

# Collaboration of Industry with Job Placement Cell for Graduates of Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute

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## Abstract

Collaboration with job market industry for any technology, it is the key of National Economy. Collaboration with job market industry is the new informatics phenomena of our country. Most of our Polytechnic graduate is the employable due to collaborate with job market industry.

Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic graduate relevant to professional skills guiding by Job Placement Cell to absorb the Industry with a bright future. Most of our Polytechnic graduate is the employable due to their curriculum, communication skills and proper way to findings of job. Bangladesh Technical Educational Education Board enhancing the quality and quantity of polytechnic graduates to achieve these major goals by conversation with industry. As a result curriculum contents provided to graduate in terms of job market requirements oriented. Dhaka Mohila polytechnic gives a female candidate knowledge, skill and attitude and meets the requirement manpower of Industry. Thus a Polytechnic graduates mind is build up.

Bangladesh is a developing country. Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is economically active. Current male population (50.6%) and Current female population (49.4%), among this adult population, Bangladesh Labour Force: (Female: % of Total Labour Force) data is updated yearly, averaging 30.39% in 2021, with 32 observations (World Bank). Now the Economic Status which is vision of Bangladesh would also change in 2041.

So to get an achievement successfully all the parameters want to be perfectly by collaboration with job market industry. Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic graduate relevant to professional skills guiding by Job Placement Cell to absorb the Industry with a bright future is related to the vision of Bangladesh. So it is effective for Dhaka Mohila polytechnic Graduate which is whispers more advantage related industry to graduate day by day.

**Keywords**— Collaboration, job market, industry, Job Placement Cell, Graduates, Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute (DMPI).

## INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh is a developing country. Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is economically active. Current male population (50.6%) and Current female population (49.4%), among this adult population, Bangladesh Labour Force: (Female: % of Total Labour Force) data is updated yearly, averaging 30.399% in 2021, with 32 observations (World Bank). If we can increases this percentage the Economic Status

which is vision of Bangladesh would also change in 2041.

Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic graduate builds up their carrier with sincerity and hard working. It gives a candidate knowledge, skill and attitude and meets the requirement manpower of Industry. Job Placement Cell works as via for finding an employee for a suitable workplace. By implementation of Job Placement Cell Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic graduate benefited through their working experience that pushed them the

better industry with better position by collaboration.

The vision of Bangladesh that Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic graduate relevant to professional skills guiding by Job Placement Cell to absorb the Industry with a bright future. The quality of polytechnic graduates to achieve these major goals by conversation with industry by collaboration. As a result curriculum contents provided to graduate in terms of job market requirements oriented. Dhaka Mohila polytechnic gives a candidate knowledge, skill and attitude and meets the requirement manpower of Industry. In the field of job market industry for any technology, it is the key of National Economy. Collaboration of industry is the new informatics phenomena of our country. Industry Visit, MoU signing with Industry, Job Fair etc. would be communicate with industry for Dhaka Mohila polytechnic Graduate done by Job Placement Cell. Day by day Industry relation with Job Placement Cell whispers more advantage for female Graduates.

The benefits of placement training are the industry shaping of Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute female graduates in the form of necessity of industry. The Mohila Polytechnic graduate also oriented to their academic campus, equipment's settings, industry rules and regulations. Thus a Polytechnic female graduates mind set up is developed. So a satisfactory performance about their duties and tasks improved through the collaboration with industry via Job Placement Cell. Thus keeping the objectives which are in front of industry national economy would be build up their success.

## Objectives

1. Employability of female graduate's job placement to industry.
2. Find out female graduates satisfaction vs. industry satisfaction.

## Methodology

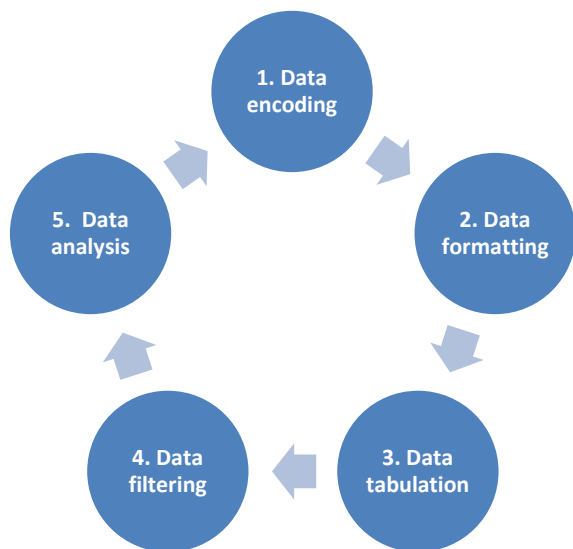
For research work I have chosen Survey Design because of collecting an amount of data to make this work more effective and accurate to collect information of data. To surveys population this method has the advantage of measuring current situations. For Research Design questionnaires (mixed) data were collected to get information's from female graduates and industry parsons. Both qualitative and quantitative data were used. For advantage of input data questionnaires were translated into English. Data were collected by on line because of covid situation. For sampling data two different sample method were used, one is purposive sampling and another is simple random. Also used Key Informative Information for institute's administrative persons.

Data is being processes by Statistical Package for social Sciences (SPSS) and MS Excel graphical application software. Data were collecting by Stratified Random method. Here used an online calculator and the statistical formula of simple random sampling.

