



## Impact of student attitude for the Engineering College

### KEYWORDS

Aerobic Training, Body Mass Index, Sedentary Obese

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article we studied the attitude of student and assess the engineering colleges as per the attitude of the student admitted. A survey questionnaire has been developed. Each question is under a five-point scale. Ten engineering colleges have been surveyed in Kolkata from the student among first year to final year. After quantification of the surveyed questionnaire, it is found that there is a huge gap between colleges as due to variation of attitude. It is also found that the college gets higher rank having higher student attitude.*

### Introduction:

This study attempted to investigate aspects attitudes of first year to final year undergraduates on a sample of engineering colleges at Kolkata. From each college 100 students are interviewed.

The objectives of the study is to present a realistic and up-to-date of student characteristics, to identify aspects of these which might make students vulnerable to withdrawal or failure, and to identify the sort of student 'best practice' which fosters success and which could form the basis of efforts to support students who are at risk of dropping out.

A questionnaire was sent to students, requesting information about their study habits, attitudes, expectations of university and experiences during their study. A 50% return was received.

### Literature review: central topics:

A literature review was undertaken to provide context for the experimental findings. This indicated that it is important to consider the whole student experience when investigating student satisfaction and retention. Studies of student retention rarely identify one single factor as explaining withdrawal, and where such simplistic answers are proposed, they are rarely reliable. A recent development in the retention literature is a focus on 'what goes right' for successful students, and on ways of building this information into retention activities.

One important point, which emerges from this, is the enormous diversity of the student population, and the unreality of talking about 'students' as if they were a uniform group. Many authors suggest that the range of beliefs about university among students has increased in recent years, with some showing a high level of academic orientation and motivation, and others feeling disengaged and alienated, or attempting to get as many marks as possible for as little effort.

### Attitude:

An attitude is an expression of favor or disfavor toward a person, place, thing, or event (the attitude object). Prominent psychologist Gordon Allport once described attitudes "the most distinctive and indispensable concept in contemporary social psychology." [1]

### Definitions of attitude:

An attitude can be defined as a positive or negative evaluation of people, objects, event, activities, ideas, or just about anything in your environment, but there is debate about precise definitions. Eagly and Chaiken, for example, define an attitude "a psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favor or disfavor." [2] Though it is sometimes common to define an

attitude as affect toward an object, affect (i.e., discrete emotions or overall arousal) is generally understood to be distinct from attitude as a measure of favor ability. [3]

This definition of attitude allows for one's evaluation of an attitude object to vary from extremely negative to extremely positive, but also admits that people can also be conflicted or ambivalent toward an object meaning that they might at different times express both positive and negative attitude toward the same object. This has led to some discussion of whether individual can hold multiple attitudes toward the same object. [4]

### Jung's definition:

Attitude is one of Jung's 57 definitions [24],[25] in Chapter XI of Psychological Types. Jung's definition of attitude is a "readiness of the psyche to act or react in a certain way". Attitudes very often come in pairs, one conscious and the other unconscious. Within this broad definition Jung defines several attitudes.

The main (but not only) attitude dualities that Jung defines are the following.

- Consciousness and the unconscious. The "presence of two attitudes is extremely frequent, one conscious and the other unconscious. This means that consciousness has a constellation of contents different from that of the unconscious, a duality particularly evident in neurosis".
- Extraversion and introversion. This pair is so elementary to Jung's theory of types that he labeled them the "attitude-types".
- Rational and irrational attitudes. "I conceive reason as an attitude".

The rational attitude subdivides into the thinking and feeling psychological functions, each with its attitude.

The irrational attitude subdivides into the sensing and intuition psychological functions, each with its attitude. "There is thus a typical thinking, feeling, sensation, and intuitive attitude".

- Individual and social attitudes. Many of the latter are "isms".

In addition, Jung discusses the abstract attitude. "When I take an abstract attitude..." [24]. Abstraction is contrasted with concretize. "CONCRETISM. By this I mean a peculiarity of thinking and feeling which is the antithesis of abstraction" [25]. For example: "I hate his attitude for being Sarcastic."

### Methodology:

In this study to measure the attitude of student, a questionnaire is designed as per science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (stem) program attitude for the student in the study of engineering at the engineering colleges, Kolkata.

In the survey questionnaire there are 24 questions each have five-point scale ranging from 'Strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree'. Each point has the following marks

1. Strongly agree – (+2)
2. Agree – (+1)
3. Neutral – 0
4. Disagree – (-1)
5. Strongly disagree – (-2)

Total 100 students from each college are interviewed. After getting of the average of the feedback, the point of the concerned college is found. Higher the point higher is the attitude. Questionnaire with distribution of points is given in

**Table 1.**

Serial	Questions	Points				
		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
		+2	+1	0	-1	-2
1	I feel enthusiastic about my STEM major					
2	I am likely to continue in my STEM major					
3	I expect to do well in a STEM area					
4	My major is not too difficult					
5	I don't think about switching my major					
6	I value STEM subjects					
7	STEM subjects are not boring to me					
8	I enjoy learning STEM subjects					
9	STEM subjects are not difficult for me					
10	STEM subjects are exciting to me					
11	Good grades encourage me					
12	I'm smart in STEM subjects					
13	I'm not easily discouraged by low grades					
14	Having a mentor is vital to my success					
15	I have positive STEM role models					
16	STEM role models have had a positive effect on me					
17	I think faculty involvement is important					
18	Good teachers are helpful to my success					
19	Teachers have helped me to understand difficult STEM concepts					

20	Good teachers in STEM subjects have helped me					
21	Many career opportunities are available in STEM careers					
22	An advisor has helped me with career planning					
23	I am familiar with STEM professional societies					
24	I intend to pursue a career in STEM					

**Table 1: Questionnaire Analysis and result:**

After quantification of the above questionnaire, the following ranking is found at Table 2.

Rank	Name of the college	Point earned
1	Jadavpur University	50
2	Bengal Engineering Science University	45.83
3	Dream Institute of Technology	41.67
4	Dr. Meghnad Saha Institute Of Technology	41
5	CIEM (Calcutta Institute of Engineering and Management)	39
6	Camellia Institute Of Engineering	37
7	Bengal Institute of Technology and Management (BITM)	32
8	B. P. Poddar Institute Of Management & Technology	31
9	Guru Nanak Institute of Technology (GNIT)	30.44
10	Narula Institute of Technology (NIT)	29

**Table 2**

From the above result we found that there are huge gap of the point-earned from top to bottom college. It is due to variation of attitudes of the students. The top ranked college student have higher attitude. This can be the benchmark for the other colleges. This benchmark is the external benchmark for the colleges, which is consisted by Jadavpur University, and 'Narula Institute of Technology (NIT)' is far away from the benchmark as its point is only 29.

#### Conclusion:

It is to be concluded that Government engineering colleges occupy the first and second position as due to their higher attitudes from the students. So, the attitude of the Government College, in this study, can be the benchmark for the other.

#### Further scope:

For the further study, it is needed to find out the poor areas of the students' attitude. After identification, possible remedial measures can be given by which the other colleges can raise their rank to the benchmark level.

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