



A STUDY OF SEMESTER SYSTEM OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS WITH LOCALITY AND FATHER OCCUPATION

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ABSTRACT

This Semester System would be ideal system treating each student as an individual having specific requirements of study. This system would also make it possible for a programme of study to be constituted which may be interdisciplinary in character and at the same time, may be oriented towards a specific and required objective. The semester system scale was developed by **Chandra Mohan, P (2006)** adopted from **Nookala Maheswari (2018)**. A sample of 320 Engineering students representing all categories of colleges in Chittoor District by following the standardized procedures. 't' – test and F – Test (ANOVA) were employed for analysis of the data. There is significant influence of locality and father occupation at 0.01 level of significance on the semester system of Engineering students.

KEYWORDS : Semester system, Locality, Father occupation and Engineering students.

INTRODUCTION

The system is essentially interdisciplinary in character as the old system is so rigid in two respects. Firstly, only two or three disciplines can be combined leaving out a number of important components. Secondly, each discipline has to be studied for at least two or three years by undergraduates. The Semester System is based on unitary courses and would make the choices more flexible, which is essential because any undergraduate studying a particular subject in depth requires courses which are given by a number of departments. This flexibility is essential because interdisciplinary courses cannot be specified for all time and for all men. Disciplines develop interconnections with other disciplines in a dynamic sense. The undergraduates in our universities are usually in the age group of 15 to 18 and this is a period when the interests of the students are likely to shift from one subject to another before they are established. Therefore, we must have a pattern of education in which it is possible to allow a student to change from one major area to another in the course of his studies. It is accomplished in the Semester System.

The master courses in our universities are usually single department courses. A student studies either physics or chemistry or biology etc., with the Semester System, the concept of interdisciplinary courses could be carried to the post graduate level. This would enable the students to study much more effectively and economically. A student of physics studies even chemical thermodynamics in the department of chemistry or group theory in the department of mathematics. Thus in Semester System with the existing facilities many new areas could be covered at the post graduate level and it can serve the needs of a developing society much better.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Maddikera Ramulaiah (2011), Narasimha (2011), Amaravathi Pasugunta (2012) and Nookala Maheswari (2018) reported that locality of individuals do have significant difference on achievement. However, **Srikanth, (2010), Khansha Vali, P (2013), Satyanarayana, A (2014), Rakkasi Sree Vani (2015), Amrutha, B (2016) and Venkata Subba Reddy, K (2017)** reported that locality of individuals do not have significant difference on semester system.

Amaravathi Pasugunta (2012), Khansha Vali, P (2013), Rakkasi Sree Vani (2015), Venkata Subba Reddy, K (2017) and Nookala Maheswari (2018) reported that father occupation of individuals do have significant difference on achievement. However, **Srikanth, (2010), Maddikera Ramulaiah (2011), Narasimha (2011), Satyanarayana, A (2014) and Amrutha, B (2016)** reported that father occupation of individuals do not have significant difference on semester system.

Scope of the Study: The main intention of the present study is to find the relation of semester system of Engineering students with locality and father occupation.

Objective of the Study: To study the impact of locality and father occupation on the semester system of Engineering students.

Hypotheses of the study

1. There would be no significant impact of 'locality' on the semester system of Engineering students.
2. There would be no significant impact of 'father occupation' on the semester system of Engineering students.

Tools for the Study

1. The semester system test was developed by **Chandra Mohan, P (2006)** adopted from **Nookala Maheswari (2018)**. The tool was highly reliable for the investigation. The total has 60 items, out of 60, 32 items are positive and 28 are negative items, in this questionnaire the positive questions are 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 49, 51, 55, 57 and 59. For the purpose of scoring numerical values (weightages) were assigned to each of the five categories namely; Strongly Agree (S.A.), Agree (A.), Doubtful (D.), Disagree (D.A.) and Strongly Disagree (S.D.A.) based on the **Likert (1932)** method and the total marks obtained by each student are marked on the right top corner of the sheet.
2. Personal data regarding the student – 1. Name, 2. Locality, 3. Father occupation.

