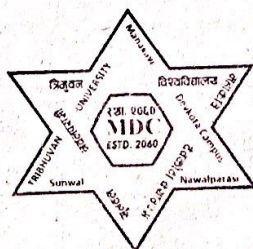


Tracer Study Report (Revised) (2018 Batch)



Submitted to:

University Grants Commission
Sanothimi, Bhaktapur
Kathmandu, Nepal

Submitted by:

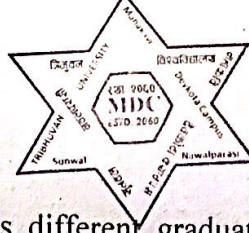
Mahakavi Devkota Campus
Sunwal, Nawalparasi, Nepal

E-mail: mdcampus60@gmail.com, URL: www.mdc.edu.np

2019



Mahakavi Devkota Campus could not have undertaken this tracer study without the continuing support of University Grants Commission Nepal and we would like to express our gratitude to graduates of 2018 of MDC who provided us all the required information for the completion of this report. Our thanks also go to MDC administration, faculty members and HERP-Task sub-committee for their kind cooperation and valuable suggestions.



Executive Summary

Mahakavi Devkota Campus has different graduate programs namely; Management, Education & Humanities. This tracer study was conducted with the main objective to provide the information to MDC about the employment status and further study of graduates and strengths and weakness of the overall education delivery system.

The tracer study covered the graduates of academic year 2018 A.D. of three graduates programs; purposive sampling technique was used to collect data from 24 graduates. Tracer study committee members, non teaching staffs were activated to collect data through direct visit, telephones interview and electronic media. The summary instrument was a set of questionnaire designed by the UGC, Nepal.

The study is organized into four meaningful sections. They are:

- a. Employment status of the respondents
- b. Status of further study of graduates
- c. Profile of Responds
- d. Quality and relevancy of program

Key Findings of the study are presented below:

a. Employment Status of Respondents:

Out of 24 respondent 33.33 percent were employed and the rest were unemployed. Among the employed respondents (8). Majority 33.33 percent were employed in government institutions and the others in public government, non government organization. Out of total employed most of the respondents (cent %) were found as the full time. Employed respondents were found as teachers 4, assistant manager 3, and accountant 1.

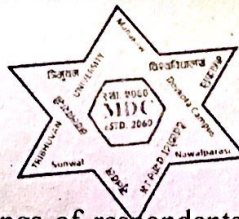
Regarding employment status of the graduates' majority were found in working in government sector at teacher and assistant level. This indicates linkage between curriculum and the changing demand of the labor market needs to enable students to perform future jobs successfully.

b. Further study status of respondents:

Out of total respondents 24, minority (8.34%) was enrolled for further study in Tribhuvan University and others did not continue their study. Similarly, minority of the respondent 8.34% were enrolled in management stream for the further study. This study showed that only some graduates enroll on management programs for the further study. This indicates need to focus on strengthening current management programs and developing new curricula in this area.

c. Profile of respondents

The total traced respondents of 2018, majority 70.84 % was female and the rest 29.16% were male. Majority of the respondents was from Nawalparasi 95.84%, Gulmi 4.16% districts. Most of the respondents completed their bachelor degree in management 62.5% and education and 37.5%. Majority of the respondents were from upper caste 66.67%, janajati 29.17% and others 4.16%.



d. Quality measures of MDC

In this study showed perceived ratings of respondents on different quality measures i.e. relevance of program to the professional jobs, extra-curricular activities, problem solving ability, work placement/attachment/internship, teaching/learning environment quality of education delivered, teacher student relationship, library, lab, sports and canteen/urinal facilities based on their personal knowledge and experience.

Overall teaching learning environment of MDC has both strengths and weaknesses. Findings of this study majority of the respondents were satisfied with teaching learning environment cent %, quality of education delivered cent %, teacher student relationships cent %, library facility 66.67%. These findings indicate improved of the MDC. The study also indicated satisfied with relevancy of the program to professional jobs, extra- curricular activities, problem solving ability and work placement/attachment/internship, lab and sports facility.

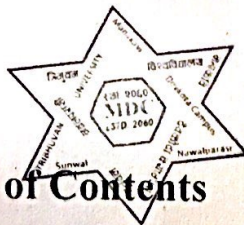


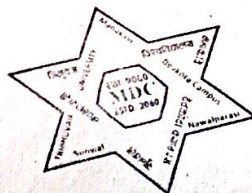
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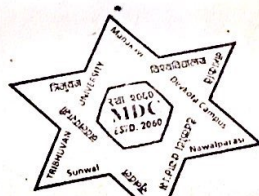
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2.16	Ratings based on sports faculty	
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ABBREVIATIONS

MDC	Mahakavi Devkota Campus
UGC	University Grants Commission
T.U.	Tribhuvan University
E	Employed
U	Unemployed
S	Studying
No.	Number
BBS	Bachelor of Business Studies
B.Ed	Bachelor of Education
BA	Bachelor of Arts
EDJ	Educationally Disadvantage Janajaties
ED	Educationally Disadvantage
D	Dalit
HERP	Higher Education Reforms Project
%	Percentage
B.S.	Bikram Sambat
A.D.	Anno Domini



CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Mahakavi Devkota Campus (MDC) was established in 2060 B.S. (2003 A.D.) in Sunwal, Nawalparasi. MDC is not for profit, the QAA certified and community college. Its main objective is to prepare competent human resources and entrepreneurs suitable to the needs of changing competitive environment.

MDC is an innovative and emerging leader in higher education in this area. MDC had four graduates programs – Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA), Bachelor of Business Studies (BBS), and Bachelor of Education and Bachelor of Arts (BA). All are affiliated to Tribhuvan University (TU). It has been coordinating teaching and learning through different departments. Each department is headed by a department head responsible to co-ordinate work load, analyze results of the students and recommend for necessary improvements.

This study is its fourth attempt and the continuation of its regular tracer study program. The aim of this study is to help the institution find out the where about of its graduates and identify the effectiveness of the program offer of them as well as gather feedback for further improvements.

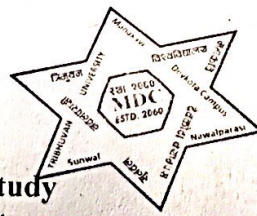
The study has focused on the quality of higher education service provided to the students and the conditions under which the graduates have been employed and its role in job-seeking, the length of time graduates took before getting employed and how their areas of work are related to the programs offered by the college. Additionally, the study is expected to help identify which programs are still relevant to current market demands and provide feedback for future improvements.

