

**Tracer study report**  
**Graduate of 2016**  
**Janaprakash Multiple Campus**  
**Pokhara-lekhnath kaski**

**Submitted to :**  
**University Grants Commission**  
**Sanothimi Bhaktapur**

**Submitted By:**  
**Janaprakash Multiple Campus**  
**Pokhara lekhnath kaski**  
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Ref. No. 2074/075

Despt.....

10 May 2018

To

The Chairman

University Grants Commission

Sanothimi, Bhaktapur

Subject: Regarding the Submission of Tracer Study Report

Dear Sir,

As per University Grants Commission's public announcement for the preparation and submission of Tracer Study Report by the institutions selected in HERP, we would like to submit detailed Tracer Study Report of (2016 graduates) Janaprakash Multiple Campus, Pokhara-Lekhnath Kaski. We look forward to hearing from you soon. Thank you.

.....

Rishi Ram Budhathoki

(Campus Chief)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The tracing study committee could not have undertaken this report without the continuing support of campus management committee, campus administration as well as the EMIS unit of Janaprakash Multiple Campus and the individual who have offered their valuable support during this study.

We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to Krishna Hari Bhandari chairman of campus, executive and members of campus management committee for providing opportunity to conduct the study. We would also like thanks to campus chief and administrative staff of the campus that provide kind support for the study.

We would like to express our thanks to all graduates of Janaprakash Multiple Campus who have actively participated and provided information that has made it possible for preparing this report. We are especially thankful to all supporting staff and faculty member, HERP subcommittee of JPMC.

Similarly we would like special thanks to university grants commission (UGC) Nepal for providing continuing support to prepare this report.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This tracer study report is the graduate of Janaprakash Multiple campus pokhara lekhnath kaski. The students selected were the graduate of 2016 and were the stream of management. This report has been divided in to five chapters. The first chapter is introduction. The second one represents the data presentation and analysis. The third chapter shows the major findings. The fourth and fifth chapter draws the implication to institutional reform and conclusion and recommendations. The aim of writing this report was to find out the issues related to the quality and relevance of higher education. The study was also aimed to use the report for the formulation and amendments of its strategic plan as per the needs and expectation of market and the society. In order to get the needed information, both quantitative and qualitative methods were used for data collection and a questionnaire for interviewing was piloted to make sure the right information could be collected. The notice for tracer study was shared using the social media/ face book. Those who couldn't come in contact were contacted through telephone and email. Required information was collected; individual forms were filled through face to face interview, telephonic conversation and via mails. All the selected information was compiled, analyzed and evaluated and the final report was prepared.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

E	:	Employed
U	:	Unemployed
S	:	Studying
JPMC:		Janaprakash Multiple Campus
UGC	:	University Grants Commission
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
EMIS	:	Education Management Information System
SSR	:	Self Study Report
DDJ	:	Educationally Disadvantage
D	:	Dalit
INGO	:	International Non Government Organization
IT	:	Information Tchnology
NGO	:	Non Government Organization
%	:	Percentage
M	:	Male
F	:	F

# **CHAPTER: ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1. Background**

#### **1.1 Background of higher education**

Education can shape the life of people. It is generally perceived as one of the most well developed services that make people more conscious and rationale. It is an important indication of national development because development is possible only when the nation can produce skilled human resources and academic scholars. Development histories of Japan and Singapore have already proved that development is possible with human resource in the absence of other natural resources like minerals and oil.

Nepal has been practicing the concept of multi-university system since 1990 to achieve broader national development goals and has focusing on higher education in recent years. Before 1990 A.D., only two universities were in existence, namely: Tribhuvan University (established in 1959) and Mahendra Sanskrit University (established in 1985). After the restoration of democracy in 1990 A.D. Kathmandu University, Purbanchal University, and Pokhara University were established and these universities along with TU and MSU have been delivering various academic and technical programs along with the help of many affiliated colleges of different parts of the country. Moreover, government has established some other universities, namely Lord Buddha University, and Far-western Regional University. The above mentioned scenarios proved that tremendous expansion has been taking place in Nepal to deliver higher education during the last two and half decades (Tracer study, JPMC 2016).

The expansion of higher education delivery university and affiliated colleges has been producing the increasing number of graduates in one hand, and educated unemployed rate has been growing in the country and the rate of brain drain is in increasing trend in the another hand. This raises a question that whether the current structure and pattern of higher educational development could serve the community and nation. However, looking at the remittance of the country studied can be conducted to explore relationship between higher education and foreign employment.

#### **1.2 Background of Janaprakash Multiple Campus (JPMC)**

Janaprakash Multiple Campus (JPMC) is a non profitable community campus. It was established on 23rd Ashadh 2062 B.S. (7th August, 2005 A.D.) as the assembly of local academicians, intellectual personalities and social workers longd to provide higher education to the students of mid and eastern part of Kaski, Syanga and western part of Tanahun and Lamjung. This college

began its academic activities from 26th Shrawan 2062 after getting affiliation to run Management Faculty from Tribhuvan University executive council.

It was formally affiliated by TU to run BBS programme on 20th Bhadra 2062. Since then, it has been running BBS stream and providing quality education with affordable fees. This campus has its own land and building, facility of library, computer lab, well furnished classrooms, drinking water, play ground etc. It is accessible to all people due to its location connected to Prithivi Highway. It has been providing education with the Slogan "Quality Education for All" and has been ranked as a best public campus in this area. It has applied for getting certificate of QAA from Tribhuvan university grant commission (UGC) and get certificate of LOI.

