

University Drop-Out: An Experience of Private Universities In Rajasthan

Dileep Saxena

Research Scholar,

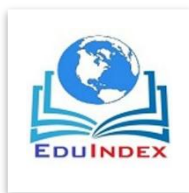
DMS, Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur

Dr. Manisha Choudhary

Head,

DMS, Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur

University students' drop-out has become a vital challenge before private universities in the modern day times specifically when it comes to their self-sustainability issue. In India, the percentage of students taking higher education is hardly about 20% whereas the same is varying somewhere between 28-90% across the world. While several are not taking higher education owing to several avoidable or unavoidable factors, several are just dropping out in spite of joining it. Higher is this dropout rate in a country, higher is the negative economic impact not only on the Universities, but also on the nation as a whole. From the other end, i.e. institutions' end, too, the costs involved in the development, assessment and delivery of education, as well as loss in tuition revenue results in waste of expenditures for the institutions. In this paper, researcher analyze the drop-out rate of the private universities in Jaipur Rajasthan. Researcher has considered more than 250 dropout students in various private universities in Jaipur districts with an aim to understand the fundamental reasons for choosing dropout option from various courses. The problem involving retention of students is not due to a single factor

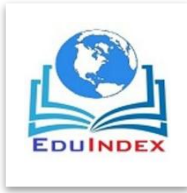


that can be taken in isolation. This research is an attempt to contribute to the identification of those categories of students which are the most exposed to the risk of drop-out as well. The empirical analysis unveils the statistically significant effect of various demographic factors like place of residence, occupation and family income, while the main findings relate a high drop-out probability to university courses because of poor infrastructure and non-compliance of student's issues on time. In some cases, it was also found that false commitments at the time of admission as one of the prominent cause for the dropout in mid of the session. The research was descriptive in nature and to analyze the facts and figures, appropriate statistical tools like descriptive analysis, factor analysis and ANOVA test is used for hypothesis testing were applied. To seek the opinion of the respondents, a self-structured questionnaire was framed and used for final data collection. Researcher visited private universities of Jaipur district and extracted list of dropout students then convenience sampling was applied to draw a sample. Moreover, current research confirms some general trends observed in the literature and provides suggestions for further research.

Key Words: Student dropout, Private universities, poor infrastructure and non-compliance of student's issues

1. Introduction

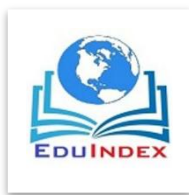
To push the nation to prosperity, India and its policies are rushing head-over-heels towards modernization and economic success, with the support of high-tech industries like information technology, biotechnology, etc., but unfortunately, it cannot forget that it is the



higher education sector which constitutes the Achilles heel for this push and run. To fetch and sustain this high-tech development, neither world-class research, nor highly efficient scientists, managers, engineers, scholars have been produced in recent years owing to the systematic disinvestment in higher education. Major competitors of India are investing significantly in higher education sector, with an aim to position themselves as leader of the upcoming era's knowledge-based economies. As a step in this direction, they are not only providing admission to a large number of students with an aim to excel in academics, but also focusing on establishment of some universities which would center in and around research, in order to compete with the best global institutions.

With the growing and diversifying higher education system of India, concern for the society is more regarding the higher education institutions' international rankings, its programs' quality and the assessments made by the public. These concerns and comparisons in these contexts have over-emphasized research, thereby making research performance of an institute a gauge of measuring the institutional value. However, if these yardsticks fail then consequently so many challenges and issues arise and with the big impact student dropout is a serious concern.

When university dropout happens, it reveals consequences at diverse societal levels, thereby affecting societies the university, the institutional levels as well as the individual students economically. At the level of an individual student, dropout is mostly associated with the students' feelings of self doubt or personal insufficiency or lack of belongingness. Whatever the drop out background might be, i.e. whether it is involuntary or formal or a case of transfer, it undoubtedly results in wastage of personal resources, time, money and efforts. At the level of the universities, the outcomes of dropout can be tentatively divided into two kinds – economic consequences and academic consequences. From the academic point of view, dropout can have both wanted as well as unwanted repercussions. While dropout is wanted or welcomed academically when the situation is such that the university, in order to preserve and reproduce the nation's or the university's prevailing culture through the academic field, or to uphold the academic standards of the university, wishes or orders the students to drop out; for example the



foreign students leaving the universities is acceptable academically from the internal aspect of the university. However, dropout is unwanted or unwelcomed academically if the situation leads to the loss of valuable academic input to the university from the students who have dropped out.

Moving further to the broader level, i.e. the societal or the national level, university dropout has both social as well as economical effects because when students graduate from the universities and are supplied to the professional fronts, they offer returns both to the industry in which they work as well as the overall economy. The economic costs associated with each and every dropping out student is the opportunity costs associated with them because of the missed opportunity, which could not have been borne in case another prospective student who could have completed the course had been in place of the dropping out student. Moreover, those dropping out and not possessing a higher education degree spend lesser time in gaining the education, but struggle more with unemployment, thereby spending around eight years less in the labor market or the industry, and bringing economic loss to the society as a whole.

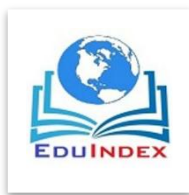
Hence this study analyzes the drop-out rate of the private universities in Jaipur Rajasthan. Researcher has considered more than 250 dropout students in various private universities in Jaipur districts with an aim to understand the fundamental reasons for choosing dropout option from various courses.

