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Analysis of Accredited Higher Education Institutions in Karnataka with Respect to Location and Source of Finance

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Abstract

India is a developing country and in ordered to achieve our goals we have to strengthen our higher education system. The continuing growth of the middle class in India (approximately 200 million people) has led to increased demand for higher education and we know that this demand cannot be met very easily by the Indian Higher Education system. Although the Indian government is planning to establish new universities and colleges in the near future, these will not be enough to provide places for all students who seek higher education. If we think that what India will be like 25 years from now, we can estimate quantitatively with a fair degree of confidence in some areas.

Ever since the establishment of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) it has been involved in evaluating the performance of the Universities and Colleges in the Country. The main philosophy of NAAC is based on objective and continuous improvement rather than being punitive or judgmental, so that all institutions of higher learning are empowered to maximize their resources, opportunities and capabilities. Across India there are few states who have taken up initiatives to go for Accreditation with the support of the government and higher education Council. Among these states Karnataka is one such state where more number of higher education Institutions have been accredited across different cycles. There are many factors which contributes for the institutions to have high cumulative grade point average and also grades. In this paper an attempt is being made to find out how location and source of funding influences on the accreditation status of higher education Institutions in Karnataka.

Keywords: Accreditation, Cumulative grade point average, Grade, Location, Source of funding

Introduction

The accreditation process of NAAC promotes internalization of quality sustenance and quality assurance processes within the institutions and encourages participatory management practices including student participation. The A&A process of NAAC is being revised over the years keeping the feedback from higher education Institutions, other stakeholders and the developments in the national scene .The Revised Assessment and Accreditation Framework launched in July 2017 and also slight revisions made in 2020 represents an explicit paradigm shift making in ICT enabled, objective, transparent, scalable and robust process with decrease in the total number of metrics..

Karnataka state is one of the leading and innovating states in the country and it is one among the top few states to Implement National Educational [policy (NEP 2020) mad has been known for bringing lot of reformations in education system like the preparation of the vision document 'Higher Education in Karnataka'. Universities and colleges are primarily responsible for knowledge creation which in turn responsible for national development. There are nearly 33 universities and 984 colleges that have gone for accreditation under different Cycles. The state-wise analysis of accreditation reports of Karnataka (2021) reveals that more number of accreditation Institutions are under the grant-in-aid category compared to the self financing .Similarly, more number of accredited institutions are from urban locality when compared to semi

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urban and rural.

Objectives

- To find the accreditation status of higher education institutions in Karnataka.
- To find the accreditation status of higher education institutions with respect to location in Karnataka.
- To find the accreditation status of higher education institutions with respect to source of funding in Karnataka.
- To find out the interaction effect of both Location and source of funding

Hypotheses

- There is no significant difference in the accreditation scores(CGPA) of higher education Institutions with respect to Location
- There is no significant difference in the accreditation scores(CGPA) of higher education Institutions with respect to source of funding
- There is no significant interaction between location and Source of funding with respect to accreditation scores (CGPA)of higher education Institutions.

Status of Accreditation Institutions in Karnataka (as on 12th August 2022)

	Total Universities /Institutions	Number of Accredited Institutions	Number of Not Accredited Institutions
Universities/Institutions	69	33	36
Colleges	3594	928	2666

In this paper under stage –I analysis, following data has been considered for the purpose of analysis

Status of Accreditation Institutions in Karnataka (as on 04/05/2020)

	Total Universities /Institutions	Number of Accredited Institutions	Number of Not Accredited Institutions
Universities/Institutions	69	28	41
Colleges	3594	837	2757

As per the Department of Collegiate Education (DCE), Karnataka website, there are 751First Grade Colleges, which consists of 430 Government First Grade Colleges (GFGC) and 321Government Aided First Grade Colleges, including the University constituent colleges.

