Student's Answers to their Problems Attending their Degree Courses at Institutes

Dr. Swapnil S Phadtare
PhD, MPhil, MBA, PGDCA, BBA, BJ

Assistant Professor
Indira Global School of Business, Pune

Abstract- **A student's life is the happiest life where we live free and feel young. This research finding is based on the responses obtained from undergraduate and postgraduate students at a higher-learning institution in Pune. This paper investigated the traveling issues, campus premises, security checks, ragging, and student behavioural problems that occur rarely in an institution. Stressors related to time, academic pressure, and academic environments were explored. A total of 385 students participated in this study. Data was collected through self-administered questionnaires that were randomly distributed to the students during lecture time. Data obtained was analyzed using descriptive statistics and Tables. The study reveals student's answers to their problems from arriving at an institute to attending lectures in classrooms.**

Keywords- **UG-PG Students, Campus Life, Facilities, Traveling, Away from home, Behaviours**

Literature Review-

1.   Ozlem Doygun , Selma Gulec,2012, in their Research paper, "The problems faced by university students and proposals for solution", As seen in the study, too, the female students prefer dormitories more as an accommodation. A great many of the students included in the sample group think that they do not have a healthy nutrition regime. Some precautions Ozkan, 2007). These measures might be: 1- Improvement of nutrition possibilities in places where students live, 2- Developing students habit of eating a sufficient amount of food three times a day by organizing various education programs to make students conscious of nutrition, 3- When the fact that 208 of a total of 320 students (65%) have an income level of average 200-500 TL is considered, preparing sufficient and balanced menus at low price for students at dormitories, 4- At university cafeteria, students might be provided with breakfast and dinner alternatives.

2.   Dr. Simmi Vashishtha, 2Kamaljit Singh, in their research paper, "Higher education: issues, challenges and suggestions", Today, Knowledge is power. The more knowledge one has, the more empowered one is. The paper presented the framework reflecting the importance of holistic education in the higher education so as to make the workforce employable. Paper also focused on the effectiveness and involvement, teaching pedagogy of facilitators, assessment and feedback so as to justify the term demographic dividend. It is the high time to inculcate the reforms and bring radical changes otherwise there is a threat to our youngsters being converting into demographic liability.

3.   Joseph E. Agolla and Henry Ongori, 2009 "An assessment of academic stress among undergraduate students: The case of University of Botswana", However, academic work is never without stressful activities. The study reveal that some of the stressors perceived by 310 students are quite inherent in nature in that, they are common to academic life of the students, the University should address potential sources of stress effectively to promote health being of the students. It is also important that university management minimise the impact of the negative consequences associated with the academic pressure. Inadequate resources such as books, computers to do assignments, and overcrowded lecture halls are potential sources of personal conflicts among the students which often lead to bitter exchanges or worst still to physical fights. Many scholars (LeRoy, 1988; Goodman, 1993; Murphy and Archer, 1996; Ongori, 2008) have found out that conflict in any organisation often leads to stress. It creates hostile learning environment for the students which may prove harmful to their well being."

4.   Dr. Shruti Tiwari, 2014 "A survey on the problems of students of different professional courses in context to their institutional environment" in her research paper, The institutional environment includes infrastructure, provided facilities, students, management, administration, academic staff, office staff, peon as well as natural atmosphere around the institution. The institutional environment is one of the major factors for the problems of the students. Institutions want to be recognized as providers of good quality higher education. They understand that competing on the basis of any single aspect only is not sufficient to ensure the reputation of the university. Compelling empirical research shows that a positive and sustained school/college climate promotes students' academic achievement and healthy development. Not surprisingly, a positive institutional climate also promotes teacher retention, which itself enhances student success. The institutions having good physical environment and human recourses have less educational, personal and vocational problems.

Objectives of the study-
1. To Study Institute Campus Life
2. To Study Student's Problems while arriving to an institute.
3. To Study an institute's readiness on a day-to-day basis.
4. To Study Student's feedback on the problems they are facing in an institute.

Scope of the study-
The study was conducted at the Institute Campus in Pune city. The UG & PG students are the samples for the study. Schedules were the instruments used for data collection. Parameters under study demographic, behavioral, and psychographic information of samples. This study explores the UG & PG Student's Problems while arriving to an institute and Student's feedback on the problems they are facing in an institute from Pune City. Data has been processed by using MS Excel and analyzed using SPSS Package. Descriptive analysis, inferential statistics, and multivariate statistical tools were brought into use.

Research Methodology-
The study is descriptive and inferential in nature, which describe UG & PG Student's Problems while arriving to an institute and Student's feedback on their problems they are facing in an institute from Pune City. An inferential approach is used to derive the data from samples.

Data required-
Data is the demographic profile of UG & PG Students from the Institute Campus in Pune City, different bases were used for collecting the data from students. Information on students living areas, traveling facilities, traveling options, and problems faced in an institute were identified from different websites of their manufacturers.

Data Sources-
The data and information were collected by using Primary Sources and Secondary Sources.

Secondary Data Sources-
The secondary data regarding the information of new rules and regulations by UGC and the university were collected from their company's websites. Recent Trends and technological enhancement options have been studied and information has been collected from various books, newspapers, websites, and International and national journals. This data was useful for a conceptual framework and literature review.

