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A STUDY ON ATTITUDE OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS E-LEARNING IN RELATION TO THEIR GENDER, RESIDENTIAL BACKWARD AND NATURE OF SCHOOL

Manmohan gupta
Principal,
Dev Rishi College of Education
Nakur, Saharanpur

Mala Sharma
Assistant Professor,
Deoband College of Higher Education
Deoband, Saharanpur

ABSTRACT

Attitudes are composed from various forms of judgments. Attitudes develop on the ABC model (affect, behavioural change and cognition). The affective response is a physiological response that expresses an individual's preference for an entity. The behavioural intention is a verbal indication of the intention of an individual. The cognitive response is a cognitive evaluation of the entity to form an attitude. Most attitudes in individuals are a result of observational learning from their environment.Current conceptions of attitude do not adequately distinguish between attitudes and factual beliefs on the one hand, or between attitudes and preferences on the other. To hold an attitude is to describe an objective moral property to the attitude-object; however the conception of such properties rests on an incoherent theory of relations as constitutive of their terms, and the belief in them has only pseudo-cognitive content. The maintaining of attitudes is a special technique for disguising and promoting interests. Attitudes serve as rationalizations for concealed or unconscious impulses and are themselves defended by further rationalizations. These considerations call into question some common techniques of attitude-assessment. Some apparent exceptions, namely 'aesthetic attitudes' and 'authentic values', reveal themselves to be either (a) factual beliefs about aesthetic properties or about human motivation respectively (b) preferences or (c) moral attitudes as defined.

Key words: ***Attitude, Senior Secondary School Students, E-Learning, Gender, Residential Backwar And Nature of School***

INTRODUCTION

Technology is great key that social, cultural, political values have been changed. By the improvements at technology internet becomes a quite to analyze these changes and inform people about changes. By requiring the changes adaptation for these are needed factor to survive with the effect of globalization and competition. Reaching resources in a fast way and gathering them under the different points of views with the perspectives of equality and alternatives. Although Internet has advantages, it has shortcoming by creating lineation, addiction and deviance issues and communities. On the other hand, it effects the education cycle of students by providing alternatives learning styles and learning in a creative way issues as

an advantages of internet. Internet is an aspect of changing life in order to be further step in life. Technological developments open wide range alternative choices to gain benefit for people's life.

ICT is an important resource not only because of its unique control capabilities, but because these attributes are also isomorphic with the representations and processes involved in human learning. ICT can be employed for a range of methods that accommodate learner aptitudes and attitude. The ICT for instance can 'short-circuit' learner cognition by taking on a large amount of information processing burden of the learner. It can dynamically model a process, activate or amplify the learners' own processes (Archibong, et.al., 2010).

The attitude of a person is also situation specific and changes with the change of situation and the motivators. A teacher can help in the better adoption of ICT methods by motivating the learners for their use. Therefore this study attempts to measure the attitude of prospective teachers towards the use of ICT in teacher education.Attitude is a hypothetical construct that represents an individual's like or dislike for an item. Attitudes are positive, negative or neutral views of an "attitude object": i.e. a person behaviour or event. People can also be "ambivalent" towards a target, meaning that they simultaneously possess a positive and a negative bias towards the attitude in question. Shyrme (2011) Conducted a study on " Learning organization differs in many ways from the knowledge possessed by individual member of the organization. The essential context of learning organization does not only mean acquiring more information or gathering intelligence; it is the enhancement and expansion of the organizational and its member's ability to produce commendable results. Lau (2012) conducted a study on "These figures seem to suggest a bright market for e-learning. The popularity of e-learning is not only limited to working adults who are seeking higher qualifications without leaving their jobs and losing their earning power. Evan & Hasse (2013) conducted a study on "found out that learners are moderately lacking in computer proficiency and, since e-learning is centered around computer technologies, it is a barrier to those learners without good computer skill.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

E-learning or electronic learning is generic term used to refer to computer enhanced learning. The use of the term e-learning should be strictly limited to "on line learning" carried out through internet or web-enabled

technology of the computer science. The term e-learning conveys broader meaning than the terms computer based learning or computer aided instructions. It is also boarder in its meaning than conveyed through the simple terms like "on line learning" or "on line education". It should not be taken as synonymous to audio-visual learning, multimedia learning, distance education or distance learning. It is true that the audio-visual and multi-media technology and distance education programs rest heavily now days on the use of internet and web services provided through the computers, yet these are not identical but complementary.