2. Objective:

- To find out the root causes of Dropout from private universities of Rajasthan
- To explore challenges and issues due to dropouts faced by private universities of Rajasthan

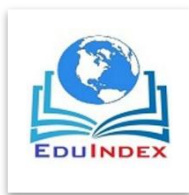
3. Review of related literature:

A literature review is an evaluation of the prevailing literature, i.e. the research work done in the past, relevant to the field, subject or topic in hand. **Bhanupratap Singh Chouhan (2017)** in his study attempted to comprehend the determinants of school dropouts in Rajasthan as



well as area-wise differentials by examining the 64th Round (2007-08) data by NSSO on education. Cross tabulation and logistic regression techniques were applied to identify the determinants or factors of school dropouts amongst children belonging to age group 5- 25 years, as it was found that school was attended by only 60% of the children. With variation in demographic and socio-economic aspects of both household as well as school infrastructure, differentials in school dropouts were also observed. The results of the study revealed that the major determinants of school dropouts in Rajasthan are gender, age, caste, area of residence, distance from school and monthly household expenditure; and gender differentials were observed in Rajasthan where girls were less likely to dropout than boys. Overall, the Government needs to take steps to overcome the dropout problem by strengthening its education policy and programs. A study conducted by **Zafar Zaheer, Shabana Gul, Imran Wazir and Saima Wazir (2016)** endeavors to investigate the motives behind dropouts of students from business schools offering higher education. The factors behind the students' dropout decisions were extracted from literature review, and to test their association with each other, data of around 1200 students, over a period of one year, from a Peshawar's leading business school, were collected and analyzed. The findings of the study revealed that there is a significant relationship of gender, type of school attended, students' performance at the SSC and HSC levels, and major subjects studied at the HSC level with students' dropout from the business school; whereas there is no significant relationship of father's income, age and hometown with the students' dropout from the business school.

G. R. Pike and J. L. Saupe (2002), in their study, defined dropouts as those students who left the academic institution in the middle, i.e. without completing it, either on basis of their



poor academic performance, or due to financial constraints or owing to any other social or cultural reasons. **G. A. Khan, M. Tahir and S. A. Shah (2011)** stated illiteracy, mother's attitude, school at a distance, addiction in family, emotional disturbance, punishment, etc. as major reasons behind school dropout in Pakistan. Moreover, these factors had different effect on both the genders, thereby widening the gender gap too.

Majority of the studies of this interest were accomplished in foreign countries other than India and do not cover the determinant factors behind the dropouts from the private universities. This research not only considers Rajasthan state as a sample unit as a representative of India but also it explores the various causes for dropouts by seeking opinion of the target segment. It was also found during the literature review that many of the earlier studies were done considering primary schools or secondary schools more or less. Very less work was done for higher education sector regarding dropout cases hence this study is an attempt to explore the fundamental causes behind the dropouts

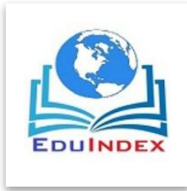
4. Research Design:

The present study is a community based, cross sectional, observational type of study undertaken to determine factors that impact the dropouts from various courses in private universities of Rajasthan state. Data is collected from all the private universities of Jaipur district. Participants from all courses running in these universities were considered. A total sample size of 281 participants were selected using random sampling method.

5. Data analysis and interpretation

For collection of primary data, self-structured questionnaire was developed and reliability test was conducted. Cronbach's Alpha is designed as a measure of internal consistency of items in the questionnaire. It varies between zero and one. The Cronbach's alpha test was performed and it resulted in an overall score of 0.873 indicating internal consistency of the items.

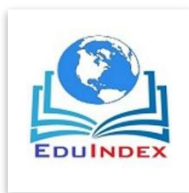
6. Frequency analysis of Demographic variables:



Think India Journal
 ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and Opportunities in the Global Economy
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
 Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	245	87.2
	Female	36	12.8
Total		281	100.0
		Frequency	Percent
Stream in which you were enrolled	Science	195	69.4
	Coommerce	15	5.3
	Others	71	25.3
	Total	281	100.0
		Frequency	Percent
Level of course opted for	Diploma	4	1.4
	Degree	277	98.6
	Total	281	100.0
		Frequency	Percent
How long have you been there to attend the classes	Just after admission	10	3.6
	Less Than 1month	119	42.3
	Less than One semester	77	27.4
	Till semester end	50	17.8
	After a year	25	8.9
	Total	281	100.0
		Frequency	Percent
Specify your schooling	Day Scholar	251	89.3
	Hosteler	30	10.7
	Total	281	100.0
		Frequency	Percent
your boarding status during college education	Day Scholar	95	33.8
	Hosteller	88	31.3
	PG	98	34.9
	Total	281	100.0
		Frequency	Percent
Specify your religion	HINDU	271	96.4
	MUSLIM	10	3.6
	Total	281	100.0
		Frequency	Percent



Family occupation:	ARMY	5	1.8
	BUSINESS	82	29.2
	DEALER	1	.4
	FARMER	85	30.2
	GOVT.SERVICE	45	16.0
	KIRANA SHOP	1	.4
	POLICE	3	1.1
	PRIVATE COMPANY	42	14.9
	SHOP	9	3.2

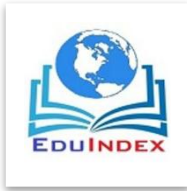
Interpretation: Above description is placed for demographic distribution of the

	TEACHER	8	2.8
	Total	281	100.0
		Frequency	Percent
Education Level of parents	High School	2	.7
	Diploma	30	10.7
	Under graduate	147	52.3
	Post graduate	99	35.2
	Any other	3	1.1
	Total	281	100.0
		Frequency	Percent
Marital Status	UNMARRIED	281	100.0

respondents approached during the primary survey conducted for the current study. Students from different streams like Science, Commerce and other were approached for the current study. Both Diploma and Degree courses students' opinion was recorded for the purpose of the study.

