

Tracer study report
Graduate of 2017
Janaprakash Multiple Campus
Pokhara- kaski

Submitted to :
University Grants Commission
Sanothimi Bhaktapur

Submitted By:
Janaprakash Multiple Campus
Pokhara kaski
April 2019

Ref. No. 2075/076

Despt.....

....., April, 2019

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 (2017 graduates) Janaprakash Multiple Campus, Pokhara-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 Of 2017 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 - kaski. The students selected were the graduate of 2017 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 2017).

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 longed 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 and preparing SSR report.

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 actives 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 2017
- 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 and member of tracer committee 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 tenth batches have graduated from this campus but the campus has been completed the first tracing about the graduates of 2016 in 2018. Now in 2019, the second tracer report is going to prepare the graduates of 2017 who have been duly completed their bachelor's degree from this campus. Altogether 14 students have been completed their bachelors degree 2017 including the partial involvement in final examination held by Tribhuvan University from this campus but only 13 graduates are traced in this study .

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 2017. 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 out of 14 graduates from total enrolled students of this JPMC in 2017. The pass out students or only graduated students is the population of the study, who were graduated in 2017. This tracer study has following limitations

- This tracer study was conducted to the graduates of 2017 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 2017 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 2017 were 14 but 13 graduates are used for this tracer study. Out of them 8 were the male graduates and 5 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 (13 graduate's)

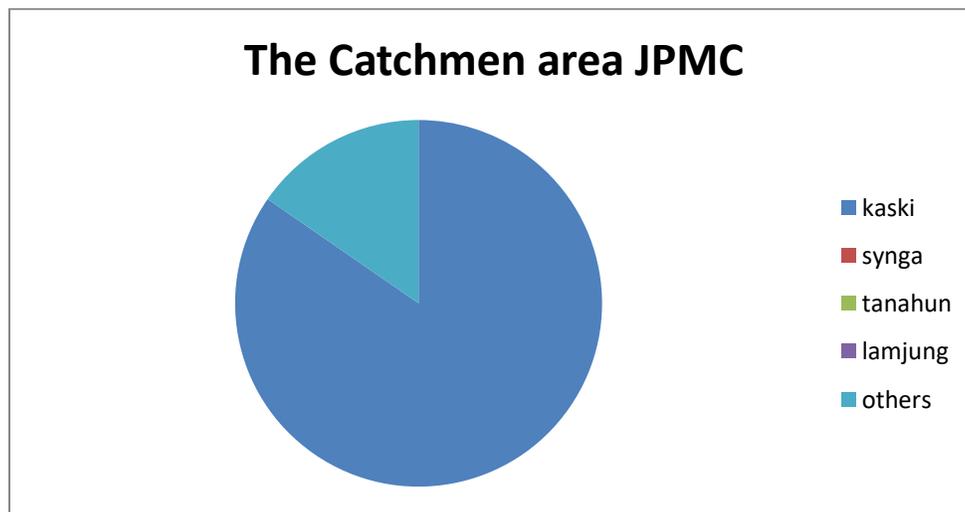
Area (District)	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative frequency
Kaski	11	84.62	84.62
Syanga	-	-	84.62
Tanahau	-	-	84.62
Lamjing	-	-	84.62

Others	2	15.38	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

The above table shows that 84.62 % of graduates were from Kaski and 15.38 % students were from other district. Catchment area of graduates can be present in following pie chart.

Figure: 2.1



Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

The above table and figure shows that 84.62 % of its graduates were from Kaski and 15.38 % students were from other district like Chitwan, Kathmandu etc.

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.

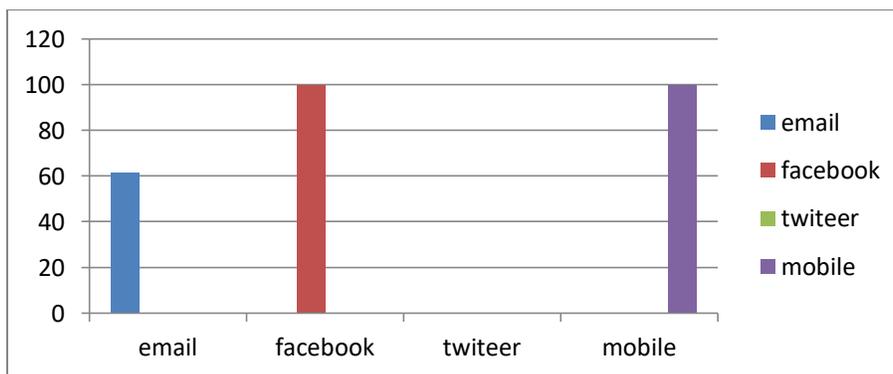
Table: 2.2
Excess with media and technology

	Frequency	Percentage
Email	8	61.54
Facebook	13	100
Twiteer	-	-
Mobile	13	100

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

The above table shows that 100% of the graduates were found using facebook and mobile phone where as only 61.54 % 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 2019

2.1.3 The Profile of the graduates

The total number of the graduates of 2017 from Janaprakash Multiple Campus was 14 but 13 graduates are traced. Out of them which 8 were the male graduates and 5 were female graduates.

Two graduates are EDJ and 11 are from others. Ethnic area wise details of graduate students of 2017 were presented in following table and figures.

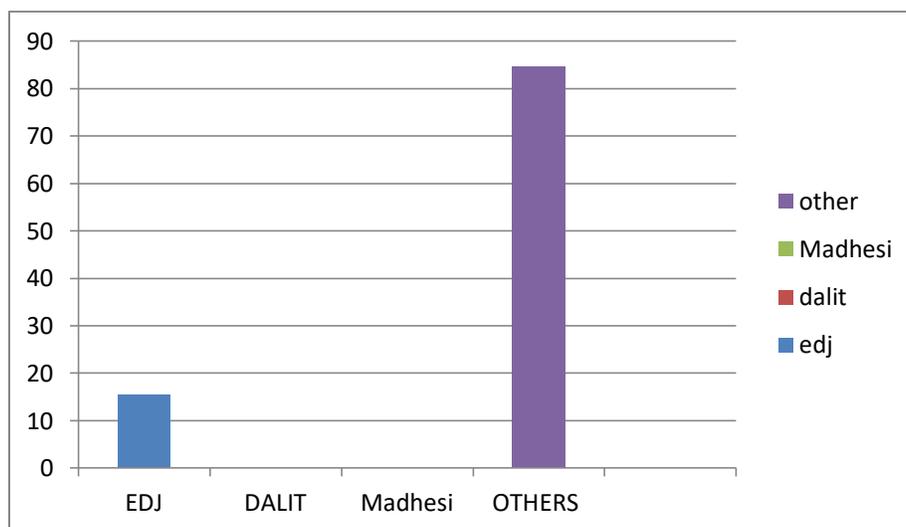
Table: 2.3
Ethnic classification

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Edj	2	15.38	15.38
Dalit	-	-	15.38
Madhesi	-	-	15.38
Others	11	84.62	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

