

HICCUPS OF INTERNS: REFERRING TO ENGINEERING STUDENTS

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Abstract

Technological changes have affected the employment and income inequality. Current scenario has created the various challenges to the employee. We can observe the drastic changes in the working environment with the involvement of various operational technologies. Such changes have also created the opportunities at organizational level as well as an individual level. The expectations of employers are higher from their employees. The deficiency of work exposure resulted in unemployment of engineers. Therefore, the internship aids in transitioning the engineering graduates into employers by giving them opportunities of practical work experience. The prominent aim of this research paper is to recognize the hiccups in an Internship Training Program of engineering students in selected Engineering Institutes of Prayagraj District in Uttar Pradesh, India. The Convenience sampling technique has been adopted by an investigator to recognize the students of the current study. The chief findings of the present study reflects that the maximum number of the respondents have experienced the hiccups of short-term internship timings and hesitation to raise the queries.

Keywords: Internship, Training, Employment, Engineering Institutes, Hiccups.

Introduction

At present times, the employers demand the skilled personals in every professional aptitude. Apart from skills and aptitudes employers require the industrial experience too. This calls the requirement of Internship. It is suggested hard that students as well as graduates must take an advantage of an opportunity to done with an Internship Training Program to make sure that students have competitive benefits. Here, let us know what is an internship? So, internship is a time period of training delivered by an employer to the learners experiencing to the working atmosphere, generally within a specific industry, which connects to their field of work. Time period of an internship training program can be of short week or long week. Short week internship training program is of five days or a week. Long period internship training program can be of a month. Training period can be paid period or unpaid period both, depending upon institutions policy. The area where internship training programme can be conducted sales, marketing engineering, graphic design, graphic management, IT and many more alike. The rapidly growing MNCs, emerging economic growth, globalizations, liberalizations, privatization, and aspirations of individuals have impacted the appearances and need of internship training programme. During an internship programme a learner or an intern will be successful in learning various soft skills, encompassing conveying dexterity, personal effectiveness, presentation

aptitudes, problems solving talent and influencing aptitudes. "On the job" exposure is much worthy as compare to the classroom lectures. When the learners will perform the actual job, this will make them to know about the task- variety of task, pros and cons of activities, actual work surroundings will be familiar with learners. Internship gives the chance to the learners to converse straight to the expertise of that particular work. This brings more clarity to the learners about the work and work environment. An internship training program paves the way for the learners to get into the real insights of the activities, enables them to practically apply the models learned in the classroom lectures in order to learn the practical skills, offers the learners an opportunity to check the skills in real life situations, find their professional career alternatives and shape the career path. Numerous employees apply internships as a probation period and will ready to recruit on permanent basis later. Hence, it is imperative that learners that is interns attempt the training program enthusiastically, to work with zeal in internship, encourage themselves to work with full enthusiasm, follow discipline, flexible and hard committed to work. Through this research paper we have examined the hiccups of engineering students during the internship training programme.

Aims of the Study

1. To investigate the socio-economic facets of engineering students.
2. To examine the engineering students concerning the hiccups of Internship Training Program.

Statement of the Problem

Mostly engineering students are unemployed since there prevails the deficiency of industrial aptitude and experience. Regarding the common significance and development of industries along with the institution, the internship training program is highly considered. All the time, during the course of internship training program, interns find scope for career building as well as challenges about the activities of job. The present study recognizes the hiccups of internships training program for the students of architecture from the chosen engineering colleges.

Scope of the Study

The considerable scope of the work is that internship training program delivers the supreme plan of action about the engineering students to master the topmost system, current & fresh activities connected with know-how developments and their execution and fallouts on industry. Apart from this, institution and industry connection advances specialists to play a part in preparing the curriculum which performs an imperative character in composing the students set for an industry. Owing to this connection, students will do well to the great extent and be prepared to accept the working atmosphere surprisingly prior accomplishing their engineering degree.

Research Methodology

In the current study, Prayagraj District in Uttar Pradesh has been chosen to conduct the research. In this research work 5 engineering colleges have been chosen from Prayagraj district as a sample. The colleges are United Institute of Technology (UIT), Shambhunath Institute of Engineering & Technology (SIET), SHIATS, LDC, BBSCET. The researchers have followed convenience sampling method to determine the students of the current study. Concerning this work, the researchers have

gathered both primary and secondary data. For collecting the primary data, the interview schedule has been applied from the chosen sample respondents.

Sample Size

The table represents sample size which the researcher has chosen:

S.NO	NAME OF THE COLLEGES	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1	UIT	15
2	SIET	15
3	SHIATS	15
4	LDC	15
5	BBSCET	15
TOTAL		75

Review of Literature

As per the research conducted by **Ganshaw (2019)**^[8], internship was fronting numerous tasks encompassed deficiency of acceptable supervision and care to students throughout the internship, absence of satisfactory reserves, and so on. Internship must be premeditated and realized as a lawful learning practice.

