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Effect of online Admission Process on Students and Colleges in M.P

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ABSTRACT

The University Grants Commission issued a directive to all Indian universities to conduct online admissions. One of the greatest advantages of the online application system is that applicants can choose to submit their applications at their convenience. Universities and educational institutions are also at a major advantage due to quick access to student's records and databases, efficient systems for filtering out candidates. The online admission system is highly reliable and efficient and eliminates chances of errors, but there are some problems also. In India, though Internet penetration is rather high, internet connectivity and speed issues are major problems and unawareness of rural students prevent them from taking admission timely.

Keywords: *Online admission, Dynamic.*

INTRODUCTION

In the year 2012, M.P. state higher education department directed the govt. and private colleges to introduce online admission process. In this process, students have to apply online for course and college. Options are available to select more than one course and college with fees of the application form. Fees can be submitted through bank challan or online banking. After submission of online form students has got to verify their documents from help center Govt. College. On fixed date colleges are allotted to students and they get information in this context through a message on registered mobile no. of the student. Now students deposit fees and required documents in allotted college. Students who fail to get online admission in desired course or college can apply against vacant seats. Students can appear for the college level counseling after the fail to take online admission in their choice of college.

Online admission reduces the time, otherwise due to no time barrier Institute admission process fail the system. Avoid hectic submission process, allow students to fill application form at their convenient time in the comfortable environment. Candidates can fill application form from anywhere; don't need to queue up to get the application form and to get their queries answered. Data filtered through verification so that only eligible candidates can apply. Institutes no longer require deputing personnel for addressing to candidate or guardian's query, to distribute and collect admission form. As a result of this, the institute can utilize manpower resources in other activities.

The process is very accurate and reliable due to limited human involvement. The process is simple, user-friendly and very dynamic. Allotment message reached to candidate's registered mobile no. Institutes can monitor the ongoing process and have day to day summary of the progress of admission. Various types of reports can be generated in quick time. The system has the ability to calculate reservation of seats as Govt. of India norms. The system is able to generate selection list, to perform multiples registration at a time can handle multiple connections.

Online admission scheme has proved beneficiary for govt. colleges. As students go there for verification they choose that college. They don't have the opportunity to visit other colleges to compare facilities, availability of faculties, teaching system, academic result, senior student's feedback etc. As admission seeking students are unknown about other colleges that are why they have only one option to choose verification center i.e., govt. college. The result of this process is seats of govt. colleges are 80-90% filled while private

colleges are struggling. Higher education department has given an opportunity to colleges to make attractive profile that can be seen by students. But most of the students up to 12th class and their parents are not IT friendly.

Govt. has initiated “College Chalen Abhiyan” to promote students to join college courses. However, unaware students, villagers, poor and students waiting for other course counseling couldn’t get admission. They are unable to keep continue their study. The verification process is lengthy, help center govt. colleges have a queue for verification as they don’t have sufficient computer educated staff and students face difficulties, especially rural students. Now admission process has become multistep process as first step registration, second verification, third allotment and fourth admission. A villager student has got to come 3-4 times, hence it is time consuming and expensive process.

The objective of Study:

- To find the impact of online admission process on govt. and private colleges
- To find impact of online admission process on rural and urban students

Hypothesis:

There is no significant impact of online admission process on govt. and private colleges.
There is no significant impact of online admission process on rural and urban students.

METHODOLOGY

For the present study, 50 colleges and 200 students were selected for the study. Out of which 25 was govt. 25 was private colleges and among selected students 100 was rural and 100 was urban with 50% male and 50% female. Admission data of last 5 years of selected colleges were collected and compared. To find student’s feedback they were interviewed regarding admission using a self-prepared test paper.

Finding and Analysis:

Table-1: Year wise comparison of Admission in Govt. and Private College

| Average Admission in 1st year Before online Admission Process (%) | | Admission Year | Average Admission in 1st year After online Admission Process (%) | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|--|-----------------|
| Govt. College | Private College | | Govt. College | Private College |
| 56 | 71 | 2012 | 84 | 62 |
| | | 2013 | 81 | 66 |
| | | 2014 | 82 | 65 |
| | | 2015 | 80 | 65 |
| | | 2016 | 78 | 62 |

