



Govt. Girls' Post Graduate College, Ujjain

A Centre for Excellence, "A" Graded from NAAC (in 2 Cycles)

IQAC

Academic Counseling Cell

Undergraduate Programmes

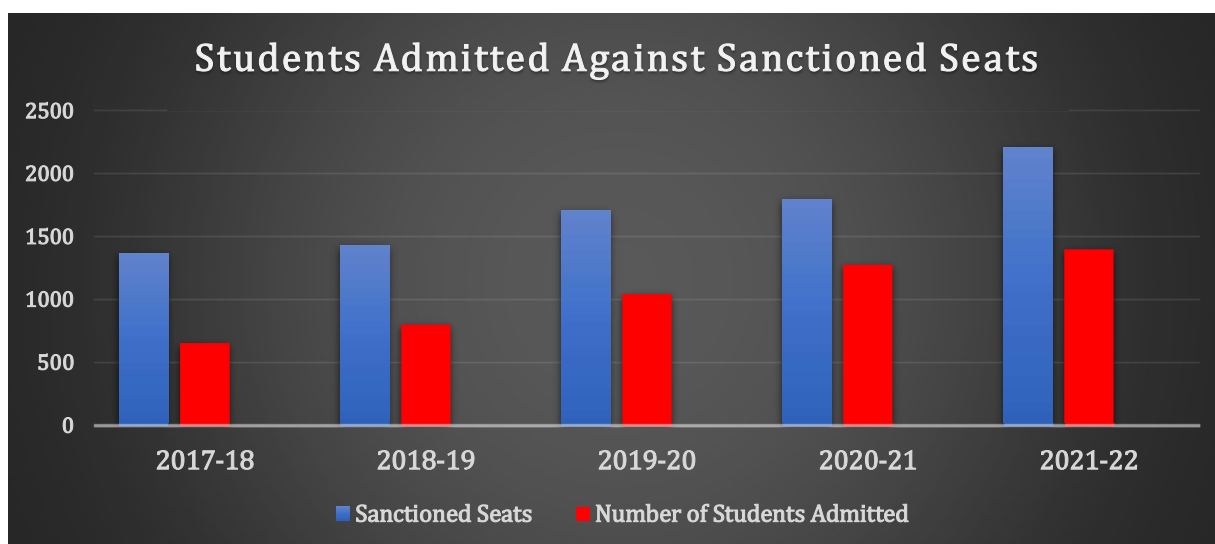
Admission Data Analysis

Table 1

Year-wise Students Admitted against Sanctioned Seats 2017 to 2022					
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Number of sanctioned seats	1367	1428	1709	1799	2210
Number of Students Admitted	652	800	1042	1278	1400

