

# Koteswor MULTIPLE CAMPUS

(Affiliated to Tribhuvan University)

## A Tracer Study Report 2076

Submitted to:

**University Grants Commission, Nepal**



Submitted by:

**Koteswor Multiple Campus**

**Kathmandu -32, Jadibuti**



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge different people who directly and indirectly provided their invaluable help and assistance during the preparation of this study. We are very much grateful to Campus Chief, Mr. Govinda Bahadur Karki, Assistant Campus Chief, Mr. Nandi Keshar Nepal, Assistant Campus Chief, Mr. Prakash Pokharel and many others helping hands who devoted their precious time for the completion of the tracer study report on time. We would also like to express our sincere thanks especially to non-teaching staffs Mr. Nhuchhe Lal Maharjan and Mr. Ganga Prasad Shiwakoti for their support in collecting and providing the required information on time. Similarly, our special thanks go to all the graduates of KMC who filled up the tracer study questionnaires by making them available through different channels of communication. Last but not least, we are grateful to the University Grants Commission, Nepal for providing guidelines and support to prepare this report.

- Tracer Study Team



### CHAPTER III

### MAJOR FINDINGS

The study is based on descriptive research design. It focuses on identifying current position of graduates of KMC i.e. whether graduates are employed, self-employed or still looking for a job or enrolled for further studies, identifying relevancy of the program of study to the jobs, and relationship between academic knowledge. This study is capable to explore the major employment sectors of KMC graduates their enrollments in different universities for further studies. The major findings of the study are described as follows:

- Out of total enrolled respondents 93.26 percent graduates are enrolled in TU, and 6.74 percent in other universities of Nepal.
- Out of the total respondents in further study 40.45 percent are enrolled in management discipline, 28.09 percent are enrolled in humanities discipline and 31.46 percent are enrolled in education discipline.
- Out of the total 43.09 percent are found from upper caste, 53.66 percent are from indigenous groups and 3.25 percent from lower class.
- Out of total respondents 59.35 percent are female.
- Out of total employed graduates 43.90 percent are jobholder whereas 56.10 percent are found jobless.
- The graduates are appointed in Nepal civil services, banks and financial institutions, trading houses, schools, factories, F.M radios and insurance company within a year of completion of study.
- Out of total employed graduates 11.38 percent are in government services, 21.13 percent are in private services and 11.38 percent are in other sectors including self-employment.
- Only 11.38 percent graduate respondents are in their own business.



## Executive Summary

Tracer Study on Graduate Survey describes a standard survey of graduates from higher education institutions, which take place some-time after graduation (usually two years). There are means of following graduates to find out what they are doing with the education and training they received. Common topics covered in tracer studies include questions on study progress, the transition to work, work entrance, job career, use of learned competencies and current occupation.

Tracer study is important because those it finds out the position of graduates after they completed their studies i.e. whether they are employed, self-employed or still looking for a job, whether their studies prepare them well for the workplace, whether they use the knowledge and skills they have learned during their studies. Moreover, feedback of graduates can be used to improve the quality of the study programs and to revise the curricular if necessary. The finding of the studies are used in different areas of higher education development, as well as to improve service provide by the higher education institutions. Tracer studies can be considered as a quality assurance tool because these studies investigate upon quality management of teaching and learning.

Koteshwor Multiple Campus (KMC) has conducted tracer study of graduates from 2049 to 2076. The main objective of this study is to identify the position of graduates after they completed their study. The study has the following specific objectives:

- to identify the current position of graduates of KMC i.e. whether graduates are employed, self-employed or still looking for a job or enrolled for further studies,
- to assess relevancy of study on jobs of graduates of KMC,
- to assess the major strengths and weaknesses of the programs and overall teaching learning environment of KMC,
- to assess contribution of the program to shape knowledge, skills and attitudes of the graduates of KMC and
- to provide feedback for improvement of overall teaching learning environment based on KMC graduates expectations.





## METHODOLOGY

This study is based on primary data. Graduates of 2050 to 2076 of KMC are the source of data. The survey instrument was the questionnaire developed by KMC, face-to-face conversation, telephone conversation; contacts through e-mail and messenger were completed by members of tracer study committee and non-teaching staffs of KMC. Further, Facebook was also used to inform graduates.

The basic method employed in the analysis of data relates to descriptive analysis; Proportions or percentages have computed and reported for all variables raised in questionnaire.

## Results

### Distribution of Respondents

Out of total 123 respondents, 4.07percent are found from MBS, 38.21percent from BBS, 28.46 percent from BA, 26.02 percent from B.Ed., 3.25 Percent from PCL.

### Demographic Characteristics of Graduates

Most of the graduates (43.09 percent) are found from so called upper caste community whereas least is from so called lower caste (3.25 percent). Regarding place of residence of the respondents, maximum respondents are rural graduates.

Out of total respondents, 43.91 percentage are employed and rests are unemployed. Most of the graduates have full time job in assistant level. The graduates have employed in banks and financial institutions, insurance companies, trading houses, school, factories, F.M radios, and cooperatives.

### Graduates Persuasion for Further Study

Most of the graduates are enrolled in master degree program of TU. Out of total sample size 72.36 percent are enrolled in Master Degree in different streams of different universities. 27.64 percent are found not enrolled for higher education till the date. Out of total enrollment,93.26 percent are enrolled in TU; 6.74 percent are enrolled in other universities of Nepal.Out of enrolled graduates, 40.45 percent found enrolled in MBS, 28.09 percent in MA and31.46 percent in M.ED.





## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

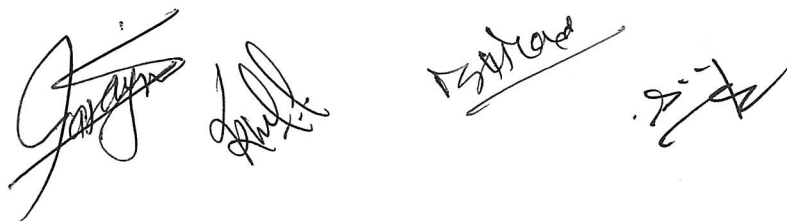
The finding of the study indicates that 43.91 percentage have joined the jobs in different institutions. Most of the graduates found the full time job in assistant level. The job placement have found in government services, banks and financial institutions, schools, trading houses, and cooperatives. The graduates have found job within the one year completion of their study. The graduates have found relationship of academic knowledge, communication skills, abilities to work in a team and their jobs. Moreover, the graduates experienced strengths of institution in ranges of courses offered, number of optimal subjects, relevancy of program of study and their professional requirements work placement, teaching/learning environment, quality of delivery of teaching faculty and non-teaching staffs, teacher student relationship and library/lab facilities. The institution should initiate reforms to improve. Further, it should introduce new course that develop saleable skills of the students.



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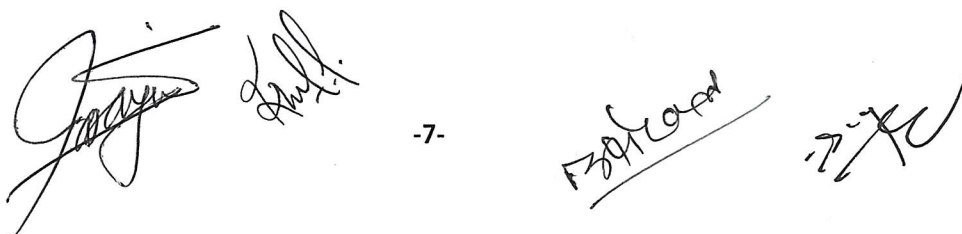
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## ACRONYMS

BA: Bachelor of Arts  
BBS: Bachelor of Business Studies  
B.Ed.: Bachelor of Education  
BOD: Board of Directors  
CMC: Campus Management Committee  
FM: Frequency Modulation  
FOM: Faculty of Management  
INGO: International Non-Government Organization  
IT. : Information Technology  
KMC: Koteshwor Multiple Campus  
RMC: Research Management Cell  
KU: Kathmandu University  
Lab: Laboratory  
MA: Master of Arts  
MBS: Master of Business Studies  
M.Ed.: Master of Education  
QAA: Quality Assurance and Accreditation  
TU: Tribhuvan University  
UGC: University Grants Commission  
NCSE: Nepal Civil Service Examination.  
ILEE: International Level Entrance Examination  
JLPT: The Japanese Language Proficiency Test  
TOPIK: Test of Proficiency in Korean  
IELTS: International English Language Testing





## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

It is proved that education can change the life of people. It is perceived as one of the most well developed services that make people more conscious and rationale. It is an important indication of national development because development is possible only when the nation can produce skilled human resources and academic scholars.

Nepal has been practicing the concept of multi-university system since 1990 to achieve broader national development goals and has focusing on higher education for recent years. Before 1990 A.D., only two universities were in existence, namely:-Tribhuvan University (established in 1959) and Mahendra Sanskrit University (established in 1985). After the restoration of democracy in 1990 A.D. Kathmandu University, Purbanchal University, and Pokhara University were established and these universities along with TU and MSU have been delivering various academic and technical programs along with the help of many affiliated colleges of different parts of the country. Moreover, government has established some other universities, namely Lord Buddha University, and Far-western Regional University. The above mentioned scenarios proved that tremendous expansion has been taking place in Nepal to deliver higher education during the last two and half decades. (Tracer study, JMC 2014).

The expansion of higher education delivery university and affiliated colleges have been producing a large number of graduates in one hand, and educated unemployed rate has been growing in the country in the another hand. This raises a question that whether the current structure and pattern of higher educational development could serve the community.



### 1.2 Koteshwor Multiple Campus (KMC)

Koteshwor Multiple Campus came into operation in 2047 B.S with the joint efforts of founder professors, social leaders, academicians, Koteshwor Saraswoti Secondary School and local community. Local community members donated startup capital and Koteshwor Saraswoti Secondary School played vital role to establish KMC by providing physical infrastructure (school building) to run.

KMC is a community-based, non-profit oriented campus (academic institution) which is operating bachelors and masters degree programs. Bachelor degree programs are Bachelor of Business studies (BBS), Bachelor of Arts (BA), Bachelor of Education(B.Ed) and Master degree program, namely; Master in Business studies (MBS). KMC has departments like: department of English, Department of Nepali, Department of Economics, Department of Sociology, Rural Development and Mass-communication & Journalism, Department of Management and Department of Education. All the departments are led by department heads to manage the work load, result of subjects and initiate necessary changes for improvement in the department.

KMC has computer lab, library, cafeteria and well-furnished campus building along with offices of each department. It has fifty five teaching faculties, eight non-teaching staff and two thousand three hundred and seventy one students in different programs for the year 2076. Teaching and non-teaching staffs are recruited and selected according to the provision of campus statue. Under the provisions, a selection committee is formed by the CMC which is responsible for recommendation and selection of the human resources. The decision of selection committee should be approved by the CMC.

KMC has its own clearly defined objectives, vision, mission, and strategic plan. Its main objective is to provide quality education to the students from the back-warded, disadvantaged and lower middle class society. Its vision is preparing competent human resources for global markets. KMC has provision of paid leave for faculties' further studies. Moreover, it has been publishing "KMC journal of Inter-disciplinary studies". It has its own Research Management Cell (RMC) to initiate and support research activities in the campus.

### 1.3 Rationale of the Study

After the restoration of democracy 1990), government of Nepal adopted the concept of multi-university. As a result, higher education delivery institutions have been significantly growing. These institutions have been producing a large number of graduates in each year. However, very few studies have been found to investigate the graduates' position after completion of the study. This study is very helpful to identify the position of graduates' of KMC in one hand, and will be fruitful for the initiating changes in teaching- learning processes, environment and curricular in the other.