JPMC has established various subcommittee like EMIS (education management information system), JPRC (Janaprakash Research Committee), SSR (self study report) etc. It regularly provides quality education through well and experienced lecturers. Besides teaching JPMC has conduct regular activities like sports, industrial tour, motivating trainings or interaction programs.

## **1.2 Objectives of the Study**

The overall objectives of the study is to obtain a better understanding of the current situation and employment status of the graduates as well as to identify the issues related to employment experiences, expectations and aspiration of graduates after getting graduation. One of its aims is also to find out the issues related to the quality and the relevance of higher education. The study has also aimed at using the study report for the formulation and amendments of its strategic plan as per the needs and expectation of market and the graduates. Thus, the study will explore the following:

- Investigate employment status of the graduates of 2016
- Find out the kinds of programs the graduates are pursuing afterwards.
- Identify the difficulties faced by graduates for the placement in the market after the completion of the program.
- Relate the experience and views of graduates as they evaluate JPMC teaching and learning materials, institutional facilities and curriculum, in order to plan for future improvement.

## **1.3 Institutional Arrangements to conduct Study**

This tracer study is designed and conducted by Tracer Study Research committee of JPMC by outsourcing the expert groups from different universities and campuses. The primary data was collected by mobilizing the internal staffs at JPMC. The qualitative data collection was made by external experts. EMIS unit, examination committee and all of the related departments had also facilitated the whole data collection activities by providing the contract information of graduates. Moreover, campus has provided sufficient time to the staff who is involved in data collection and analysis for the study.

Besides the above mentioned quantitative data, qualitative data was also collected from employers, teachers and members of JPMC at institution level. Similarly, data collection team has consulted with the employer and collected appointment letters and identity cards as per the need to make qualitative information from the respondents.

#### **1.4 Graduate Batch Taken for the Study**

JPMC is running their academic programs under the affiliation of Tribhuvan University since 2062 and altogether nine batches have graduated from this campus but the campus has not completed the tracing about the graduates since the establishment date. Among all, tracing study of the graduates of 2016 who have been duly completed their bachelor's degree from this campus. Altogether 13 students have been completed their bachelors degree 2016 including the partial involvement in final examination held by Tribhuvan University from this campus.

#### **1.5 Data collection-Instruments and Approach**

The study has focused on the quality of higher education service provided to the students and the condition under which the graduates have been employed and its role in job-seeking, and how their areas of work are related to the programs offered by the college. In addition, the study is expected to help identify which programs are still relevant to current market demands and the findings of the study are to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the College programs, and the relationships between education/ training and labor market needs. Hence, the methodology for this study is driven by the above issues and it is supposed to promote better understanding of the graduates' employability. In order to get the needed information, both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed for data collection and a questionnaire for interviewing was

piloted to make sure the right information could be collected. The Tracer Study subcommittee collected the graduate list of 2016. The notice for tracer study was shared using the college notice board, social media/ Face Book and mail from internet. Those who couldn't come in contact were contacted through telephone. Required information was collected; individual forms were filled through face to face interview, telephonic conversation and via mails. All the selected information was compiled, analyzed and evaluated by using necessary software like excel, SPSS on so on and the final report was prepared.

### **1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study**

This tracer study covered bachelor level programs BBS and only about 13 graduates out of total enrolled students of this JPMC. The pass out students or only graduated students is the population of the study, who were graduated in 2016. This tracer study has following limitations

- This tracer study was conducted to the graduates of 2016 of JPMC only.
- The study was conducted within a short period of time and limited budget.
- The graduates were who couldn't be reached \contacted had been left out in this study.
- Beside face to face interview, social media email and telephone contact\conversation were the key tools of data collection.
- Analysis is based on the questioner provided by the UGC Nepal, so other factor such as income level, social economic factors; perception of graduates for further study is not the consideration in the study.

## **CHAPTER: TWO**

## Data Presentation and analysis

### 2. Data Presentation and analysis

#### 2.1 Personal Details of the graduates

Janaprakash Multiple Campus has taken the graduates of 2016 for this Tracer Study. This Tracer Study is carried upon the graduates of bachelor degree of Janaprakash Multiple Campus from the faculty of Management. The total numbers of graduates of 2016 were 13. Out of them 2 were the male graduates and 11 were female graduates. From total no of graduate, 2 were belonged to educationally disadvantaged groups and 11 were belonged to others. The Character wise presentation of graduates can be present in following tables and diagrams.

##### 2.1.1 The Catchment Area

Janaprakash Multiple Campus is located in mid and Eastern part of kaski district. The college is providing higher education courses to the students surrounding this region. While carrying out this tracer study of its graduates and post graduates, the study team had a question regarding students' personal information that included their residence, familiarity with media and technology, position after graduation and perception towards program and facilities provided by college. The position of students from different area can be present in following table and figure.