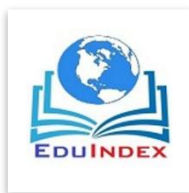
3.6% students have left the private university just after admission, 42.3% students were there in the university for less than one month, 27.4% students stayed for less than one semester, 17.8% students remained there in private university till semester end and remaining 8.9% students left their private university after a year of time.

7. Results of Factor Analysis



Factor analysis has been done to extract the most important factors responsible for the drop out reasons for the students from different courses out of private universities.

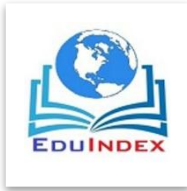
Factor Analysis		
KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.786
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	8617.288
	Df	1596
	Sig.	.000
Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
Financial problem	1.000	.658
Distance to the university	1.000	.722
Bad quality of education	1.000	.594
Poor placements	1.000	.620



Think India Journal
 ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
**Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
 Opportunities in the Global Economy**
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
 Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



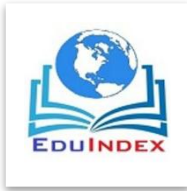
Inadequate campus environment and building	1.000	.767
Overloaded classrooms	1.000	.682
Improper language of teaching	1.000	.735
Inexperienced faculty	1.000	.674
Carelessness of Staff	1.000	.783
Security problem	1.000	.710
Poor family background	1.000	.756
boring environment of university	1.000	.669
Bad physical atmosphere	1.000	.704
Lack of facility	1.000	.699
Poor health	1.000	.637
Poor diet and starvation	1.000	.765
Poor hostel facility	1.000	.571
Poor conveyance facility	1.000	.640
Lack of teaching staff	1.000	.684
Marriage at early age	1.000	.683
Lack of awareness	1.000	.710
Poor interest of parents towards study	1.000	.724
Lack of basic amenities like drinking water, electricity and furniture	1.000	.719
Less number of student in class	1.000	.781
Lack of audio video classroom	1.000	.765
Deficiency of encouragement to learn	1.000	.749
Struggle with abuse	1.000	.758
Less internship opportunity	1.000	.766
Less empowerment in campus	1.000	.662
Poor exposure towards co-curricular activities	1.000	.681
Absence or less Scholarship	1.000	.733
Increasingly Failing courses	1.000	.650
Does not get timely support (Lack of student support)	1.000	.825
Overwhelmed with complex Study material	1.000	.715
Length admission process	1.000	.767
Lack of quality time with teachers and counsellors	1.000	.752
Debarred system	1.000	.712



Think India Journal
ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
**Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
Opportunities in the Global Economy**
held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



Conflict with work and family commitments	1.000	.749
Course failed to meet the students expectation	1.000	.663
You were not convinced with the subject	1.000	.597
High fee structure and other expenses	1.000	.628
I left due to peer pressure	1.000	.709
I left because I started working	1.000	.720
I left due to decease of a family member	1.000	.679



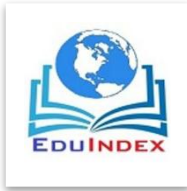
Think India Journal
 ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and Opportunities in the Global Economy
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
 Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



I didn't find course to add value in my life	1.000	.738
I didn't feel confident to peruse university level studies	1.000	.640
I left college/university to concentrate on sports	1.000	.817
I left due to lot of written assignments as obligation of the course	1.000	.623
I left due to my most favourite faculty left the university	1.000	.593
I left due to gender biasness of management	1.000	.755
I left because My parents moved away from the city	1.000	.733
I left due to a disciplinary issue	1.000	.669
I often miss classes during the course	1.000	.707
I left due to improper behaviour of faculty in class in front of students.	1.000	.710
Left due to unethical demand by mentor / faculty.	1.000	.827
I left due to over demand of fee in spite of deposition of committed complete fee.	1.000	.651
No system for availing Government / other available Scholarships	1.000	.609
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Total Variance Explained

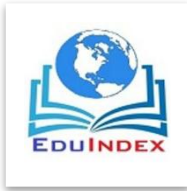
Component		Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
		Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
	1	12.688	22.259	22.259	12.688	22.259	22.259	9.187	16.117	16.117
	2	4.142	7.266	29.526	4.142	7.266	29.526	3.526	6.185	22.303
	3	3.912	6.864	36.390	3.912	6.864	36.390	3.187	5.592	27.895
	4	2.518	4.418	40.808	2.518	4.418	40.808	2.904	5.094	32.989
	5	1.902	3.336	44.144	1.902	3.336	44.144	2.83	4.968	37.957



Think India Journal
ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
Opportunities in the Global Economy
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



