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Introduction

One of the most important drivers of globalisation is digitalization. The smartphone business has seen an upsurge in competition over the last decade. Due to the huge range of consumer options, it has spawned a big number of smartphone users. This increase in smartphone usage indicates that an even brighter future is on the horizon (Manyika, Lund and Bughin, 2016). The usage of digitization has been compact in one location with the introduction of the first iPhone. Businesses may now manage their operations with little effort thanks to digitalization. As a result, keeping up with digitization has become a major issue for students, as the modern workforce and corporate culture revolves around and is built on it. (Sarwar & Soomro, 2013).

The following research is separated into two parts.

Introduction, methodology, analysis, discussion, and conclusion are the five sections. In contrast to literature reviews available online via search engines, the study will present the questions and their analysis before discussing the findings. The methodology section will include a full description of how the questionnaire was created and who it was intended for it. Will also emphasise the goal and research question, which must be satisfactorily addressed, while providing brief descriptions with each question to explain why the question is being asked.

Aims

Following the classroom study, the goal is to comprehend the significance of digital devices such as smart phones and how they assist final-year students in increasing their workplace efficiency and employability skills.

Research Question

"How are digital gadgets such as smart phones assisting final-year students in increasing their workplace efficiency and employability skills?" is the research topic that needs to be answered. This research question will eventually assist the researcher in achieving the goal.

Methodology

Method of data collecting / Method of research

The technique for this study is based on a quantitative research strategy. The information was gathered using a primary data collection approach. Individuals provided a total of 50 responses,

with 30 men and 20 women participating. It denotes a sample size of 50 people. Furthermore, the sample population consisted of final-year students who are about to enter the workforce. A survey questionnaire was utilised to collect data, which consisted of six closed-ended questions. These questions were created to elicit responses from which more information could be gleaned in order to address the study's research topic.

Data analysis

The sort of data analysis used is graphical analysis, which converts numerical data into legible and understandable graphs and pictorials (Chambers et al., 2018). As a result, a graphical data analysis method will be applied.

Analysis

The first question that the participants were asked was about their age.

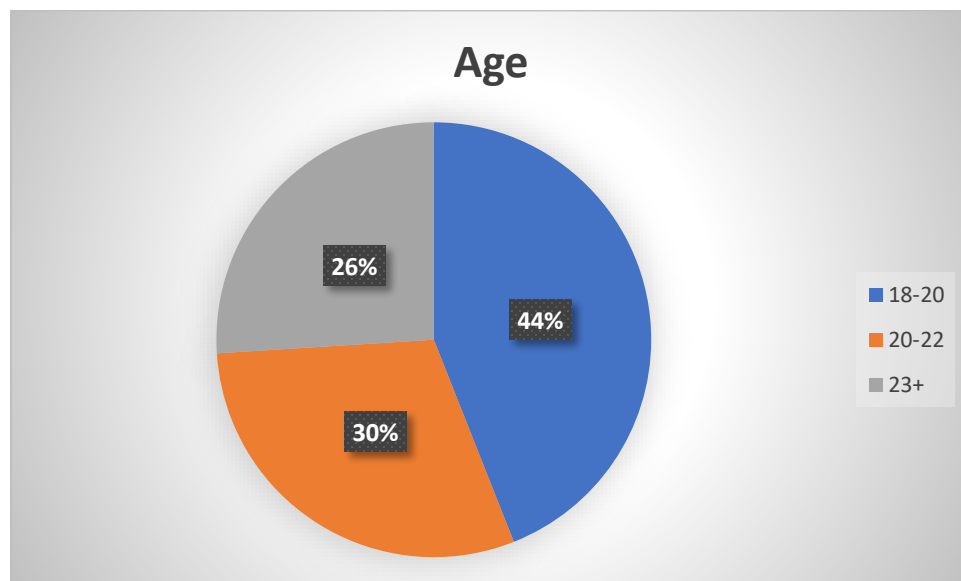


Figure 1. Age of Participants

Figure 1 shows that the bulk of the participants were students in their final years, which explains why the age range 18 to 23+ had the highest percentage of participation (44 percent), which satisfies the criteria because most final year students are rarely beyond 23. Similarly, the second question was about gender, which gave us enough of an edge to assure that no gender bias was introduced.

