

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background/Rationale

Sahid Narayan Pokharel Ramapur Campus , Rupandehi commenced its first batch of bachelor level as three year B. Ed. program in the year 2060 B.S. After that the college has produced eleven batches of graduates so far. The college has expanded itself by adding various streams and levels, which include BBS, Four Year B.Ed. and M.Ed. Though the college has produced hundreds of graduates and they have been engaged in various sectors of economic activities at local, national and international level, we exactly do not know the extent to which the college has contributed in various aspects of nation building. The main objective of the college is to impart qualitative education as per the need of the contemporary society and the country. We analyze the quality of our delivery and get feedback from our production. We also need to notice what percent of our students are employed, how many of them are self employed and how many of them have gone for further education.

Higher education delivery institutions have been significantly growing and producing a large number of graduates in each year. Sahid Narayan Pokharel Ramapur Campus has been working under the Higher Education Reform Project (HERP). Very few studies have been found to investigate the graduates' position after completion of the study. As a QAA processing institution, SNPRC identified the need of this study. Conducting tracer study is one of the requirements of the project. Tracer study helps an institution to find out its strengths and weaknesses. It also helps to discover some new ways of institutional management as it records valuable comments and suggestions for improvement in various aspects of the college. The study reveals the realities regarding the state of the human resource, its market value, demand and scope so that we can plan for further improvements and development.

Tracer study also evaluates the programs run by the college in the eye of the graduates produced by the college and provides significant feedback for improvements. CMC and campus administration can initiate reform programs to enhance quality of teaching learning environment by the help of this study. It is also useful to UGC to identify the required reform initiatives for Sahid Narayan Pokharel Ramapur Campus. It also can be beneficial to university to analyze effectiveness of its curriculum.

1.2 Objectives of the study

The study has the following main objectives:

- a. To identify the status of further study of the graduates of SNPRC.
- b. To explore employment status of the graduates of SNPRC.
- c. To analyze the information and feedback received from the graduates.
- d. To suggest the measures to promote the quality of the programs run by the campus at present.
- e. To explore ratings of the graduates in various variables prescribed by UGC.

1.3 Institutional arrangements to conduct the study

Research Management Cell and Consultancy Service Unit have been assigned with the responsibility of conducting tracer study. In order to conduct the current study, the joint meeting of both cells was organized on 2075/09/16 which finalized the work division for conducting the current tracer study. One committee has been working with full responsibility of collecting data from the particular graduates. The primary data was collected by mobilization of the ex-students and non teaching staffs. After collecting data, the committee analyzed the collected information and prepared the final tracer study report.

1.4 Study Design and Methodology

The design used for the proposed study is descriptive research. The quantitative methodology has been adopted for this study. Graduates of BBS and B. Ed and postgraduates of M.Ed. graduated in 2017 A.D. were covered in this study. For the study, purposive sampling technique has been used. The sample size of graduates was 30 from two diploma level programs and 6 from master's degree program out of total 42 graduates and post-graduates. Tracer study committee members, non-teaching staff and ex-students were activated to collect data through direct visit, telephone interview, and electronic media. The reference period of the survey was between Magh 23 to Falgun 12, 2075. The survey instrument was a set of questionnaire designed by the UGC, Nepal to collect information of the graduates. This questionnaire includes both closed and open-ended. The graduate batch of 2017 (2074 BS) was selected for the current study, which included 36 students in total. The graduates, who were approached during study period, are 11 graduates from B Ed 19 graduates from BBS and 6 post graduates from M.Ed.

1.4.1 Data collection - Instruments and approach

The primary instrument used for the collection of the data was the questionnaire developed by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The data for the study has been collected only from the primary sources. Some graduates were approached at their own residence or work place and the questionnaires were handed over to fill up where as some of the graduates filled up the forms by coming at the campus. The graduates who were far from the local area of the institution were filled the form through telephone interview based on the questionnaire. Some graduates were also approached through internet to collect required information.

1.4.2 Data Analysis and Report Writing

Six points liker scale with responses Excellent, Good, Neutral, Weak, Moderate Weak and very Weak (5= excellent and 0=very weak) was used to collect responses of the graduates and postgraduates about quality of the campus program that they completed. The collected data from 36 respondents were first coded then entered into the specially designed format .This information has been analyzed by calculating frequency and percentage.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

The following are the limitation of this study:

- The study includes the only 36 graduates of 2074 batch of Sahid Narayan Pokharel Ramapur Campus.
- Population survey was not possible due to time constraints.
- Out of total 2.5 percent respondents ignored to explore the ratings on different variables prescribed in the questionnaire.
- Graduates studying abroad were reluctant to fill questionnaire.
- This study is completely descriptive.

CHAPTER TWO

Data Presentation and Analysis

Four major sections have been organized and analyzed in this section. They are:

- The first section presents current employment status of the respondents.
- The second section presents the status of further study the respondents.
- The third section deals with profile of respondents.
- The fourth section describes the respondents' perceived ratings on quality measures of Sahid Narayan Pokharel Campus.

2.1 Employment Status of the Respondents

The data from 36 respondents are collected out of total 42 passed out graduates on 2017 A.D. The following table shows the distribution of of employment status of the respondents.

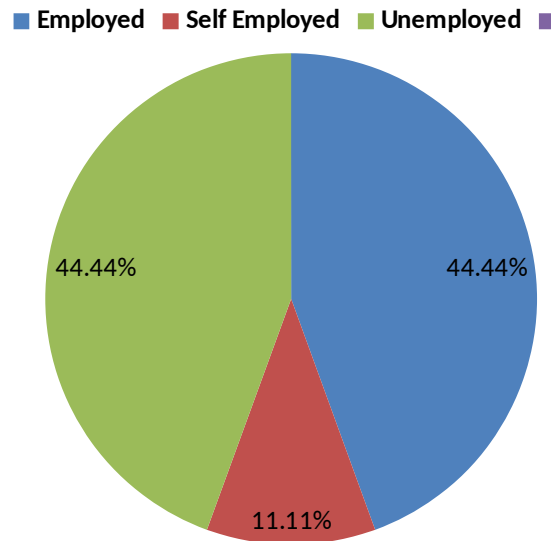
Table 2.1
Employment status of Respondents

S.N	Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
1.	Employed	16	44.4
2.	Self Employed	4	11.1
3.	Unemployed	16	44.4
	Total	36	100%

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.1 reveals that out of 36 respondents, 44.4% percent are employed, 11.1 % percent are self employed and 44.4% percent are unemployed. This shows that more than average employed and very few are self employed. The following figure also presents the distribution of employment status of the respondents.

