

Research Note**Employment Status of the Graduates and Postgraduates of Janapriya Multiple Campus**

Krishna Babu Baral
Lecturer of Management, Janapriya Multiple Campus, Pokhara, Nepal

Article History

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Abstract

Employment status of graduates is an important indicator of the effectiveness of academic and training programs. This research study attempts to explore employment status of graduates and postgraduates in terms of types of employment (i.e. full time, part time and self employment), designation (i.e. senior, middle, operation and assistant level), and types of employers' institution (i.e. private, public, NGO/INGO and government) of Janapriya Multiple Campus. This study is a descriptive research based on frequency analysis of quantitative data. A structured questionnaire was designed to collect relevant quantitative data necessary for the research through convenient sampling technique. The sample size for this study is 90. Among the total sample, 87 i.e. 96.7 percent are graduates and remaining are post graduates. This study concludes that more than three quarters of the respondents i.e. 85.40 percent were employed in private institutions as full time employees i.e. 75.90 percent. Moreover, majority of respondent i.e. 60.9 percent were employed at assistant level and very few i.e. 13.0 percent were self employed.

Key words: Employment, graduates, postgraduates

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Introduction

Human resource development (HRD) is a necessary condition for the development of a country. Japan and Singapore are the typical examples of developed economies without bearing abundant natural resources. These countries established and developed their own universities, colleges and training centers to match the supply of skills with the demand for their economies. Similarly, government of Nepal adopted the concept of multi-university system after the restoration of democracy in 1990. At present, higher education in Nepal is delivering by 11 universities, namely; Tribhuvan University, Nepal Sanskrit University, Lumbini Buddha University, Kathmandu University, Purbanchal University, Pokhara University, Far Western University, Mid Western University, Nepalgunj University, Agriculture and Forestry University and Nepal Open University. There are two more academic institution viz. BP Koirala Institute of Health and science (NAMS) and National Academy of Medical Science that run medical courses of

undergraduate and post graduate levels. Moreover, 60 constituent campuses and 1084 affiliated colleges of TU are running different academic and training programs in the country.

Janapriya Multiple Campus is a Quality Accreditation and Assurance (QAA) certified community college which was established by collective efforts of academicians, local philanthropists and local organizations (Janapriya Secondary School and Srijana Bikas Kendra) with the objective of contributing to match supply of competent human resources and entrepreneurs with demand of the country. At present, it is running five graduate levels of programs of T.U., namely; Bachelor in Business Studies, Bachelor in Arts, Bachelor in Education, Bachelor in Business Administration, and B.Sc. Microbiology. In addition, it is running Bachelor in Mountain Tourism Management (BMTM) as its autonomous program recognized by T.U. Moreover, it is running master's degree program in Business studies (MBS) based on semester.

Lumbini Banijya Campus conducted similar study in 2017A.D. covering 161 graduates completed their degree in 2015A.D.. The study revealed that out of total respondents, 33.50percent (54) were found employed and self employed. Out of total employed, 66.60percent (36) and 20.30percent (11) were found full time and part time employees respectively, whereas 13.00percent (7) were self employed. Regarding the designation, 11.10percent (6), 20.30 (11), 9.30percent (5), and 44.40percent (24) were found in the position of senior, middle operating and assistant level respectively (LBC, 2017).

Kathmandu University conducted a study in 2017A.D. to explore employment status of 27 postgraduates out of 54 completed their degree in 2015. This study found that out of total respondents (27), 88.90 % (24) were employed and self employed. Out of total employed, 58.30% (14) were found in full time, 33.30 % (8) part-time employment and 8.30% (2) were self employed. More than average 62.50% (15) were working in private 16.70 (4) each in public and NGO/INGO, and very few 4.10% (1) in government institutions. Regarding their designation in employment, 37.50% (9), 45.80% (11), 8.30% (2) and 8.30% (2) were positioned in senior, middle, operation and assistant level respectively (KU, 2018).

Tikapur Multiple Campus conducted similar study in 2018 A.D. covering 136 graduates completed their degree in 2016 A.D. and found that out of total, 26 percent (35) were employed (TMC, 2018). This paper attempts to explore employment status of graduates and postgraduates of JMC.

