

The Effect and Consequences of Student in Information Technology Major Engaging Full-Time Job Employment during the Period of Study

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Abstract

Despite more popularity in work and study research, studies relate to study part-time, while work in full-time employment. This research aims to investigate some effect and consequences of students who working in full-time employment and studying part-time. The data collected through the snowball sampling technique from 30 students of information technology major who studying part-time, and working in full-time employment. For the consequences of studying part-time, and working in full-time employment, the analysis found that most students had financial effects is high due to the income students was not enough to afford tuition fee. Secondly, students had problems of travel due to some students who work as shift work and work and class time did not match. For instance, some people work night shift on Saturday night but they must go to school early in the first class at 08.00 am, on Sunday. Finally, most students did not have the problem of self-management because they had experience in the workplace. It makes them understood to manage themselves well in studies, work, and self-management. Moreover, students were ready to adapt and improve themselves in learning and life in order to have efficiency and effectiveness.

Keywords: Full-time employment, Characteristics and Consequences

Introduction

Nowadays, people tend to turned to the higher education in order to gain degree for enhancing employability. In Thailand, there was the rise in the number of students studying part-time, while working in full-time employment increasingly. However, it was not a new phenomenon of students that studying part-time, while working in full-time employment has been a feature of the university experience. Mostly, students at Bangkok Suvarnabhumi University were students who studying part-time, and working in full-time employment. They had impact and problems differently, for instance, time management, travel, and expenses. These were causes that made them could not study the course as well and without adversely affecting their job or business operates. Otherwise effects that make them were not able to finish the course. These problems would be most similar, for example:

1. Working in groups in addition to class time, most students are living away from college and work full time employment.
2. Problems of travel, because of some students who worked as shift work. For instance, some worked night shift on Saturday night but they must go to school early in the first class at 08.00 am, on Sunday. Thus, they could not attended the class in the morning.
3. Payment of tuition fees, some students have the necessary emergency expenses, thus, they cannot pay the tuition fees within the time due, or keep up with the attenuation period that college specified. These problems resulted in stress. Some had to stop studying without contact with the college.

Therefore, the author studied effect and consequences of student information technology major to find solutions and to propose policy to the executives in order to

increase the flexibility and convenience for students.

Objectives

The objective of the paper is to explain the effects and consequences of students engaging in full-time employment during their studies. It reports the results of an in-depth interview of full-time employment students while study part-time. The research proposed some recommendations to benefit full-time employment with part-time study of student.

Benefit of Research

Education is an important way to develop human resources management, therefore, people who work as full-time employment were interested in learning in higher education because it was a way to add qualification to their own and opportunities for career growth. In many universities, they have policies that push people into higher education. Moreover, the government in Thailand needs people of school leavers to go back into higher education consequently. It has expanded rapidly. Whenever many employers need applicant who graduate from higher education it made people turn to higher education more.

The student- working phenomenon was common place in the US, Australia or Western country early in the second half of the twentieth century [1]. According to Smith & Patton [1] pointed out at there is demand in these industries for workers willing to work in the evenings and at weekend – i.e. the hours when students are most commonly available. (p.51)

Many universities in Thailand, students are mature adults who study part-time and work full-time. The research considers these students who study part-time and work full-time, aged 30–50. Finally, the research obviously explained effect and consequences adults who study part-time and work full-time. The opinion of Broadbridge and Swanson [2] stated “there were three central weaknesses in this student-working phenomenon base of the existing student employment. Firstly, the majority of studies have failed to take into consideration the

wider context in which changes in student employment have occurred. Secondly, previous empirical work has failed to investigate long-term changes in student participation in the labor market. Thirdly, little consideration has been given to the impact of part-time employment on the overall quality of life experienced by students”. The contribution of this research is to clarify more clearly the consequences and effect for individual students of attempting to combine full-time employment with part-time study.

There is some advantages of full-time employment with part-time study, for example, time management, enhanced employability, improved social skills and so on. On the other hand, the negative outcomes occurred, such as, reduction in studying, missing time-tabled classes, tiredness.