To get the employment status of female diploma graduate of DMPI data were collected current status of employment, types of industry where graduates were employed. To know the roles of industry data were collected about facility of job was done by placement cell and to find out challenges which faced about unemployment related to graduates with industry.

## Data Analysis Technique

Data have been processed by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and MS Excel graphical application software. The analyzed output was presented in both tabular and graphic design. Data analysis process have being processed as follows:



**Figure: Data analysis process being process**

Collected data were as a sample of Questionnaires and the nature of data were mixed. All questionnaires were translated into English because these data were collected in

Bengali for resource understanding. Then data were pre tested because of query. All the work have done by Survey design. Time to time it was administered by supervisor and feedback. It mainly focused roles of industry play for the female graduate's employment of Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute by Job Placement Cell.

All work have done by Survey design and collect data by Stratified Random method. An online calculator and the statistical formula of simple random sampling were used here.

To get the employment status of female diploma graduates of DMPI, industry data collected of current status of employment, types of organization where female graduates were employed and types of job of the graduates. Roles of industry data were collected about facility of job by industry and to find challenges which have faced about employments of female graduates were always focused the data.

Sources of Data	Data Instrument	Data Size	Nature of Data
Diploma Graduate of Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute	Questionnaire	306	Qualitative & Quantitative
Industry	Questionnaire	30	Qualitative & Quantitative
Administrative person of Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute	Key Informative Information	02	Structured

### Collected data Status

#### Statement of the problem

Unemployment is key problem of our country. Unemployment rate increases day by day than employment. Bangladesh is a Country of youth population. Youth citizens are defined aged between 15 and 24. It is 20% of total population (UNFPA). The youth unemployment rate (from 1999-2020) in Bangladesh was at 11.56 percent (ILO Statement). According to ILO report 40% young woman were out of job in all areas of society, gender equality has become the norm. In whole world explores some of the challenges and opportunities young women face today, taking into consideration factors such as access to health, education and employment, as well as

values, attitudes and behavior (including violence) towards young women The status of men is higher than that of women in developed societies because women's unpaid household labor is still not seen as an essential and valid contribution to the industrial economy (World youth Report, 2003).

New technologies can be leveraged to address some of the challenges faced by young social entrepreneurs and to further support youth social entrepreneurship in its efforts to advance sustainable development. (World Youth Report 2020).

Bangladesh economy participates the job market of technical and vocational education and training (TVET), but the participations of women in certain areas remains worrisome.

Women's participation in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Bangladesh is strikingly low, ranging from 9% to 13% in public institutions and 33 % in private institutions, the average is approximately 24% National Skills Development Policy (NSDP, 2011).

Job facility regarding with job environments which is not friendly for female graduates, is the main cause of unemployment. In Job recruitments a process opens a successful matching to any suitable industry as a basis of potential skills is one of the cause.

Primarily sample are collected as Questionnaires (mixed), Key Informative Information (structured questions). All of work did by Survey design. Data were collected by Stratified Random method. Here also used an online calculator and the statistical formula of simple random sampling.

To know the employment status of female diploma graduates of DMPI, collected data were represented that what percentage of graduates are employed in industry. To know facility got from industry data were collected by Placement Cell and to find out unemployment rate of graduates in data were collected from industry via Placement Cell.

## Data Analysis and Findings

### Facility got from industry

	Frequency	Percent
Job fair	120	58.8
Guest lecturer	6	2.9
Industry tour	13	6.4
Job carrier seminar	12	5.9
All	53	26.0
Total	204	100.0

Figure represents 59% of graduates got facility to attend job fair arranged by industry, 6% got to attend industry tour, 6% got to attend Job

carrier seminar, 3% got to attend class by guest lecturer from Industry and 26% got all facilities.

### Graduate chart of industry

	Frequency	Percent
On service	135	44.1
Un employment	171	55.9
Total	306	100.0

Regarding employee status of diploma graduates statistics was 44% graduates are on service and 56% graduates are unemployed,

### Unemployment rate in industry

	Frequency	Percent
Higher education	36	21.1
Family crisis	9	5.3
Unexpected salary	18	10.5

Mismatching job with technology	50	29.2
Job satisfaction	27	15.8
Others	31	18.1
Total	171	100.0

Statistics says that 29% are unemployed for mismatching job with technology, 21% are unemployed for higher study, 16% are unemployed for no job satisfaction and 11% are

unemployed for unexpected salary, 5% are unemployed for family crisis and 18% are unemployed for others cause.

#### Reasons of hopefulness to graduates employment in industry

	Frequency	Percent
Communication opportunities	3	10.0
Opportunity to promote	3	10.0
Employment opportunities	24	80.0
Total	30	100.0

Figure illustrate 80% industry person hopes that employment opportunity would be possible to the industry, 10% industry persons hopes that opportunity would be possible to promote graduates in industry, 10% industry person hopes that opportunity would be possible to communications with the industry.

#### Conclusion and Recommendation

- Institute-industry linkage should increase by signing with MoU.
- Employment opportunities in industry should build up by financial and productivity exchange.
- Cause of employment opportunities in industry should increase by industrial training.
- Job Environments should suitable and friendly for female graduates.
- Must be ensured job facility of all graduates by JPC.
- Regarding this study matching technology related subject should be consulted with industry persons

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