**Table: 2.1**

**The Catchment Area JPMC (10 graduate's)**

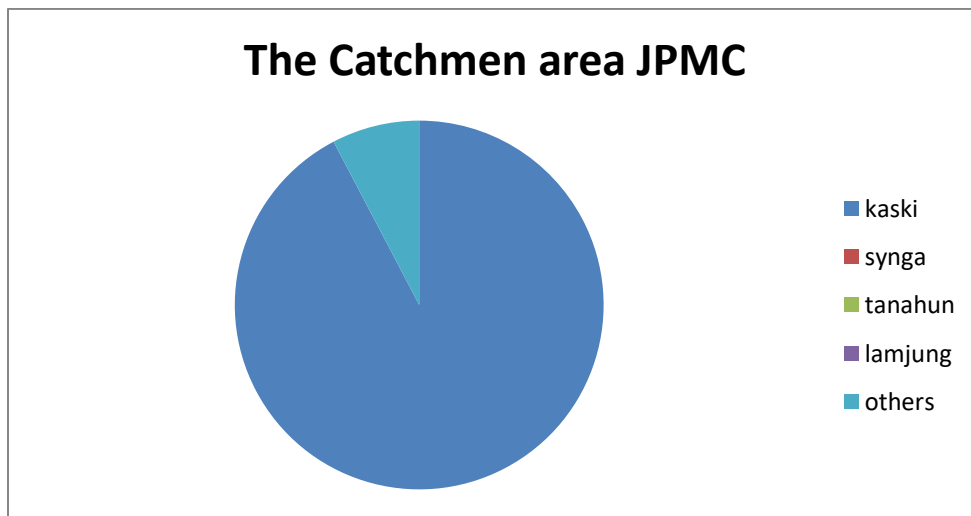
Area (District)	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative frequency
Kaski	12	92.31	92.31
Syanga	-	-	92.31
Tanahau	-	-	92.31
Lamjing	-	-	92.31
Others	1	7.69	100

Total	13	100	
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Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

The above table shows that 92.31% of graduates were from Kaski and 7.69% students were from other district. Catchment area of graduates can be present in following pie chart.

**Figure: 2.1**



Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

The above table and figure shows that 90.0% of its graduates were from Kaski and 10.0% students were from other district.

### **2.1.2 Excess with media and technology**

This is the age science and technology. Any one can't live without excess to media and technology. Most of the graduates are familiar and excess with media and technology. The current status of familiarity and excess with media and technology graduates taken as sample on tracer study can be shown in table and figure 2.2.

**Table: 2.2**

### **Excess with media and technology**

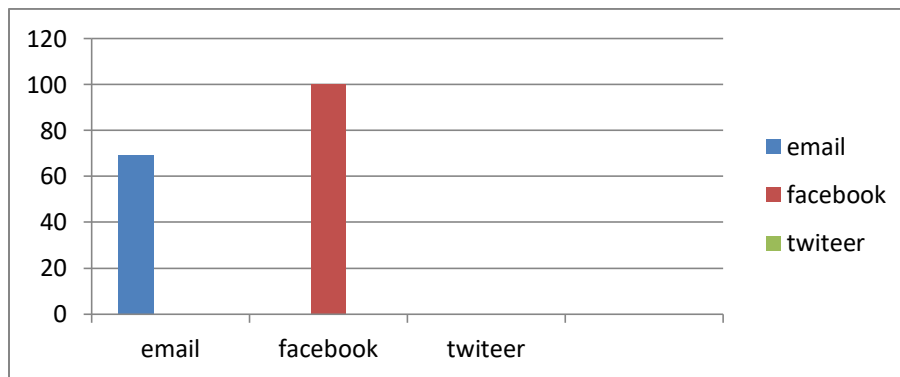
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Email	<b>9</b>	<b>69.23</b>
Facebook	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>
Twiteer	-	-

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

The above table shows that 100% of the graduates were found using facebook where as only 69.23% graduate have their email ID and none of them uses twiteer. This shows that most of the graduates are excess to media and technology. Excess with media and technology can be present in following bar diagram

**Figure: 2.2**

**Excess with media and technology**



Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

### **2.1.3 The Profile of the graduates**

The total number of the graduates of 2016 from Janaprakash Multiple Campus was 13. Out of them which 11 were the female graduates and 2 were male graduates. Area wise details of graduate students of 2016 were presented in table and figures.

**Table: 2.3**

**Ethnic classification**

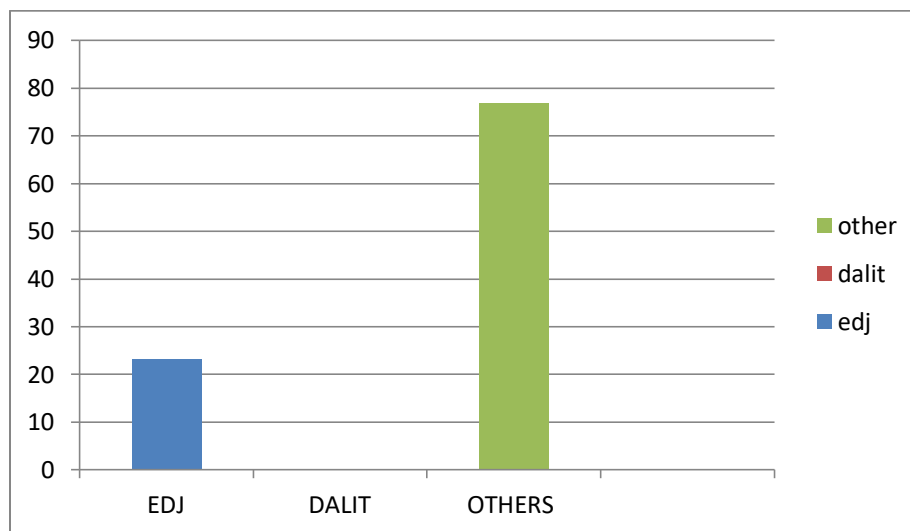


	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Edj	3	23.08	23.08
Dalit	-	-	23.08
Others	10	76.92	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