Grounded on the study of dual facets of demographic features, age and gender among UIC scholars, and their outcome on scholars' UIC inspiration as possible improvements to recover UIC act, it is exposed that precise classes of UIC presentation rest on a scholar's precise sort of UIC inspiration, the outcome was drawn by **Ching-Ying et. al. (2019)**^[9].

According to **Matusovich et. al. (2019)**^[12], interview participants have faith in internships are significant for students with respect to three areas: allowing job detection, providing prospects for expansion of career skills and serving scholars with full time job attainment.

Phani et. al. (2018)^[14], elaborated that the character of universities as knowledge organization, formation and communiqué centers and their associations to civilization had changed suggestively over the last few periods owing to the quickening in technical changes and variety in the technical landscape.

Pooja Jha et. al. (2018)^[15], recommended that business environment, inspiration (pull/push), training and skill expansion, networking and market place info, socio- cultural and financial are the magnitudes reflecting awareness of women entrepreneurs on presentation. Psychometrically properties of the planned scale were verified and the prototypical fitness was possessions of the planned scale were verified and the model fitness was recognized through CFA.

The conclusion derived by **Arabella Bhutto et. al. (2018)**^[3] and they mentioned that the inspiration of University students, teachers and investigators for the industrial visits was the maximum actual

instrument. The part of management as a policy producer and fund earner for investigation, in the triple helix model seems to be very weak.

As per the research outcome by **Maria et. al. (2018)**^[11], mentioned that an effective learning experience rest on scholars emerging capability in their aptitude to implement a planned interference, which is heal their assimilated through hands on experience rather than a classroom setting

Lemons et. al. (2017)^[4], through their research found that the consequences of U-I interactions of 4 universities in Santa Catarina, Brazil, pointed to non-linearity in the development of U-I interaction and display that maximum of the associations amongst universities and companies are absorbed in old-style and services networks.

According to **Ayebew et. al. (2017)**^[2], despite the fact retrieving the present position, classify difficulties and recommend advertising procedures for university- industry contact works in Ethiopia. The study exposed that university- industry association is at its infant stage in the nation and the common categories of communication works are inadequate to student internship package, consultancies and training programs.

Morgan et. al. (2017)^[13] explained that accelerators simplify the progress and assessment of entrepreneurial capabilities in entrepreneurs through the procedure of generating a startup venture. Accelerators take in promising businesspersons and work to generate startups. This action matures the participants' entrepreneurial capabilities and enables reliable self-reflection.

Though research and policy connecting to methodological fields have highlighted professional capabilities like cooperation, communiqué and competence, this examination recommended that the internship postings significantly highlighted technical skills at the expenses of general capabilities suggested by **Charles et. al. (2017)**.

As as per the **Holford et. al. (2017)**, the noteworthy salary into paid work or additional study, but also that graduates from advanced socioeconomic status have a benefit in opening internships while being meaningfully protected from their undesirable belongings.

Garcia et. al (2016)^[7], suggested that intellectual assistances and academic results were significant drivers to study groups to cooperate with industry and transactional barriers signifies significant difficulties to academic research groups to cooperate more with firms.

Thangam et. al. (2016)^[18], found that women entrepreneurship can be interested by a wide range of factors, counting: own interest, family business, ideas from friends and relatives, preceding practice, commercial opportunities, wish to be independent, situation of issue, to prove oneself.

Yamada et. al. (2016) highlighted the intern rights program had been glimmered by youthful get-up-and-go, high levels of teaching, technical and social media shrewdness, and mounting antipathy towards an service practice that can be unfair and exclusionary.

Tools

The researcher has applied simple percentage analysis and weighted average techniques.

Data Analysis and Interpretations

1. Socio Economic Factors of Engineering Students

Socio economic aspects covers gender of the respondents, year of the studying, department, internship training attended and preparations of internship training.

TABLE 1
(TABLE 1 represents the group of 5 sub- tables table)
SOCIO ECONOMIC FACTORS OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS

S. No.	GENDER	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGES
1	MALE	30	40
2	FEMALE	45	60
TOTAL		75	100

S. No.	YEAR	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGES
1	1	18	24
2	2	15	20
3	3	24	32
4	4	18	24
TOTAL		75	100

S. No.	DEPARTMENTS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGES
1	CIVIL ENGINEERING	20	26.7
2	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRICITY ENGINEERING	16	21.3
3	ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING	10	13.3
4	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	15	20.0
5	MECHNAICAL ENGINEERING	14	18.7
TOTAL		75	100

S. No.	NUMBER OF INTERNSHIP ATTENDED	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGES
1	ONE	28	37.3
2	TWO	28	37.3
3	THREE	19	25.3
TOTAL		75	100

S. No.	ARRANGEMENT OF INTERNSHIP	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGES
1	COLLEGE	43	57.3
2	SELF	32	42.7
TOTAL		75	100

