



# Performance of DEC's in Traditional Universities in Andhra Pradesh

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## ABSTRACT

Distance education like education is immensely important for every individual for his/her proper burgeoning. Words of Swami Vivekananda in this context are pertinent indeed. He said, "Education is the manifestation of knowledge already within". In analogy child like plant requires suitable atmosphere for its growth. But in our country most of the children are bereaved of the desired suitable environment as a result their growth hardly has reached the coveted level. This is the juncture where distance education contributes copiously, sensing the needs of those who could not achieve the educational goal during the specified period in their student lives for one reason or other. It helps largely the desirous candidates to recreate their academic excellence in a later stage. The present research paper aims at endeavoring the analysis of finances of DEC's of select Universities in Andhra Pradesh. In other words, it focuses on the pattern of income and expenditure of select DEC's. Eleven (11) DEC's of conventional Universities in A.P were established in between 1972-73 and 2003-04. In order to carry out time series analysis, DEC's started before 1-4-1999 is brought into the sample frame, thus, covering a period of not less than 10 years. Consequently, the universe for the study constitutes 8 DEC's of conventional Universities in A.P. The DEC's of three conventional Universities i.e., Andhra University, Sri Venkateswara University and Osmania University are purposely selected each one from Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telengana regions of the state. The study makes use of secondary data only. The information/data is collected from annual budgets, administrative and audit reports. The period of the present research study is confined to 10 years commencing from 1999-2000 to 2008-09. This period is relevant due to much significance accorded to distance mode of education in the state. As a prelude to the analysis of income and expenditure, enrollment of students is presented. Total income generated from different sources besides average income and total expenditure of individual DEC's of select Universities along with category-wise average expenditure are focused.

The mean enrolment of total students is highest at 75866 in SDE of AU, followed by 40773 in CDE of OU. The high enrolment in SDE of AU was due to reason that more job opportunities on the one hand and the Andhra is considered to be economically rich region on the other. The advantage of CDE of OU is location in the state capital and increased job potential due to number of industries, organizations, Universities, and institutions of state and national level. But owing to establishment of DEC's of other Universities in Hyderabad, the enrolment has been gradually decreasing. The incomes generated through these sources are administered by the respective University. The expenditure is met from the generated income only after prior approval from the University administration. In other words, the Director obtains permission from the University to incur the expenditure out of income generated. The expenditure incurred towards above items is debited from block grant, capital section and development grant in all DEC's. Open University accounts in the case of DDE of SVU are debited. If there is no sufficient money to meet any untoward expenditure, the expenditure can be met from development accounts. The reimbursement is made whenever grants are released under that particular account. Good governance is of paramount importance in the times of for reaching changes. In this context, the basic good governance models like good PCP, prompt and efficient administrative services, dedicated and knowledgeable faculty, effective feedback system and the like shall be given due weightage to promote the good governance for students in distance education system.

## 1.0 Introduction

Distance education like education is immensely important for every individual for his/her proper burgeoning. Words of Swami Vivekananda in this context are pertinent indeed. He said, "Education is the manifestation of knowledge already within". In analogy child like plant requires suitable atmosphere for its growth. But in our country most of the children are bereaved of the desired suitable environment as a result their growth hardly has reached the coveted level. This is the juncture where distance education contributes copiously, sensing the needs of those who could not achieve the educational goal during the specified period in their student lives for one reason or other. It helps largely the desirous candidates to recreate their academic excellence in a later stage<sup>1</sup>. Truly, it is distance education which importantly eliminates the limit of distance from attending the institution/University. Correspondence Education was introduced at the tertiary level in India by Delhi University in 1962 and at the school level by the Madhya Pradesh Board of Education in 1965. During the opening decade, 1962-72, institutes of correspondence studies were attached to some conventional Universities offered only undergraduate courses. The second decade, 1972-82, was characterised by rapid expansion in courses at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels with relatively higher growth at the post-graduate level and the continued growth of traditional courses of B.A. / B.Com. / B.Sc. and M.A./M.Com. At present there are 41 Universities and 4 deemed Universities. The total enrolment in such institutes was 481,305 which is 84 per cent of the enrolment of 572,533 in distance education at the tertiary level in India. Ten correspondence institutes have an individual enrolment of more than 10,000 each, whereas 22 institutes have an enrolment of less than 5,000. The course-wise distribution of students in correspondence education reveals that 68 per cent are at undergraduate level, 24 per cent at post-graduate level and 8 per cent in Diploma/Certificate courses<sup>2</sup>.