Primary Data Sources-
The primary data of the demographic profile of UG & PG Students and their problems on students living area, traveling facilities, traveling options, and problems facing in an institute were collected through Structured Schedules.

Sampling-
Researcher uses the Stratified Random Sampling which is a commonly used probability sampling method that is superior to random sampling because it reduces sampling error.
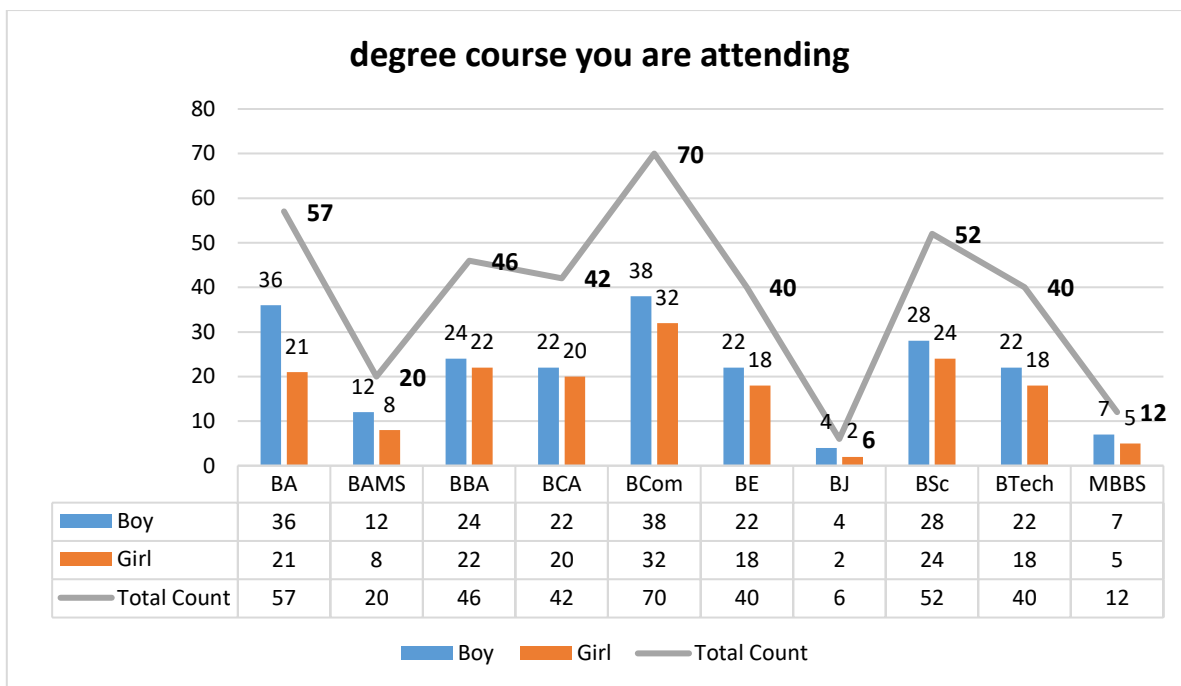
Population and Sample Size:

Sample size: 385
This means 385 or more measurements/surveys are needed to have a confidence level of 95% that the real value is within ±5% of the measured/surveyed value.

Population Size:?	
Unlimited	Sample size: **385**
	This means 385 or more measurements/surveys are needed to have a confidence level of 95% that the real value is within ±5% of the measured/surveyed value.

1.   Which degree course you are attending at your institute?

Q	Which degree course you are attending at your institute?											
Sr No	Degree Course	BA	BAMS	BBA	BCA	BCom	BE	BJ	BSc	BTech	MBBS	TOTAL	Percentage
1	**Boy**	36	12	24	22	38	22	4	28	22	7	**215**	**55.84%**
2	**Girl**	21	8	22	20	32	18	2	24	18	5	**170**	**44.16%**
		57	20	46	42	70	40	6	52	40	12	**385**	**100%**

Interpretation:

The above table represents sample statistics where 55.84% are boys and 44.16% are girls. All students considered in the research study are from different backgrounds.

Q	Which degree course you are attending at your institute?										Chi-square value	P value
Sr No	Degree Course	BA	BAMS	BBA	BCA	BCom	BE	BJ	BSc	BTech	MBBS		
1	Boy	36	12	24	22	38	22	4	28	22	7	2.323	0.0147
2	Girl	21	8	22	20	32	18	2	24	18	5		

Non-parametric test - Chi-square test for the following data

Significance Level α=0.05 and Two-tailed test

H0: two categories of variables are independent.

H1: two categories of variables are not independent.

