A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS PERCEPTION TOWARDS SEMESTER SYSTEM AMONG FACULTY AND STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGE OF NURSING AT DISTRICT SIRMOUR, HIMACHAL PRADESH.

Mr. Muthukumaran[*], Ms. Syed Ruqaya Shameem[**], Ms. Rekha Devi[**], Ms. Shtakshi Kohli[**],

Ms. Abhilasha[**], Ms. Achint Kaur[**]

Assistant Professor, Akal College of Nursing, Eternal University
**B.Sc.(N), Interns, Akal College of Nursing, Eternal University*

Abstract

The semester system or annual system is an examination system that is designed by the institute under the guidance of Statutory or regulatory bodies of the respective institution. It allows teachers to assess the effectiveness of their instruction and students to assess their development. This study major goal was to look into the perception of nursing students & faculty towards examination system. **Methods:** Quantitative approach and descriptive study design was adopted ,sample comprised of 59 undergraduate students selected using non probability sampling from selected colleges of Himachal Pradesh. Data was collected using self-structured tool (5-point Likert scale) and analyzed by using SPSS. **Results:** The study results revealed that 96.5% Students and 100%Faculty has negative perception towards implementation where as 3.5% has neutral perception. Both faculty and students have 100% negative perception towards evaluation and feedback. There is no association with socio demographic and implementation, evaluation and feedback of semester system in both faculty and students. **Conclusion:** The study result revealed that nursing students and faculty has negative perception towards the implementation, evaluation and feedback on semester pattern of examination. There is no association with socio demographic and implementation, evaluation and feedback of semester system in both faculty and students. In faculty there is a moderate positive correlation between implementation, evaluation and feedback. There is a weak positive correlation between feedback and implementation. In students there is a strong negative correlation between implementation, evaluation, evaluation and feedback. There is moderate positive correlation between feedback and implementation.

Keywords Perception, Under Graduate, Semester System, Faculty and Students.

I. INTRODUCTION

"A system of education, which would not gratify this disposition in any party, is requisite, in order to obviate the difficulty, and the reader will find a something said to that purpose in person's life.

~ Joseph Lancaster

Education is critical to the development of a nation and the harmonious development of individuals in all aspects of life, including physical, intellectual, and social development. Since a few years, the educational system around the world has been uniform. Since the pre- and post-British rule periods in India, there has been a significant transition in the educational system. Initially, children were taught in guru schools. In ancient India, Kul's was a form of education system in which the shishya (student) lived with the guru in the ashram. Nalanda was the world's oldest university system of instruction. Students from all over the world were drawn to the Indian knowledge system, which was ultimately modernised and replaced with the current education system. India's constitution established six essential rights after independence, one of which was the right to education. By 2030, SDG 4: Education for all assures equitable, inclusive, and high-quality education for all people, as well as the development of lifelong learning opportunities. India's modern education system has evolved over time as a result of numerous initiatives. Several commissions, such as the Macaulay minute and Wood's dispatch, as 3 well as the Sadler commission and the 1904 Indian education policy, laid the groundwork for the Indian education system throughout the colonial period.

Higher Education in India, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education has climbed from 20.8 percent in 2011-12 to 25.8 percent in 2017-18, according to the All India Survey on Higher Education. The low intake of higher education is largely due to a lack of access. By 2035, the policy seeks to boost GER to 50%.

Multiple regulators with overlapping duties undermine higher educational institutions' autonomy and create an environment of dependency and centralized decision-making; the National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA) should replace the present individual higher education regulators. As a result, the duty of all professional councils, such as the AICTE, would be limited to developing professional practice standards. The UGC's responsibility will be confined to awarding funds.

Separate the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) from the University Grants Commission. It will serve as the top-level accredited, issuing permits to various accreditation organizations.

AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study is to assess the perception towards semester system among faculty and students in selected Nursing College, Dist. Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the perception towards curriculum of semester system among faculty and students in selected nursing college at District Sirmour.

2. To assess the perception towards semester system implementation among faculty and students in selected nursing college at District Sirmour.

3. To find the correlation between curriculum planning, implementation and evaluation procedure of semester system among faculty and students in selected nursing college at District Sirmour.

4. To assess the perception towards feedback and evaluation procedures of semester system among faculty and students in selected nursing college at District Sirmour.

