5. CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS
CHAPTER-5
CONCLUSIONS

From the analysis of the data in the previous chapters the following conclusions may be drawn:

5.1 FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES:

1. There is an increase of almost 100% in the no. of students appearing for examinations in this faculty. But compared to this, the increase in the no. of revaluations is much more alarming with a 20 fold increase from 1984 to 1988. For a particular year the no. of revaluations is maximum in 1988 with 33% of the total no. applying for revaluation.

2. The examinations for which there are a large no. of revaluations are the DBM and MSW Part I exams. In the other examinations, the no. is much less.

3. In the winter exams, the no. of students applying for revaluation is much less than the summer exam but even the max. no. of revaluations are in the DBM exam.

4. Most of the t-ratios for the difference in means of original and revalued marks is significant at the .01 level.

5. Most of the correlations between the original and revalued marks are significant at the .01 level. These values are positive and high which indicates that the range of original and revalued marks does not vary much.

6. The percentage of results changed after revaluation varies from 16 to 100%. In the MSW Part I and DBM exams,
by and large the percentage of results changed was more than 60% implying that the students applying for revaluation may have had some genuine reasons for doing so.

7. In the DBM exam the subjects in which revaluation is largely applied for is in financial management and industrial relations and Labour Laws. In the MSW Part I exams, a large no. applied for revaluation in the psychology subjects.

5.2 FACULTY OF ARTS

1. The increase in the no. of students appearing in exams in this faculty increased ten fold from 3000+ to about 36000 from 1984 (summer exams). A similar increase is observed in the winter exams though the no. ranges only from 900+ to 12200-. But inspite of this large increase in the no. of students, the no. of revaluations are in the range of only 4 to 6% of the total cases. This is due to the fact that by and large students in this faculty do not take their examinations seriously and are not unduly perturbed by the poor performance to apply for revaluation. Almost 70% of them take advantage of the ATKT (Allowed to keep terms) rule to join the next class. They clear the exams at their own rate and the need for revaluating their answer scripts is not a priority for them.

2. The max. no of revaluations are in the B.A. examinations with only a marginal diff. in nos. of the three B.A. exams.
Similarly the no. of revaluations for the M.A. exams is almost equal for the first and second years.

3. In the B.A. exams, the subject in which there are max. revaluations is English. This is because over 80% of the students at the B.A. level appear through the Marathi and Hindi media and for these students English is probably the most difficult subject. In fact English accounts for the overall poor passing percentage in this faculty.

4. Economics also has a significant no. of revaluations because the subject is difficult and most of the students in the Arts faculty are a little slow in grasping the subject. This leads to poor results and a large no. of revaluations.

5. A significant increase in no. of revaluations is also observed in political science, sociology and History. While political science involves a certain aptitude towards the subject which most students of the subjects lack, and History requires a sharp memory for remembering chronological sequences of events, the large no. of revaluations in sociology is surprising. This is a subject chosen by most of the Art Students for its "Easy" nature and it is unusual for so many revaluations. The means of the original marks indicate that most students applying for revaluations have poor original scores and over 80% are failures.

6. The t-ratios for the original and revalued marks at the summer exam are all significant at the .01 level except
eight. In almost all the cases, the means of the revalued marks are more than the means of the original marks. In the winter exams only 10 out of 23 t-ratios are significant at the .01 level.

7. The correlations between original and revalued marks for all the summer and winter examinations in this faculty are high and significant (.01 level) except for the B.A. III exam of summer 1988. Here the r value is negative but negligible at -.046.

8. The percentage of results changed after revaluation ranges from 15 to 68%. But most the percentages range from 25 to 30 and 50 to 55%.

5.3 FACULTY OF SCIENCE:

1. The number of students appearing for exams in this faculty is much less than the Arts faculty. The no. of revaluations are also in the range of 7 to 10% of the total students appearing.

2. The maximum no. of revaluations are at the B.Sc. Part I level. In all the B.Sc. exams, the largest no. of revaluations is in Mathematics and Chemistry. Both these subjects are dreaded by the students—Mathematics because of its abstract nature and Chemistry because of its volatile nature. Students tend to fare poorly in these two subjects and generally take advantage of the ATKT rule and clear easier subjects. They then apply for revaluation in the
hope that they will get through in these tough subjects. The results show that at least in the summer exams, the percentage of results changed is high in some cases but in the winter exams the percentage of change is less.