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#### 1.4 Objective of the study

The main objective of this study is to identify the current position of the graduates of KMC after the completion of the study. Under the guidelines of the objective, other specific objectives of the study are:

- To identify the current position of graduates of KMC i.e. whether graduates are employed, self-employed or still looking for a job or enrolled for further studies.
- To assess relevancy of study on jobs of graduates of KMC.
- To assess the major strengths and weaknesses of the programs and overall teaching learning environment of KMC.
- To provide feedback for improvement of overall teaching learning environment based on KMC graduates expectations.

#### 1.5 Institutional Arrangements of the Study

IQAC meeting of KMC by the authority of CMC formulated the tracer study committee of five members. Then, committee organized meeting and decided for field visit. Field visits were conducted with the help of teaching faculties, non-teaching staffs, campus administration and the members of tracer committee. The study report was finalized by the tracer study committee by incorporating the suggestions provided by different stakeholders.

#### 1.6 Methodology of the study

Graduates passed out from KMC are selected for the purpose of the study. Graduates from MBS, BBS, B.Ed., BA and PCL are taken into consideration. Out of total passed out graduates, 123 responses are collected. Out of the total respondents 4.07 percent are from MBS, 38.21 percent from BBS, 26.02 percent from B.Ed. , 28.46 percent from B.A and 3.25 percent from PCL.

##### 1.6.1 Data Collection Instrument: the Questionnaire

The survey instrument was the questionnaire drafted by the UGC, Nepal which was slightly modified (changed into PDF) for the ease of filling up in the case of electronic contact. The questionnaire included both close-ended and open-ended questions.

##### 1.6.2 Data Collection Technique

The graduates were mainly requested by tracer study committee members and non-teaching staff to fill the questionnaires through direct visit, telephone, Facebook post, messenger and e-mail. In addition, graduates were visited by the members of tracer committee to collect questionnaire time and again. Some of the graduates provided their responses through e-mails.

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## Executive Summary

Tracer Study on Graduate Survey describes a standard survey of graduates from higher education institutions, which take place some-time after graduation (usually two years). There are means of following graduates to find out what they are doing with the education and training they received. Common topics covered in tracer studies include questions on study progress, the transition to work, work entrance, job career, use of learned competencies and current occupation.

Tracer study is important because those it finds out the position of graduates after they completed their studies i.e. whether they are employed, self-employed or still looking for a job, whether their studies prepare them well for the workplace, whether they use the knowledge and skills they have learned during their studies. Moreover, feedback of graduates can be used to improve the quality of the study programs and to revise the curricular if necessary. The finding of the studies are used in different areas of higher education development, as well as to improve service provide by the higher education institutions. Tracer studies can be considered as a quality assurance tool because these studies investigate upon quality management of teaching and learning.

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- to assess the major strengths and weaknesses of the programs and overall teaching learning environment of KMC,
- to assess contribution of the program to shape knowledge, skills and attitudes of the graduates of KMC and
- to provide feedback for improvement of overall teaching learning environment based on KMC graduates expectations.





### 16.3 Data, Entry, Processing and Analysis

Simple statistical tools were used for data processing and analysis. Percentages have been computed and recorded for all variables. Also, bar diagrams and pie charts have been used to present the data.

### 1.7 Limitations of the Study

This study tried to cover all of the graduates passed out from KMC. However, due to limited time and resources, only 123 sample units were covered. The following are the limitation of this study:

- Some graduates changed cell phone number and email-id.
- Due to budget constraints, field visits were limited within the valley i.e. Kathmandu.
- Graduates studying abroad were reluctant to fill questionnaire.
- This study was completely descriptive. So, did not use any significance test to determine the relationship of variables.



## Chapter II

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This section is organized into four major sections. The first section presents distribution of respondents on the basis of academic programs. The second section presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Third section deals with employment status of respondents. And the fourth section describes the scenario of persuasion of further study of respondents of KMC.

#### 2.1 Distribution of Respondents

Out of total passed graduates during 2077 B.S, useable data from 123 are collected. The following table shows the distribution of respondents on the basis of different academic programs.

Table 2.1

Distribution of Respondents based on Academic Program

Program	Frequency	Percent
MBS	5	4.07
BBS	47	38.21
BA	35	28.46
B.Ed.	32	26.02
PCL	4	3.25
Total	123	100

Table 2.1 shows that out of 123 respondents, maximum respondents are from BBS i.e. 38.21 percent. Similarly, 28.46 percent are from BA, 26.02 percent from B.Ed., 4.07 percent from MBS and 3.25 percent from PCL. This pattern of respondents is presented in the following pie-chart.