MDC, Currently, 25 teaching and 7 non teaching staffs are employed in this campus. And 878 students are studying in bachelor degree (out of 878, 259 are male and 619 are female students). Campus Management Committee (CMC) formed different areas. It has conduct of regular meetings to discuss and decide on different agendas.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The overall objectives of the study to obtain a better understanding of the employment status of the graduates. The main objectives and other specific objectives of the study are:

- To investigate employment status of the graduates of MDC.
- To explore ratings of the graduates on overall teaching learning environmental variables.
- Identify the difficulties faced by graduates for the placement in the market after the completion of the program .
- To suggest the measures to promote the effectiveness of teaching learning environment of MDC.



1.3 Institutional Arrangements of the Study

This study is designed and conducted by tracer study committee, MDC. The primary data was collected by mobilization of the non teaching staffs and committee members. The report was finalized by the tracer study committee by coordinating the suggestions of different stakeholders.

1.4 Methodology of the study

Descriptive research design has been used for the study proposed. The methodology adopted for this study was quantitative. Graduates of BBS, B.Ed and BA of 2018 A.D. were covered in this study. In this study, purposive sampling technique has been used. The sample size of graduates was 24 from three diploma level programs, out of 31. Tracer study committee members, non teaching staffs were activated to collect data through direct visit, telephone interview and face book and websites. The survey instruments were a set of questionnaire designed by the UGC, Nepal to collect information of the graduates.

1.4.1. Data Collection

The data collection instrument included was field survey using structured questionnaire for graduates. The questionnaire was developed key variables of searching: employment further study and situation of graduates and relevancy / effectiveness of the programs.

1.4.2. Data Analysis

The collected data from 24 respondents. Six points scale with responses excellent, good, neutral, weak, moderately weak and very weak (5= excellent and 0= weak) was used to collect responses of the graduates. Descriptive analytical tools (frequency and percentage) were used to analyze the collected data.

1.5. Delimitations of the Study

The following are the delimitations of this study

- Population survey was not possible due to time period.
- This tracer study was conducted to the graduates if 2018 of MDC only.
- The study was conducted within a short period of time and limited budget.
- The graduates who couldn't be reached contacted had been left out in this study.
- Face to face telephone interview, social media and campus website were the key tools of data collection.
- This study is completely descriptive so and significance test in not used to determine the relationship.



CHAPTER – II

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This section is organized into three major sections. The first section presents current employment status of the respondents. The second section presents the profile of the respondents. The third section describes the respondents' perceived ratings on quality measures of MDC.

2.1 Employment Status of the Respondents

Out of total 31, graduates of 2018 A.D. (2075 B.S.) useable data from 24 were collected. The following table shows the distribution of respondents on the basis of their employment status.

Table 2.1 Employment Status of the Respondents

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Service in organization	8	33.33
Self employed	-	-
Unemployed	16	66.67
Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.1 shows that out of 24 respondents, 33.33% were employed and 66.67 % were unemployed. This shows that one third graduates were employed. Majority, i.e. two-third, were unemployed. So that employment status of MDC is not satisfactory.

Figure 2.1

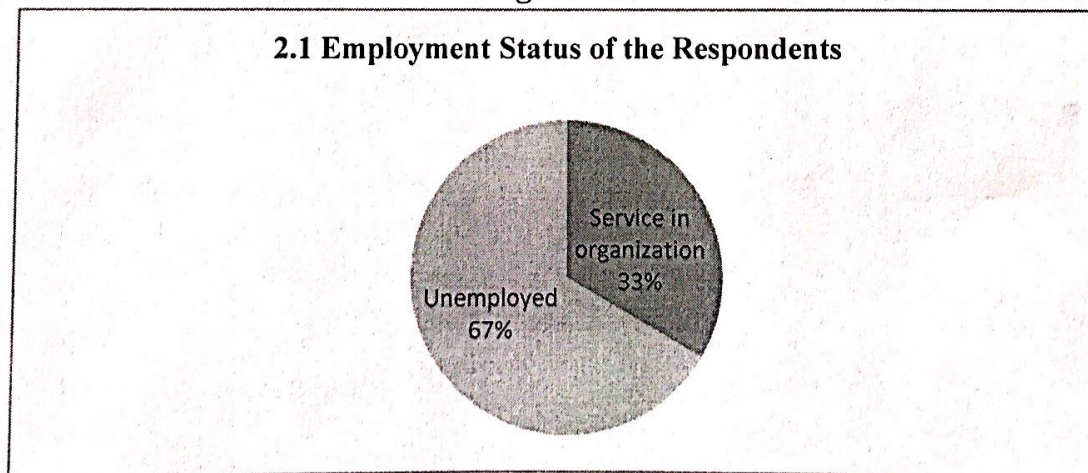


Table: 2.2 Type of Employment Institution

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Private	2	25.0
Public	1	12.5
Government	4	50.0
NGO/ INGO	1	12.5
Total	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2019



Table 2.2 indicates that out of total employed graduates, 50% were found employed in government service, 12.5% in public, 25% in private and 12.5% in NGO/INGO. This shows that most of the graduates were found employed in government services where as very few were in public and NGO/INGO and public organization.

Figure: 2.2

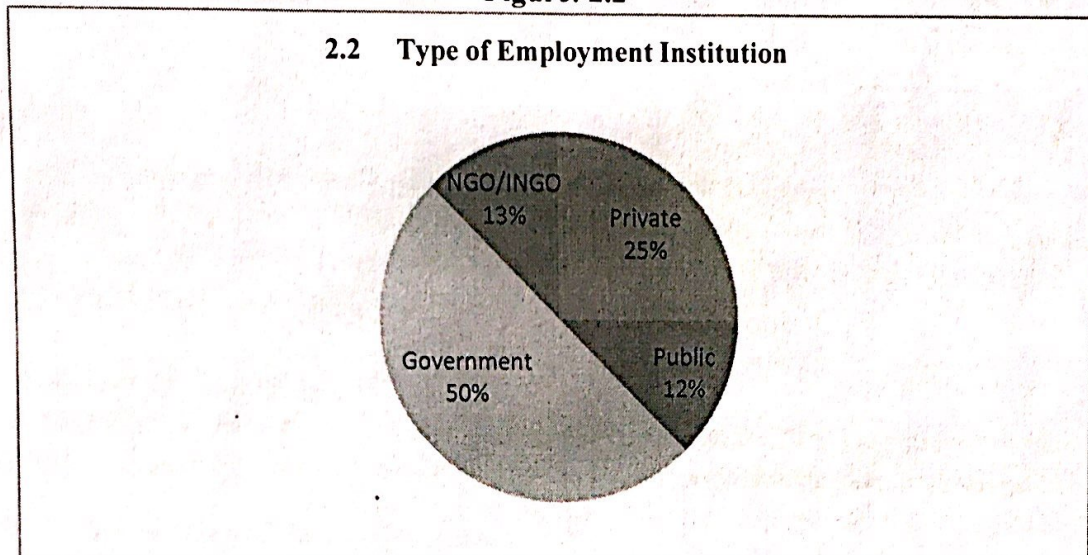


Table: 2.3 Types of Employment

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Full time	8	100
Part time	-	-
Total	8	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.3 shows that out of total employed respondents, cent % have been found working as full time. This indicates that most of the graduates are full time employees.

