

## Students Satisfaction Survey 2021-2022



# GOVERNMENT COLLEGE NEDUMANGAD 

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, KERALA- 695541 Under Government of Kerala Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

# STUDENTS SATISFACTION SURVEY <br> 2021-2022 

Students are the most important stake holders in the system of education. Quality and standard of educational system depends on the satisfaction of the students. Therefore, it is needless to say that any educational institution ought to measure the students satisfaction level by conducting survey every year and necessary steps are to be initiated and problems are to be addressed effectively. The IQAC of Govt. College Nedumangad initiated a step to measure the student satisfaction survey in the year 2021 as per the UGC guidelines and rresponses from the students were recorded online.

## OBJECTIVE:

## $>$ To identify areas of strength and weakness of the present teaching -learning process.

## METHODOLOGY:

Students Satisfaction Survey (SSS) was conducted among the students of Government College Nedumangad.The questionnaire has been framed based on NAAC guidelines and was deployed in a google form. The Questionnaire were sent in Google forms through the link
https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScSj113Mry6BhwHS8YIpDetSK5kOllzVjyf 1zteBzdu11G11Q/viewform?usp=sf_link .

The data analysis team of IQAC conducted the detailed analysis on the survey responses. The obtained results were exported to Microsoft excel for detailed analysis.

## DATA ANALYSIS:

The detailed analysis of student satisfaction survey is given below.

Table 1: Gender

| Gender | No.of <br> respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Male | 91 | 16 |
| Female | 473 | 84 |
| Transgender | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 564 | 100 |



564 students given feedback without any biasing. Out of this $84 \%$ are female and $16 \%$ are male students.

Table 2: Programme

| Programme | No.of <br> respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Bachelor's | 159 | 28.2 |
| Master's | 405 | 71.8 |


| Doctorate | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Total | 564 | 100 |



The student satisfaction survey was conducted in both UG and PG classes.From which , $72 \%$ of students belongs to UG level and 28\% students from PG level.

Table 3: Subject Area

| Subject <br> Area | No.of <br> Respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Arts | 392 | 69.5 |
| Commerce | 110 | 19.5 |
| Science | 62 | 10.9 |

## Subject Area



Out of 564 students, $70 \%$ of Arts students , 10.9\% of Science students,19\%of commerce students have answered this survey.

Table 4: Syllabus was covered in the class

| Subject <br> Covered | No.of <br> respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 85 to $100 \%$ | 111 | 19.68 |
| 70 to $84 \%$ | 217 | 38.48 |
| 55 to69\% | 144 | 25.6 |
| 30 to $54 \%$ | 82 | 14.7 |
| Below $30 \%$ | 10 | 1.77 |



Among the respondents, 111 students (20\%) have responded that 85 to $100 \%$ of the syllabus has been covered by teachers of the college. Other responses were as 70 to $84 \%-217$ (38\%), 55 to $69 \%-144(26 \%), 30$ to $54 \%-82(15 \%$ \} below $30 \%-10(2 \%)$.

Table 5: Teacher's preparation for the classes

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Thoroughly | 119 | 21.2 |
| Satisfactorily | 418 | 74.3 |
| Poorly | 1 | 0.3 |
| indifferently | 26 | 4.06 |
| Won't teach <br> anything | 0 | 0 |
|  | 564 | 100 |

How well the teachers prepare for the classes


Majority of respondents (74\%) said that teachers' satisfactorily prepare for the classes and $21 \%$ responds that teachers thoroughly prepare for the classes. only $5 \%$ opined that teachers were poorly prepared for the classes. $5 \%$ were expressed their view that teachers indifferently prepared for the classes.

Table 6: Teachers Communication

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Always Effective | 349 | 61.8 |
| Sometimes effective | 141 | 25 |
| Just satisfactorily | 67 | 11.9 |
| Generally ineffective | 6 | 1 |
| Very poor <br> communication | 1 | 0.3 |
|  | 564 | 100 |

How well were the teachers able to communicate


Always effective ratings were given by $62 \%$ of students and at the same time $25 \%$ having the opinion that communication is sometimes effective. $12 \%$ of students said that teachers' communication to students is just satisfactory. Remaining few respondents responds that the communication is very poor.

