



International Journal of Intellectual Advancements and Research in Engineering Computations

An empirical study on the comparison between educators and non-educators towards monthly earnings with special reference to Coimbatore District

Dr. S.Sudha MBA, M.Phil, Set, Ph.D¹, B. Nivedha²

¹Associate Professor /MBA, Nandha Engineering College (Autonomous)

²II MBA, Nandha Engineering College

ABSTRACT

Education is commonly believed to be important for the success of entrepreneurial activity. To estimate the returns to education in terms of entrepreneurial profits, however, one must address the challenge that both education and entrepreneurship are endogenous. We all appreciate that education is extremely important and crucial to our lives but it is also clear that not everyone can receive the level of education they have a right to. This leads us to divide people into two groups, educated and uneducated people. Both of these types of people have their advantages and disadvantages which can be evaluated in terms of economic power, social status and mentality. Level of income leads us onto social status. Educated people with a high level of income seem to be a respectable figure for other people whereas uneducated people are viewed in a different light. Uneducated people do not choose to be in that condition of poverty but due to not achieving any level of education which is a basic human right they have not had the same chances in life.

INTRODUCTION

The difference between an educated and uneducated person is their thought process, mentality, and behaviour. Education is for one's knowledge and wisdom. But, it is not the only way a person gains knowledge or wisdom. A person gains knowledge from experience as well. An uneducated person possesses valuable knowledge through their experience. Due to various socio-economic reasons – such as poverty, political instability, cast constraint, some smart person is deprived of receiving a good education. They can be intellectual and smarter than many educated persons in their respective fields. Sometimes educated person get inspired by the uneducated person who influences them with a great sense of humanity. I believe, it is unfair to judge a person only on their educational background. After all, everybody has something special about them. [1, 2]

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Education is considered to be a common factor for earnings in present scenario. But in Real life, Earnings makes more difference between educators and non – educators. The main purpose of the study is to determining high Earnings of a common man.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ❖ To identify the Demographic profile of respondents.
- ❖ To identify the problems faced by both educators and non-educators in their field.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- ❖ The study will be helpful in exploring the problem of both educators and non-educators.

Author for correspondence:

Department of Management Studies, Nandha Engineering College, Perundurai – 638052

- ❖ The study will be helpful to analyse the factors influencing difference in earning between educators and non-educators.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- ❖ The respondents hesitate to reveal their monthly income due to short span of time it is difficult to collect survey.
- ❖ It was the difficult to diverse the respondents mutually as educated vs non-educated.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- ❖ The paper constructs a general equilibrium model of education which is distinguished by a 'job ladder' or sticky wages, combined with the assumption that educated labor is preferred over uneducated labor, i.e. per a 'fairness-in-hiring' rule, when there is excess demand for jobs at given wages.
- ❖ Our empirical results, based on the Survey of Income and Program Participation, show that overall wage growth is higher for more-educated workers. This reflects higher returns to general experience for college graduates and higher returns to sector experience for high school graduates.
- ❖ This information needs to be highlighted in order to challenge assertions that there is already too much pressure on young Canadians to pursue post-secondary education and that access should be restricted so as not to dilute the market value of a degree.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design

A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analysing needed information.

Descriptive research

Descriptive research design is used for the study, it is a fact finding investigation with adequate interpretation.

Sample design

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn.

Non – probability sampling

Non-Probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected.

Convenience sampling

Convenience sampling (also known as Availability Sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study.

Size of the sample

The sample size is 100.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Primary data

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific study undertaken by him. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondent by using Questionnaire.

Secondary data

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. In this research review of Literature, Details of the industry are collected from the Internet.

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

Simple percentage analysis

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

Formula

$$\text{Percentage analysis} = \left(\frac{\text{No. of respondents}}{\text{Total no. of respondents}} \right) \times 100$$

Hentry garrett ranking

Garrett's ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondents; Garrett's ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes

of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula:

$$\text{Percent Position} = 100 (R_{ij} - 0.5) N_j$$

Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i^{th} variable by j^{th} respondents

N_j = Number of variable ranked by j^{th} respondents.

Data analysis

The Respondents participated in the research are from diversified background with gender, age group, marital status and educational qualification and etc.