Figure 2.3

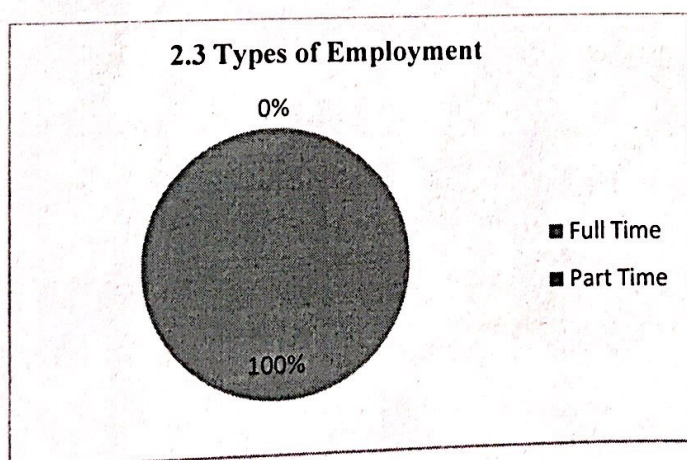




Table 2.4 Respondents Designations in the Employment

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Assistant Manager	3	37.5
Teacher	3	37.5
Accountant	1	12.5
Front desk officer	-	-
Lab technician	-	-
Sales representative/supervisor	1	12.5
Total	8	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.4 shows that out of total employed 37.5% were found in the position of assistant manager, 37.5% were teachers, 12.5% were accountant and 12.5% sales representative / supervisor. These statistics indicate that larger portion of the respondents have found working as assistant manager and teacher.

2.2 Profile of Graduates

This section presents profile of the respondents on the basis of their gender, caste and programs they completed. The following table shows the gender wise distribution of the respondents.

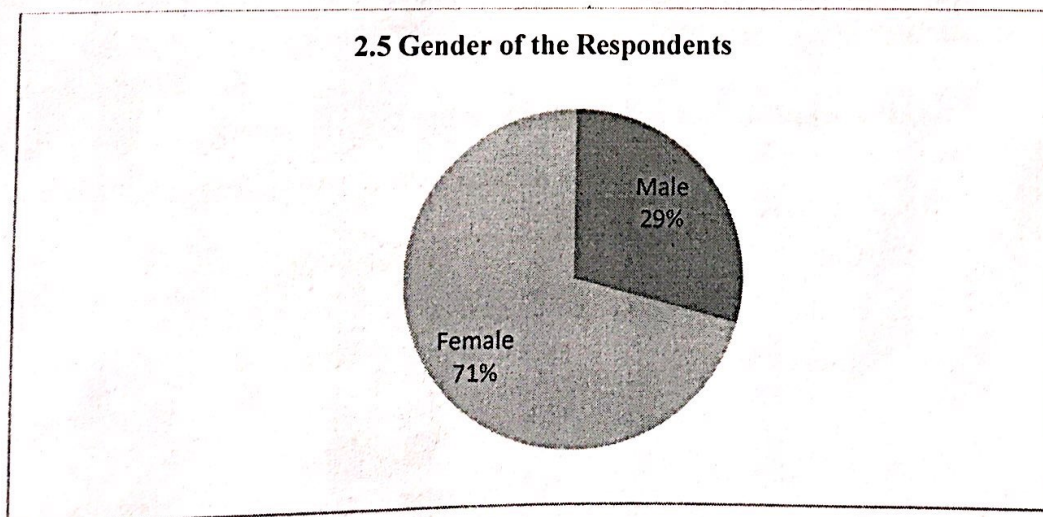
Table 2.5 Gender of the Respondents

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Male	7	29.16
Female	17	70.84
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.5 shows that out of total respondents, 29.16% were found male and 70.84% were female. These statistics showed that female respondents were more than male.

Figure 2.4



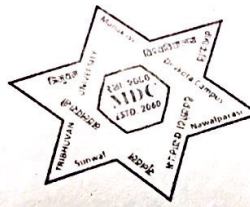


Table 2.6 Castes of the Respondents

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Upper caste	16	66.67
Janajati	7	29.17
Others	1	4.16
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.6 shows that out of total respondents, 66.67% were found from upper caste 29.17% were janajati and 4.16% were from others. Upper caste includes Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri, Giri, Puri and Sanyashi. Similarly, Janjati includes Gurung, Magar, Newar, Kunwar and Dalit Muslims along with remaining castes are in others.

Figure 2.5

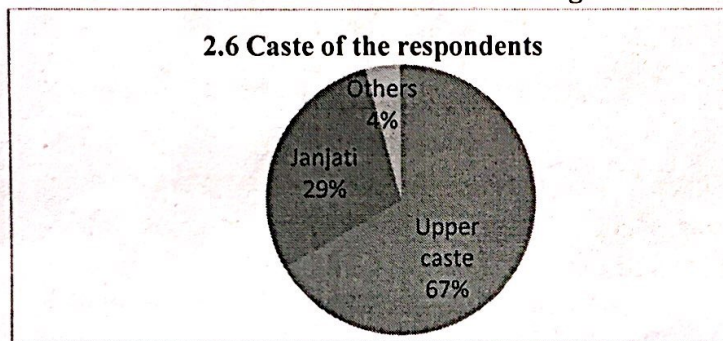


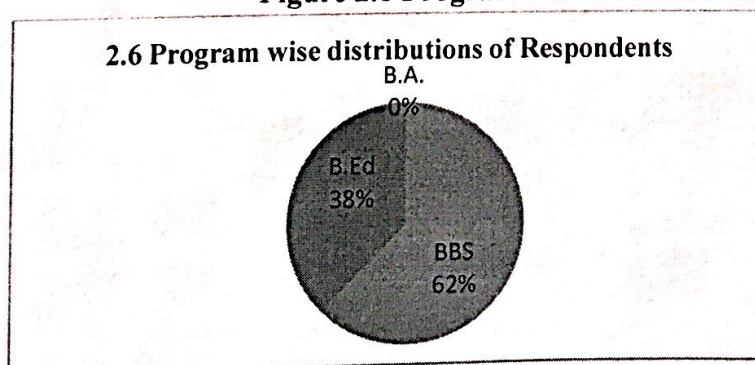
Table 2.7 Program wise distribution of Respondents

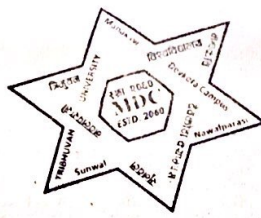
Particulars	Frequency	Percent
BBS	15	62.5
B. Ed	9	37.5
B.A.	-	-
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.7 shows that out of total respondents, 62.5% were found from BBS & 37.5% from B. Ed. This shows that more than average respondents completed their graduate programs from management programs.