Data Collection

The sample for the investigation consisted of 320 Engineering students in Chittoor district. The stratified random sampling was applied in three stages. The first stage is management i.e. Government and Private and second stage is locality i.e. rural and urban and third stage gender i.e. male and female. It is a 2X2X2 factorial design with 320 sample subjects. The investigator personally visited colleges with the permission of the principals of the colleges. The Engineering students who attended to the school on the day of collection of data are considered for the purpose of the investigation. It was provided to the concerned Engineering students of the colleges. The Engineering students were given necessary instructions about the instruments and motivated to respond genuinely to all the items. The semester system scale and personal data sheet were administered. The data on each variable in the investigation is properly coded to suit for computer analysis. The analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives of the investigation and hypotheses formulated by employing appropriate statistical techniques. The inferential statistical techniques 't' – test and "F" – tests

(ANOVA) were employed to test hypotheses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Locality

The relationship of attitude of engineering students towards semester system with their locality is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of locality, the students are divided into two groups. Rural students form with the Group – I and Group – II forms with urban students. The attitude of engineering students towards semester system of the two groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of attitude of engineering students towards semester system for the two groups were tested for significance by employing 't' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 1

There would be no significant impact of 'locality' on the attitude of engineering students towards semester system. The above hypothesis is tested by employing 't' - test. The results are presented in **Table – 1**.

Table – 1: Influence of locality on the attitude of engineering students towards semester system

S. No.	Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	't' - Test
1.	Rural	160	141.55	33.05	4.719**
2.	Urban	160	158.53	31.27	

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is found from the **Table – 1** that the computed value of 't' (4.719) is greater than the critical value of 't' (2.59) for 1 and 318 df at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the **Hypothesis – 1 is rejected at 0.01 level**. Therefore it is concluded that the locality has significant influence on the attitude of engineering students towards semester system.

2. Father occupation

The relationship of attitude of engineering students towards semester system with their father occupation is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of father occupation, the students are divided into three groups. On the basis of father occupation, the students are divided into three groups. Group – I is formed with students of unemployed fathers, Group – II formed with fathers of elementary teacher and Group – III is formed with fathers of High school teacher, Government official, land lord and professor. The attitude of engineering students towards semester system of the three groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of attitude of engineering students towards semester system for the three groups were tested for significance by employing 'F' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 2

There would be no significant impact of 'father occupation' on the attitude of engineering students towards semester system. The above hypothesis is tested by employing 'F' - test. The results are presented in **Table – 2**.

Table – 2: Influence of father occupation on the attitude of engineering students towards semester system

S. No.	Father occupation	N	Mean	S.D.	'F' - Test
1.	Group – I	103	144.18	33.69	5.750**
2.	Group – II	109	147.08	26.45	
3.	Group – III	108	158.60	37.10	

@ Indicates not significant at 0.05 level.

It is found from the **Table – 2** that the computed value of 'F' (5.750) is greater than the critical value of 'F' (4.68) for 2 and 317 df at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the **Hypothesis – 2 is rejected at 0.01 level**. Therefore it is concluded that the father occupation has significant influence on the attitude of engineering students towards semester system.

Findings:

There is significant influence of locality and father occupation at 0.01 level of significance on the semester system of Engineering students.

Conclusions: In the light of the findings, the following conclusions are drawn. Locality and father occupation have significant influence on the semester system of Engineering students.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings of the present research have raised some important questions related to the educational needs of the students with special reference to their semester system of Engineering students.

1. Locality is highly influence on the attitude of engineering students towards semester system. Urban students have positive attitude towards semester system than the rural students. The administrators have to provide facilities for rural students.
2. Father occupation is highly influence on the attitude of engineering students towards semester system. High occupational fathers' students have positive attitude towards semester system than the low occupational fathers' students. The administrators have to provide facilities for low occupational fathers' students.

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