Table 7: The Teacher's approach to Teaching

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Excellent | 177 | 31.4 |
| Very good | 241 | 42.6 |
| Good | 131 | 23.3 |
| Fair | 12 | 2.2 |
| Poor | 3 | 0.5 |
|  | 564 | 100 |



Teachers approach to teaching was described as excellent by $31 \%$ students, whereas $43 \%$ students described teacher's approach was very good. $23 \%$ of students described teacher's approach is good and only $2 \%$ of students voted for fair and less than $1 \%$ for poor.

Table 8 : Fairness of the internal evaluation process by the teachers

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Always fair | 208 | 36.8 |
| Usually Fair | 245 | 43.5 |
| Sometimes unfair | 60 | 10.6 |
| Usually unfair | 32 | 5.7 |
| Unfair | 19 | 3.4 |
|  | 564 | 100 |

From the diagram it is clear that $37 \%$ of respondents approved that the internal evaluation process is always fair. Again a $44 \%$ believes that the process of internal evaluation is usually fair. Remaining respondents said that it is sometimes fair and only few respondents says replied it is unfair.

Table 9: Was your performance in assignments discussed with you

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Every time | 213 | 37.8 |
| Usually | 219 | 38.8 |
| Occasionally | 96 | 17 |
| Rarely | 19 | 3.3 |
| Never | 17 | 3.1 |
|  | 564 | 100 |



Around $38 \%$ of the respondents replied that teachers' always watch the performance in assignments and disscussed the major parts with students and \%of the respondents said that teachers usually done the same. $17 \%$ of the respondents says that teachers occasionally analyse the performance of students . Remaining few opined that teachers' rarely or never watch their performance in assignments.

Table 10: The institute takes active interest in promoting internship, student exchange, field visit opportunities for students.

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Regularly | 204 | 36.1 |
| Often | 192 | 34 |
| Sometimes | 113 | 20.1 |
| Rarely | 28 | 5 |
| Never | 27 | 4.8 |
|  | 564 | 100 |



The above data shows the students opinion towards how well their institution takes interest in promoting internship, field visit and student exchange opportunities for students. $36 \%$ of respondents said that the institution takes regular interest in promoting these activities whereas $34 \%$ of respondents says that the institution shows often interest in these kind of activities. $20 \%$ said that sometimes institution promotes these kinds of opportunities for students. Remaining respondents voted that the institution never or rarely promote such activities.

Table 11 : The teaching and mentoring process in your institution facilitates you in cognitive, social and emotional growth

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Significantly | 300 | 53.2 |
| Very well | 137 | 24.3 |
| Moderately | 103 | 18.3 |
| Marginally | 16 | 2.8 |


| Not at all | 8 | 1.4 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | 564 | 100 |

## Effectiveness of Teaching and Mentoring Process



The role of teaching and mentoring process is essential for facilitating the cognitive, social and emotional growth of students. More than $75 \%$ of students rated that both teaching and mentoring process has facilitating their growth very well whereas $18 \%$ responds that the teaching and mentoring moderately contributes to the growth. $3 \%$ of respondents says both these processes facilitates the growth marginally and at the same time remaining $2 \%$ opined that both teaching and mentoring in the institution not at all contributes to the cognitive, social and emotional growth.

Table 12 : The institution provides multiple opportunities to learn and grow

| Response | No.of | Respondents |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |$\quad \% \quad$| \% |
| :--- |


| Stongly <br> agree | 177 | 30.8 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Agree | 290 | 51.6 |
| Neutral | 79 | 14.1 |
| Disagree | 16 | 3.1 |
| Stongly <br> disagree | 2 | 0.4 |
|  | 564 | 100 |



Around $31 \%$ of students strongly agree that the institution provides multiple opportunities to learn and grow and $52 \%$ agree, $14 \%$ have a neutral option , where as only 4 and below $1 \%$ s the statudents disagree and stongly disagree respectively.

