A Comparative Study Of Attitude Of Senior Secondary School Students Of Science And Commerce Stream Towards E-Learning

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Abstract

The advancement of Use of technology in education system has been increasing day by day since the beginning of 21st century. Information technology in education system has impacted the teaching learning process. Teaching learning process went through lot of changes from traditional teaching system to the New teaching process using ICT in class. During covid-19 (Pandemic), when teaching and learning took a 360-degree, E-learning was the only way to impart education. It's the best way to provide knowledge in a very easy, interesting and comfort manner with deeper understanding of a subject matter. E-learning offers time and space savings, as well as cost-effectiveness and flexibility to teaching-learning process. Teachers' and students' attitudes, perspectives, motivation and interest are crucial factors in achieving a beneficial outcome from E-learning.

The study was focused on students' Attitudes toward e-learning. The study is quantitative in nature. The purpose of the study was to examine the Senior Secondary Science and Commerce stream Students' opinions' towards e-leaning in Noida (Gautam Buddh Nagar) For this purpose, 100 samples were collected where 30 were science stream students and 70 commerce stream students. A standardized test was administered to collect data from the samples named as "Attitude towards e-learning scale" developed by Dimpal Rani. Collected data were organized and tabulated on the basis of scores and used Mean, Standard deviation and 't' test for analysing collected data. In this study, it is found that the both science and commerce stream students of Senior Secondary school have average level of attitudes and there is no difference in attitudes of students of both the streams towards e-learning.

Keywords:- Attitudes, senior-secondary students, e-learning

Introduction

In the present age, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays an indispensable role in every aspect of our life and bring forth vast opportunities and challenges for everyone. It is considered an important tool for learning and instruction, and most of the educational system of the world considers ICT initiative in education as an innovative practice. Hence, teaching and learning strategies are getting revised to provide better services to the learner through the use of an electronic application such as a laptop, projector, mobile phone etc. in classrooms. The use of different educational media in the educational field enhances the quality of the teaching and learning process. Information Technology has developed a need to modify the students learning plan by using e-Learning resources. E-learning has become the most widely used and accepted method of advancing academics at educational Institutions across the world. The learning facilitated by the use of any electronic media or means like microphones listening devices or audio and video-tapes can be termed as e-learning. E-learning, however, is not taken is such generalized sense. Although, in general, it may refer to all types of learning facilitated and supported through the use of information and communication technology, yet in real practical sense, its use is limited and associated nowadays with the field of advanced

learning technology (dealing with both the technologies and associated methodologies in learning using networking and multimedia technologies). B. Hall (1997) stated that e-learning is instruction that is delivered electronically, in part or wholly – via a Web browser, through the internet or an intranet, or through multimedia platforms such as CD-ROM or DVD (Digital Video Disk). M.W. Allen (2003) also stated that e-learning is a structured, purposeful use of electronic system or computer in support of the learning process.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The term 'review' means to organize the knowledge of the specific areas of research

To evolve an edifice of knowledge to show that this study would be an addition to

This field. The task of review of literature is highly creative and tedious because researcher has to synthesis the available knowledge of the field in a unique way to Provide the rational for his study.

A literature review discusses published information in a particular subject area, and sometimes information in a particular subject area within a certain time period.

Mishra and Panda (2007) studied the development and factors of an instrument to Measure students' attitude towards e-learning.

Bhuvaneswari and Padmanaban (2012) examined the attitude towards elearning of secondary students of Delhi and found that demographic variables play a significant role for e-learning.

Dhiman Kar, Birbal Saha, and Bhim Chandra Mondal, (2016) "Attitude of University Students towards E-learning in West Bengal." American Journal of Educational Research, vol. 2, no. 8 (2014): 669-673.doi: 10.12691/education-2-8-16. Found that university students' attitude towards e-learning is independent with regard to gender, residence and stream of study.

Bala Rajni and Kalra Megha (2019-21) conducted a study on attitude of senior secondary School students towards e-learning. Findings of the study showed that

male & female and students were differing in their attitude towards E-learning. Hence, Proper facilities should be arranged for them Paris (2004) "E-Learning: A study on secondary students' Attitude towards Online Web Assisted Learning" conducted a research study and found that some students engage in and accept the use of OWAL to supplement their learning, if not school, then at home. The data indicates that OWAL activities would aid in the Learning process of students because students have a positive attitude towards the use of OWAL.