The number of colleges accredited by NAAC is given below in Table – 1

Table1. Category-wise number of Colleges Accredited

Private Aided Colleges	200
Constituent Colleges	09
State Government Colleges	205
Total Number of Colleges	414

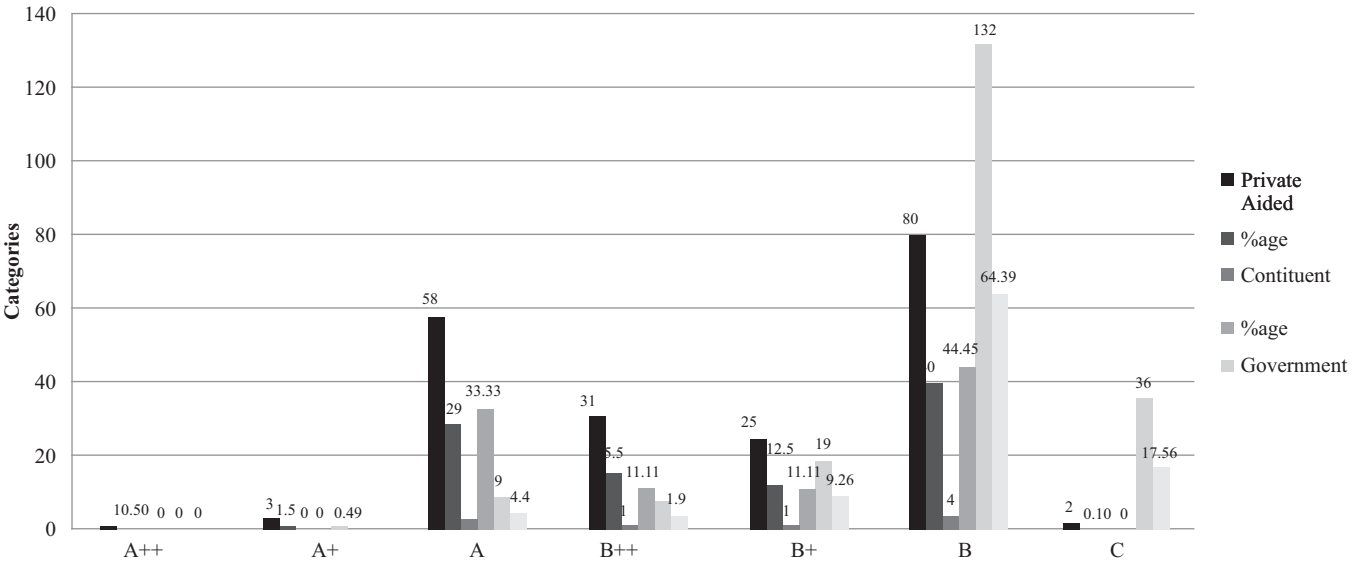
Table 2. Category-wise Number of Accredited Colleges(N=764)

SN	Categories	No. of Colleges	Accredited	%age
1.	Private Aided	321	200	62.31
2.	Constituent	13	9	69.23
3.	Government	430	205	47.67
Total	764		414 (54.19%)	

The total number of Government and Private Aided Colleges as per the Department of Collegiate Education are 751 (430+321) and there are 13 Constituent Colleges directly under the Six of the fifteen state (affiliating) Universities. For the above table-2, colleges which offer Arts, Science and Commerce courses are only considered.

Table 3. Accreditation of Colleges with their Grades under different categories

Category	Grades							Total Accredited
	A++	A+	A	B++	B+	B	C	
Private Aided	1	3	58	31	25	80	2	200
%age	0.5	1.5	29.00	15.5	12.5	40.00	0.010	
Constituent	--	--	3	1	1	4	--	9
%age	--	--	33.33	11.11	11.11	44.45	-	
Government	--	1	9	8	19	132	36	205
%age	--	0.49	4.4	3.9	9.26	64.39	17.56	
Total	1	4	70	40	45	216	38	414



Analysis

One-way ANOVA of CGPA across Source of Financing

Descriptive Statistics of CGPA

	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Min.	Max.
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Government	262	2.3298	.38992	.02409	2.2824	2.3772	1.52	3.54
Grant-in-aid	299	2.6303	.41981	.02428	2.5825	2.6780	1.55	3.62
Self-financing	315	2.6681	.47877	.02698	2.6150	2.7211	1.52	3.83
Total	876	2.5540	.45755	.01546	2.5237	2.5843	1.52	3.83

Test of Homogeneity of Variances of CGPA

	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Based on Mean	6.011	2	873	.003
Based on Median	6.539	2	873	.002
Based on Median and with adjusted df	6.539	2	843.029	.002
Based on trimmed mean	6.250	2	873	.002

ANOVA of CGPA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	19.006	2	9.503	50.531	.000
Within Groups	164.177	873	.188		
Total	183.183	875			

Robust Tests of Equality of Means of CGPA

	Statistica	df1	df2	Sig.
Welch	56.069	2	580.535	.000
Brown-Forsythe	51.444	2	867.389	.000

a.Asymptotically F distributed.