Table 13: Teachers inform you about your expected competencies, course outcomes and programme outcomes.

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Every time | 228 | 40.5 |
| Usually | 257 | 45.5 |


| Occasionally | 55 | 9.8 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Rarely | 18 | 3.2 |
| Never | 6 | 1 |
|  | 564 | 100 |

Teacher's provide nessessary information regarding expected competencies,course outcome and programme outcomes


More than $90 \%$ of the respondents commented that Teachers provide adequate informations regarding their expected competencies, course outcome and programme outcomes. Only a few commented that teachers never provide such informations.

Table 14 : Mentor does a necessary follow-up with an assigned task.

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Every time | 228 | 40.5 |
| Usually | 257 | 45.5 |


| Occasionally | 55 | 9.8 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Rarely | 18 | 3.2 |
| Never | 6 | 1 |
|  | 564 | 100 |



Around $41 \%$ of the respondents answered that tutors'/mentors' always done a necessary follow -up with their mentors activity, whereas $46 \%$ of the respondents says that teachers occasionally follow their activities. Remaining few opined that teachers' rarely or never follow with their assigned task.

Table 15: The teachers illustrate the concepts through examples and applications.

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Every time | 267 | 47.4 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Usually | 199 | 35.1 |
| Occasionally | 60 | 10.7 |
| Rarely | 24 | 4.3 |
| Never | 14 | 2.5 |
|  | 564 | 100 |

# Teachers illustration through examples\&application 



Around $48 \%$ of the respondents replied that teachers' always illustrate the concepts with examples and its application and $35 \%$ of the respondents said that teachers usually illustrate the concepts with examples whereas $11 \%$ of the respondents replied that teachers occasionally illustrate the concepts with examples and its practical applications. Remaining few opined that teachers' rarely or never use such methods.

Table 16 : . The teachers identify your strengths and encourage by providing right level of challenges.

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | \% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Fully | 245 | 43.4 |
| Reasonably | 190 | 33.7 |
| Partially | 85 | 15 |
| Slightly | 24 | 4.2 |
| Unable to | 20 | 3.7 |
|  | 564 | 100 |



The above data reveals the students opinion about whether the teachers identify their strengths and encourage them with providing right level of challenges. At $43 \%$ of respondents said that the teachers reasonably identify their strength and weaknesses.whereas another $33 \%$ of respondents commented that teachers fully identify their area of strength at the same time $15 \%$ said that teachers identify their strength partially. Remaining respondents having the opinion that teachers are unable to identify their strength.

Table 17: Teachers are able to identify your weaknesses and help you to overcome them.

| Response | No. of <br> Respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Every time | 203 | 36 |
| Usually | 200 | 35.4 |
| Occasionally | 107 | 19 |
| Rarely | 36 | 6.4 |
| Never | 18 | 3.2 |
|  | 564 | 100 |



The above diagram contains the students' response towards how well their teachers identify their weakness and helps them to overcome such limitations. $36 \%$ of respondents said that teachers usually identify their weakness and helps them to overcome such limitations. Whereas $34 \%$ of respondents opinions that teachers are able to identify their weaknesses every time. $19 \%$ of respondents said that teachers sometimes identify their weakness and sometimes not. Remaining few said that teachers were rarely or never identifies their weaknesses.

Table 18:The institution makes effort to engage students in the monitoring, review and continuous quality improvement of the teaching learning process.

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Stongly agree | 129 | 22.8 |
| Agree | 305 | 54 |
| Neutral | 110 | 19.6 |
| Disagree | 18 | 3.4 |
| Stongly <br> disagree | 2 | 0.2 |
|  | 564 | 100 |



Around $23 \%$ of students strongly agree that the institution makes effort to engage students in the monitoring ,review and continuous quality improvement of the teaching learning process and $54 \%$ agree, $19 \%$ have a neutral option ,where as few students disagree and stongly disagree respectively.