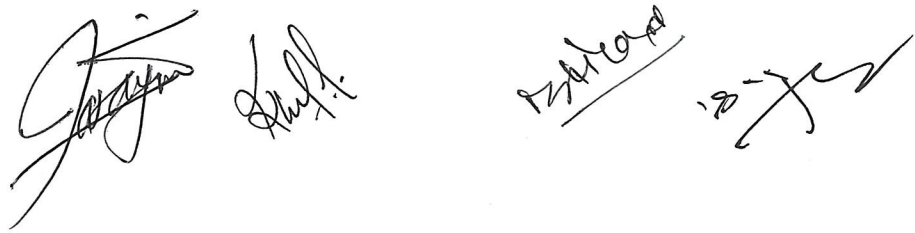
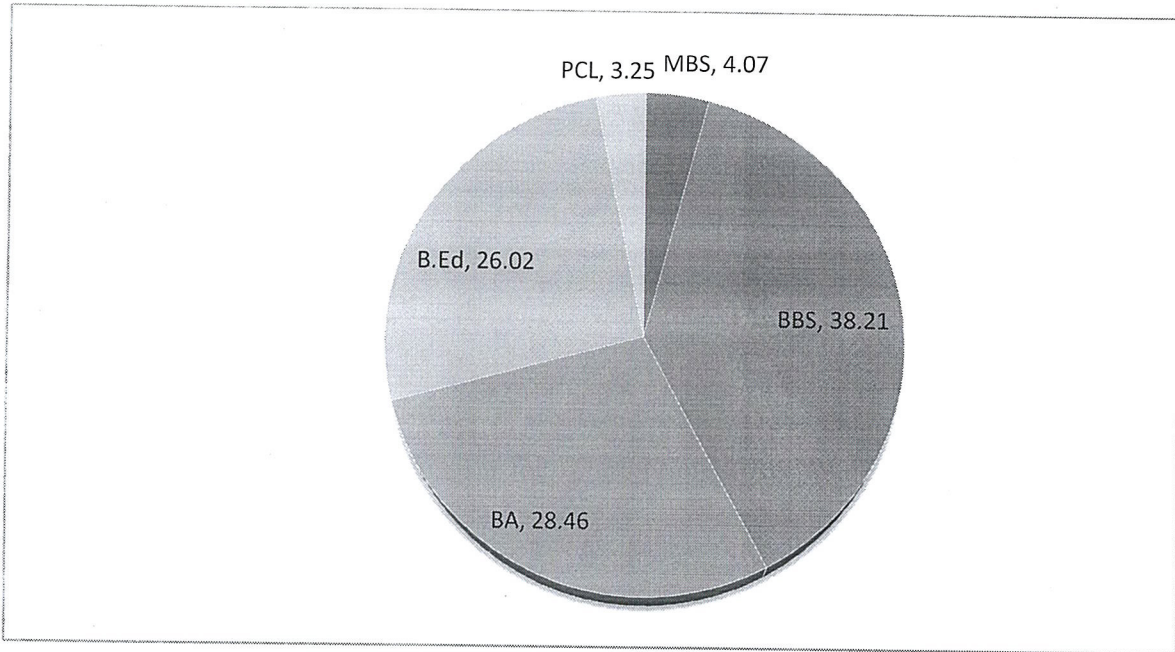


Figure 2.1

Pie-chart showing Distribution of Respondent



The above figure shows that most of the respondents are from bachelor programs.

## 2.2 Demographic Information of Graduates

This section presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents on the basis of responses of graduates. It describes caste of respondents, place of residence and gender of respondents.

The following table presents caste of the respondents:

Table 2.2

Caste of the Respondents

Caste	Frequency	Percent
Upper caste	53	43.09
Indigenous	66	53.66
Dalit	4	3.25
Total	123	100

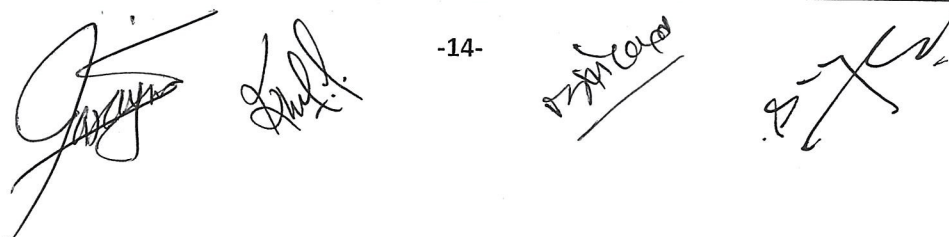
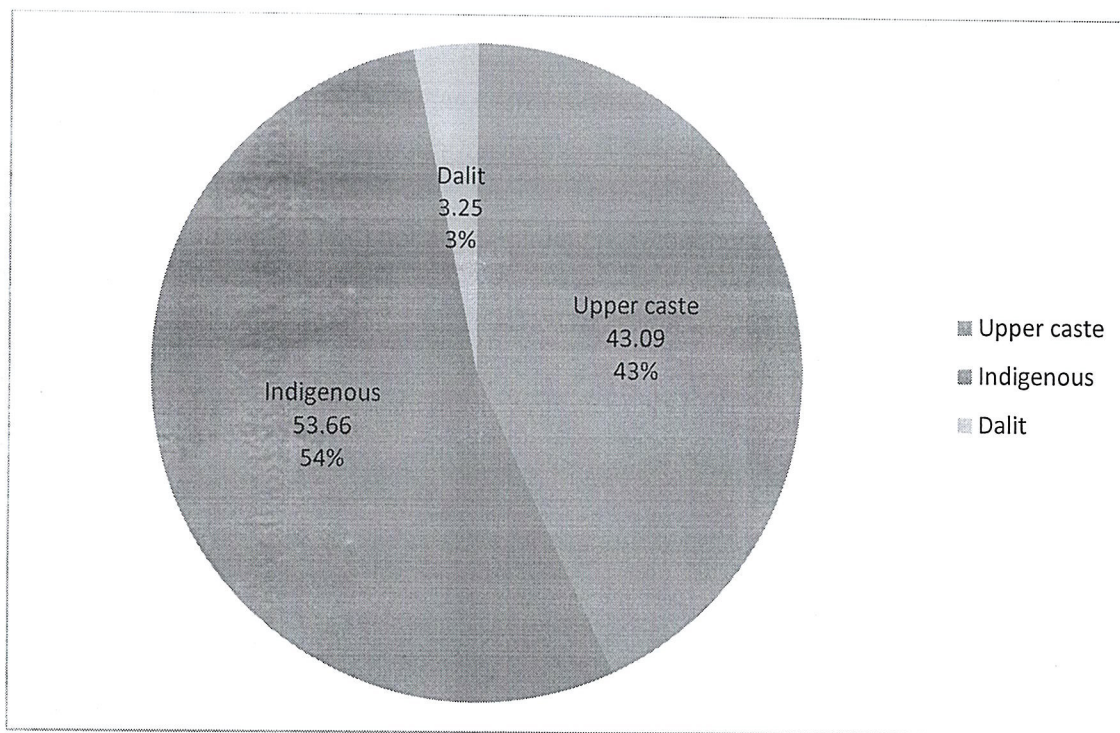


Table 2.2 shows that the graduates from this institution, maximum respondents are from indigenous groups and minimum respondents are from lower caste. Upper caste category includes Brahmins, Chhettri. Indigenous cast includes Gurung, Rai, Magar, Newar and lower class includes dalits. Out of total respondents, 53.66 percent respondents are graduated from indigenous caste, 43.09 percent are from upper caste and 3.25 percent are graduated from lower cast.