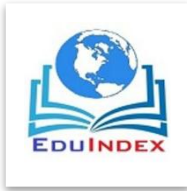
								2		
	6	1.838	3.225	47.369	1.838	3.225	47.369	2.14 4	3.762	41.719
	7	1.676	2.940	50.309	1.676	2.940	50.309	1.99 7	3.503	45.222
	8	1.533	2.689	52.998	1.533	2.689	52.998	1.85 4	3.253	48.475



Think India Journal
 ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
**Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
 Opportunities in the Global Economy**
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
 Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



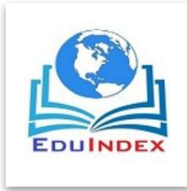
9	1.478	2.593	55.591	1.478	2.593	55.591	1.807	3.170	51.645
10	1.370	2.404	57.994	1.370	2.404	57.994	1.806	3.168	54.813
11	1.291	2.264	60.258	1.291	2.264	60.258	1.629	2.858	57.671
12	1.261	2.212	62.471	1.261	2.212	62.471	1.483	2.603	60.274
13	1.237	2.170	64.641	1.237	2.170	64.641	1.474	2.585	62.859
14	1.145	2.008	66.649	1.145	2.008	66.649	1.432	2.513	65.372
15	1.046	1.836	68.485	1.046	1.836	68.485	1.414	2.481	67.853
16	1.003	1.759	70.244	1.003	1.759	70.244	1.363	2.391	70.244
17	.939	1.647	71.892						
18	.925	1.622	73.514						
19	.873	1.532	75.045						
20	.811	1.423	76.468						
21	.804	1.410	77.878						
22	.795	1.395	79.273						
23	.713	1.251	80.524						
24	.689	1.210	81.734						
25	.653	1.145	82.879						
26	.602	1.057	83.936						
27	.594	1.043	84.978						
28	.575	1.009	85.987						
29	.555	.975	86.962						
30	.521	.914	87.876						
31	.506	.887	88.763						
32	.472	.828	89.591						
33	.444	.779	90.370						



Think India Journal
ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
Opportunities in the Global Economy
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



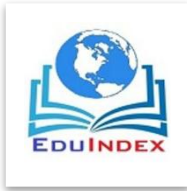
34	.427	.749	91.119						
35	.417	.732	91.851						
36	.395	.694	92.545						
37	.370	.650	93.195						
38	.348	.610	93.805						
39	.331	.581	94.386						
40	.322	.566	94.951						



41	.285	.500	95.451						
42	.276	.485	95.936						
43	.236	.414	96.350						
44	.227	.397	96.747						
45	.210	.369	97.116						
46	.207	.364	97.480						
47	.190	.333	97.813						
48	.184	.323	98.135						
49	.168	.295	98.430						
50	.158	.277	98.707						
51	.150	.263	98.971						
52	.128	.224	99.195						
53	.116	.204	99.399						
54	.098	.173	99.571						
55	.088	.154	99.725						
56	.080	.141	99.866						
57	.076	.134	100.000						
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.									

Interpretation: It was revealed from the factor analysis that sixteen factors in all explain 70.244% variance. The extracted factors most responsible for the student's drop out from private universities were 'Financial problem', 'Distance to the university', 'Improper language of teaching', 'Inexperienced faculty', 'less number of student in class', 'Lack of student support', 'Lack of quality time with teachers and counselors', 'Course failed to meet the student's expectation', 'Wrong Selection of Course OR University', 'Improper behavior of faculty in class in front of students', 'Over demand of fee in spite of deposition of committed complete fee', 'No system for availing Government / other available Scholarships', 'Poor hostel facility', 'Debarred system', 'lack of interpersonal relationship with students' and 'Excessive fine on late deposition of fee'.

8. Results of Hypothesis testing from extracted factors

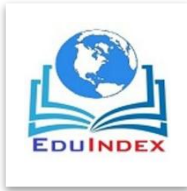


Think India Journal
ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
**Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
Opportunities in the Global Economy**
held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



H₀: There is no significant difference in the opinion of the respondents from science, commerce or other stream for the identified factors of drop outs.

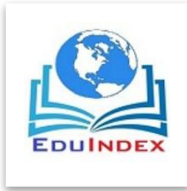
H_a: There is significant difference in the opinion of the respondents from science, commerce or other stream for the identified factors of drop outs.



Think India Journal
 ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
**Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
 Opportunities in the Global Economy**
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
 Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



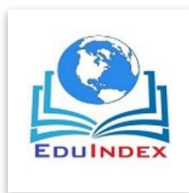
		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
lack of interpersonal relationship with students	Science	195	7446.72	7930.465	567.912	6326.65	8566.80
	Commerce	15	6300.00	5142.956	1327.906	3451.93	9148.07
	Others	71	7623.69	10580.172	1255.635	5119.40	10127.98
	Total	281	7430.22	8541.720	509.556	6427.18	8433.27
Financial problem	Science	195	3.4779	.84166	.06027	3.3591	3.5968
	Commerce	15	3.4533	.75180	.19411	3.0370	3.8697
	Others	71	3.5080	.87747	.10414	3.3003	3.7157
	Total	281	3.4842	.84367	.05033	3.3851	3.5833
Distance to the university	Science	195	3.5795	.83801	.06001	3.4612	3.6979
	Commerce	15	3.5333	.97223	.25103	2.9949	4.0717
	Others	71	3.5634	.85744	.10176	3.3604	3.7663
	Total	281	3.5730	.84721	.05054	3.4735	3.6725
Improper language of teaching	Science	195	3.2677	.96545	.06914	3.1313	3.4040
	Commerce	15	3.0333	.58146	.15013	2.7113	3.3553
	Others	71	3.2183	.90527	.10744	3.0040	3.4326
	Total	281	3.2427	.93302	.05566	3.1331	3.3523
Inexperienced faculty	Science	195	3.1564	.96051	.06878	3.0208	3.2921
	Commerce	15	3.3667	.85496	.22075	2.8932	3.8401
	Others	71	3.3169	.83341	.09891	3.1196	3.5142
	Total	281	3.2082	.92499	.05518	3.0996	3.3168
Less number of student	Science	195	4.0000	.79301	.05679	3.8880	4.1120