The above table shows that 23.08% of the graduates were found from educationally disadvantaged group, 76.92% were from barman and chettri and none of them were from dalit. Ethnic classification can be present in following bar diagram

**Figure: 2.3**  
**Ethnic classification**



Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

**Table: 2.4**  
**Genderwise classification**

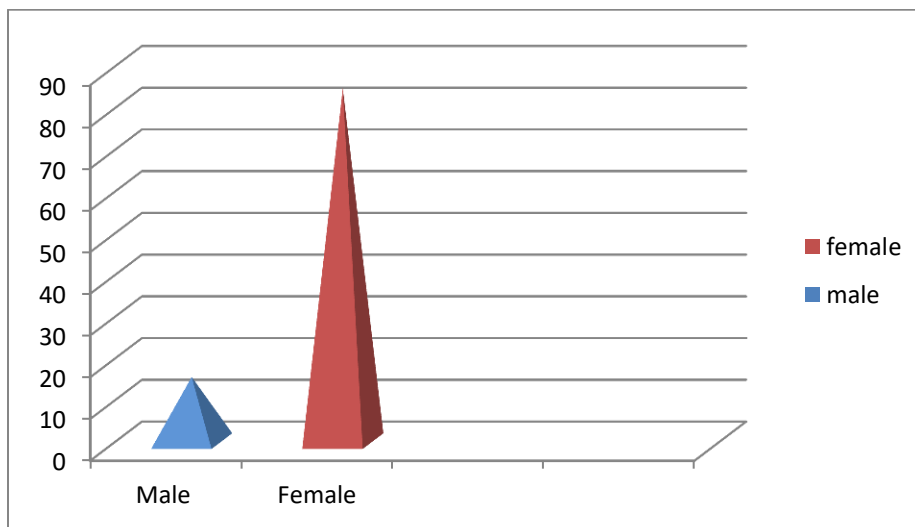
	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative frequency
Male	2	15.38	15,38
Female	11	84.62	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

The above table that 15.38% graduate were male and 84.62% of the graduates were female. Which shows that % of female graduate is higher than male graduate in JPMC. Gender wise classification of graduates of 2016 Of JPMC can be present in following figure.

**Table: 2.4**

Genderwise classification



Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

**Table: 2.5**

Age wise classification

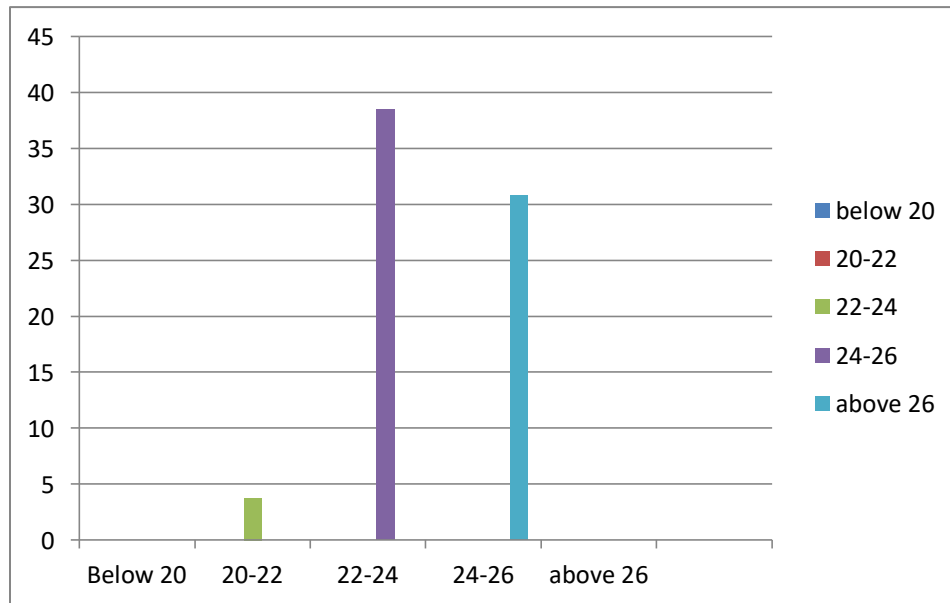
Age range	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative frequency
Below 20	-	-	-
20-22	4	30.77	30.77
22-24	5	38.46	69.23
24-26	4	30.77	100
Above 26	-	-	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

The above table shows that 30.77% graduate were 20-22 years old, 38.46% graduates were 22-24 years old, 30.77% graduate were 24-26 years old. Which shows that most of the graduate were between 22-26 years. Following figure shows the age wise presentation of graduates of 2016of JPMC.

**Figure:2.5**

**Age wise classification**



Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

**2.2 Employment Status of the Graduates**

This section presents the employment status related information of graduates of JPMC passed in 2016 A.D. The following table and figure shows the current status of the respondents.

