



CHAPTER - VII

FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

- 7.1 Findings of the Study.
- 7.2 Implications of the Study.
- 7.3 Conclusion.

CHAPTER-VIIFINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

This chapter is devoted to present the findings of the study and their implications for the proper planning and initiating suitable actions at university stage and also for further research required in this area. The findings are given under three headings; cosmopolitan character of the university, academic performance, and job-placement of students.

7.1 Findings of the Study7.1.1 Cosmopolitan Character of the University

i. The student population of MSU comprises of 77.23% Gujarati, 21.58% non-Gujarati and 1.19% of foreign students. Students from twentyone states (including union territories) of India and many foreign countries were enrolled in MSU. This phenomenon, however, was not found in all the faculties of MSU. The faculties of Medicine, Commerce and Engineering were having less horizontal Cosmopolitanism whereas the faculties of Education & Psychology, Fine Arts, Home Science and Science had high degree of horizontal cosmopolitan character.

ii. The students who belong to SC and ST, non-Hindu, poor family, rural areas and those whose parents are illiterate or less educated and in unskilled or semi-skilled occupations were under-represented at MSU. This phenomenon exists in most of the faculties and in higher degree in the faculties of Home Science,

Social Work and Medicine. However, when these figures are compared to that of the all Indian universities' figure and the findings of some of the studies, it was found that MSU has the vertical cosmopolitan character in greater degree.

iii. MSU and all its faculties have a congenial academic environment, create new knowledge and cultivate knowledge and character of the students. The amount of research done by some of its faculties are of course very less. Those faculties are Medicine, Commerce and Engineering. However, the university as a whole is having a good academic environment i.e., substantial cosmopolitan character.

7.1.2 Academic Performance of Students

i. It was found that the difference in the academic performance of male and female, general caste and SC & ST, Hindu and non-Hindu, hostelites and non-hostelites, and the rural and urban students were insignificant in most of the faculties. The faculties where the students differed in their academic performance in respect of any of the above characteristics were probably not due to these factors rather due to some psycho-social factors associated with these characteristics.

ii. Socio-economic background significantly affect the academic performance of Arts students whereas the effect was insignificant for the students of the other faculties of MSU.

iii. Academic life of Arts, Science and Commerce students affects their academic performance significantly whereas in none of the other faculties of MSU, it affects significantly.

iv. Academic life and socio-economic background have no significant interaction effect on the academic performance of students in any of the faculties of MSU.

7.1.3 Job-Placement of Students

i. Out of the total students of MSU 53% were employed, 24% were engaged in further study, 6% were self-employed, 17% were unemployed and 1.20% were engaged in some miscellaneous work. This phenomenon was not found in all the faculties in similar fashion. The employment position of students of the faculties of Engineering, Medicine, and Home Science was high and that of Fine Arts, Applied Science, Social Work and Education & Psychology was moderate whereas in case of Arts, Science, Commerce and Law it was low.

ii. The future plans and demand in the job-market rather than past academic records and socio-economic background seemed to play major role to determine the employment of students in most of the faculties.

iii. In the faculties of Commerce, Education & Psychology, Fine Arts, Applied Science, and Home Science only the final examination result and socio-economic background play some role in determining students' employment. For the employment of students of Law faculty, the past academic records play some important role.

iv. Out of the total employed alumni, 24% were underemployed and it was more among the students of Arts, Commerce, Law and Social Work. Most of the underemployed and some of the suitably employed students were still in search of job. The reason for it seems to be that they want to earn more money and want more social status.

v. It was found that no student of Law, Social Work, Fine Arts and Home Science were studying further. But a large percentage of Medicine, Engineering, Applied Science and Science graduates were studying mostly for

further specialization. Although some of the graduates of Arts, Commerce and Education & Psychology were found studying further, the courses taken by them were not in the area of ^{their} specialization.

vi. Future plans of students do not play any major role for the further study of students of general courses. But in case of the students of Medicine, Engineering, Science and Applied Science, future plans do play an important role.

vii. Socio-economic background and academic performance of students play a major role for the further study of Engineering, Applied Science, and Science students only. But in the rest of the faculties of MSU, it seems that they do not play any major role for the students' further study.

viii. Job-prospectives of a course seem to play an important role for the further study of alumni students of Arts, Commerce, and Education & Psychology faculties than in any other faculty.

ix. Thirtyfive per cent of the students (except those of the faculty of Medicine) studying further were trying to appear in some competitive examinations and searching jobs appropriate to their qualifications.

x. Very low percentage of MSU's students (6%) were found as self-employed. However, among the faculties high percentages of the alumni of Medicine and Law faculties were found as self-employed. For the self-employment of students, socio-economic background and interests of students play an important role. Most of these students were satisfied with their work and income.

xii. Although the unemployment problem is more acute among ~~the~~ students of Science, Fine Arts, Education & Psychology, Arts and Commerce faculties, it does not exist among the students of Law, Social Work and Medicine faculties.

xiii. A number of factors were found as determinants of unemployment problem of students. For the students of Arts, Science, Commerce and Engineering, low academic achievement at HSC/XII Std. and final examinations and low socio-economic background were the determinants of unemployment. In case of the students of Education & Psychology, Fine Arts and Home Science faculties, final examination results and ineffective future plans were the important determinants. For the Applied Science students the low academic achievement and ineffective future plans were the important determinants of unemployment.

xiii. The unemployed students irrespective of faculties were searching jobs which were mostly appropriate to their educational qualifications and trying to appear in some competitive examinations. But if no job will be available shortly, a large majority of them had the plan for further study.

xiv. It was found that a few students of Science, Commerce, Engineering, Applied Science, and Home Science were neither employed, engaged in further study, self-employed or consider themselves as unemployed. These students were female and belonged to high-income group. They could not study further or get employed due to their marriage after final examination and admission problem. However, most of them were planning to study further.