Think India Journal
ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
Opportunities in the Global Economy
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



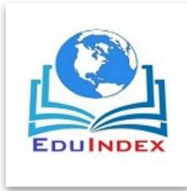
in class	Commerce	15	4.1000	.82808	.21381	3.6414	4.5586
	Others	71	4.0423	.75473	.08957	3.8636	4.2209
	Total	281	4.0160	.78303	.04671	3.9241	4.1080
Does not get timely support (Lack of	Science	195	3.8206	.80716	.05780	3.7066	3.9346
	Commerce	15	3.8571	1.00000	.25820	3.3034	4.4109



Think India Journal
 ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
**Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
 Opportunities in the Global Economy**
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
 Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



student support)	Others	71	3.9779	.62720	.07444	3.8294	4.1263
	Total	281	3.8623	.77740	.04638	3.7710	3.9536
Lack of quality time with teachers and counselors	Science	195	2.3341	1.02856	.07366	2.1888	2.4794
	Commerce	15	2.5200	1.21137	.31278	1.8492	3.1908
	Others	71	2.2197	.89389	.10608	2.0081	2.4313
	Total	281	2.3151	1.00545	.05998	2.1971	2.4332
Course failed to meet the students expectation	Science	195	2.3769	1.04022	.07449	2.2300	2.5238
	Commerce	15	2.2000	1.10680	.28577	1.5871	2.8129
	Others	71	2.4930	.96822	.11491	2.2638	2.7221
	Total	281	2.3968	1.02471	.06113	2.2765	2.5171
Wrong Selection of Course OR University	Science	195	3.4821	.89948	.06441	3.3550	3.6091
	Commerce	15	3.5667	.83702	.21612	3.1031	4.0302
	Others	71	3.6197	.81816	.09710	3.4261	3.8134
	Total	281	3.5214	.87554	.05223	3.4185	3.6242
Improper behaviour of faculty in class in front of students	Science	195	3.4145	.87660	.06277	3.2907	3.5383
	Commerce	15	3.4444	.98131	.25337	2.9010	3.9879
	Others	71	3.5211	.84840	.10069	3.3203	3.7219
	Total	281	3.4431	.87328	.05210	3.3405	3.5456
Over demand of fee in spite of deposition of committed complete fee	Science	195	3.2812	.88418	.06332	3.1563	3.4061
	Commerce	15	3.3111	.55587	.14353	3.0033	3.6189
	Others	71	3.4413	.85963	.10202	3.2378	3.6448
	Total	281	3.3233	.86407	.05155	3.2218	3.4247
No system for availing Government / other available Scholarships	Science	195	2.5590	1.18642	.08496	2.3914	2.7265
	Commerce	15	2.4667	1.23153	.31798	1.7847	3.1487

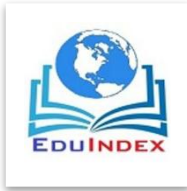


Think India Journal
ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
Opportunities in the Global Economy
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

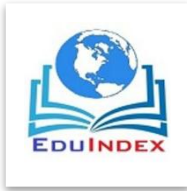


	Others	71	2.5000	1.25925	.14945	2.2019	2.7981
	Total	281	2.5391	1.20352	.07180	2.3978	2.6805
Poor hostel facility	Science	195	3.1744	.94558	.06771	3.0408	3.3079
	Commerce	15	2.9778	.71787	.18535	2.5802	3.3753
	Others	71	3.0845	.92705	.11002	2.8651	3.3039

	Total	281	3.1412	.92905	.05542	3.0321	3.2503
--	-------	-----	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------



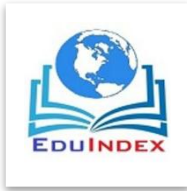
ANOVA							Result of hypothesis testing
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
Amount Deposited	Between Groups	21871646.646	2	10935823.323	.149	.862	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	20407204332.229	278	73407209.828			
	Total	20429075978.875	280				
Financial problem	Between Groups	.062	2	.031	.043	.958	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	199.238	278	.717			
	Total	199.300	280				
Distance to the university	Between Groups	.039	2	.019	.027	.974	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	200.937	278	.723			
	Total	200.975	280				
Improper language of teaching	Between Groups	.822	2	.411	.470	.625	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	242.926	278	.874			
	Total	243.748	280				
Inexperienced faculty	Between Groups	1.739	2	.869	1.016	.363	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	237.833	278	.856			
	Total	239.571	280				
Less number of student in class	Between Groups	.205	2	.102	.166	.847	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	171.473	278	.617			
	Total	171.678	280				
Does not get timely support (Lack of	Between Groups	1.287	2	.644	1.065	.346	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	167.930	278	.604			