Source: Admission Lists

Graph 1



Source: Table 1

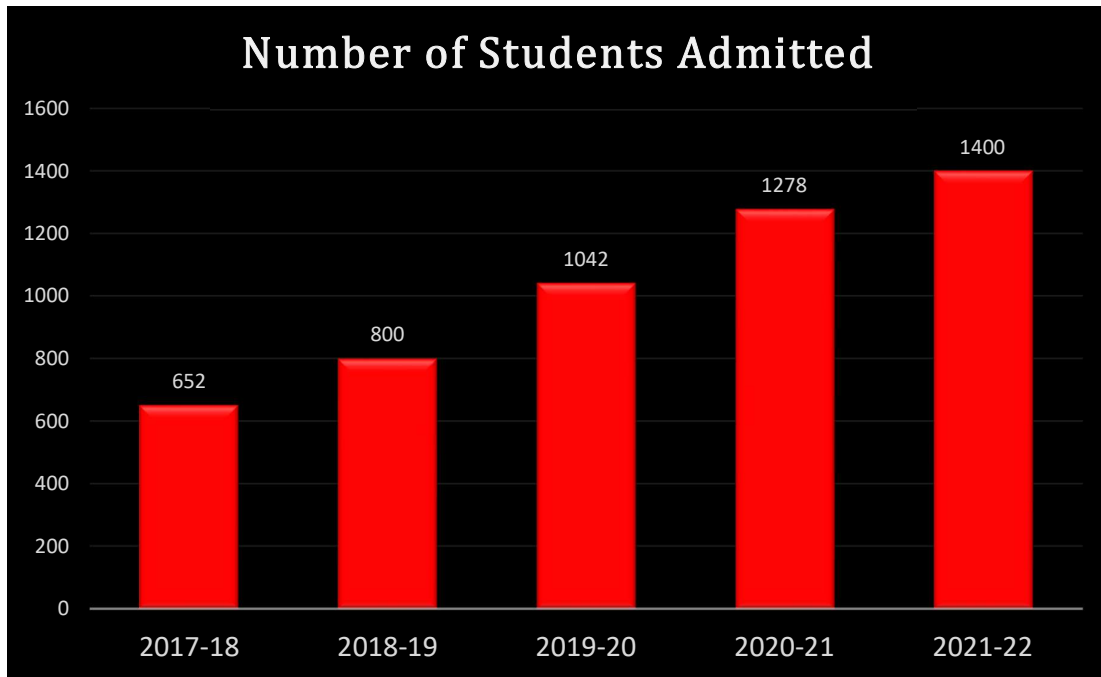
Table 1 shows that the number of students admitted against the sanctioned seats is low in the initial two years and gradually it shows a steady rise. The reason behind this lower intake was the bar of 60% eligibility criterion for admission applicable to the College owing to its status of Centre for Excellence accorded by Department of Higher Education, GoMP. This criterion was relaxed in the year 2018-19 towards the end of the admission process which led to a rise in the intake .

Table 2

Year-wise Number of Students Admitted 2017-2022					
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Number of Students Admitted	652	800	1042	1278	1400

Source: Admission Lists

Graph 2



Source: Table 1

Table 2 shows that the number of students admitted shows a steady rise during five years owing to the following factors

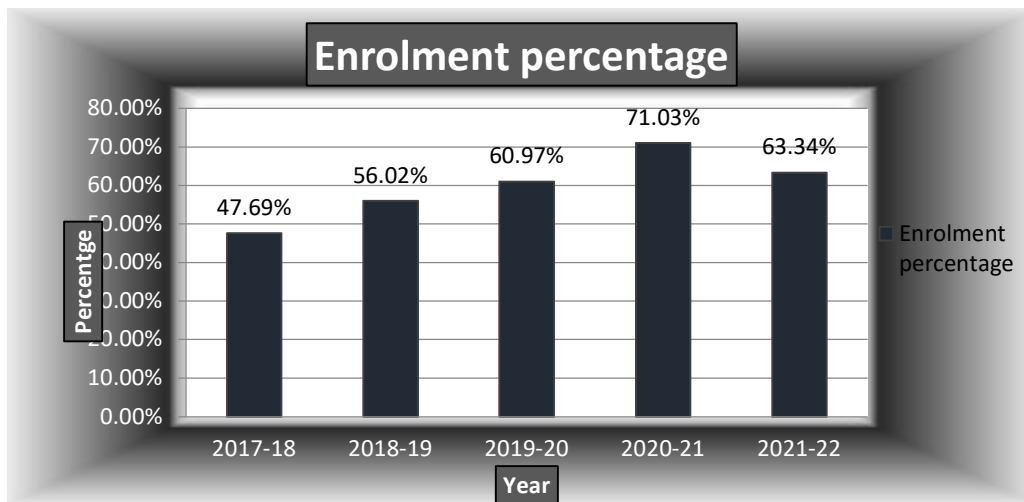
- Relaxation in the eligibility criterion of entry level bar of 60% in 2018-19
- Increasing inclination of girls towards Higher Education
- Concerted efforts of the college through College Chalo Abhiyaan etc.