Post Hoc Tests of Multiple Comparisons Test for CGPA

	(I) Source of finance	(J) Source of finance	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tamhane	Government	Grant-in-aid	-.30046*	.03420	.000	-.3824	-.2185
		Self-financing	-.33825*	.03617	.000	-.4249	-.2516
	Grant-in-aid	Government	.30046*	.03420	.000	.2185	.3824
		Self-financing	-.03780	.03629	.654	-.1247	.0491
	Self-financing	Government	.33825*	.03617	.000	.2516	.4249
		Grant-in-aid	.03780	.03629	.654	-.0491	.1247
Dunnett T3	Government	Grant-in-aid	-.30046*	.03420	.000	-.3824	-.2186
		Self-financing	-.33825*	.03617	.000	-.4249	-.2517
	Grant-in-aid	Government	.30046*	.03420	.000	.2186	.3824
		Self-financing	-.03780	.03629	.654	-.1247	.0491
	Self-financing	Government	.33825*	.03617	.000	.2517	.4249
		Grant-in-aid	.03780	.03629	.654	-.0491	.1247
Games-Howell	Government	Grant-in-aid	-.30046*	.03420	.000	-.3808	-.2201
		Self-financing	-.33825*	.03617	.000	-.4232	-.2533
	Grant-in-aid	Government	.30046*	.03420	.000	.2201	.3808
		Self-financing	-.03780	.03629	.551	-.1231	.0475
	Self-financing	Government	.33825*	.03617	.000	.2533	.4232
		Grant-in-aid	.03780	.03629	.551	-.0475	.1231

Interpretation:

From the table 'Test of Homogeneity of Variances of CGPA' across source of financing, we observe that the significant p values are less the 0.05, there is a significant difference between the variances, and variances are in homogeny.

Furthermore, from the above table of 'ANOVA of CGPA' we observe that, the significant value is .000, the exact significance level is not zero, but some number too small to show up in the number of decimals presented in the SPSS output. As the significant value is less than the set 0.05, we accept the null hypothesis, i.e. population means are equal and significant across source of financing variable data.

One-way ANOVA of CGPA across Location

Descriptive Statistics of CGPA

	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Min.	Max.
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Rural	288	2.4195	.41914	.02470	2.3709	2.4681	1.67	3.61
Urban	461	2.6777	.45930	.02139	2.6356	2.7197	1.52	3.83
Semi-urban	127	2.4101	.40664	.03608	2.3387	2.4815	1.52	3.34
Total	876	2.5540	.45755	.01546	2.5237	2.5843	1.52	3.83

Test of Homogeneity of Variances of CGPA

	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Based on Mean	2.494	2	873	.083
Based on Median	2.536	2	873	.080
Based on Median and with adjusted df	2.536	2	867.114	.080
Based on trimmed mean	2.532	2	873	.080

ANOVA of CGPA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	14.887	2	7.444	38.612	.000
Within Groups	168.296	873	.193		
Total	183.183	875			

Robust Tests of Equality of Means

	Statistica	df1	df2	Sig.
Welch	39.007	2	353.570	.000
Brown-Forsythe	41.440	2	564.037	.000

a. Asymptotically F distributed.