Since the p-value (0.0147) < α (0.05) (two-tailed test), we reject the null hypothesis H0
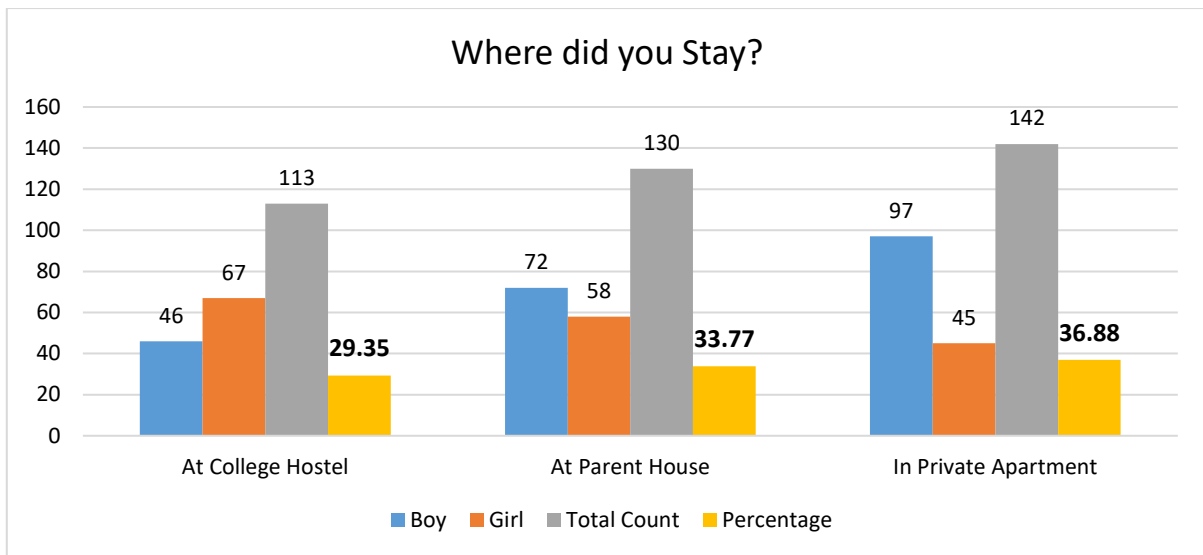
Interpretation:

All variables are dependent on each other. They are correlated.

2.   Where did you Stay?

	Question	Where did you Stay?				Chi-square value	P value
Sr No	Options	At College Hostel	At Parent House	In Private Apartment	Total		
1	Boy	46	72	97	**215**	19.458	0.999
2	Girl	67	58	45	**170**		
		113	**130**	**142**	**385**		
	Percentage	**29.35**	**33.77**	**36.88**	**100%**		

Since the p-value (0.9999) > α (0.05) (two-tailed test), we can't reject the null hypothesis H0.
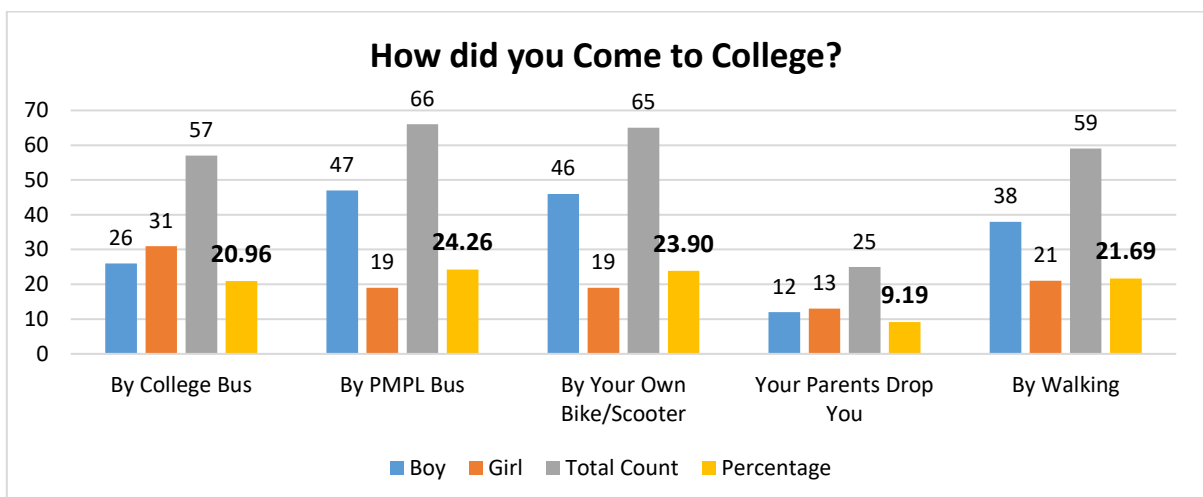
Interpretation:

36.88% of Students live in a Private Apartment near their institutes. Similarly, 33.77% live at their parent's house and 29.35% live in a college hostel while they are studying.