7.2 Implications of the Study

i. UGC maintains that every university shall maintain national character. In this context the National Policy on Education, 1986 also envisages that in higher education steps will be taken to facilitate inter-regional mobility by providing equal access to every Indian of requisite merit, regardless of his origins. The universal character of universities is to be underscored. Although MSU has a national character by having 21.58% of students from most of the states of India, yet some of its faculties viz., Medicine and Engineering lack this character. So measures should be taken for both the faculties to admit a fair percentage of non-Gujarati students.

ii. Although MSU has a vertical cosmopolitan character which means students from all sections of the society are enrolled, yet the deprived and depressed sections are not adequately represented. So opportunity should be provided to these people for having access to all the faculties, specially to the Home Science, Science, Medicine and Engineering faculties. The National Policy on Education programme of Action, 1986 in this regard have chalked out certain action plans to provide equal access accompanying with success to these people. And those should be implemented.

iii. MSU has a congenial academic environment. It has also created new knowledge, cultivates knowledge and character of students in all its faculties. Of course some of its faculties viz., Medicine, Commerce, Engineering, and Law have given less priority to create new knowledge and hence these faculties shall give more priority to this aspect. In the faculty of Education & Psychology also the number of researches has gone down and hence it should be revitalized. Of course to take a wise step, the factors that

help MSU to have a congenial academic environment and the causes of giving less priority to research by some of its faculties should be investigated.

iv. Academic Performance of students in most of the faculties were not affected by socio-economic background and academic life rather it was perhaps the aptitude and some psychological factors that affect the academic performance of students. However, these factors should be investigated further. The academic life was found to have significant effect on the academic performance of students of general courses viz., Arts, Science and Commerce rather than in professional courses. So it should be studied in depth to reveal the causes for their effect. However, it suggests that involvement of students in academic activities should be ensured by all the faculties.

v. Most of the students of Social Work, Engineering, and Medicine are suitably employed or engaged in further studies. It seems that there is enough demand for these personnel in the job-market. So, according to the required manpower these faculties of MSU should be expanded suitably after exploring the scope and additional needs.

vi. The unemployment problem is acute among the students of Arts, Science, Commerce, Fine Arts and Education & Psychology faculties. To avoid this problem students of these faculties should be helped to plan their future properly. Moreover, admission should be restricted to these courses and number of seats should be reasonably reduced. As the alumni of general courses in large percentages are remaining unemployed, the relation of general and special education be also worked out for the mobility of students from these disciplines to other

disciplines by keeping in view the general interests of students. The degrees should also be delinked from jobs to help in suitable placement of students of general courses, which the National policy on Education, 1986 also envisages. However, the jobs where university degree can be delinked should be chalked out. A common National Testing Service should be started to recruit the students of general courses directly to various services which are suitable to them.

vii. Large number of students after their study try to appear in some competitive examinations. These students are mostly of Arts, Science, Commerce, and Applied Science faculties. To help these students some coaching classes should be given like the AICS Training Centre, one that exists at MSU.

viii. Most of the students after study want to go for jobs and it is difficult to accommodate them. Therefore some values should be inculcated among these students for self-employment.

ix. The phenomenon of underemployment was found mostly among the employed students of Arts, Commerce, Law and Social Work faculties. To avoid the occurrence of this phenomenon, the causes should be investigated and proper vocational guidance should be given to students at secondary stage of their education.

x. The students of Arts, Commerce and Education & Psychology who were found engaged in some kinds of study were not for their further specialization. So such students should be discouraged to pursue further studies and thereby wastage of human resources can be checked. To utilize these resources some suitable new courses should be designed by the university and students should be guided to pursue these courses or some other courses which are for their further specialization.

7.3 Conclusion

The study has dealt with the cosmopolitan character of university, and academic performance and job-placement of university students in the context of MSU. Some of the major findings of the study are: (a) MSU is having a cosmopolitan character, (b) Socio-economic background and academic line of students do not affect their academic performance in most of the faculties, (c) Job-placement of alumni depends mainly on the demand of the job-market ^{and} students' academic performance, socio-economic background and future plans, (d) Most of the alumni whether suitably employed, under-employed, unemployed or engaged in further study were mostly having further plans to look for suitable jobs, further study, and to appear in some competitive examinations. These findings of the study help us to enhance our understanding about the university education in India, particularly at MSU. It will help the policy makers at the state level to examine the policy regarding the reservation of seats for the local students particularly in some of the faculties for having horizontal cosmopolitan character of universities. Regarding the substantive cosmopolitan character of MSU and academic performance of its students, it is specifically the policy makers and administrators of MSU who shall take care to upgrade and maintain congenial academic environment, make provision to create and cultivate knowledge and character of students. Thirdly, for the manpower planning, the findings regarding the job-placement position of students of different faculties has special significance for the planners and policy makers. It will help to maintain balance of demand and supply of educated human resources to the job-market. The implications of the findings will help to avoid unemployment problem and to proceed towards ^{an}egalitarian society which is the goal of national development.

=====
 ===
 =