## 2.0 AIM of the paper

The present research paper aims at endeavoring the analysis of finances of DEC's of select Universities in Andhra Pradesh. In other words, it focuses on the pattern of income and expenditure of select DEC's.

## 3.0 Methodology

Eleven (11) DEC's of conventional Universities in A.P were established in between 1972-73 and 2003-04. In order to carry out time series analysis, DEC's started before 1-4-1999 are brought into the sample frame, thus, covering a period of not less than 10 years. Consequently, the universe for the study constitutes 8 DEC's of conventional Universities in A.P. The DEC's of three conventional Universities i.e., Andhra University, Sri Venkateswara University and Osmania University are purposely selected each one from Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telengana regions of the state. The study makes use of secondary data only. The information/data is collected from annual budgets, administrative and audit reports. The period of the present research study is confined to 10 years commencing from 2010-11 to 2019-20. This period is relevant due to much significance accorded to distance mode of education in the state.

## 4.0 Analysis of Finances Of DEC's

As a prelude to the analysis of income and expenditure, enrollment of students is presented. Total income generated from different sources besides average income and total expenditure of individual DEC's of select Universities along with category-wise average expenditure are focused.

### 4.1 Enrollment

Enrollment boosts the financial performance of the distance education institutes and hence they could become fund raising centres of the Universities. The enrollment ratio of the three select distance education institutes of Andhra Pradesh is presented in the Table 1.

The Table expounds that the enrolment in AU is the highest at 82774 in 2002-03 and lowest at 55567 in 1999-2000 with an average of 75866. An increasing trend in enrolment is observed from 1999-2000 to 2000-03 and gradually decreased to 2004-05. Again the trend continued increasing from 2007-08 to 2008-09, showing fluctuations in the enrollment. The CGR is 0.0365, showing 3.65 per cent growth rate in enrolment. The 't' value of 31.712 is significant at 1 per cent level indicating significant enrollment in Andhra University. In SVU, the total number of students was highest at 26514 in 2018-19 and lowest at 5702 in 2013-14. The enrolment gradually increased from 6259 in 2010-2011 to 6693 in 2011-12 and gradually decreased to 4498 in 2004-05. Since then the enrolment steeply increased to 26514 in 2019-20 and has been continuously increasing due to awareness on education in recent past, competition in jobs and preference for higher qualification and promotions, salary hike and the like.

The CGR is 0.155 and thereby indicating very low growth. The 't' value is 4.371 and is significant at 1 per cent level, thereby denoting significant increase in the enrollment. In OU, the enrolment was highest at

45585 in 2010-11 and lowest at 35799 in 2018-19 and gradually decreased from 2019 to 2020 except in 2012-13 and 2013-14 wherein a sharp increase was observed. The gradual decrease was due to competition from other university DECs which established study centres in Hyderabad.