3.   How did you Come to College?

Sr No	Question	How did you Come to College?						Chi-square value	P value
	Options	By College Bus	By PMPL Bus	By Your Own Bike/Scooter	Your Parents Drop You	By Walking	Total		
1	Boy	26	47	46	12	38	**169**	**13.235**	**0.010**
2	Girl	31	19	19	13	21	**103**		
		57	**66**	**65**	**25**	**59**	**272**		
	Percentage	20.96	24.26	23.90	09.19	21.69	**100%**		

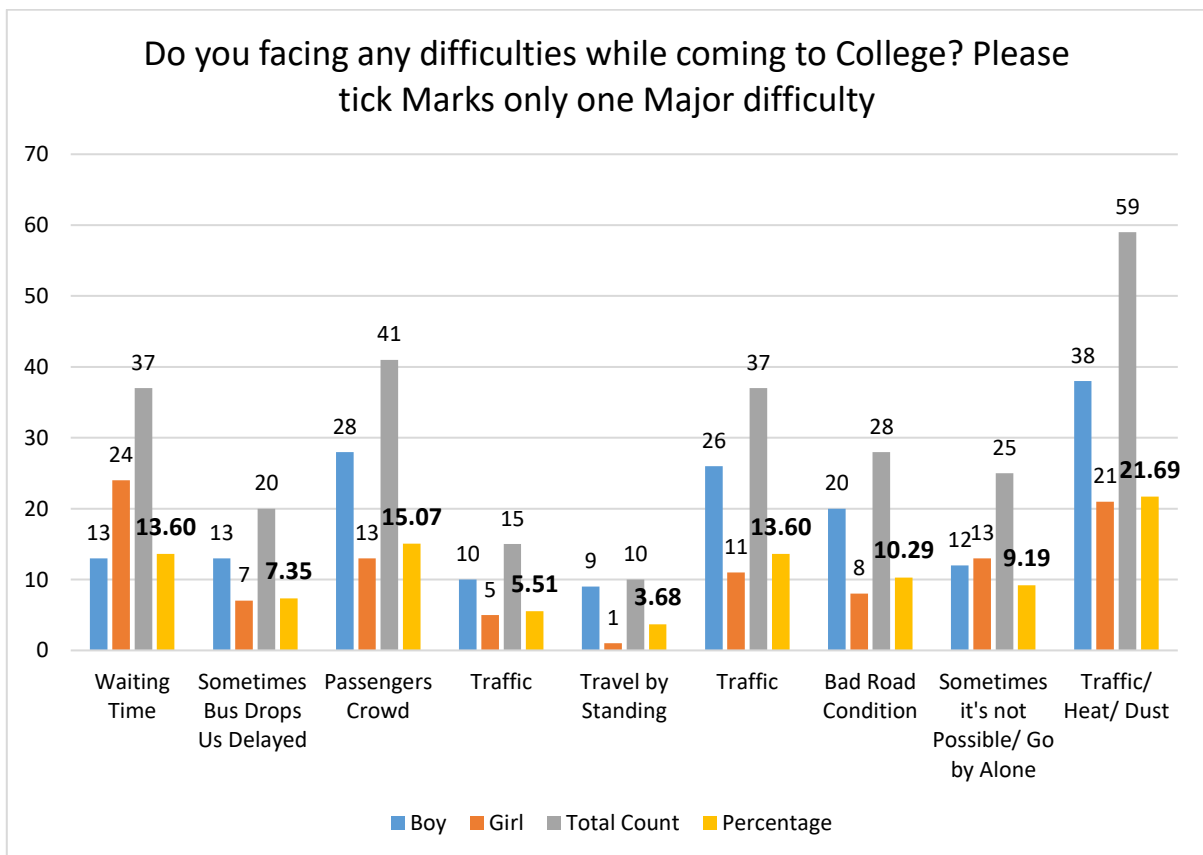Since the p-value (0.0102) < α (0.05) (one-tailed test), we reject the null hypothesis H0.

Interpretation:

The above table shows that 24.26% of Students come to college by PMPL busses which are in larger quantities than other options. Where 23.90 % come to an institute on their own bike and scooter, which is very close to 1st option. Some i.e. 21.69% of students live nearby locations from the institute and prefer to walk to come to college. 20.96% of the students prefer College buses to travel from the institute to their homes. Even 09.19% can dropped off by their parents and they pick up them in their own vehicles.

4.   Do you face any difficulties while coming to College? Please tick Marks only one Major difficulty

Sr No	Question	Do you face any difficulties while coming to College? Please tick Marks only one Major difficulty									Chi-square value	P value
		By College Bus		By PMPL Bus			By Your Own Bike/ Scooter	Your Parents Drop You	By Walking			
	Options	Waiting Time	Sometimes the Bus Drops Us Delayed	Passenger Crowd	Traffic	Travel by Standing	Traffic	Bad Road Conditione	Sometimes it's not possible/ Go by Alone	Traffic/ Heat/ Dust			
1	**Boy**	13	13	28	10	9	26	20	12	38	**19.94**	**0.989**
2	**Girl**	24	7	13	5	1	11	8	13	21		
		37	**20**	**41**	**15**	**10**	**37**	**28**	**25**	**59**		
	Percentage %	**13.60**	**7.35**	**15.07**	**5.51**	**3.68**	**13.60**	**10.29**	**9.19**	**21.69**	**100%**	
	Total Boys	**169**										
	Total Girls	**103**										
	Total	**272**									**100%**	

Since the p-value (0.9895) > α (0.05) (two-tailed test), we can't reject the null hypothesis H0.

Do you facing any difficulties while coming to College? Please tick Marks only one Major difficulty

Interpretation:
The above graph describes some problems faced by students while they are coming to an institute. Where 13.60% of the student said they are coming by college bus and they are facing waiting times for arriving bus to their destinations. Even from the same category, 07.35% of students coming by bus have another issue that their college bus drops them

delayed when their classes start before their arrival at the institute. In the second category were those coming by PMPL buses i.e. 15.07% getting sick by passengers crowd they faced while traveling by PMPL. In the same category 5.51% talked about traffic issues and 03.38% said they traveled earlier by standing in a bus.