Post Hoc Tests of Multiple Comparisons of GFPA

	(I) Location	(J) Location	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	Rural	Urban	-.25814*	.03298	.000	-.3356	-.1807
		Semi-urban	.00941	.04677	.978	-.1004	.1192
	Urban	Rural	.25814*	.03298	.000	.1807	.3356
		Semi-urban	.26755*	.04400	.000	.1642	.3709
	Semi-urban	Rural	-.00941	.04677	.978	-.1192	.1004
		Urban	-.26755*	.04400	.000	-.3709	-.1642
LSD	Rural	Urban	-.25814*	.03298	.000	-.3229	-.1934
		Semi-urban	.00941	.04677	.841	-.0824	.1012
	Urban	Rural	.25814*	.03298	.000	.1934	.3229
		Semi-urban	.26755*	.04400	.000	.1812	.3539
	Semi-urban	Rural	-.00941	.04677	.841	-.1012	.0824
		Urban	-.26755*	.04400	.000	-.3539	-.1812

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Interpretation:

From the table 'Test of Homogeneity of Variances of CGPA' across location, we observe that the significant p values are greater the 0.05then the variances are not significantly different from each other (i.e., the homogeneity assumption of the variance is met).

Furthermore, from the above table of 'ANOVA of CGPA' we observe that, the significant value is .000, the exact significance level is not zero, but some number too small to show up in the number of decimals presented in the SPSS output. As the significant value is less than the set 0.05, we accept the null hypothesis, i.e. population means are equal and significant across source of location.

Two-Way ANOVA of CGPA across Source of Financing and Location

Between-Subjects Factors			
		Value Label	N
Location	1	Rural	288
	2	Urban	461
	3	Semi-urban	127
Source of finance	1	Government	262
	2	Grant-in-aid	299
	3	Self-financing	315

Descriptive Statistics of CGPA

Location	Source of finance	Mean	Std. Dev.	N
Rural	Government	2.2457	.30855	129
	Grant-in-aid	2.5480	.43940	86
	Self-financing	2.5752	.45243	73
	Total	2.4195	.41914	288
Urban	Government	2.5271	.45350	73
	Grant-in-aid	2.6977	.41135	164
	Self-financing	2.7120	.48598	224
	Total	2.6777	.45930	461
Semi-urban	Government	2.2705	.38452	60
	Grant-in-aid	2.5488	.37846	49
	Self-financing	2.4978	.41908	18
	Total	2.4101	.40664	127
Total	Government	2.3298	.38992	262
	Grant-in-aid	2.6303	.41981	299
	Self-financing	2.6681	.47877	315
	Total	2.5540	.45755	876

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Based on Mean	4.143	8	867	.000
Based on Median	4.207	8	867	.000
Based on Median and with adjusted df	4.207	8	796.555	.000
Based on trimmed mean	4.192	8	867	.000

From the above table "Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances", the significant p values are less the 0.05, stating that there is a significant difference between variances of variables.

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects for CGPA

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	26.208a	8	3.276	18.094	.000
Intercept	3412.680	1	3412.680	18848.749	.000
Location	6.975	2	3.487	19.262	.000
Source of finance	8.846	2	4.423	24.428	.000
Location * Sourceoffinance	.688	4	.172	.949	.435
Error	156.976	867	.181		
Total	5897.237	876			
Corrected Total	183.183	875			

R Squared = .143 (Adjusted R Squared = .135)

Econometric equation:

Dependent variable = Intercept + Location + Source of finance + Location * Source of finance
CGPA = 3412.6 + 6.97 + 8.84 + 0.68

Findings

- There is a significant difference in the accreditation scores (CGPA) of higher education Institutions with respect to Location. This means that location has direct influence on the CGPA of higher educational Institutions of Karnataka.
- There is a significant difference in the accreditation scores (CGPA) of higher education Institutions with respect to source of finance. This means that source of finance has an influence on the CGPA of higher educational institutions of Karnataka.
- There is no significant interaction between location and Source of funding with respect to accreditation scores (CGPA) of higher education Institutions. This means there is no combined effect of location and source of funding on the CGPA of higher educational institutions of Karnataka.

Conclusion

Among various factors contributing to the cumulative Grade point average and also the Assessment grade, location and source of funding are also significant factors. Institutions which are located in urban side have better facilities and access to various resources which in turn adds to the quality of education provided. Similarly, source of finance in terms of self financing, Grant –in-aid and Government has its influence on the cumulative grade point average of the higher education Institutions of Karnataka.

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