Figure 2.1
Employment status of Respondents



The following table presents types of employer's institution.

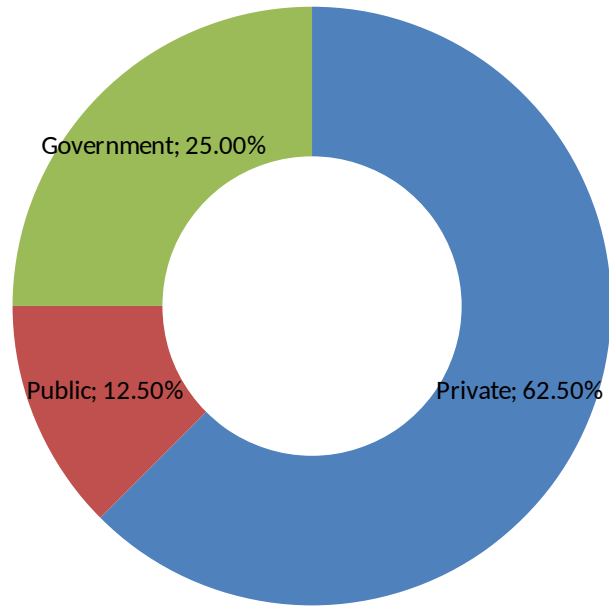
Table: 2.2
Types of Employers' Institution

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Private	10	62.5
Public	2	12.5
Government	4	25
Total	16	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.2 indicates that out of total employed graduates, 62.5 percent are found employed in private, 12.5 percent in public and 25 percent in government institutions. This shows that most of the graduates are found employed in private institution whereas very few are in government institutions. The following figure also clearly presents types of employer's institution.

Figure 2.2
Types of Employers' Institution



The following table presents designation of the respondents at the work place.

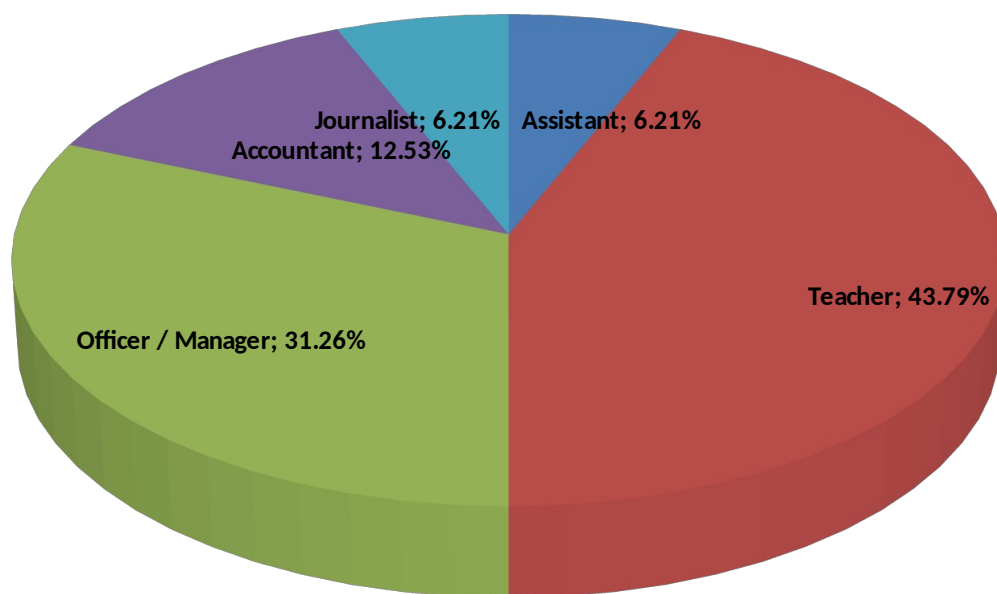
Table 2.3
Respondents' Designation in the Employment

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Assistant	1	6.25
Teacher	7	43.75
Officer / Manager	5	31.25
Accountant	2	12.5
Journalist	1	6.25
Total	16	100

. Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.3 shows that out of total employed, 6.25 percent are found in the position of assistants, 43.75 percent are teachers, 31.25 percent are office/manager and 12.5 percent are accountants. The statistics indicate that larger portion of the respondents have found working as teacher. The following figure presents designation of the respondents at the work place.

Figure: 2.3
Respondents' Designation in the Employment



The following table presents specification of employers of the respondents:

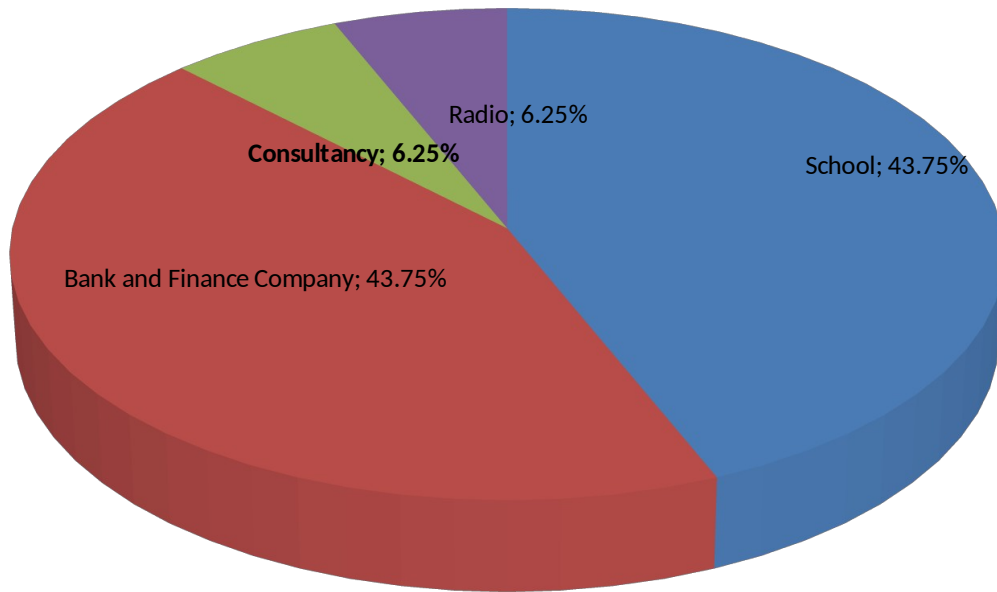
Table 2.4
Specification of Employers of the Respondents

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
School	7	43.75
Bank and Finance Company	7	43.75
Consultancy	1	6.25
Radio	1	6.25
Total	16	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.4 shows that out of total employed, 43.75 percent are found in working in school, 43.75 in bank and finance company 6.25 percent in consultancy and 6.25 percent in radio. This indicates that relatively larger proportions are employed in school and bank. The following figure presents specification of employers of the respondents.

