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Analysis of the UGC-NET Result of Education Subject for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed at an analysis of UGC-NET result of Education Subject for JRF on the basis of year and category. Five years' UGC-NET result of JRF (2012 to 2017) was collected from the UGC website. Proformas were developed for result analysis. These were used to find out the year & category wise cut off percentage and Category wise highest & lowest percentage of the result. The data were analyzed by the Mean & percentage method. The results of study were: (1) The cut offs percentage for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) was found to be generally decreasing with reference to chronological order of year in all five categories. The mean cut off was found to be 65.14% for UR, 57.42% for SC, 55.94% for ST, 61.59% for OBC and 56.35% for PWD. (2) The highest and lowest cut offs were 70.29% and 60.57% in UR category. The highest and lowest cuts off percentage were almost similar in remaining all four (SC, ST, OBC & PWD) categories. The lowest cut offs were found to be 49.28%, 52.57%, 53.71% & 57.14% for PWD, ST, SC & OBC category respectively.

Keywords: Examination, Measurement & Evaluation & UGC-NET

Introduction

According to Tyler (1950) "Evaluation is a systematic process of determining the extent to which educational objectives are achieved by pupils". Wiersma & Jurs (1990) defined evaluation as: "Evaluation is the process of making a value judgment based on information from one or more sources." Thus Evaluation may not be based on measurement alone but go to beyond the simple quantitative score. The definition also implies that objectives of education have been identified in advance. Without predetermined objectives, it is not possible to judge the progress, growth and development of students.

. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been conducting a test for determining the eligibility for the award of Junior Research Fellowships (JRF) since 1984 in order to ensure greater comparability as well as higher degree of validity and reliability in the field of research. The Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) scheme of the University Grants Commission (UGC) is open to candidates who qualify in the National Eligibility Test-Junior Research Fellowship (NET-JRF) of the UGC. The objective of the JRF scheme is to provide opportunities to NET-JRF qualified candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil/Ph.D. Degrees. The tenure of fellowship is initially for two years under the JRF scheme. Upon expiry of this period, the work of the Fellow will be evaluated by experts. If the research work is found satisfactory, his/her tenure will be extended for a further period of three years under the enhanced emoluments of the Senior Research Fellowship (SRF). The total period of fellowship (JRF and SRF) is five years and there is no further provision of extension.

Rationale of the Study

Taylor & Tluanga (1963) revealed that the scaling tables provided a sufficient and satisfactory answer to the problem of mark adjustment. Taylor & Tluanga (1964) found that the scaling increased the pass percentage and produced significant changes in the classification of the candidates and the order of merit. Misra (1969) revealed the randomization of scripts and scaling of marks as practiced by Gauhati University reduces the errors in examination marks by 50% approximately. Singha (1983) found that the indigenous examinations were informal, uni-dimensional and individualized. Dabir (1984) found that there were instances of students in private Colleges scoring as high as 90% to 99% marks in the internal. Dabir (1984) concluded that the ranking order was government colleges as first, private Colleges as second, and University Colleges as third. Ali (1998) found that significant correlation among the components of B.Ed. achievement and Pre B.Ed. achievement. Shamra (1999) concluded that the cramming and academic success has a significant relationship but intelligence does not influence the individual's capacity of rote memorization. Bandyopadhyay (2003) found that the role of Research Fellowships and demand of JRF/SRF. Patil (2005) focused a need of CSR/UGC NET Examination. Mungekar (2009) recommended that NET should be retained as compulsory requirement for appointment of lecturer for both under graduate and post graduate level, irrespective of candidate possessing M.Phil. or Ph.D. degree. Inderpal, Saini and Luthra (2011) explore the demographic variations in basic science education across the country on the basis of the CSIR-UGC National Eligibility Test (NET). Sekar (2014) investigated about historical development and analyses of Indian Civil Service Examination. A brief resume of the studies conducted so far reveals that there has been no research on analysis of the UGC-NET Result of Education Subject for JRF. Thus, the area deserves research efforts.

