STUDENTS STRENGTH AND NATIVE PLACE

It is evident from table 24 that the UG Paramedical students from Urban areas are higher in Society colleges, while those who are from Rural areas are higher in Private colleges.

It means that Rural Studentship is found positively associated with Private colleges.

The details of conclusions emerged and suggestions worked out in this investigation are presented in the next chapter.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

PROBLEM-IN-RETROSPECT

The present study was carried out to trace the higher education sectors in which Self-financing Colleges prevail in PUT, besides the identification of varieties of courses provided under Self-financing System and the facilitating aspects for the same. Data were adduced from the PUT Governmental documents as regards objectives 1 and 2 of the present study. Further data were collected from the principals of thirty Government, Society and Self-financing colleges through a structured questionnaire for objective 3 of the study. Data were collected from 6772
first year as well as last year students of 38 Government / Society / Self-financing colleges for the verification of the four hypotheses formulated in this study. Percentage analysis and Chi-square test of hypothesis of dependence were used in data analysis. Meaningful conclusions were evolved, Educational Implications worked out and Areas for Further Research indicated.

**HYPOTHESES VERIFICATION**

The results of hypotheses verified in this study are presented below.

**HYPOTHESIS I**

UG Students Strength in Government, Society and Private Arts and Science Colleges is dependent upon the select seventeen Population Variables.

The Chi-square test of hypothesis of dependence reveals that the Students Strength is dependent upon fourteen population variables, viz. Marital Status, College Kind, College Locality, Study Residence, Native State, Native Place, Mother Tongue, Religion, Community, Mother’s Educational Status, Father’s Educational Status, Mother’s Occupation, Father’s Occupation and Family Income, while it is found independent of three population variables, viz. Sex, Year of Study and Citizenship.
Hence the Hypothesis I is substantiated to a greater extent.

**HYPOTHESIS II**

B.Ed. Students Strength in Society and Private Colleges is dependent upon the select sixteen Population Variables.

The Chi-square test reveals that the Students Strength is found dependent upon eight population variables, viz. Sex, College Kind, College Locality, Study Residence, Native State, Mother Tongue, Religion and Mother’s Occupation, while it is found independent of the remaining eight population variables, viz. Marital Status, Citizenship, Native Place, Community, Mother’s Educational Status, Father’s Educational Status, Father’s Occupation and Family Income.

Hence the Hypothesis II is partially substantiated.

**HYPOTHESIS III**

UG Engineering Students Strength in Society and Private Colleges is dependent upon the select sixteen Population Variables.

The Chi-square test reveals that the Students Strength is found dependent upon five population variables, viz. College Locality, Study Residence, Native State, Mother Tongue and Community only, while it is found independent of the remaining eleven population variables, viz. Sex,
Marital Status, Year of Study, Citizenship, Native Place, Religion, Mother’s Educational Status, Father’s Educational Status, Mother’s Occupation, Father’s Occupation and Family Income.

Hence the Hypothesis III is minimally accepted.

HYPOTHESIS IV

UG Paramedical Students Strength in Society and Private Colleges is dependent upon the select fifteen Population Variables.

The Chi-square test reveals that the Students Strength is dependent upon four population variables, viz. Marital Status, Year of Study, Native State and Native Place only, while it is independent of the remaining eleven population variables, viz. Sex, Study Residence, Citizenship, Mother Tongue, Religion, Community, Mother’s Educational Status, Father’s Educational Status, Mother’s Occupation, Father’s Occupation and Family Income.

Hence the Hypotheses IV is minimally accepted.

CONCLUSIONS

The specific conclusions evolved in this study are listed below.

1. The Self-financing System in Puducherry Union Territory has got manifested in the forms of establishment of Arts and Science,
Engineering, Medical and Paramedical Colleges, besides Colleges of Education.

2. The Self-financing System has facilitated the provision of Job-oriented and Job-specific UG Courses in Arts and Science Colleges in PUT, but not at all at PG or M.Phil. level.

3. The most important impact of Self-financing System in PUT is the wide spread provision of Educational Courses at UG level.