**Table: 2.6**  
**Current Status of Employment of Respondents**

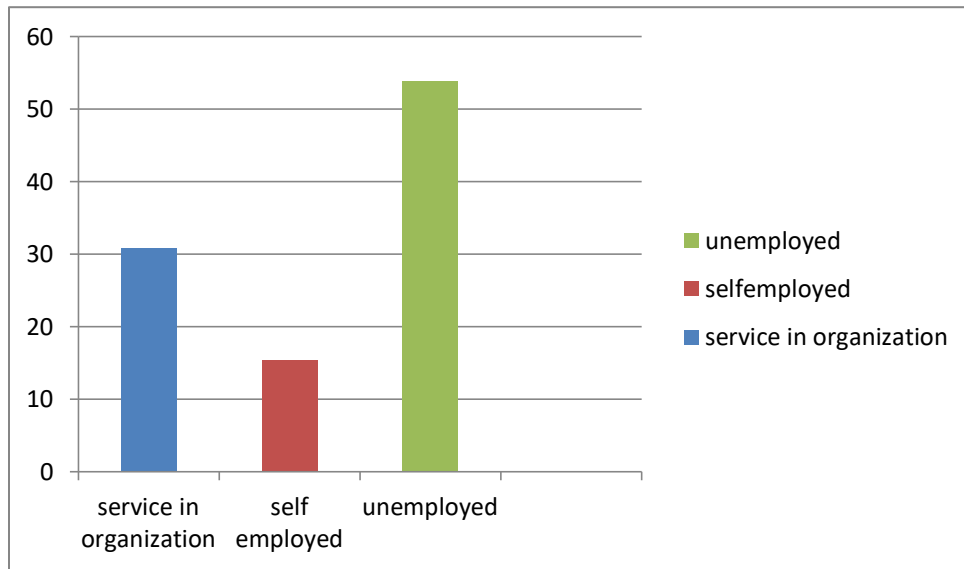
Nature of job	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Service in organization	4	30.77	30.77
Self employed	2	15.38	49.15
Unemployed	7	53.85	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

The above table shows that 30.77% graduate were providing services in private, public and government organizations, 15.38 % graduates were self employed and 53.85 % graduate were unemployed. But most of unemployed graduates were further studying. Following figure shows the employment status of graduates of 2016.

**Figure 2.6**

### Current Status of Employment of Respondents



Source: Tracer Study Survey 2017

The above table and figure shows that 40% graduate were providing services in private, public and government organizations, 20 % graduates were self employed and 40 % graduate were unemployed. But most of unemployed graduates were further studying.

**Table: 2.7**

#### Detail of Employed graduate

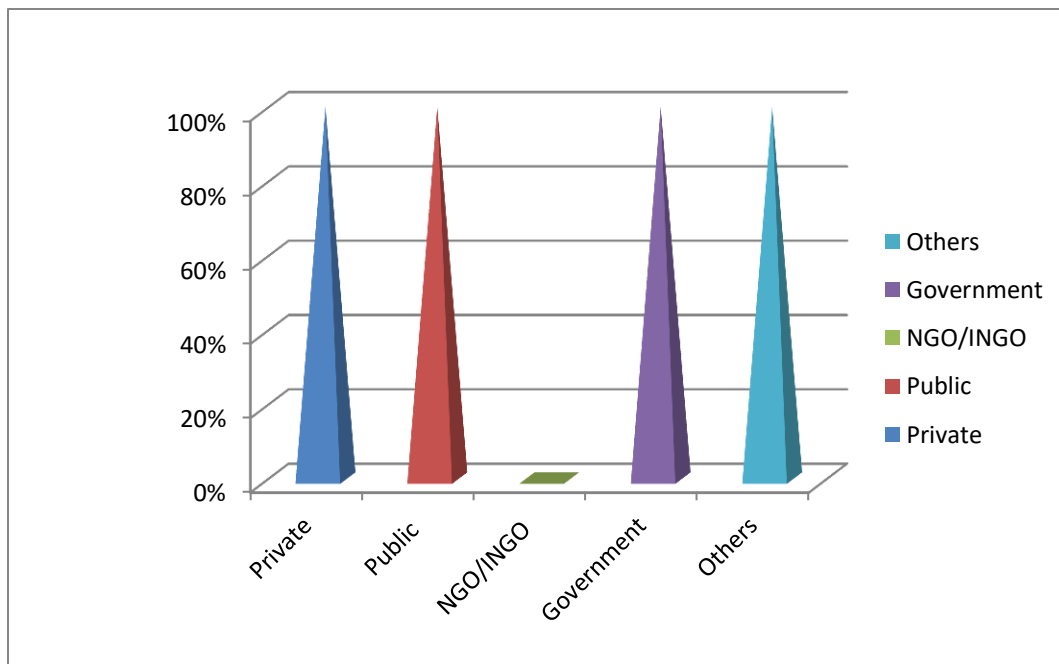
Nature of job	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Private	2	33.33	33.33
Public	1	16.67	50
Ngo/INGO	-	-	50
Government	1	16.67	66.67
Others	2	33.33	100
Total	6	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

The above table shows that 33.33% graduate were working in private organization, 16.67% graduate were working in public organization public, 16.67% graduate were working in government organization and government organizations, 16.67 % graduates were self employed.