The above table shows that 15.38 % of the graduates were found from educationally disadvantage group, 84.62 % were from brahman and chettri and none of them were from dalit and madhesi. Ethnic classification can be present in following bar diagram

Figure: 2.3
Ethnic classification



Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

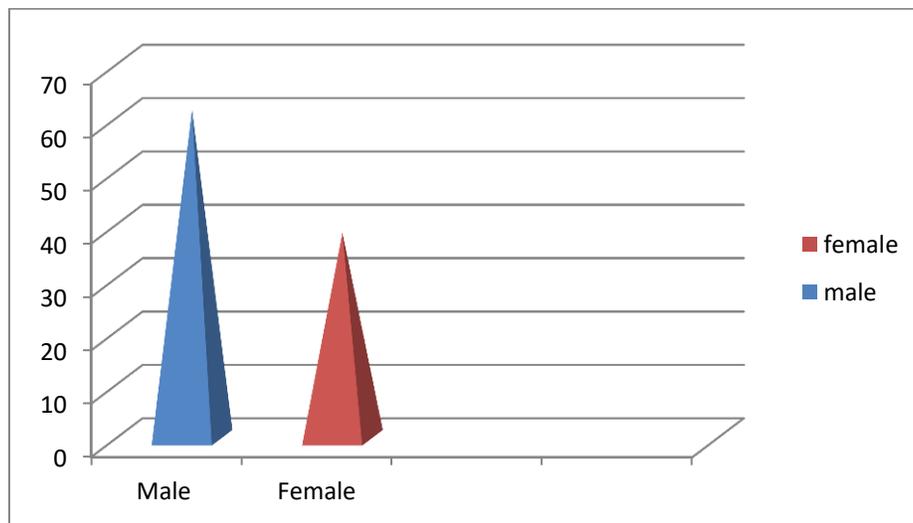
Table: 2.4
Genderwise classification

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative frequency
Male	8	61.54	61.54
Female	5	38.46	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

The above table shows that 61.54 % graduate were male and 38.46 % of the graduates were female. Which shows that % of male graduate is higher than male graduate in JPMC at 2017. Gender wise classification of graduates of 2017 Of JPMC can be present in following figure.

Figure : 2.4
Genderwise classification



Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

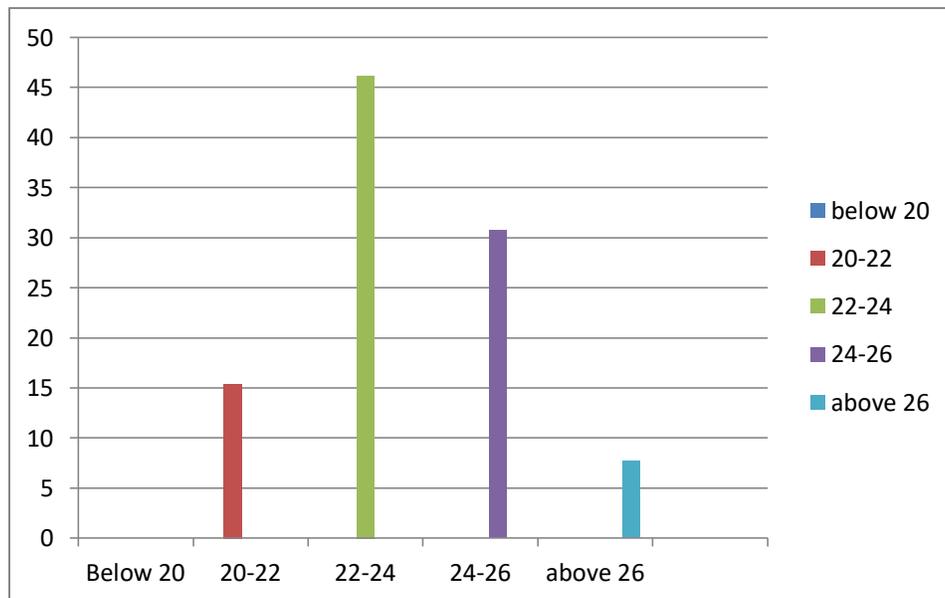
Table: 2.5
Age wise classification

Age range	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative frequency
Below 20	-	-	-
20-22	2	15.38	15.38
22-24	6	46.15	61.53
24-26	4	30.77	92.3
Above 26	1	7.7	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

The above table shows that 15.38 % graduate were 20-22 years old, 46.15 % graduates were 22-24 years old, 30.77% graduate were 24-26 years old 7.7 % of graduates were 26 years old . Which shows that most of the graduate were belonged to 20-26 years. Following figure shows the age wise presentation of graduates of 2016of JPMC.

Figure:2.5
Age wise classification



Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

2.2 Employment Status of the Graduates

This section presents the employment status related information of graduates of JPMC passed in 2017 A.D. The following table and figure shows the current status of the respondents.

Table: 2.6

Current Status of Employment of Respondents

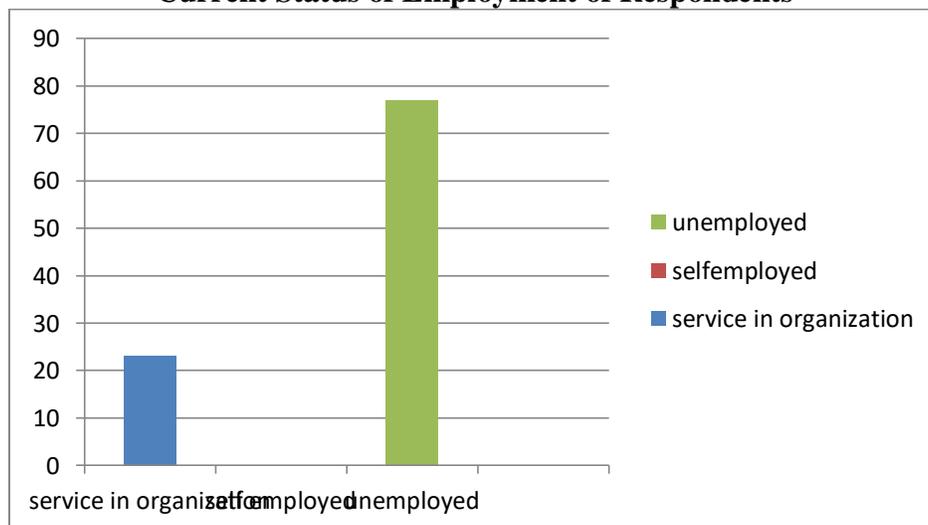
Nature of job	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Service in organization	3	23.08	23.08
Self employed	-	-	23.08
Unemployed	10	76.92	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

The above table shows that 23.08 % graduate were providing services in private, public and government organizations, 76.92 % graduates were unemployed. It seems that most of graduates were unemployed and further studying. Following figure shows the employment status of graduates of 2017.