There are many research that were interested the lives and well-being of students’ university. Robotham and Julian [6] noted that the stress experience from student in university was studied causes and increase as they concerned about the quality of students’ university lives and their well-being. According to Brown and Ralph [7] and Bush et al also pointed out that some students had levels of stress affected mental health problems increasingly. On the other hand, Fisher [10] claimed that student, however, had stress in negative way of experience, there is still some stress in positive (eustress) [7].

Research Method

The study used a structured interview that was developed based upon literature to create the key issues. Issues from this review were the concerning whether holding full-time employment could be affected their study. Further, we analyzed consequences in positive and negative way.

Participants for this study are 30 students at Bangkok Suvarnabhumi University. This research studied on effects of student of information technology major who were full-time employment, part-time study. The data collected through the snowball sampling technique by in-depth interview in order to provide answers or information precisely for the purposes of research. The

snowball sampling technique is an in-depth interview from one person to another person who work as full-time and study part-time. The topic of the in-depth interview was under the framework of the research on effects of full-time employment and part-time study.

Research tool was used in the study was in-depth interviews. Questions asked about effects and consequences on positive and negative side full-time employment, part-time study.

Research Finding

The interest in student working as full-time employment, part-time study on the issue

Firstly, the interviewees were responding in their official capacities, they provided personal opinions as well. They also provided insights into the issues of full-time employment, part-time study.

Secondly, Some said that holding employment increased their stress on issues of finance and missing time-tabled classes.

Effect of finance

The research found that most students had financial effects is high. Due to the income students was not enough to afford tuition fee.

Effects of time

Mostly, students had problems of travel due to some students who work as shift work and work and class time did not match. For instance, some people work night shift on Saturday night but they must go to school early in the first class at 08.00 am, on Sunday. Thus, they could not attend the class in the morning that it made them often miss time-tabled classes.

Effects of Self-Management

Most students did not have the problem of self-management because they had experience in the workplace. It makes them understood to manage themselves well in studies, work, and self-management. Moreover, students were ready to adapt and improve themselves in learning and life in order to have efficiency and effectiveness.

Advantages of full-time working and study part-time

There was general agreement on the benefits that student-working full time. Many of the comments were summed up well by an interviewee. There was some comments that they could get income to support selves or their families, furthermore, mixing in new social circles and/or understand school acquaintances better.

Disadvantages/challenges associated with full-time working and study part-time by students

Some student mentioned that they had insufficient sleep and limited number of hours and job roles may exclude students from decision-making/deeper learning about the company or industry.

The research of Robotham [5] indicate that the interesting point of working during study was to gain more benefit than disadvantage, time-management effectively, enhanced employability, to get promotion, and improved group working skills, for example. While the negative effect was reduction in leisure time that it did not much associatwith studying

Recommendation

This paper investigated the effects and consequences of student full-time employment during the period of study through interview. The study pointed out that academic study with full-time employment. However, these findings need to suggest some changes in the higher education. The information also looked at the possible solution to manage the program for students who have to work during academic study. The recommendation is the possible policy that gave the benefits to the students. Some information has found that there were potential benefits from employment such as enhanced future employability. While those benefits, such as enhanced time-management, improved group working skills, and enhanced employability. The negative effects were found in this study and related to studying which was a reduction in leisure time. Therefore, the higher education system should continue to evolve in response to changes in

internal policy, with further adjustments to funding mechanisms.

Conclusion

This study indicated that the effects and consequences of student full-time employment during the period of study in higher education. Some of these issues can be dealt with internal policies that can be introduced by other bodies (e.g. schools or employers) and others could best be addressed by education and/or industry working in tandem to introduce complementary policies.

What is the possible policy issues associated with student-working? The information suggested several ways that could help to form a policy agenda effectively as follow:

(1) Timetabling flexibility at schools and universities within reasonable bounds.

(2) A 'compensation' programme organised through educational institutions for those students unable to access full-time work. This would be designed to provide the experiences and skills development more usually gained through full-time work but could also provide actual paid work.

(3) The students should consider the impact on participation in college, did not get regard to aspects of the work only.

(4) Government or the Director of Education should have funds for education in order to provide students with more opportunities in education.

The research, and other data, indicated that the strategic importance of student labour to employers and to industries means that student-working will be an enduring feature of the twenty-first century labour market, regardless of the presence or absence of policy interventions.

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