
Research Papers



“A STUDY OF ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO PUNE UNIVERSITY, PUNE”

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Abstract

Education has a vital role in promoting development of nation. Modern education is mainly to help the citizens to acquire and develop their mental and physical qualities with a view to achieve social and overall well being. The ultimate aim of education is moral preparation for life for the highest destiny of which an individual capable and all round development of personality of student. Better administration of education at degree level can achieve the educational goals. Study of administrative aspects of colleges affiliated to Pune University has remained neglected. Therefore, this topic is selected for study.

Objectives:-

- To review the profile and progress of higher education in Maharashtra State in general and University of Pune in particular.
- To study the growth, progress and present profile of UoP (University of Pune).
- To probe into the financial and academic aspect of the colleges affiliated to Pune University. To study administrative structure of affiliated colleges.
- To make an analysis of administration of courses of study along with their funds and academic performance of the sample colleges and to make recommendations to overcome the problem.

Scope of the Study

This study is mainly about the administrative aspects of selected 52 colleges affiliated to UoP. The colleges affiliated to UoP are situated in Ahmednagar, Nashik and Pune District. Arts colleges, Commerce colleges, Science

Colleges, Law Colleges and Education colleges affiliated to UoP are taken into account in this study. This study covers detailed analysis and interpretation regarding general information, human resource aspects, financial aspects and physical facilities available in selected colleges affiliated to UoP. In order to review development of Pune University, the information regarding total colleges, Teachers, Non-teaching staff, students etc. for previous fifteen years i.e. 1993-94 to 2009-10 is taken into consideration.

Limitations of the Study

The present research work is restricted to Non-professional colleges affiliated to UoP. However, the working and administrative set up of professional colleges is not studied.

Hypothesis

The hypothesis sought to be tested will be

- In majority of colleges, traditional undergraduate courses such as B.A., B.Com and B.Sc. are taught.

ii. The rate of increase of colleges and institutions are remarkable during the period 1981 to 2010.

Research Methodology

- The Universe
- Primary Data
- Secondary Data.
- Selection of the Sample.
- Technique of Analysis.

The Universe

The present study designed to cover the whole population of colleges except Engineering and Pharmacy and Medical colleges affiliated to Pune University. They are included in Art, Commerce and Science colleges. Table 1.1 shows the total number of colleges and recognized institutions except professional colleges such as management engineering, Pharmacy and Medical colleges affiliated to UoP.

Table No. 1

Number of colleges except professional colleges such as Engineering Management and Medical colleges affiliated to UoP. As on 31st March 2010.

Sr. No.	Category	Pune District	Ahmednagar District	Nashik District	Total
1.	Arts, Commerce and Science Colleges	204	64	86	354
2.	Educational Colleges	43	25	27	95
3.	Law Colleges	17	04	04	25
Total		264	93	117	207

Primary Data

The primary data is collected by a structured questionnaire of selected colleges and interview scheduled of Principals, Teachers Non-Teaching staff.

Secondary Data

The secondary data is collected from various reference books related to my subject as well as annual report of UGC and UoP. Educational magazines, news papers etc.

Selection of Sample

The universe mentioned above being itself large and it not possible to reach an individual research student of each and every college. Therefore 52 colleges have selected for detailed study. These selected colleges are given in table 2

Table :2

Number of selected colleges affiliated to UoP. As on 31st March 2010.

Sr. No.	Category	Pune District	Ahmednagar District	Nashik District	Total
1.	Arts, Commerce and Science Colleges	22	10	11	43
2.	Educational Colleges	2	2	1	5
3.	Law Colleges	2	1	1	4
Total		26	13	13	52

The percentage of selected colleges the total universe according to location is about 25. However, the percentage of selected colleges ranges from 20-50 percent according to faculty. The percentage of individual colleges selected according to faculty and location ranges from 20 to 25 the stratified random sample method is applied for selection of number of these colleges and the simple random sample method is applied for the selection of individual colleges.

Techniques of Data Collection

The collected data are processed and tabulated by way of tables. At the time of analyzing the data statistical technique such as percentages. Averages, growth rate are used.

Conclusions

1. The number of students enrolled at the beginning was 8000. This number has increased to 3, 26,828 during the year 2002-2003. Thus the number of students has increased by 41 times during this period. Total numbers of students at the year end of 2009-10 are 434816.the number of students has increase by 54 times.

2. In the year 1991-92 the number of teachers in the colleges was 5137. This number was increased to 8828 during the year 2002-2003. Thus the number of teachers increased by about 1.5 times. However, average number of teachers per college is decreased during this period. at the end of the year 2009-10 the number of teachers in the colleges is 13717. It increases by 3 times as compare to 2002-03.