III. METHODOLOGY

The Research approach used in this study is the quantitative descriptive design is used. The Present study was conducted in one of the Nursing College situated in District Sirmour H.P. This Institution offers Nursing programs B.Sc,(N) since 2008. Through Survey method all accessible population was interviewed using Convenient Sampling Technique. Tool consists of **Section A**: Socio demographic data sheet to assess the socio – demographic profile. It include age, gender ,religion ,residence, occupation of father, occupation of mother, monthly family income, academic year, are you familiar with semester pattern of examination system. **Section B**: Perception of students toward the semester system evaluation, implementation and feedback. Self- structured 5- point likert scale was used in this study. It consist the statement (positive and negative) with five alternative: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, strongly disagree which were rank from5,4,3,2 and 1 respectively.

Scoring Interpretation: Scoring of Likert Scale, It consists of total 30 statements each participants, 30 for faculty and 30 for students.

LEVEL OF PERCEPTION	SCORE
Positive	>43
Neutral	35 -45
Negative	<35

This study the tool's reliability was determined using the Cronbach alpha coefficient reliability was used and the result was for Student tool r = 0.71 & Faculty Tool r = 0.872, indicating that the tool is Good and it was used without any further modifications.

The investigator was obtained formal permission from the principal of College of Nursing. Informed consent was taken from the participants. Confidentiality of the obtained information was maintained. The tool was distributed in the Google form among students and faculty for filling the responses. During the Google form entry students were gathered in the common room with individual seating arrangement and asked to the responses honestly and don't leave any question and also without discussing with others. Collected data was coded in Excel for analysis and interpretation

IV. RESULTS

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Sociodemographic variable of the Nursing Students

n=57

S.NO	Variables	Categories	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	**Age (In years)**	<18	16	28.1
		18-20	40	70.2
		20-30	1	1.8
2	**Religion**	Hindu	47	82.5
		Muslim	1	1.8
		Sikh	8	14
		Christian	1	1.8
		Others	0	0
3	**Residence**	Urban	23	40.4
		Rural	34	59.6
4	**Occupation of father**	Unemployed	3	5.3
		Private Job	14	24.6
		Government Job	25	43.9
		Business man	2	3.5
		Others	13	22.8
5	**Occupation of mother**	Homemaker	50	87.7
		Private Job	2	3.5
		Government Job	5	8.8
		Others	0	0
6	**Monthly family income**	<10,000	9	15.8
		10,000-20,000	13	22.8
		20,000-40,000	17	29.8
		>40,000	18	31.6
7	**Academic year**	1st year	57	100
8	**Are you familiar with semester pattern of examination**	Yes	57	100
		No	0	0

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of Socio demographic variables of nursing college faculty
n=5

S.NO	Variables	Categories	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	**Age (In years)**	20-30	4	80
		31-40	1	20
2	**Gender**	Male	0	0
		Female	5	100
4	**Education**	Undergraduate	3	60
		Postgraduate	2	40

		Ph.D	0	0
6	**Salary**	10,000-20,000	2	40
		20,000-40,000	1	20
		>40,000	2	40
7	**Residence**	Urban	2	40
		Rural	3	60
8	**Are you familiar with semester pattern of examination**	Yes	5	100
		No	0	0

Table 3 Correlation between Implementation and Evaluation of the Semester System among Students

Variables	Mean	SD	r	p
Implementation	30.8	2.98	0.397	0.002
Evaluation	31.8	3.25		

Table 3 depicts that there is a moderate positive correlation r=0.397 between implementation and evaluation of the semester system

Table 4 Correlation between Evaluation and Feedback of the Semester system among Students

Variables	Mean	SD	r	p
Evaluation	31.8	3.25	0.349	0.008
Feedback	24.7	4.14		

Table 4 depicts that there is a moderate positive correlation (r=.349) between evaluation and feedback of the semester system

Table 5 Correlation between Feedback and Implementation of the Semester system among Students

Variables	Mean	SD	r	p
Feedback	24.7	4.14	0.252	0.058
Implementation	30.8	2.98		

Table 5 Shows that there is a weak positive correlation between feedback and implementation of the semester system

Table 6 Correlation between implementation and evaluation of the Semester System among Faculty

Variables	Mean	SD	r	p
Implementation	24.4	3.04		
Evaluation	33.6	1.94	-0.681	0.205

Table 6 There is a strong negative correlation (r= -0.681) between implementation and evaluation of the Semester System among Faculty.