Figure 2.4
Specification of Employers of the Respondents



2.2 Graduates' Status of Further Study

This section describes about the further study persuasion of graduates. It presents enrollment of graduates in higher education in different disciplines in different universities. The following table shows status graduates' involvement in further study.

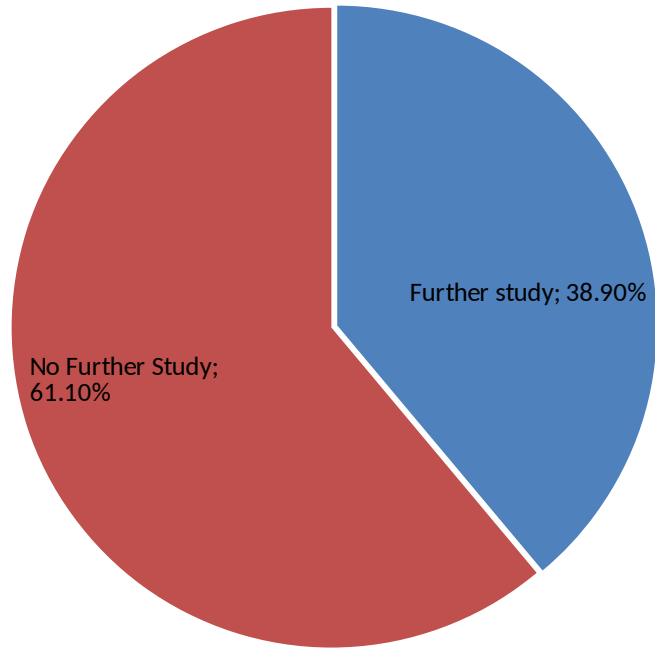
Table 2.5
Status of Graduates' Involvement in Further Study

Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Further study	14	38.9%
No Further Study	22	61.1%
Total	36	100 %

Source: Field Survey 2019

From above table, it is found that 38.9 percent of total graduates are enrolled in further study whereas 61.1 percent are not enrolled. The large number has discontinued the further study after graduation. The following figure shows status graduates' involvement in further study.

Figure 2.5
Status of Graduates' Involvement in Further Study



The following table shows graduates' enrollment in different programs:

Table 2.6

Graduates' Enrollment in Different Disciplines

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
MBS	8	57.14
MED	6	42.86
Total	14	100.00

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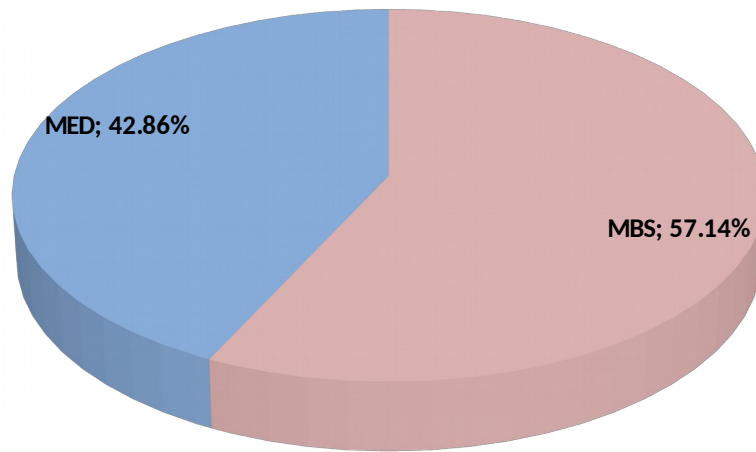
e: Field Survey 2019

From the table above, it is found that out of total enrolled graduates, 57.14 percent are enrolled in MBS and 42.86 percent in M.Ed. These statistics show that most of the graduates are enrolled in management discipline for the further study indicating popularity of management study.

The following figure shows graduates' enrollment in different programs:

Figure 2.6

Graduates' Enrollment in Different Disciplines



2.3. Profile of Graduates

This section presents profile of the respondents on the basis of their gender, place of residence and programs they completed.

The following table shows gender wise distribution of the respondents.

Table 2.7
Gender of the Respondents

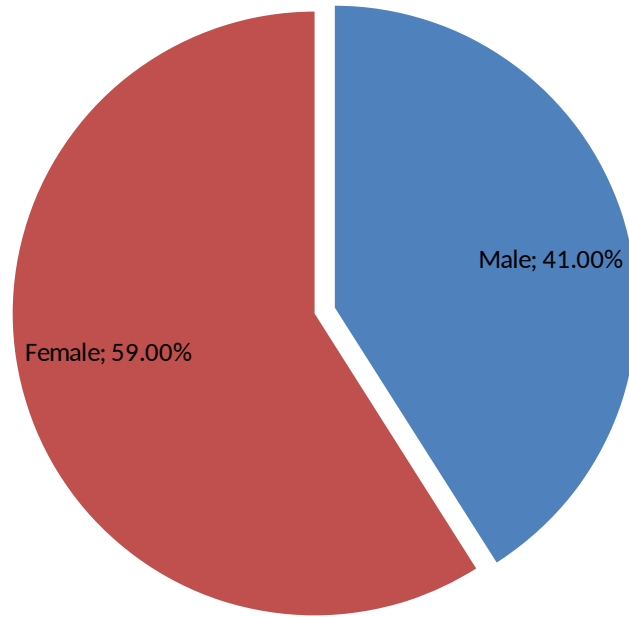
Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Male	15	41
Female	21	59
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.7 reveals that out of total respondents, 59 percent are found female and 41 percent are male. This statistics show that female respondents are more than male.

The following figure shows the gender wise distribution of the respondents.

Figure: 2.7
Gender of the Respondents



The following table presents place of residence of the respondents.