Figure 2.6 Program wise Distributions of Respondents





2.3 Ratings towards quality measures of MDC

This section deals with the respondents perceived value regarding quality measures of different sectors of the institution. This slide includes eleven specific variables to evaluate the institution's strengths and weaknesses from the point of view of graduates.

The following table presents the graduates perceived ratings on the relevance of the program to their professional jobs.

Table 2.8 relevance of the program to the professional jobs

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	-	-
Moderately weak	1	4.16
Weak	3	12.5
Neutral	15	62.5
Relevant	3	12.5
Excellent	2	8.4
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.8 shows that out of total respondents 8.4% were highly satisfied, 12.5% were satisfied 62.5% were moderately satisfied and 16.66 % were dissatisfied with the relevancy of the program to professional jobs. This data shows that 85% respondents were satisfied with the relationship between professional jobs and the programs they completed.

Figure 2.7

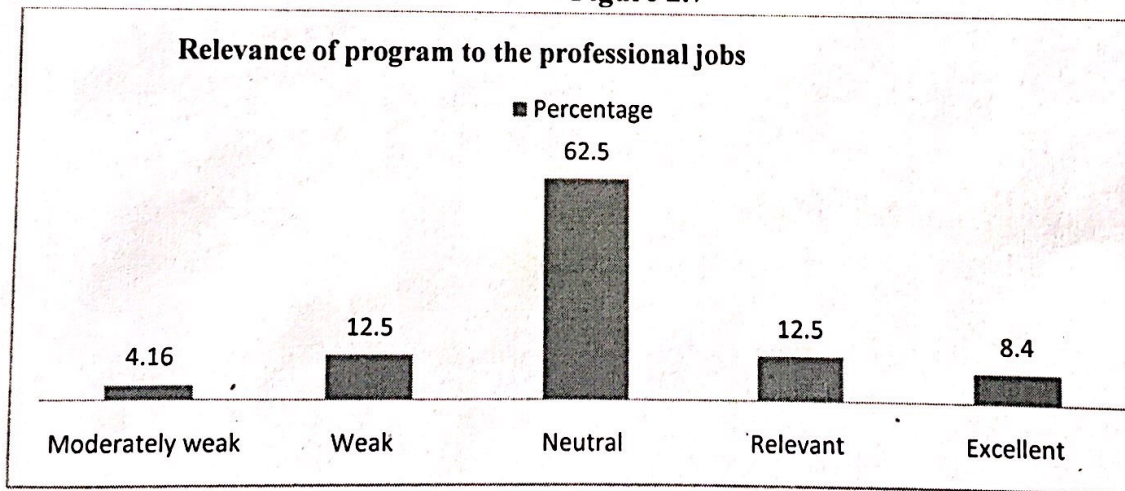


Table 2.9 Ratings Based on Extracurricular Activities

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	-	-
Moderately weak	-	--
Weak	6	25.0
Neutral	11	45.84
Relevant	6	25.0
Excellent	1	4.16
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

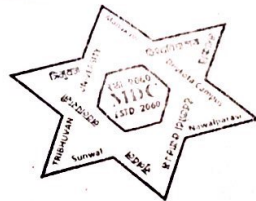


Table 2.9 indicates that 4.16% were highly satisfied, 25.0% were satisfied, 45.84% were moderately satisfied and 25.0% were dissatisfied with extracurricular activities of the institution. It shows that more than 75% respondents are satisfied with extracurricular activities of the institution.

Figure 2.8

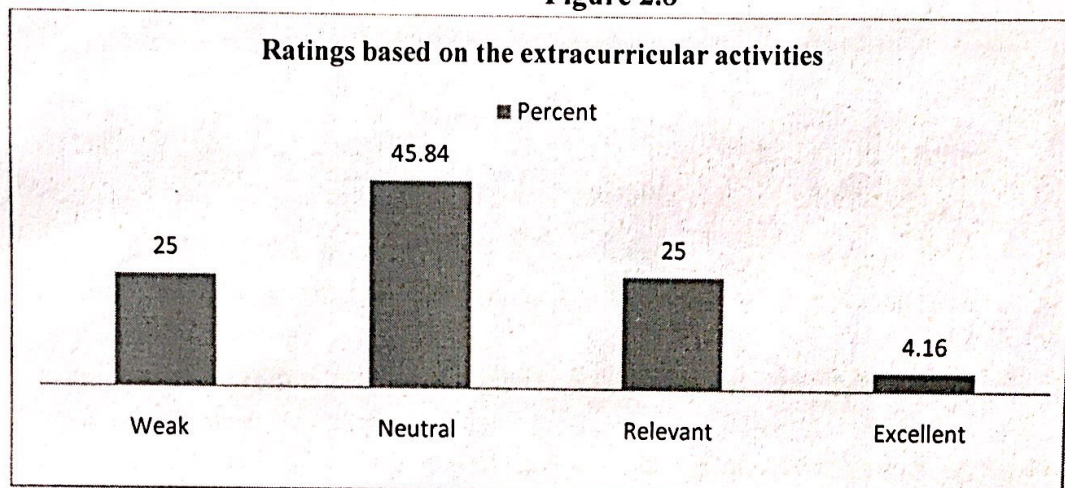


Table 2.10 Ratings Based on Problem Solving Ability

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	-	-
Moderately weak	-	-
Weak	1	4.16
Neutral	3	12.50
Relevant	18	75.0
Excellent	2	8.34
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.10 shows that out of total graduates, 8.34% were highly satisfied, 75.0% were satisfied, 12.50% were moderately satisfied and 4.16% were dissatisfied with problem solving ability. This data indicates more than 95% respondents are satisfied with problem solving ability learned from the program.