Table 7 Correlation between evaluation and feedback of the Semester System among Faculty

Variables	Mean	SD	R	p
Evaluation	33.6	1.94		
Feedback	26.4	1.94	-0.539	0.348

Table 7 depicts there is a strong negative correlation (r= -0.539) between evaluation and feedback of the Semester System among Faculty.

Table 8 Correlation between feedback and Implementation of the Semester System among Faculty

Variables	Mean	SD	R	p
Feedback	26.4	1.94		
Implementation	24.4	3.04	0.387	0.520

Table 8 depicts that there is a moderate positive correlation (r= 0.387) between feedback and implementation of the Semester System among Faculty.

Table 9 Association between implementation, evaluation, feedback and socio demographic variables of Nursing Students

S. No	Variables	Categories	Implementation		Evaluation		Feedback	
			χ^2	p Value	χ^2	p Value	χ^2	p Value
1	Age (years)	<18 18-20 20-30	19.175	0.829 NS	17.24	0.838 NS	12.89	0.936 NS
2	Religion	Hindu Muslim Sikh Christian	18.702	0.998 NS	27.940	0.829 NS	43.574	0.103 NS
3	Residence	Urban Rural	12.186	0.512 NS	11.491	0.487 NS	14.126	0.226 NS
4	Occupation of father	Unemployed Private Job Government Job Business man Others	65.680	0.096 NS	43.593	0.654 NS	50.603	0.229 NS

| 5 | **Occupation of mother** | Homemaker Private job Government job | 28.895 | 0.316 NS | 25.047 | 0.403 NS | 19.190 | 0.634 NS |
| 6 | **Family income** | <10,000 10,000-20,000 20,000-40,000 >40,0000 | 32.146 | 0.773 NS | 34.25 | 0.552 NS | 36.316 | 0.317 NS |

NS-Not Significant at p<0.05,Significant at p<0.05 and highly significant at p<0.01

Table 9 shows the association between implementation, evaluation, feedback and socio demographic variable of nursing students, sociodemographic variables, such as age, religion, residence, occupation of father, occupation of mother, family income were not associated with the implementation, evaluation and feedback of semester system.

TABLE 10 Association between implementation, evaluation, feedback and socio demographic variable of Nursing faculty

S.NO	Variables	Categories	Implementation		Evaluation		Feedback	
			χ^2	p-Value	χ^2	p-Value	χ^2	p-Value
1	**Age (In years)**	20-30 31-40 41-50 51-60	5.0	0.287[NS]	1.875	0.599[NS]	5.0	0.172[NS]
3	**Religion**	Hindu Muslim Sikh Christian Others	5.0	0.287[NS]	1.875	0.599[NS]	5.0	0.172[NS]
4	**Education**	Undergraduate Postgraduate Ph.D.	5.0	0.287[NS]	2.917	0.405[NS]	5.0	0.172[NS]
5	**Designation**	Clinical instructor Nursing Tutor Assistant Professor Associate Professor Professor	10	0.265[NS]	6.25	0.396[NS]	7.50	0.277[NS]
6	**Salary**	>10,000 10,000-20,000	10	0.265[NS]	7.50	0.277[NS]	10	0.125[NS]

		20,000-40,000 >40,000						
7	**Residence**	Urban Rural	5	0.287^{NS}	2.91	0.405^{NS}	5	0.172^{NS}

NS-Not Significant at p>0.05,Significant at p<0.05 and highly significant at p<0.01

Table 10 Shows the association between implementation, evaluation, feedback and socio demographic variable of nursing faculty, sociodemographic variables, such as age, religion, education, designation, salary, residence were not associated with the implementation, evaluation and feedback of semester system.

V. DISCUSSION

The results revealed that 96.5% Students and 100%Faculty has negative perception towards implementation where as 3.5% has neutral perception. Both faculty and students have 100% negative perception towards evaluation and feedback.

A similar study was conducted to assess students perception regarding the effectiveness of semester and annual examination system at institute of education and research. The study was quantitative in nature and consisted of 200 students .a five point LIKERT type scale was used to collect data. ANOVA test was applied to analyze the data. The major finding of the study indicated that in semester system student do not spend much time in political activities and develop their study habits.

A similar was conducted to explore problem faced by university students regarding semester system. The population of the study was first semester students selected non randomly and taken 20 students for interview. Two universities were visited for this purpose.it was a qualitative study that followed thematic analysis the result of the study concluded that students face many problems in semester system which is shortage of time, presentations, increased stress and inability to cover lengthy syllabus.