**Figure: 2.7**

**Detail of Employed graduate**



Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

The above table and figure shows that 16.67% graduate were working in private organization, 33.33% graduate were working in public organization public, 16.67% graduate were working in government organization and government organizations, 16.67 % graduates were self employed.

### **2.3 Perception of the graduates towards program and facilities provided by college**

This section shows the perception of graduate towards facilities provided by college during college life and working area. The following table and figure shows the perception of graduate towards program and facilities provided by college during college life and after leave college.

**Table: 2.8****Response of the graduates towards facilities provided by college**

Facilities	Frequency						Total
	Very week	Weaker	Week	Good	Better	Excellent	
Relevance of program to job	-	-	6	3	4		13
Extracurricular activities	-	1	-	7	5		13
Problem solving ability	-	-	5	4	4		13
Attachment to job	-	1	5	4	3		13
Learning environment	-	-	-	2	7	5	13
Quality of education	-	-	-	3	6	4	13
Teacher student relationship	-	-	-	2	3	8	13
Library	-	-	-	6	6	1	13
Lab	1	2	8	1	-	1	13
Sports	-	3	5	4	1	-	13
Canteen and	-	-	1	8	3	1	13

Urinals							
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Source: Tracer Study Survey 2017

### 2.3.1 Relevance of program to job requirement

The graduates were also asked about the relevance of the program to meet their professional requirements. 53.85% of the graduates are satisfied with their graduation and 46.15% graduates are not satisfied with their graduation to their job requirement. Out of them 30.77% graduates response is better, 23.08 graduates response is good and 46.15% graduates response is week to meet their professional requirements. Relevance of program to job requirement is presented in following table.

**Table: 2.9**  
**Relevance of program to job requirement**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	-	-	-
Weak	6	46.15	46.15
Good	3	23.08	69.23
Better	4	30.77	100
Excellent	-	-	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

### 2.3.2 Extracurricular activities

The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weakness of the number of extra-curricular activities conducted by the institution as the part of its educational program. 38.46% of the respondents said better, 53.85% respondents said good and only 7.69% respondents said weaker extra-curricular activities conducted by the institution apart from educational activities.



The response of graduates towards extra- curricular activities conducted by the institution can be present in following table.

**Table: 2.10**  
**Extracurricular activities**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	1	7.69	7.69
Weak	-	-	-
Good	7	53.85	61.54
Better	5	38.46	100
Excellent	-	-	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

### 2.3.3 Problem solving ability

The study also attempted to find out the views of graduates regarding their study experiences at JPMC and its support to their employment as well as their expectation and aspirations. It also asked them about strength and weakness of the institution regarding the development of the problem solving skill. 30.77% of the respondents said better, 30.77% respondents said good and 0 38.46% respondents said weak to problem solving ability. The response of graduates towards Problem solving ability can be present in following table.

**Table: 2.11**  
**Problem solving ability**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	-	-	-

Weak	5	38.46	38.46
Good	4	30.77	69.23
Better	4	30.77	100
Excellent	-	-	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

### 2.3.4 Work placement / attachment / internship

The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weaknesses of the institution in terms its effectiveness on their Work placement/attachment /internship after the completion of the program. 23.08% of the respondent replied that it was better, 30.77% said good, 38.46 said week and 7.69% said weaker. The response of graduates towards Work placement/attachment /internship can be present in following table.

**Table: 2.12**

#### **Work placement / attachment / internship**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	1	7.69	6.67
Weak	5	38.46	46.25
Good	4	30.77	76.92
Better	3	23.08	100
Excellent	-	-	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

### 2.3.5 Teaching learning environment

The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weaknesses of the institution in terms teaching learning environment. 38.46% of the respondent replied that it was better excellent, 46.16% said better and 15.35% said good. The response of graduates towards teaching learning environment can be present in following table.

**Table: 2.13**

#### **Teaching learning environment**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	-	-	-
Weak	-	-	-
Good	2	15.38	15.38
Better	6	46.16	61.54
Excellent	5	38.46	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

### 2.3.6 Quality of education delivered

The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weakness of the quality of education offered by JPMC. 30.77% of the respondents replied that the quality of the education offered to them were excellent, 46.15% of the respondents replied better and 23.08% of the respondents replied good. The response of graduates towards quality education delivered can be present in following table.

**Table: 2.14**

### Quality of education delivered

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	-	-	-
Weak	-	-	-
Good	3	23.08	23.08
Better	6	46.15	69.23
Excellent	4	30.77	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

#### 2.3.7 Teacher student relationship

The study also attempted to find out the views of graduates regarding their study experiences at JPMC and the strength and weakness in terms of teacher student relationship. 61.14% of the respondents replied that the student teacher relationship was excellent, 23.085% of the respondents replied better and 15.38% of the respondents replied good. This seems that teacher student relationship in JPMC is very good. The response of graduates towards quality education delivered can be present in following table.

**Table: 2.15**

#### Teacher student relationship

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	-	-	-
Weak	-	-	-

Good	2	15.38	15.38
Better	3	23.08	38.46
Excellent	8	61.54	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

### 2.3.7 Library facility

The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weakness of the institution in terms of its library facility. 7.70% of the respondent replied that it was excellent, 46.15% graduates told that it was better and 46.15% graduates told that it was good. The detail regarding the strengths and weakness of the institution in term of its library facility is expressed in following table.