Think India Journal
ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and Opportunities in the Global Economy
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



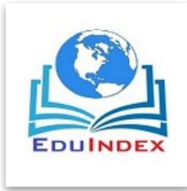
student support)	Total	169.217	280				
Lack of quality time with teachers and	Between Groups	1.346	2	.673	.664	.516	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	281.717	278	1.013			



Think India Journal
 ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and Opportunities in the Global Economy
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
 Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

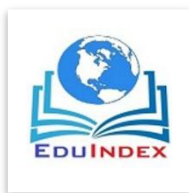


counsellors	Total	283.063	280				
Course failed to meet the students expectation	Between Groups	1.314	2	.657	.624	.536	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	292.693	278	1.053			
	Total	294.007	280				
Wrong Selection of Course OR University	Between Groups	1.019	2	.509	.663	.516	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	213.623	278	.768			
	Total	214.642	280				
Improper behaviour of faculty in class in front of students	Between Groups	.591	2	.296	.386	.680	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	212.942	278	.766			
	Total	213.533	280				
Over demand of fee in spite of deposition of committed complete fee.	Between Groups	1.337	2	.668	.895	.410	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	207.718	278	.747			
	Total	209.055	280				
No system for availing Government / other available	Between Groups	.264	2	.132	.091	.913	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	405.305	278	1.458			
	Total	405.569	280				



Scholarships							
Poor hostel facility	Between Groups	.843	2	.422	.487	.615	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	240.835	278	.866			
	Total	241.678	280				

It was found from the results of ANOVA test that null hypothesis is said to be accepted for all the extracted factors of student drop out from the private universities since significant value was

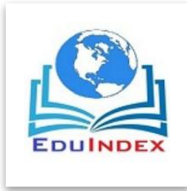


found more than 0.05. Henceforth it can be stated there is no significant difference in the opinion of the respondents from science, commerce or other stream for the identified factors of drop outs.

H0: There is no significant difference in the opinion of the respondents for the identified factors of drop outs and duration of their stay in private universities.

Ha: There is significant difference in the opinion of the respondents for the identified factors of drop outs and duration of their stay in private universities.

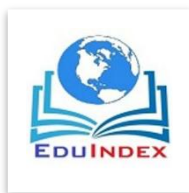
Descriptives							
		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
lack of interpersonal relationship with students	Just after admission	10	4028.60	3970.431	1255.561	1188.32	6868.88
	Less Than 1month	119	5873.43	5662.069	519.041	4845.59	6901.27
	Less than One semester	77	3891.17	4155.434	473.556	2948.00	4834.34
	Till semester end	50	8802.98	5598.290	791.718	7211.96	10394.00
	After a year	25	24356.00	14478.981	2895.796	18379.37	30332.63
	Total	281	7430.22	8541.720	509.556	6427.18	8433.27
Financial problem	Just after admission	10	3.2867	.98133	.31032	2.5847	3.9887
	Less Than 1month	119	3.4874	.78399	.07187	3.3450	3.6297
	Less than One semester	77	3.5723	.91429	.10419	3.3648	3.7798
	Till semester end	50	3.3773	.87389	.12359	3.1289	3.6256
	After a year	25	3.4908	.80605	.16121	3.1581	3.8235
	Total	281	3.4842	.84367	.05033	3.3851	3.5833
Distance to the university	Just after admission	10	3.5000	.57735	.18257	3.0870	3.9130
	Less Than 1month	119	3.6068	.85169	.07807	3.4522	3.7614



Think India Journal
ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and Opportunities in the Global Economy
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



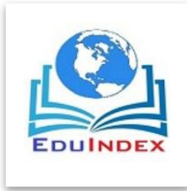
	Less than One semester	77	3.5725	.90758	.10343	3.3665	3.7785
	Till semester end	50	3.4974	.88123	.12462	3.2470	3.7478
	After a year	25	3.5940	.68441	.13688	3.3115	3.8765
	Total	281	3.5730	.84721	.05054	3.4735	3.6725
Improper language of	Just after admission	10	3.8000	.82327	.26034	3.2111	4.3889
	Less Than 1month	119	3.3622	.95625	.08766	3.1886	3.5358
	Less than One	77	3.1494	.94905	.10815	2.9339	3.3648



Think India Journal
 ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
**Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
 Opportunities in the Global Economy**
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
 Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



