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A study on psychological attitude of college students during class hours

1. *Surya R (I-MBA), Nandha Engineering College
Ph-9843846480 Email-suryaravi668@gmail.com*
2. *Saravanan S (I-MBA), Nandha Engineering College
Ph-9524017659 Email-saravanan39@gmail.com*
3. *Yogeshwaran V (I-MBA), Nandha Engineering College
Ph-8508341365 Email-yogeshwarandon93@gmail.com*

1. ABSTRACT

Several factors may affect students academic performance . This study aims to measure and study these factors using theories on academic performance. The paper aims at discussing Romanian students' ways of thinking about learning and the factors that influence them. It is based on experimental research conducted on a group of 200 subjects, all students from various faculties of "Dunărea de Jos" University of Galați, Romania. A questionnaire was prepared with the aim of determining the students' ways of thinking about learning. Among the methods of statistical assessment used, the following could be mentioned: frequency analysis, to illustrate the composition of the group of subjects; the calculation of the median for students' ways of thinking about learning as variables.

2. INTRODUCTION

A study conducted by Riaz et al. highlights the fact that perception and performance are dependent on the students' perception of the type of learning in schools. Specialists in the field of education have shown more and more interest in issues related to the learning process. Most of the studies produced by both psychologists and teachers have attempted to identify the factors that determine the learning process and to highlight possible relations among elements related to the quality of education, the teaching strategies used in the classroom and the quality of pupils' and students' performance.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To identify the problems faced by the Students during class hours.

4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1. Student's academic performance has been an important issue for higher education institutions and investigation into the possibility of student achievement.
2. The purpose of this study is to examine student perception

5. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Students are not response correct during research.
2. Students get hesitate to tell the answer
3. Time management

6. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mr. Babu, however, has a word of caution. "As the government introduces the public exam for Class they also need to ensure that sufficient teacher posts are created and filled in all schools." He adds that the government must give a consolidated mark sheet for students comprising marks obtained by students in Class Mr. Rajagopalan contends that those making the decision were focusing more on students who would get into medicine and engineering courses. "Of the 10 lakh students, however, only 1.5 to two lakh go for medicine and engineering," he adds.

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

7.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analysing needed

information. A research design is a framework or blueprint for conducting the marketing research project

7.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn.

7.3 NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLING

Non-Probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected

7.4 CONVENIENCE SAMPLING

Convenience sampling (also known as Availability Sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study.

SIZE OF THE SAMPLE

The Sample size is 50.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

PRIMARY DATA

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific study undertaken by him. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondent by using Questionnaire.

SECONDARY DATA

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. The data's are collected from journals, magazines and websites.

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

FORMULA

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{No of respondents}}{\text{Total No of respondents}} \times 100$$

HENRY GARRETT RANKING

Garrett's ranking technique to find out most significant factor which influences the respondent, Garrett's ranking method was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula:

$$\text{Percent position} = 100 (R_{ij} - 0.5)$$

N_j Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i th variable by j th respondents

N_j = Number of variable ranked by j th respondents.

Table 1 Demographic analysis table

Details of the policy holders	No. of respondents		Percentage
Age	Below 20 years	8	16
	Between 20 to 30 years	32	64
	Between 30 to 40 years	10	20
	Above 40 years	0	0
	Total	50	100
Gender	Male	37	74
	Female	13	26
	Total	50	100
Educational qualification	10 th	2	4
	12 th	5	10
	Ug	19	38
	Pg	24	48
	Total	50	100

1.1 Interpretation

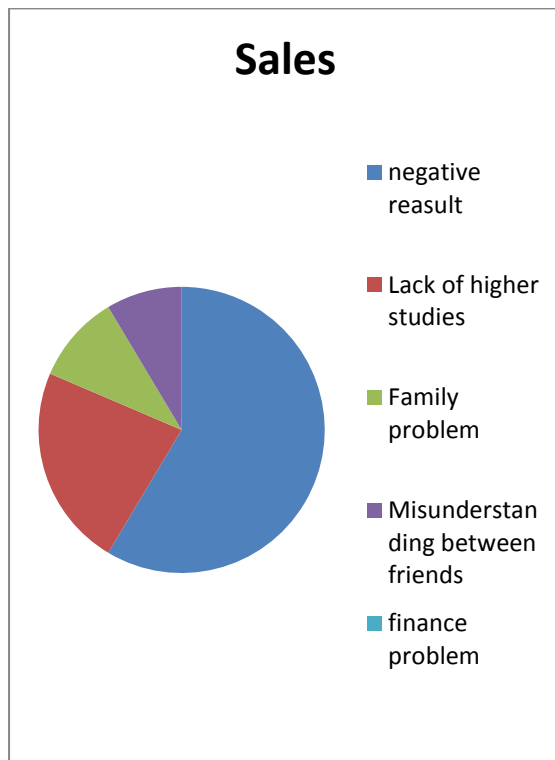
The participants of respondent in the survey male (74) percentage and female (26) percentage and the age group of respondent from below 20 years (16) percentage between 20 to 30 years (64) percentage between 30 to 40 (20)

percentage and above 40years (0) percentage and the education qualification of respondent from 10th (4) percentage from 12th (10) percentage and ug graution (38) percentage and pg graution (48)percentage.

Table 2 To rank the problem faced by college students in classes.

S.NO	Problems	Mean score	Total score	Rank
1	Negative result	126	126	5
2	Lack of higher studies	143	429	3
3	Family problem	136	272	4
4	Misunderstanding between friends	177	885	1
5	Financial problem	164	656	2

BAR GRAPH



1.2 Interpretation

The participants of respondent in the survey the first rank is “misunderstanding between friends” and the second rank is “financial problem” and the third rank is” lack of higher studies and the fourth rank is” family problem” and the fifth rank is “negative result” is calculated.

8. Findings

- **Misunderstanding between friends ranked no.1 in the problem faced by the students**
- **Finance problem ranked no.2 in the problem faced by the student.**
- **Lack of higher studies ranked no.3 in the problem faced by the student.**

9. Suggestion

- **Keep rules to a minimum so students can remember them.**
- **Each student must be treated with dignity and respect at all times.**

10. Conclusion

Although professional development is available to all teachers the committee found no evidence that elementary ,middle ,and high school science teacher have rigorous opportunity to learn content related to the class.

11. References

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2. Baxter,a.and,.s.(2000) Everything must go:a study of clearing ane first year progression Journal of further and higher education vol 24 no 1 pp5-14.