

CHAPTER - V
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This particular chapter is specifically devoted to analysis and interpretation of data. The whole purpose of undertaking the research to find out certain answers to questions which had been tickling the mind of the researcher finds an outlet in this chapter. The data collected so far had been crude information collected through various means like talking to people related to the study undertaken and opinions gathered through distribution of questionnaires which need to be properly analysed and interpreted to arrive at a certain conclusion. Data by itself will definitely not serve any purpose unless it is systematically classified, tabulated, analysed and interpreted.

The data collected through interviewing and administration of questionnaires constructed for the purpose of studying these particular private institutions, the perception of students regarding the institutions before and after taking admission in these private institutions and also the satisfaction level of teachers working in these institutions taken up for the study have been analysed, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Quantitative data have been analysed with tabulation, simple percent, graphs etc.

For the present study the researcher had obtained data from 115 college teachers and 365 students from 12 private Higher Educational Institutions of Kamrup (m) District of Assam which are affiliated to Gauhati University upto 2017. Keeping in view the objectives of the present study in the introduction chapter, this chapter attempts to interpret and analyse the data of the present study titled “A Study on Private Higher Educational Institutions affiliated to Gauhati University up to 2017 of Kamrup (m) District”. The detailed results and findings have been presented as against the objectives outlined in the beginning for the smooth conduction of the study. As stated earlier in the introductory chapter, the objectives of the present study were:

5.01 Objectives of the Study:

1. To find out the facilities given to Employees and students by the Private Institutions of Higher Learning.
2. To find out the Job-Oriented Facilities provided by the private institutions.
3. To find out the satisfaction level of Teachers with regards to socio-Economic factors.

4. To find out Students' Perception before Admission and after Admission in these Private Higher Educational Institutions.
5. To find out the relationship between Academic Achievement and Demographic Variables of Students.

The analysis of the data had been presented under the following heads which are related to the objectives of the study.

5.02 Institutional Questionnaire:

Through the disbursement of Institutional Questionnaire, the objectives of the study were-

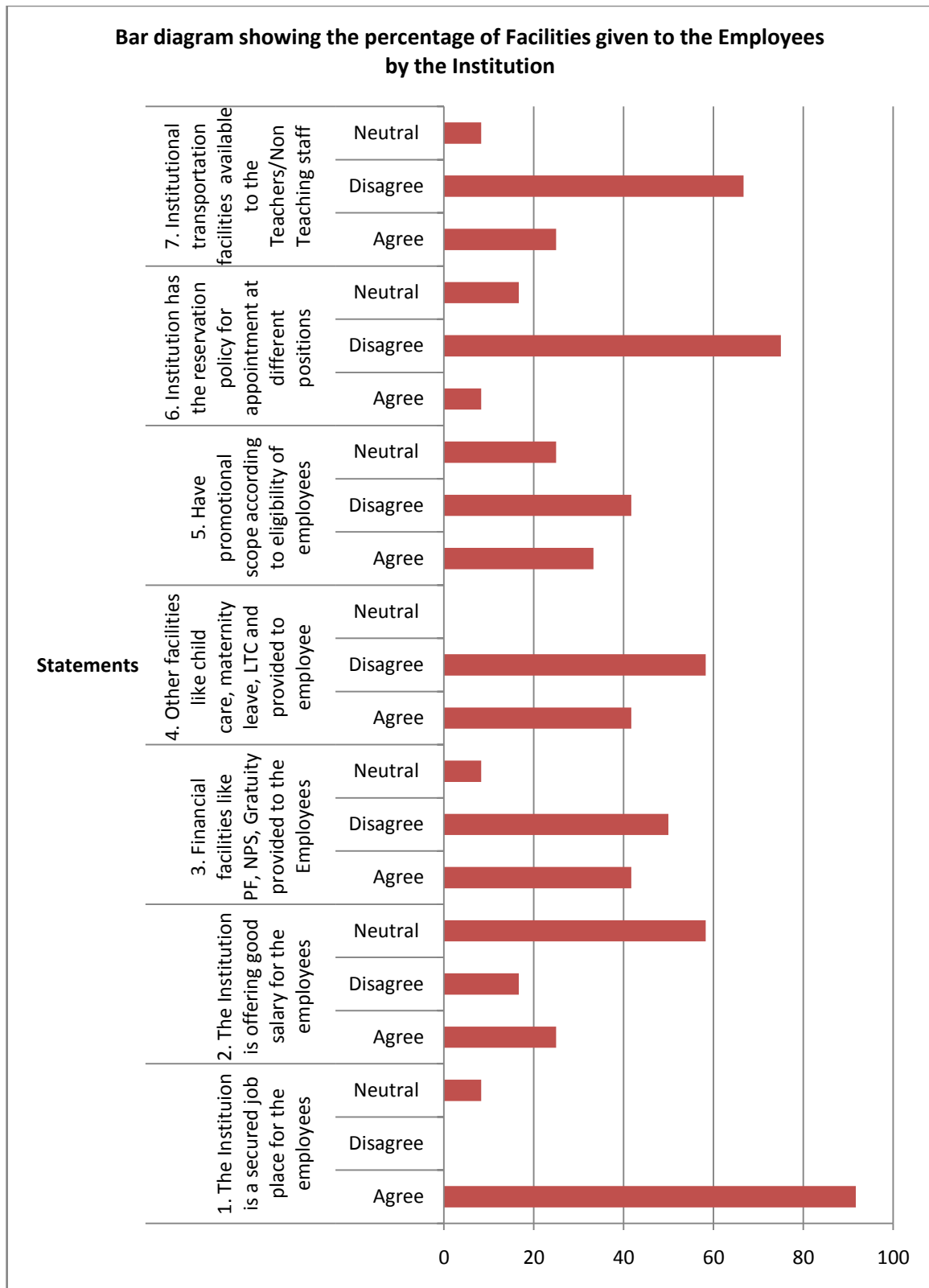
1. To find out the facilities given to Employees and Students by the concerned Institutions.
2. To find out the job-oriented facilities provided by these Institutions.

5.02.01 FACILITIES GIVEN TO THE EMPLOYEES AND STUDENTS BY THE INSTITUTIONS.

Table No. 5.1

Dimension	Statements	Responses	No. of Responses	Percent
Facilities given to Employees by the Institution	1. The Institution is a secured job place for the employees	Agree	11	91.7
		Disagree	-	-
		Neutral	1	8.3
		Total	12	100.0
	2. The Institution is offering good salary for the employees	Agree	3	25.0
		Disagree	2	16.7
		Neutral	7	58.3
		Total	12	100.0
	3. Financial facilities like PF, NPS, Gratuity provided to the Employees	Agree	5	41.7
		Disagree	6	50.0
		Neutral	1	8.3
		Total	12	100.0
	4. Other facilities like child care, maternity leave, LTC are provided to employees	Agree	5	41.7
		Disagree	7	58.3
		Neutral	-	-
		Total	12	100.0
	5. Have promotional scope according to eligibility of employees	Agree	4	33.3
		Disagree	5	41.7
		Neutral	3	25.0
		Total	12	100.0
	6. Institution has the reservation policy for appointment at different positions	Agree	1	8.3
		Disagree	9	75.0
		Neutral	2	16.7
		Total	12	100.0
	7. Institutional transportation facilities available to the Teachers/Non Teaching staff	Agree	3	25.0
		Disagree	8	66.7
		Neutral	1	8.3
		Total	12	100.0

Figure - 5.1



From the Table No. 5.1, it has been observed that 91.7percent of the 12 Institutions taken up for the study have stated that the private institutions are a secured job place for

the employees. Disagreement on this statement was found to be nil while only one institution remained neutral on this statement.

Again, only 25 percent of the institutions accepted the second statement of offering good salary to the employees, while 16.7 percent disagreed on it. The highest percent of 58.3 was found to be neutral in this matter.

On the third statement of offering financial facilities like PF, NPS, gratuity to their employees, 41.7 percent of the respondents agreed while 50 percent institutions did not agree to it while one out of the 12 institutions remained neutral.

Again, 41.7 percent or say 48 percent of the institutions agreed on offering other facilities like child care, maternity leave, LTC to its employees while 58 percent disagreed on it.

From the fifth statement of having promotional scope according to eligibility of employees, it has been observed from the table that 33 percent agreed on it while 41.7 percent disagreed. And 25 percent remained neutral on this statement.

The sixth statement on having a reservation policy for appointment at different positions reveals that only 8.3percent i.e. only one institution agreed while 75 percent the institutions disagreed on the statement. Only two institutions i.e. 16.7 percent remained neutral on the matter.

The last statement on offering Institutional transportation facilities to teachers and non-teaching staff shows that 25 percent agreed to it while 66.7 percent disagreed and one institution i.e. 8.3 percent did not respond to the statement.

Table No. – 5.2

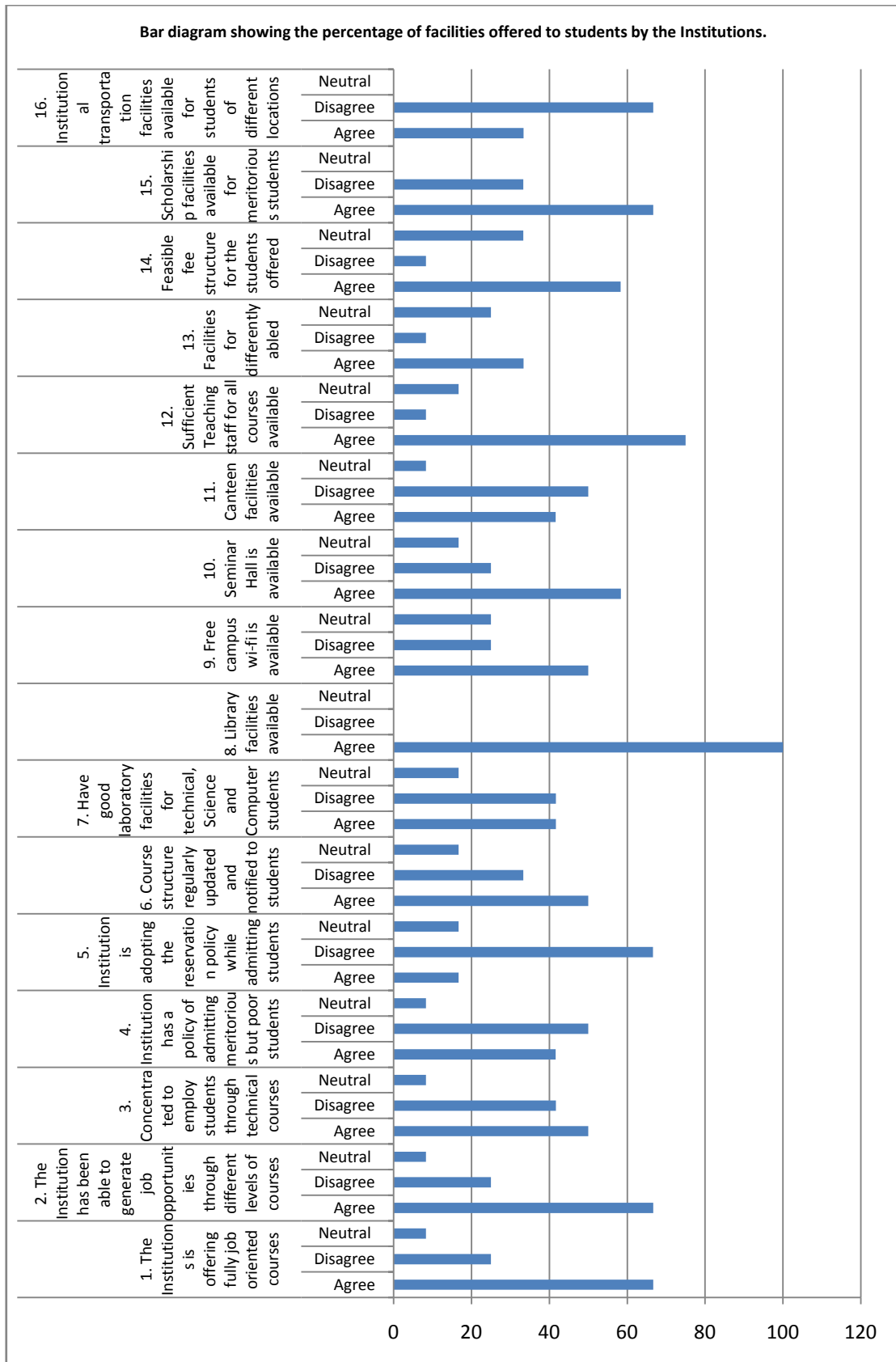
Dimension	Statements	Responses	No. of Responses	Percent
Facilities offered to students	1. The Institutions is offering fully job oriented courses	Agree	8	66.7
		Disagree	3	25.0
		Neutral	1	8.3
		Total	12	100.0
	2. The Institution has been able to generate job opportunities through different levels of courses	Agree	8	66.7
		Disagree	3	25.0
		Neutral	1	8.3

	Total	12	100.0
3. Concentrated to employ students through technical but poor students	Agree	6	50.0
	Disagree	5	41.7
	Neutral	1	8.3
	Total	12	100.0
4. Institution has a policy of admitting meritorious but poor students	Agree	5	41.6
	Disagree	6	50.0
	Neutral	1	8.3
	Total	12	100.0
5. Institution is adopting the reservation policy while admitting students	Agree	2	16.7
	Disagree	8	66.6
	Neutral	2	16.7
	Total	12	100.0
6. Course structure regularly updated and notified to students	Agree	6	50.0
	Disagree	4	33.3
	Neutral	2	16.7
	Total	12	100.0
7. Have good laboratory facilities for technical, Science and Computer students	Agree	5	41.7
	Disagree	5	41.7
	Neutral	2	16.7
	Total	12	100.1
8. Library facilities available	Agree	12	100.0
	Disagree	-	-
	Neutral	-	-
	Total	12	100.0
9. Free campus wi-fi is available	Agree	6	50.0
	Disagree	3	25.0
	Neutral	3	25.0
	Total	12	100.0
10. Seminar Hall is	Agree	7	58.4

	available	Disagree	3	25.0
		Neutral	2	16.7
		Total	12	100.0
	11. Canteen facilities available	Agree	5	41.6
		Disagree	6	50.0
		Neutral	1	8.3
		Total	12	100.0
	12. Sufficient Teaching staff for all courses available	Agree	9	75.0
		Disagree	1	8.3
		Neutral	2	16.7
		Total	12	100.0
	13. Facilities for differently abled	Agree	4	33.4
		Disagree	1	8.3
		Neutral	3	25.0
		Total	12	100.0
	14. Feasible fee structure for the students offered	Agree	7	58.3
Disagree		1	8.3	
Neutral		4	33.3	
Total		12	100.2	
15. Scholarship facilities available for meritorious students	Agree	8	66.7	
	Disagree	4	33.3	
	Neutral	-	-	
	Total	12	100.0	
16. Institutional transportation facilities available for students of different locations	Agree	4	33.4	
	Disagree	8	66.7	
	Neutral	-	-	
	Total	12	100.0	

Bar diagram showing the percent of facilities offered to students by the Institutions.