The following figure shows caste of the respondents:

Figure 2.2

Caste of the Respondents



The following table presents gender of the respondents.

Table 2.3

Gender of the Respondents

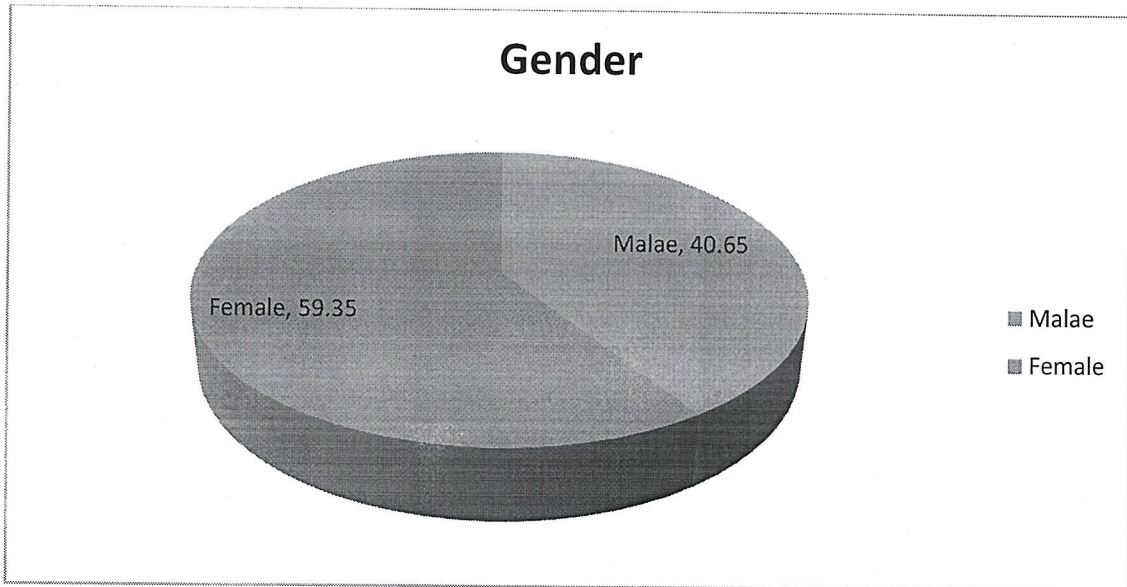
Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	50	40.65
Female	73	59.35
Total	123	100

The above table presents that out of total respondents 40.65 percent male are graduated whereas, 59.35 percent female students are graduated from KMC.

The following figure shows gender of respondents.

Figure 2.3

Pie Chart showing Gender of Respondents



The above figure shows that more female students are graduated than male students.

### 2.3 Employment Information of Graduates

This section presents the employment status related information of graduates of KMC. The following table shows the current status of the respondents.

Table 2.4

Current Status of Employment of Respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
No	69	56.10
Yes	54	43.90
Total	123	100

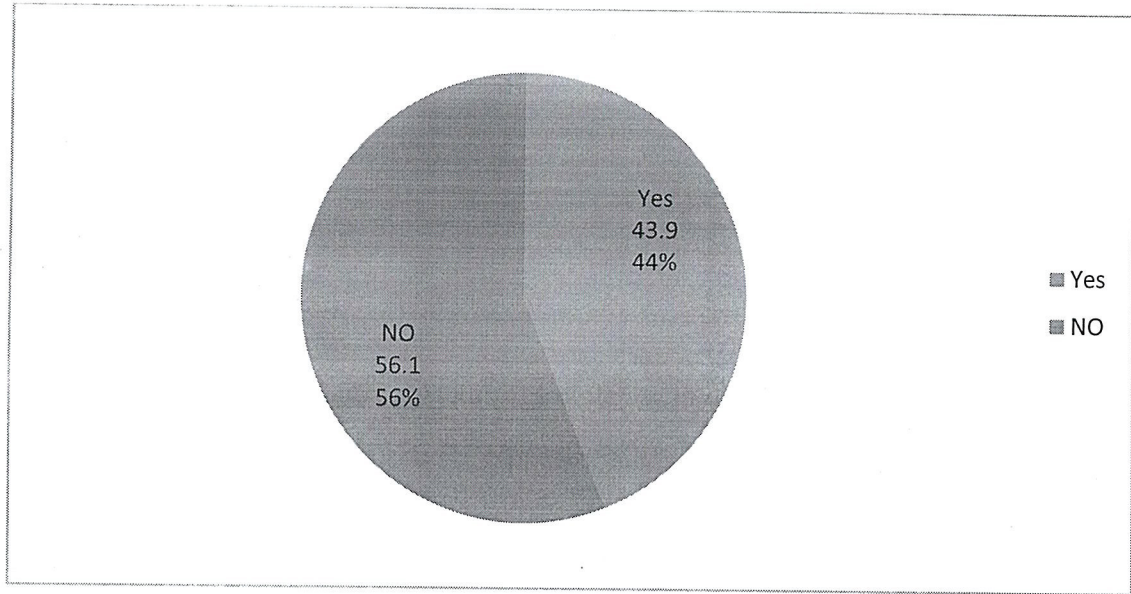
Table 2.4 shows that out of total respondents, 43.90 percent are found employed and 56.10 percent are not found employed.

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The following figure shows Current Status of Employment of Respondents

Figure 2.4

Pie Chart showing Current Status of Employment



The above data shows that more graduates are not employed yet.

### 2.4 Nature of Employment of Graduates

This section reveals the nature of employment of graduates under three categories i.e. employment in government office, employment in private sector and others including self-employment.