Figure: 2.9 Ratings Based on Problem Solving Skill

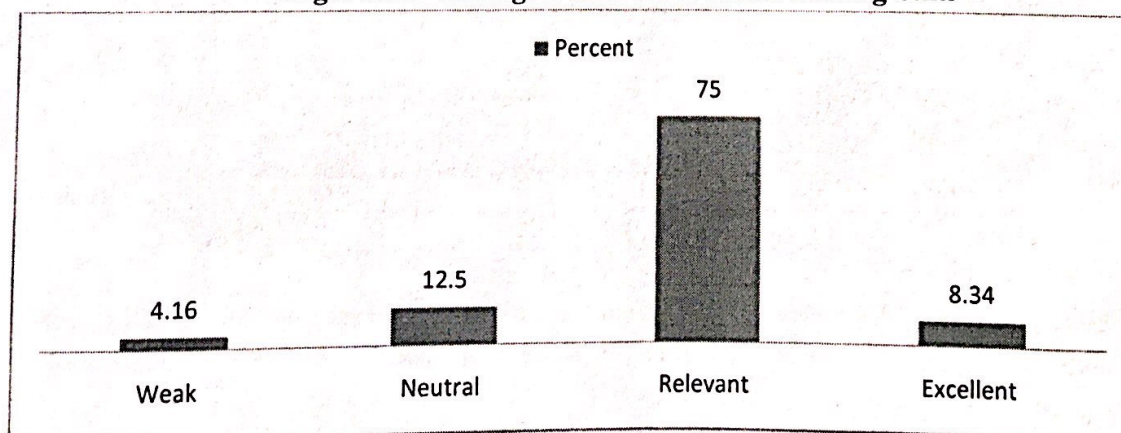




Table 2.11 Ratings Based on Work Placement /Attachment /Internship

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Very weak	-	-
Moderately weak	-	--
Weak	2	8.34
Neutral	18	75.0
Relevant	4	16.66
Excellent	-	-
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.11 shows that out of total graduates 16.66% were satisfied, 75.0% were moderately satisfied and 8.34% were dissatisfied with the work placement/ attachment/ internship after completion of the study.

These statistics shows that more than 92% respondents are satisfied with work placement/ attachment/ internship.

Figure 2.10 Ratings based on work placement /Attachment /Internship

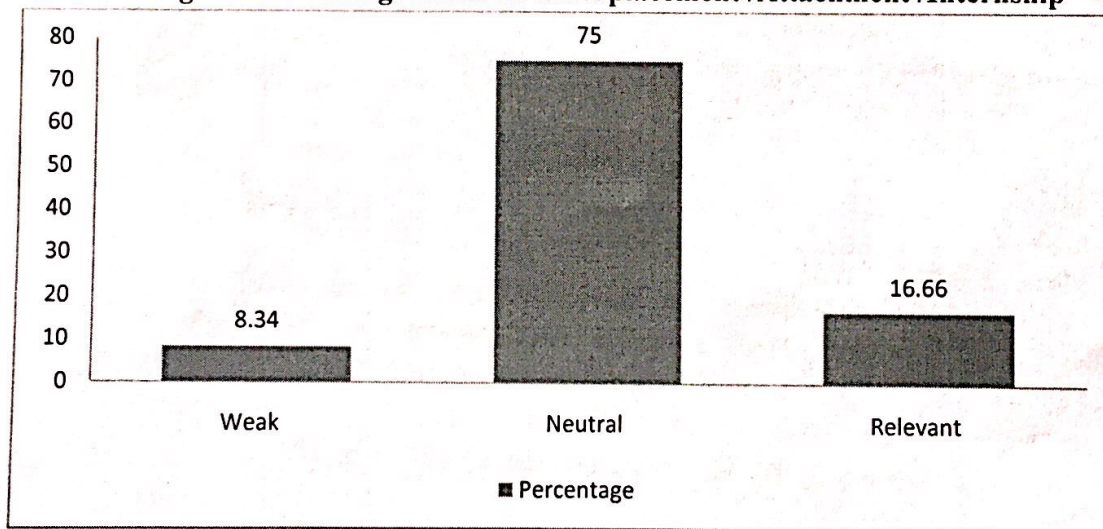


Table 2.12 Ratings based on teaching/ learning environment

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Moderately weak	-	-
Weak	-	--
Neutral	2	8.34
Relevant	16	66.66
Excellent	6	25.0
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.12 shows that out of total respondents, 25.0% were highly satisfied, 66.66% were satisfied and 8.34% were moderately satisfied with the teaching learning environment of the institution. This data shows that majority of respondents are satisfied with teaching learning environment of the institution.