Table 3

Year-wise Enrolment Percentage					
Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Enrolment percentage	47.69%	56.02%	60.97%	71.03%	63.34%

Source: Table 1

Graph 3



Source: Table 3

Table 3 shows that the enrolment percentage against seats shows a gradual rise from 2017-18 to 2018-19 and this trend continues till the year 2020-21 (reasons given above) which exhibits a slight fall in 2021-22. This drop exhibits a contradictory phenomenon. Here it is noteworthy that the absolute number of enrolment shows an increase despite the Second Wave of COVID 19. One of the reasons behind this rise in number was due to the ongoing trend of online education and submission of open book answer books gave an impression of easier way of getting a Degree. However the number of admissions could have been further increased but they lagged behind the sanctioned seats. This can be attributed to the COVID 19 impact which was even more devastating in the Second Wave in 2021 as the First Wave resulted in loss of livelihood but the Second Wave led to loss of lives. The uncertainty and crisis created by the diseases had set in more deeply in the mindset of the people. Online education in 2020-21 certainly created a crisis of digital access in economically weaker households. Loss of Lives and Livelihoods led to a compromise with girls' education in adjoining rural areas and many other sections of society. Decisions on mobility to cities for higher education or staying in hostel must have been impacted.

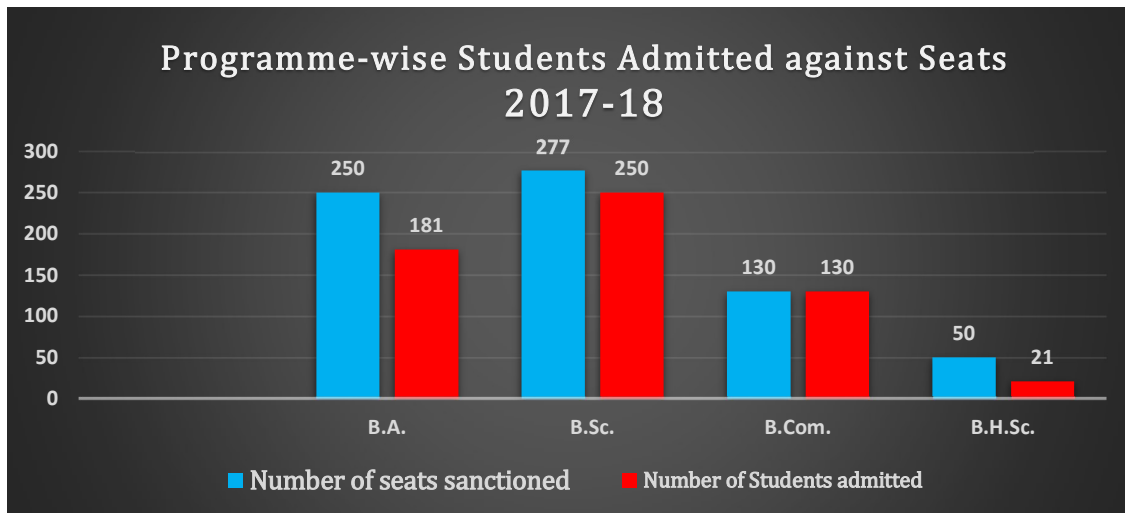
Faculty wise Admission Statistics in Five Years

Table 4

Programme wise Students Admitted against Seats 2017-18		
Programme	Number of Seats Sanctioned	Number of Students Admitted (Percentage in Parentheses)
B.A.	250	181 (72)
B.Sc.	277	250 (90)
B.Com.	130	130 (100)
B.H.Sc.	50	21 (42)