**Table 1**  
**Enrolment of Students in DECs of Select Universities**

Year	AU	SVU	OU	Total
2010-11	55567 (51.73)	6259 (5.83)	45585 (42.44)	107411 (100)
2011-12	73084 (59.26)	6468 (5.25)	43776 (35.49)	123328 (100)
2012-13	79103 (62.25)	6693 (5.27)	41289 (32.48)	127085 (100)
2013-14	82774 (63.20)	6150 (4.69)	42070 (32.11)	130999 (100)
2014-15	79561 (61.72)	5702 (4.41)	43686 (33.87)	128949 (100)
2015-16	76679 (62.65)	4498 (3.68)	41215 (33.67)	122392 (100)
2016-17	77974 (62.64)	7648 (6.14)	38847 (31.22)	124489 (100)
2017-18	76387 (60.03)	12380 (9.74)	38467 (30.23)	127234 (100)
2018-19	77974 (57.42)	20847 (15.34)	37004 (27.24)	135825 (100)
2019-20	79561 (56.08)	26514 (18.68)	35799 (25.24)	141874 (100)
Mean	75866	10317	40773	
CV	9.97	72.34	7.79	
CGR	0.0365	0.155	-0.024	
t-cal	31.712*	4.371*	40.599*	

Source: Records of DECs of select Universities.

Notes: (i) \* Indicates significant at five per cent level

(ii) Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total

The average enrolment was 40773.80 and CV is 7.79. The CGR is -0.024 which shows negative compound growth. The 't' value is 40.599 and is significant at one per cent level due to advanced awareness, high culture, high economic conditions and higher job opportunities in the areas affected to it. By and large, mean enrolment was highest at 75866 in AU, followed by 40773 in OU the advantage of CDE of OU is location in the state capital and increased job potential due to number of industries, organizations, universities, and institutions of state and national level. But owing to establishment of DECs of other universities in Hyderabad, the enrollment has been gradually decreasing and mean is only 10317 in SVU. The enrolment in DDE of SVU has been gradually increasing due to establishment of its study centers all over AP and now over all awareness on the importance of education. There is rapid growth in the enrolment of students in DEC of SVU when compared to other DECs of AU and OU. But the variation in percentage is highest at 72.34 in SVU, 9.97 in AU and 7.79 in OU. The CGR is also highest at 0.155 in SVU indicating an abnormal increase in the enrolment of students. The total enrolment was lowest at 107411 in 2010-11 and highest at 141874 in 2018-19 with an average of 127085. The enrolment gradually increased from 107411 in 2010-11 to 130999 in 2012-13 and again decreased gradually to 122392 in 2014-15. Ever since, the enrolment steadily and steeply increased to 141874 in 2018-19. In the ending years of study the enrolment of students surged rapidly.

## 4.2 Administration of Income

Sources of receipts are segregated into internal and external sources as well. In the case of SDE of AU, the internal sources of receipts consist of sale of applications, registration fee, admission fee, tuition fees and examination fees. The SDE gets revenue from the students through sale of applications. It is deposited in the University accounts. Tuition fee is collected from the students at the time of admission and deposited in the

University accounts and separate books on accounts are maintained by the SDE. The accounts of SDE come under the AU annual accounts and separate books are maintained. In the case of DDE of SVU there are three internal sources viz., sale of applications, tuition fees and fees from personal contact programme (PCP) classes. DDE generates revenue from the students through sale of applications. It is deposited in the University accounts. Tuition fee is collected from the students at the time of admission and deposited in the University accounts where no separate account is maintained for the purpose by the DDE. In the case of CDE of OU the prime internal sources of receipts include sale of applications, registration fee, admission fee, tuition fees and examination fees. The CDE deposits these receipts in the University accounts. Separate books of accounts are maintained by the CDE. External sources constitute that the IGNOU releases funds for running the courses. No separate accounts are maintained for these funds. Moreover, these funds are not regular. These funds are deposited in the University account. These sources of funds are common for all the select DEC's. The incomes generated through these sources are administered by the respective University. The expenditure is met from the generated income only after prior approval from the University administration. In other words, the Director obtains permission from the University to incur the expenditure out of income generated.

#### 4.2.1 Income

The details of consolidated income of SDEs of three distance education institutes of Andhra Pradesh are presented in Table 2.