Vrana et.al. (2005) aimed at assessing the experience, skills and computer efficacy of students of Technical Vocational Schools, measuring their attitudes towards the Use of education technology and distinguishing obstacles and drivers for the Development of an e-learning environment.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the attitude of senior secondary school students towards E-learning

1.1 To study the attitude of science stream senior secondary school students towards E-learning.

1.2 To study the attitude of commerce stream senior secondary school students towards E-learning.

2. To study the difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards E-learning.

3. To study the difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards E-learning Interest.

4. To study the difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards usefulness of E-learning.

5. To study the difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards ease of E-learning.

6. To study the difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards E-learning Confidence

HYPOTHESES:

1. H01: There is no significant the difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards E-learning.

2. H02: There is no significant difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards E-learning Interest.

3. H03: There is no significant difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards usefulness of E-learning.

4. H04: There exists no significant difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards ease of Elearning.

5. H05: There is no significant difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards E-learning Confidence

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The present study was delimited in the following aspects:

1. The study is delimited to district Gautam Buddha Nagar of state Uttar Pradesh.

2. The study is delimited to the senior secondary school students only.

3. The study is confined to class XII students only.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present study was aimed at studying the attitude of senior secondary science and commerce students towards e-learning. The investigator reviewed a number of research studies conducted so far keeping in view a number of considerations such as nature and objectives of present study as well as the resources available. The investigator reached to the conclusion that Descriptive survey method is most suitable for the undertaken study.

Hence, it was decided to use Descriptive Survey Method of research in the present case which was relevant and justified in view of the objectives of the study

POPULATION:

A population refers to any collection of specific groups of human being or non-human entities such as objects, educational institutions and geographical areas. A population contains finite as well as infinite number of individuals. In the present study, all the science and commerce senior secondary school students of Noida city of Uttar Pradesh studying in Class XII constituted as the population.

SAMPLE:

 "Sample" is a portion of population which is selected for the purpose of the study and investigation. In the present study, the sample was drawn from the senior secondary school students. Due to paucity of time and limited scope the study, the schools were selected on the basis of convenience and the sampled students were selected randomly keeping in mind the objectives of the study. Further, the total sample consisted of 100 (54 Science Stream and 46 Commerce Stream) students were selected for the study.

TOOL USED:

To collect the requisite data for present study the investigator used an Attitude Scale towards e-Learning developed by Dimpal Rani. This scale contains 65 statements. Out of sixty-five items thirty-eight were positive and twenty-seven were negative items.

Area-wise Distribution of Items - The scale has four major areas, viz.,

1. E-learning Interest   2. Usefulness   3. Ease of E-learning   4. E-learning Confidence

The 65 items (both positive and negative type) have been distributed in these four Areas.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

Major findings of the present study are as follows: -

1. From the mean of score of students for E-learning. It is clear that the level of attitude of senior secondary school students towards E-learning is average.

2. From the mean it is clear that the attitude of senior secondary school students towards various dimensions of E-learning is average.

3. The hypothesis "there is no significant the difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards Elearning" is accepted and the level of attitude towards E-learning of science and commerce senior secondary school students is found to be similar. Thus, there is no effect of stream on level of attitude towards E-learning.

4. The hypothesis "there is no significant the difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards E-learning Interest" is accepted and the level of attitude towards E-learning Interest of science and commerce senior secondary school students is found to be similar. Thus, there is no effect of stream on level of attitude towards E-learning interest.

5. The hypothesis "there is no significant the difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards Usefulness of E-learning" is accepted and the level of attitude towards Usefulness of E-learning of science and commerce senior secondary school students is found to be similar. Thus, there is no effect of stream on level of attitude towards Usefulness of E-learning.

6. The hypothesis "there is no significant the difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students of science and commerce towards E-learning confidence" is accepted and the level of attitude towards E-learning confidence of science and commerce senior secondary school students is found to be similar. Thus, there is no effect of stream on level of attitude towards E-learning confidence.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

The findings of the study have the following major educational implications which are thought to be essential for the development of attitude of senior secondary school Students towards e-Learning.

1. Special attention should be paid to assure that the students are having high level of attitude towards E-learning. The school teachers and parents should give special attention to students to achieve high level attitude towards E-learning.

2. Special attention should be paid to assure that students are having proper access and use of E-learning in their education. To achieve high attitude towards E-learning teachers, parents and educator should jointly help students.

3. Workshops, training programmes for senior secondary school Students should be organized for developing their attitude towards e-Learning.

4. The teachers and parents should motivate the students to get up to date knowledge by using e-Learning.

5. Findings of the study shows that science stream and commerce students do not differ in their attitude towards e-learning. Hence, Proper facilities should be arranged for them to enhance their level of attitude towards E-learning.

6. Emphasis should be given on providing necessary IT facilities so that students may use more and more E-Learning material in their teaching-learning process

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The suggestions for further research in this field are as follows

1. Research can be conducted on seeking the opinion of the teachers, administrators, stakeholders and parents for developing the attitude towards e - Learning among students in this regard.

2. The study is confined to different streams. Gender (boys and girls) can also
    be considered in future.

3. Present study has been conducted on senior secondary level students. Primary and secondary level may also be considered in future.

4. The study is confined only to secondary schools of C.B.S.E Board. In future, studies should also be conducted on the other Boards such as U.P. or ICSE.

5. The researcher has included only science and commerce stream students. The research can be carried out Art stream students.

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