3. Ahmednagar, Pune and Nashik Districts is jurisdiction of UoP. However, the number of colleges in Pune District is comparatively higher, 50 percent colleges are located in Pune district.

4. 61 percentage colleges have permanent affiliation. Only 39 percent colleges have temporary affiliation. Education colleges have 80 percent permanent affiliation and 20 percent temporary affiliation and law colleges have 25 percent permanent and 75 percent temporary affiliation. Most of the Arts, Commerce and Science colleges are working with temporary affiliation.

5. As per the survey the majority students enrolled in Arts, Commerce and Science Colleges. The percentage of students enrolled in these colleges is near about 97 percent and in case of Education and Law colleges 0.56 percent and 2.69 percent respectively.

6. 38 out of 52 colleges' received salary and non salary Grant form The Government of Maharashtra. The numbers of grantable colleges

are more as compare to non- grantable colleges in all districts.

7. Most of the colleges have regular well qualified principals. In 2009-10 , 9 colleges the post of principal is vacant. The main reasons are lack of availability of qualified reserved category principal and negative attitude of management for filling the post of principal. In these colleges senior most teachers is appointed as in charge principal for time being.

8. At the end of year 2009-10, the total number of students admitted in 52 selected colleges is 48922. Thus the average number of students per college is about 941.

9. 91 per cent students are studying under-graduate degree course and only 10 per cent students and admitted in post- graduate Degree and Diploma courses. Majority of the students that is 56.30 per cent are studding B.A. degree and 24.73 per cent are studying B.Com. Degree. It means that more than 80 per cent students are admitted in B.A. and B.Com. Degree courses which are available in most of the colleges in urban and rural area. The distribution of male and female students according to degree course is proportionate to number of colleges. It is natural that the percentage of total students is reducing year after year due to dropout and failure.

10. As per Government policy 52 per cent seats are reserved for backward classes. However, only 47 per cent reserved category students are studying in various courses. The percentage of female students from reserved category is comparatively less. More than 86 per cent reserved category male and female students are enrolled in under- graduate degree courses. The distribution of reserved category male and female students in each district is more or less equal. 89 per cent reserved category students are studying in Arts, Commerce and Science colleges. The number of reserved category students in education and law colleges is very less. The distribution of reserved category male and female students in each faculty is more or less uniform.

11. The percentage of paying students is only 14. The proportion of paying male and female students is 2:1, 88 per cent paying students are studying in under – graduate course. The percentage of paying students in Pune District is highest and that of Nashik District is lowest i.e. 19 %.The number of paying male and female students is very high in Arts, Commerce and Science colleges. This number is very negligible in Education and Law colleges. The percentage of

female paying students is higher in Law colleges.

12. The number of physically handicapped students admitted in colleges is very negligible. Only 113 handicapped students are admitted in all 52 colleges. The percentages of male and female handicapped students are 81 and 19 respectively. The number of physically handicapped male and female students is very high in Arts, Commerce and Science colleges. The admittance of handicapped in Education is law colleges are very negligible.

13. The teacher student's ratio per college is 1:27. However the teacher students ratio in Arts, Commerce and Science college i.e. 1: 28 Education college 1:8.20 and Law college 1: 16. The teacher student's ratio according to Location is Pune 1: 29, Ahmednagar 1:21, Nashik 1:29. It is observed that teacher student's ratio Pune and Nashik district is same.

14. The sex wise distribution of teachers is not proportionate to the population of male and female. Only 26 per cent teachers are females in colleges. It shows the negative attitude of parents regarding higher education of females and lack of awareness regarding capabilities of females. The percentage of male teachers in all districts is more than 74. The number of female teachers per college is highest in Nagar District i.e. 5. And that of lowest in Nashik District i.e. 3. The distribution of male and female teachers according to faculty is uneven because more than 64 per cent male teachers are appointed in Arts, Commerce and Science colleges. The percentage of female teachers in Education colleges is 6.51.

15. Number of teaching staff having only post graduate degree is comparatively very large. About 49 per cent teachers have only post-graduate degree. The percentage of teaching staff having additional qualification of M. Phil and Ph. D. is 30. The number of fully qualified teachers appointed after 19-9-1991 is only 251. The distribution of teachers having only post-graduate degree is proportionate in all districts as it ranges from 47 to 46 per cent. The percentage of teachers having NET/SET qualification is higher in Pune District. The number of teachers having NET/SET qualification is uneven in other Districts. The percentage of male teachers having post- graduate and Ph. D. degree is comparatively more. However, the percentage of female teachers having NET/SET and M. Phil is higher.

