

A Survey Report
of
Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur
showing
Teaching Learning Facilities available among Students of the College
during
Online Classes in COVID period
and
Their Present Socio Demographic Status
[Survey Period: May, 2019 to July, 2019]

1. GENDER

Data in the given table 1 shows the distribution of respondents who are the existing students of VBRI. It indicates that out of total 850 students there are 702 male and only 148 female students currently studying in VBRI. The ratio of distributions of respondents is 82.60% are male students and only 17.4% female students who are currently pursuing UG and PG courses at VBRI. Here we can conclude that boy's strength is comparatively much higher than girls in VBRI. Basically the students are coming from rural belt where girls are still not allowed to take education and there are many government and private girls college in Udaipur City.

2. STUDENT CLASS

Above table 2 shows that diverse courses are running in VBRI ranging from traditional to professional courses. The student's strength is 850 which is really a quite good figure. Out of all 23.1% (197) students are pursuing Graduation in Arts, 17.3% (147) are pursuing Graduation in Commerce and 53.80 % are pursuing Graduation and in Science. BCA and BBA are the two professional courses run by VBRI but the number is very small due to

unawareness among students about professional courses as well as the benefits of these courses too. Total 47 (5.5%) students are currently doing post graduation courses like M.Sc and M.A. This data is indicating that VBRI is offering various courses to prepare students intellectually and socially.

3. DISTANCE

Above table 3 shows that students are coming from far areas for their studies at VBRI. This is a really amazing that instead of so many competitors and without any advertisement VBRI is able to cater the students from far flung areas. This is due to mouth publicity. Most of the students (21.4%) are coming from within the periphery of 5 km and overall 96.11% students are coming from the areas within 150 km of VBRI.

4. CATEGORY

The distribution of respondents in table 4 are students of VBRI categorised on the basis of category is given in the above mentioned table. It shows that out of total 850 students maximum students (39.10 %) belongs to the general category, then 33.3% are OBC and minimum number is of Minority (2.7%) and EWS (0.1%). Here we can say that VBRI gives equal opportunity to all the students irrespective of caste and category.

5. FATHERS EDUCATION

Table 5 is showing distribution of the education level of the father of the students studying at VBRI. This data shows that maximum they are secondary pass (20.2%) and maximum i.e. 69.9 % father are having maximum qualification of higher secondary. Only 4% are having the post graduation degree and above degree with them. Majorly 11% of father is illiterate. This shows that now parents are taking interest in educating their children.

6. MOTHER EDUCATION

Data in table 6 is showing distribution of the education level of the mother of the students studying at VBRI. This data shows that majority 47 % mother are illiterate. More than 50%

mother is having maximum qualification of higher secondary. Only 1.7% mother is having the post graduation degree and above degree with them. Here we can say that father of students are comparatively more literate than mother.

7. FATHER OCCUPATION

The distribution of respondents fathers occupation in table 7 shows that only a few (1.1%) are unemployed and nearly 11% are working as professionals like Income Tax officer, Lecturers, Doctors, Judiciary services, Bank Managers, Owner of a big shop/hotel/showroom, advocates etc. Maximum 50.80 % numbers of men are employed in semi skilled or unskilled jobs like gas hawker, engaged in construction work (Mason), colour paint work, helpers, electrician, carpenter, drivers etc.

8. MOTHER OCCUPATION

The distribution of respondent's mother's occupation in table 8 shows that 96% mothers are either engaged as helpers or mason or are unemployed. Nearly 2.8 % of mothers are employed as vendors, Asha Supervisors, tea stalls etc and only 1.2% is working as advocates, teacher and nurses etc.

9. FAMILY INCOME

The distribution of the family income of our students shows that more than 59% of the students belong to those families whose monthly income is less than 11000 per month. This data is really an eye opener that how these families manage the daily expenses along with college fee and other miscellaneous expenses. Next 25.3% students belong to those families whose income is in the range of 12000 to 20000 which little better. Only 12.2% families are having their monthly income more than 25000 per month, out of which 2.4% are having income more than 50000 per month.

10. TYPE OF HOUSE

Data in the table 10 shows that 81.5% families are living in the pucca house but still 18.5% families are living in the kaccha houses. This indicates that still people are deprived of living in houses of improved conditions due to impoverishment and backwardness.

11. The table shows that only 67 students out of 850 are living in rented house and the rest of 92.1 percent students have their own house. So, the data clearly indicates that most of the RI students have their own house either in rural or urban area.

12. The relevant table indicates that around 9.8 percent student's family adjusts in only one room and 42.5 percent student's family lives in two rooms, which is the highest figure in this frequency. Only one family out of 850 is living in big house which has 14 rooms and that figure is not significant. Most of the RI students live in 2, 3, 4 room house respectively that percentage is around 78 and that is higher, that's means The majority of RI students belong to the middle class family.

13. Examines that 476 student out of 850 does not have their own study room and rest of 374 student have their own study room. The present study examines that 56 percent of students does not have their own study room because they neither have big house and nor have other facility.

14. This table indicates that most of the RI student's family is neither very big nor very small. 84.5 percent student's family size around 3 to 6 members which is significantly very high and only 8.2 percent student family's size is more than 8 members. Only 0.6 percent of the RI student's families have 11 to 15 members

15. The present research studies that 51 of the RI students out of 850 do not have any siblings and they are single child of their parents. 724 out of 850 students having less than 3 siblings which clearly indicate, that most of the RI student's family size is moderate. Those students who have more than 6 brothers or sister, their percentage is very low & they obtain only 1 percent.