Figure 2.6

Current Status of Employment of Respondents



Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

The above table and figure shows that 23.08 % graduate were providing services in private, public and government organizations and 76.92 % graduate were unemployed. But most of unemployed graduates were further studying.

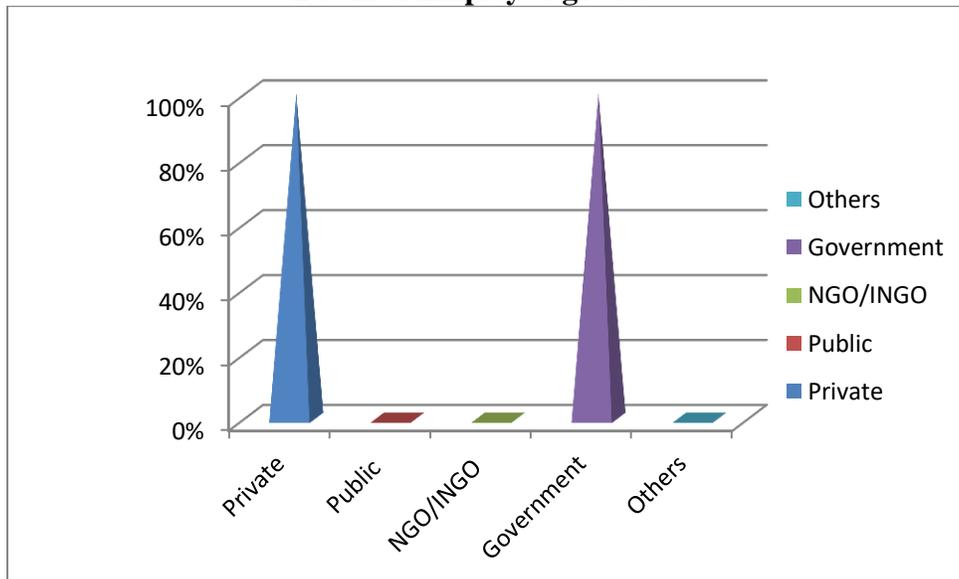
Table: 2.7
Detail of Employed graduate

Nature of job	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Private	1	33.33	33.33
Public	-	-	33.33
Ngo/INGO	-	-	33.33
Government	2	66.67	100
Others	-	-	100
Total	3	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

The above table shows that 33.33% graduate were working in private organization and 66.67 % of graduate were working in public and government organization. Following figure shows the employment status of graduates of 2017.

Figure: 2.7
Detail of Employed graduate



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		1	3	6	2	1	13
Extracurricular activities		1	1	5	5	1	13
Problem solving ability			4	6	2	1	13
Attachment to job	1		4	4	2	2	13
Learning environment			2	1	8	2	13
Quality of education	1				9	3	13
Teacher student relationship				2	2	9	13
Library		1	1	6	4	1	13

Lab	2	2	7	1	1		13
Sports	1	1	1	7	3		13
Canteen and Urinals				3	8	2	13

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

2.3.1 Relevance of program to job requirement

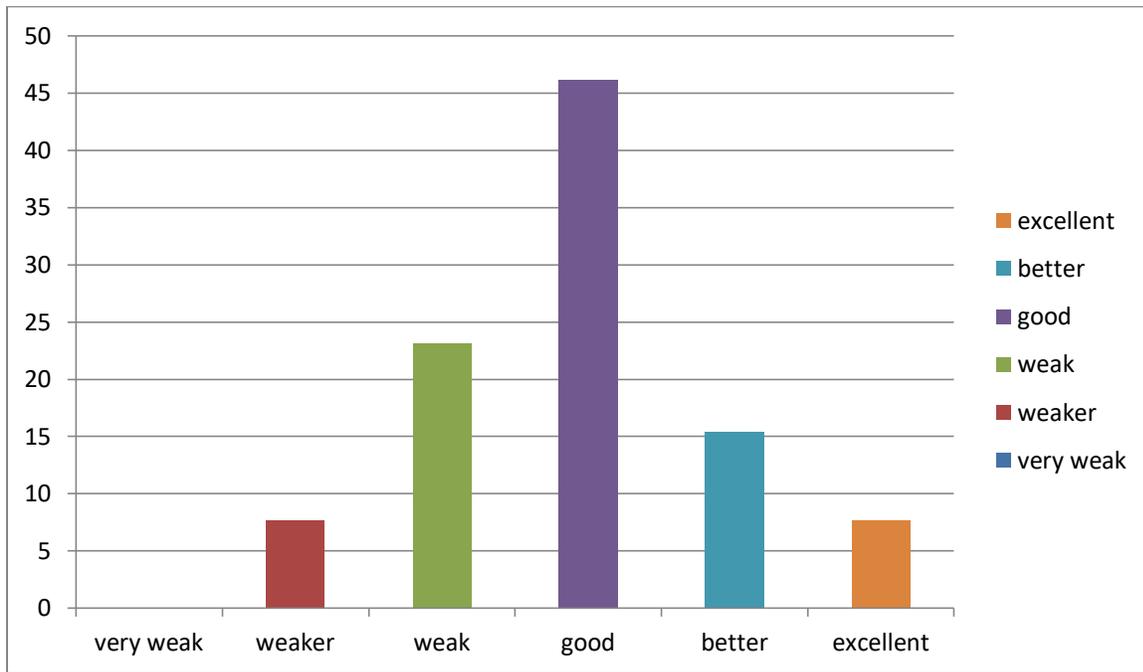
The graduates were asked about the relevance of the program to meet their professional requirements. 69.29 % of the graduates are satisfied with their graduation and 30.77 % graduates are not satisfied with their graduation to their job requirement. The perception of graduates relevance of program to job requirement are 7.7% weaker, 23.2%, 46.15% good, 15.38% better and 7.7% excellent. The Relevance of program to job requirement is presented in following table and figure.

Table: 2.9
Relevance of program to job requirement

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	1	7.7	7.7
Weak	3	23.1	30.8
Good	6	46.15	76.95
Better	2	15.38	92.3
Excellent	1	7.7	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

Figure: 2.8
Relevance of program to job requirement



2.3.2 Extracurricular activities

The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weakness of extra-curricular activities conducted by the institution apart from its educational program. The response of graduates towards extra-curricular activities are 7.7% weaker, 7.7% weak, 38.46% good, 38.46% better and 7.7% excellent which can be present in following table and figure.

