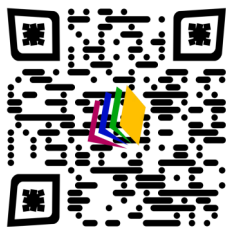




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Demand on Higher Education and Dynamism in Employment

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ABSTRACT:

Developed nations are reaping both the utility and commercial advantages of education and continued research. They are successful in market utilization of the research in terms of enriching academics, skilled labour force and towards more productive production process. With transfer of technology and fewer restrictions on movement of capital we now find developing and underdeveloped nations adopt similar line of production process in a gap of few years. Nevertheless, rewards for copyrights, intellectual property rights are add on to the return on investment which is shared across as per law. Most of the India is still confused whether pursuing education is for enhancement of the decision making to better quality of life or merely for job purpose. The acceptable parameter worldwide is that education helps better decision making in life.

Introduction of machines, high yielding seeds and provisioning of capital is yielding production per acre. It is also reflected in higher growth of productivity of labour of course at the cost of replacing a large labour pool worldwide. In short world needs multi-tasked well informed and skilled labour that can handle the modern capital and contribute to production with minimal wastages. Product and service standardization make it easier. A new force of artificial intelligence and predictability with real time data and efficiency in machines and sales are competing with humans for employment. This paper explores dynamism in linking employment to higher education and culture of research in higher education and to read the actual value addition to students' life and generating a thought in opportunity cost in education.

KEY WORDS: Higher Education, Employment, Academics

Introduction

Rigved describes "Education is something which makes man self-reliant and selfless". Education facilitates learning, acquisition of