It is evident that the income of AU varied from Rs.845.22 lakhs in 2010-11 to Rs.2405.46 lakhs in 2015-16 with an average of Rs.1735.28 lakhs. It is obvious that in five out of 10 years yearly income was higher than the Mean income. The CV shows 26.95 per cent variation in the income from year to year. The CGR shows 8.33 per cent growth in income showing a medium level. The 't' value is 3.67 and significant at five per cent level. It indicates that the growth rate of income is significant at medium level. On the whole, the consolidated income depicts a rise and fall trend. The table expounds that the income of SVU at constant prices was lowest at Rs 33.15 lakhs in 2010-11 and gradually increased to Rs 1083.30 lakhs in 2018-19 except in 2012-13 and 2013-14 wherein a decreasing income is observed. The mean income is Rs 308.46 lakhs. The income is very low in the beginning and gradually increased. The range is very high at Rs.1050.15. The co-efficient of variation shows rather very high level at 108.77 per cent in the income.

**Table 2 Income of DEC's of Select Universities**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	AU	SVU	OU	Total
2010-11	845.22	33.15	114.85	993.22
2011-12	1485.08	114.06	154.35	1753.49
2012-13	1703.34	125.38	205.41	2034.13
2013-14	1358.85	120.22	215.41	1694.48
2014-15	1861.72	90.03	219.20	2170.95
2015-16	1454.89	187.72	260.20	1902.81
2016-17	2405.46	229.67	288.77	2923.90
2017-18	1863.13	401.45	390.34	2654.92
2018-19	2167.29	699.65	483.89	3350.83
2019-20	2208.00	1083.30	577.44	3868.74
Mean	1735.28	308.46	291.02	
CV	26.95	108.77	50.96	
CGR	8.33*	37.52*	17.63*	
t-cal	3.67	7.48	14.52	

Source: Budget Books of DEC's of select Universities

Notes: (i) \* Indicates significant at five per cent level

The CGR is 37.52 per cent indicating high magnitude. The 't' value of 7.48 is significant at five per cent level. It indicates that the growth rate of consolidated income of DDE of SVU is significant at five per cent level. It may be inferred that the average consolidated income neither high nor low, In other words, it reports at moderate level. The variations in consolidated income from year to year are more pronounced. Further, it may be observed that growth in consolidated income is at satisfactory level. The table explicitly expounds that the income continuously and steadily increased except in 2015-16 wherein a sharp decline is observed. The income of OU was lowest at Rs.114.85 lakhs in 2010-11 and highest at Rs.577.44 lakhs in 2018-19 with an average of Rs.291.02 lakhs. The CV shows 51 per cent variation in the income and thereby indicating higher variation in income over the years. The CGR shows 17.63 per cent growth in the income at appreciable level. The 't' value is 14.52 per cent and significant at five per cent level.

#### 4.2.3 Category-wise income

Table 2.1 preside statistical information pertaining to Category-wise income. It is evident that, In SDE of AU, The CV shows 65.76 per cent variation in the income from year to year. The income from others gradually increased from 2010-11 and suddenly decreased and again continuously rose from 2012-13. The CGR shows 25.20 per cent growth. The 't' value is 1.84 and non-significant. The 't' indicates that growth rate in income from other sources is not significant.

**Table 2.1 Category-wise income of DEC's of Select Universities**

Name of the Universities	Statistical tools	Receipts from university	Receipts from Various courses	Exams	Others
AU	Mean	201.15	1066.92	263.77	467.35
	CV (%)	37.52	40.84	71.69	65.76
	C.G.R (%)	-22.82 <sup>NS</sup>	13.33*	28.53*	25.20 <sup>NS</sup>
	t-cal	-1.52	4.97	7.26	1.84
OU	Mean	19.86	185.89	31.89	52.06
	C.V (%)	36.07	65.15	62.17	35.44
	CGR (%)	-2.35ns	20.80*	32.32*	12.56*
	t-cal	-0.52	9.17	6.32	6.84
Name of the University	Statistical tools	Graduation Courses	Post-graduation courses	Diploma courses	
SVU	Mean	78.25	224.87	5.34	
	C.V (%)	65.22	128.25	64.29	
	CGR (%)	24.01*	44.11*	24.40*	
	t-cal	4.20	7.60	6.06	

Source: Records of DEC's of select Universities

Notes: (i) \* Indicates significant at five per cent level

(ii) NS: Not significant

In CDE of OU, The average income from examination and 'others' is moderate. While average income from University is low, it reported high in the case of income from courses. The yearly variations in income are more pronounced in the case of courses and examinations while moderate trend is noticed in the case of income from University and 'others'. The growth rate in income is not even in all these categories.