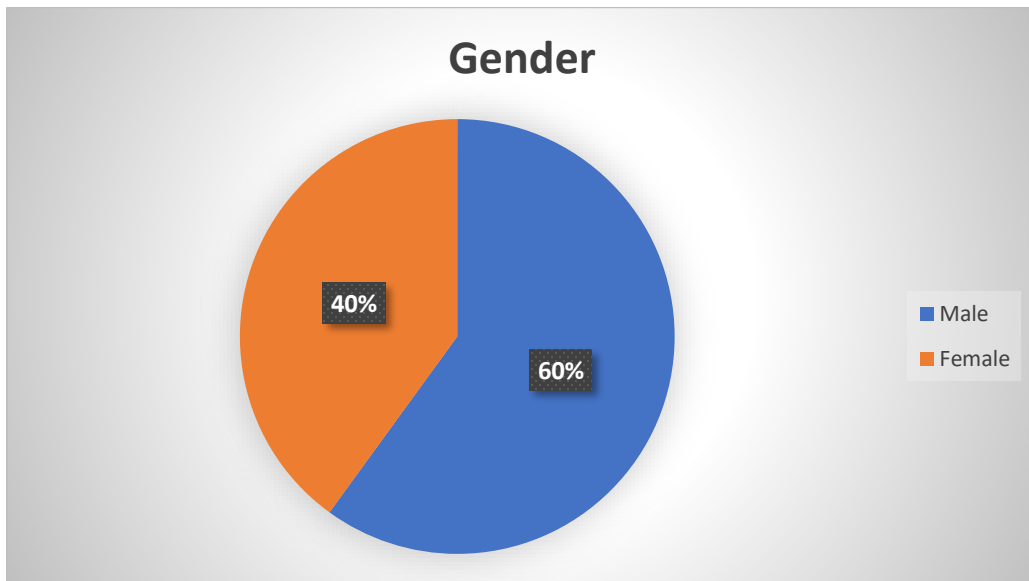


Figure 2. Gender

Figure 2 shows that 60 percent of participants were males and 40 percent were females, guaranteeing that the data gathering method was gender balanced. It may be argued that material intrigues men biologically, which explains why they gravitate toward technology. The third question posed to the students was whether or not they were aware of the concept of digitization in the workplace.

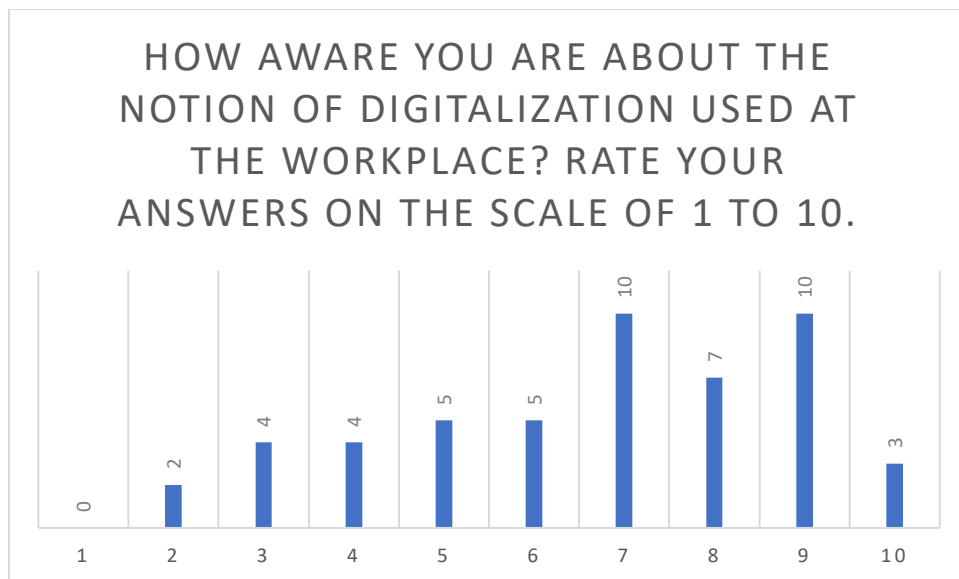


Figure 3. Awareness of about digitalization

Figure 3 shows that when students were asked about the usage of digitalization, they were mainly aware of it, with over 30 pupils rating their awareness at or above 6. Some children under the age

of six were completely uninformed about the current job environment. The fourth question was, "How many hours on average do you spend using digital gadgets?" The goal was to determine the overall amount of time spent gazing at a digital screen by the individual.