Source: Admission Lists

Graph 4



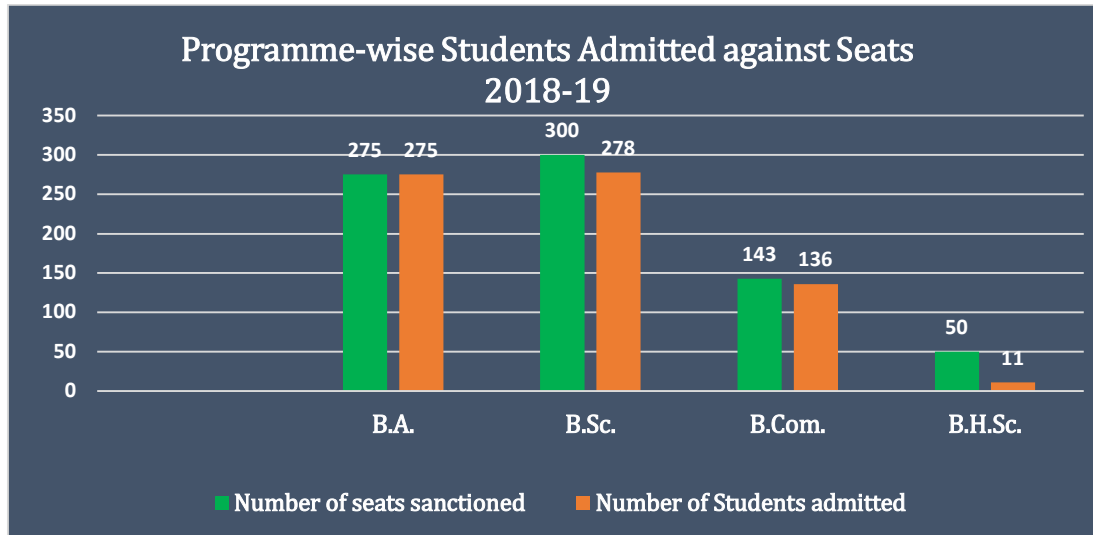
Source: Table 4

Table 5

Programme wise Students Admitted against Seats 2018-19		
Programme	Number of Seats Sanctioned	Number of Students Admitted (Percentage in Parentheses)
B.A.	275	275 (100)
B.Sc.	300	278 (93)
B.Com.	143	136 (95)
B.H.Sc.	50	11 (22)

Source: Admission Lists

Graph 5



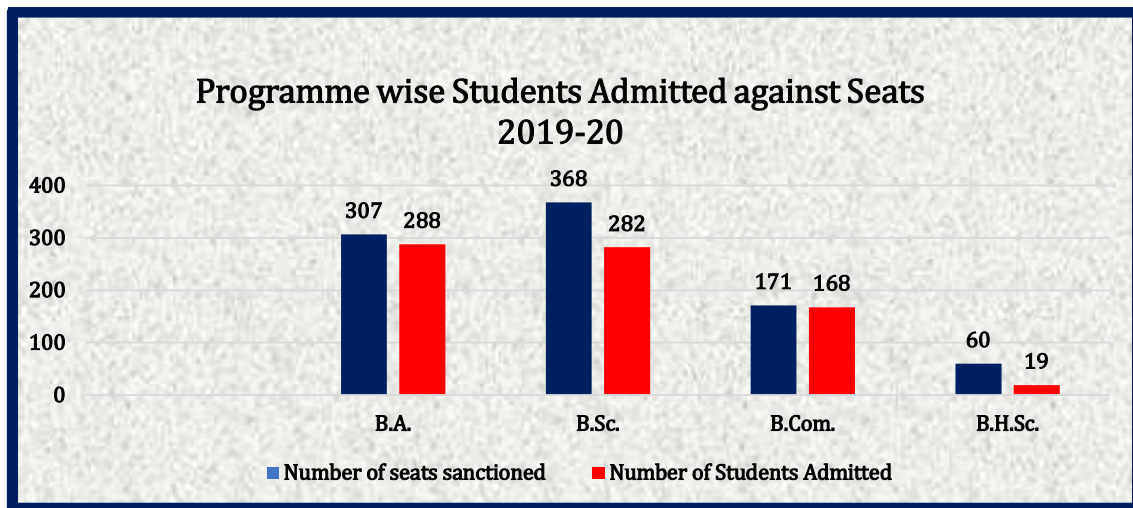
Source: Table 5

Table 6

Programme wise Students Admitted against Seats 2019-20		
Programme	Number of Seats Sanctioned	Number of Students Admitted (Percentage in Parentheses)
B.A.	307	288 (94)
B.Sc.	368	282 (77)
B.Com.	171	168 (98)
B.H.Sc.	60	19 (32)