Figure – 5.2



From the Table No. 5.2, it is clear that 66.7 percent agreed on offering fully job oriented courses to their students while 25percent disagreed on the matter. And only one 8.3 percent i.e. one institution remained neutral.

On the second statement regarding offering of job oppurtunities through different levels of courses, it has been revealed that 66.7 percent agreed on the matter while 25 percent disagreed and 8.3 percent i.e. one institution did not give its opinion.

From the table it has been observed that 50percent of the institutions agreed on employing students through technical courses while 41.7 percent disagreed on the matter. Again one institution i.e. 8.3 percent remained neutral.

On the statement of having a policy of admitting meritorious but poor students, 41.6 percent agreed while 50 percent disagreed on the concept and one institution remained neutral.

The fifth statement placed before the institutions on adopting a reservation policy while admitting students showed that only 16.7 percent agreed on it while 66.6 percent disagreed on the matter. Again 16.7 percent i.e. two institutions remained neutral.

On asking about the course structure being regularly updated and notified to students, 50 percent of the institutions agreed and 33.3 percent disagreed while again 16.7 percent i.e. 2 institutions remained neutral.

The seventh statement regarding having good laboratory facilities for technical, science and computer students, 41.7 percent agreed and the same percent of 41.7 percent disagreed while 16.7 percent i.e. two again remained neutral.

On availability of library facilities all the twelve institutions unanimously agreed to it i.e. 100percent opined on having library facilities.

The ninth statement of providing free wi-fi in the campus revealed that 50 percent agreed to it while 25 percent disagreed and 25percent remained neutral.

From the table, it has been seen that 58.4 percent agreed on the availability of seminar halls while 25 percent disagreed and 16.7 percent i.e. two institutions remained neutral.

On availability of canteen facilities 41.6 percent agreed to having canteens while 50 percent disagreed on this very important aspect of an institution while 8.3 percent i.e one institution remained neutral.

The 12th statement on availability of sufficient teaching staff revealed that 75 percent agreed on it and only 8.3 percent i.e. one institution disagreed on the matter while 16.7 percent remained neutral.

On offering facilities to the differently abled students 33.4 percent agreed to having facilities while 41.6 percent disagreed on availability of facilities for the differently abled and 25 percent remained neutral on this matter.

The 14th statement on feasible fee structure for students revealed that 58.3 percent agreed on it while only 8.3 percent i.e. one institution disagreed and 33.3 percent remained neutral.

The table clearly shows that 66.7 percent agreed on availability of scholarships for meritorious students while 33.3 percent disagreed on this matter but not even one percent remained neutral.

On the last statement of availability of institutional transportation facilities 33.4 percent agreed while 66.7 percent disagreed to having it and no one remained neutral on this matter.

5.02.02 Job Oriented Facilities Provided by the Institutions.

Table No.-5.3

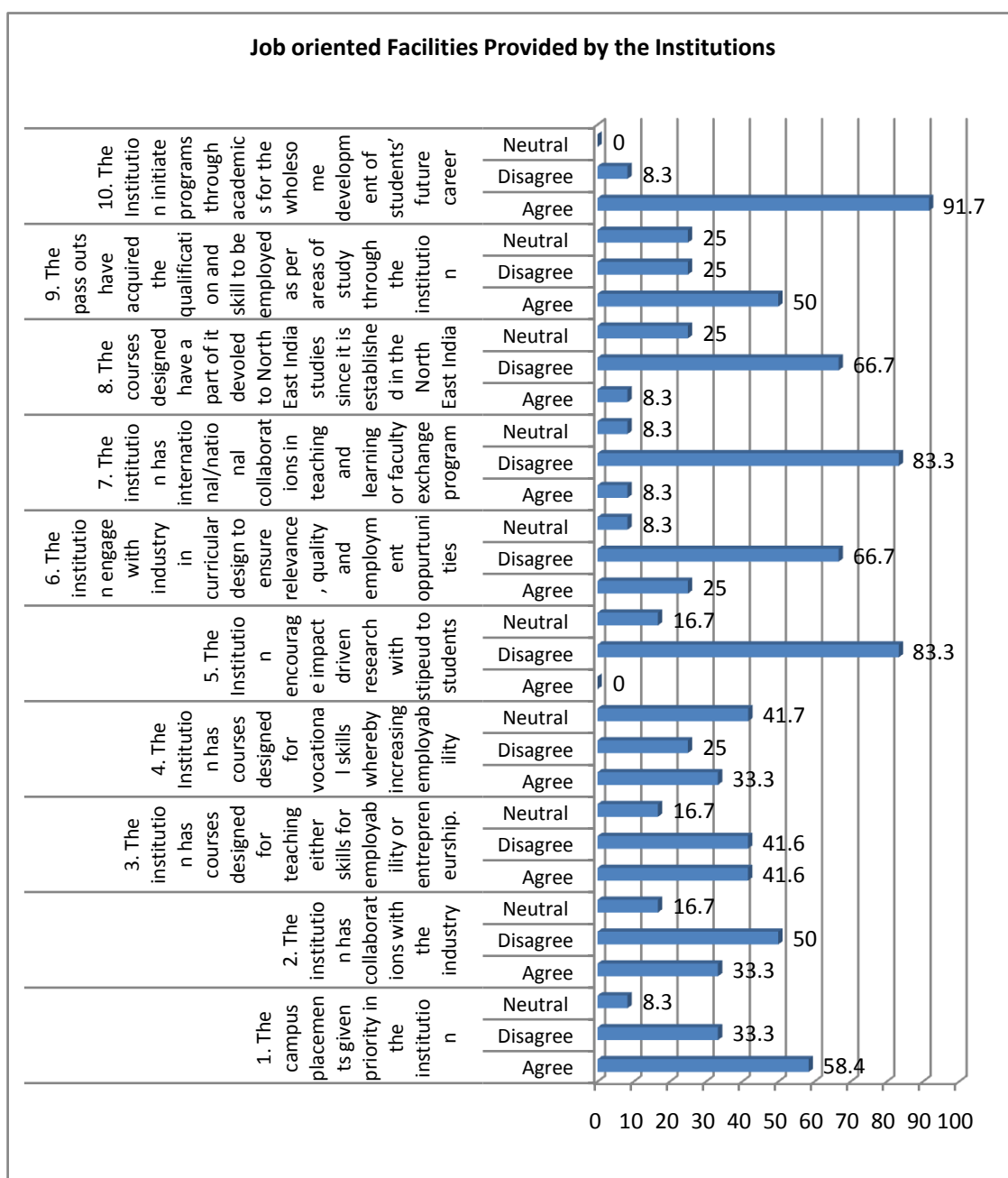
Dimension	Statements	Responses	No. of Responses	Percent
Job Oriented Facilities	1. The campus placements given priority in the institution	Agree	7	58.4
		Disagree	4	33.3
		Neutral	1	8.3
		Total	12	100.0
	2. The institution has collaborations with the industry	Agree	4	33.3
		Disagree	6	50.0
		Neutral	2	16.7
		Total	12	100.0
	3. The institution has courses designed for teaching either skills for employability or entrepreneurship.	Agree	5	41.6
		Disagree	5	41.6
		Neutral	2	16.7
		Total	12	100.0

4. The Institution has courses designed for vocational skills whereby increasing employability	Agree	4	33.3
	Disagree	3	25.0
	Neutral	5	41.7
	Total	12	100.0
5. The Institution encourage impact driven research with stipeud to students	Agree	-	-
	Disagree	10	83.3
	Neutral	2	16.7
	Total	12	100.0
6. The institution engage with industry in curricular design to ensure relevance, quality and employment opportunities	Agree	3	25.0
	Disagree	8	66.7
	Neutral	1	8.3
	Total	12	100.0
7. The institution has international/national collaborations in teaching and learning or faculty exchange programs	Agree	1	8.3
	Disagree	10	83.3
	Neutral	1	8.3
	Total	12	100.9
8. The courses designed have a part of it devoled to North East India studies since it is established in the North East India	Agree	1	8.3
	Disagree	8	66.7
	Neutral	3	25.0
	Total	12	100.0
9. The passouts have acquired the qualification and skill to be employed as per areas of study through the institution	Agree	6	50.0
	Disagree	3	25.0
	Neutral	3	25.0
	Total	12	100.0
10. The Institution initiate programs through academics for the	Agree	11	91.7
	Disagree	1	8.3
	Neutral	-	-

	wholesome development of students' future career	Total	12	100.0
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Job oriented Facilities Provided by the Institutions

Figure – 5.3



From the table No. 5.3, regarding job oriented facilities given by the Institutions, it has been observed in the first statement regarding campus placements that 58.4 percent agreed to it and 33.3 percent disagreed while only 8.3 percent i.e. one institution remained silent.

On the second statement of the institution having collaborations with the industry 33.3 percent agreed to it, while 50 percent disagreed on the matter and 16.7 percent i.e. two institutions did not respond.

Again 41.6 percent respondents agreed on having courses designed for teaching either skills for employability or entrepreneurship and the same percent of 41.7 percent disagreed on the statement while 16.7 percent did not answer.

The fourth statement of having courses designed for vocational skills whereby increasing employability saw 33.3 percent having agreed to it and 25 percent disagreed on the matter. It has been observed here that 41.7 percent of the institutions remained neutral on this all-pervading important statement.

It has been observed that on the question of encouraging impact driven research with stipend for students none agreed on the statement and 16.7 percent i.e. two institutions did not respond.

The sixth statement regarding engagement of the institutions with industry in curricular design to ensure quality and employment opportunities, it has been observed that 25 percent agreed to it and 66.7 percent disagreed while 8.3 percent i.e. one institution did not respond.

Again, only 8.3 percent agreed on having international/national collaborations in teaching and learning or faculty exchange programs while 83.3 percent disagreed on the same and 8.3 percent remained neutral.

The eighth statement of having courses denoted to North East India studies since these institutions are established in the North East part of India, 8.3 percent i.e. only one institution agreed to it while 66.7 percent respondents disagreed on the matter and 25 percent did not respond.

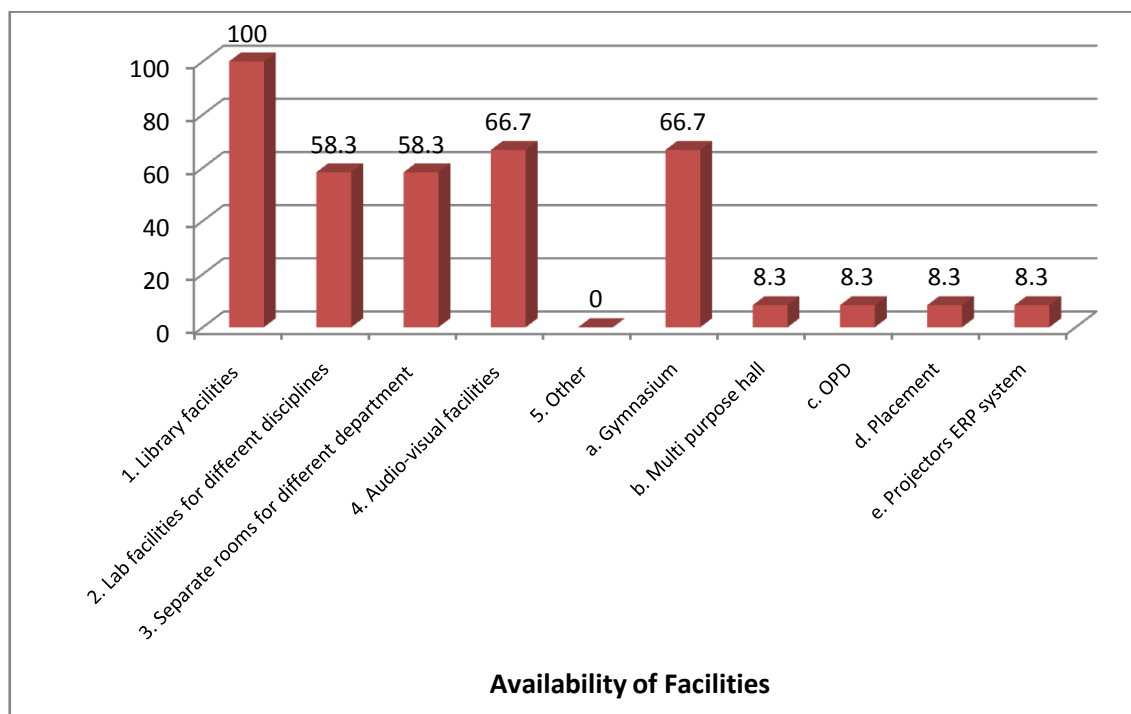
The ninth statement regarding the pass-outs of these institutions acquiring the qualification and skill to be employed as per their areas of study through these institutions saw 50 percent agreeing to it, while 25 percent disagreed and 25 percent remained neutral.

The tenth and last statement regarding initiation of programs through academics for the whole some development of students future career saw 91.7 percent agreeing to it while 8.3 percent i.e. only one institution disagreeing on the matter.

Table No. – 5.4
Availability of Facilities

Availability of Facilities	Frequency	Percent
1. Library facilities	12	100.0
2. Lab facilities for different disciplines	7	58.3
3. Separate rooms for different department	7	58.3
4. Audio-visual facilities	8	66.7
5. Others	0	0
a. Gymnasium	8	66.7
b. Multi purpose hall	1	8.3
c. OPD	1	8.3
d. Placement	1	8.3
e. Projectors ERP system	1	8.3
		99.9 say 100.0

Figure – 5.4



From the table No. 5.4 it is clear that 100 percent i.e. all the twelve institutions taken up for the study have got library facilities.

Regarding laboratory facilities for different disciplines it has been observed that 58.3 percent i.e. seven institutions have got it while the rest did not have any i.e. seven institutions did not have any laboratory facilities.

Again 58.3 revealed that there are separate rooms for different departments and five institutions did not have separate departmental rooms.

With regards to availability of audio-visual facilities 66.7 percent i.e. 8 institutions have opined to having it and the rest i.e. 4 institutions did not have such facilities.