**Table: 2.16**  
**Library facility**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	-	-	-
Weak	-	-	-
Good	6	46.15	46.15
Better	6	46.15	92.30
Excellent	1	7.70	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

### 2.3.9 Lab facility

The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weakness of the institution in terms of its lab facility. 7.69% of the respondent replied that it was excellent, 61,54% graduates told that it

was better, 15.38% graduates told that it was good and only 7.69% graduates told that it was week. The detail regarding the strengths and weakness of the institution in term of its lab facility is expressed in following table.

**Table: 2.17**

**Lab facility**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	1	7.69	7.69
Weaker	2	15.38	23.07
Weak	8	61.54	84.61
Good	1	7.69	92.31
Better	-	-	92.31
Excellent	1	7.69	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

**2.3.10 Sports facility**

The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weakness of the institution in term of its sports facility. 7.69% of the respondent replied that it was better, 30.77% of the respondent replied that it was good, 38.46 of the respondent replied that it was weak and 23.08% of the respondent replied that it was weaker. The response of graduates toward sports facility can be following table.

**Table: 2.18**

**Sports facility**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	3	23.08	23.08
Weak	5	38.46	61.54
Good	4	30.77	92.31
Better	1	7.69	100
Excellent	-	-	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

### 2.3.11 Canteen /urinal facilities

The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weakness of the institution in term of canteen and urinal facility. 7.69% of the respondent replied that it was excellent, 23.08% of the respondent replied that it was better, 61.54% of the respondent replied that it was good and only 7.69% of the respondent replied that it was weak. The detail regarding the strengths and weakness of the institution in terms its canteen and urinal facility is given in the table given below.

**Table: 2.19**  
**Canteen /urinal facilities**

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	-	-	-
Weak	1	7.69	7.69

Good	8	61.54	69.23
Better	3	23.08	92.31
Excellent	1	7.69	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2018

The respondents other suggestion includes:

- Learning should relate to their needs and requirements.
- Teacher should be accountable towards the students.
- There should be the connection between academic and industrial requirements.
- The college must introduce short term professional courses.
- Focus should be provided to skilled based education.
- Technical and practical education should be introduced.
- Campus should use information technology as more as possible.
- Campus should play important role for employment to their graduates.

## **CHAPTER: THREE**

### **MAJOR FINDINGS**

#### **3. Major Findings**

The institution (JPMC) has taken the graduates of 2016 for the Tracer Study.. The total number of the graduates in 2016 from janaprakash multiple campus were 13 from management faculty.



Out of them 2 were male and 11 were female. Three graduates belonged to educationally disadvantaged groups, none of them were dalit and 11 graduates belonged to braman and chettri.

This Tracer Study report was based on the graduates of 2016 only. The overall objectives of the study were to find out the employment status of graduates, their current position and the study of relevancy of the programs in connection with market requirements. It also aimed at finding out the views of graduates on institutional facilities, curriculum, and future improvements. The study has pointed out following findings:

- The total numbers of respondents were 13. Out of them 2 were male and 11 were female.
- None of them are dalit, 3 were educationally disadvantage group and rest belonged to others.
- Most of the graduates were from kaski district.
- Most of graduates were familiar to media. Out of them 100 percent graduates use face book and only 69.23 percent graduate's use email.
- Most of the graduates were between ages of 22 to 26 years.
- Only 46.15 percentages of graduates are employed out of them 15.38 percent were self employed.
- The unemployed percentage of graduates is 53.85.
- 53.85% of the graduates are satisfied with their graduation and 46.15% graduates are not satisfied with their graduation to their job requirement.
- The response of graduates towards extra- curricular activities conducted by the institution apart from educational activities is 38.46% better, 53.85% good and only 7.69% weaker.
- The response of graduates towards problem solving ability is 30.77% better, 30.77% good and 38.46% weak
- The response of graduates towards Work placement/attachment/internship is 23.08% better, 30.77 week and 7.69% weaker.
- The response of graduates towards teaching learning environment is 38.46% excellent, 46.16% better and 15.35% good.
- The response of graduates towards quality education delivered is 30.77% excellent, 46.15% better and 23.08% good.

- Teacher student relationship at JPMC is very strong i.e. 61.14% excellent, 23.085% better and 15.38% good.
- Most of the graduates are satisfied with library, sports and canteen or urinal facilities but not satisfied with lab facility.

## CHAPTER IV

### IMPLICATIONS TO INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

Tracer study of the graduates provides realistic expectations concerning what a program can and can't do: it can provide information to program administrators and employees concerning ways to improve their services and it can aid policy makers in determining basic changes in programs structure or funding and finally it can be used as an important tool for planning and decision making process of the campus. Following are some implications to institutional reform based on the findings of the study.