Table 16, 17,18 &19 The table clearly indicates the educational status of the siblings which shows that 24.6 percent student's sibling are not studying .It also shows that 41.3%, 21.1% &10.0% VBRI students have 1,2,3, sibling who are studying respectively.

If we discuss about the further table, we find that students who have one siblings they are younger than them and most of the siblings studying either in 10th or 12th class while table 18 &19 reflects the same .

20. It shows the status of digital device use by the RI students, 659 students having 1,2&3 gadgets out of 850 students because they are capable to afford them and their percentage is 77% . In modern era most of the students are using highly developed digital device but in the case of RI students 5.7 percent are far away from digital device because of their poor economic status.

21. ORDINARY PHONES

Data in table 21 indicates that 65.10 % population is still using ordinary phones, might be due to affordability and convenience in use in comparison to smart phones.

22. SMART PHONES/TABLETS

Data in table 22 indicates that 94.50 % population are using smart phones irrespective of their monthly income, education, gender etc as these smart devices that fit in our pocket can do nearly everything. The immense use of smartphones are primarily due to availability of affordable smartphones, expansion of 4G networks, e-commerce/e- banking facilities etc. This data also shows the majority of people are using feature phones as well as smart phones

23. DESKTOPS

Data in table 23 shows that 91.4% of the respondents are not having their own desktops. Only 8.6 % students are having their desktops. This may be due to the high prices and availability of affordable big screen smartphones in the market.

24. LAPTOPS:-

Data in table 24 shows that majority of the students 81.6% are not having their own laptops primarily due to high prices of laptops, less use and high availability of affordable smartphones in the market.

25. DEVICE USED BY STUDENT FOR ONLINE STUDY

In these gloomy times of pandemic Covid-19 majority of students of students have shifted to online classrooms due to lockdown conditions. Data in the given table 25 indicates that 85.10 % students are using their smartphones for attending their online classes. Out of 850 students only 29 students are not attending their classes through any device may be due to unavailability of device or absence of network in their areas.

26. QUALITY OF CONNECTIVITY AVAILABLE AT HOME

India has the second largest user base in the world with millions of subscribers and cheapest mobile data prices. But the access to internet depends upon myriad of factors, data in table 26 shows that 78.9% students are having 4G connections and only 5.3% are using wireless network. If we look at broader picture than 97.3% students are having some sort of connectivity which is a good sign that students can access to internet for attending their online classes or downloading their e-content sometimes with weak or strong connectivity and 2.7% are not having any type of connectivity in their areas.

27. NEWSPAPER

Table 27 is showing the newspaper subscriptions at student residence. It shows that more than 57 % of students are not having the subscription of any newspaper and remaining 43 % students are having the subscription of one or two newspapers. This may be due to less interest in reading or may be due to the access to most of the content on their smartphones.

28. MAGAZINES

Data in table 28 is surprisingly one sided, 99.20% students have not subscribed any type of magazines. This may be again due to less interest in reading as in the case of newspaper or may be due to the access to most of the content on their smartphones.

29. BOOKS

If we look at the data in table 29, we find that 57.50% students don't have any type of books at their home which is really not good. Rest 43.50 % students have books at their home varying from 1 to 25. Majority of students does not have books may be due to availability of handsome number of books at college library and book bank. Students usually sit for long time in the library to do the preparation of their university exams as well as competitive exams. The library of VBRI has ample number of books as well as provides best environment for doing the studies.

30. VEHICLES

Table 30 is showing the total number of vehicle owned by the family of the student. Approximately 43.40% students are having at least 1 vehicle and 38.10 % students families are having two vehicles with them. Only 11.8 % are still not having any type of their own vehicle primarily due to poor economic conditions or less use in their area especially in villages.

31. Describes that 714 out of 850 RI students doesn't have the bicycle and they acquires 84 percentage of the total frequency. Only 16% of the students are having a bicycle which shows a very less percentage. Students those who **are using** bicycles, they feel inferior in front of others and also they think bicycle is not in trend these days.

Table 32, 33 & 34 - Shows that, the vehicle status of the RI student, most of the RI student are having two wheelers. Overall 82.1 percent students are having 1&2 two wheelers. Usually

they are using bike for their comfort. But this is not same for the three wheeler, only 2.2 percent students have three wheelers out of 850 because three wheelers are generally used for business purposes.

If we see the situation of four wheelers we find that 739 students have no four wheelers, and their percentage is 86.9, and which shows their low economic status. Remaining those students who have four wheelers their percentage is very low that is 13.

Table 35 – Electricity is the basic need of the people which is provided by the government but in the reference of the RI student we find that only 38.9% students are getting 24 hours of electricity and rest of 61.1% student doesn't getting 24 hours of electricity. Moreover, 7.64% are getting less than 12 hours of electricity because they are from remote areas so they are far from amenities.

Table 36 - describes that out of 850 student 629 having one television and 198 students having no television and they acquire 23 percent of total, only 23 students out of 850 who have more than 2 television. This shows a very less percentage that is 2.7 of the total frequency due to their financial status.

Table 37 - States that most of the RI students don't have the experience of online learning classes because there is lack of knowledge in them. 53.5% student have experience of online class and rest of 46.5% student having no experience of online class. The most important reason behind in this, that RI student never felt the need of online classes before.


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