The researcher had enquired about certain other facilities provided by the institutions under the head titled 'Others' which included (a) Gymnasium (b) Multi purpose hall (c) OPD (d) Placement (e) projectors, ERP system and it was revealed that 66.7 percent had gymnasiums, and 8.3percent i.e. one number each in the remaining other facilities. Every institution has got canteen facilities.

5.03 TEACHERS' QUESTIONNAIRE:

Teachers' Questionnaires were disbursed to 115 numbers of faculty members working in the 12 institutions taken up for the study. The major objective of the study relating to teachers was: **Objective No.03- To find out the satisfaction level of teachers with regards to socio-economic factors.**

In order to fulfil this objective, the researcher had structured ten questions and asked for answers from these 115 teachers. The first half of the questionnaire i.e. from question No. 01 to 05 were asked to assess the satisfaction level with regards to social factors and the next five questions i.e. from No. 06 to 10 were asked to assess the satisfaction level the regarding satisfactory level in relation to economic factors.

Table No. – 5.5

Satisfaction level of Teachers regarding social factors

Dimension	Statements	Responses	No. of Responses	Percent
Satisfaction level of Teachers regarding social factors	1. How do you rate your satisfaction with the present job?	Highly satisfied	5	4.3
		Satisfied	66	57.4
		Indifferent	38	33.0
		Dissatisfied	6	5.2

		Totally dissatisfied	-	-
		Total	115	100
	2. How do you feel about the attitude of society regarding your present Job?	Highly satisfied	15	13
		Satisfied	61	53
		Indifferent	37	32.2
		Dissatisfied	2	1.7
		Totally dissatisfied	-	-
		Total	115	100.9
		3. How do you feel about your status amongst friends?	Highly satisfied	16
	Satisfied		71	61.7
	Indifferent		27	23.5
	Dissatisfied		1	.9
	Totally dissatisfied		-	-
	Total		115	100.0
	4. How do you feel about the attitude of family members?	Highly satisfied	16	13.3
		Satisfied	63	54.8
		Indifferent	30	26.1
		Dissatisfied	6	5.2
		Totally dissatisfied	-	-
		Total	115	99.4
	5. Are you satisfied with your participation in social events in the society?	Highly satisfied	13	11.3
		Satisfied	48	41.7
		Indifferent	16	13.9
		Dissatisfied	38	33.9
		Totally dissatisfied	-	-
		Total	115	99.9

Figure – 5.5

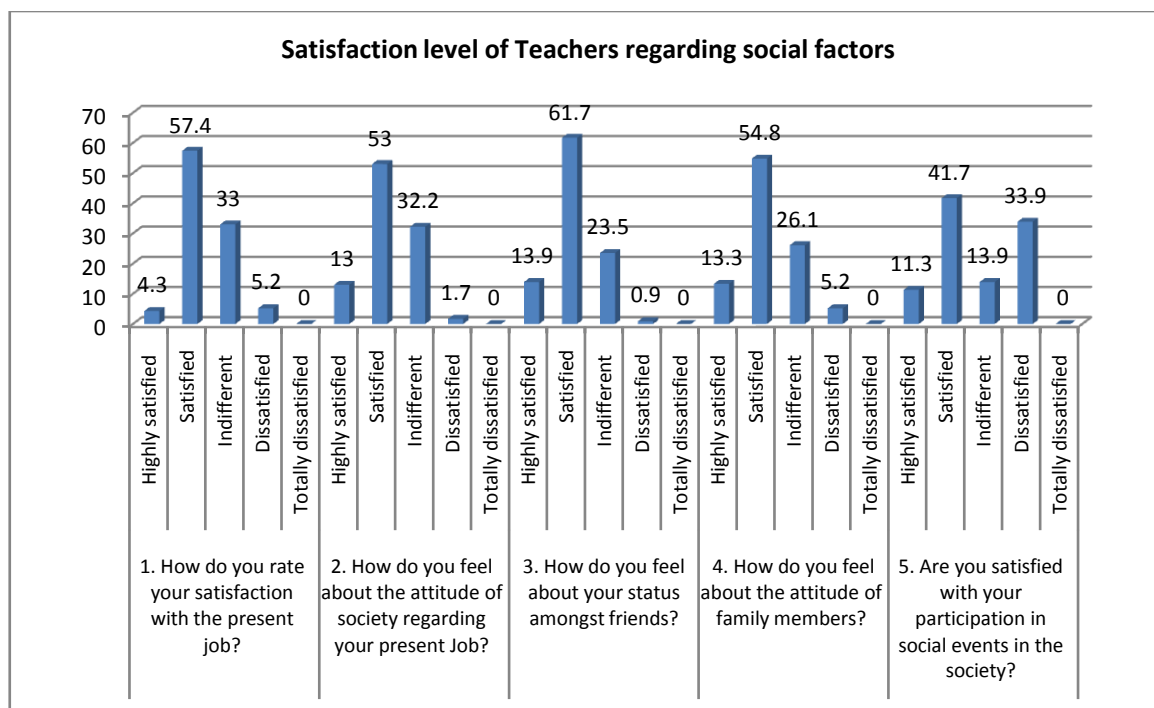


Table No.5.5 had been prepared with five questions put to faculty members of the 12 institutions taken up for the study in order to assess the satisfaction level with regards to social factors.

The first question regarding satisfaction with the present job indicates only 4.3 percent who are highly satisfied, 57.4 percent were satisfied. Only 5.3 percent were dissatisfied whereas 33 percent were indifferent to the question posed by the researcher.

With regards to attitude of the society regarding the present job, 13 percent of the teachers were Highly satisfied and 53 percent were satisfied. And on the other hand, only 1.7 percent i.e. two teachers were dissatisfied whereas 32.2 percent were indifferent to the question posed. No one was totally dissatisfied.

Question No (3) with regards to feeling of the teachers about their status amongst friends founds 13.9 percent revealed that they were highly satisfied and 61.7 percent were satisfied whereas only .9percent i.e. only one teacher was dissatisfied and 23.5 percent remained indifferent with regards to their status amongst friends.

The fourth question on attitude of the family members as felt by the teachers show that 13.3 percent were highly satisfied and 54.8 percent were satisfied whereas only 5.2 percent were dissatisfied and 26.1 percent remained indifferent. None was totally dissatisfied.

The last question posed to the faculty members regarding satisfaction in participating in social events in the society showed that 11.3 percent were highly satisfied and 41.7 percent were satisfied. The percent regarding dissatisfaction is 33 percent and 13.9 percent say 14 percent remained indifferent.

Table No. -5.6

Satisfaction level of Teachers regarding economic factors

Dimension	Statements	Responses	No. of Responses	Percent
Satisfaction level of Teachers regarding economic factors	1. Are you satisfied with the salary and other benefits provided by the institution?	Highly satisfied	2	1.7
		Satisfied	32	27.8
		Indifferent	18	15.7
		Dissatisfied	55	47.8
		Totally dissatisfied	8	7.0
		Total	115	100.0
	2. Are you satisfied with your savings for the future?	Highly satisfied	2	1.7
		Satisfied	22	19.1
		Indifferent	11	9.6
		Dissatisfied	49	42.6
		Totally dissatisfied	31	27.0
		Total	115	100.0
	3. Are you satisfied with the fulfillment of your household needs?	Highly satisfied	3	2.6
		Satisfied	35	30.4
		Indifferent	12	10.4
		Dissatisfied	37	32.2
		Totally dissatisfied	28	24.3
		Total	115	99.9
	4. Are you satisfied with	Highly satisfied	5	4.3

	your purchasing power?	Satisfied	25	21.7
		Indifferent	15	13.0
		Dissatisfied	29	25.2
		Totally dissatisfied	41	35.7
		Total	115	99.9
	5. Are you satisfied with the monetary service provided by you to your family?	Highly satisfied	4	3.5
		Satisfied	28	24.3
		Indifferent	13	11.3
		Dissatisfied	26	22.6
		Totally dissatisfied	44	38.3
		Total	115	100.0

Figure – 5.6

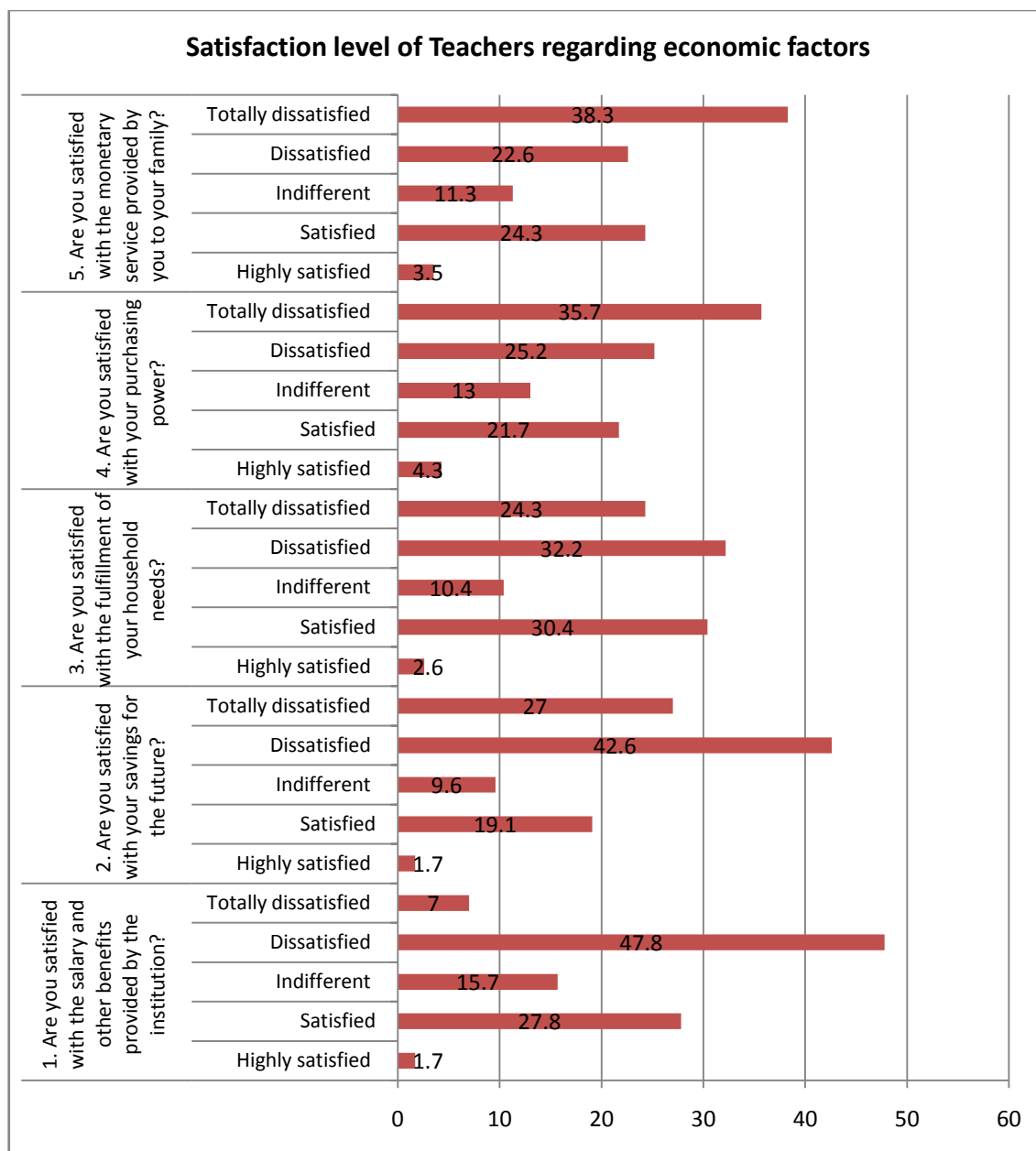


Table No.5.6 shows the satisfaction level of Teachers regarding Economic factors. There are altogether 05 questions posed to the faculty members of these twelve institutions taken up for the study.

Question No. 6 was asked to the faculty members in order to assess the satisfaction level with regards to their salary and other benefits provided by the Institution 1.7 percent revealed that they were Highly satisfied, while 27.8 percent said that they were satisfied whereas on the other hand 47.8 percent were of the opinion that they were dissatisfied and 7 percent were totally dissatisfied 15.7 percent did not respond to the aforesaid question.

Regarding satisfaction level in relation to their savings for the future as posed in question (7) only 1.7 percent were highly satisfied and 19.1 percent were satisfied whereas 42.6 percent were dissatisfied and 27 percent were totally dissatisfied, 9.6 percent of the faculty members were indifferent to the question posed by the researcher.

Again, only 2.6 percent of the respondents were highly satisfied with the fulfillment of their household needs 30.4 percent were satisfied with it whereas 32.2 percent were dissatisfied and 24.3 percent were totally dissatisfied 10.4percent of the faculty members were indifferent.

The next question posed to the faculty members was related to the satisfaction level of teachers with regards to their purchasing power. It has been observed here that only 4.3 percent were highly satisfied and 21.7 percent were satisfied. And on the other hand 25.2 percent were dissatisfied and 35.7 percent were totally dissatisfied 13percent were indifferent to the question posed to them.

The last question i.e. question No. (10) relating to their satisfaction regarding monetary service provided by them to their family reveals 3.5 percent being highly satisfied, 24.3 percent satisfied whereas 22.6 percent were dissatisfied and 38.3 percent were totally dissatisfied, 11.3 percent of the faculty members were indifferent.

The overall percent of satisfaction and dissatisfaction of Teachers has been arrived at by adding the two major responses and percent of Highly satisfied plus satisfied and dissatisfied plus totally dissatisfied number of responses in the following manner –

Highly satisfied	Satisfied	Indifferent	Dissatisfied	Totally dissatisfied
$81/1150 \times 100$	$451/1150 \times 100$	$217/1150 \times 100$	$249/1150 \times 100$	$152/1150 \times 100$
7.0 %	39.2 %	18.9 %	21.7 %	13.2 %
46.2 % (Satisfied)			34.9 % (Dissatisfied)	

It has been observed from the above table that the 46.2 percent of the faculty members are satisfied. And 34.9percent faculty members are dissatisfied with regards to Socio-Economic factors.