Source: Primary Data

Interpretation

1. Majority of 45 respondents are female (60 %) and 30 respondents are male (40 %).
2. Majority of 24 respondents are third year students (32%) followed by 18 students of first year and fourth year (24 %) and 15 respondents of second year (20 %).
3. Majority of 24 respondents are third year students (32%) followed by 18 students of first year and fourth year (24%) and 15 respondents of second year (20%).
4. Majority of 20 respondents on Civil Engineering (26.7 %) followed by 16 respondents of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (21.3%), 15 respondents of information technology (20.0 %), 14 respondents of mechanical engineering (18.7%) and 10 respondents of electronic and communication engineering (13.3 %).
5. Majority of 28 respondents attended two internship (37.3) and one internship (37.3%) followed by 19 respondents attended three internships (25.3 %).
6. Majority of 43 respondents' internship are arranged by colleges (57.3%) and 32 respondents are arranged by themselves (42.7%).

Hiccups Confronted by Engineering Students in Internship Training Program

The students of engineering are findings few hiccups throughout the internship training program. The hiccups are distressing timings, frigid officials, job activity is not used, load of work, nervous to raise queries, temporary internship time to grab practical activities and additional hiccups.

Table 2

ACTUAL SCORE OF HICCUPS FOUND BY STUDENTS OF ENGINEERING DURING INTERNSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

S.No.	PARTICULARS	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL
1	DISTRESSING TIMINGS	6	15	39	15	0	75
2	FRIGID OFFICIALS	5	29	24	9	8	75
3	JOB ACTIVITY IS NOT USED	3	15	41	16	0	75
4	LOAD OF WORK	6	28	24	10	7	75
5	NERVOUNESS IN RAISIING QUESTIONS	15	24	21	15	0	75
6	TEMPORARY INTERNSHIP TIME	9	24	42	0	0	75
7	ADDITIONAL HISCCUPS	7	39	20	9	0	75

Source: Primary Data

Table 2 connects with the actual score gained for every statement of hiccups. The researcher has achieved the real score according to the descending order from 5-1 (5 strongly agree, 4 agree, 3 neutral, 2 disagree, 1 strongly disagree)

Table 3**WEIGHT SCORE OF PROBLEM FACED BY THE ENGINEERING STUDENTS IN INETRNSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM**

S.No.	PARTICULARS	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL
1	DISTRESSING TIMINGS	30	60	11	30 7	0	237
2	FRIGID OFFICIALS	25	11 6	72	18	8	239
3	JOB ACTIVITY IS NOT USED	15	60	12 3	32	0	230
4	LOAD OF WORK	30	11 2	72	20	7	241
5	NERVOUNESS IN RAISIING QUESTIONS	75	96	63	30	0	264
6	TEMPORARY INTERNSHIP TIME	45	96	12 6	0	0	267
7	ADDITIONAL HISCCUPS	35	78	60	18	0	191

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 shows the weight score of hiccups of selected engineering college students. The investigators have given weight through actual score rest on descending order from 5 – 1 (5 for strongly agree, 4 for agree, 3 for neutral, 2 for disagree and 1 for strongly disagree)

MEAN SCORE OF HICCUPS OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS IN INTERNSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

Mean score of hiccups of engineering students in Internship Training Program.

Mean Score = Total Weight / Total Respondents.

Table 4 reveals that the mean score along with rank of the hiccups of Engineering students in Internship Training Program.

Table 4**MEAN SCORE AND RANK**

S.No.	PARTICULARS	TOTAL	MEAN	RANK
1	DISTESSING TIMINGS	237	3.167	5
2	FRIGID OFFICIALS	239	3.187	4
3	JOB ACTIVITY IS NOT USED	230	3.065	6
4	LOAD OF WORK	241	3.213	3
5	NERVOUSNESS TO RAISE QUESTIONS	264	3.54	2
6	SHORT TERM TIMINGS	267	3.56	1
7	ADDITIONAL HICCUPS	191	2.54	7

Source: Primary Data

Table 4 reveals the mean score and the order of hiccups of students of engineering college students in Internship Training Program. Maximum engineering students had temporary internship time as a major hiccups as it stands first, at second position nervousness to raise questions, on third position load of work, at fourth position rigid officials, on fifth position distressing timings, on sixth is job security is not used & lastly additional problems.

Conclusion

The classroom atmosphere is necessary to acquire knowledge from peer interaction, discussion and debate with teachers also. To become a successful professional it is required to apply and develop the academic concepts in industry perspective. Internship training program performs an imperative play in the career life of engineering students. As every aspect of environment pursue the pros and cons, the internship training program too encompasses various benefits and few disadvantages. Our research focus on hiccups of internship training program, it is felt that amidst five colleges of engineering the students are fronting the hiccups of short-term internship timings as well as nervousness to raise queries as the foremost hiccups as it positioned 1 and 2. Apart from these hiccups, they are too findings the hiccups of distressing timings, rigid officials, job activity is not used, load of work and additional hiccups. These entire hiccups are more or less just solvable. It is suggested that Educational Institutions and Industry must take required mandatory solutions to solve these hiccups in the coming period.

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