Objectives

The objectives of study were. (1) To analysis Year and Category wise of cut offs percentage of Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) result of UGC-NET in the subject Education (2) To analysis Category wise of lowest and highest cut offs percentage of Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) result of UGC-NET in the subject Education

Methodology

Five years' UGC-NET result of lectureship (2012 to 2017) was collected from the UGC website. The result was available in the different five category namely – Unreserved (UR), Schedule Caste (SC), Schedule Caste (ST), Other Backward Class (OBC) & Persons With Disabilities (PWD). Proformas were developed for result analysis. These were used to find out the year & category wise cut off percentage and Category wise highest & lowest percentage of the result. The details of selected result analyzed are: June-2012, December-2012, June-2013, December-2013, June-2014, December-2014, June2015, December-2015, June-2016 & January-2017. The data were analyzed by the mean & percentage method.

Results & Interpretation

The first objective of the study was to analysis Year and Category wise of cut offs percentage of Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) result of UGC-NET in the subject Education. The analysis of the result has been done by the researcher with the help of developed proforma. Year and Category wise Summary of cut offs percentage The Years and Category wise Summary of cut offs of Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) result of UGC-NET in the subject Education are given in following table.

Table: 1-Year and Category wise Summary of cut offs (in percentage) of JRF result of UGC-NET in the Subject Education

Category → Month & Year↓	UR	SC	ST	OBC	PWD
June 2012	70.29%	61.71%	61.71%	66.86%	63.43%
December 2012	67.43%	58.29%	57.14%	64%	58.29%
June 2013	69.14%	60.57%	58.29%	65.71%	62.29%
December 2013	68.57%	61.71%	58.86%	65.14%	60%
June 2014	62.86%	55.43%	53.71%	60%	56%
December 2014	65.19%	58.29%	56%	62.29%	57.14%
June 2015	63.43%	55.43%	52.57%	59.43%	53.71%
December 2015	61.71%	54.29%	53.71%	57.71%	52.57%
June 2016	62.29%	53.71%	54.29%	57.71%	50.86%
January 2017	60.57%	54.86%	53.14%	51.14%	49.28%
Mean of Cut off % →	65.14%	57.42%	55.94%	61.59%	56.35%

It is evident from table 1 that the cut off percentage generally gets decreasing with reference to chronological order of year in all five categories. The mean cut off percentage was found to be 65.14% for UR, 57.42% for SC, 55.94% for ST, 61.59% for OBC and 56.35% for PWD.

The second objective of the study was to analysis Category wise of lowest and highest cut offs percentage of Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) result of UGC-NET in the subject Education. The category-wise lowest and highest cut off percentage's analysis of lectureship result of NET examination. The result is given in fallowing table.

Table: 2-Category-wise Summary of Lowest and Highest Cut off Percentage of JRF result of UGC-NET in the Subject Education

Category	Lowest Cut off (%)	Highest Cut off (%)
UR	60.57	70.29
SC	53.71	61.71
ST	52.57	61.71
OBC	51.14	66.86
PWD	49.28	63.43
Mean Cut off (%)	53.45	64.80

It is clear from table 2, the highest and lowest cut off in percentage were 70.29% and 60.57% in UR category. The highest and lowest cut off percentage is almost similar in remaining all categories, the range of highest cut off for SC, ST, OBC & PWD are 62% to 67%. The lowest cut offs were found to be 49.28%, 52.57%, 53.71% & 57.14% for PWD, ST, SC & OBC category respectively. Total average of lowest and highest are 53.45% and 64.80% respectively.

Finding & Discussions

The findings of study were: (1) The mean cut off percentage was found to be 65.14% for UR, 57.42% for SC, 55.94% for ST, 61.59% for OBC and 56.35% for PWD. The cut off percentage for JRF was found to be generally decreasing with reference to chronological order of year in all the five categories (2) The highest and lowest cut off in percentage were 70.29% and 60.57% in UR category. The highest and lowest cut off percentage is almost similar in remaining all categories, the range of highest cut off for SC, ST, OBC & PWD are 62% to 67%. The lowest cut offs were found to be 49.28%, 52.57%, 53.71% & 57.14% for PWD, ST, SC & OBC category respectively. Total average of lowest and highest are 53.45% and 64.80% respectively.

The reason behind this finding may be the difficulty level of question paper is getting more difficult. Further, Students who are doing M.A. (Edu.) in private/distance mode, they are least sincere in regular studies. They just study read only at the time of examination. When these types of students appear in the NET examination, they feel its difficulty level is high. Now days so many private colleges run M.Ed. course, but there is no regular classes due to the lack of competent teachers. Students also don't want to attend the regular class because they are also engaged in teaching/other profession. Qualifying JRF require regular study under the guidance of competent and experienced faculty.

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