In DDE of SVU, The CV is showing 65.22 per cent of variation. The CGR represents 24.01 per cent growth in income. The 't' value is 4.20 and significant at five per cent level. It confirms that the CGR of income is significant with high magnitude. The CV shows 128.25 per cent variation. The CGR is 44.11 per cent growth in income. The 't' value is 7.60 and significant at five per cent level. It confirms the CGR of income is significant at low magnitude. The CV shows 64.29 per cent variation. The CGR shows 24.40 per cent growth in income. The 't' value is 6.06 and significant at five per cent level indicating the compound growth rate in income is significant but at low magnitude.

#### 4.2.4 Administration of Expenditure

The expenditure in the form of payments is incurred towards remuneration for both teaching and non-teaching staff, purchase of books, advertisement changes printing and paper, contingencies, office equipment, stationary for supervising teachers, TA/DA to observe, psychology lab multi-media lab, infrastructure for student support services, conduct of examinations. Moreover, expenditure is incurred on common services like

service wages and general development for construction of buildings, printing study material and remuneration to course writers, workshops conferences conversion of study material into SIM. The expenditure incurred towards above items is debited from block grant, capital section and development grant in all DECs. Open University accounts in the case of DDE of SVU are debited. If there is no sufficient money to meet any untoward expenditure, the expenditure can be met from development accounts. The reimbursement is made whenever grants are released under that particular account. The expenditure is made in case of printing applications, study material or books. Sealed quotations are called and permission is given to the lowest bidder and accordingly payment is made as per the rules and regulations prescribed the University. The expenditure up to Rs.5,000 can be made by the Director, up to Rs. 50,000 can be made by the Registrar, up to Rs.5,00,000 by the permission of Vice-Chancellor and Rs.5,00,000 beyond, the expenditure shall be approved by the Executive Council.

#### 4.2.5 Expenditure

The details of consolidated income of SDEs of three distance education institutes of Andhra Pradesh are presented in Table 3.

It may be observed that the average income from various courses differs with each other. The similar trend is also noticed in the case of variations in income and growth in incomes shows the aggregate expenditure of SDE of AU for 10- year period from 2010-11 to 2019-20. Column two and four exhibits aggregate annual expenditure at constant and current prices respectively. Attention to column to column three of the table, which indicates percentage annual charges in yearly aggregate expenditure it can be found that the percentage change was highest at 133.11 in 2010-11 and lowest at -36.21 per cent in 2016-17. Coming to aggregate expenditure at current prices, it can be seen that the percentage annual change was highest at 140.72 in 2010-11 and lowest at -30.38 in 2016-17.

**Table. 3 Year-Wise Expenditure of DECs of Select Universities**  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	AU	SVU	OU	Total
2010-11	536.73	66.13	82.14	685.00
2011-12	1251.15	73.41	102.55	1427.11
2012-13	1500.35	83.16	122.51	1706.02
2013-14	1213.31	104.48	155.72	1473.51
2014-15	2016.09	96.67	172.55	2285.31
2015-16	1366.49	105.13	122.55	1594.17
2016-17	1950.67	116.52	134.07	2201.26
2017-18	1244.34	148.92	185.42	1578.68
2018-19	2492.23	341.60	161.35	2995.18
2019-20	2491.76	490.96	192.24	3174.96
Mean	1606.31	162.70	143.11	
CV	38.71	86.14	25.36	
CGR	12.03 <sup>NS</sup>	21.50*	7.61*	
t-cal	3.30	5.72	3.95	