ICT is the systematic process of collecting and analyzing information to increase our understanding of the phenomenon under study. It is the function of the researcher to contribute to the understanding of the phenomenon and to communicate that understanding to others. It provides rewarding learning experiences for students and producing graduates capable of high personal and professional achievement. Computerized records and data base in the education system have many advantages and benefits. The pupils are also ready to contribute for the use of ICT in educational infrastructure. But the use of any system depends upon the attitude of the students towards that system. The students should made better use of technology to acquire skill and knowledge but a teacher cannot design a better system of teaching without the knowledge of attitude of the students towards the use of ICT. It is a dynamic force in life which affects all people and their physical, mental, emotional, social and ethical aspects. It allows us to make an original contribution to human life. Realizing the significance of educational program, Government has adopted several measures to facilitate acquisition of ICT equipment for enhancement of education. Government is trying hard to introduce computers in schools and colleges for students (Dey and sexena, 2006). The use of ICT in education has many advantages like: rapid education, flexibility in time and place, high speed in creating new programs compared to the systems of videos, changing the style of the teacher from lecturing to guiding and monitoring, creating classes without walls and getting the ready study material.

Modern era is called technological era. We need knowledge of computer in learning process. Learning is important part of computer teaching learning. According to present scenario we take any type of information with computer. So student should be positive attitude towards e-learning.

If students have positive attitude towards e-learning they achieve more information and benefits in learning. So Researcher selects this topic because Reached have to search attitude of senior secondary students towards e-learning.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Gupta and Veer (2017) evaluated a study on competency in ICT of B.Ed. students in relation to their gender and locality. The objectives of the study were (1) To study the competency in ICT of male and female B.Ed. students. (2) To study the competency in ICT of rural and urban B.Ed. students. The sample for the study comprised of 150 B.Ed. Students of Saharanpur district. ICT COMPETENCY SCALE was developed and standardized by the researcher with the help of his guide. The findings of the study indicate that there were no significant difference between the competency in ICT of male and female B.Ed. students on the dimension of "using hardware and software device" and male B.Ed. students have good competency in ICT rather than female B.Ed. students on the dimension of "using internet and network" and the same was on total Competency in ICT. There were no significant difference between the competency in ICT of rural and urban B.Ed. students on the dimension of "using hardware and software device", "using internet and network" and total ICT competency scale.

Gupta and Veer (2017) conducted a study on prospective teacher's attitude towards the use of ICT: a comparative study between C.C.S. University, Meerut & Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. The objectives of the study were (1) To compare the attitude towards the use of ICT between male prospective teachers of c.c.s. university, Meerut and male prospective teachers of Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra. (2) To compare the attitude towards the use of ICT between female prospective teachers of C.C.S. University, Meerut and female prospective teachers of Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra. The sample for the study comprised of 80 prospective teachers of Saharanpur district and 80 prospective teachers of Yamuna Nagar district. "ICT ATTITUDE SCALE" was developed and standardized by the researcher with the help of his guide. The findings of the study indicate that there were no significant differences between prospective male teachers of C.C.S.U. Meerut and prospective male teachers of K.U. Kurukshetra on the dimension of "Knowledge", "Presentation" and total "ICT Attitude Scale". There were no significant differences between the attitude towards the use of ICT scores of prospective female teachers of C.C.S.U. Meerut & prospective female teachers K.U. Kurukshetra on the dimension of "Knowledge", and female prospective teachers of K.U. Kurukshetra has more positive attitude rather than female prospective teachers of C.C.S. University Meerut on "Presentation" dimension of ICT attitude scale it is significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significant. There were no significant differences between the attitude towards the use of ICT scores of prospective female teachers of C.C.S.U. Meerut & prospective female teachers K.U. Kurukshetra on total "ICT Attitude Scale".

Jagadesh (2017) conducted a study on ICT Tools Usage among Faculty of Education in Teaching Learning Processes, objectives of this study were:- 1.To study the usage of ICT tools among faculty of Education in teaching learning process. 2. To rank the most used ICT tools by the faculty in effective curriculum transaction. He found that Based on the results of different ICT tools used by teachers, a rank analysis is made. Among the 20 ICT tools used by the faculty of Education, the usage of Windows office ranked the highest as it is found to be used commonly for curriculum transaction, presentations, e-assignments etc., it is followed by computers, mobile apps and digital scanners/printers. The least used ICT tools among the faculty are podcast, blogs and GPS/GIS technologies in classrooms. This reason could be the lack of awareness on these tools which has resulted in less penetration in usage. Proper training and orientation can make the usage of tools to the maximum. ICT will be a key factor in future positive change – provided they are in the possession of people who use them creatively and for the common good. In the new Millennium, nations are judged by the well being of their citizens; level of education is one of the major determinants. Computer literacy of a nation in future will be a yardstick to measure the level of education.