Most of the students coming by their own bikes and scooters i.e. 13.60% faced traffic issues earlier and 10.29% complained about bad road conditions.
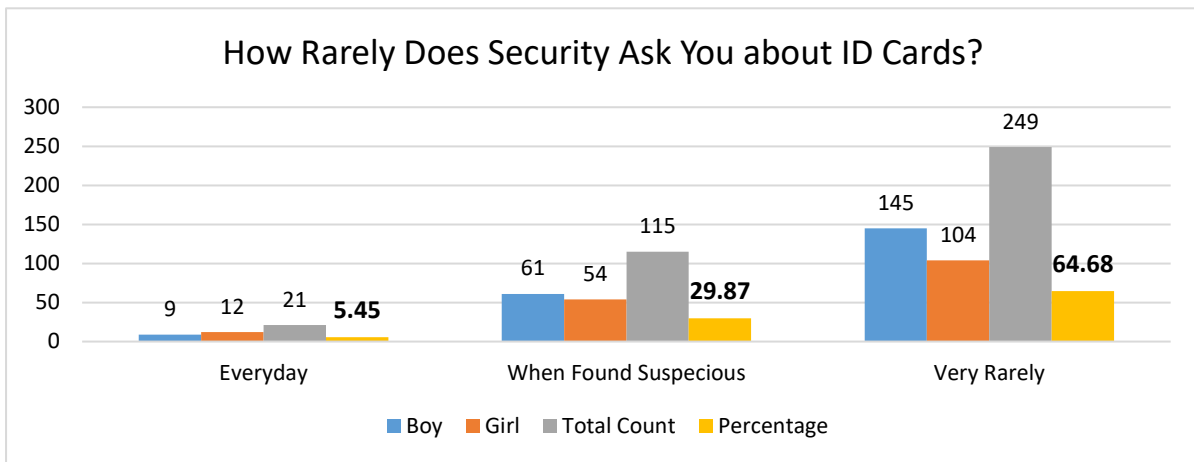
Of those who dropped by their parents at an institute i.e. 9.19% said it is not possible every day, and sometimes they come alone.

At last 21.69% of those who came walking to an institute faced traffic, heat, and dust problems.

5.   How Rarely Does Security Ask You about ID Cards?

Sr No	Question	How Rarely Does Security Ask You about ID Cards?				Chi-square value	P value
	Options	Everyday	When Found Suspicious	Very Rarely	Total		
1	Boy	9	61	145	**215**	**2.378**	**0.304**
2	Girl	12	54	104	**170**		
		21	**115**	**249**	**385**		
	Percentage	**5.45**	**29.87**	**64.68**	**100%**		

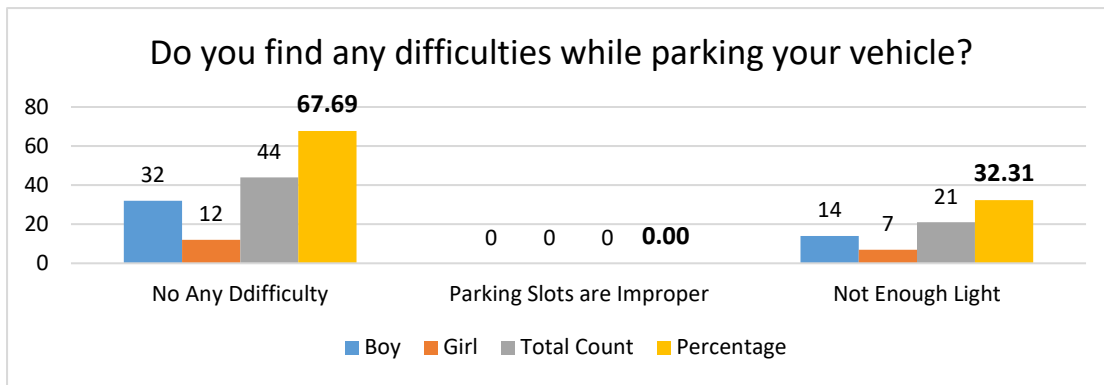Since the p-value (0.3045) > α (0.05) (one-tailed test), we can't reject the null hypothesis H0.

Interpretation:

The graph explains that 64.68% of students very rarely confirmed their ID Cards from security desks. 29.87% of students have been asked for ID cards while found in any suspicious activity done by them. Even the graph shows that 5.45% of students regularly suggested showing their ID cards to security on arriving at the institute.