5.03.01 Satisfaction level of Faculty Members:

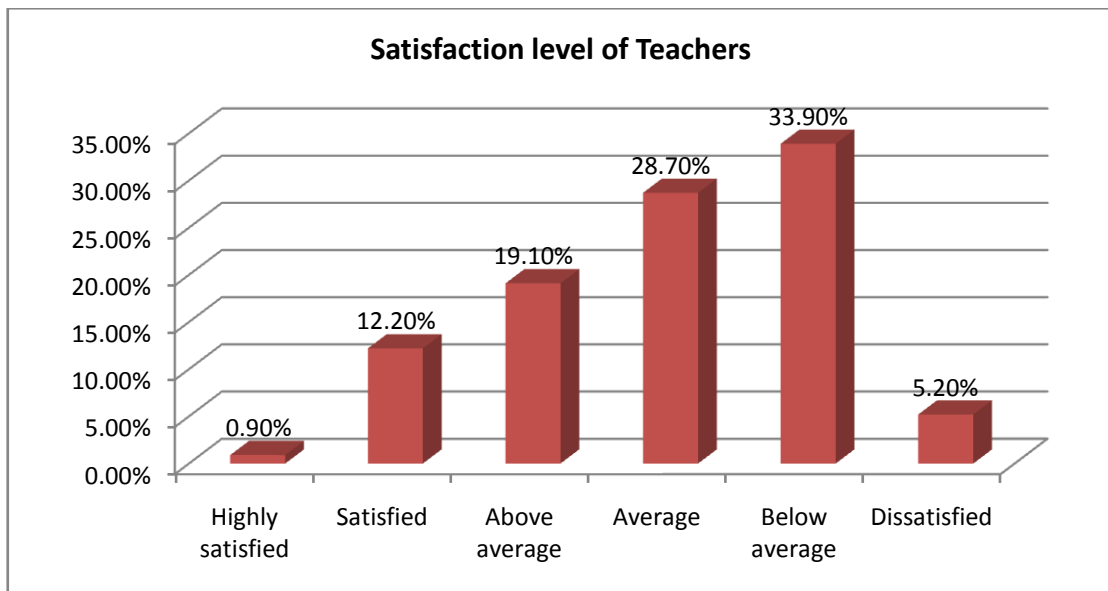
Likert scale had been used to assess the level of satisfaction of the sample teachers which contained ten statements regarding Socio-economic factors.

The total score converted into Z score using SPSS and the score grouped into three categories i.e. satisfied, moderately satisfied and dissatisfied according to “Manual for Professional Commitment Scale for Teacher Educators” by Dr. Vishal Sood, 2011 published by “MANASVI” Agra.

Table No. 5.7
Satisfaction level of Teachers

	Frequency	Percent
Highly satisfied	1	.9%
Satisfied	14	12.2%
Above average	22	19.1%
Average	33	28.7%
Below average	39	33.9%
Dissatisfied	6	5.2%
Total	115	100.0%

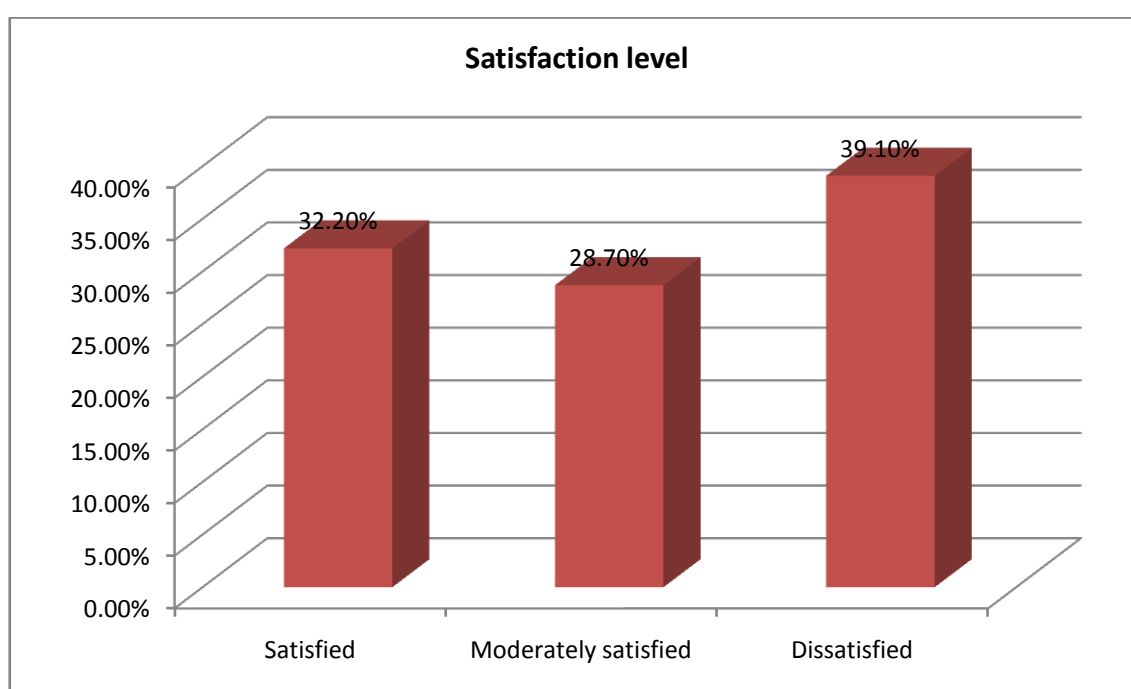
Figure – 5.7



The table No. 5.8 has been prepared by adding the different categories of satisfaction and dissatisfaction level of teachers.

Table No. 5.8

Satisfaction level	Frequency	Percent
Satisfied	37	32.2percent
Moderately satisfied	33	28.7percent
Dissatisfied	45	39.1percent
Total	115	100.0percent

Figure – 5.8

From the Table No.5.8, it can be assessed that 32.2 percent of teachers are satisfied with their jobs. And 28.7 percent are moderately satisfied whereas 39.1 percent of faculty members are dissatisfied with their jobs.

5.04 Students' Questionnaire

The students' questionnaire was formulated with the major objective of finding out.

Objective No.04- 1. Students' perception before admission and after admission in these private Higher Educational Institutions.

2. To find out the relationships between academic achievement and Demographic variables of students – (1) Gender (2) Age (3) Religion (4) Caste (5) Area (6) Type of family (7) Parents' Qualification (8) Parents' Occupation and (9) Family Income.

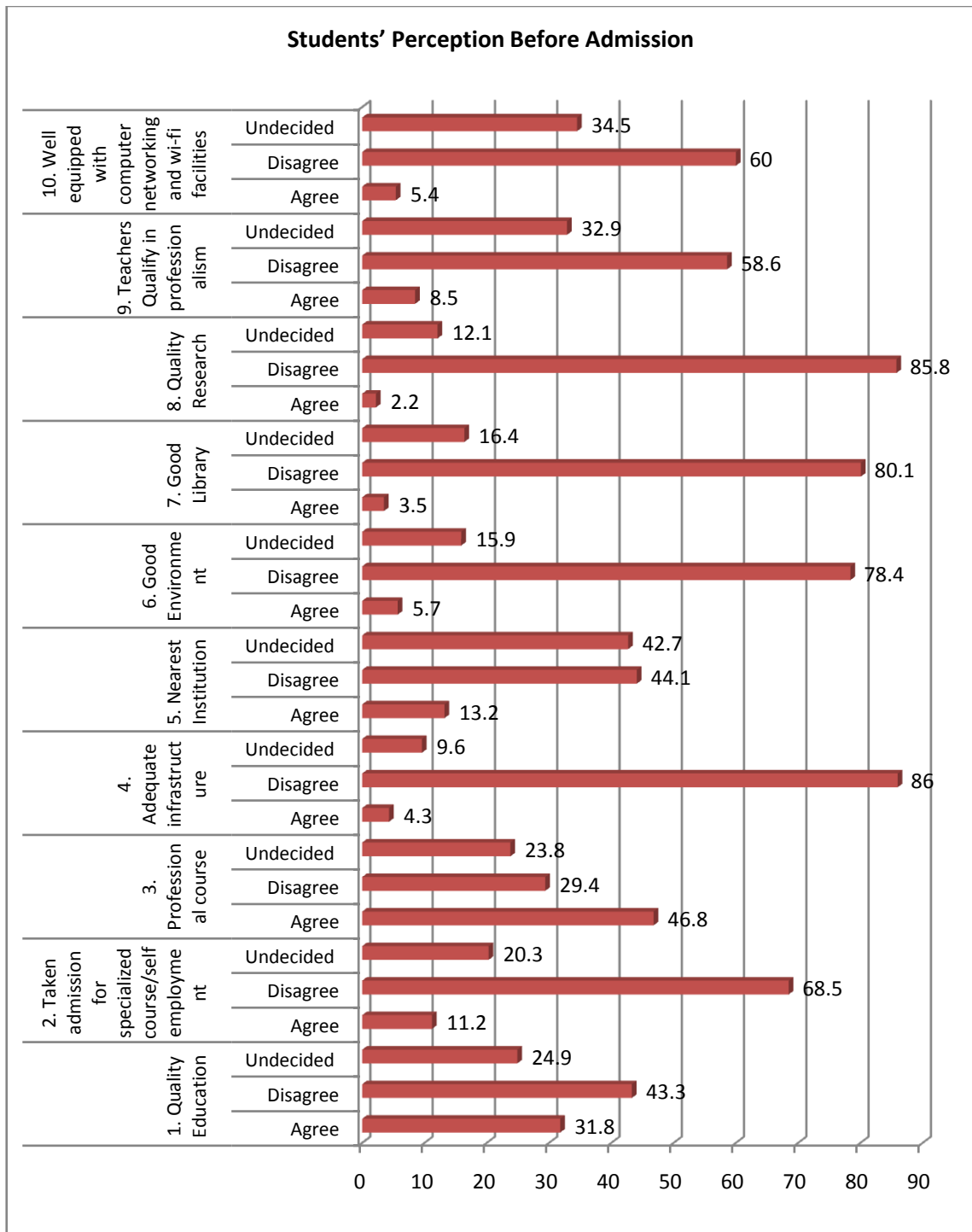
Total number of students taken up for the study were 365 based on the availability of students as per the simple random sampling method.

Table No. – 5.9
Students' Perception Before Admission

Dimension	Statements	Responses	No. of Responses	Percent
Students' perception before admission	1. Quality Education	Agree	116	31.8
		Disagree	158	43.3
		Undecided	91	24.9
		Total	365	100.0
	2. Taken admission for specialized course/self employment	Agree	41	11.2
		Disagree	250	68.5
		Undecided	74	20.3
		Total	365	100.0
	3. Professional course	Agree	171	46.8
		Disagree	107	29.4
		Undecided	87	23.8
		Total	365	100.0
	4. Adequate infrastructure	Agree	16	4.3
		Disagree	314	86.0
		Undecided	35	9.6
		Total	365	99.9
	5. Nearest Institution	Agree	48	13.2
		Disagree	161	44.1
		Undecided	156	42.7
		Total	365	100.0
	6. Good Environment	Agree	21	5.7
		Disagree	286	78.4
		Undecided	58	15.9
		Total	365	100.0

	7. Good Library	Agree	13	3.5
		Disagree	292	80.1
		Undecided	60	16.4
		Total	365	100.0
	8. Quality Research	Agree	8	2.2
		Disagree	313	85.8
		Undecided	44	12.1
		Total	365	100.1
	9. Teachers Quality in professionalism	Agree	31	8.5
		Disagree	214	58.6
		Undecided	120	32.9
		Total	365	100.0
	10. Well equipped with computer networking and wi-fi facilities	Agree	20	5.4
		Disagree	219	60.0
		Undecided	126	34.5
		Total	365	99.9

Figure – 5.9



To assess students' perception before admission in these Private Higher Educational Institutions ten questions had been framed by the researcher in consultation with the supervisor.

It has been observed from the Table No. 5.9 that with regards to quality education, 31.8 percent of the students agreed to it and 43.3 percent students disagreed whereas 24.9 percent were undecided before taking admission.

The second statement was on taking admission for specialized course/self employment in which 11.2 percent students agreed and 68.5 percent disagreed on taking admission for it. 20.3 percent students were undivided on the matter.

The third statement was on Professional Course. It can be deduced from the table that majority of the students i.e. 46.8 percent agreed on the matter whereas 29.4 percent disagreed 23.8 percent of the students remained undecided.

Regarding Adequate Infrastructure it has been seen that on 4.3 percent students agreed on it whereas 86 percent students disagreed i.e. students did not take admission seeing the infrastructure of the institutions and 9.6 percent were undecided.

Another perception of the students before taking admission was whether they had taken admission considering the institution to be 'Nearest Institution'. On this statement, only 13.2 percent of the students agreed whereas 44.1 percent disagreed and 42.7 percent were undecided on the matter.

The sixth statement was regarding 'good environment'. On this, only 5.7 percent agreed and majority of the students disagreed, the percent being 78.4 percent and 15.9 percent were undecided on the matter.

With regards to 'Good Library' only 3.5 percent agreed whereas 80.1 percent disagreed and 16.4 percent were undecided. This clearly shows that presence of a good library was not a factor for taking admission in an institution.

The next statement was on quality research where only 2.2 percent agreed whereas majority i.e. most of the students disagreed. The percent of disagreement was 85.8 percent and 12.1 percent remained undecided on the matter.

The eight statement on teachers' quality in professionalism saw only 8.5 percent agreeing on it whereas 58.6 percent disagreed and 32.9 percent remained undecided.