Source: Admission Lists

Graph 6



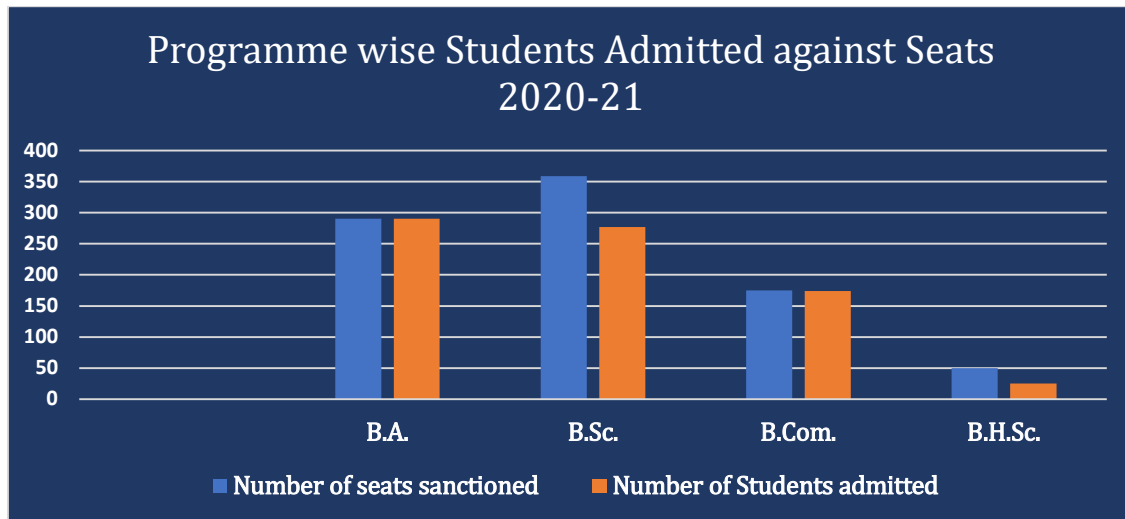
Source: Table 5

Table 6

Programme wise Students Admitted against Seats 2020-21		
Programme	Number of Seats Sanctioned	Number of Students Admitted (Percentage in Parentheses)
B.A.	290	290(100)
B.Sc.	359	277(77)
B.Com.	175	174 (99)
B.H.Sc.	50	25 (50)