4. The Self-Financing System in PUT has flourished the provision of UG Engineering Courses.

5. The effect of Self-financing System in the provision of PG courses in Engineering Colleges is minimal.

6. The impact of Self-financing System is very well reflected in the provision of UG Medical and Paramedical courses, while it is minimal in the case of PG courses.

7. There is no impact at all in the provision of Fine Arts, Law, Agriculture and Veterinary Courses in PUT due to Self-financing System.

8. The Self-financing System has facilitated the provision of Arts and Science Courses, Engineering Courses and Paramedical Courses at UG level to the students in a better way that too in an appreciable way to Female students.
9. The Students Strength in UG Arts and Science Courses of Private Colleges in PUT is found positively associated with the following fourteen Population Sub-Variables:

i) The students who are singles.

ii) The students who wish to study in unisex colleges

iii) The students who wish to study in rural colleges

iv) The students who are hostellers

v) The students who do not belong to Puducherry Union Territory.

vi) The students from rural areas

vii) The students whose mother tongue is other than Tamil

viii) The students who are Christians or Muslims

ix) The non-SC/ST students

x) The students whose mothers are Illiterates or Diploma/Degree and above qualified.

xi) The students whose father’s education is of any level.

xii) The students whose mothers are housewives only or self-employed too.

xiii) The students whose fathers are either employed or self-employed.

xiv) The students who have adequate family income.
10. The Strength of B.Ed. Students of Private Colleges in PUT is found positively associated with the following eight Population Sub-Variables:

i) Male students

ii) Unisex college students

iii) Rural college students

iv) Hostellers

v) The students who do not belong to PUT

vi) Tamil as student’s mother tongue

vii) Students belonging to Christianity

viii) Students mothers as employed or coolie

11. The UG Engineering Students Strength of Private Colleges in PUT is positively associated with the following five Population Sub-variables:

i) The rural college students

ii) Dayscholars

iii) Students from other States

iv) The students whose mother tongue is other than Tamil

v) The non-SC/ST students

12. The UG Paramedical Students Strength of Private Colleges in PUT is positively associated with the following four Population Sub-Variables:
i) The students who are singles

ii) First year students

iii) Students from other States

iv) Rural students

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

It is sunlight clear that the Self-financing System in Puducherry Union Territory has accelerated the growth of Arts and Science, Engineering, Medical and Paramedical Colleges, besides Colleges of Education. It is vivid that many job-oriented / job-specific UG courses are found provided in Self-financing Arts and Science Colleges, besides the provision of varieties of Engineering courses at UG level. The provision of UG Medical and Paramedical courses in Self-financing colleges is found to be satisfactory.

It is of paramount significance to record that the beneficiaries as students out of the Self-financing Colleges in PUT are rural students, non- SC/ST students and students from other States.

It is further revealed that Students Strength in Self-financing Colleges, in general, is found increasing.
Yet, the grey sectors in the establishment of Self-financing colleges in PUT are found to be Fine Arts, Law, Agriculture and Veterinary Science.

Further the sectors which are found minimally benefited out of the Self-financing system are Arts and Science courses, Engineering courses and Medical as well as Paramedical Courses at PG level.

The uppermost benefit out of Self-financing System in PUT is found to be the establishment of many colleges in rural areas, besides the establishment of a number of Colleges of Education.

The authorities of higher education system in PUT should take note of the grey sectors identified in this investigation and take appropriate policy decisions for the realization of the benefits in these sectors too. Further they are required to take suitable enrichment measures in the sectors which are found minimally benefited out of Self-financing System as identified in this study. Though the present study can not be claimed to be originally contributing towards the parlance of Education in the forms of laws or theories or models, it is not unjustifiable to claim that it has originally contributed, however infinitesimal it is, in the forms of the identification of growth of colleges, manifestation of courses and ramifications of students beneficiaries.
SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

A few areas of research related to the present one which deserve explorations are as follows:

1. Identification of Bottlenecks in the establishment of Self-financing Colleges in Law, Agriculture and Veterinary Science.

2. Boost measures for the expansion of Engineering, Medical, Paramedical and Academic courses at PG level in Self-financing Colleges.

3. Human Resources-fullness of Self-financing Colleges.

4. Organisational Climate of Self-financing Colleges.

5. Students welfare Services of Self-financing Colleges.