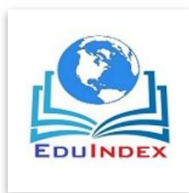
teaching	semester						
	Till semester end	50	3.1180	.93823	.13269	2.8514	3.3846
	After a year	25	2.9880	.65468	.13094	2.7178	3.2582
	Total	281	3.2427	.93302	.05566	3.1331	3.3523
Inexperienced faculty	Just after admission	10	3.1500	.85147	.26926	2.5409	3.7591
	Less Than 1month	119	3.2521	.91509	.08389	3.0860	3.4182
	Less than One semester	77	3.2370	1.00974	.11507	3.0078	3.4662
	Till semester end	50	3.1600	.86420	.12222	2.9144	3.4056
	After a year	25	3.0300	.88776	.17755	2.6635	3.3965
	Total	281	3.2082	.92499	.05518	3.0996	3.3168
Less number of student in class	Just after admission	10	4.3000	.58689	.18559	3.8802	4.7198
	Less Than 1month	119	4.0840	.81191	.07443	3.9366	4.2314
	Less than One semester	77	3.8279	.77720	.08857	3.6515	4.0043
	Till semester end	50	4.1850	.74883	.10590	3.9722	4.3978
	After a year	25	3.8200	.67515	.13503	3.5413	4.0987
	Total	281	4.0160	.78303	.04671	3.9241	4.1080
Does not get timely support (Lack of student support)	Just after admission	10	3.6857	.68941	.21801	3.1925	4.1789
	Less Than 1month	119	3.9130	.73867	.06771	3.7789	4.0471
	Less than One semester	77	3.8545	.87891	.10016	3.6550	4.0539
	Till semester end	50	3.7459	.68508	.09688	3.5512	3.9406
	After a year	25	3.9486	.85055	.17011	3.5975	4.2997
	Total	281	3.8623	.77740	.04638	3.7710	3.9536
Lack of quality time with teachers and counsellors	Just after admission	10	2.4400	1.47211	.46552	1.3869	3.4931
	Less Than 1month	119	2.3222	1.03515	.09489	2.1343	2.5101
	Less than One semester	77	2.4017	.99246	.11310	2.1764	2.6269
	Till semester end	50	2.1734	.84929	.12011	1.9320	2.4148
	After a year	25	2.2484	1.02188	.20438	1.8266	2.6702
	Total	281	2.3151	1.00545	.05998	2.1971	2.4332



Think India Journal
ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and Opportunities in the Global Economy
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



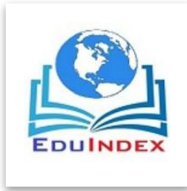
Course failed to meet the students expectation	Just after admission	10	2.5750	1.00727	.31853	1.8544	3.2956
	Less Than 1month	119	2.4874	1.01569	.09311	2.3030	2.6718
	Less than One semester	77	2.3442	1.01229	.11536	2.1144	2.5739
	Till semester end	50	2.2600	1.04486	.14777	1.9631	2.5569
	After a year	25	2.3300	1.10331	.22066	1.8746	2.7854
	Total	281	2.3968	1.02471	.06113	2.2765	2.5171



Think India Journal
 ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
**Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
 Opportunities in the Global Economy**
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
 Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



Wrong Selection of Course OR University	Just after admission	10	3.4750	.88545	.28000	2.8416	4.1084
	Less Than 1month	119	3.5987	.86232	.07905	3.4422	3.7553
	Less than One semester	77	3.5455	.88407	.10075	3.3448	3.7461
	Till semester end	50	3.3800	.87733	.12407	3.1307	3.6293
	After a year	25	3.3800	.92303	.18461	2.9990	3.7610
	Total	281	3.5214	.87554	.05223	3.4185	3.6242
Improper behaviour of faculty in class in front of students	Just after admission	10	3.5667	.81725	.25844	2.9820	4.1513
	Less Than 1month	119	3.3333	.84149	.07714	3.1806	3.4861
	Less than One semester	77	3.5996	.86782	.09890	3.4026	3.7965
	Till semester end	50	3.3433	.98020	.13862	3.0648	3.6219
	After a year	25	3.6333	.78469	.15694	3.3094	3.9572
	Total	281	3.4431	.87328	.05210	3.3405	3.5456
Over demand of fee in-spite of deposition of committed complete fee.	Just after admission	10	3.0000	1.16534	.36851	2.1664	3.8336
	Less Than 1month	119	3.2801	.75662	.06936	3.1428	3.4175
	Less than One semester	77	3.4069	.92776	.10573	3.1964	3.6175
	Till semester end	50	3.3333	.91535	.12945	3.0732	3.5935
	After a year	25	3.3800	.93358	.18672	2.9946	3.7654
	Total	281	3.3233	.86407	.05155	3.2218	3.4247
No system for availing Government / other available Scholarships	Just after admission	10	2.8500	.70907	.22423	2.3428	3.3572
	Less Than 1month	119	2.7143	1.27653	.11702	2.4826	2.9460
	Less than One semester	77	2.3571	1.18615	.13517	2.0879	2.6264
	Till semester end	50	2.4400	1.14571	.16203	2.1144	2.7656
	After a year	25	2.3400	1.09659	.21932	1.8874	2.7926
	Total	281	2.5391	1.20352	.07180	2.3978	2.6805
Poor hostel facility	Just after admission	10	3.0667	.82850	.26200	2.4740	3.6593
	Less Than 1month	119	3.0714	.92912	.08517	2.9028	3.2401
	Less than One semester	77	3.3810	.92554	.10547	3.1709	3.5910

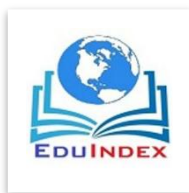


Think India Journal
ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and Opportunities in the Global Economy
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



	Till semester end	50	2.9167	.90554	.12806	2.6593	3.1740
	After a year	25	3.2133	.92736	.18547	2.8305	3.5961
	Total	281	3.1412	.92905	.05542	3.0321	3.2503

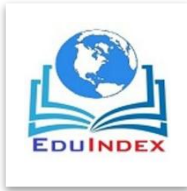
ANOVA						
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Result of hypothesis



