Summary of findings

The research examined the relationship between student engagement and demographic, personal and institutional variables. For the study, an effective sample of 552 students was taken from four universities of Punjab and Chandigarh. The major findings of the study were:

- The low engagement group had 28.99% students, 38.77% of the students were in the average engagement group and 32.24% students were in the high engagement group.
- Student engagement of female students was significantly higher as compared to male students.
- Family income of 83.71% of the students was up to six lakhs which indicates that majority of the students were from economically average backgrounds.
- 72% of the students were in General Category as against 28% getting higher education in all the other three categories combined (i.e. SC/ST/OBC).
- Students from science stream were comparatively low engaged than students in social sciences.
- The students’ engagement for professional courses was lower than the students enrolled for basic courses.
- Significant positive relationships existed between Student Engagement and ‘Modes of Curriculum Transactions’. The variable emerged as the strongest predictor amongst five predictors for the dependent variable and could predict 19.5% of variation in student engagement.
- Significant positive relationship exists between student engagement and lifestyle. The variable predicted 6.5% of variation in student engagement.
- Student engagement was positively correlated to achievement motivation. The variable predicted 2.8% of variation in student engagement.
- Significant positive relationship between organisational culture and ambience and student engagement was observed. The variable predicted 1.5% of variation in student engagement.
- The relationship between student engagement and perceived relevance of the curriculum was significant. It could predict .8% of variation in student engagement.
• The other three variables that had shown significant correlations individually with student engagement in higher education, turned up as weak predictors.

• The study could explain 31.1% of variation in student engagement.