

It is inferred from the above table that the calculated 't' value (2.53) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus there is significant difference between male and female college students in their attitude towards internal assessment.

Null hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference between autonomous and non-autonomous college students in their attitude towards internal assessment.

Table 4

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AUTONOMOUS AND NON-AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARDS INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

Status of College	N	Mean	SD	Calculated 't' value	Remarks
Autonomous	90	2.04	0.686	0.98	NS
Non-autonomous	210	1.96	0.640		

It is observed from the above table that the calculated 't' value (0.98) is less than the table value (1.96) at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. Thus there is no significant difference between autonomous and non-autonomous college students in their attitude towards internal assessment.

INTERPRETATIONS

Female students have higher level of attitude towards internal assessment than male students. This may be due to the fact that male students are not exposed to the values and importance of internal assessment.

The 't' test reveals that there is significant difference between male and female students in their attitude towards internal assessment. The mean value of 't' test shows that female students are better than male students in their attitude towards internal assessment. This may be due to the fact that female students are aware of the values of internal assessment. If anyone scores high marks in internal assessment the marks in the semester will be high. Female students are aware of this fact. Hence they have high level of attitude towards internal assessment.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Teacher should give the awareness of internal assessment to the male students for getting good marks.
2. Students should utilize the resource facilities in government and aided colleges.
3. Teacher should arouse interest in the minds of students about internal assessment.
4. Non-autonomous colleges should follow the continuous assessment system.
5. Teacher should motivate and encourage the students to score high marks in internal assessment.

CONCLUSION

From the study it was found that the arts and science students have average level of attitude towards internal assessment. The recommendations given by the investigator may be very helpful for improving the attitude of college students towards internal assessment. In order to develop higher attitude towards internal assessment a collaborative effort should be taken by teachers, parents and college administration.

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