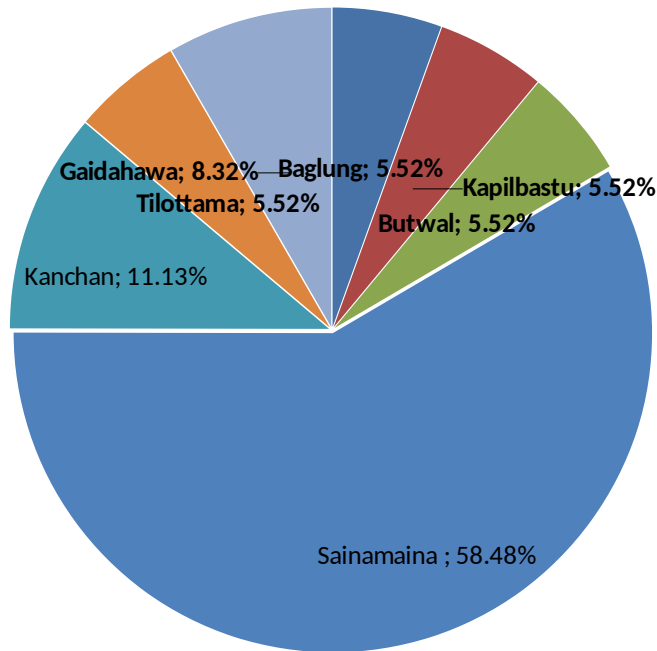
Table 2.8
The Place of Residence of Respondents

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Baglung	2	5.5
Kapilbastu	2	5.5
Butwal	2	5.5
Sainamaina	21	58.3
Kanchan	4	11.1
Tilottama	2	5.5
Gaidahawa	3	8.3
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.8 presents that out of total respondents, 5.5 percent are found from Baglung, 5.5 percent each from Kapilwastu and Butwal, 58.3 percent from Sainamaina, 11.1 percent from Kanchan, 5.5 percent from Tilottama and 8.3 percent from Gaidahawa. This shows that the major sources of students are Sainamaina and Kanchan. The following figure presents place of residence of the respondents.

Figure: 2.8
The Place of Residence of Respondents



The following table shows number of graduates in different programs completed by the respondents

Table: 2.9
Program wise Distribution of Respondents

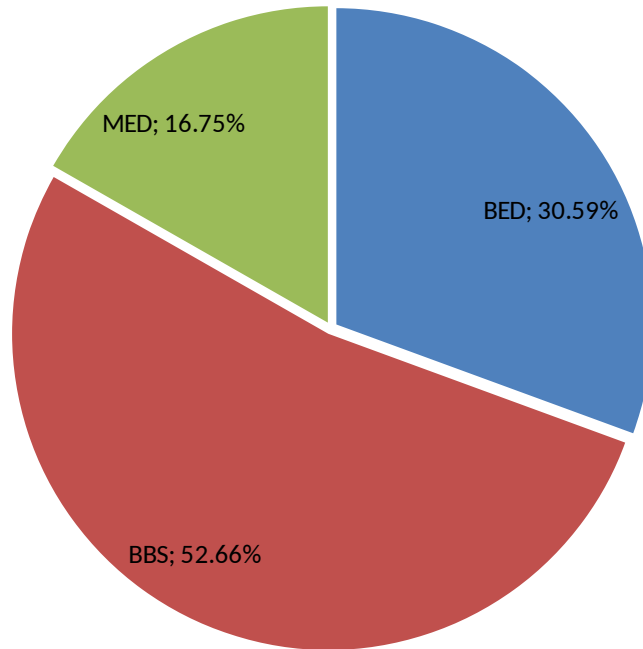
Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
BED	11	30.5
BBS	19	52.7
MED	6	16.7
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Out of total respondents, 30.5 percent are found from B.ED, 52.7 from BBS and 16.7 percent from M Ed. This shows that more than average respondents have completed their graduates from management programs.

The following figure shows the number of graduates in different programs completed by the respondents.

Figure: 2.9
Program wise Distribution of Respondents



2.4 Graduates' Ratings towards Quality Measures of SNPRC

This section deals with the graduates' perceived value regarding quality measures of different dimensions of the institution. It describes the ratings of graduates on different variables of the institution relating with its quality education delivery mechanism. This study incorporates eleven specific variables to evaluate the institutions strengths and weaknesses from the point of view of graduates. The following table presents the graduates' perceived ratings on relevance of the program to their professional jobs.

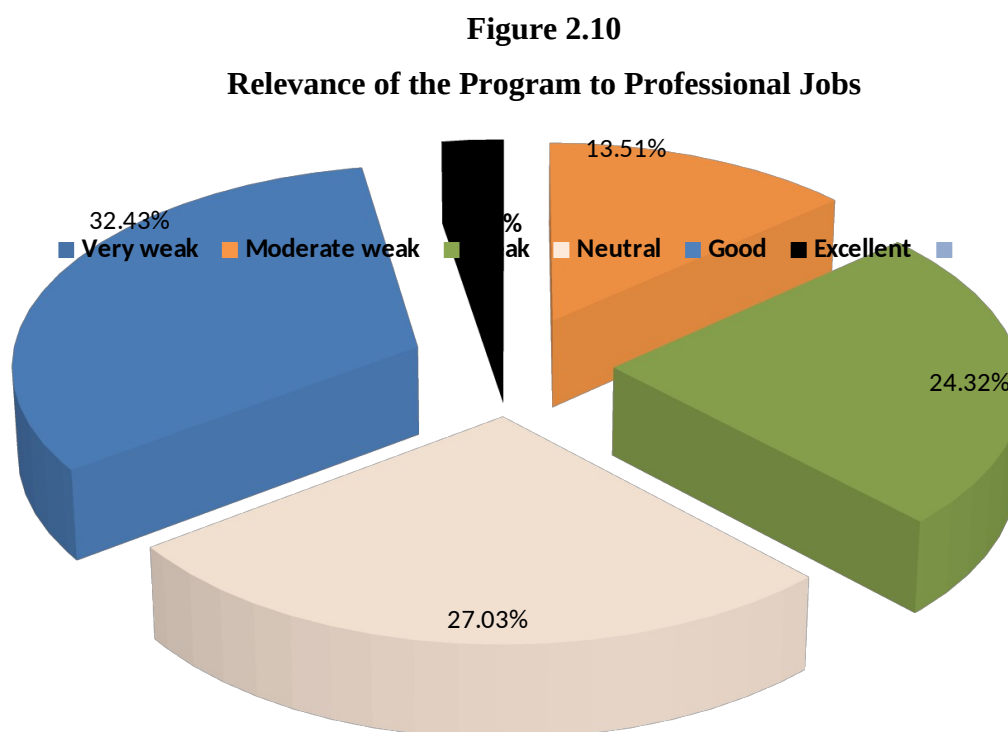
Table 2.10
Relevance of the Program to Professional Jobs

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	0	0
Moderate weak	5	13.8
Weak	9	25
Neutral	10	27.7
Good	12	33.3

Excellent	1	2.7
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.10 shows that out of total respondents, 2.7 percent are highly satisfied, 33.3 percent are satisfied, 27.3 percent are moderately satisfied and 38.8 percent are dissatisfied with the relevancy of the program to professional jobs. This statistics signal that less than average respondents are satisfied with the relationship between professional jobs and the programs they completed. The following figure presents the graduates' perceived ratings on relevance of the program to their professional jobs.