Table: 2.10
Extracurricular activities

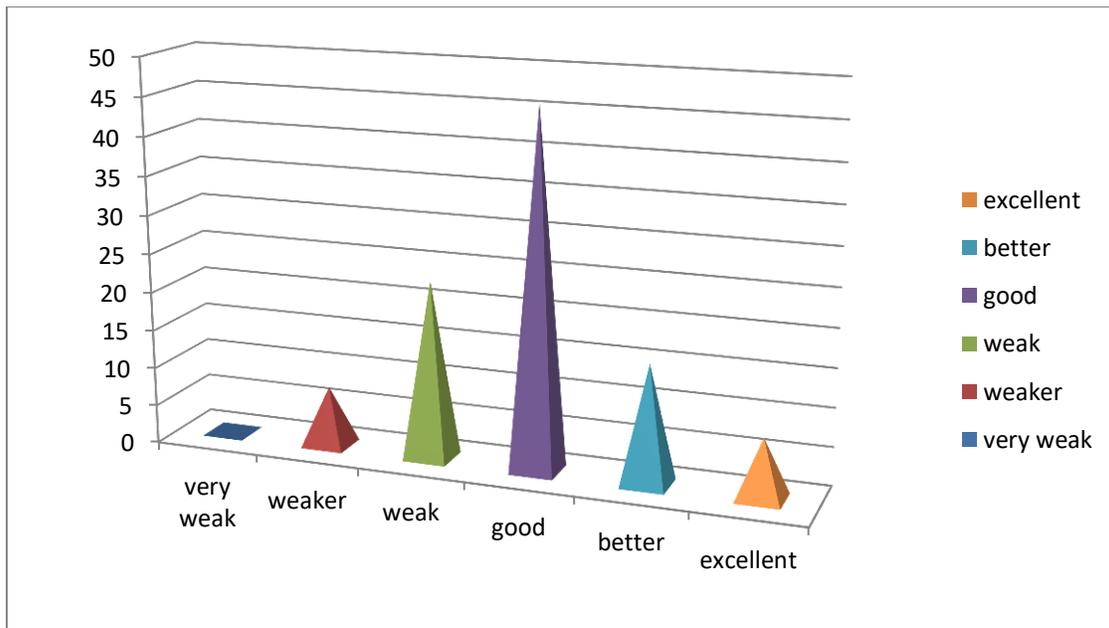
	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	1	7.7	7.7
Weak	1	7.7	15.4
Good	5	38.46	53.86

Better	5	38.46	92.3
Excellent	1	7.7	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

Figure: 2.9

Extracurricular activities



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% said weak 46.13% said good, 15.4% said better and 7.7% said excellent which can be present in following table and figure.

Table: 2.11

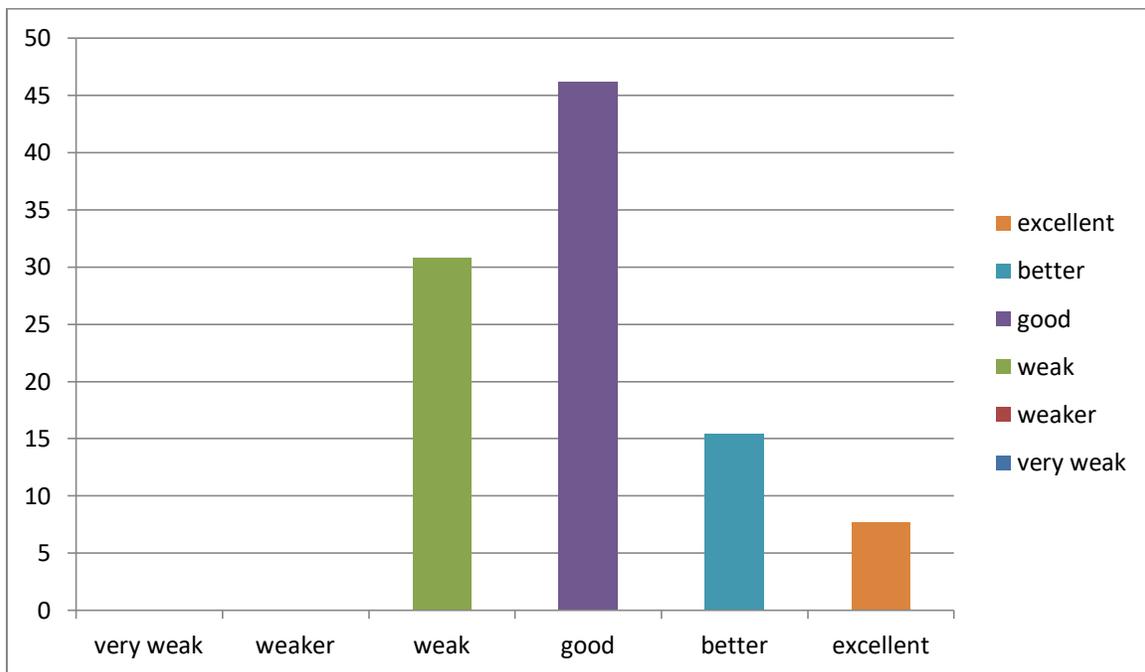
Problem solving ability

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-

Weaker	-	-	-
Weak	4	30.77	30.77
Good	6	46.13	76.9
Better	2	15.4	92.3
Excellent	1	7.7	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

Figure : 2.10
Problem solving ability



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. 7.7% of the respondent replied that it was very weak, 30.8% said weak, 30.7% said good, 15.4% said better and 15.4% said excellent. The response of graduates towards Work placement/attachment /internship can be present in following table and figure.

