Analysis of Survey Results: "Clean Session 2024-2025 Academic Year, Winter Session"

General Information:
- Target Audience: 10038 students
- Surveyed: 6741 (67%)
- Period: 20.12.2024 - 31.12.2024

Survey respondent count:

Total	6840
Institute of Humanities and Pedagogy:	1422
Institute of Natural Sciences	1434
Institute of Artificial Intelligence	99
Institute of Engineering and Technology	1788
Institute of Pedagogy and Traditional Arts	1278
Institute of Economics and Law	819

Conclusions based on survey results:

1. **Overall satisfaction with education and the session's progress:**
- The vast majority of students (90.9%) are satisfied with the quality of education.
- According to most, the winter session is going well (76.2%) or normally (17.8%).
- Most students consider the grades in the session to be objective (77.2% - "Objective", 15.4% - "Rather Objective").
- The vast majority of students believe they are equally well prepared in all disciplines (87.5%).

Conclusion: The overall impression of the quality of education and the organization of the winter session is positive. However, there is a small percentage of students experiencing difficulties.

2. **Problems in preparing for exams:**
- A significant proportion of students (31.1%) face unfamiliar questions on exams that were not in the material covered.
- The main problems in preparing for exams: short deadlines (27.2%), insufficient material (6.7%), complex lecture materials (7.2%), insufficient intermediate days (7.2%).
- Difficulties in understanding the material are mainly related to the complexity of the lecture material (27.8%) and the student's individual abilities (10.2%).

Conclusion: There are problems related to the organization of preparation for exams and the availability of material. Unfamiliar questions on exams may indicate insufficient development of the material in classes or the excessive complexity of exam tasks.

3. **Corruption:**
- A significant proportion of students (20.3%) believe that there is a corruption situation at the university.
- A small percentage of students (3.8%) personally gave a bribe.
- The main reason for giving a bribe is to "close" the session (11.0%).
- The main factors that encourage a student to give a bribe: obtaining the requested score is crucial for obtaining a scholarship (18.1%), unwillingness to learn the subject (16.0%), extortion by the teacher (13.5%).
- The transfer of a bribe most often occurs through the group leader (10.8%) or personally (3.8%).
- Students believe that the main reasons for bribery: low salaries for teachers (11.9%), weak interest in studying among students (10.9%), students study not for knowledge, but for a diploma at any cost (8.7%).

- Opinions regarding the dynamics of corruption were divided, however, 51.4% found it difficult to answer. At the same time, more students believe that corruption has decreased (significantly and slightly) than those who believe that it has increased (significantly and slightly).

Conclusion: Despite the fact that most students have not personally encountered corruption, the perception of the corruption situation at the university is quite high. It is important to note that scholarships and unwillingness to learn the subject are significant factors pushing students to bribe.

Recommendations:

Improving exam preparation:
- Revise the exam preparation program: Pay attention to working out all the topics submitted for the exam.
- Increase the time to prepare for exams: Consider the possibility of increasing the preparation time and intermediate days between exams.
- Optimize lecture materials: Make them more accessible and understandable for students.
- Diversify forms of education: Increase the number of seminars and practical classes.
- Conduct mock exams or tests: So that students can assess their level of preparation and identify weaknesses.

Fighting corruption:
- Strengthen control over the conduct of exams: Ensure transparency and objectivity in assessing knowledge.
- Increase salaries for teachers: To reduce the motivation for corruption.
- Conduct explanatory work with students: On the harm of corruption and the consequences of giving bribes.
- Tighten punishment for corruption actions: Both for teachers and students.
- Develop feedback mechanisms: So that students can anonymously report cases of corruption.
- Analyze the possibility of changing the scholarship system: To reduce the impact of grades on receiving a scholarship. Perhaps it is worth considering additional criteria, such as participation in scientific activities or the public life of the university.

Improving the quality of education:
- Conduct regular student surveys: To identify problems and improve the quality of education.
- Attract the best teachers: And create conditions for their professional development.
- Introduce new educational technologies: To make learning more interesting and effective.
- Ensure equal learning conditions in all disciplines: Pay attention to those subjects for which students note insufficient preparation.

Additional research:
- Conduct a more detailed analysis of the answers in the "Other" category for all questions in order to identify additional problems and needs of students.
- Conduct focus groups with students to study their opinions and suggestions in more depth.

Conclusion:

The results of the survey show a generally positive picture, but reveal a number of problems that require attention. Implementation of the proposed recommendations will improve the quality of education, increase student satisfaction and reduce the level of corruption at the university.

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