Data and Methods

This study is an attempt to explore the status of employment of JMC graduates and postgraduates completed their degree in 2016 A.D. Quantitative data were used from both primary and secondary sources. Descriptive research design was used to carry out the study. The sample size was 90 out of 165 graduates and postgraduates of JMC passed in 2016 A.D. Out of total sample

87 i.e. 96.7 percent were graduates and remaining were postgraduates. The convenient sampling technique was used for sampling. The standard format questionnaire developed by University Grants Commission of Nepal was used for the study. Self-administered questionnaire (reference period from March 2018 to April 2018) was used for collecting necessary data for the study. Necessary data were collected through field visit, face-to-face and telephone interviews, and messenger with the help of college non teaching and teaching staffs. The questionnaire used in this study was also used to study the graduates of Janapriya Multiple Campus in 2016 A.D. The responses collected in 2016 A.D. and responses collected for this study are found consistent. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 16.0 was used for processing the collected data and computed data were used to generate table. Frequency and percentage analyses were used to analyses the data.

Results and Discussion

Types of employment of graduates and postgraduates are classified in three categories and presented in table below:

Table 1

Respondents Classified by Types of Employment

Types of Employment	Number	Percent
Full time	41	75.9
Part time	6	11.1
Self	7	13.0
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Out of total (90), majority 54 (60%) were found in employment. Table found in full-time employment, very few proportions were found in part –time and self –employment respectively. Very few proportions of self employment status indicates that respondent might not have interest to be entrepreneurs or they did not learn skills necessary to be entrepreneurs. The study indicates majority of respondents were working as full time in the sense that they involved of the workplace for eight hours. However, this study did not answer whether they were getting employee benefits from the jobs as full time employees.

Designations in employment are classified into senior, middle, operation and assistant level and shown in following table.

Table 2

Types of Designation in Employment

Designation	Number	Percent
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Senior level	4	8.7
Mid level	5	10.8
Operation Level	9	19.6
Assistant level	28	60.9
Total	46	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 2 indicates that out of total respondents, 14.8 percent (8) did not respond their designation. Out of total respondents (46) regarding designation, majority respondents were found working in assistant level and very few respondents were found in senior level. This study covered large number of respondents from graduate level (87) and very few from postgraduate level (3), this might be the cause of minority involvement in senior level and majority involvement in assistant level. Moreover, holding senior level position requires experiences of couples of years.

Types of employers' institution are categorized into private, public, NGO/INGO and government and the current job status by types of employer is presented in table 3.

Table 3
Types of Employers' Institution

Designation	Number	Percent
Private	41	85.4
Public	2	4.2
Government	5	10.4
Total	48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 3 shows that out of total respondents (54), 12.50 % ignored their employers. Majority respondents (more than three quarters) were found employed in private sector institutions. The government of Nepal started to open economy of the country to private sectors from 1990 A.D.(after the restoration of democracy) as it privatized its undertakings and also if gradually lowered down the traffic rates. Consequently, private sectors undertakings started to grow in the country. This raises employment opportunities in the private sector institutions. However, the employment in government and public sectors has not been expanding as compared to private sectors. Also, potential candidates require relatively larger period of time for preparation to be selecting in the jobs of government and private sectors. These might be reasons behind minority involvement in public and government sector.

Conclusion

As more and more private institutions come into existence after the restoration of democracy in 1990 A.D, employment opportunities in the private sectors have been expanding. This is why

majority of the respondents could find their employment opportunity in private sectors. Candidates are required relatively longer time for preparation for selecting jobs in public and government sectors as employment opportunity of these sectors have not been expanding as compared to private sectors and the degree of competition in these jobs are relatively very high than in jobs of private sectors. This is why, minority of respondents were found in jobs of government and public sector. As senior level jobs placement requires experience and additional trainings for the job, minority were found working in senior level. Similarly, as the institution's programs are not focusing more on developing skills for self employment, minority were found in self employment. This study concludes that majority of the respondents were employed in private institutions as full time employees at assistant level and very few were self employed.

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