The following table shows type/ nature of employment of the respondents.

Table 2.5

Type/ nature of employment of the respondents

Nature of employment	Frequency	Percentage
Government	14	11.38
Private	26	21.13
• Others (including self – employment)	14	11.38
Not reported	69	56.09
Total	123	100

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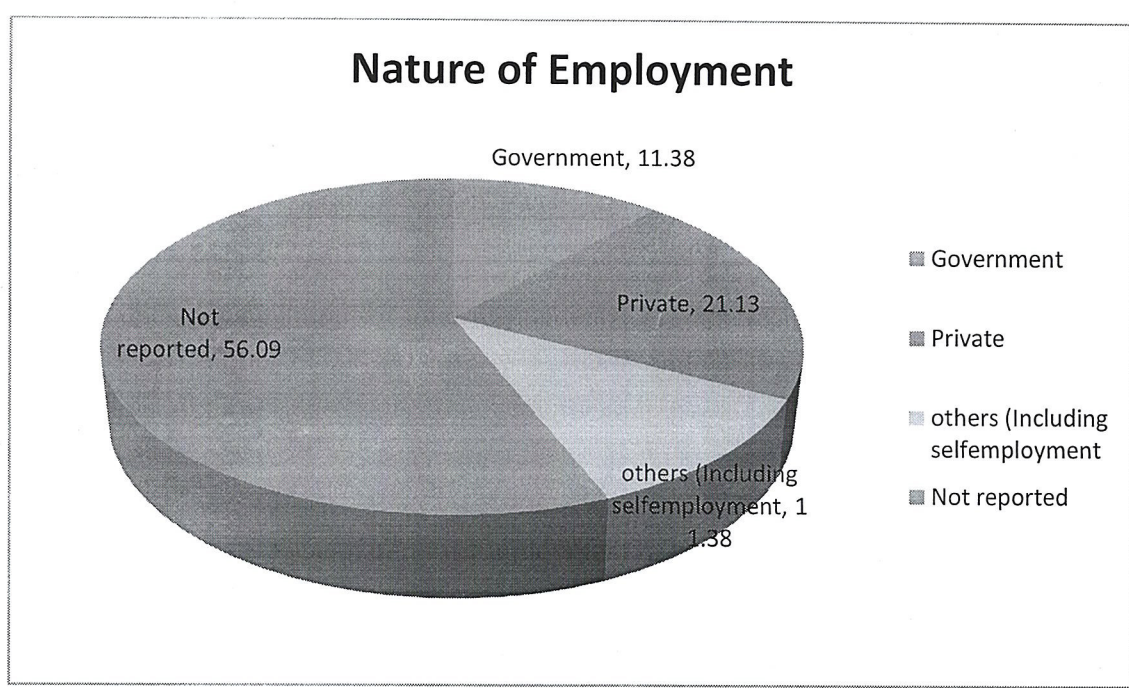
*[Handwritten signatures]*

Note: out of total respondent 56.09percent respondents are not reported their type of employment.

The above table shows that out of total respondents, 11.38 percent are employed in government sector, 21.13 percent are employed in private sector and 11.38percent are self-employed. This shows that most of the graduates are found employed in private sector.

Figure 2.5

Type/ nature of Employment of the Respondents



Above figure shows that most of the employed respondents (21.13 percent) are employed in private sector, respondents employed in government sector and self-employed are shown equal (11.38 percent).

### 2.4 Graduates' Persuasion for Further Study

This Section describes about the further study persuasion of graduates. It presents enrollment of graduates in higher education in different disciplines in different universities.

The following table shows graduates' enrollment in different programs:

Table 2.6

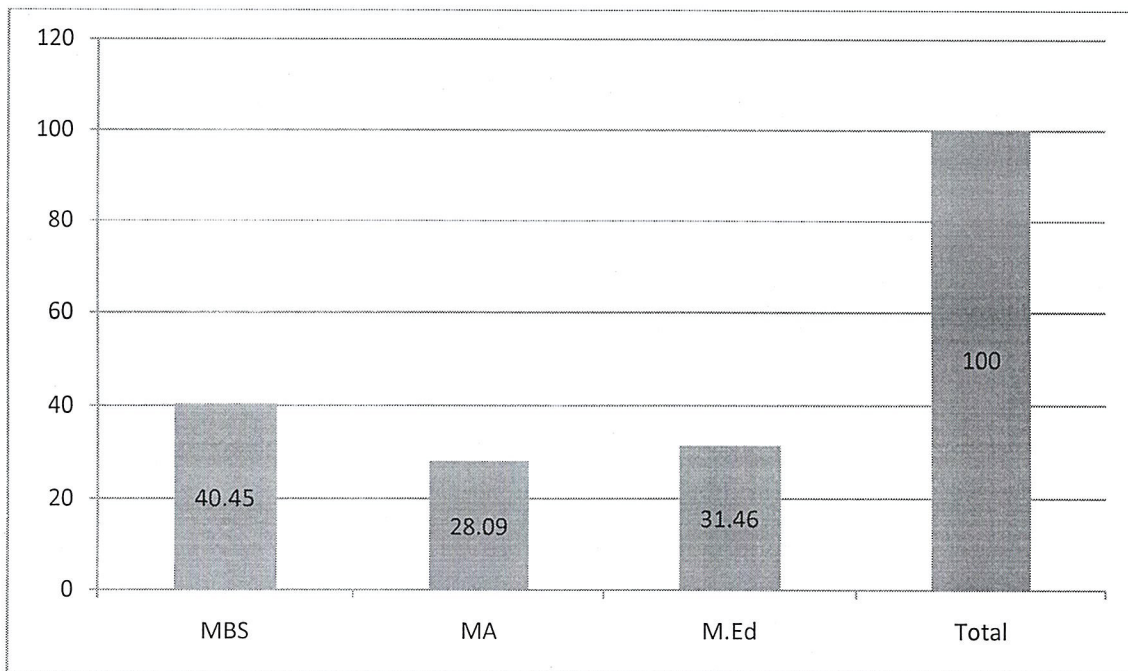
Graduates' enrollment in different programs

Program	Frequency	Percent
MBS	36	40.45
MA	25	28.09
M.Ed	28	31.46
Total	89	100
Recorded	89	72.36
Missing	34	27.64
Total	123	100

From the table above, it is found that 72.36 percent of total graduates are enrolled in future study whereas 27.64 percent are not enrolled. Out of total enrolled graduates, 40.45 percent are enrolled in MBS, 28.09 percent in MA and 31.46 percent in M.Ed. These data show that most of the graduates are enrolled in management discipline for further study.

