



A STUDY ON STUDENT'S PERCEPTION ON PRESENT EDUCATION SYSTEM IN SELF FINANCING COLLEGES AT THANJAVUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

India held an important place in the global education industry. The country has more than 1.4 million schools with over 227 million students enrolled and more than 36,000 higher education institutes. India is one of the largest higher education systems in the world. However, there is still lot of potential for further development in the education system. India has become the second largest market for e-learning after the US. The sector is currently pegged at US\$ 2-3 billion, and is expected to touch US\$ 40 billion by 2017. The distance education market in India is expected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of around 34 per cent# during 2013-14 to 2017-18. Moreover, the aim of the government to raise its current gross enrolment ratio to 30 per cent by 2020 and it will also boost the growth of the distance education in India. The role of self-finance college is vital in the modern education world. Self-finance college is filled the gap which unfilled by the Government colleges. With this background the researcher has taken this topic to analyse the satisfaction level of the students and teaching staffs regarding the facilities available in the Self finance colleges.

Key words: global education industry, e-learning, self-finance college, teaching staffs, Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR).

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1. INTRODUCTION

The history of Indian education has its roots to the ancient ages where they followed the Gurukul system – a system where the students resided in the house of their teacher until the teacher felt that he has imparted all that he could. The subjects taught varied from Sanskrit to Scriptures to Mathematics to Metaphysics and the knowledge attained would be passed on to the future generations. However, this system was changed during the Colonial era when the British set up schools that followed a curriculum confined to subjects such as Mathematics, Science etc. While the ancient system included more interaction with the nature, the modern system was more classroom oriented. The education sector in India is poised to witness major growth in the years to come as India will have world's largest tertiary-age population and second largest graduate talent pipeline globally by the end of 2020. In FY 2015-16, the education market was worth about US\$ 100 billion and is expected to reach US\$ 116.4 billion in FY 2016-17. Currently, higher education contributes 59.7 per cent of the market size, school education 38.1 per cent, pre-school segment 1.6 per cent, and technology and multi-media the remaining 0.6 per cent. Higher education system in India has undergone rapid expansion. Currently, India's higher education system is the largest in the world enrolling over 70 million students while in less than two decades, India has managed to create additional capacity for over 40 million students. At present, higher education sector witnesses spending of over Rs 46,200 crore (US\$ 6.93 billion), and it is expected to grow at an average annual rate of over 18 per cent to reach Rs 232,500 crore (US\$ 34.87 billion) in next 10 years.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To analyse the student's perception towards the present education system followed in the selected self finance colleges.

3. HYPOTHESIS

Ho: There is no significant difference between the Level of satisfaction and the socio-economic profile of the respondents.

4. TOOLS USED

The researcher has used Chi square for the analytical part of the study.

5. FINDINGS

5.1 Level of satisfaction – Chi square analysis

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between the level of satisfaction of respondents based on the demographic classification.

The hypothesis is further breakdown into sub-hypotheses for analysis on each demographics.

5.1.1 Age wise level of satisfaction – Chi-square analysis

H_{01 (i)}: There is no significant relationship between the level of satisfaction of respondents based on their ages

Variables	Chi-square	Sig.
College is website is updated	23.675	0.863
Merit system of admission	34.756	-0.986
Quota system is followed fairly	44.765	0.005**
Online Admission is good	32.896	0.564
Following easy procedure to get admission	87.541	0.540

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Fair fee only fixed	56.981	0.432
They are charging extra fee during the course of study	43.567	0.843
Instalment system is adopted	76.523	0.743
Banking facilities are good	25.471	0.231
Online payment system is good	26.156	0.005**
Well established library	78.634	0.632
All the book are available as per the list	56.723	0.346
Online Journal reference is available	67.892	0.756
Enough number of computers are available	28.658	0.895
E books are available	25.965	-0.234
All newspapers are available	56.342	0.001**
College has not sufficient number of teachers	89.540	0.043*
Non teaching staffs are not sufficient in numbers	74.378	0.765
There is no enough transport facilities	87.454	0.787
Books are available as per the index	78.901	0.432
Teaching staffs are not responsible	55.645	0.044*
Non teaching staffs are not responsible	78.923	0.325
New technologies of teaching should be use more	65.342	0.005**
Enough buildings are in every college	86.134	0.654
Teaching staffs are having good knowledge of education	53.347	0.790
Lack of supervision principal and teachers by higher authority	89.675	0.576
Not sufficient lab facilities for technical students	44.769	0.389
Absent of principal and other staff	86.100	0.654
Private should conduct seminars about education system	26.764	0.017*
New technologies should be developed	45.654	0.743
More work load for the students	33.761	0.532
There is ragging	13.789	0.005**
Lack of placement	29.653	0.050*
There should be loan for higher education	64.675	0.453
Online systems are good	55.632	-0.643
Mid day meal is system is adopted	18.534	0.005**
NSS / NCC are functioning properly	23.549	0.546
More certificate courses are conducted by the college	28.544	0.325
Colleges are encourage the students to participate in sports	32.419	0.175
College have enough sports materials	39.734	0.382
College is ground is enough	18.856	0.756
Exam system of the college is fair	28.156	0.002**
College is conducting exams regularly	26.547	0.421
Paper valuation system is good	37.519	0.543
Conduct placement training for students	46.378	-0.213

*Significant at 5 per cent level

**Significant at 1 per cent level

The table above describes the relationship between the age and level of satisfaction of the respondents. The results concluded that quota system, online payment system, newspapers are available, new technology, ragging, mid day meal system, exam system have significant relationship with 1% level of significance. Sufficient number of teachers, conducting seminars,

responsibility of teachers, lack of placement have significant relationship with age of the respondents.