The following table shows graduates' ratings based on extra-curricular activities.

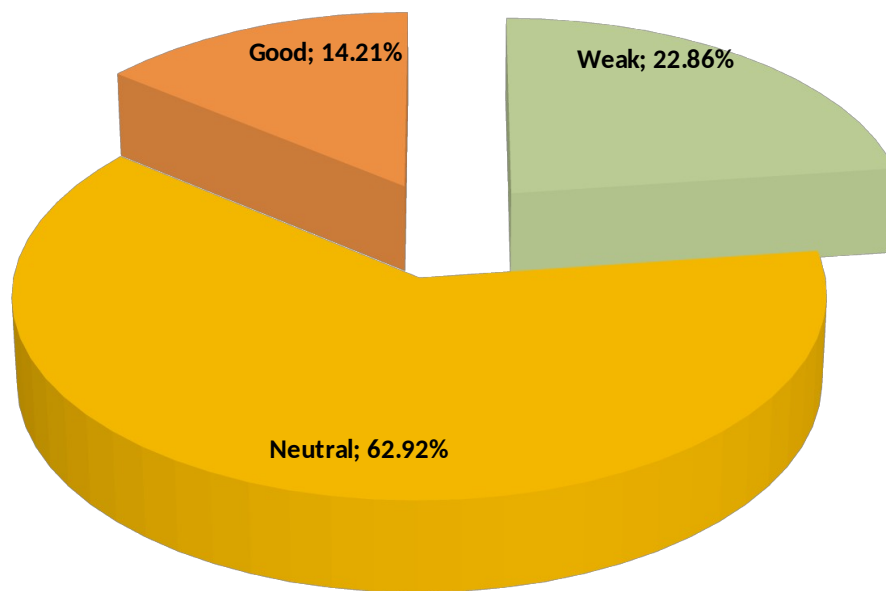
Table 2.11
Ratings based on Extracurricular Activities

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	0	
Moderate weak	0	
Weak	8	22.2
Neutral	22	61.1
Good	5	13.8
Excellent	0	
Total	35	97.2

Note: Out of total respondents 2.8% percent are ignored Teaching/Learning Environment.

Table 2.11 indicates that, no respondents are highly satisfied, 13.8 percent are satisfied, 61.1 percent are moderately satisfied and 22.2 percent are dissatisfied with extracurricular activities of the institution. It shows that less than average respondents are satisfied with the extra-curricular activities of the institution. The following figure shows graduates' ratings based on extra-curricular activities.

Figure 2.11
Ratings based on Extracurricular Activities



The following table presents the graduates' perceived ratings on problem solving ability they learned from the study.

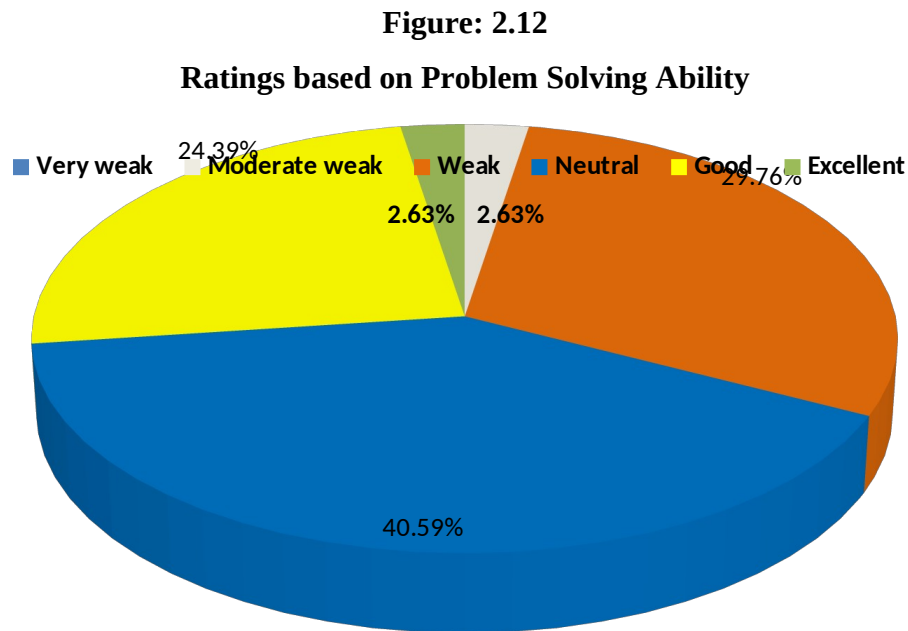
Table: 2.12
Ratings based on Problem Solving Ability

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	0	
Moderate weak	1	2.7
Weak	11	30.5
Neutral	15	41.6
Good	9	25
Excellent	1	2.7
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.12 reveals that out of total respondents, 2.7 percent are highly satisfied, 25 percent are satisfied, 41.6 percent are moderately satisfied and 33.2 percent are dissatisfied with the problem solving ability they learned from the program. The statistics indicate less than average respondents are satisfied with problem solving ability learned from the program.

The following figure presents the graduates' perceived ratings on problem solving ability they learned from the study.



The following table shows ratings on work placement/attachment/internship possibility of the graduates after completion of the study.