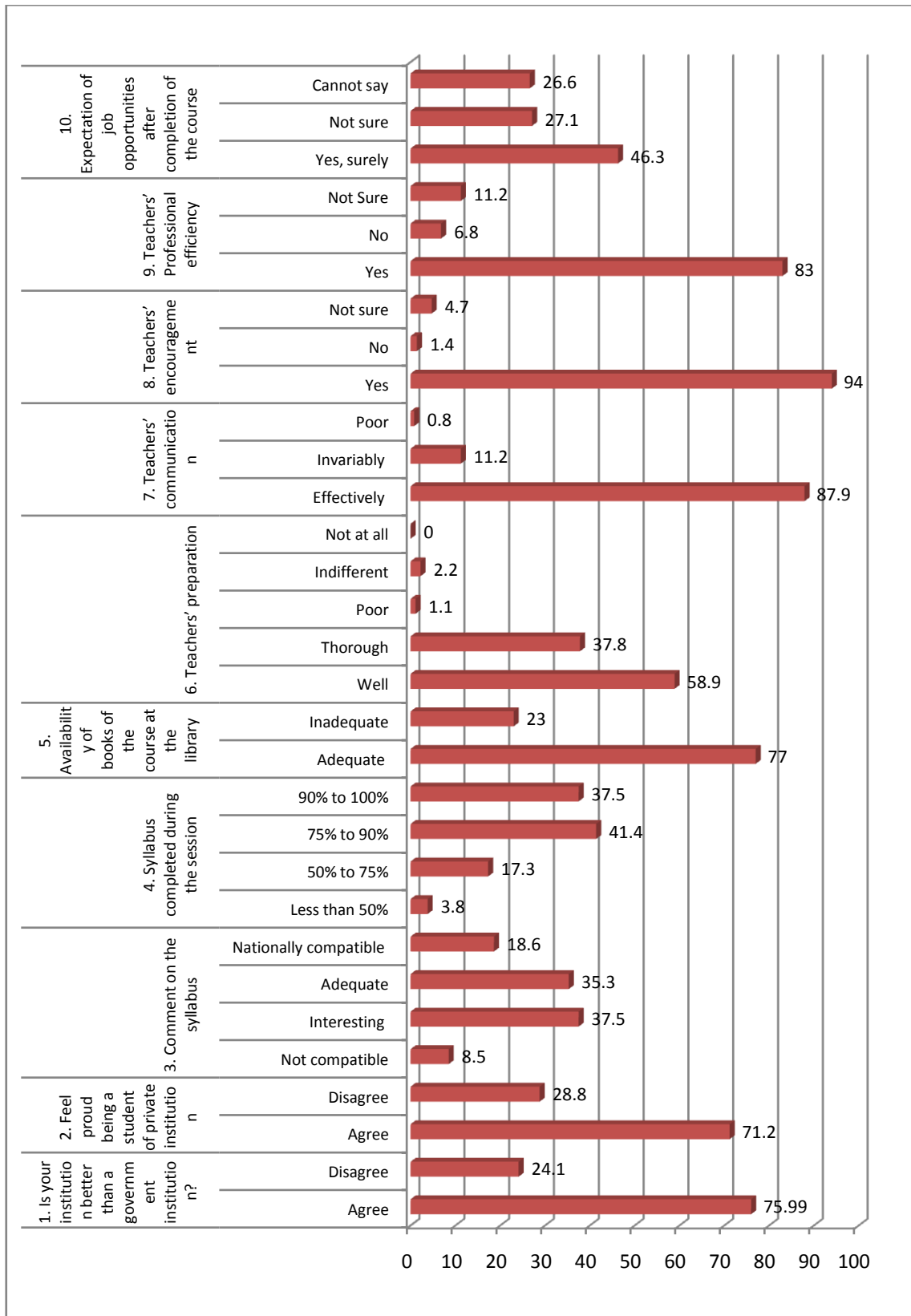
The last statement on which students' were asked to put forward their view was perception regarding well equipped institution with computer networking and wi-fi facilities. On this, only 5.4 percent agreed whereas 60percent disagreed and 34.5 percent remained undecided. This shows that computer facilities and free wi-fi was not a factor for taking admission in the institution.

Table No. – 5.10
Students' Perception of the Institution after Admission

Dimension	Statements	Responses	No. of Responses	Percent
Students' perception after admission	1. Is your institution better than a government institution?	Agree	277	75.99
		Disagree	88	24.1
		Total	365	100.0
	2. Feel proud being a student of private institution	Agree	260	71.2
		Disagree	105	28.8
		Total	365	100.0
	3. Comment on the syllabus	Not compatible	31	8.5
		Interesting	137	37.5
		Adequate	129	35.3
		Nationally compatible	68	18.6
		Total	365	100.0
	4. Syllabus completed during the session	Less than 50%	14	3.8
		50% to 75%	63	17.3
		75% to 90%	151	41.4
		90% to 100%	137	37.5
		Total	365	100.0
	5. Availability of books of the course at the library	Adequate	281	77.0
		Inadequate	84	23.0
Total		365	100.0	
6. Teachers' preparation	Well	215	58.9	
	Thorough	138	37.8	
	Poor	4	1.1	
	Indifferent	8	2.2	
	Not at all	0	0	

	Total	365	100.0
7. Teachers' communication	Effectively	321	87.9
	Invariably	41	11.2
	Poor	3	.8
	Total	365	100.0
8. Teachers' encouragement	Yes	343	94.0
	No	5	1.4
	Not sure	17	4.7
	Total	365	100.0
9. Teachers' Professional efficiency	Yes	303	83.0
	No	21	6.8
	Not Sure	41	11.2
	Total	365	100.0
10. Expectation of job opportunities after completion of the course	Yes, surely	169	46.3
	Not sure	99	27.1
	Cannot say	97	26.6
	Total	365	100.0

Figure – 5.10
Students’ Perception of the Institution after Admission



The researcher in consultation with the supervisor had framed 10 statements for assessing students perception regarding the institution after taking admission.

The first statement as shown in Table No. 5.10 was 'Is your institution better than a government institution on which 76 percent agreed whereas 24 percent disagreed.

On the second statement of feeling proud on being a student of a private institution 71.2 percent agreed and only 28.8 percent disagreed.

The third statement was on the syllabus which is an important aspect of any course offered by an institution. Here, 8.5 percent opined that it was not compatible whereas 37.7 percent replied that it was interesting and 35.3 percent said that it was Adequate and only 18.6 percent opined that it was nationally compatible.

When asked to comment on the syllabus being completed only 3.8 percent said that less than 50 percent had been completed. 17.3 percent replied that 50 percent to 75 percent had been done with and 41.4percent replied that it was finished and 37.5 percent replied that 90percent to 100 percent of the syllabus had been completed. This shows that the entire syllabus gets completed within the stipulated time as can be assessed from the percent of students vouching for completion of the syllabus.

Regarding availability of books of the course at the library 77 percent replied that it was adequate which only 23 percent responded as inadequate.

On the next statement with regards to 'Teachers' preparation' for the class 58.9 percent say 60 percent said that they prepared 'well' while, 37.8 percent said preparation was thorough, while only 1.1 percent responded as 'poor' and the rest i.e. 2.2 percent were indifferent to the statement.

The seventh statement on 'Teachers' communication' saw 87.9 percent i.e. more or less 88percent replying that teachers' communicated effectively whereas only 11.2 percent replied as invariably well and only 8 percent replied as poor. This shows that Teachers' communication with students is very good in these private Higher Educational Institution which is indeed a positive aspect and needs to be considered as a positive sign.

On being asked about 'Teachers' encouragement' almost all i.e. 94 percent replied 'Yes' and only 1.4 percent said 'No' whereas 4.7 percent are not sure.

The ninth statement on 'Teachers' professional Efficiency' saw 83 percent responding as 'Yes' and only 6.8 percent replying as 'No' and the rest i.e. 11.2 percent are not sure.

The tenth statement was on expectation of job opportunities after completion of the course which can be considered as the most important question. On this, 46.3 percent responded in the affirmative while 27.1 percent are not sure and the rest 26.6 percent responded as 'cannot say'. The response in this very important and relevant statement shows a very positive sign which implies that students' expectation level of job opportunities are on the higher side after completion of the course.

Overall perception of students before and after taking admissions in these Private Higher Educational Institutions has been arrived at in the following manner.

Students Perception Before Admission:

In order to assess their perception ten statements had been placed before the students numbering 365 and were asked to Agree or Disagree on them.

Table No. 5.11

Agree	Percent	Disagree	Percent
$485/3650 \times 100 =$	13.28%	$2314/3650 \times 100 =$	63.39%

Students Perception after Admission:

Again, the students were asked to agree or disagree on another 10 statements after taking admission.

Table No. 5.12

Agree	Percent	Disagree	Percent
$3033/3650 \times 100 =$	83.09%	$968/3650 \times 100 =$	26.52%

It has been observed from the above two tables that there is a significant difference of Perception with regards to Agreement between before and after taking admission i.e. 13.28 percent and 83.09 percent and the reverse is the case in case of disagreement i.e. from 63.9 percent to 26.52 percent. This clearly shows that students were highly positive and happy with the institutions including Teachers' effectiveness. And quite naturally the percent of Disagreement came down to 26.52 percent from 63.9 percent.

Table No. 5.13 showing '**Employment generation at Private Institutions**' shows that 22.5 percent responding positively on the sub statement (1). It is a worthy institution like a government institution. On asking them about possibility of (2) Students from private institutions obtaining job competing with students of Government institutions 36.4 percent replied in the positive. The next sub head (3) Both Private and Government

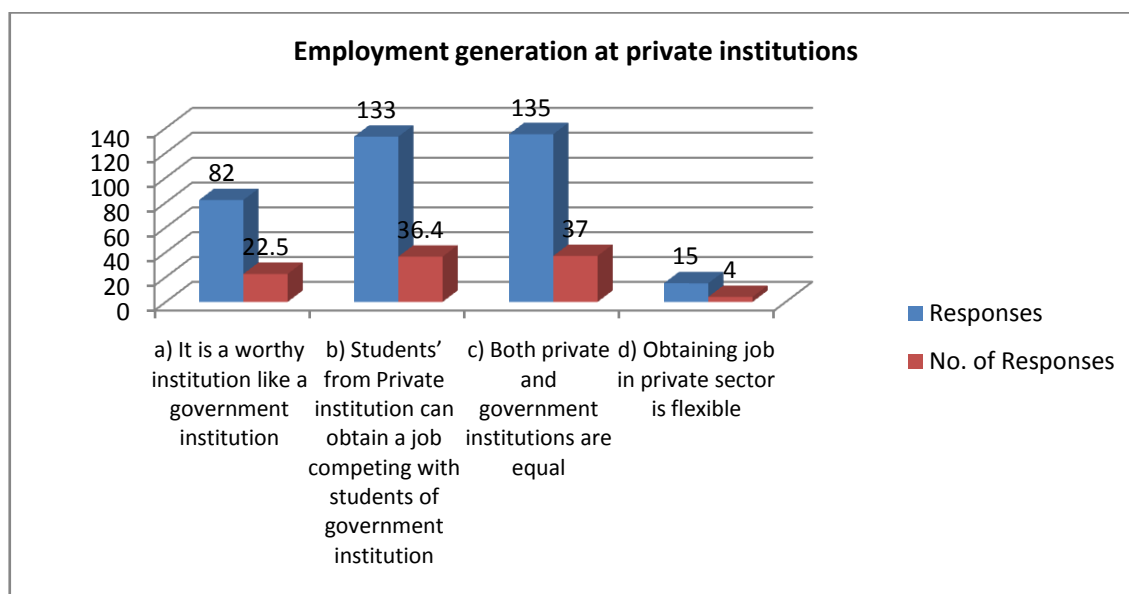
Institutions are equal 37 percent replied in the affirmative and the last one on (4) Obtaining job in private sector is flexible only 4 percent replied in the positive.

Table No. – 5.13

Employment generation at private institutions

Dimension	Statements	No. of Responses	Percent
Employment generation at private institutions	a) It is a worthy institution like a government institution	82	22.5
	b) Students' from Private institution can obtain a job competing with students of government institution	133	36.4
	c) Both private and government institutions are equal	135	37.0
	d) Obtaining job in private sector is flexible	15	4.0
	Total	365	99.9 say 100.0

Figure – 5.11



Objective: No. 05 To find out the Relationship between Academic achievement and Demographic variables of students.

In order to assess the academic achievement of students after taking admission in these institutions Q. No. B(6) had been asked regarding the percent obtained in the last examination conducted by the institution. And the Demographic Variables taken up are –

- a) Gender

- b) Age
- c) Religion
- d) Caste
- e) Area (locality)
- f) Type of family
- g) Parents' qualification
- h) Parents' occupation and
- i) Family income

Table No. – 5.14 (a)

Frequency and percent distribution by Gender

			Academic Achievement				
			Below 45%	Below 60%	60 and above	75% and above	Total
Gender	Male	Frequency	19	66	72	15	172
		% B6	90.5%	61.7%	40.2%	25.9%	47.1%
	Female	Frequency	2	41	107	43	193
		% B6	9.5%	38.3%	59.8%	74.1%	52.9%
Total		Frequency	21	107	179	58	365
		% with B6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table No. 5.14(a) shows that maximum male students i.e. 90.5 percent scored below 45 percent whereas 74.1 percent female students scored 75 percent and above.

Figure -5.12 (a)

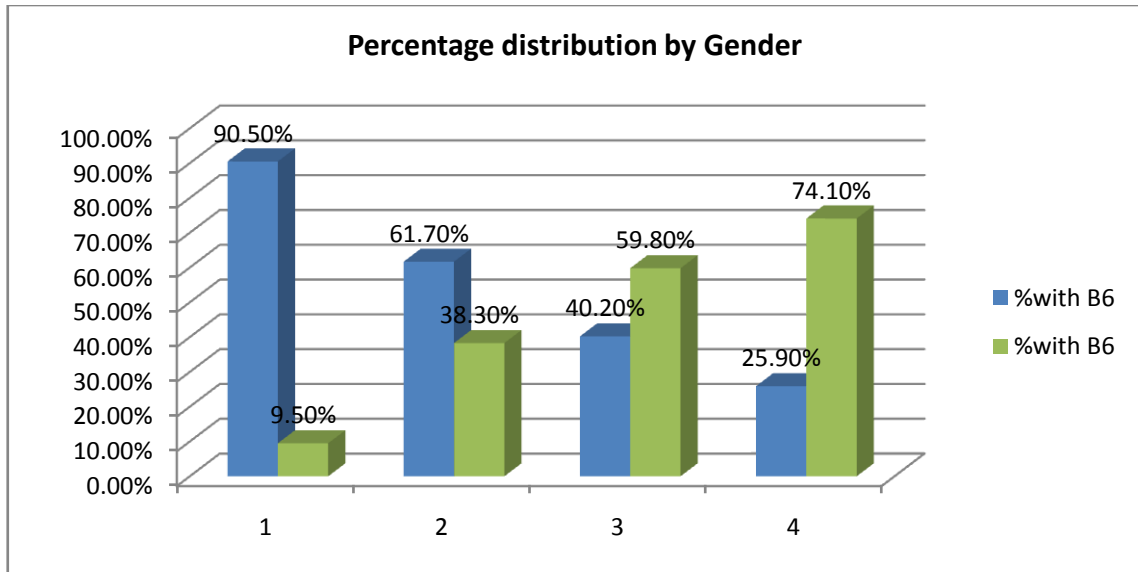


Table No. – 5.14 (b)

Frequency and percent distribution by Age Group

			Academic Achievement				
			Below 45%	Below 60%	60 and above	75% and above	Total
Age Group	17-20	Frequency	15	48	52	30	145
		% with B6	71.4%	44.9%	29.1%	51.7%	39.7%
	21-25	Frequency	5	56	114	28	203
		% with B6	23.8%	52.3%	63.7%	48.3%	55.6%
	26-29	Frequency	1	3	13	0	17
		% with B6	4.8%	2.8%	7.3%	.0%	4.7%
Total		Frequency	21	107	179	58	365
		% with B6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table No. 5.14 (b) shows that 63.7 percent of students falling in the age group 21-25 have scored 60 percent and above while only 2.8 percent falling in the age group 26-29 years scored below 60 percent i.e. the lowest.