6.   Do you find any difficulties while parking your vehicle?

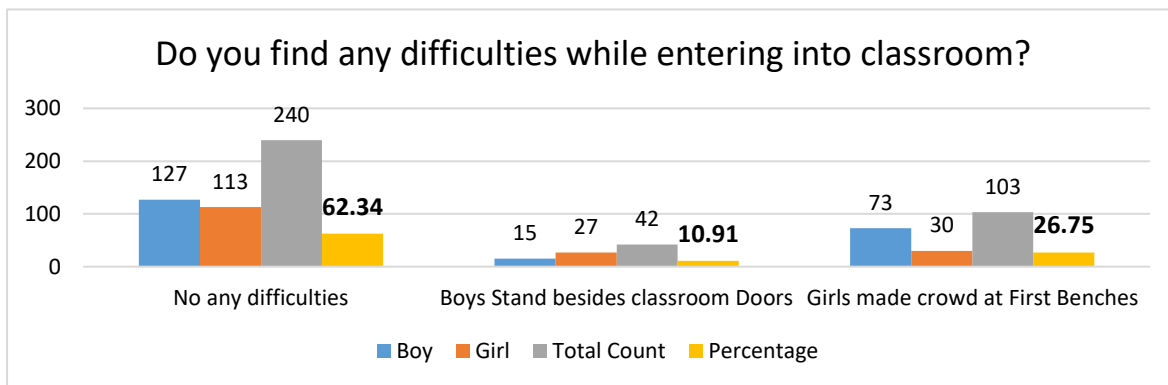| Sr No	Question	Do you find any difficulties while parking your vehicle?				Chi-square value	P value
	Options	No Any Difficulty	Parking Slots are Improper	Not Enough Light	Total		
1	Boy	32	0	14	**46**	**0.252**	**0.881**
2	Girl	12	0	7	**19**		
		44	**0**	**21**	**65**		
	Percentage	**67.69**	**0.00**	**32.31**	**100%**		

Interpretation:

67.69% of the students do not find any difficulties while parking their vehicles at institute parking. 32.31% suggested that a few sections of parking slots don't have enough lights and we never go there to park our vehicles.

7.   Do you find any difficulties while entering into classroom?

Sr No	Question	Do you find any difficulties while entering into classroom?				Chi-square value	P value
	Options	No, any difficulties	Boys Stand beside classroom Doors	Girls made the crowd at First Benches	Total		
1	**Boy**	127	15	73	**215**	**17.171**	**0.999**
2	**Girl**	113	27	30	**170**		
		240	**42**	**103**	**385**		
	Percentage	**62.34**	**10.91**	**26.75**	**100%**		

Since the p-value (0.9998) > α (0.05) (two-tailed test), we can't reject the null hypothesis H0.
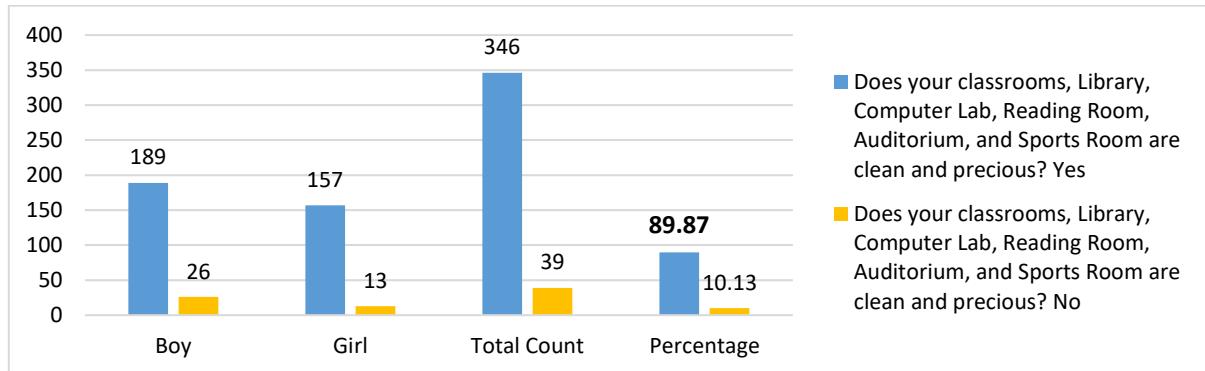

Interpretation:

62.34% of students don't have any difficulties on college premises. 26.75% of students said that a few of the girls always made crowds and noise at the first benches of the classrooms which creates difficulties in classrooms. Few students i.e. 10.91% even complain about boys that they stand beside the classroom doors which makes us feel weird while entering the classrooms and even not possible to tell rarely not to stand near classroom doors.

8.   Are your classrooms, Library, Computer Lab, Reading Room, Auditorium, and Sports Room clean and precious?

Sr No	Question	Are your Classrooms, Library, Computer Lab, Reading Room, Auditorium, and Sports Room clean and precious?		Total	Chi-square value	P value
	Options	Yes	No			
1	**Boy**	189	26	**215**	**2.061**	**0.848**

2	Girl	157	13	170		
		346	39	385		
	Percentage	89.87	10.13	100%		

Since the p-value (0.8489) > α (0.05) (two-tailed test), we can't reject the null hypothesis $H0$.
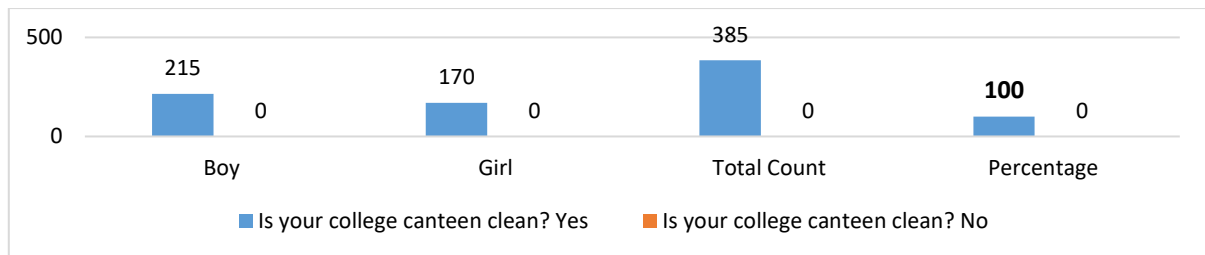