Table: 2.12

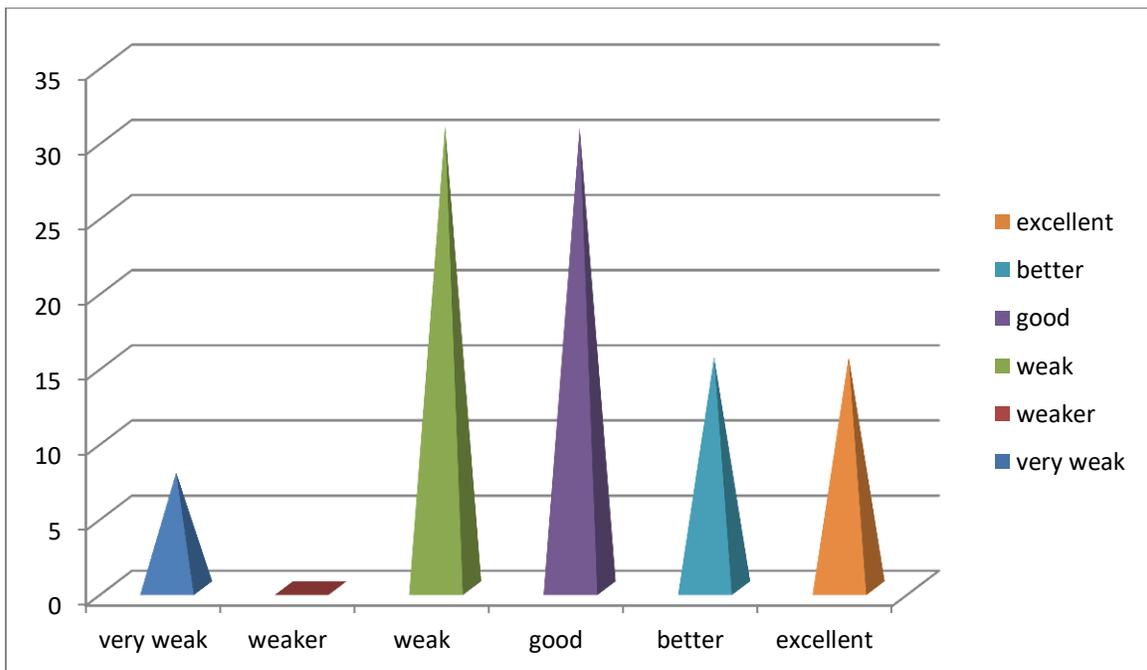
Work placement / attachment / internship

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	1	7.7	7.7
Weaker	-	-	7.7
Weak	4	30.8	38.5
Good	4	30.7	69.2
Better	2	15.4	84.6
Excellent	2	15.4	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

Figure : 2.11

Work placement / attachment / internship



2.3.5 Teaching learning environment

The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weaknesses of the institution in terms teaching learning environment. 15.4% of the respondent replied that it was excellent, 61.54% said better, 7.7% said good and 15.4% said weak. The response of graduates towards teaching learning environment can be present in following table and figure.

Table: 2.13

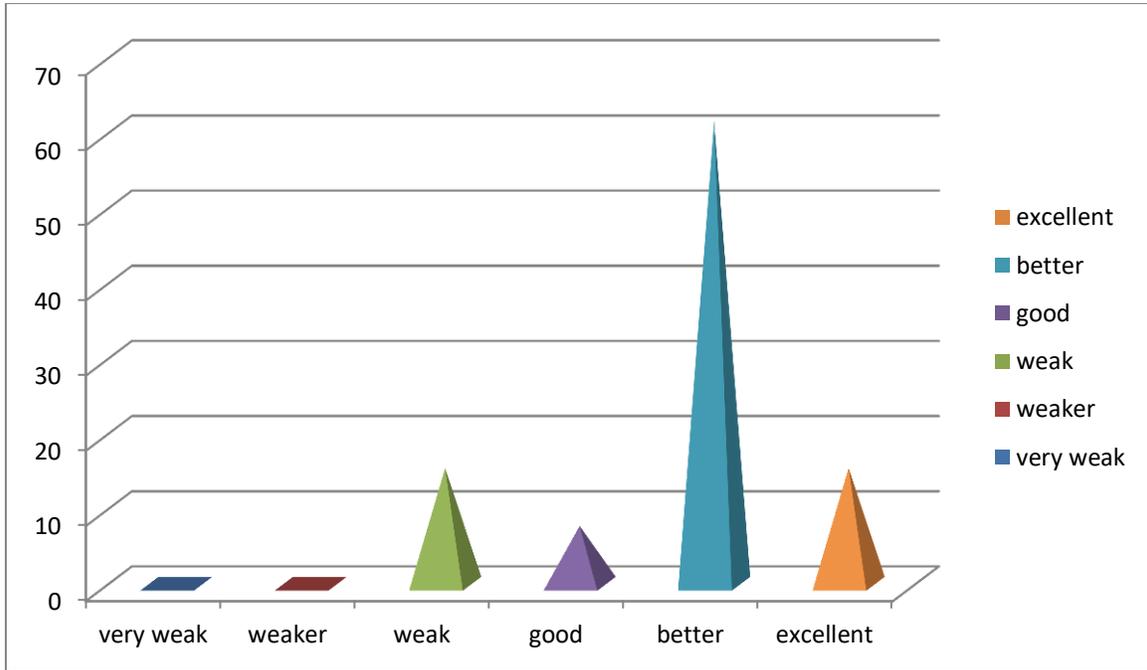
Teaching learning environment

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	-	-	-
Weak	2	15.4	15.4
Good	1	7.7	23.1
Better	8	61.54	84.6
Excellent	2	15.4	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

Figure : 2.12

Teaching learning environment



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. 23.07% of the respondents replied that the quality of the education offered to them were excellent, 69.23% of the respondents replied better and 7.7% of the respondents replied very weak. The response of graduates towards quality education delivered can be present in following table.

Table: 2.14

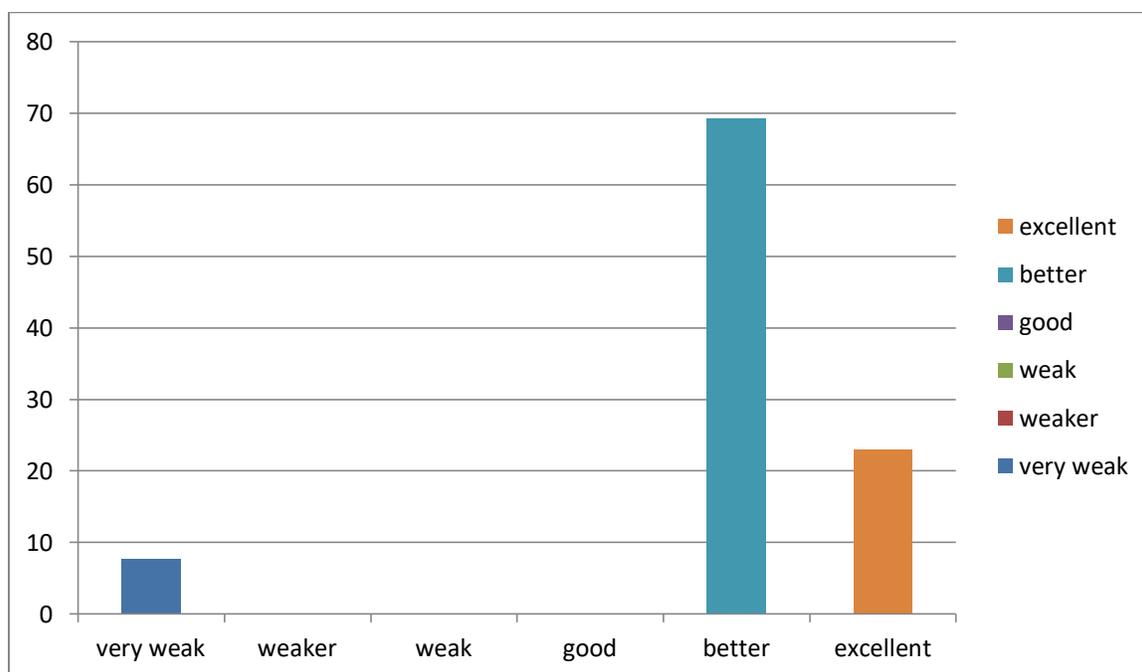
Quality of education delivered

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	1	7.7	7.7
Weaker	-	-	7.7
Weak	-	-	7.7