Figure-5.12(b)

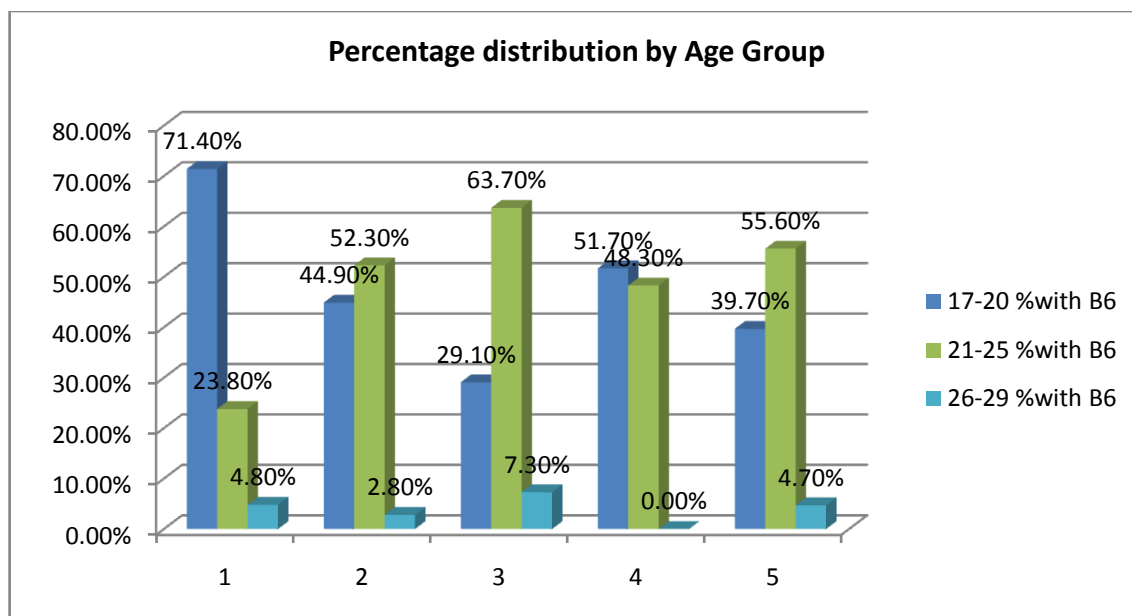


Table No. 5.14 (c)

Frequency and percent Distribution by Religion

			Academic Achievement				
			Below 45%	Below 60%	60 and above	75% and above	Total
Religion	Hindu	Frequency	13	62	116	44	235
		% with B6	61.9%	57.9%	64.8%	75.9%	64.4%
	Islam	Frequency	1	24	27	7	59
		% with B6	4.8%	22.4%	15.1%	12.1%	16.2%
	Christian	Frequency	5	17	26	5	53
		% with B6	23.8%	15.9%	14.5%	8.6%	14.5%
	Others	Frequency	2	4	10	2	18
		% with B6	9.5%	3.7%	5.6%	3.4%	4.9%
Total		Frequency	21	107	179	58	365
		% with B6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table No. 5.14(c) shows that academic achievement of 64.8 percent i.e. 116 students belonging to Hindu religion scoring 60 percent and above. And the lowest score of below 45 percent belongs to the Islam community, the percent being 4.8.

Figure – 5.12 (c)

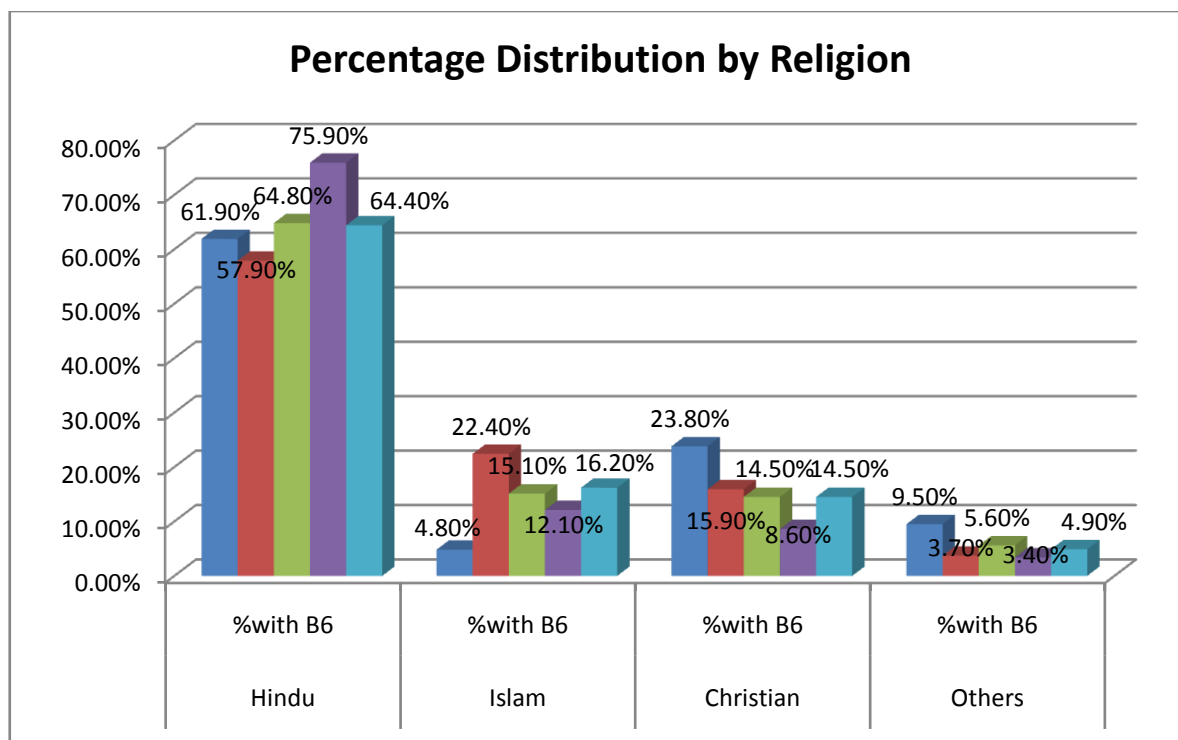


Table No. 5.14 (d)

Frequency and percent Distribution by Caste

			Academic Achievement				
			Below 45%	Below 60%	60 and above	75% and above	Total
Caste	General	Frequency	5	52	80	32	169
		% with B6	23.8%	48.6%	44.7%	55. %	46.3%
	SC	Frequency	1	3	16	3	23
		% with B6	4.8%	2.8%	8.9%	5.2%	6.3%
	ST	Frequency	7	25	35	6	73
		% with B6	33.3%	23.4%	19.6%	10.3%	20.0%
	OBC/ MOBC	Frequency	7	26	46	17	96
		% with B6	33.3%	24.3%	25.7%	29.3%	26.3%
	Others	Frequency	1	1	2	0	4

		% with B6	4.8%	.9%	1.1%	.0%	1.1%
Total	Frequency		21	107	179	58	365
	% with B6		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table No. 5.14 (d) shows that the highest number of students belonging to the general category students scored 44.7 percent in the 60 percent and above category while only 1 each from SC and other category scored below 45percent marks in the last exam.

Figure – 5.12 (d)

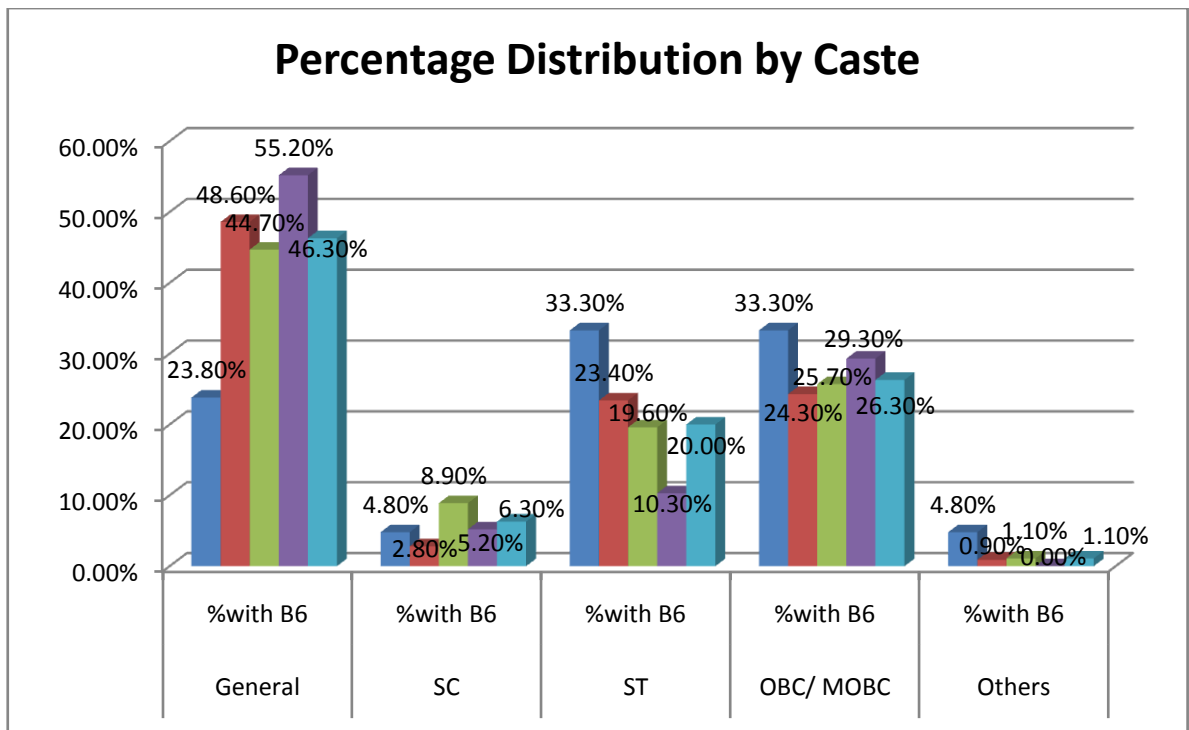


Table 5.14 (e)
Frequency and percent Distribution by Area (Locality)

			Academic Achievement				
			Below 45%	Below 60%	60 and above	75% and above	Total
Locality	Urban	Frequency	5	49	82	43	179
		% with B6	23.8%	45.8%	45.8%	74.1%	49.0%
	Semi urban	Frequency	5	16	38	4	63
		% with B6	23.8%	15.0%	21.2%	6.9%	17.3%
	Rural	Frequency	11	42	59	11	123
		% with B6	52.4%	39.3%	33.0%	19.0%	33.7%
Total		Frequency	21	107	179	58	365
		% with B6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5.14 (e) shows the highest number of students i.e. 82 students residing in the urban area scoring 60 percent and above whilst only 4 students of the semi-urban locality scoring 6.9 percent in the 75 percent and above category of Academic achievement.

Figure – 5.12(e)

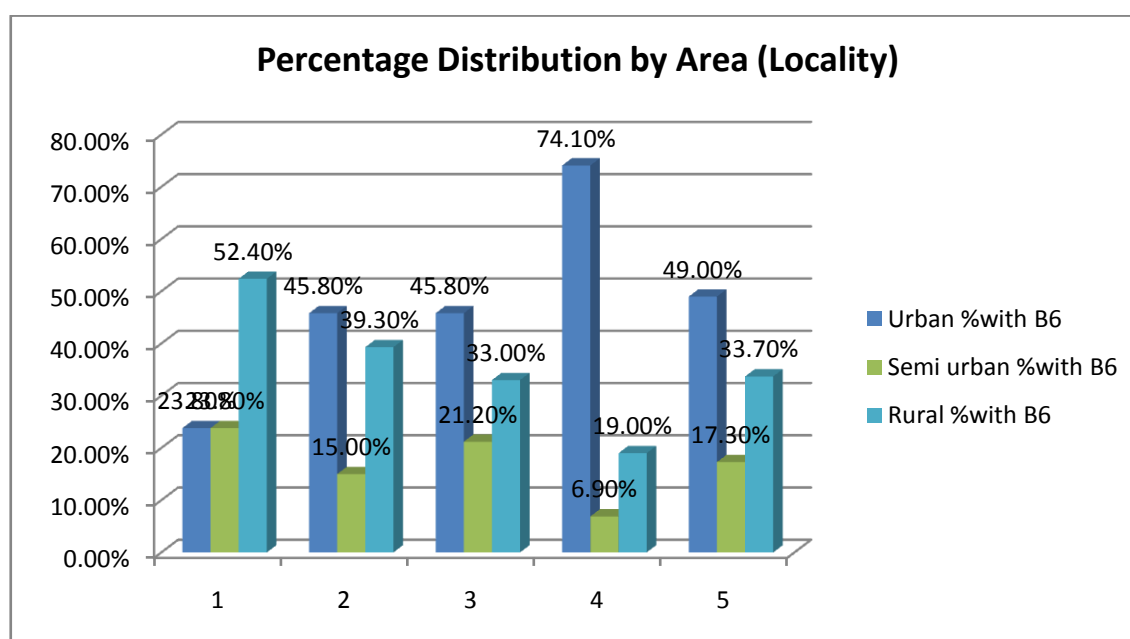


Table No. 5.14 (f)
Frequency and Percent Distribution by Family Type

			Academic Achievement				
			Below 45%	Below 60%	60 and above	75% and above	Total
Family Type	Nuclear	Frequency	15	72	141	53	281
		% with B6	71.4%	67.3%	78.8%	91.4%	77.0%
	Joint	Frequency	6	35	38	5	84
		% with B6	28.6%	32.7%	21.2%	8.6%	23.0%
Total		Frequency	21	107	179	58	365
		% with B6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5.14(f) shows the 141 students scored 60 percent and above belonging to the Nuclear family and only 5 students secured 75 percent and above in the last exam belonging to Joint Family.