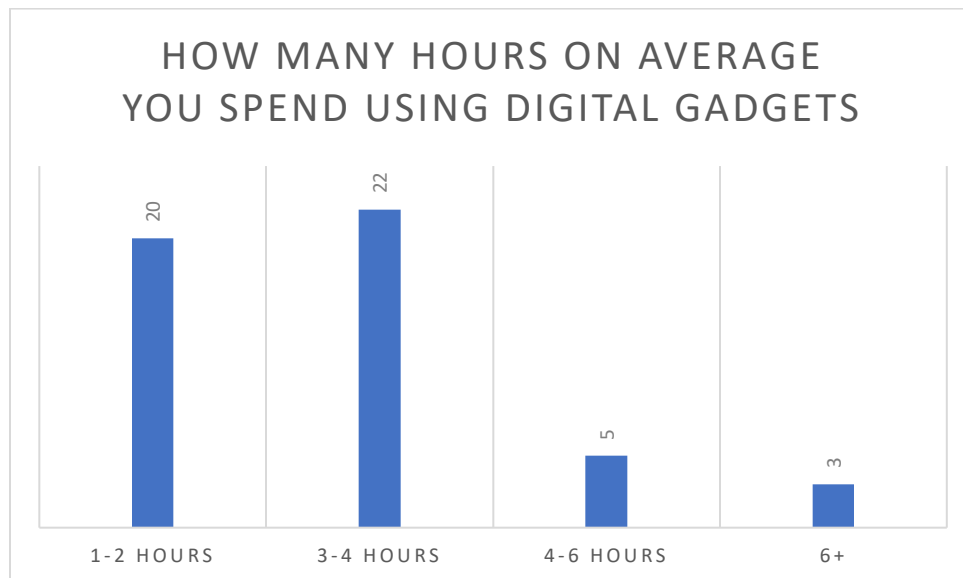


Figure 4. Time spent on digital screen

Figure 4 depicts the total amount of time spent on phones by final-year students, taking into account their demanding schedules dictated by educational requirements. However, most people only used their phones for fewer than 6 hours a day, which included both leisure viewing and useful activities like learning, development, and growth. It is critical to recognise that in order to keep up with the times, people must not only devote significant time to using digital devices to learn more.

"Which digital talents are you aware of?" was the fifth inquiry.

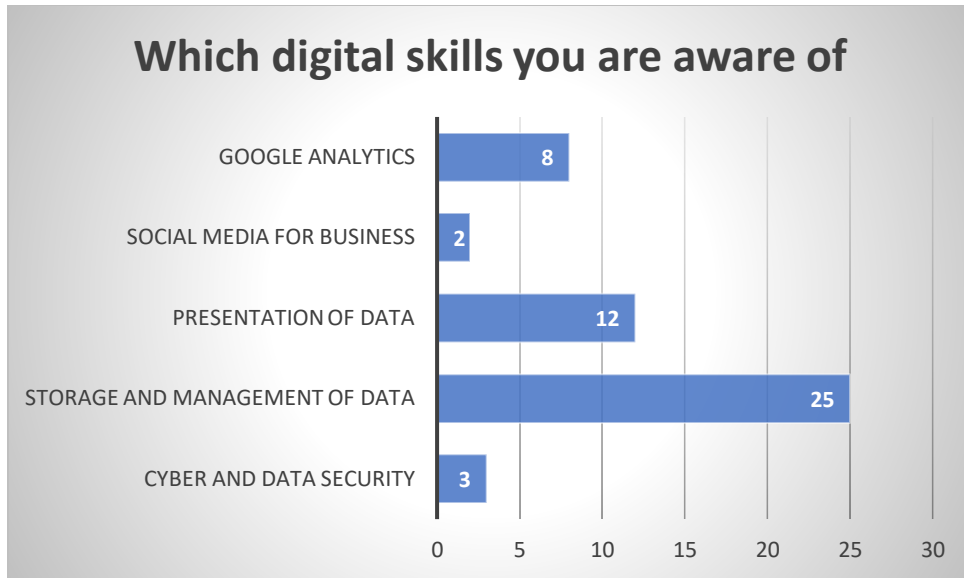


Figure 5. Digital skills awareness

The majority of digital tools and approaches that are widely employed by businesses around the world are shown in Figure 5. Through the responses, it was discovered that one of Google's most successful, precise, and advanced tools, analytics, was not as well-known as it should have been. One of the causes for this is the low standards set, which include the most common display of data and data storage, both of which are simple and uncalled for skills for a current professional.

"Do you suppose you will require more training at work relating the digital competence you mentioned?" was the sixth and last question. The purpose of this inquiry is to learn about the problems of final-year students in this area.