Figure: 2.11

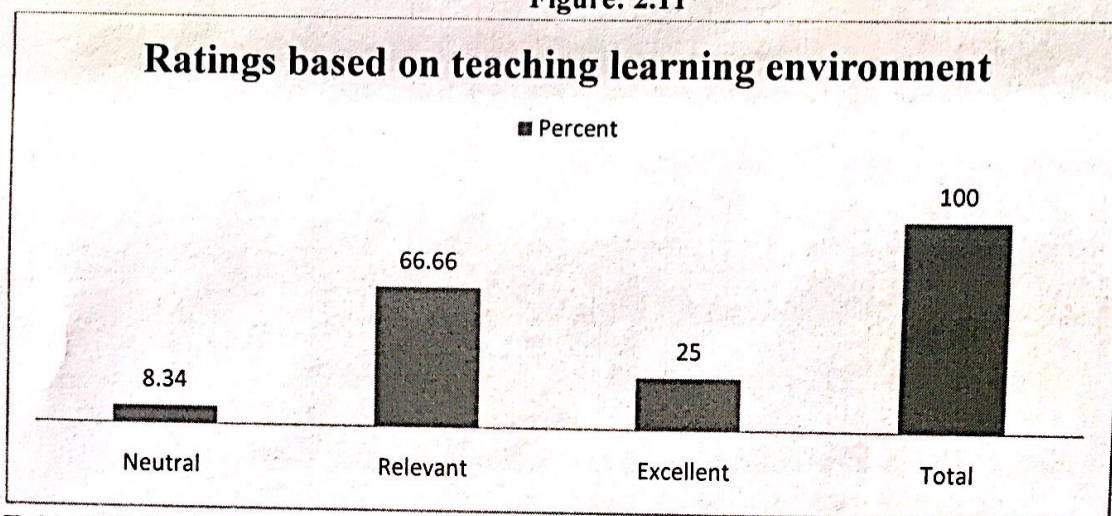


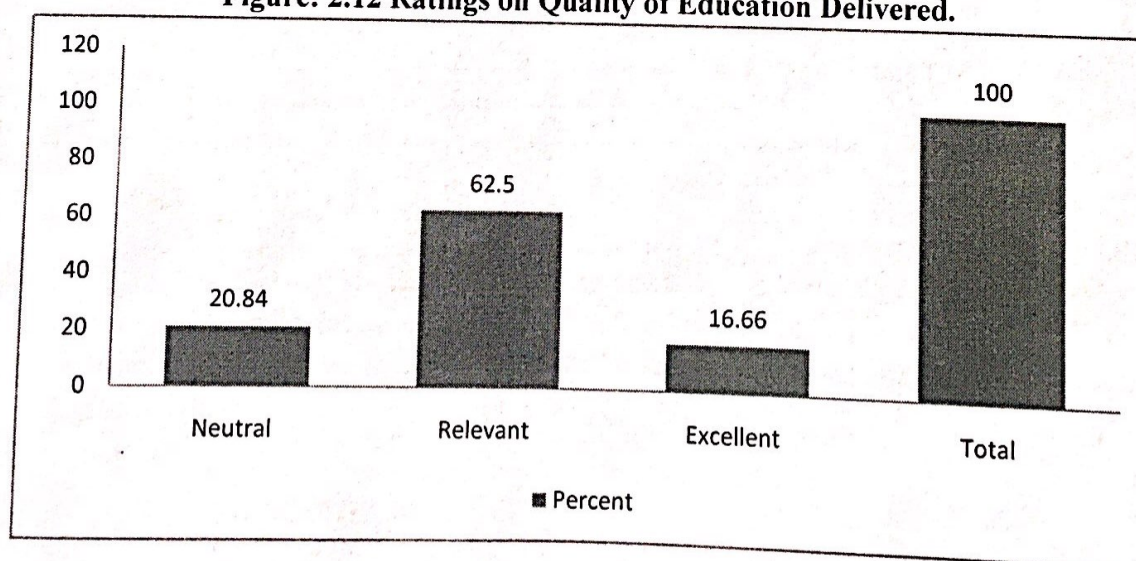
Table 2.13 Ratings Based on Quality of Education Delivered

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	-	-
Moderately weak	-	-
Weak	-	-
Neutral	5	20.84
Relevant	15	62.50
Excellent	4	16.66
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.16 reveals that out of total respondents, 16.66% were highly satisfied, 62.5% were satisfied and 20.84% were moderately satisfied with the lab facility of the institution. It showed that majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of education delivered by the institution.

Figure: 2.12 Ratings on Quality of Education Delivered.



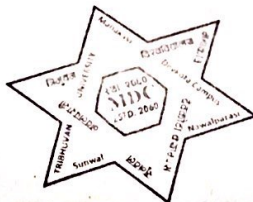


Table 2.14 Ratings Based on Teacher Student Relationship

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	-	-
Moderately weak	-	-
Weak	-	-
Neutral	2	8.34
Relevant	10	41.66
Excellent	12	50.0
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.14 shows that out of total respondents, 50.0% were highly satisfied, 41.66% were satisfied and 8.34% were moderately satisfied with the sports facility of the institution. It showed that most of the respondents are satisfied with the teacher student relationship during their study.

Figure 2.13 Ratings Based on Teacher Student Relationship

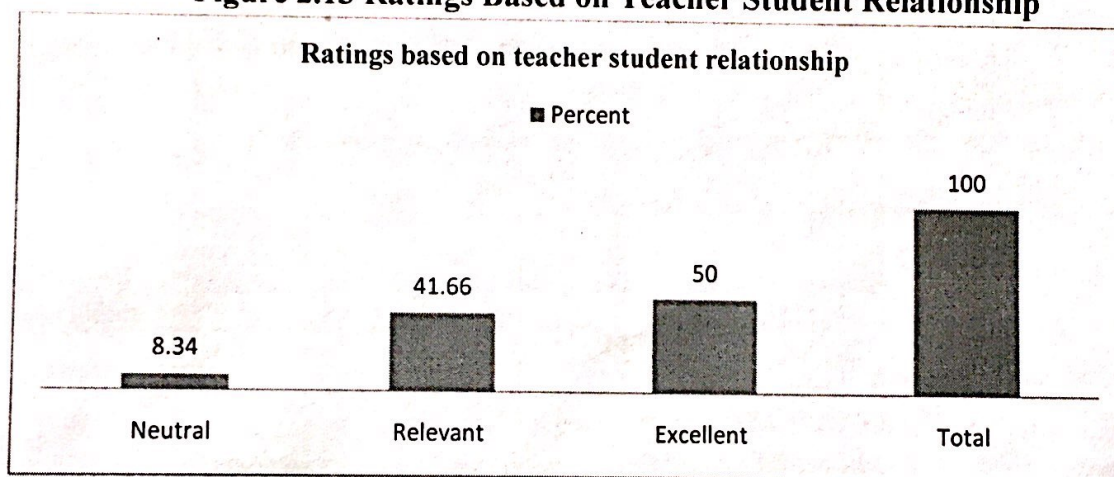


Table 2.15 Ratings Based on Library Facility

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	-	-
Moderately weak	3	12.5
Weak	5	20.83
Neutral	8	33.34
Relevant	3	12.5
Excellent	5	20.83
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.15 indicates that out of total respondents, 20.83% were highly satisfied 12.5% were satisfied, 33.34% were moderately satisfied and 33.34% were dissatisfied with the library facility of the institution. This showed that two third of the respondents are satisfied with the library facility of the institution.