Source: Admission Lists

Graph 6



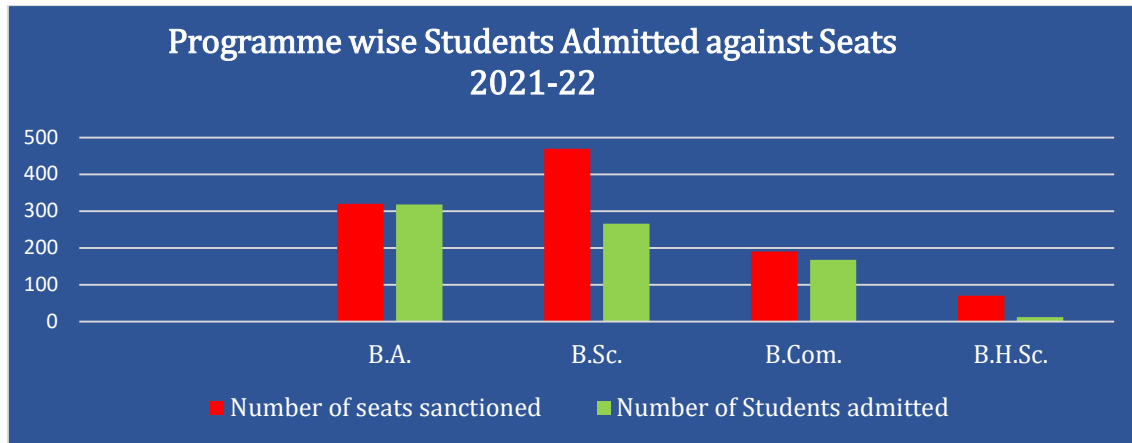
Source: Table 6

Table 7

Programme wise Students Admitted against Seats 2021-22		
Programme	Number of Seats Sanctioned	Number of Students Admitted (Percentage in Parentheses)
B.A.	320	319 (99)
B.Sc.	470	266 (57)
B.Com.	190	167 (88)
B.H.Sc.	70	12 (17)

Source: Admission Lists

Graph 7



Source: Table 7

Faculty wise Analysis of Admission Trends

Table 4 shows the choices and trends of female education in the year 2017-18 as the inclination of girls towards Science and Commerce disciplines is clearly evident. Despite a higher fee structure in Commerce being a Self-Financed Faculty and even in self-financed subject combinations of Science the enrolment is higher. Arts faculty which had no tuition fees had a lower intake mainly due to the cut off percentage of 60% at the entry level.

Year 2018-19 in Table 5 exhibits a 100 percent intake in Arts Faculty not only as a consequence of relaxation in the cut off bar at the entry level but also a choice shift since the intake in Commerce lags behind this year and Science faculty shows a rise.

Year 2019-20 in Table 6 shows a clear preference reversal and intake in Arts is more or less maintained on a higher level while that in Science drops drastically. Informal discussions about career choices in classes of Humanities and Social Science imply a shift in the traditional aspirations of girls of getting a degree. Commerce continues to remain a preferred discipline despite its high fee structure.

Year 2020-21 in Table 7 shows the same trend as evident in 2019-20

Year 2021-22 in Table 8 a never before drop in the intake of Science and relatively in Commerce and Home Science as well. This can be a result of Online Education and persistence of COVID 19 in 2021-22 which leads to a compromise with the practical lab sessions in Science, Home Science and Commerce with Computer Application and Tax Procedures.

Home Science which apparently has an inherent gender stereotype tag attached with it attracted very few girls all through the five years although it showed a steady rise till 2021-22 when the overall educational scenario suffered a setback.