Good	-	-	7.7
Better	9	69.23	76.93
Excellent	3	23.07	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

Figure : 2.13
Quality of education delivered



2.3.7 Teacher student relationship

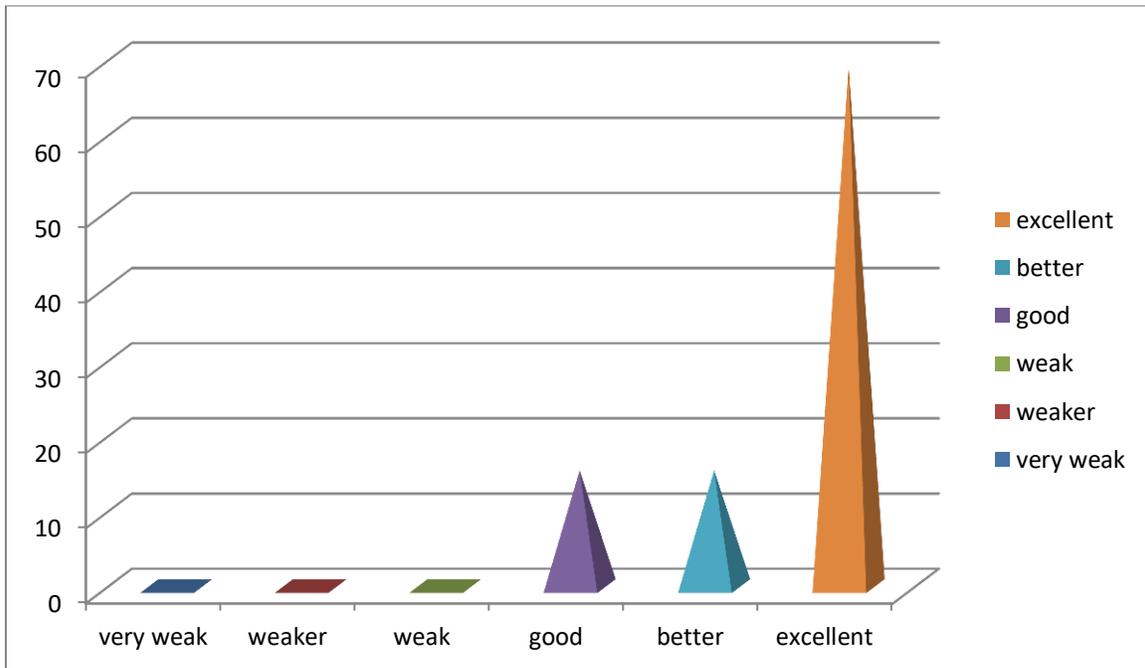
The study also attempted to find out the views of graduates regarding their study experiences at JPMC and the strength and weakness in terms of teacher student relationship. 69.2% of the respondents replied that the student teacher relationship was excellent, 15.4% of the respondents replied better and 15.4% of the respondents replied good. This seems that teacher student relationship in JPMC is very good. The response of graduates towards teacher student relationship can be present in following table and figure.

Table: 2.15
Teacher student relationship

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	-	-	-
Weak	-	-	-
Good	2	15.4	15.4
Better	2	15.4	30.8
Excellent	9	69,2	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

Figure : 2.14
Teacher student relationship



2.3.7 Library facility

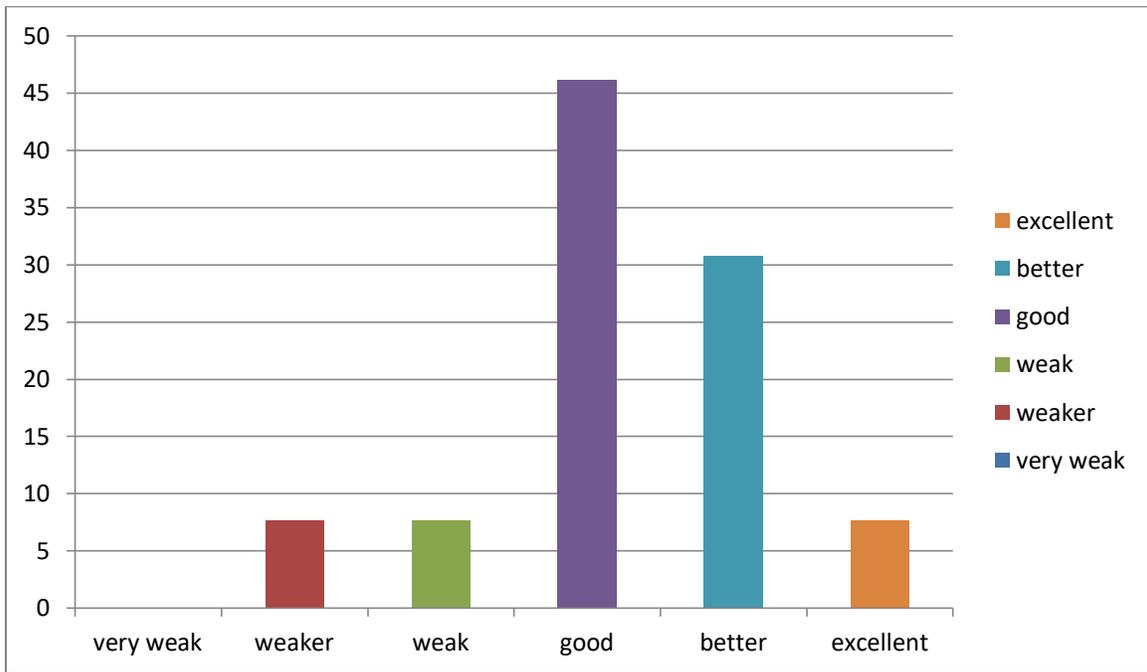
The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weakness of the institution in terms of its library facility. 7.70% of the respondent replied that it was excellent, 30.76% graduates told that it was better and 46.15% graduates told that it was good 7.7% said weak and 7.7% said weaker. The detail regarding the strengths and weakness of the institution in term of its library facility is presented in following table and figure.