Interpretation:

89.87% of Students reported that their classrooms, Library, Computer Lab, Reading Room, Auditorium, and Sports Room are clean and precious. On the other hand, a few of that 10.13% complained that it is not enough to clean and precious as they expected.

9.   Is your college canteen clean?

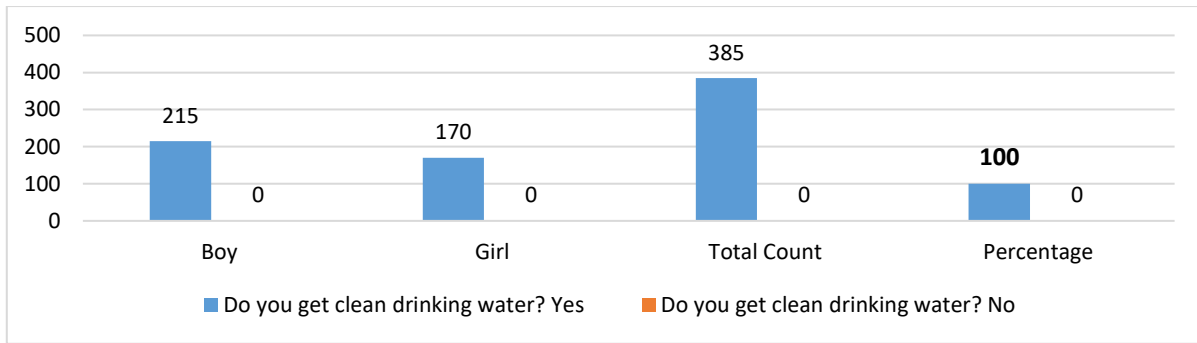| Sr No	Question	Is your college canteen clean?		
	Options	Yes	No	TOTAL
1	Boy	215	0	215
2	Girl	170	0	170
		385	0	385
	Percentage	100	0	100%

Interpretation:

100% of students said that their college canteen is clean.

10.   Do you get clean drinking water?

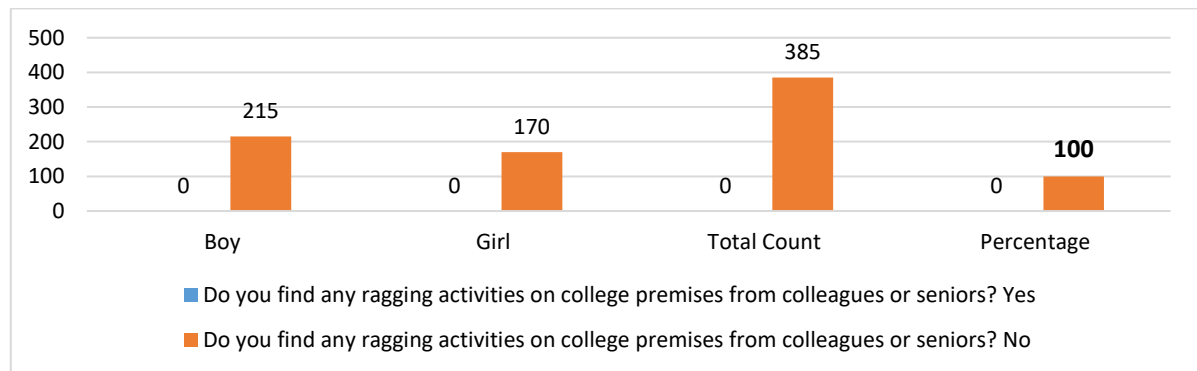| Sr No	Question	Do you get clean drinking water?		
	Options	Yes	No	Total
1	Boy	215	0	215
2	Girl	170	0	170
		385	0	385
	Percentage	100	0	100%

Interpretation:
100% of the student said they got clean drinking water.