Table no 1: Demographic profile of the respondents

Details of the respondents		No. of respondents	Percentage
Gender	Male	45	45
	Female	55	55
	Total	100	100
Age	Below 20 yrs	14	14
	20-30 yrs	24	24
	30-40 yrs	35	35
	Above 40 yrs	27	27
	Total	100	100
Educational qualification	No form of education	12	12
	School	26	26
	UG	23	23
	PG	20	20
	Doctorate	19	19
Occupation	Total	100	100
	Own business	20	20
	Local Company	32	32
	Multinational company	30	30
	Others	18	18
Income level	Total	100	100
	Below 20000	09	09
	20000-30000	25	25
	30000-40000	17	17
	40000-50000	17	17
	50000-100000	18	18
	Above 100000	14	14
Marital status	Total	100	100
	Married	49	49
	Unmarried	51	51
	Total	100	100

Source: Primary data

Interpretation

From the study it is evident that 55% of the respondents fall under the gender group of Female, 35% of the respondents fall under the age group of 30 – 40 years, 26% of the respondents fall under the Educational qualification is School level

education, 32% of the respondents fall under the Occupation of Local company, the average monthly income of 25% of the respondents falls under the category of 20000 – 30000, 51% of the respondents fall under the category of Unmarried.

Table 2: Rank the problem by you in your field of occupatio

S. No	Problems	Total score	Ranks
1	Time management	3744	3
2	External pressures	4340	1
3	Internal pressures	4014	2
4	Mental stress	2660	6
5	Separation from family	2224	7
6	Government influences	3174	5
7	Interrupted income / month	1360	9
8	Health problems	689	10
9	Insufficient amount to run family	1920	8
10	Savings percentage	3675	4

Source: Primary data

Interpretation

From the above table it is evident that “External pressures” ranked as No.1 with total score of 43740, “Internal pressures” ranked as No.2 with total score of 4014, “Time management” ranked as No.3 with total score of 3744, “Saving percentage” ranked as No.4 with total score of 3675, “Government influences” ranked as No.5

with total score of 3174, “Mental stress” ranked as No.6 with total score of 2660, “Separation from family” ranked as No.7 with total score of 2224, “Insufficient amount to run family” ranked as No.8 with total score of 1920, “Interrupted income / month” ranked as No.9 with total score of 1360, “Health problems” ranked as No.10 with total score of 689.

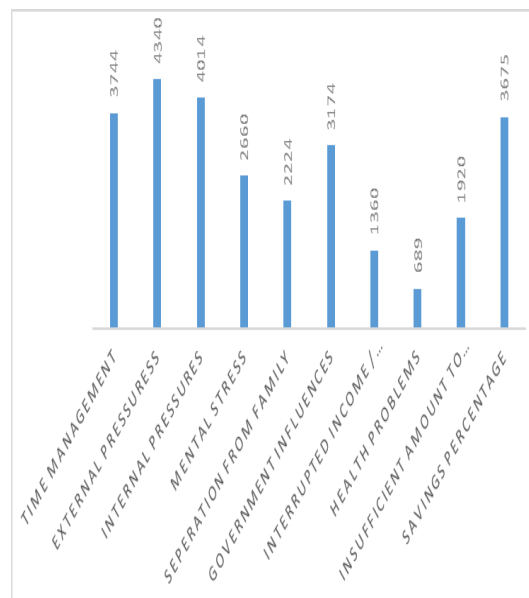


Figure no 1: Rank the problem by you in your field of occupation

FINDINGS

- ❖ The respondents ranked as No.1 “EXTERNAL PRESSURES” with total score of 4340 points.
- ❖ The respondents ranked as No.2 “INTERNAL PRESSURES” with total score of 4014 points. The respondents ranked as No.3 “TIME MANAGEMENT” with total score of 3744 points.

SUGGESTIONS

- ❖ Finishing the work in correct time will reduce external pressures both in work environment and also in entrepreneurship.

- ❖ Finishing the work in advance will reduce internal pressures both in work environment and also in entrepreneurship.
- ❖ Scheduling the work as important and unimportant will help in time management.

CONCLUSION

Education forms the basis for high earnings. Also the skill set of an individual plays an important role in their earnings. Most probably, as the ancestors say education creates earnings is right. But according to the present world, Skill set plays a vital role.

REFERENCES

- [1]. **Journal of Public Economics**
7(1), 1977, 1-22
Education in a ‘job ladder’ model and the fairness-in-hiring rule Author links open overlay panel Jagdish N.Bhagwati* T.N.Srinivasan*
- [2]. The Value of a Degree: Education, Employment and Earnings in Canada Joseph Berger and Andrew Parkin
Helen Connolly Peter Gottschalk