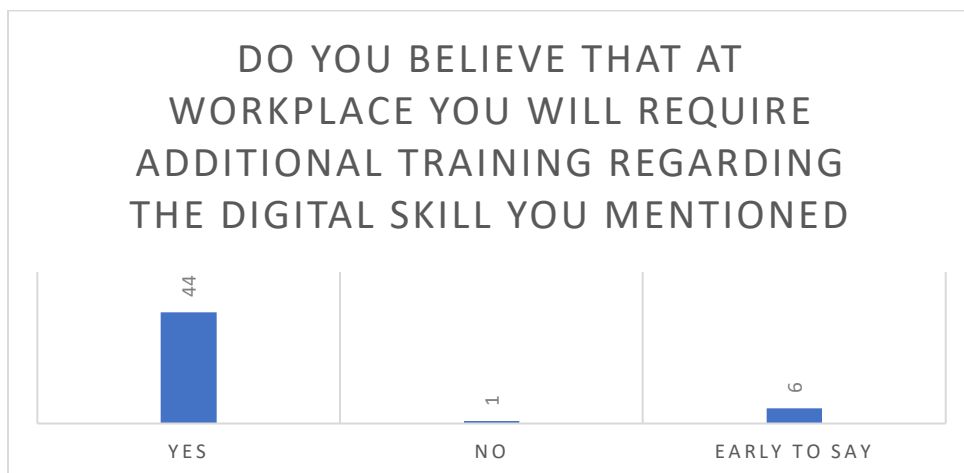


Figure 6. Would additional training be required?

Most students stated that when they entered a professional working environment, they would have a difficult time and would need extra training and development, as shown in Figure 6. This means that even in their last year, students are unsure of how well they will be able to cope with the fast-paced current work climate around the world. However, just 6 stated it is too early for them to decide if they will require more training once they begin working in a professional atmosphere.

Discussion

As discussed from the analysis, these findings have also been supported by Maiti and Kayal (2017) in which the researchers articulated that nowadays due to the increase in the use of mobile devices students are well aware about the digitalization helping the employees to reach their personal best whilst also climbing up the ladder of success. Since the aim was to learn about the final year students and their concerns regarding maintaining professional work life ethics whilst also balancing their employability. Hence, it has become the goal of every country maximize the use of digital technology in children as this can lead to greater familiarization with technology and digital benefits. One of the biggest benefit that digital technology has is that it had become increasingly effortless which makes it the best tool for modern businesses, which are already reliant on technology to be managed whilst being miles away. This allowed the business world to transform overnight, as the aim of every business owner is to put out a produce and secure his earnings (Parviainen *et al.*, 2017).

It is imperative to understand that most individuals on the other hand had quite a good idea of how dependent current economies are on digitalization. This is why their future concerns seem quite genuine as being skilled in at least one digitalization area can provide them with greater chance of securing a good paying job whilst also being able to manage their personal workload.

On the other hand, it has been found that men are driven by the materialism of things whereas; women are more interested in people, patterns and behaviors. This is one of the reasons why women were included to ensure that gender biasness is avoided at all costs. Which is why out of 50 participants, 30 were males and only 20 were female. This indicates the biological differences between the two genders.

However furthermore, the question of regarding the awareness of use of digitalization provided that most individuals knew the most contemporary work environment are often shaped

by the technology which is what the company relies on to measure, project resulting in databases which are referred to when making decisions where there is a high risk associated.

Moreover, it was also provided that individuals believe that storage and documentation is a digital skill but instead it is a basic principle to ensure proper documentation and cannot be considered skills. According to the study of Tække and Paulsen (2017), being skillful can be defined as a valuable exchange in return of money or benefits. Hence, proper digitalization skills include the use of data sets to make informed decisions the use of technology goes beyond the innovation externally or internally. It also extends to its processes and procedures.

When questioned regarding useful tools and techniques a very few people pointed out Google analytics in their memory which is a surprise as most modern businesses locally or internally rely on Google analytic to make real life interpretation. It can inform them of problems that may require elemental change to turn the business around. The above findings have also been supported by the study of Selwyn (2014), which states that most final year students in colleges fear that in the modern digital world they would be left behind if they are not using digitalization for their personal benefit. The aim of technology is to close the gaps between the regions and digitalization has done that however it has also resulted in a decline in productive usage of the digital devices.

It was found that University of Wales students mostly use their cellphones for recreational purposes rather than productive learning and development. Moreover, there has also been a decline in elongated use of technology as most parents in light of the revelations of the harms of digitalization have decided to distance their children from digitalization. Altogether, it increases their concerns as having digital excellence and skills is just as important as having a steady income.