3. The t-ratios for the B.Sc. Part I exams of all years are significant at the 1% level. So are the r values. The t-ratios and the r values for the B.Sc. II and III exams of summer are all significant at 1% level and most of them in the winter exams are significant also.

4. In the B.Sc. Part I exam, apart from Maths and Chemistry, quite a sizeable no. of revaluations are seen in English. This is a subject often neglected by science students and taken for granted. This leads to large scale failures and consequently large revaluations.

5. At the M.Sc. level, the no. of revaluations are again high for Mathematics. In all other subjects there are only a few stray cases.

5.4 FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY:

1. This faculty has abused or misused the system of revaluation to the maximum extent. The no. of scripts for revaluation in this faculty from 1984 to 1988 (both summer and winter) were as high as 60% of the total students appearing, and this figure not only indicates an unhealthy trend but also points out to the vulnerability of revaluation.
2. The maximum no. of revaluations are at the B.E. Part I level in all the years. The students study subjects common to all branches and ever since the government sanctioned private engineering colleges, the calibre of students coming into engineering has gone down drastically. Most of them are unable to cope up with the load and try to clear only the minimum heads required for using the ATKT rule. They then apply for revaluation in all the subjects in which they have failed as a sort of "trial and error method" of passing. If a few are lucky, they pass after revaluation with grace marks. This chain continues in the winter exams also and then grows into a vicious circle, by the time the students reach the final year. But inspite of the large scale revaluations, the percentage of results changed is very less, the max. being 37% in summer 1985. This obviously indicates that the system of revaluation is being abused by the students.

3. The subjects in which revaluation has been applied for at the B.E. I exam are engineering drawing, engineering Mechanics and Mathematics and nearly 80% and more students apply in only these subjects. The other subjects in which there are a sizeable no. of revaluations are Chemistry, Physics, Electrical Technology.

4. The t-ratios in particular for the B.E. Part I exam are high and significant at .01 level. So are the r values for this exam.
5. In the other examinations in this faculty, a large no.
are seen at the B.E. Part II level also. There are
however very few cases in the B.Tech examinations.

5.5 FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND AYURVEDA:

1. In the faculty of medicine and Ayurveda, the no. of
students appearing has increased from 200 to about 870
from summer 1984 to 1988. But in these years, there is
a drop in the no. of candidates appearing in summer 1986
as compared to the previous year. The no. of revaluations
shows no particular trend but in summer 1985 and winter
1986 exams the percentage of revaluations is as high as
54 and 62% of the total number.

2. Most of the revaluations are at the BAMS exams. Only
some of the t-ratios for the difference in means of original
and revalued marks are significant at 1%. The rest are
not significant. The r values however are significant. Only
the values for the BPHA III exam of winter 1985 is negative
and shows almost no relationship.

3. The no. of revaluations exceeding 100 are reported
for the BAMS III exam of summer 85 and the BAMS II exam
of summer 1988. The revaluations were distributed over
four or five subjects. This spurt in exams in only some
years indicates that the students may have had some
justifiable reason to ask for revaluation in these particular
years.
5.6 FACULTY OF LAW

1. This faculty is another in which the system of revaluations has been misused. The no. of revaluations is as high as 35% of the total no. appearing. The no. of course is high in summer than the winter examinations.

2. The max. no of cases are at the LL.B. Part I exam. In this exam largest no. of revaluations are in Hindu Law followed by Muslim Law, Law of Crimes, Law of Torts and constitutional law. Except in summer 85 and summer 88 where 40% and more of the results, the change in the no. of results is much less, raising a question as to whether the revaluations were justified or not or whether the students merely took advantage of the facility.

3. Except two t-ratios for the summer exams, all others are significant (.01 level) in the summer exam while only 2 t-ratios are significant at the winter exams.

4. The r values, by and large, are high and positive except for the LL.B. Part II exam of summer 85 where it is negative and not significant.

5.7 FACULTY OF COMMERCE:

1. The no. of students appearing in this faculty is very high with as many as 20000 appearing in summer 88. The no. of revaluations vary from 6 to 12% of the total no.
appearing, a figure which is not very high compared to the no. and also compared to the large revaluations in other faculties.

2. In the B.Com. Part I exams, the max. revaluations are in Accountancy, Economics, Business Organisation and English. The papers in accountancy are subject to a lot of mismanagement given the nature of subject. Frequent loss of supplements, overwriting, scratching are reported in the papers. English is also a difficult subject for the Marathi and Hindi medium students of this faculty.

