A Study Of Senior Secondary Students'Attitude Towards E- Learning In Hamirpur District Of Himachal Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

The modern age, is the revolutionary era of technology. In education, E-learning is gaining popularity day by day. Not any single aspect of our lives has remained untouched by technology and in education sector, traditional ways of teaching and learning are replacing with modern techniques in a remarkable ways and the attitude of students are also altering with this change. The present study is a pilot study focusing on the senior secondary students' attitude towards e-Learning. A sample of 165 is taken from Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh. By purposive stratified sampling the population of science stream boys and science stream girls of Government and Private Senior Secondary school of two developmental blocks of Hamirpur district. For analyzing students' attitude a standardized tool, Dimple Rani scale of attitude towards e-Learning has been utilized.

KEY WORDS: E-learning, Senior Secondary Students, Attitude towards E-learning, Science Stream students, COVID-19,…..

INTRODUCTION

The traditional ways of teaching and learning are going to be shifted by modern trends in educational scenario. Online learning, mobile learning, E-learning are some popular ways of learning nowadays. In today's fast digital world, E-learning has provided convenience and personalization. E- Learning has changed the ways and means of acquiring knowledge. After the impact of COVID-19 pandemic E-learning has supported the education system throughout the worlds. The popularity of online learning platforms has increased.

E-LEARNING

E-learning or electronic learning is the delivery of educational content through digital devices like computers, smart phones and tablets. This type of learning is more convenient and provide opportunity of learning at anytime, anywhere and at individual's own pace. Online learning provides more flexible approach to learning. It is more efficient approach to learning. The advancement in information and communication technology has brought changes in teaching and learning process due to which various technological tools and resources are used which are improving the quality of education.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

P Lam,S.Mc Naugnt, W. Lee,M. Chan (2014) in study of disciplinary difference in students use of technology, experience in using e-learning studies and perceptions towards e-learning, all students have a similar and positive view about needs for use of technology for teaching & learning. Finding suggested that while there may be disciplinary difference in adoption of e-learning, all students have a similar and positive view about needs for use of technology for teaching & learning.

According to *Anca Popovici, Cosmina Mironov*. In Procedia – Social and behavioral science (2015) with the emergence of internet and new technologies e- learning has become the promising solution for universities which are currently in an environment of intense change. Considering student's perception towards e – learning technologies their expertise in field is important for successful development of the academic progress since attitude of the end users towards information technology is one of the most effective factor.

According to *Aparicio et al*;**(2016)** E-learning is the utilization of information communication technologies(ICT) through innovative applications in the service of learning or learner support to enhance the learning capabilities through utilization of Internet.

Dhamija , Neelam (2016) tried to Evaluate undergraduate Students attitude towards the academic utilization of e-learning. An attitude scale was developed and study was carried out on 300 students belonging to art, commerce and science Streams. Differences in attitude between stream students were observed. The finding revealed that overall it was affirmate approach towards e-learning among most of students. There was no difference in attitude between arts and commerce as well as arts and science students. Also no difference were reported between commerce and science students. Though, significant differences were reported among students with respect to gender and rural an urban residence.

Naila et. Al. (2016) conducted a study on nursing students to learn their attitude towards e-learning.The result of study confirmed the readiness of students to adopt e-learning and recognized its use in education. Though, technical support and stress of using technology were noted to be discouraging factor to adopt E-learning.

*Konwar, I.H.(*2017) conducted study on attitude of college students towards e-Learning in North Lakhimpur of Lakhimpur District of Assam. ATEL Scale developed by Dimple Rani is used for data collection. From the study it is revealed that attitude of college students towards e-learning is independent with regard to gender and locality. Attitude towards college students towards e-Learning is very high and students who are using e-learning strategy have got high marks or percentage.

Thakkar, S & Joshi H. (Nov, 2017) in the study of student's attitude towards E-learning analyzed attitude of 56 students of information technology branch of diploma engineering students towards adaptation of E-Learning. Differences in students' attitude were studied in terms of gender, locality(rural/urban) and cast category(General/Reserved)

According to *Gherhes,V.,Stoian,C.E.,Farcasiu,M.A.,Stanici,M*.(2021). E-learning vs. face to face learning: Analysing Student's Preferences &Behaviours. Certainly, the pandemic has shown that there are other aspects of teaching process that, in the past, could not even be imagined, As such,it is possible that the future will look totally different from an educational point of view and it will be time to move on to another level that of blended learning, one of newest pedagogical concept of 21st century which combines face- to -face teaching with online teaching, thus creating a hybrid learning system has been extensively studied by researcher.