Source: Budget books of DECs of select Universities

Notes: (i) \* Indicates significant at five per cent level

(ii) NS: Not significant

Mean annual average aggregate expenditure is Rs.1606.31 lakhs at constant prices C.V. values for annual aggregate expenditure are 38.71 at constant prices. These high magnitudes of C.V. reveal that there are wide annual variations in the aggregate expenditure of SDE of AU. C.G.R of aggregate annual expenditure is 12.03 per cent at constant prices which is not significant. Data relating to aggregate expenditure of DDE of SVU is presented with constant prices for 10 year period. The constant price yearly change was highest at 129.38 per cent in 2017-18 and lowest at -7.48 in 2013-14 in respect of changes in aggregate expenditure. At current prices, the annual percentage change was 141.81 per cent in 2017-18 and lowest 4.81 per cent 2013-14. Yearly mean value of aggregate expenditure was Rs.162.70 lakhs. The annual Mean expenditure for the ten years reference period worked out to be 143.11 lakhs. The CV value of 25.36 per cent indicates that there is

considerable variation in year to year aggregate expenditure. During this period, the aggregate expenditure's CGR registered at 7.61 per cent which is statistically significant at five per cent level.

#### 4.2.6 Category-wise Expenditure

Table 3.1 preside statistical information pertaining to Category-wise Expenditure. It is evident that, In SDE of AU, mean annual expenditures are Rs.1177.45 lakhs, Rs.67.11 lakhs and Rs.361.73 lakhs under general charges, development fund and 'others' respectively. Annual mean general charges are Rs. 17.5 lakhs are higher than development fund and others respectively. C.V. value is highest at 91.80 for development fund followed by 46.28 per cent for general charges and 34.76 per cent for others. CGR. is highest at 12.62 per cent for general charges followed by 12.34 for 'others' and 5.80 per cent for development fund. CGRs is found significant for others, whereas C.G.R. is not significant for general charges and development fund at five per cent level.

**Table. 3.1 Category-wise Expenditure of select Universities**

Name of the University	Statistical tools	General Charges	Development fund	Others
AU	Mean	1177.45	67.11	361.73
	CV (%)	46.28	91.80	34.76
	C.G.R (%)	12.62 <sup>NS</sup>	5.80 <sup>NS</sup>	12.34*
	t-cal	2.73	0.57	7.94
SVU	Mean	17.75	0.49	2.36
	C.V (%)	35.44	24.37	70.20
	CGR (%)	9.30*	0.16 <sup>NS</sup>	4.35 <sup>NS</sup>
	t-cal	4.56	0.04	0.41
OU	Mean	74.48	39.10	25.16
	C.V (%)	60.47	58.94	35.88
	CGR (%)	2.51 <sup>NS</sup>	16.84 <sup>NS</sup>	1.56 <sup>NS</sup>
	t-cal	0.40	3.15	0.28

Source: Records of DECs of select Universities.

Notes: (i) \* Indicates significant at five per cent level

(ii) NS: Not significant

In DDE of SVU, annual mean expenditure registered at Rs.17.75 lakhs, Rs.0.49 lakhs and Rs.2.36 lakhs on remuneration staff, advertising and others respectively. Based on CV values, the variation in yearly expenditure is highest at 70.20 per cent in 'others' followed by 35.44 per cent on remuneration to staff, 24.37 per cent on advertising. Remuneration to staff registered CGR of 9.3 per cent which is statistically significant at five per cent level followed by CGR of 4.35 per cent with the regard to other expenditure, of 0.16 per cent with regard to advertising

In DDE of OU, annul mean expenditure is highest at Rs.74.48 lakhs, on general charges followed by Rs.39.10 lakhs on development fund, Rs.29.16 lakhs on other items. Year to year variations in items of expenditure are wide as CV values are 60.47, 58.94 and 35.88 per cent for general charges, development fund and other expenditure respectively. CGRs of general charges, development fund and other expenditure are 2.51, 6.84 and 1.56 per cent respectively. All of these are statistically non-significant at five per cent level.