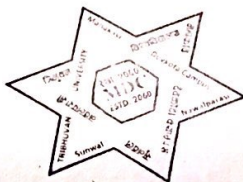


Figure 2.14 Ratings Based on Library Facility

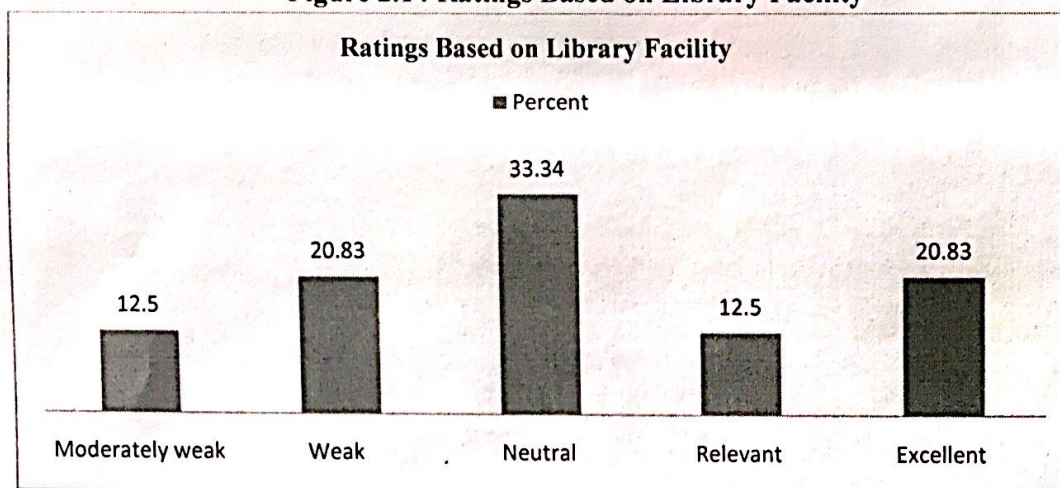


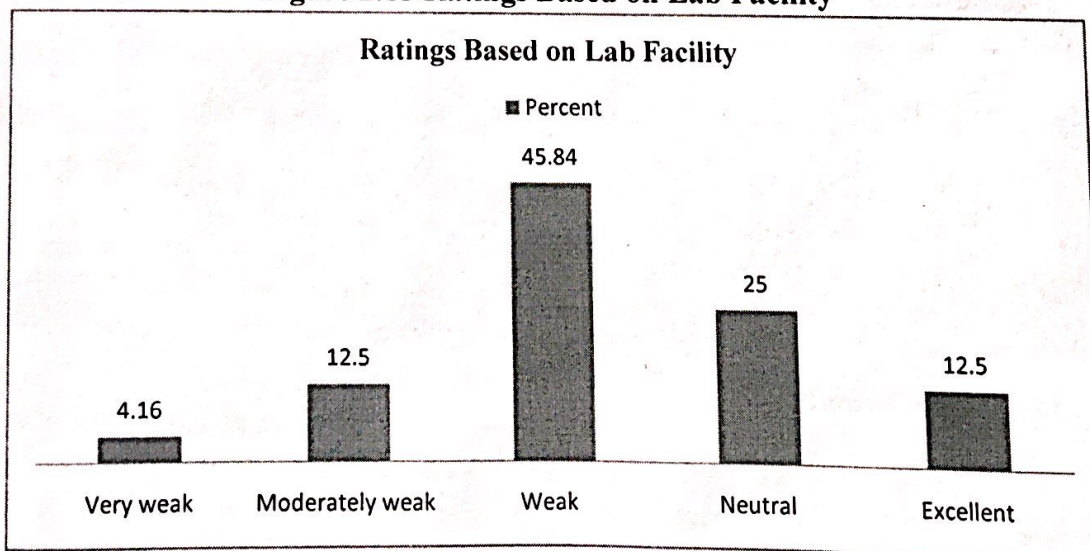
Table 2.16 Ratings Based on Lab Facility

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	1	4.16
Moderately weak	3	12.50
Weak	11	45.84
Neutral	6	25.0
Relevant	-	-
Excellent	3	12.50
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.16 indicates that out of total respondents, 12.50% were highly satisfied, 25.0% were moderately satisfied and 62.5% were dissatisfied with the lab facility of the institution. It showed that more than two third of the respondents are dissatisfied with the lab facility.

Figure 2.15 Ratings Based on Lab Facility



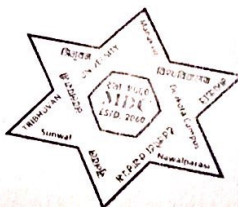


Table 2.17 Ratings Based on Sports Facility

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	-	-
Moderately weak	3	12.50
Weak	14	58.34
Neutral	4	16.66
Relevant	2	8.34
Excellent	1	4.16
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.17 indicates that out of total respondents, 4.16% were highly satisfied, 8.34% were satisfied, 16.66% were moderately satisfied and 70.84% were dissatisfied with the sports facility of the institution. It showed that more than 70% of the respondents are dissatisfied with the sports facility.

Figure 2.16

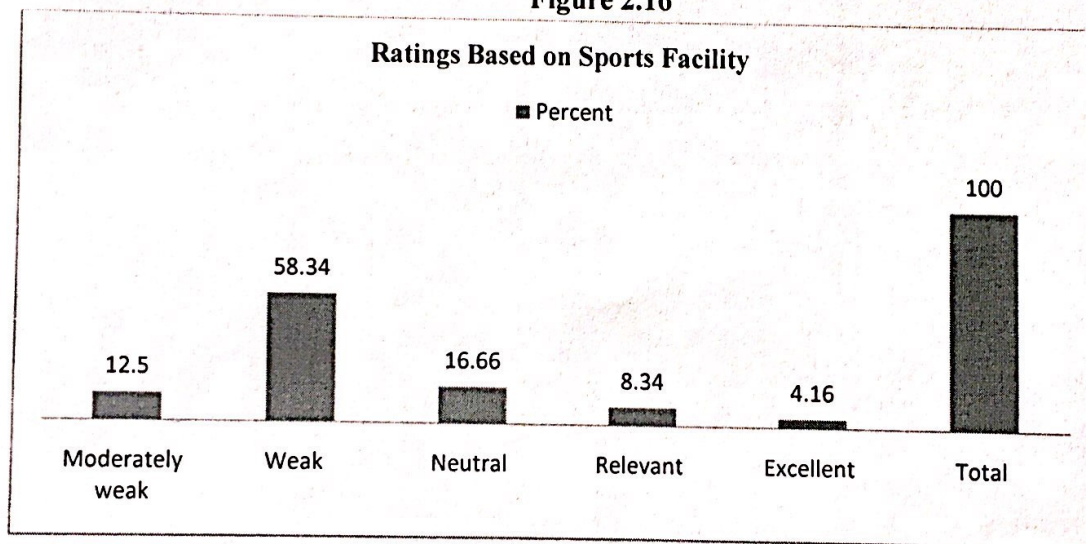


Table 2.18 Ratings Based on Canteen/ Urinal Facility

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Very weak	-	-
Moderately weak	1	4.16
Weak	11	45.84
Neutral	8	33.34
Relevant	3	12.50
Excellent	1	4.16
Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2019

Table 2.18 shows that out of total respondents, 4.16% were highly satisfied, 12.50% were satisfied, 33.34% were moderately satisfied and 50.00% were dissatisfied with the canteen/ urinal facility of the institution. These data showed that more than 50% respondents are satisfied with canteen/ urinal facility.