Figure – 5.12 (f)

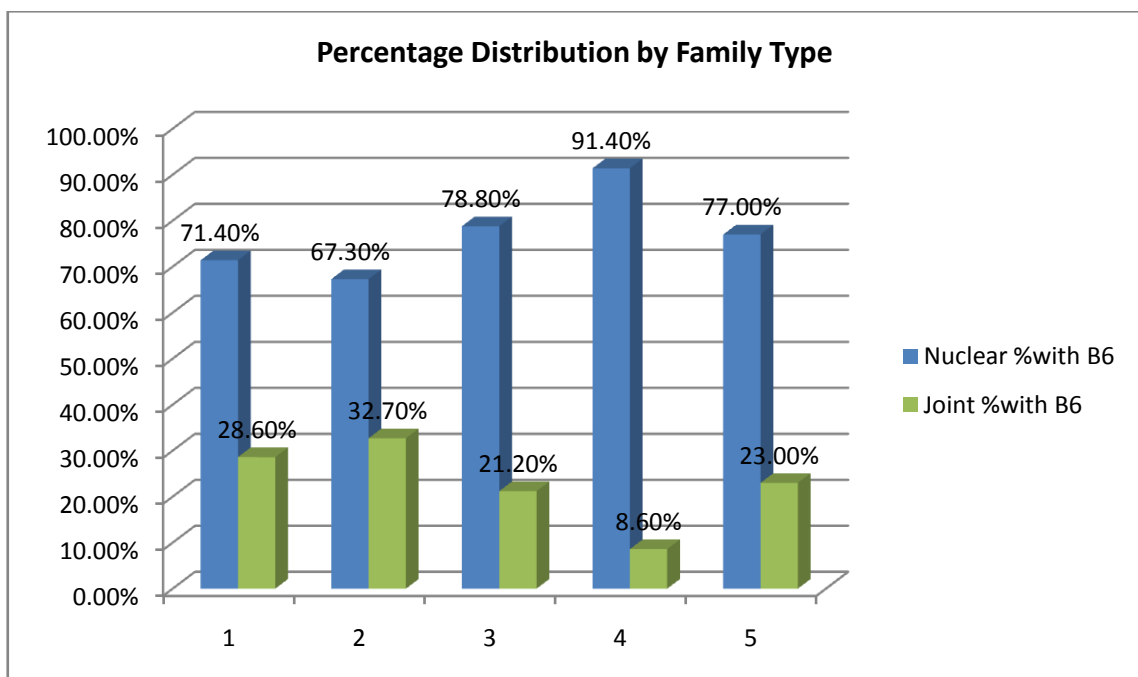


Table No. 5.14 (g)
Frequency and Percent Distribution by Father' Educational Qualification

			Academic Achievement				
			Below 45%	Below 60%	60 and above	75% and above	Total
Father Education	Illiterate	Frequency	1	6	4	0	11
		% with B6	4.8%	5.6%	2.2%	.0%	3.0%
	Primary	Frequency	0	5	7	0	12
		% with B6	.0%	4.7%	3.9%	.0%	3.3%
	Middle	Frequency	2	7	9	3	21
		% with B6	9.5%	6.5%	5.0%	5.2%	5.8%
	High school	Frequency	9	14	17	0	40
		% with B6	42.9%	13.1%	9.5%	.0%	11.0%
	HSLC	Frequency	1	10	17	6	34
		% with B6	4.8%	9.3%	9.5%	10.3%	9.3%
	Upto HS	Frequency	1	27	29	11	68
		% with B6	4.8%	25.2%	16.2%	19.0%	18.6%
	Graduate	Frequency	6	31	82	26	145
		% with B6	28.6%	29.0%	45.8%	44.8%	39.7%
	PG	Frequency	1	5	11	10	27
		% with B6	4.8%	4.7%	6.1%	17.2%	7.4%
	Others	Frequency	0	2	3	2	7
		% with B6	.0%	1.9%	1.7%	3.4%	1.9%
Total		Frequency	21	107	179	58	365
		% with B6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table No. 5.14(g) shows that 82 students have got fathers who are graduate and have scored 60 percent and above whereas, only one each belonging to illiterate group, HSLC passed group and PG group who have scored below 45 percent marks.

Figure – 5.12 (g)

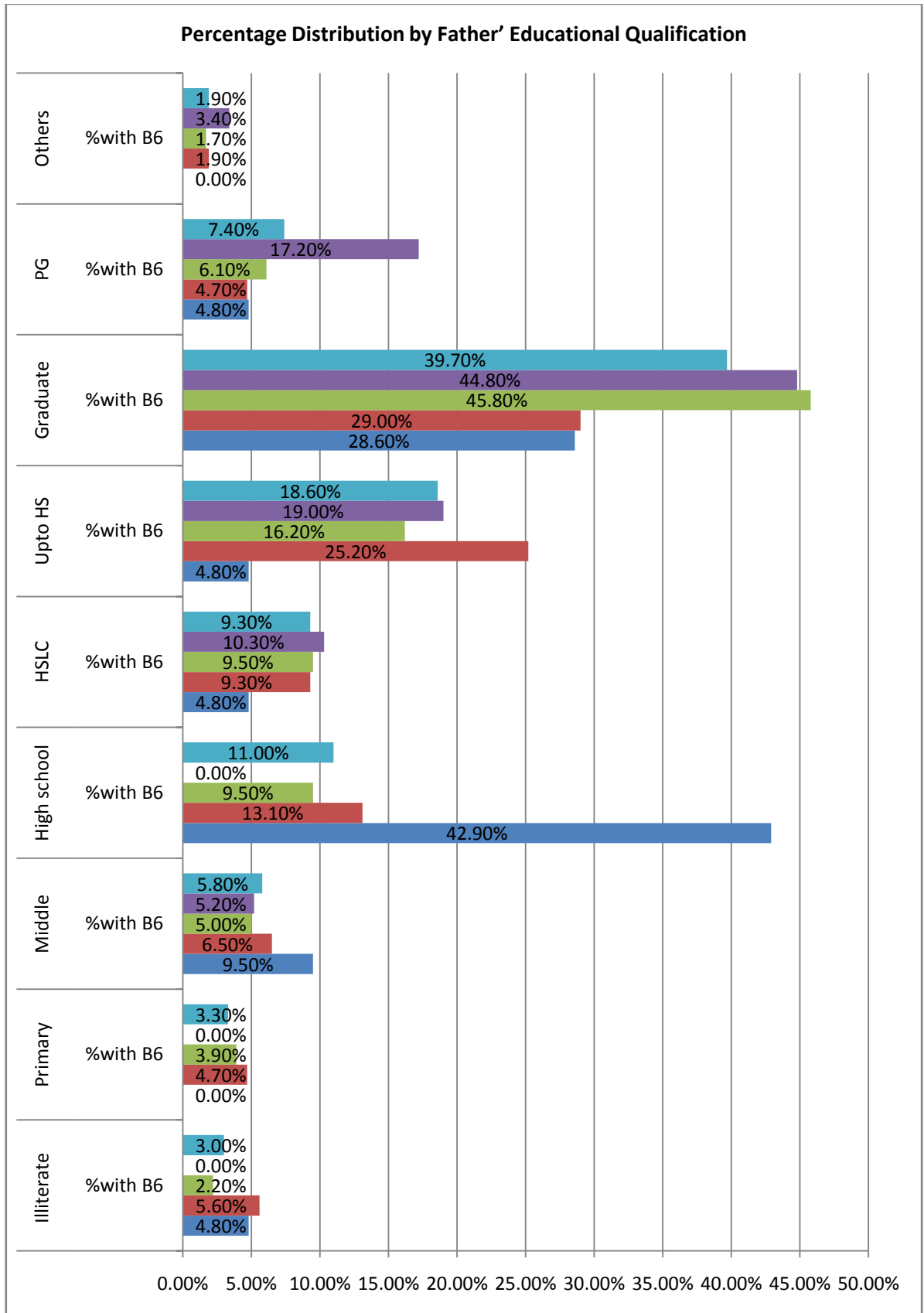


Table No. 5.14 (h)
Frequency and Percent Distribution by Mothers Education

			Academic Achievement				
			Below 45%	Below 60%	60 and above	75% and above	Total
Mothers Education	Illiterate	Frequency	0	8	9	0	17
		% with B6	.0%	7.5%	5.0%	.0%	4.7%
	Primary	Frequency	2	9	7	0	18
		% with B6	9.5%	8.4%	3.9%	.0%	4.9%
	Middle	Frequency	4	10	8	1	23
		% with B6	19.0%	9.3%	4.5%	1.7%	6.3%
	High school	Frequency	8	18	24	5	55
		% with B6	38.1%	16.8%	13.4%	8.6%	15.1%
	HSLC	Frequency	3	24	40	9	76
		% with B6	14.3%	22.4%	22.3%	15.5%	20.8%
	Upto HS	Frequency	0	19	38	6	63
		% with B6	.0%	17.8%	21.2%	10.3%	17.3%
	Graduate	Frequency	4	15	43	30	92
		% with B6	19.0%	14.0%	24.0%	51.7%	25.2%
	PG	Frequency	0	2	10	4	16
		% with B6	.0%	1.9%	5.6%	6.9%	4.4%
	Others	Frequency	0	2	0	3	5
		% with B6	.0%	1.9%	.0%	5.2%	1.4%
Total		Frequency	21	107	179	58	365
		% with B6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table No. 5.14 (h) indicates that 43 number of students scored 60percent and above whose mothers are graduate and only one students scored 75percent and above whose mother studied upto middle school.

Figure – 5.12 (h)

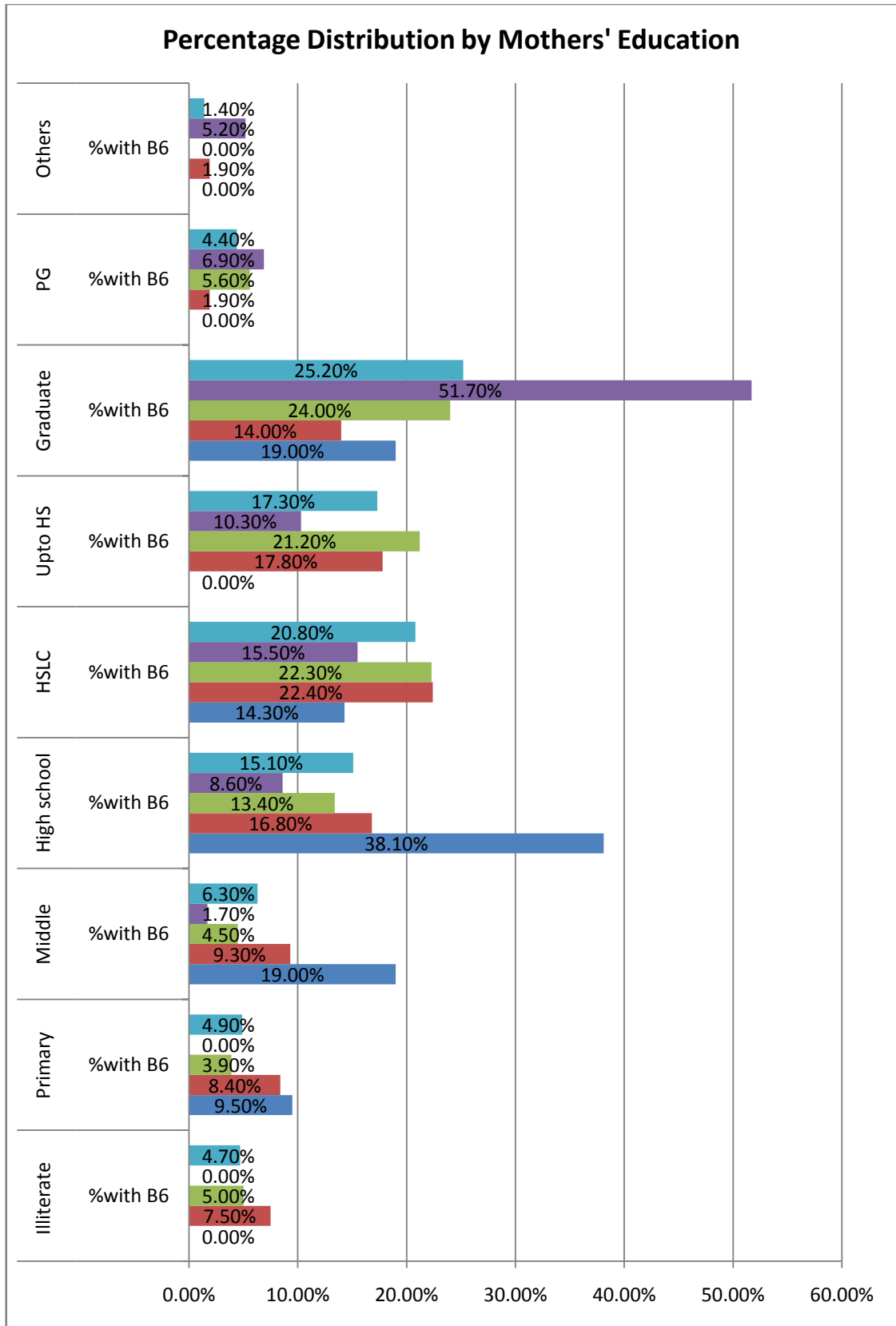


Table No. 5.14 (i)
Frequency and percent Distribution by Fathers' Occupation

			Academic Achievement				
			Below 45%	Below 60%	60 and above	75%and above	Total
Father Occupation	Agriculture	Frequency	2	6	5	0	13
		% with B6	9.5%	5.6%	2.8%	.0%	3.6%
	Business	Frequency	5	39	56	17	117
		% with B6	23.8%	36.4%	31.3%	29.3%	32.1%
	Wage labour	Frequency	1	2	2	0	5
		% with B6	4.8%	1.9%	1.1%	.0%	1.4%
	Govt. Service	Frequency	9	47	92	36	184
		% with B6	42.9%	43.9%	51.4%	62.1%	50.4%
	Pvt. Service	Frequency	3	7	10	4	24
		% with B6	14.3%	6.5%	5.6%	6.9%	6.6%
	Skill worker	Frequency	0	0	1	0	1
		% with B6	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.3%
	No definite Job	Frequency	1	1	1	0	3
		% with B6	4.8%	.9%	.6%	.0%	.8%
	Not mentioned	Frequency	0	0	1	0	1
		% with B6	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.3%
	Retired	Frequency	0	5	11	1	17
		% with B6	.0%	4.7%	6.1%	1.7%	4.7%
Total		Frequency	21	107	179	58	365
		% with B6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5.14 (i) clearly indicates that 92 students, whose fathers' occupation is Government Service have scored 60 percent and above. And on the other hand, it has been observed that only three students scored below 45 percent whose fathers are daily wage labourers or do not have a definite job.