A cross-sectional study was undertaken in all students and teachers of public universities in Punjab, Pakistan, to identify the challenges to fair evaluation in the semester examination system, their causes, and solutions. With a semi-structured interview schedule and a focus group discussion guideline tool, a multistage sampling technique is implemented. The findings reveal four significant challenges: insufficient teacher competency in assessment, nonprofessional behaviour, spatial coverage limits, and problems conducting exams smoothly.

A Similar study was conducted Examination in semester system: what is observation of faculty and students. A small sample consisting of 270 students and 45 teachers of different departments of the Islamia university of bawalpur and Rahimyar khan campus were taken. A 34 item questionnaire on 5 poiny likert scale was administered to the students. The result of the study reveal that most of the students disagreed with the semester system of examination due to a number of drawbacks like favoritism, biases, and subjectivity. The students criticized the other negative aspects of semester system of examination as well. Contrary to this, the teachers agree with the semester system of examination to some extent as compared with the students' perception.

VI. SUMMARY

The study entitled "A Cross sectional study to assess perception toward semester system among faculty and students in selected college of nursing at distt. Sirmour, Himachal; Pradesh.

The study was undertaken with the assumption that to assess the perception of nursing students and faculty towards curriculum of semester system, assess the perception of nursing students and faculty towards implementation of semester system, assess the perception of nursing students and faculty towards the feedback and evaluation procedures of semester system. In the research study the research adopted quantitative approach with correlational research design. A total of 59 samples were taken from the selected college of nursing at Distt .Sirmour by using convenient sampling technique and were measured across sociodemographic data sheet, perception of teachers towards semester system, perception of students towards semester system.

The results revealed that 96.5% Students and 100%Faculty has negative perception towards implementation where as 3.5% has neutral perception. Both faculty and students have 100% negative perception towards evaluation and feedback.

VII. CONCLUSION

The study was undertaken to assess the perception of nursing students and faculty towards curriculum of semester system, assess the perception of nursing students and faculty towards implementation of semester system and the perception of nursing students and faculty towards the feedback and evaluation procedures of semester system. In the research study the research adopted quantitative approach with correlational research design. A total of 59 samples were taken from the selected college of nursing at Distt. Sirmour, HP by using convenient sampling technique and were measured across sociodemographic data sheet, perception of teachers towards semester system, perception of students towards semester system. The results revealed that 96.5% Students and 100% Faculty has negative perception towards implementation where as 3.5% has neutral perception. Both faculty and students have 100% negative perception towards evaluation and feedback. So there is need to be more sensitization should be given to the Faculty and Students about the New Semester system which got implemented in Nursing Curriculum by the statutory bodies.

VIII. REFERENCES

1. Mazumdar M. Introduction of Semester System in Indian Colleges [Internet]. Grin.com. 2022 [cited 25 May 2022]. Available from: https://www.grin.com /document /177187

2. Indian Education System - Issues and Challenges [Internet]. BYJUS. 2022 [cited 25 May 2022]. Available from: https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/indian-education-system-issues-and-challenges.

3. Shoukatl L, Muhammad W. Perception of teachers and students towards the functionality of semester system at university level in the context of Pakistani social and administrative set-ups. International Journal of Teaching and Education. 2015; 3(4):68-80.Available from: https://www.clearias.com /education-in-india.

4. Jawad Sana, Sardar Iqra, Factors affecting students satisfaction regarding semester system: Evidence from Pakistani Universities.

5. Biswal Sonalika, Perception of Students of Higher Education Institutions about Semester System of Examination, August2021.

6. Sardar I, Maqsood Z, Jawad S, Akhta R, Latif H. Factors affecting students' satisfaction regarding semester system: Evidence from Pakistani Universities. Quest Journal of Management and Social Sciences. 2019;1(2):192-201.7.

7. Akhund S. Medical Students' Academic Achievement Differences in Annual and Semester-Based Examination Systems: Anatomy Subject Scores As an Example. Cureus,2021.

8. Muhammad Pervaiz, Muhammad Sarwar, Ashfaque Ahmad Shah. Causes of and Solutions to the Challenges in fair Assessment in Semester System at Public Universities of the Punjab, Pakistan. International Journal of Distance Education and E-Learning. 2020;5(2):108-122.

9. Asfandyar Yousaf, Muhammad Hashim. A Case Study of Annual and Semester System Of Examination On Government College of Management Sciences, Peshawar, Pakistan. 2012;9(2):Available from : https://www.researchgate.net/ publication/265751215n