According to *Pritilata Pegu Doley, Ritamoni* **Das(2021**) it is found that the undergraduate students of Raha College have different levels of attitudes and there is no difference in attitude of male and female students towards e-learning. According to *Thapa,P.et.al*.(2021) though e-learning was implemented as a substitute during pandemic, almost half of nursing students showed positive attitude regarding e-learning. If e-learning

can be made user friendly with reduced technical barriers supplemented with programs that can enhance practical learning abilities, E -learning can be vital alternative learning method and learning in the nursing field.

NEED OF THE STUDY

If we take into account the various studies related to e-Learning attitude, it has been noticed tremendous changes has came in the teaching-learning processes and during COVID-19 pandemic continuous use of E-learning strategies has benefited the learners in numerous ways and certainly there is a changed outlook towards use of E-learning strategies has been developed. But on the other hand due to lack of resources , lack of proper understanding in using E-learning tools and using E-learning strategies has also developed negative attitude towards e –Learning. The present study is significant in taking deep look into the difference in attitude towards E-learning in relation to gender and will also throw light for studying e-learning attitude with other variables with the help of attitude towards e-learning Scale developed by Dimple Rani on a broader level.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

1. To study the attitude of senior secondary science stream students towards E-learning.
2. To   study the difference in attitude of senior secondary   science stream students towards E-learning between   government school boys and private school boys.
3. To   study the difference in attitude of senior secondary science students towards   E-learning between government school girls and private school girls.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. There will be no significant difference in attitude of senior secondary science stream students towards E-learning.
2. There will be no significant difference in attitude of senior secondary stream students towards E-learning between   government school boys and private school boys.
3. There will be no significant difference in attitude of senior secondary science stream students towards E-learning between government school girls and private school girls.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive survey method of research was used in the present study by the researcher.

RESEARCH TOOL USED

In the present study for finding attitude of students towards e-Learning a standardized tool has been used. Attitude towards e-Learning scale is a standardized scale developed by Dimple Rani in 2015.

POPULATION

The population of present study was all the senior secondary science stream boys and girls studying in government and private schools of Hamirpur District in Himachal Pradesh.

SAMPLING

The present study a sample of 165 senior secondary boys and girls is taken on the basis of Purposive Stratified Sampling. In this the population is divided into distinct subgroup (strata) based on relevant characteristics, and then sample is selected from each subgroup.

-Strata
1. Government School Senior Secondary Students
.Boys (science stream)

.Girls (science stream)

2. Private School Senior Secondary Students

.Boys (science stream)

.Girls (science stream)

The approach ensures representation from each sub groups, allowing for more accurate comparison and insights.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

In the present study the data was analyzed by employing statistical techniques of Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' test.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table 1. Percentage Mean Scores of Students about Attitude towards E- Learning

GROUP	Percentage Mean			
	GSG	GSB	PSG	PSB
E-Learning Interest	73.8	72.9	70.1	74.9
Usefulness	83.7	83.0	88.9	85.9
Ease of E-Learning	73.3	70.3	75.6	70.3
E-Learning Confidence	71.2	73.1	81.9	78.7
Total Attitude Towards E Learning	77.2	76.4	78.8	78.9
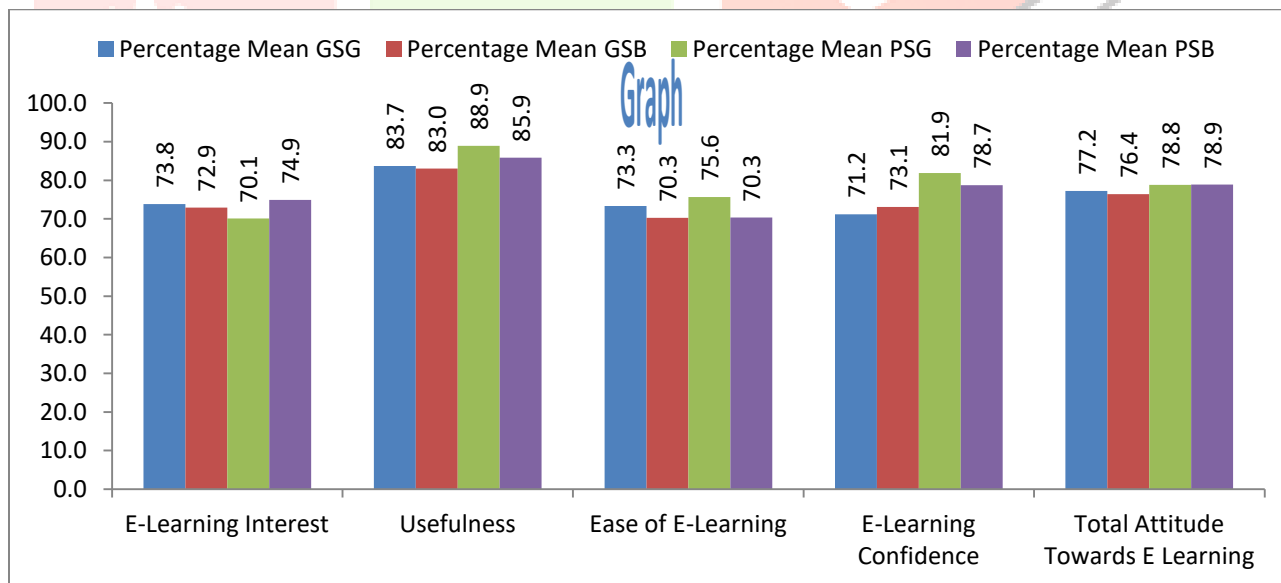
Above table no.1 and graph   shows the comparative position of percentage mean scores of attitude towards e-learning of boys and girls of government and private schools.