Hence, the skills that are often looked for in individuals are never found in them, as their expectations of the workforce and vice versa do not match. As per the study of Manyika, Lund and Bughin (2016), it results in grinding which can result in lack of promotions and slow inclination up the ladder of success. Modern world is driven by challenges and expertise, which is why companies try to hold on to their most learned and well-known employees. In the final part most individuals provided that, they will likely require additional training and development in the future to increase their chances of employability and once they are employed their ability to climb up the hierarchy.

These findings have also been corroborated by Maiti and Kayal (2017), who stated that due to the increased use of mobile devices, students are fully aware of digitalization, which helps employees achieve their own best while also ascending the ladder of success. Because the goal was to learn more about final-year students' worries about preserving professional work-life ethics while also balancing their employability, As a result, every country's goal has been to maximise children's usage of digital technology, as this can lead to greater familiarity with technology and digital benefits. One of the most significant advantages of digital technology is that it has become increasingly accessible.

It's simple to use, making it the appropriate tool for modern enterprises that are already relying on technology to run operations from afar. As every business owner's goal is to bring out a product and safeguard his earnings, this allowed the business world to shift suddenly (Parviainen et al., 2017).

It is critical to recognise that the majority of people, on the other hand, had a good understanding of how dependent present economies are on digitization. This is why their concerns about the future seem legitimate, as becoming knowledgeable in at least one area of digitalization can increase their chances of landing a good-paying job while also allowing them to manage their personal responsibilities.

However, it has been discovered that Women are more interested in people, patterns, and behaviours, whereas men are driven by the materialism of things. Women were included for this purpose, as well as to guarantee that gender prejudice be avoided at all costs. As a result, 30 of the 50 participants were men and only 20 were women. This shows the biological distinctions between men and women.

However, the question of digitalization awareness revealed that most people were aware that the most modern work environments are often shaped by technology, which is what the company relies on to measure, project, and create databases that are referred to when making decisions with a high risk associated.

Furthermore, it was stated that individuals believe that document storage and documenting is a digital skill, rather than a basic principle for ensuring adequate documentation, and hence

cannot be deemed a skill. Being skilled, according to Tkke and Paulsen (2017), can be described as a valuable transaction in exchange for money or benefits. As a result, proper digitalization skills involve the ability to make educated decisions using data sets. Technology is used in ways that go beyond external or internal innovation. It also applies to the company's operations and procedures.

When asked about beneficial tools and strategies, just a few participants mentioned Google analytics, which is surprising because most modern organisations, whether locally or internally, use Google analytics to make real-world interpretations. It can alert them to issues.

To turn the firm around, it may be necessary to make some fundamental changes. The aforementioned conclusions are also backed by a study by Selwyn (2014), which claims that most final year college students fear being left behind in the modern digital world if they do not use digitalization for personal gain. The goal of technology is to bridge regional divides, and while digitalization has accomplished this, it has also resulted in a decrease in productive use of digital gadgets.

Students at the University of Wales were discovered to be more likely to use their cellphones for recreational purposes than for constructive study and growth. Furthermore, there has been a decrease in prolonged use of technology, as most parents have decided to keep their children away from digitalization in light of recent revelations about its dangers. Overall, it raises their concerns because digital proficiency and skills are equally as crucial as a consistent salary.

As a result, the skills that are frequently sought in individuals are never found in them, because their expectations of the workforce and vice versa are incompatible. Manyika, Lund, and Bughin (2016) found that it causes grinding, which can lead to a lack of advancements and a slow inclination. ascension up the corporate ladder Companies want to retain their most knowledgeable and well-known personnel since the modern world is driven by challenges and expertise. Finally, most people stated that they will likely require extra training and development in the future to improve their chances of finding work and, once hired, their capacity to advance up the corporate ladder.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the whole study entailed a deep discussion of how students in their final years face a new dilemma in the light of the fast pace of globalization and digitalization which in most cases

go hand in hand. It was found that most final year students feel like they have insufficient digital skills, which are going to help in increasing their chances of employability whilst also ensuring that their personal work efficiency and productivity are also maintained at the highest level. Having either of these goes hand in hand with the other, as the aim is to ensure that the productivity increases which will add value to their overall employability factor. Moreover, it was also found that there is still widespread need to spread awareness to ensure that the standard and understanding of what digital marketing is becomes clear. Moreover it was also discovered that there are individuals who are not even aware of some of the major tools and techniques that strengthen the point For instance, Google analytics and cyber security and protection which also the reason behind there being such large number of hackings where the theft in most cases is of individuals and their identities.

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