Think India Journal
 ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and Opportunities in the Global Economy
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
 Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



							testing
lack of interpersonal relationship with students	Between Groups	8624808753.547	4	2156202188.387	50.415	.000	H0 Rejected
	Within Groups	11804267225.328	276	42769084.150			
	Total	20429075978.875	280				
Financial problem	Between Groups	1.562	4	.390	.545	.703	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	197.738	276	.716			
	Total	199.300	280				
Distance to the university	Between Groups	.486	4	.122	.167	.955	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	200.489	276	.726			
	Total	200.975	280				
Improper language of teaching	Between Groups	7.875	4	1.969	2.304	.059	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	235.872	276	.855			
	Total	243.748	280				
Inexperienced faculty	Between Groups	1.237	4	.309	.358	.838	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	238.334	276	.864			
	Total	239.571	280				
Less number of student in class	Between Groups	6.470	4	1.617	2.702	.031	H0 Rejected
	Within Groups	165.208	276	.599			
	Total	171.678	280				
Does not get timely support (Lack of student support)	Between Groups	1.486	4	.372	.611	.655	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	167.731	276	.608			
	Total	169.217	280				
Lack of quality time with teachers and counsellors	Between Groups	1.854	4	.464	.455	.769	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	281.208	276	1.019			
	Total	283.063	280				
Course failed to meet the students expectation	Between Groups	2.555	4	.639	.605	.659	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	291.452	276	1.056			
	Total	294.007	280				
Wrong Selection	Between Groups	2.277	4	.569	.740	.565	H0 Accepted

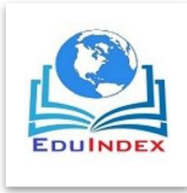


Think India Journal
 ISSN: 0971-1260, Vol-22, Special Issue-15
**Entrepreneurship and Management: Challenges, Issues and
 Opportunities in the Global Economy**
 held on 9 November 2019 and hosted by
 Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)



of Course OR University	Within Groups	212.365	276	.769			
	Total	214.642	280				
Improper behaviour of faculty in class in front of students	Between Groups	4.874	4	1.218	1.612	.171	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	208.659	276	.756			
	Total	213.533	280				
Over demand of	Between Groups	1.891	4	.473	.630	.642	H0 Accepted

fee in-spite of deposition of committed complete fee	Within Groups	207.164	276	.751			
	Total	209.055	280				
No system for availing Government / other available Scholarships	Between Groups	8.650	4	2.163	1.504	.201	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	396.919	276	1.438			
	Total	405.569	280				
Poor hostel facility	Between Groups	7.712	4	1.928	2.274	.062	H0 Accepted
	Within Groups	233.967	276	.848			
	Total	241.678	280				

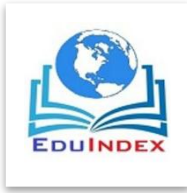


It was found from the results of ANOVA test that null hypothesis is said to be accepted for all the extracted factors of student drop out from the private universities since significant value was found more than 0.05. Henceforth it can be stated there is no significant difference in the opinion of the respondents from science, commerce or other stream for the identified factors of drop outs and duration of their stay in private universities.

9. Major Findings and suggestions

It was found from the factor analysis that financial problem, distance to the university, improper language of teaching, inexperienced faculty, less number of students in class, lack of student support, lack of quality time with teachers and counselors, course failed to meet the students' expectation, wrong selection of course or university, improper behavior of faculty in class in front of students, over demand of fee in spite of deposition of committed complete fee, no system for availing Government / other available Scholarships, debarred system, lack of interpersonal relationship with students, excessive fine on late deposition of fee and poor hostel facility were the most significant reasons for the students' drop out from different courses of private universities.

In this direction it is suggested to the authorities of private universities that they should re-design their fee structure especially for some of the ornamental courses so that affordability to such courses can be increased and numbers of enrollments can also be increased. It was also confirmed by majority of the respondents that commutation is one of the big challenge for them while thinking of admissions in these universities which are established in distant areas and for



students it becomes very costly and time seeking affair to attend classes on regular basis. This irregularity in the classes during the sessions results ultimately in negative attitude for the university and students start thinking to quit from the courses. Therefore it is suggested that suitable and cost effective transportation facility should be provided to the students and staff as well. Many of the students who are from weaker sections of the society and are largely dependent on the scholarship and other Government aids, they should be guided properly so that they may be benefited and continue with their studies without any disturbance and pressure. If such initiatives along with relaxation in penalties and fines, good inter relationship with the students are taken with full of integrity number of drop out cases will definitely minimize in coming time in private universities

References:

1. Titus, M.A. Understanding the influence of the financial context of institutions on student persistence at four-year colleges and universities. *J. High. Educ.* 2006, 77, 353–375.
2. M. Barrow, B. Reilly, R. Woodfield (2009), “The determinants of undergraduate degree performance: How important is gender?” *British Educational Research Journal*, 35 (4) (2009), pp. 575-597
3. F. Belloc, A. Maruotti, L. Petrella (2010), “University drop-out: An Italian experience” *High Education*, 60 (2) (2010), pp. 127-138
4. Jordan, J.L.; Kostandini, G.; Mykerezi, E. Rural and urban high school dropout rates: Are they different? *J. Res. Rural Educ.* 2012, 27, 1–21.
5. Aina, C. Parental background and university dropout in Italy. *High. Educ.* 2013, 65, 437–456.
6. Sewasew, D.T. Attrition causes among university students: The case of Gondar University, Gondar, north west Ethiopia. *Innov. J. Soc. Sci.* 2014, 2, 27–34.