Figure – 5.12 (i)

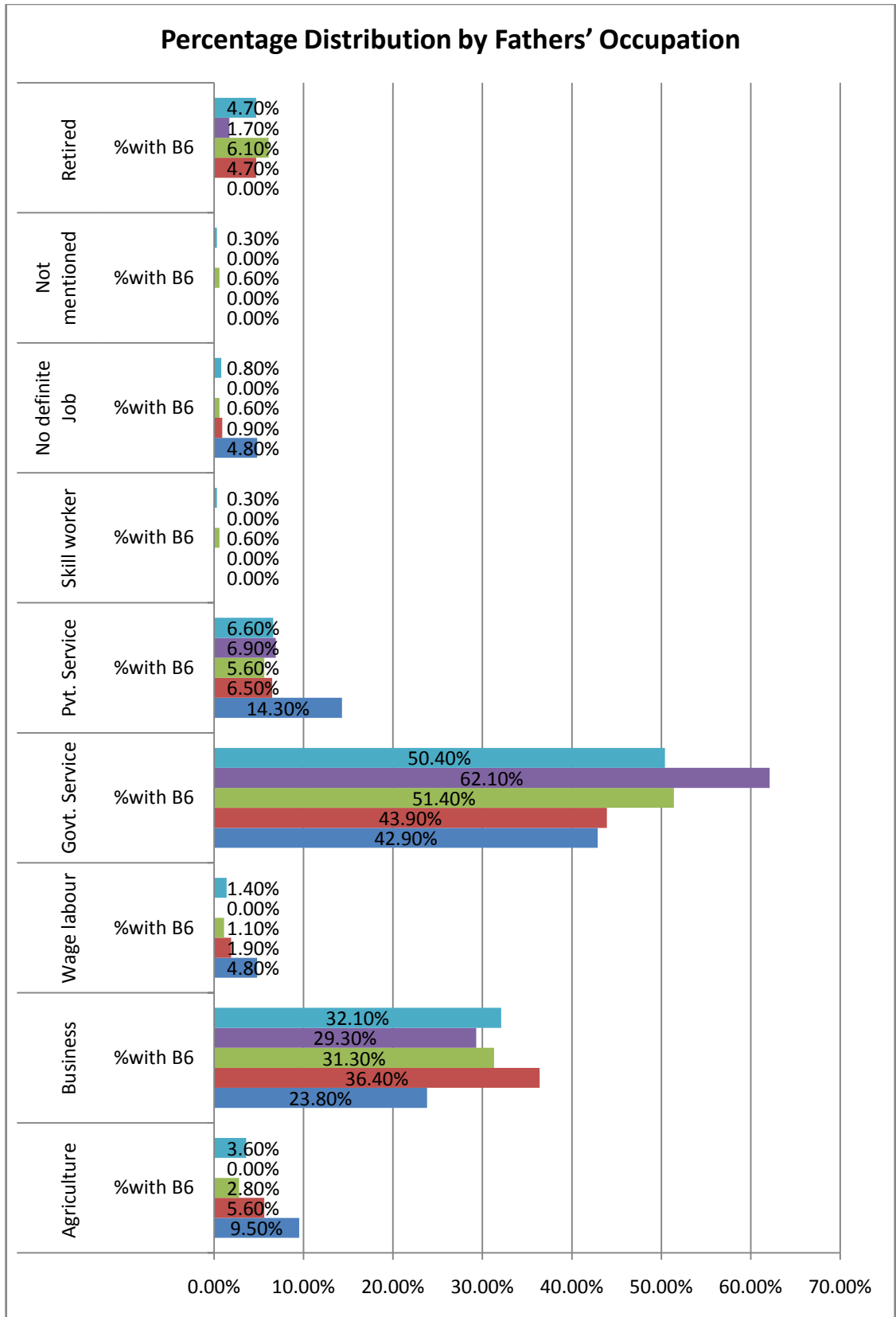


Table No. 5.14 (j)
Frequency and percent Distribution by Mothers' Occupation

			Academic Achievement				
			Below 45%	Below 60%	60 and above	75% and above	Total
Mothers' Occupation	Agriculture	Frequency	0	1	0	0	1
		% with B6	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.3%
	Business	Frequency	0	2	10	4	16
		% with B6	.0%	1.9%	5.6%	6.9%	4.4%
	Govt. Service	Frequency	1	13	32	15	61
		% with B6	4.8%	12.1%	17. %	25.9%	16.7%
	Pvt. Service	Frequency	1	2	7	0	10
		% with B6	4.8%	1.9%	3.9%	.0%	2.7%
	Skill worker	Frequency	0	1	1	0	2
		% with B6	.0%	.9%	.6%	.0%	.5%
	House wife	Frequency	19	86	124	38	267
		% with B6	90.5%	80.4%	69.3%	65.5%	73.2%
	Retired	Frequency	0	2	5	1	8
		% with B6	.0%	1.9%	2.8%	1.7%	2.2%
Total		Frequency	21	107	179	58	365
		% with B6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5.14(j) shows that 124 number of students have scored 60percent and above whose mothers do not work anywhere or to use the term 'Housewife' while the lowest number of one student each scoring below 45 percent, below 60 percent and above 60percent is insignificant.

Figure – 5.12 (j)

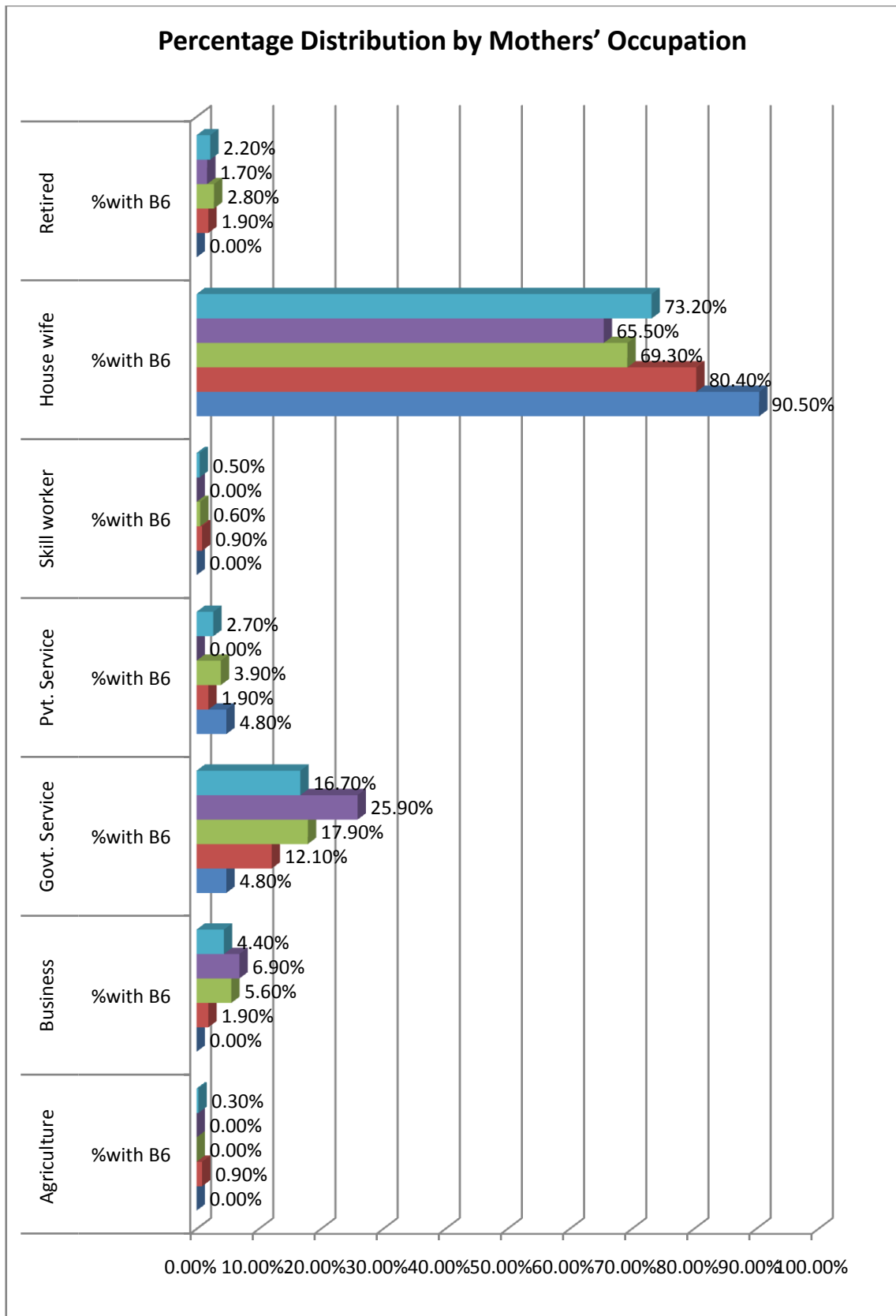


Table No. 5.14 (k)
Frequency and Percent Distribution by Income Group

			Academic Achievement				
			Below 45%	Below 60%	60 and above	75% and above	Total
Income Group	Below 1 Lakh	Frequency	3	29	28	8	68
		% with B6	14.3%	27.1%	15.6%	13.8%	18.6%
	1 lakh to 2 lakh	Frequency	11	34	48	10	103
		% with B6	52.4%	31.8%	26.8%	17.2%	28.2%
	>2 lakh to 3 lakh	Frequency	4	17	32	7	60
		% with B6	19.0%	15.9%	17.9%	12.1%	16.4%
	>3 lakh to 10 lakh	Frequency	2	23	51	24	100
		% with B6	9.5%	21.5%	28.5%	41.4%	27.4%
	>5 lakh to 10 lakh	Frequency	1	4	17	7	29
		% with B6	4.8%	3.7%	9.5%	12.1%	7.9%
Above 10 lakh	Frequency	0	0	3	2	5	
	% with B6	.0%	.0%	1.7%	3.4%	1.4%	
Total		Frequency	21	107	179	58	365
		% with B6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table No. 5.14(k) shows that students who fall under the 2 lakh to 3 lakh income group numbered 51 i.e. the highest and they scored above 60 percent. And on the other hand, only one student in the income group 5 lakh to 10 lakh scored below 45 percent.

Figure – 5.12 (k)

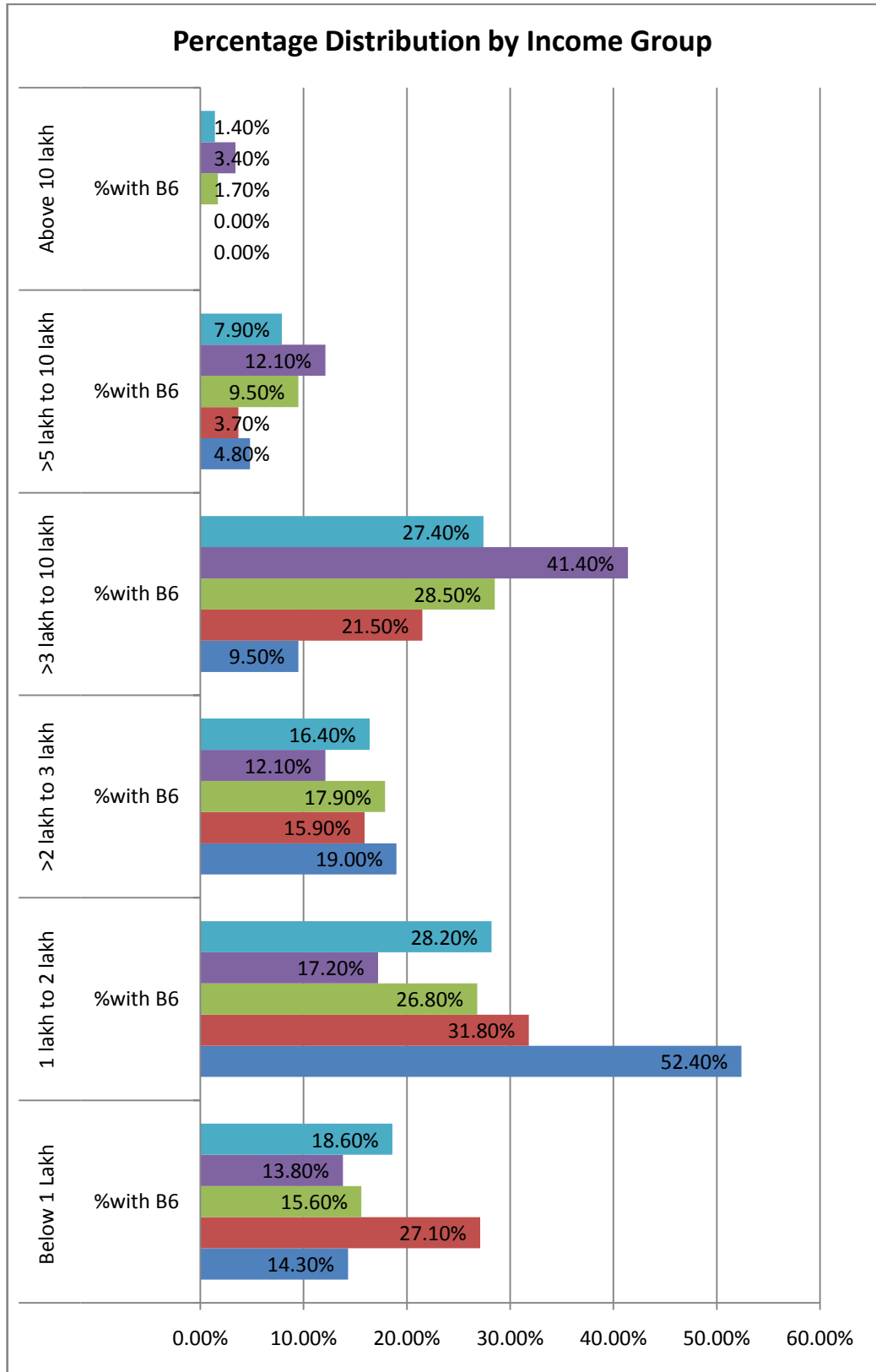


Table No. 5.15**Frequency and percent distribution of students in relation to Academic achievements.**

Valid	Frequency	Percent
Below 45%	21	5.8
Below 60%	107	29.3
60% and above	179	49.0
75% and above	58	15.9
Total	365	100.0

Table No. 5.15 clearly shows that out of the total students only 5.8 percent scored below 45 percent. 29.3 percent of the students scored below 60percent. And the highest percent of students i.e. 49 percent scored 60 percent and above and only 15.9 percent students scored 75 percent and above in the last examination conducted by the institution.

Therefore it can be assessed that most of the students scored 60 percent and above which is indeed a positive sign and a clear indication that these private Higher Educational Institutions give proper emphasis on students' academic matters.