Post Graduate Programmes

Admission Data Analysis

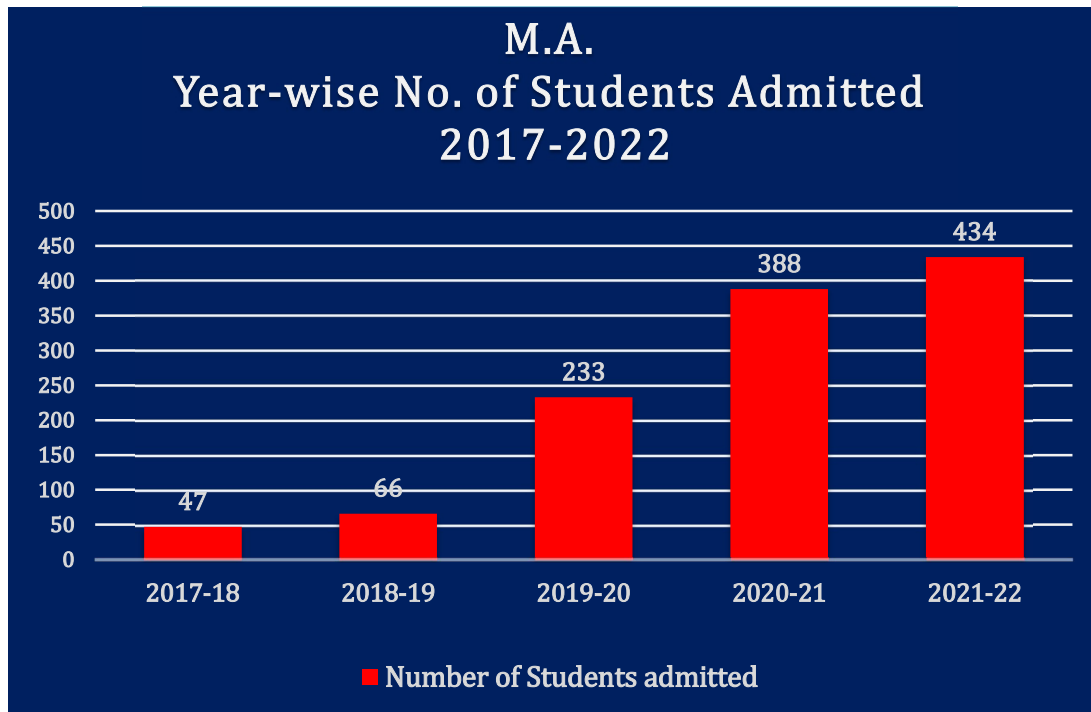
Master of Arts

Table 1

Number of Students Admitted in M.A.

Year	Number of Students admitted
2017-18	47
2018-19	66
2019-20	233
2020-21	388
2021-22	434

Graph 1



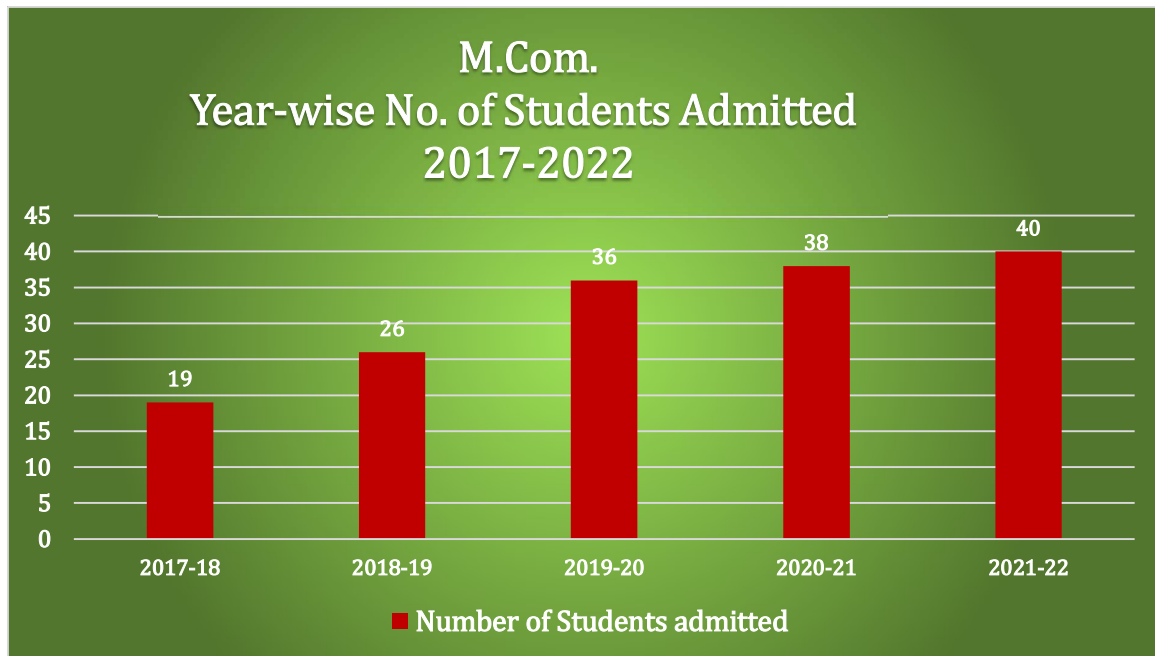
Master of Commerce

Table 2

Number of Students Admitted in M.Com.

