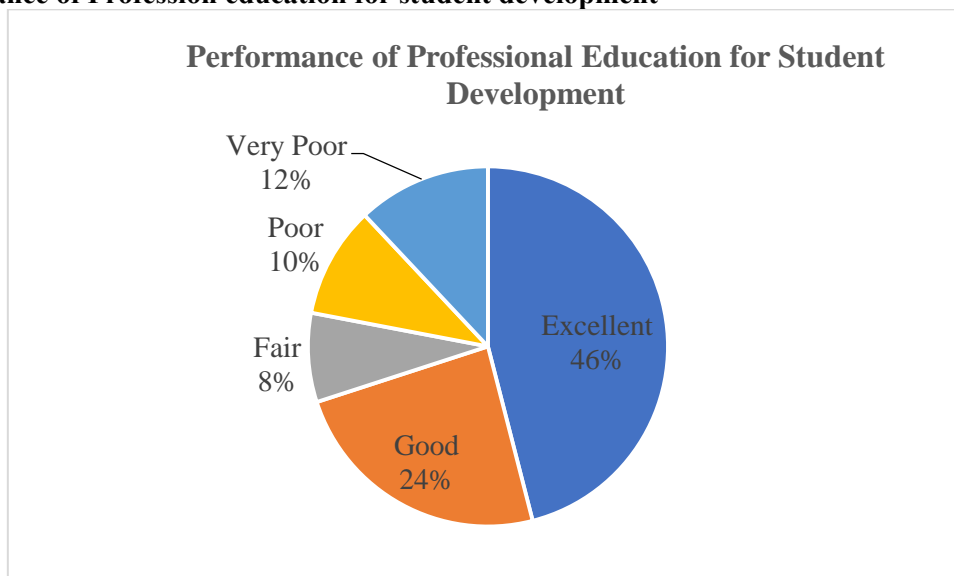


Chart No-4

Analysis and Interpretation: The above chart is showing opinion of the respondents about performance of professional education for student development. 46% respondents said excellent, 24% said Good, 8% said Fair, 10% said poor and 12% said very poor. Most of the respondents are agree with performance of professional education is very much important for student development.

E. Hypothesis Testing:

H₀ : There is no association between Professional Educational and Development of employability ability among the students.

H₁: There is association between Professional Educational and Development of employability ability among the students.

Test of independence between the rows and the columns (Chi-square):	
Chi-square (Observed value)	12.332
Chi-square (Critical value)	3.841
DF	1
p-value	<0.0001
Alpha	0.050

Analysis and Interpretation: In the above table researcher has tested hypothesis of There is association between Professional Educational and Development of employability ability among the students. It is observed that computed p-value is less than 0.05. It is observed that chi-square (Observed Value) (12.332) > Chi-square (Critical Value) (3.841) i.e. Chi-Square observed value is greater than Chi-square critical value. **Therefore it is cleared that null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted i.e.** There is association between Professional Educational and Development of employability ability among the students.

G. Findings and Conclusion of the study :

In the present study researcher has collected primary as well as secondary data. The study revealed that economic factors, infrastructure, curriculum relevance, faculty expertise, government policies, industry collaboration are the factors affecting on professional education. It is also revealed that skill development, career opportunities, confidence building, critical thinking and problem solving, entrepreneurship and adaptability are the Such role are played by professional education. Most of the respondents are agreed with professional education plays important role for employment generation. Most of the respondents are agree with performance of professional education is very much important for student development. Professional education is crucial for stimulating job creation in the Ahmednagar and Nasik areas. It equips individuals with skills that are pertinent to the industry, improves their employability, and helps to align

educational outcomes with the demands of the workforce. By encouraging entrepreneurship, professional education also facilitates the development of self-employment opportunities, which in turn strengthens local economies. The research emphasizes the importance of tailoring professional education to meet the specific requirements of regional industries in order to effectively tackle skill mismatches. Additionally, it highlights the socio-economic advantages of inclusive education, especially for marginalized groups, women, and rural communities. Ultimately, professional education acts as a driving force for sustainable development, cultivating a skilled workforce and fostering economic advancement in both Ahmednagar and Nasik. These insights can assist policymakers, educators, and industry leaders in formulating strategies to enhance the influence of education on regional employment dynamics.

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