Table 19: The institute/ teachers use student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning and problem solving methodologies for enhancing learning experiences

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | \% |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| To a great <br> extent | 183 | 32.4 |
| Moderate | 275 | 48.8 |
| Somewhat | 54 | 9.5 |
| Very little | 32 | 5.6 |
| Not at all | 20 | 3.7 |
|  | 564 | 100 |



Around $32 \%$ students agree that to a great extent efforts are made by the institution or teachers to build on student centric methods for enhancing learning experiences.Moderate efforts were observed by $49 \%$ students and below $10 \%$ of the students opted for somewhat.Only a few students observed very little efforts and opted for not at all.

Table 20: Teachers encourage you to participate in extracurricular activities.

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | \% |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Stongly <br> agree | 219 | 38.9 |
| Agree | 251 | 44.5 |
| Neutral | 72 | 12.7 |
| Disagree | 18 | 3.2 |
| Stongly <br> disagree | 4 | 0.7 |
|  | 564 | 100 |

## Teachers encouragement towards participating in Extra curricular Activities



The above data reveals that $39 \%$ students strongly agree that they receive encouragement from teachers to participate in extra curricular activities and $45 \%$ students agree for this statement. $13 \%$ students opted it as neutral and only $4 \%$ and below $1 \%$ students disagree and stongly disagree respectively.

Table 21: Efforts are made by the institute/ teachers to inculcate soft skills, life skills and employability skills to make you ready for the world of work.

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | \% |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| To a great <br> extent | 190 | 33.7 |
| Moderate | 346 | 61.4 |
| Somewhat | 17 | 3.1 |
| Very little | 11 | 1.8 |
| Not at all | 0 | 0 |
|  | 564 | 100 |



More than $75 \%$ of students commented that the college provides adequate facility for inculcating soft skills,life skills and employability skills. Only few students denied this.

Table 22: What percentage of teachers use ICT tools such as LCD projector, Multimedia, etc. while teaching.

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents | \% |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Above 90\% | 118 | 20.9 |
| $70-89 \%$ | 273 | 48.6 |
| $50-69 \%$ | 91 | 16.4 |
| $30-49 \%$ | 47 | 8.5 |
| below $30 \%$ | 35 | 5.6 |
|  | 564 | 100 |



Around half of the students surveyed agree that LCD projector improve teaching learning process. It helps to complete course within time limit.More than $50 \%$ of students
commented that teachers use ICT tools such as LCD projector,multimedia etc. .below 20 \% of respondents said that somewhat teachers use such devices . $6 \%$ respondents said that teachers rarely use(below $30 \%$ usage) this kind of tools while teaching.

Table 23: The overall quality of teaching-learning process in your institute is very good

| Response | No.of <br> Respondents |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Stongly agree | 182 | 32.3 |
| Agree | 298 | 52.9 |
| Neutral | 72 | 12.7 |
| Disagree | 10 | 1.7 |
| Stongly <br> disagree | 2 | 0.4 |
|  | 564 | 100 |



The above analysis shows the students opinion about the overall quality of teaching learning process. More than $85 \%$ have agreed that quality of the teaching-learning process is very good in the institute. Remaining few respondents were dissatisfied with the overall quality of the institution.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

The student satisfaction survey results can be used to identify areas of strength and weakness of the present teaching -learning process. Though the overall student's satisfaction was above average, there are some areas which need immediate attention. College should provide more opportunities for internships, filed visits and student exchange. The ICT facilities for teaching should be improved.

The disagreement, dissatisfaction, adverse opinions have been discussed in the I.Q.A.C. meeting. The satisfaction survey analysis report was presented and discussed in the meeting. The scope and areas for improvement were identified and the measures to address these issues were also discussed in the meeting.

Some important suggestions are encouraging students to participate in academic and social activities and assisting students to improve their writing, presentation, career, and employability skills. Apart with these organize department workshops and training sessions, and provide professional development opportunities for the faculty members. It was decided that the I.C. T. Infrastructure for the classrooms be improved so as to make teaching-learning process more effective and fruitful.