3. The same trend is noticed in B.Com. II exam. with large no. of revaluations in English, Accountancy and Economics. In addition a sizeable no. is reported in Secretarial Practics.

4. Large revaluations in English continues at the B.Com. III level. In addition large no. of cases are reported in audit paper and Cost Management Accounts.

5. In the M.Com. exams, there is no significant trend seen in large revaluations in any particular subject. Isolated cases of high revaluations in Income Tax and Statistics paper are reported.

6. All the t-ratios for the B.Com exam. and the correlation coefficients are high and significant at 1% level.

7. In the winter exams a sharp increase in the no. of revaluations is noticed only in the winter 87 and 88 exam.
In these exams two t-ratios are significant at .05 level, one is insignificant and the rest are significant at 1% level.

5.8 FACULTY OF EDUCATION:

1. The no. of revaluations in this faculty is very low with the max. being only 4% of the total no. In winter 87 and 88 exams there are no revaluations.

2. Though this faculty has exams B.Ed. and the bachelors and Masters degree in Physical education, the max. no is only in the B.Ed. exam. There are isolated large nos. of revaluations in a particular year in M.P.Ed. but the case is only an isolated one.

3. In the B.Ed. examination the paper in which there is maximum revaluation is Educational Psychology.

4. The r values are high and significant at 1% level but only some of the t-ratios are significant.

5.9 FACULTY OF HOME SCIENCE:

1. The no. of revaluations in this faculty are very less except in the exams of summer 1987 and 1988 where there is a sharp increase. The revaluations in the winter exams are also only in these two years.

2. The max. no of revaluations are at the B.Sc. Part I examination. The t-ratios for these exams are all significant
at .01 level except summer 85 and the percentage of results changed varies from 18 to 47%.

3. The subject for which there is max. revaluation is physics at the first year. This subject is not offered by the students of Home Science at the +2 level and hence they find it hard to cope resulting in poor performance and large revaluations.

4. The correlations between original and revalued marks are also significant at the .01 level.

5.10 TESTING OF HYPOTHESES:

Considering the whole picture of the results we can arrive at some decisions with respect to the testing of the hypotheses framed in the beginning.

1. The first hypotheses that some specific subjects in every faculty have more cases for revaluation than other subjects in that faculty has been accepted. This has been seen in Arts and Commerce where more students have applied for revaluation in English, Economics and Accountancy as compared to other subjects. Even in the faculty of Science it is found that more students have applied for revaluation in Mathematics and Chemistry.

2. The second hypotheses that there is no significant difference between original and revalued marks is rejected since most of the t-ratios are significant at 0.01 level. However though these differences are statistically significant
their range is not large. If subjectivity in valuation was claimed the ranges would have been higher but this has not been observed except in some special cases where the reasons have been many for the large differences between the original and revalued marks.

3. The third hypotheses that the correlation between original and revalued marks will be significantly high is retained as this is true in most of the cases. However in the cases where this is not true, specific reasons have already been given for the discrepancy.

5.1 SUGGESTIONS:

To sum up the entire study conducted on the results of Amravati University vis-a-vis the revaluation system and from the conclusions drawn for the various faculties, the researcher's inferences are:

1. The revaluation facility offered by the University has become a powerful tool which has been abused and misused. The original idea of the system of revaluation which was to provide a second chance for review of examination results of aggrieved students has been sidetracked.

2. Amravati University is the youngest university in Maharashtra having been formed just seven years ago as an offshoot of Nagpur University. For such a new university, the no. of revaluations are very large and seem to increase many fold every year. This definitely reflect on the credibility of the university.
3. It appears from the data analysed that the no. of revaluations is directly linked to the ATKT provision. This is best seen in the faculty of engineering where the students have to pass only eight of fifteen heads to be eligible for ATKT. The shocking number of revaluations in this faculty indicate that students are taking advantages both the revaluation and the ATKT provisions to the maximum and it is becoming a practice of clearing only the required heads and then taking recourse to revaluation in the hope of getting through. Keeping in mind that the Engineering course in a professional course, this trend is very disturbing.

4. The rules of revaluation have too many loop holes which can be exploited by unscrupulous elements. The entire process needs to reviewed and overhauled if the practice has to stop.

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