5.1.2 Gender wise level of satisfaction – Chi-square analysis

H₀₁ (ii): There is no significant relationship between the level of satisfaction of respondents based on their gender

Variables	Chi-square	Sig.
College is website is updated	26.764	0.017*
Merit system of admission	45.654	0.743
Quota system is followed fairly	33.761	0.532
Online Admission is good	13.789	0.005**
Following easy procedure to get admission	29.653	0.050*
Fair fee only fixed	64.675	0.453
They are charging extra fee during the course of study	55.632	-0.643
Instalment system is adopted	18.534	0.005**
Banking facilities are good	23.549	0.546
Online payment system is good	28.544	0.325
Well established library	32.419	0.175
All the book are available as per the list	39.734	0.382
Online Journal reference is available	18.856	0.756
Enough number of computers are available	28.156	0.002**
E books are available	26.547	0.421
All newspapers are available	37.519	0.543
College has not sufficient number of teachers	46.378	-0.213
Non teaching staffs are not sufficient in numbers	28.954	0.674
There is no enough transport facilities	30.154	0.426

*Significant at 5 per cent level

**Significant at 1 per cent level

The table above presents the relationship between the gender and level of satisfaction of the respondents. College website, Admission procedure is having significant relationship with gender at 1 percent level of significance. Online admission, Instalment system, Computer availability having significant relationship with gender of the respondents at 5 per cent level of significance.

5.1.3 Marital status wise level of satisfaction – Chi-square analysis

H₀₁ (iii): There is no significant relationship between the level of satisfaction of respondents based on their marital statuses

Variables	Chi-square	Sig.
College is website is updated	43.654	0.654
Merit system of admission	57.865	0.721
Quota system is followed fairly	29.541	0.644
Online Admission is good	63.444	0.865
Following easy procedure to get admission	43.134	0.653
Fair fee only fixed	35.965	0.432
They are charging extra fee during the course of study	12.632	0.005**
Instalment system is adopted	42.744	-0.632
Banking facilities are good	52.965	0.443

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Online payment system is good	44.622	0.005**
Well established library	36.664	0.753
All the book are available as per the list	48.430	0.743
Online Journal reference is available	45.658	0.634
Enough number of computers are available	75.643	0.756
E books are available	25.845	0.765
All newspapers are available	54.652	0.526
College has not sufficient number of teachers	34.668	0.432
Non teaching staffs are not sufficient in numbers	44.782	0.543
There is no enough transport facilities	45.231	0.645
Books are available as per the index	63.753	0.579
Teaching staffs are not responsible	53.348	0.005**
Non teaching staffs are not responsible	32.465	-0.654
New technologies of teaching should be use more	38.643	0.878
Enough buildings are in every college	54.155	0.753
Teaching staffs are having good knowledge of education	65.445	0.005**
Lack of supervision principal and teachers by higher authority	41.657	0.723
Not sufficient lab facilities for technical students	54.132	0.562
Absent of principal and other staff	33.986	0.243
Private should conduct seminars about education system	26.547	0.421
New technologies should be developed	37.519	0.543
More work load for the students	46.378	-0.213
There is ragging	28.954	0.674
Lack of placement	30.154	0.426
There should be loan for higher education	15.432	0.023*
Online systems are good	25.722	0.658
Mid day meal is system is adopted	39.578	0.564
NSS / NCC are functioning properly	54.876	0.432
Colleges are encourage the students to participate in sports	64.368	0.421
College have enough sports materials	45.432	0.375
College is ground is enough	65.844	0.253
Exam system of the college is fair	59.195	0.643
College is conducting exams regularly	26.764	0.017*
Paper valuation system is good	45.654	0.743
Conduct placement training for students	33.761	0.532

*Significant at 5 per cent level

**Significant at 1 per cent level

The table above represents extra fees, online payment system, teaching staffs, knowledge of the staffs having the relationship with nature of the course at 1 percent level of significance. Loan for higher education, conducting exams are having significant relationship with nature of course at 5 per cent level of significance.

6. CONCLUSION

Various government initiatives are adopted to boost the growth of education market, besides focusing on new education techniques such as E-learning and M-learning. Education sector has seen a host of reforms and improved financial outlays in recent years that could possibly

transform the country into a knowledge haven. With human resource increasingly gaining significance in the overall development of the country, development of education infrastructure is expected to remain the key focus in the current decade. In this scenario, infrastructure investment in the education sector is likely to see a considerable increase in the current decade. Furthermore, with online modes of education being used by several educational organisations, the higher education sector in India set for some major changes and developments in the years to come

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