- Analysis shows that the programs launch by the campus is at satisfactory and graduates are employed either in job market or they pursue further studies. Some of the graduates are still unemployed and seeking for jobs in labor market, therefore campus has to work hard to entirely fit the labor market requirements in the major area of graduate competencies, personal skills and personal attributes.
- Campus should launch various types of extra courses such as: computer trainings, accounting training, banking courses, research skill development programs, introduction with expert about the current and emerging issues of the country and interaction among the stakeholders can be facilitated by the campus for the development of competencies and personal skill of the graduates. This may help to get job in market after the graduation of the students.
- The campus through its EMIS unit and alumni directorate as well as the employers should employ an efficient record keeping of graduates with regard to informing parameters.
- The percentage of indigenous graduate students in the campus is far less than Brahmin and Chhetri comparing their enrollment. Concerted effort is required from the stakeholders for more action to be taken in increasing pass rate and their involvement in labor market.
- Although campus runs only undergraduates academic programs rather than professional programs, thus graduate list of the campus is very low. So campus should think about minimum number of post graduate programs along with different professional programs which helps to increase number of graduates as well as improve production of competent manpower at the masters and bachelor degree. The campus should support the provision of adequate IT facilities to support the academic enhancement of the graduates. The mean average of research skill and problem solving skill from the campus shows minimum rating by the graduate. Stakeholders of the campus take more action for improving the above skills. If so students should receive the opportunity to participate in research projects and internship programs that are helpful in articulating between theory and practice.
- Campus instructors should plan for effective consultation times with their students. Through consultation hour, teachers can address their students' academic and nonacademic problems. It may be fruitful to the graduates for increasing the problem solving skills and such graduates can sell in labor market easily.
- The study is limited to the socio-cultural activities of the graduates. Campus should promote the opportunity to take part in decision making affairs for effectual teaching and meaningful students learning. This participation in decision making must focus on enhancing graduate competencies through an effective performance of the core activities of the university: teaching-learning, research, and community service.
- Result shows that the relationship between teachers and students parameter is very good, campus should think about the retention of such parameters.

- From parameter most of facilities provided by campus is at satisfactory level but it should change in lab facility. above

## CHAPTER: FIVE

### Conclusion and Recommendation

#### 5.1 Conclusion

From the above findings, a number of conclusions can be drawn about the employment opportunities from our graduates who are currently in the field and the relevancy of the college programs, teaching learning environment, quality of delivery, teacher student relationship, extracurricular activities, library/lab facilities etc. Following are the major conclusions which respond to the research objectives that were set out for this study.

- Most of the graduates are permanent residency of kaski district.
- The trend of higher education of barman and chettri is higher than EDJ and Dalit.
- This study report was the based on the graduates of the year 2016.It aimed at finding out about the employability of the graduates. It has provided both feedback and review on employability and college programs.

- The situation of higher education of female in JPMC is higher than male.
- The employed graduates have continued their further study but unemployed graduates have not continued.
- Students are satisfied with the services provided by campus.
- Teacher student relationship seems strong.
- Students are satisfied with teaching learning environment, quality education delivered extracurricular activities.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

The Tracer Study Team conducted the Tracer study of graduates of 2016. The study was conducted within a short period of time. The study was focused on students' personal details, graduates' employability, job satisfaction, and the effectiveness of college programs, courses, library and lab services, further study situation and feedbacks. Based on the conclusions of the Tracer Study report, following recommendations are suggested:

- The task of Tracer study should be made an integral part of teaching learning program in future.
- Campus should launch various types of extra courses such as: computer trainings, accounting training, banking courses, research skill development programs to build confidence.
- Strategic plan should strictly implemented.
- Campus should launch various activities to encourage EDJ and Dalit students.
- Campus should add various academic programs to increase the graduate rate.
- JPMC should make its record keeping system more effective and software based.
- JPMC should enhance its lab facilities
- The institute should establish council to establish relationship among parent, teacher, and students.
- UGS needs to improve its Tracer Study form/questionnaire to incorporate more information related to unemployed and the studying ones.

Annex : 1

**Janaprakash Multiple Campus**

**Tracer Study Team:**

Arjun ojha : Coordinator

Binad poudel : Member

Krishna Prasad Tiwari : Member

Devaka Adhikari : member

Rishi Ram Budhathoki : Advisor (Campus Chie)

Annex : 2

**Name list of graduates in 2016**

**Status: M= Male, F= Female, EDJ=Educationally disadvantage, D= Dalit**

Name	Level	Registration no.	Type			
			M	F	EDJ	D
Amrit Pd Kandel	BBS	7-2-395-2-2010	√			
Bishnu G.C.	BBS	7-2-395-12-2011				
Ganga Adhikari	BBS	7-2-395-17-2011		√		
Nirmala Poudel	BBS	7-2-395-35-2012		√		
Nisha Shrestha	BBS	7-2-395-37-2012		√	√	
Pushmita G.C.	BBS	7-2-395-43-2012		√		
Rojina Bhattra	BBS	7-2-395-49-2012		√		
Sabitra Regmi	BBS	7-2-395-32-2010		√		
Sapana Gurung	BBS	7-2-395-45-2011		√	√	
Sarita G.C.	BBS	7-2-395-55-2012		√		
Suja Gurung	BBS	7-2-395-40-2010		√	√	
sunita Baral	BBS	7-2-395-60-2012		√		
Suvash Khadka	BBS	7-2-395-48-2010	√			
Total			2	11	3	

Annex : 3

**List of EDJ and Dalit graduates**

S.n	Name	Address	Contact no	Sex	Status	Remarks
1	Nisha Shrestha	PL-30,kaski	9816614464	F	EDJ	
2	Sapana Gurung	PL-32,kaski		F	EDJ	
3	Suja Gurung	PL-29,kaski	9817141854	F	EDJ	