Year	Number of Students admitted
2017-18	19
2018-19	26
2019-20	36
2020-21	38
2021-22	40

Graph 2



Source: Table 2

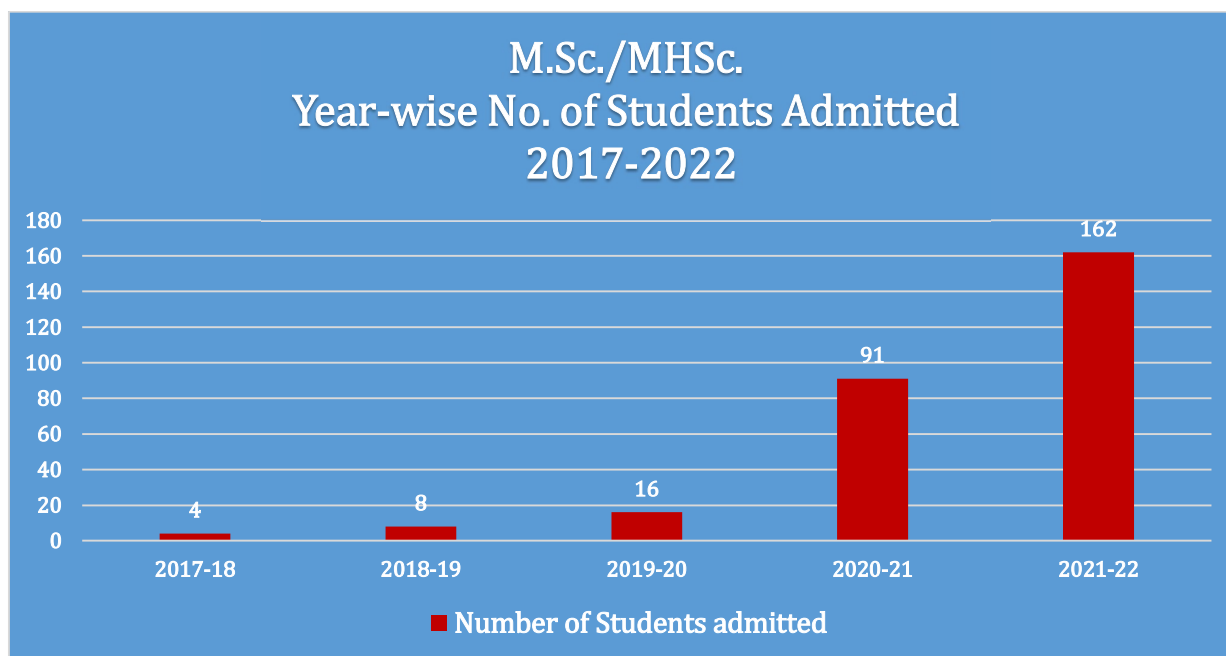
Master of Science and Home Science

Table 3

Number of Students Admitted in M.Sc./M.H.Sc.

Year	Number of Students Admitted
2017-18	4
2018-19	8
2019-20	16
2020-21	91
2021-22	162

Graph 3



Source: Table 3

Analysis

It is evident from the data of the admissions in Post Graduate Programmes that the enrolment of students in PG Programmes in Arts drastically increased after the relaxation granted in the eligibility criterion of 60% at the entry point by GoMP.

The number of admissions in the Post Graduate Programme in Commerce shows a consistent increase over a period of five years.

The enrolment in MSc and MHSc is very low in the first three years of assessment as there was MSc in only Pharmaceutical Chemistry till 2019-20. The sudden increase in enrolment in this category can be attributed to starting of five more programmes in MSc in the college in Chemistry, Zoology, Mathematics, Computer Science and Biotechnology.