16. The post of Principal is vacant in 17 percent colleges, and Directors of Physical Education are appointed only in 90 percent out of

52 colleges. Similarly librarians are not appointed in 13 percent colleges. Most of the female teachers are appointed as lecturer only.

17. 87. per cent teachers are full time teachers. However, 10 per cent teachers are appointed on clock hour basis (CHB) and only 3 per cent teachers are part time. The percentage of female teachers in the category of clock hour basis and part-time is comparatively higher. A male teacher in the category of full time is higher. The percentage of full time teacher is higher in Pune District that of part time teachers is higher in Ahmednagar District and that of clock hour basis teachers is higher in Nashik District. More than 90 per cent teachers are full time teachers in Arts, Commerce and Science colleges and the number of clock hour basis teachers in these colleges is also sizable. Almost all teachers in Education colleges are full time. It is interesting to note that 59 out of 80 teachers in Law colleges are working on clock hour basis. Main reasons are majority of teachers are professional advocates and not having minimum required qualification of Master Degree in Law.

18. As per Government reservation policy 52 per cent posts are reserved for backward class teachers. However only, 30.12 per cent reserved category teachers are appointed in the colleges and recognized institutions. The percentage of female teachers from reserved category teachers is comparatively very less i.e. about 10 per cent. This show negative attitude of management regarding the appointment of reserved category teachers. It is also observed that eligible candidates are not available in certain reserved categories.

19. The total number of non-teaching staff appointed in 52 selected colleges and institution is 1555. Thus average number of non-teaching staff per college is about 25. The intake capacity per college in Pune district is highest as is comes to 28. However it is lowest in colleges located in Nashik District that is 23. The average number of non-teaching staff is higher that is 29 in Arts, Commerce and Science colleges. However, the average non-teaching staff in Education and Law colleges is equal i.e. about 9 each. It means that the size of Arts, Commerce and Science colleges is large.

20. Non-teaching staff-student's ratio per college is 1:34. However, non-teaching staff student's ratio according to location is Pune 1:31, Ahmednagar 1:36, Nashik 1:31. Non teaching staff, student's ratio according to faculty is Arts, Commerce and Science colleges 1: 35, Law

colleges 1:52. In Education colleges' non-teaching staff students' ratio is 1: 13 due to separate staffing pattern for Education colleges.

21. Sex wise distribution of non-teaching staff is not proportionate to the population of male and female. Only 3 per cent non-teaching staff are females in colleges. It shows the negative attitude of management in appointment of female non-teaching staff and lack of awareness regarding capabilities of females.

22. The minimum requirements of Building accommodation have been worked out on the basis of number of students admitted and courses of the study. There may be variation in building accommodation from college to college. It is significant to note that 63 per cent college have constructed building from their own funds and 36 per cent colleges have separate building owned by the parent institutions. On an average there are 18 lecture halls in each college. The number of lecture hall, principal room, office room, is satisfactory.

23. The accommodation for library is sufficient in most of the colleges. The common room accommodation for girls is available in most of the colleges but this facility for boys is not available in 71 percent colleges.

Suggestions

1. Those colleges yet not registered under 2 F and 12 B, University helps them for registration and a separate division should be open for it.

2. The post of backward class teachers should be filled by colleges as per Government rule.

3. The post of non teaching staff should be filled by colleges as per government rule.

4. The vacant post of Principals should be filled immediately in order to maintain the better quality of education and administration of the colleges.

5. Govt. U.G.C and University strictly take action against the colleges who not provide proper facilities like drinking water, toilet facility, play ground to the students.

6. Student teacher ration is highest in commerce faculty, so University considers the practical workload and appointed extra teacher for it hence the student teacher ratio become decrease.

7. Female students especially from hilly and tribal area are away from higher education so motivating these female students to giving scholarship and free education up to degree level.

8. The limitation of income in case of paying students should be increase from Rs 15000 to 25000.

9. Provide all facilities and give the free

education to the physically challenge students.

10. Non salary grant can not received from 1997-98 to the colleges hence it is very urgent to release this type of grant to the colleges.

11. It is urgently need of colleges to run various professional courses as camper to traditional courses.

12. The post graduate facility in the science faculty should be established in rural area.

13. The permission for staring new college should be given by the Government of Maharashtra strictly as per perspective plan of UoP.

14. The policy of Government of Maharashtra regarding granting new colleges on permanently Non-grantable basis should be reconsidered.

15. The functioning of local management committee in majority of affiliated colleges is not satisfactory therefore University should take proper steps for it.

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