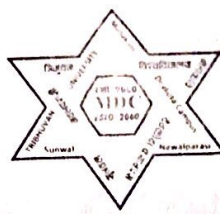
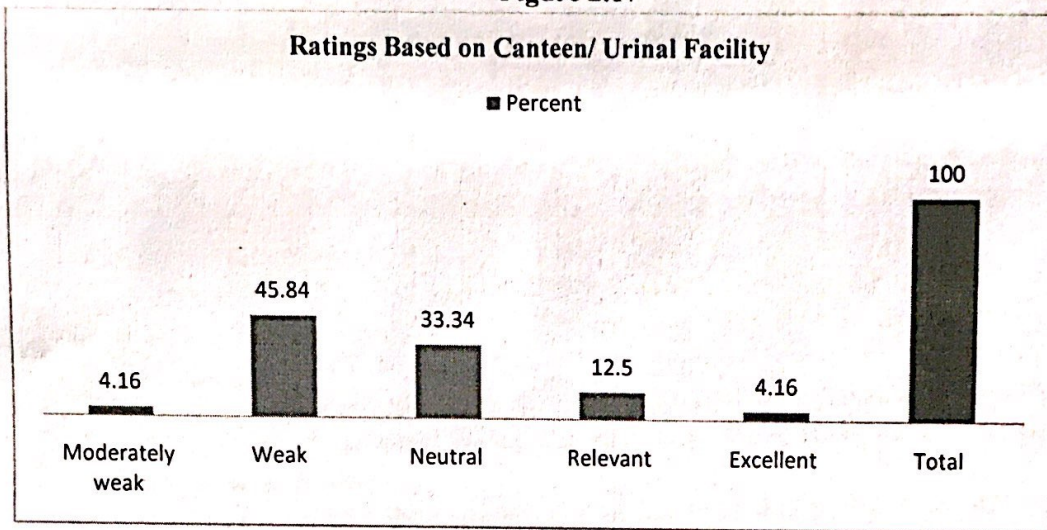


Figure 2.17





CHAPTER – III

MAJOR FINDINGS

This study is based on descriptive design. It focuses on employment status of the graduates. Also, it analyzes the rating of the graduates on several teaching-learning dimensions relevance of the program to the professional jobs, extracurricular activities, problem solving ability, work placement/ attachment/ internship, teaching/ learning environment, quality of education delivered, teacher- student relationship, library and lab, sports facility and canteen/ urinal prescribed by the UGC. The major quantitative findings of the study are described below:

- Out of total respondents (24), more than average 33.33% were employed and 66.67% were unemployed.
- Out of total employed respondents 8, more than one-fourth (25%) were found in private institutions, 12.5% in civil service and 12.5% in NGO/ INGO and 50% respondents employed in government.
- Out of total 8, most of the respondents cent % were found in full time employment and majority (out of 8, 37.5%) were appointed at assistant manager level.
- Out of 8 respondents, larger portions 37.5% were employed in banks followed by schools 37.5% , co-operatives 12.5%, 12.5% in NGO/ INGO.
- Out of total (24), two-third of the respondents 70.84% were female, more than two-third 66.67% were upper caste and majority 62.5% were found from management stream.
- Overall teaching and learning environment of the MDC has both strengths and weaknesses.
- The respondents were satisfied with the teaching learning environment cent percent, quality of education delivered (cent percent), teacher student relationship (cent percent),
- Library facility two third were (66.67%) satisfied and 33.33% or one third student were not satisfied.
- canteen/ urinal facilities (50.0%) were satisfied.
- 8.34% student were found pursuing higher studies.

These findings indicate strengths of the MDC. The respondents were satisfied with relevancy of the program. This study showed some of the qualitative findings based on the respondents' opinions regarding their suggestions and recommendations and contributions. Out of total (24), provide any suggestions/ recommendations for the betterment of the institution.

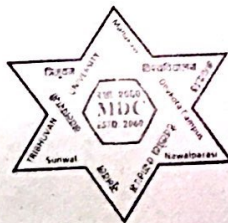
Suggestions/ recommendations based on the respondents opinions

- The institution should focus more on reforming teaching methods by adopting field works, trainings, case study, use of guest professor and motivational programs with the classroom study.
- The institution should add technical programs.
- The institution should add books in the library.
- Online examination should be arranged for the students.
- MDC should conduct additional extracurricular activities.
- Effective transportation should be arranged.

- Urinal and classrooms should be maintained clean and neat.
- MDC should be connected between academic and industrial requirements.
- MDC should be provided additional scholarship facilities.

Respondents intended contributions to the institutions for its betterment

Majority of respondents are committed to recommend others to study in this institution. They are interested to share their experiences of employment with juniors, conduct counseling and voluntarily for them. They are willing to be part of alumni to contribute for the college.



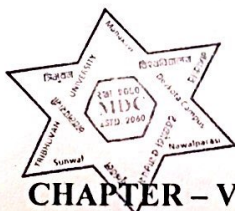
CHAPTER – IV

IMPLICATIONS TO INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

MDC has been contributing to prepare human resources for the country since 2064 B.S. Majority of the respondents were found employed in different institutions. In present time focus should be given to linkage between curricula and the changing needs of labour market to perform future jobs. Therefore, emphasis should be given to develop differential skills of learners to motivate them to establish MDC has initiated BBA program

Majority of the respondents were satisfied with the problem solving ability, relevancy of the program to professional jobs. This information of the institution use different pedagogies and teaching skills of the students along with the knowledge. MDC should develop relationship with the employer's organization, institution in local and national level to identify the future skills need for the industries and arrange internship or job placement for the graduates. Besides these following activities are suggested for the institutional reforms :

- Institution has to conduct various level discussions on the tracer study report and its findings.
- The institution has to offer programs that are marked oriented and more practice based.
- The campus has to make students record keeping system more effective.



CHAPTER – V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

MDC has been running different academic programs. It prepares competent human resources for the employers. The tracer study was conducted by covering graduates of 2018 A.D. MDC well informed about employment status of the graduates and needs to reforms for improving its programs.

Majority of the graduates were employed in government organization at teacher and private sector at assistant level. MDC has been contributing human resources to meet the demand of market.

Majority of the respondents were satisfied with teaching/ learning environment, quality of education delivered, library, canteen/ urinal facilities and teacher student relationship showing strength of MDC. The study also showed need of improvements in relevancy of programs to professional jobs, problem solving ability, extracurricular activities, work placement, lab and sports facilities.

The major catchment areas for the campus were Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, as majority of the students enrolled in different programs.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the data analysis and findings, following recommendations are point out.

- The strategic plans of MDC should incorporate the suggestions made on tracer study report.
- MDC to build relationship with different employers.
- MDC arrange different institutions internship and work placement for the students.
- MDC should promote professional and courses pedagogies and develop competent human resources.
- MDC add extracurricular activities and sport facilities.
- The institution maintains better relationship between parent- teacher and teacher-students.
- MDC manage further strengthen relationship with school and college of Nawalparasi and Rupandehi.
- MDC should arrange its library , lab and Canteen / urinal facilities.
- MDC should make its record keeping system more effective and software based.



Bibliography

MDC (Brochures, 2019), Nawalparasi: Mahakavi Devkota Campus.

MDC (Tracer Study, 2016 & 2017), Nawalparasi: Mahakavi Devkota Campus.