Table: 2.13
Ratings based on Work Placement/ Attachment/Internship

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	0	
Moderate weak	5	13.8
Weak	3	8.3
Neutral	11	30.5
Good	16	44.4
Excellent	1	2.7
Total	36	100

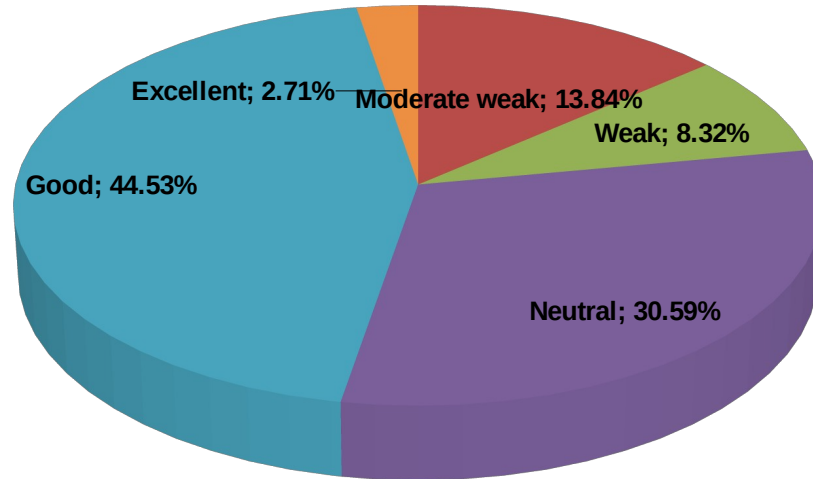
Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.13 reveals that out of total respondents, 2.7 percent are highly satisfied, 44.4 percent are satisfied, 30.5 percent are moderately satisfied and 22.1 percent are dissatisfied with the problem

solving ability they learned from the program. The statistics indicate less than average respondents are satisfied with work placement/attachment/internship available in the campus. The following figure shows ratings on work placement/attachment/internship possibility of the graduates after completion of the study.

Figure: 2.13

Ratings based on Work Placement/ Attachment/Internship



The following table shows ratings on teaching/learning environment of the institution

Table: 2.14

Ratings based on Teaching/Learning Environment

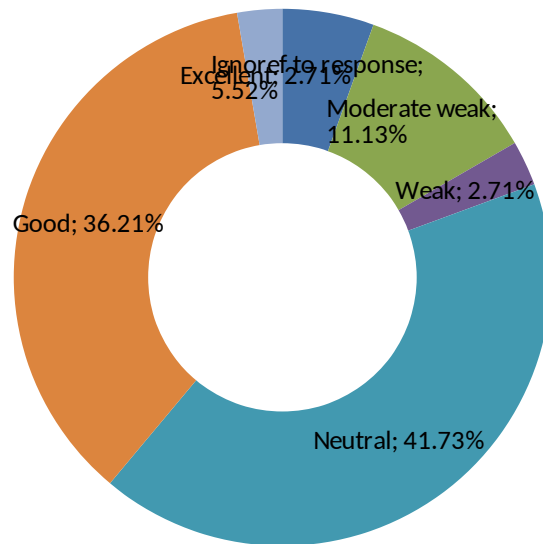
Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	0	
Moderate weak	4	11.1
Weak	1	2.7
Neutral	15	41.6
Good	13	36.1
Excellent	1	2.7
Total	36	94.5

Source: Field Survey 2019

Note: Out of total respondents 5.5 percent are ignored Teaching/Learning Environment.

Table 2.14 reveals that out of total respondents, 2.7 percent are highly satisfied, 36.1 percent are satisfied, 41.6 percent are moderately satisfied and 13.8 percent are dissatisfied with the work placement/attachment/internship after completion of the study. This proved that less than average respondents are satisfied with teaching/learning environment. The following figure shows ratings on teaching/learning environment of the institution

Figure : 2.14
Ratings based on Teaching/Learning Environment



The following table shows ratings on quality of education delivered by the institution.

Table: 2.15
Ratings based on Quality of Education Delivered

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	0	0
Moderate weak	1	2.7
Weak	2	5.5
Neutral	14	38.8
Good	15	41.6
Excellent	2	5.5
Total	36	94.5

Source: Field Survey 2019

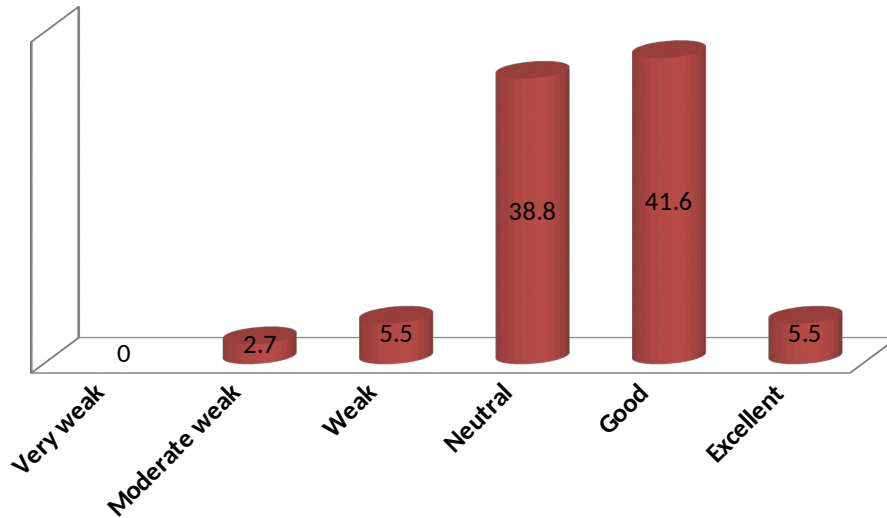
Note: Out of total respondents 5.5 percent are ignored Quality of Education Delivered.

Table 2.15 reveals that out of total respondents, 5.5 percent are highly satisfied, 41.6 percent are satisfied, 38.8 percent are moderately satisfied and 8.2 percent are dissatisfied with the teaching / learning environment of the institution. This statistics explore that more than average respondents are satisfied with teaching/learning environment of the institution.

The following figure shows ratings on quality of education delivered by the institution.

Figure: 2.15

Ratings based on Quality of Education Delivered



The following table shows ratings on teacher student relationship in the institution.