Table: 2.16
Library facility

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	1	7.7	7.7
Weak	1	7.7	15.8
Good	6	46.14	61.94
Better	4	30.76	92.7
Excellent	1	7.70	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

Figure : 2.15
Library facility



2.3.9 Lab facility

The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weakness of the institution in terms of its lab facility. Only 7.7% of the respondent replied that it was better 7.7% said good, 53.84% said weak, 15.4% said weaker and 15.4% said very weak. It seems that the graduatesb are not satisfied with lab facility. The detail regarding the strengths and weakness of the institution in term of its lab facility is expressed in following table and figure.

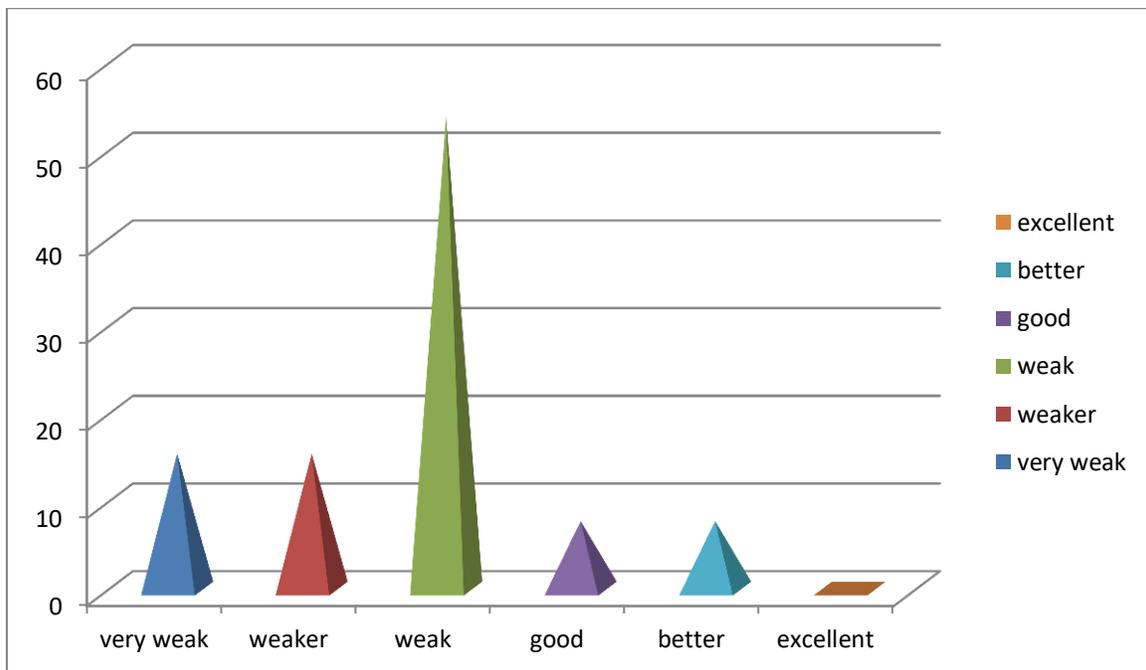
Table: 2.17
Lab facility

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	2	15.4	15.4
Weaker	2	15.4	30.8
Weak	7	53.84	84.6

Good	1	7.7	92.34
Better	1	7.7	100
Excellent	-	-	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

Figure : 2.16
Lab facility



2.3.10 Sports facility

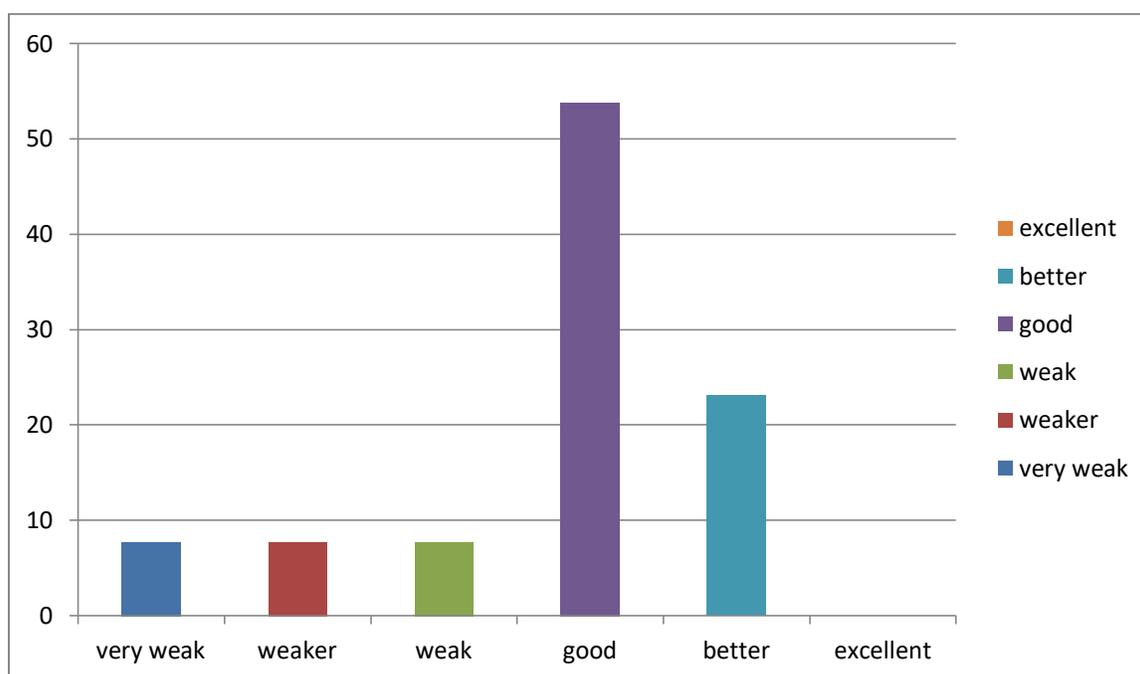
The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weakness of the institution in term of its sports facility. 23.1% of the respondent replied that it was better, 53.8% of the respondent replied that it was good, 7.7% of the respondent replied that it was weak and 7.7% of the respondent replied that it was weaker and 7.7% said very weak. The response of graduates toward sports facility can be following table figure.