Looking at the table and the diagram together, the following results are obtained: The percentage mean of boys (76.4%) and girls (77.2%) of government school is less   than that of boys(78.9%) and girls(78.8%) of private schools in total attitude towards E-learning.

Table 2. Significance of the difference between mean scores of GSG and PSG students about Attitude towards E- Learning

GROUP	GSG			PSG						T Table value		
	N	Mean	Sd	N	Mean	Sd	SED	T value	Df	0.05	0.01	Result
E-Learning Interest	33	48.0	9.2	38	45.6	8.3	2.09	1.1	69	2.0	2.65	Nil
Usefulness	33	108.8	10.4	38	115.6	8.4	2.27	3.0	69	2.0	2.65	0.01
Ease of E-Learning	33	55.0	4.6	38	56.7	5.4	1.18	1.4	69	2.0	2.65	Nil
E-Learning Confidence	33	39.2	9.3	38	45.0	6.4	1.92	3.1	69	2.0	2.65	0.01
Total Attitude	33	250.9	11.9	38	256.1	18.3	3.62	1.4	69	2.0	2.65	Nil

In the above table, the t-test is used to test the significance of difference in the mean scores of government school girls and private school girls on attitude towards e-learning, comparing the t- value calculated with Df=69 at 2.0 at 0.05 level and 2.65 at 0.01 level, gave the following result. Table shows values from 1.1 to 3.1. the calculated t value of total attitude comes out to be 1.4. and it is less than the critical t values at 0.05 (2.0)level and at 0.01(2.65) levels, hence accepting the null hypothesis it can be said that there is no significant difference in the attitude towards e-learning of government school girls and private school girls.

Table 3. Significance of the difference between mean scores of GSB and PSB students about Attitude towards E- Learning

GROUP	GSB			PSB						T Table value		
	N	Mean	Sd	N	Mean	Sd	SED	T value	Df	0.05	0.01	Result
E-Learning Interest	43	47.4	8.3	51	48.7	6.3	1.54	0.8	92	2.0	2.63	Nil
Usefulness	43	107.9	10.3	51	111.6	7.1	1.86	2.0	92	2.0	2.63	Nil
Ease of E-Learning	43	52.7	6.9	51	52.7	5.9	1.34	0.0	92	2.0	2.63	Nil
E-Learning Confidence	43	40.2	6.4	51	43.3	8.6	1.55	2.0	92	2.0	2.63	0.05
Total Attitude	43	248.2	16.9	51	256.3	12.3	3.10	2.6	92	2.0	2.63	0.01

In the table no.3, the t-test used to test the significance of difference in the mean scores of the science students of government and private schools on attitude towards e-Learning, comparing the t-value calculated with Df=92 at1.99 at 0.05 level and 2.63 at 0.01 level, gave the following results.

The t value on total attitude towards E-learning is 2.6, which is more than 0.05 level but less than 0.01 level, hence rejecting the null hypothesis at 0.05 level, it can be said that there is significant difference in between government and private school boys about their attitude towards E-learning.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. It has been found from the present study that senior secondary science stream students of government and private school students differ in their attitude towards E-learning. The significant difference has been found in

percentage mean scores of boys and girls of government and private school senior secondary students in their attitude towards E-learning.

2. It has been found that no statistically significant difference has been found between girls of government and private school of Hamirpur district in their attitude towards E-learning.

3. It has been found that statistically significant difference has been found between the government and private school boys of Hamirpur district in their attitude towards E-learning.

CONCLUSION

E-learning is playing its vital role by providing facilitated learning environment at low cost and in convenient way for improving the quality of education and providing educational freedom to learner throughout the globe overcoming the gender disparities and even supporting learners of remotest areas. In the pandemic time of COVID-19 its significance has been proved to the world and now the learners are showing more interest in adopting the ways of learning with the help of E-learning. students' attitude towards e-learning is one of the important factor that should be given enough consideration in the educational policies to enhance the techno-efficiencies of teachers as well as learners through well planned curriculum as proficiencies in E-learning in education will help the generation for competing in the modern era of technology.

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