Chart-1: Year wise comparison of Admission in Govt. and Private College

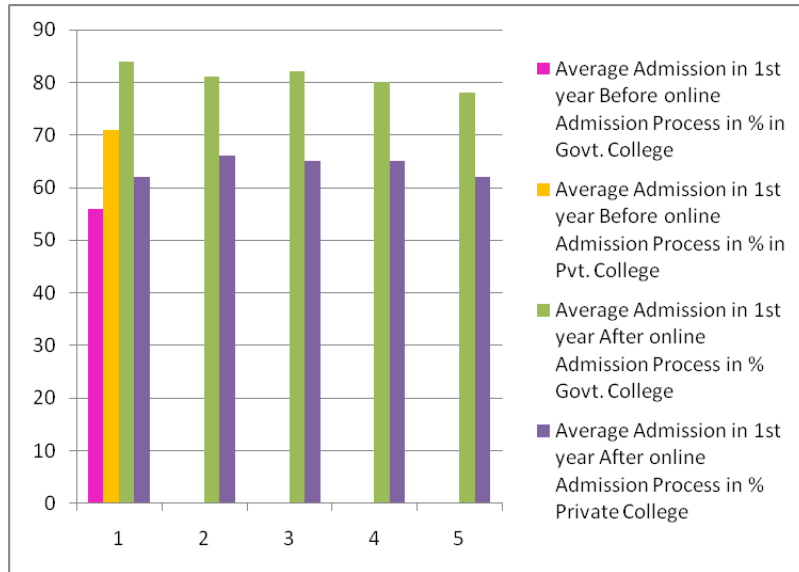
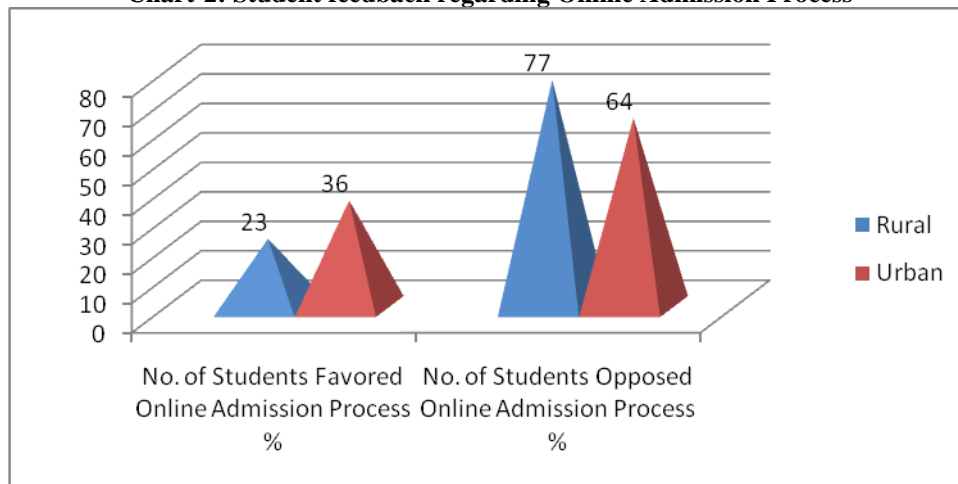


Table-2: Student feedback regarding Online Admission Process

| Student Locality | No. of Students Favored Online Admission Process % | No. of Students Opposed Online Admission Process % |
|------------------|--|--|
| Rural | 23 | 77 |
| Urban | 36 | 64 |

Chart-2: Student feedback regarding Online Admission Process



Data indicates that in govt. colleges where admission rate was 56% of total seats before online process reached 84% in 2012, 81% in 2013, 82% in 2014, 80% in 2015 and 78% in 2016. On the other hand, in private colleges, before online admission process was the rate of admission was 71% but decreased after the online process as 62% in 2012, 66% in 2013, 65% in 2014 and 2015, and 62% in 2016. Thus hypothesis 1, there is no significant impact of online admission process on govt. and private colleges is rejected.

Student's feedback data shows that this process is supported by only 23% rural and 36% urban students whereas opposed by 77% rural and 64% urban students. Hence hypothesis 2 there is no significant impact of online admission process on rural and urban students is rejected.

CONCLUSION

The online admission process is not easy and convenient for students. Rural students are facing more difficulties. Higher education department needs to take initiatives to end complexities of the process and make it more students friendly. Private college's establishment takes place after a big investment but admission process has become a hurdle for them. Seats of private colleges are more vacant and they are facing financial challenges. In this context, govt. need to make process justified for all.

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