Figure 2.6

Graduates' Enrollment in different programs



The above figure shows that most of the respondents are enrolled in MBS program.

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Table 2.7

Graduates' Enrollment in Different Universities

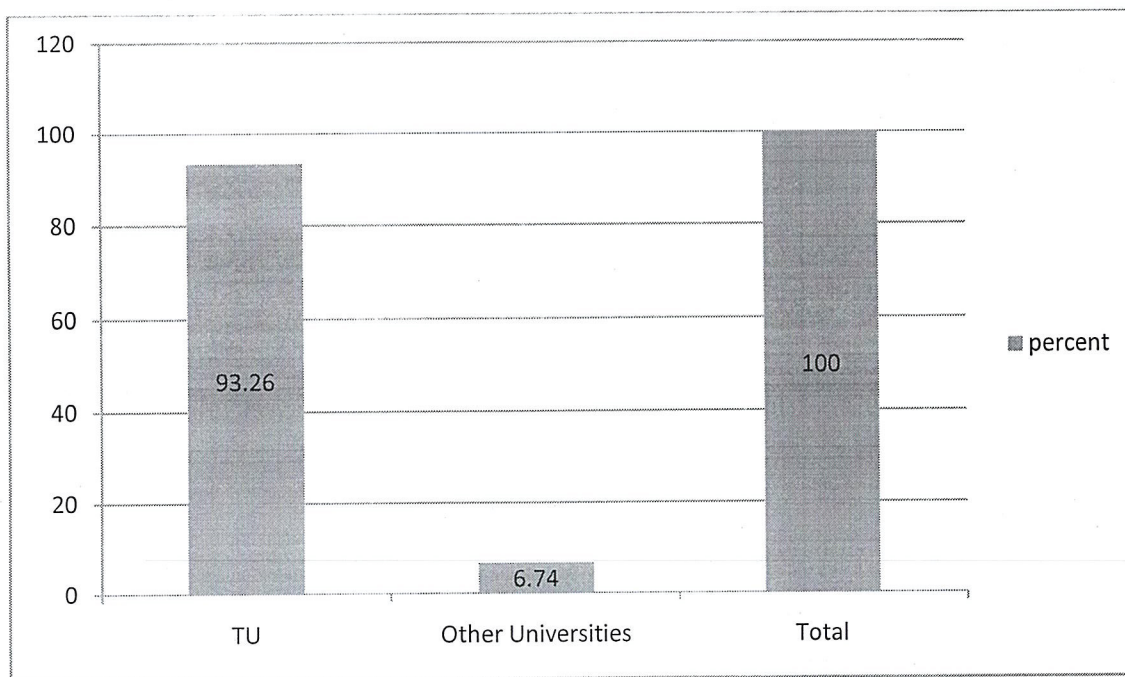
Universities	Frequency	Percent
TU	83	93.26
Other University of Nepal	6	6.74
Total	89	100
Missing	34	
Total	123	

Out of total enrolled graduates in further study 93.26 percent are enrolled in TU, and 6.74 percent are in other universities. This statistics show that most of the graduates are enrolled in TU.

The following figure shows graduates' enrollment in different universities.

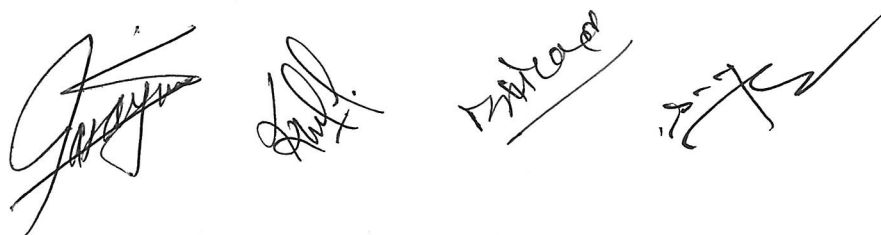
Figure 2.7

Graduates' Enrollment in different universities



Above figure shows that most of the graduates (93.27 percent) are enrolled in TU.

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## 2.5 Graduates Achievements in different examinations.

This section describes about the achievement of respondents related to different examinations in the last five years like: Nepal civil service examination, other employment related examinations (includes private banks, schools, cooperatives etc.), International level entrance examinations (includes IELTS, JLPT, and TOPIK etc.).