Table: 2.16

Ratings based on Teacher Student Relationship

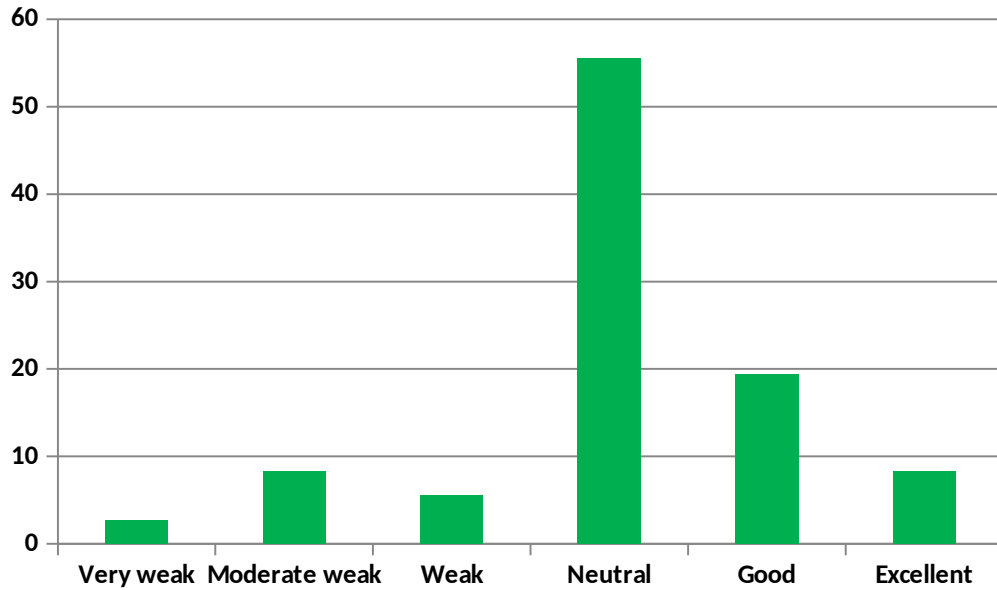
Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	1	2.7
Moderate weak	3	8.3
Weak	2	5.5
Neutral	20	55.5
Good	7	19.4
Excellent	3	8.3
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.16 reveals that out of total respondents, 8.3 percent are highly satisfied, 19.4 percent are satisfied, 55.5 percent are moderately satisfied and 16.5 percent are dissatisfied with the student teacher relationship in the institution. It indicates that more than average respondents are satisfied with the student teacher relationship in the institution. The following figure shows ratings on teacher student relationship in the institution.

Figure: 2.16

Ratings based on Teacher Student Relationship



The following table shows ratings on library facility provided by the institution.

Table: 2.17

Ratings based on Library Facility

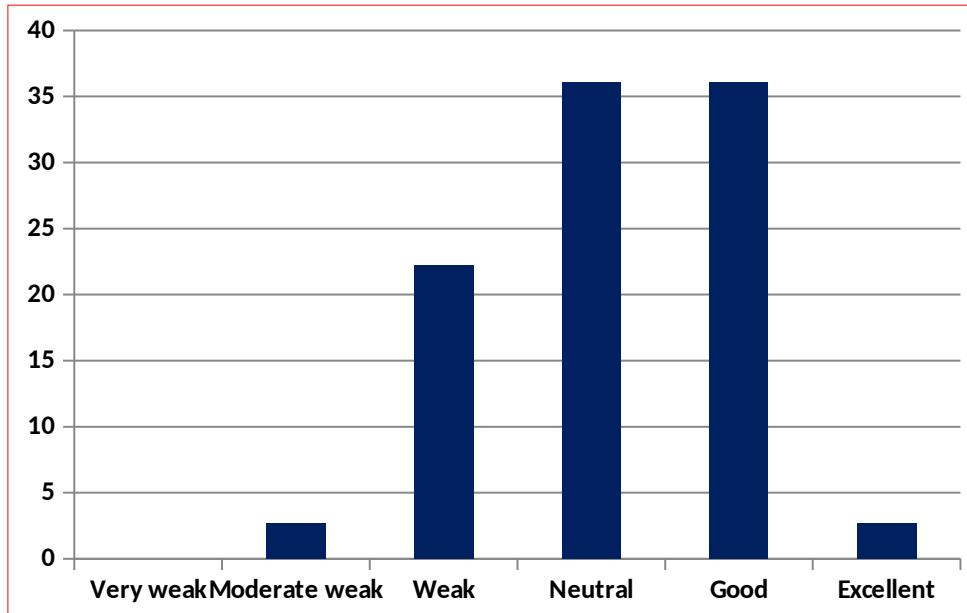
Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Very weak		
Moderate weak	1	2.7
Weak	8	22.2
Neutral	13	36.1
Good	13	36.1
Excellent	1	2.7
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.17 reveals that out of total respondents, 2.7 percent are highly satisfied, 36.1 percent are satisfied, 36.1 percent are moderately satisfied and 29.9 percent are dissatisfied with the library facility of the institution. It shows that more than two third respondents are satisfied with the library facility during their study. The following figure shows ratings on library facility provided by the institution.

Figure: 2.17

Ratings based on Library Facility



The following table shows ratings based on Lab Facility.

Table: 2.18
Ratings based on Lab Facility

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Very weak		
Moderate weak	3	8.4
Weak	4	11.2
Neutral	16	44.5
Good	11	30.5
Excellent	12	33.4
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.18 indicates that out of total respondents, 33.4 percent are highly satisfied, 30.5 percent are satisfied, 44.5 percent are moderately satisfied and 19.6 percent are dissatisfied with the lab facility of the institution. This shows that more than two third respondents are satisfied with the lab facility of the institution. The following figure presents ratings of the respondents based on lab facility:

Figure: 2.18
Ratings based on Lab Facility



The following table presents ratings of the respondents based on sport facility:

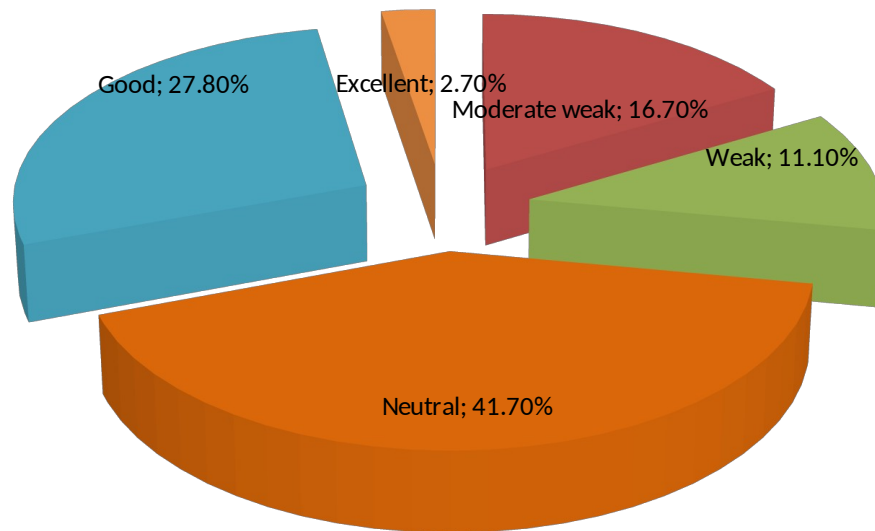
Table: 2.19
Ratings based on Sports Facility