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS

- The mean enrolment of total students is highest at 75866 in SDE of AU, followed by 40773 in CDE of OU. The high enrolment in SDE of AU was due to reason that more job opportunities on the one hand and the Andhra is considered to be economically rich region on the other. The advantage of CDE of OU is location in the state capital and increased job potential due to number of industries, organizations, Universities, and institutions of state and national level. But owing to establishment of DECs of other Universities in Hyderabad, the enrolment has been gradually decreasing.
- The mean is only 10317 in DDE of SVU. The enrolment in DDE of SVU has been gradually increasing due to establishment of its study centers all over AP and now overall awareness on the importance of education. There is rapid growth in the enrolment of students in DDE of SVU when compared to other DECs of AU and OU. But the variation in percentage is highest at 72.34 in SVU, 9.97 in AU and 7.79 in OU. In other words, variations in enrolment are more pronounced in DDE of SVU. The fluctuations in SDE of AU and CDE of OU are more or less similar.

- The incomes generated through these sources are administered by the respective University. The expenditure is met from the generated income only after prior approval from the University administration. In other words, the Director obtains permission from the University to incur the expenditure out of income generated.
- In five out of 10 years, yearly income was higher than the Mean income in SDE of AU. The growth rate of income is significant at medium level. On the whole, the consolidated income depicts a rise and fall trend. The consolidated income did not report a gradual increase. The receipts from various courses contributed more relatively when compared to rest of the categories of income. It may be noted from the CV values yearly variations are moderate in receipts from University and various courses while wide and wild in examination fee and 'others'. The growth in incomes of different categories depict mixed trend.
- In DDE of SVU the average consolidated income neither high nor low. In other words, it reports at moderate level. The variations in consolidated income from year to year are more pronounced. Further, the growth in consolidated income is at satisfactory level.
- The average income from Open University mode is moderate while that of distance mode is high. Yearly variations in income from both the modes are greater. Growth in income is also considerable and significant in both the modes of income. The average income from P.G courses and diploma courses is high when compared to graduate courses wherein a moderate. The yearly variations in income are not too wild in graduate courses and diploma courses. Yearly variations in income are wild in the case of P.G courses.
- In CDE of OU, the mean value of consolidated income is registered at high magnitude. Yearly variations in consolidated income are wild and wide but the growth rate in income is moderate.
- The average income from examination and 'others' is moderate. While average income from University is low, it reported high in the case of income from courses. The yearly variations in income are more pronounced in the case of courses and examinations while moderate trend is noticed in the case of income from University and 'others'. The growth rate in income is not even in all these categories.
- The quality assurance mechanisms and procedures shall be designed by DECs so as to provide high graded distance education to the needy people as a paradigm shift in higher education has witnessed particularly 'teacher centre' to 'learner centre' education. To this end, the adequate infrastructure shall be provided in DECs and study centres to assure the quality distance education.
- The enrolment of students for all the courses shall be increased in DDE of SVU through offering special concessions to the students since the University is located in a backward region.
- The income from PCP classes shall be improved by increasing the frequency of conducting these classes with enhanced the fees structure.
- The income from diploma courses shall be improved by introducing job oriented and innovative programmes to suit to the present day requirement.
- Geography course through distance mode shall be introduced since no DEC is offering this course in Andhra Pradesh. Moreover, civil service aspirants choose geography as one of their optionals. The more revenue can be generated by introducing demand based courses.
- The variations in expenditure of various levels, courses and items shall be reduced by the sample DECs. Disorderly growth in various items of expenditures in select DECs shall be controlled through scientific methods.
- Expenditure on general charges shall be condensed in the case of SDE of AU and CDE of OU while remuneration to staff shall be reduced by downsizing the excess staff in DDE of SVU.
- Good governance is of paramount importance in the times of for reaching changes. In this context, the basic good governance models like good PCP, prompt and efficient administrative services, dedicated and knowledgeable faculty, effective feedback system and the like shall be given due weightage to promote the good governance for students in distance education system.

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