Table 2.8

Achievement of respondents related to different examinations

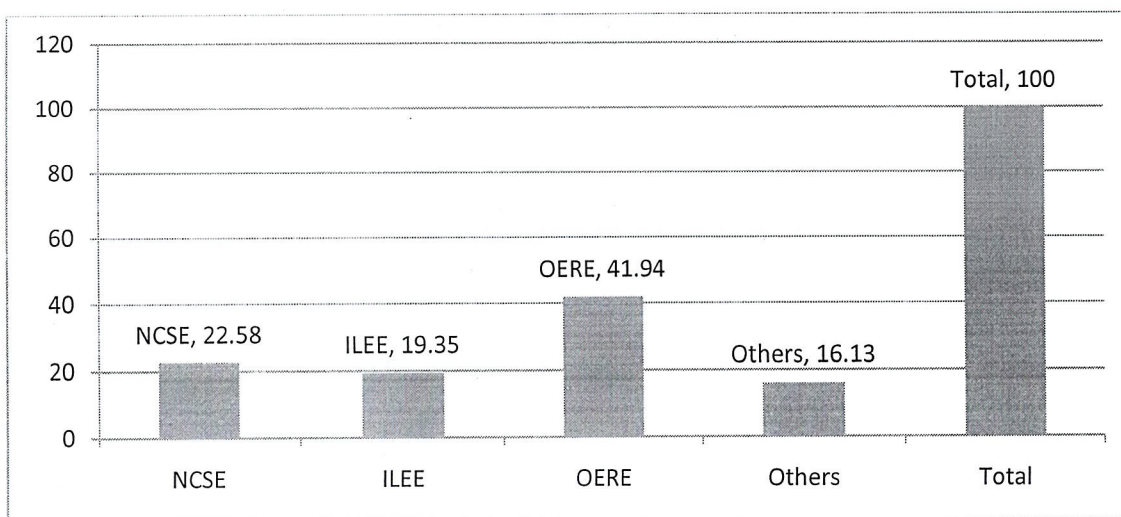
	Frequency	Percent
NCSE	14	22.58
ILEE	12	19.35
OERE	26	41.94
Others	10	16.13
Total	62	100

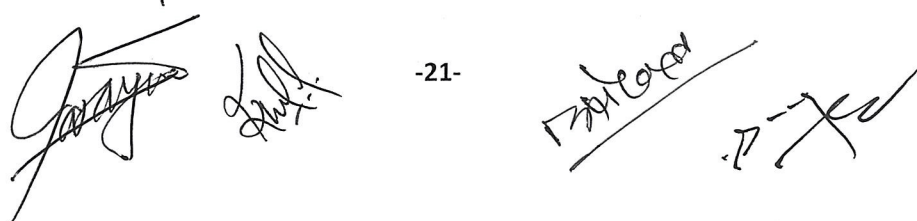
In the last five years, there was a great qualitative measure gained by KMC graduates. Out of recorded respondents 22.58 percent graduates had passed Nepal Civil Service Examination in different levels, 19.35 percent graduates passed other employment related examinations, 41.94 percent graduates passed International level entrance examination and 16.13 percent graduates passed other examination.

The following figure shows the achievement of respondents related to different examinations.

Figure 2.8

Achievement of respondents related to different examinations







### CHAPTER III

#### MAJOR FINDINGS

The study is based on descriptive research design. It focuses on identifying current position of graduates of KMC i.e. whether graduates are employed, self-employed or still looking for a job or enrolled for further studies, identifying relevancy of the program of study to the jobs, and relationship between academic knowledge. This study is capable to explore the major employment sectors of KMC graduates their enrollments in different universities for further studies. The major findings of the study are described as follows:

- Out of total enrolled respondents 93.26 percent graduates are enrolled in TU, and 6.74 percent in other universities of Nepal.
- Out of the total respondents in further study 40.45 percent are enrolled in management discipline, 28.09 percent are enrolled in humanities discipline and 31.46 percent are enrolled in education discipline.
- Out of the total 43.09 percent are found from upper caste, 53.66 percent are from indigenous groups and 3.25 percent from lower class.
- Out of total respondents 59.35 percent are female.
- Out of total employed graduates 43.90 percent are jobholder whereas 56.10 percent are found jobless.
- The graduates are appointed in Nepal civil services, banks and financial institutions, trading houses, schools, factories, F.M radios and insurance company within a year of completion of study.
- Out of total employed graduates 11.38 percent are in government services, 21.13 percent are in private services and 11.38 percent are in other sectors including self-employment.
- Only 11.38 percent graduate respondents are in their own business.



## CHAPTER IV

### IMPLICATIONS TO INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

As a leading community campus, Koteswor Multiple Campus has been delivering quality education to all segments of the society. This is proved by the job placement of the graduates and enrollment of the graduates in different universities of the country. Moreover this study indicates that the campus should initiate certain reforms in particular areas in the near future.

The caste-wise composition of graduates does not seem inclusive as very few percent respondents are found from lower caste. In this context, the institution needs to initiate appropriate policies necessary to attract students from all communities inclusively.

The result of study shows that the graduates are completed their masters' degree from management discipline; therefore required institutional reforms should be initiated to upgrade other discipline like MA & M.Ed. to attract more students. Priorities should be given to launch new courses to attract students.

Similarly, focus should be given to launch vocational and professional skill oriented courses as this study indicates that only 11.38 percent respondents are in their own business.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusions

This study describes the position of graduates passed out during 2077 B.S. The following are the major conclusion based on the findings of the study.

- Many graduates are enrolled in TU, and some are in other universities of Nepal.
- Most of the respondents are from indigenous groups and female gender.
- From the total respondents in further study 40.45 percent are enrolled in management discipline, 28.09 percent are enrolled in humanities discipline and 31.46 percent are enrolled in education discipline.
- Out of total employed graduates 43.90 percent are jobholder whereas 56.10 percent are found jobless.
- The graduates are found working in Nepal civil services, banks and financial institutions, trading houses, schools, factories, F.M radios and insurance company within a year of completion of study.
- Out of total employed graduates 11.38 percent are in government services, 21.13 percent are in private services and 11.38 percent are in other sectors including self-employment.
- Only 11.38 percent graduate respondents are in their own business.

#### 5.2 Recommendations

Tracer study makes available such the information that identifies current position of the graduates and their views for improvements of the program of study in terms of teaching / learning environment and curricular. In the context of KMC, the following recommendations have been offered.

- Campus should be given priority to initiate such courses that prepare graduates to start their business.
- Job-placement of graduates should be facilitated through assisting them in searching and joining the jobs.
- The institution should initiate the vocational courses and training to produce skilled students saleable in job markets.
- Necessary reforms should be initiated to attract students from various segments of the society in different streams of study.
- The institution should try to conduct the census covering all the passed out graduates to obtain the complete data and comprehensive results.

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