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Very weak		
Moderate weak	6	16.7
Weak	4	11.1
Neutral	15	41.7
Good	10	27.8
Excellent	1	2.7
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.19 demonstrates that out of total respondents, 2.7 percent are highly satisfied, 27.8 percent are satisfied, 41.7 percent are moderately satisfied and 27.8 percent are dissatisfied with the sport facility of the institution. This shows that more than average respondents are satisfied with the sport facility. The following figure presents ratings of the respondents based on sport facility:

Figure: 2.19
Ratings based on Sports Facility



The following table shows ratings of the respondents based on canteen/urinal facility:

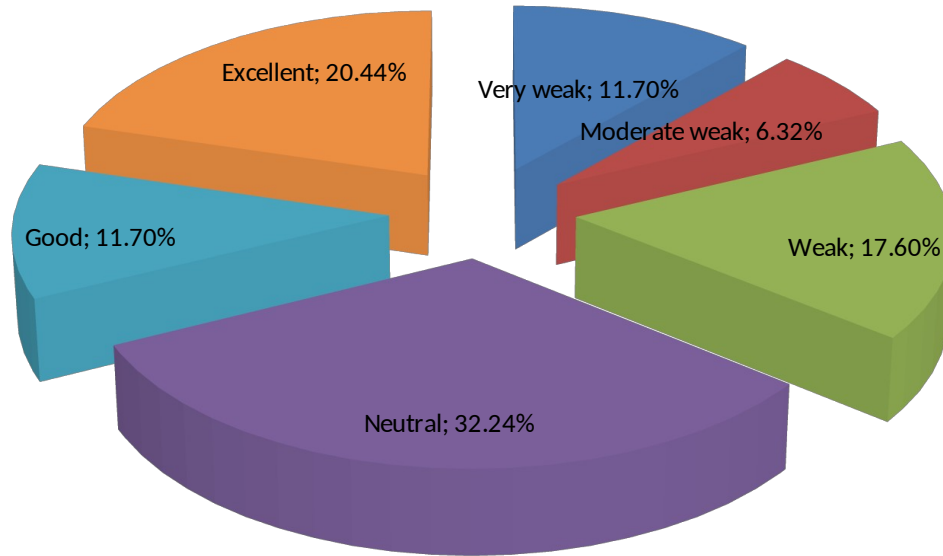
Table 2.20
Ratings based on Canteen/Urinal Facility

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	4	11.1
Moderate weak	6	6.0
Weak	2	16.7
Neutral	11	30.6
Good	4	11.1
Excellent	7	19.4
Total	36	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.20 demonstrates that out of total respondents, 19.4 percent are highly satisfied, 11.1 percent are satisfied, 30.6 percent are moderately satisfied and 33.8 percent are dissatisfied with the canteen facility of the institution. This shows that more than average respondents are satisfied with the canteen facility. The following figure shows ratings of the respondents based on canteen/urinal facility:

Figure: 2.20
Ratings based on Canteen/Urinal Facility



CHAPTOR-THREE

Major Findings

This study focuses on exploring employment and further study status of the graduates. It also analyzes the ratings of the graduates on several teaching-learning dimensions: relevance of program to the professional jobs, extracurricular activities, problem solving ability, work placement/attachment/internship, teaching/learning environment, quality of education delivered, teacher student relationship, library and lab facility, sport facility, and canteen/urinals prescribed by UGC.

The major findings of the study are described below:

- Sainamaina and its surrounding municipality and village municipality are places of source of students.
- Most of graduates are enrolled in Tribhuvan University in management program for their higher studies which indicates popularity of the management study.
- Overall teaching learning environment of SNPRC has both strengths and weaknesses. Finding of the study indicates that teaching learning environment, quality of education delivered, teacher

student relationship, library facility, extracurricular activities and canteen/urinal facility are strong as more than average respondents are satisfied with those variables.

- The study indicates that relevance of the program to professional jobs, lab facility, problem solving ability, work placement / attachment / internship and sports facility need to be reformed as more than average are dissatisfied with those variables.

- Most of the respondents are highly interested to join hand in hand for the welfare of campus which is clearly felt through their readiness in answers.

- Most of the graduates and postgraduates are working in the different private institutions in assistance level as full time employees, very few are self employed and many are unemployed. It shows that the programs of the SNPRC have less relevance with the entrepreneurship.

CHAPTER FOUR

Implications to Institutional Reforms

As a QAA processed community campus, SNPRC has been contributing to match supply of human resources with demand of the economy since 2060 as more than average graduates and postgraduates were found employed. However, this study explored some of the areas of improvements that need to be executed in the future. This study revealed that very few graduates and postgraduates were in self employment. It indicates that current academic programs are not sufficient to prepare entrepreneurs. Similarly, the study indicated that more than average graduates and postgraduates were found dissatisfied with relevance of the program they completed to their professional jobs and work placement/attachment/internship. These findings suggest that the institution requires exploring and implementing curricula that would be helpful to reduce these dissatisfactions. Similarly, more than average respondents were found dissatisfied with problem solving ability they learned from their study. The institution requires correcting this situation by incorporating case method into teaching learning improvement.

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Sahid Narayan Pokharel Ramapur Campus has been running different academic programs with the objective of contributing to prepare competent human resources for the employers. It also strives to prepare entrepreneurs for the society. The tracer study was conducted by covering graduates and postgraduates of 2017 A.D. in order to make SNPRC well informed about employment status of the graduates and postgraduates and needs of reforms for improving its programs and environment. The campus programs have been preparing competent human resources and entrepreneurs for the country. In the case of contribution to employment, it has been working satisfactorily; however, its contribution on preparing entrepreneurs is relatively low. Therefore, there is a high need to strengthen the linkage between the curricula and the changing demand of job market. Further, there is a high need of focusing on the linkage between programs and self employment

5.2 Recommendations

Based on data analysis and findings, following recommendations are made:

- Periodic labor market studies are recommended to conduct to identify the changing needs of the labor market that help to review curricula of the programs.
- Linkage between employers and institution should be built up show that programs of the campus would be compatible to produce human resources necessary for the job market.
- Recommended to explore curricula that would be helpful for producing competent manpower for high level job and self employment.
- It is recommended to incorporate case study method into pedagogy and ensure further exposure opportunities to students to enhance their problem solving ability.
- Recommended to enlarge extracurricular activities and sports facilities.
- Recommended to further strengthen relationship with the schools of Arghakhanchi, Palpa and Kapilwastu apart from the local schools.