11.   **Do you find any ragging activities on college premises from colleagues or seniors?**

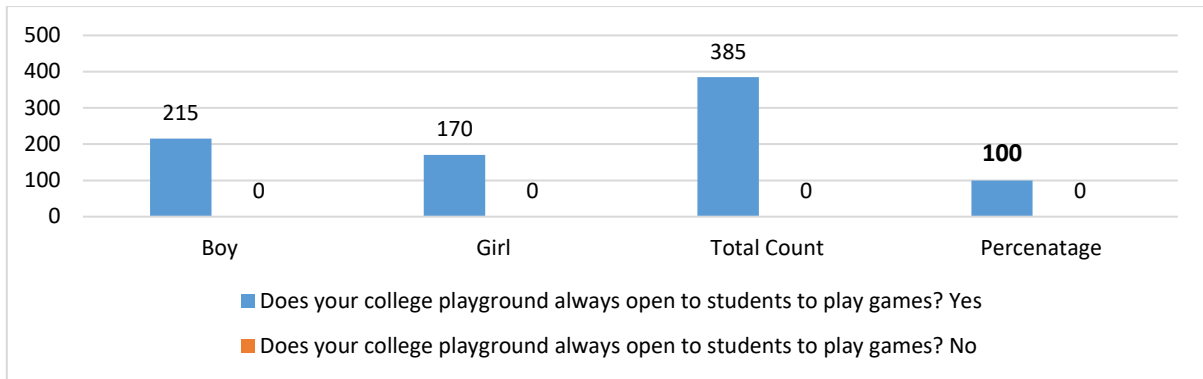| Sr No	Question	Do you find any ragging activities on college premises from colleagues or seniors?		
	Options	Yes	No	Total
1	Boy	0	215	215
2	Girl	0	170	170
		0	**385**	**385**
	Percentage	0	**100**	**100%**

Interpretation:
100% of the Students said that they do not find any ragging activities happening in their college premises.

12.   **Does your college playground always open to students to play games?**

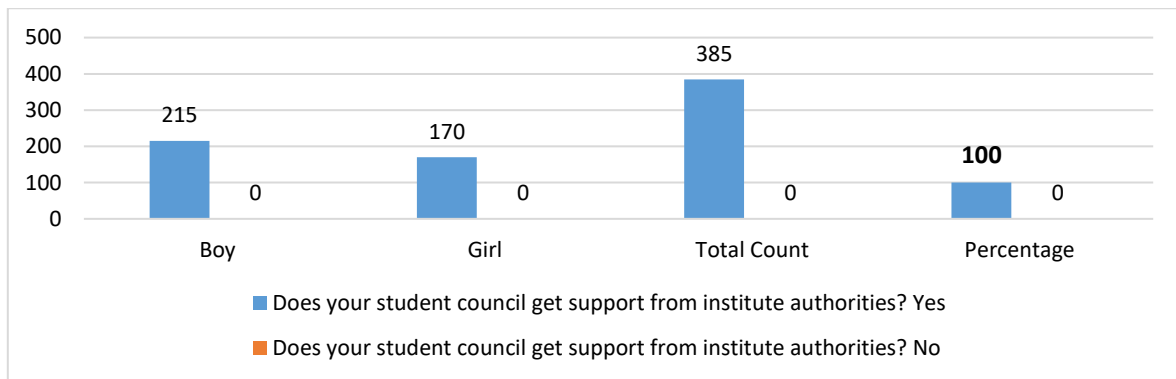| Sr No	Question	Does your college playground always open to students to play games?		
	Options	Yes	No	Total
1	Boy	215	0	215
2	Girl	170	0	170
		385	0	385
	Percentage	100	0	100%

Interpretation:
100% of Students reported that they do not face any difficulties playing games on the playground. The playground is always open from 5 AM to 11 PM.

13.   Does your student council get support from institute authorities?

Sr No	Question	Does your student council get support from institute authorities?		
	Options	Yes	No	Total
1	Boy	215	0	215
2	Girl	170	0	170
		385	0	385
	Percentage	100	0	100%

Interpretation:
100% of the students replied that they get support for student council from an institute.

Findings and Conclusion-
An Academic Institution has been established because of the entrepreneurial vision of an entrepreneur. They follow their visions and missions towards societal benefits. The main motto was always to fulfill societal requirements and maintain their standards. UGC and Universities also made some rules and regulations for institutions are compulsorily should be followed by every instruction. It is all that we follow in an institution are facilities and standards to be maintained for the betterment of their students. Here we analysed and understood some issues and problems of students they face while coming to an institute and at institutes. It has minor issues with traveling, traffic, infrastructure, cleanliness, and day-to-day solutions on it. Students always fight for everything that problems they have. They maintain energy and the same enthusiasm when facing every problem and issue. Collages also have some responsibilities to look after these kinds of problems which can be solved by District offices and governments. Students have behaviors to identify problems and analyze them. We just tried to interact with them and interpreted the situations in a sequenced manner where we made possibilities to its solutions from any possible end.

REFERENCES:
1. Ozlem Doygun, Selma Gulec, "The problems faced by university students and proposals for Solution", 2012, "Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences" 47 (2012) 1115 – 1123
2. Dr. Simmi Vashishtha, 2Kamaljit Singh, 2020, "Higher education: issues, challenges and suggestions", "*International Journal on Integrated Education*" Volume 3, Issue VIII, August 2020 , 112-118.
3. Joseph E. Agolla and Henry Ongori, 2009 "An assessment of academic stress among undergraduate students: The case of University of Botswana", "Educational Research and Review" Vol. 4 (2), pp. 063-070, February 2009.

4. Dr. Shruti Tiwari, 2014 "A SURVEY ON THE PROBLEMS OF STUDENTS OF DIFFERENT PROFESSIONAL COURSES IN CONTEXT TO THEIR INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT", KHOJ: a multidisciplinary print journal of Vivekanand Global University, Jaipur in year 2014