Table: 2.18
Sports facility

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	1	7.7	7.7
Weaker	1	7.7	15.4
Weak	1	7.7	23.1
Good	7	53.8	76.9
Better	3	23.1	100
Excellent	-	-	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

Figure : 2.17
Sports facility



2.3.11 Canteen /urinal facilities

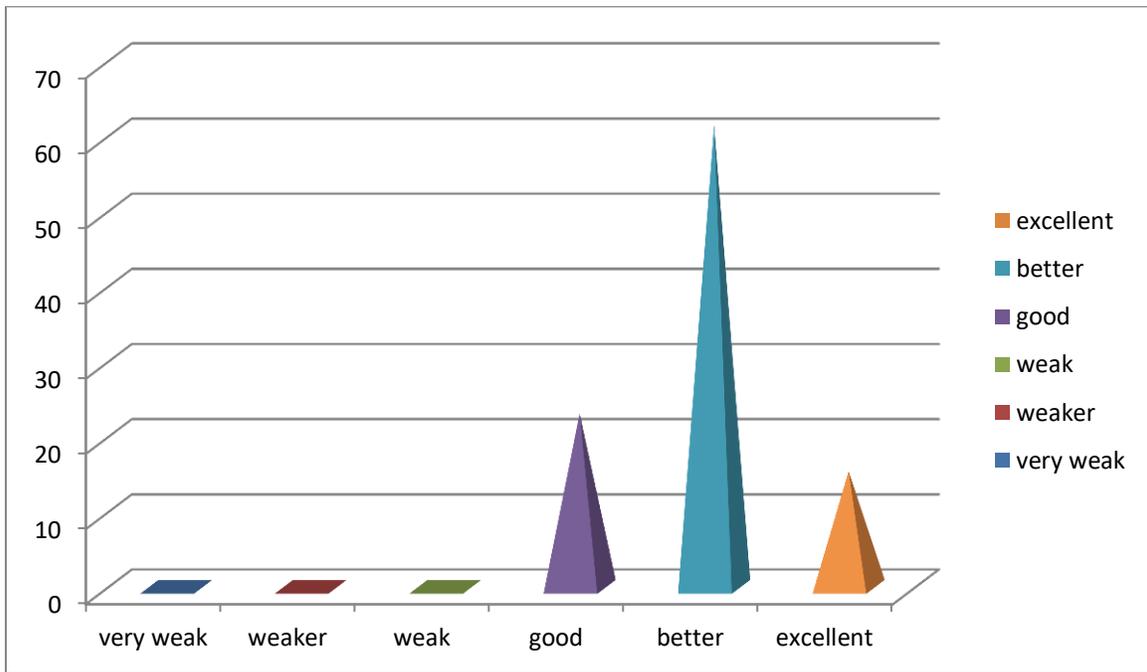
The graduates were also asked about the strengths and weakness of the institution in term of canteen and urinal facility. 15.4% of the respondent replied that it was excellent, 61.5% of the respondent replied that it was better, 23.1% of the respondent replied that it was good. It seems that students are satisfied with canteen and urinal facilities The detail regarding the strengths and weakness of the institution in terms its canteen and urinal facility is shown in the following table and figure.

Table: 2.19
Canteen /urinal facilities

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Very week	-	-	-
Weaker	-	-	-
Weak	-	-	-
Good	3	23.1	23.1
Better	8	61.5	84.6
Excellent	2	15.4	100
Total	13	100	

Source: Tracer Study Survey 2019

Figure : 2.18
Canteen /urinal facilities



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 2017 for this Tracer Study.. The total number of the graduates in 2017 from Janaparakash multiple campus were 14 from management faculty but only 13 graduates are traced in this report due to the connection of student. Out of them 8 were male and 5 were female. Two graduates belonged to educationally disadvantaged groups, none of them were dalit and 11 graduates belonged to brahmin and chettri.

This Tracer Study report was based on the graduates of 2017 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 followings findings:

- The total numbers of respondents were 13. Out of them 8 were male and 5 were female.
- None of them are dalit, 2 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 mobile and face book and only 61.54 percent graduate's use email.
- Most of the graduates were between ages of 20 to 26 years.
- Only 23.08 percentages of graduates are employed out of them 66.67 percent working in government organization and rest in private institution but none of them are self employed.
- The unemployed percentage of graduates is 76.92.
- 69.23% of the graduates are satisfied with their graduation and 30.77% 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 are 7.7% weaker, 7.7% weak,, 38.46% good, 38.46% better and 7.7% excellent.
- The response of graduates towards problem solving ability are 30.77% said weak 46.13% said good, 15.4% said better and 7.7% said excellent.
- The response of graduates towards Work placement/attachment/internship are 7.7% of the respondent replied that it was very weak, 30.8% said weak, 30.7% said good, 15.4% said better and 15.4% said excellent.
- The response of graduates towards teaching learning environment are 15.4% of the respondent replied that it was excellent, 61.54% said better, 7.7% said good and 15.4% said weak.
- The response of graduates towards quality education delivered is 23.07% of the respondents replied that the quality of the education offered to them were excellent, 69.23% of the respondents replied better and 7.7% of the respondents replied very weak.
- Teacher student relationship at JPMC is very strong i.e. 69.2% of the respondents replied that the student teacher relationship was excellent, 15.4% of the respondents replied better and 15.4% of the respondents replied good
- Most of the graduates are satisfied with library facility i.e. 7.70% of the respondent replied that it was excellent, 30.76% graduates told that it was better and 46.15% graduates told that it was good and only 7.7% said weak and 7.7% said weaker.
- Most of the graduates are not satisfied with lab facility i.e. Only 7.7% of the respondent replied that it was better 7.7% said good, 53.84% said weak, 15.4% said weaker and 15.4% said very weak.
- Most of the graduates are satisfied with sports and canteen or urinal facilities.

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 Chettri 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 brahmin and chettri is higher than EDJ and Dalit.
- This study report was the based on the graduates of the year 2017.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 male in JPMC is higher than female.
- 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 2017. 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 improved 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 2017

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

Name	Gender		Edj	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total passed	Remarks
	Male	Female						
Anil baral	√					√		3 year
Babita lamichhane		√				√		4 year
Bikash lamichhane	√					√		4 year
Bikrant Tiwari	√					√		4 year
Bimala tiwari		√				√		3 year
Dipendra bastola	√					√		4 year
Kabita thapa		√				√		3 year
Nikesh gurung	√		√					4 year
Pallawi khanal		√				√		3 year
Rajan poudel	√					√		3 year
Sagar giri	√					√		4 year
Samikshya poudel		√				√		4 year
Siddhartha gurung	√		√					3 year
Total	8	5	2			11	13	

Annex : 3

List of EDJ and Dalit graduates

S.n	Name	Address	Contact no	Sex	Status	Remarks
1	Nikesh gurung	Pokhara-29, kaski	9816614464	M	EDJ	
2	Sddharth Gurung	Pokhara-29, kaski		M	EDJ	

Annex: 4

Transcripts of graduates of 2017

Annex: 6

Decision Minutes of CMC regarding Tracer Study Task Team formation