Pilten et. al. (2017) conducted a study on the effect of ICT assisted project based learning approach on prospective ICT integration skills of teacher candidates and he found that The purpose of the present research is studying the effects of information and communication technologies (ICT) assisted project based learning practices on ICT integration skills of pre-service classroom teachers. The research adopted a mixed method. The quantitative dimension of the research was designed with pre-test-post-test control groups. The qualitative dimension was conducted as a case study. The work group of the research consisted of 72 pre-service teachers, who studied at the third grade of the department of the classroom teaching of a state university in the province of Konya in 2015-2016 academic year; 34 of the participants were included in the experiment group and 38 were included in the control group. ICT Self-Efficacy Perception Scale (ICT-SEPS) and ICT Attitude Scale (ICT-AS) used as the quantitative data collection tools for the present research were obtained from the literature. The interview form is used to collect the qualitative data of the research was developed by the researchers in accordance with the related literature. Comparison of the data collected before and after the 12-week experimental procedure revealed that ICT assisted project based learning practices had positive effects on ICT self-efficacy perceptions and attitudes and accordingly expected ICT integration levels among pre-service teachers.

Ghimire (2017) conducted a study on integration of ICT'S in higher education to promote students'

learning and results of this study were The prime concern of the study was to identify the attitudes and skills of the teachers towards the integration of ICT in teaching learning process and to identify the major hindering and the supporting factors in the integration of ICT in teaching learning process. And, the study also aimed to compare the attitudes and skills of the teachers towards the integration of the ICT in teaching learning process with respect to the teaching experience of the teachers. A sample of 100 teachers in Kathmandu valley who were teaching in higher level was selected. The result of the study indicated that majority of the teachers were found positive towards the integration of ICT in higher level to promote the student learning. And also, it was concluded that most of the teachers were able to use ICTs tools as their medium of instruction in any way. Further, the study also suggested us to arrange proper technical, physical and financial support by making the formal plan and policy to create the environment of integrating ICT in higher level.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study on attitude of senior secondary school students towards e-learning in relation to their gender, residential backward and nature of school.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE TERM USED

Attitude

It is the formation of our beliefs and their influence on our behavior. It represents the way in which we view the world and organize our relationship. Attitude may also be defined as mental posture and guidance for conduct to which each new experience is referred before a response is made. In the present study positive and negative views may be considered.

E-learning

E-Learning was first called "Internet-based training" then "web-based training" today you will still find these terms being used along with variation or e-learning search as e-learning and learning. In the present study internet based training attitude to be measured.

Senior Secondary Students

In the present study senior secondary school students means the students who are studying in 11^{th} and 12^{th} class.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

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

2. To study the attitude of senior secondary school students towards e-learning in relation to their gender.

3. To study the attitude of senior secondary school students towards e-learning in relation to residential backward.

4. To study the attitude of private school students towards e- learning in relate to their stream art (art and commerce) and science (medical and non medical).

5. To study the attitude of government school students towards e- learning in relate to their stream art (art and commerce) and science (medical and non medical).

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

1. There exists no significant differences between the attitude of senior secondary school students towards e-learning in relation to their gender.

2. There exists no significant differences between the attitude of senior secondary school students towards e-learning in relation to residential backward.

3. There exists no significant difference between the attitude of private school students towards e- learning in relate to their stream art (art and commerce) and science (medical and non medical).

4. There exists no significant difference between the attitude of government school students towards e-learning in relate to their stream art (art and commerce) and science (medical and non medical).

Delimitation of the study:

1. Present study was delimited only to the senior secondary school students of class 11^{th} and $12^{th.}$

2. The study was delimited to the sample of 160 students only.

3. The study was delimited to the senior secondary students of District Saharanpur, U.P. Only.

4. The study was delimited to art students (arts & commerce) and science (medical & non medical).

PLAN AND PROCEDURE

Research Methodology

A good study depends on a goal oriented research design to produce better results. Many research methodologies may be employed to conduct the study in an efficient way. Research methodology includes

collection, purification, compilation, classification and tabulation, statistical analysis and drawing meaningful conclusions from analysis. The present study is descriptive in nature, so survey method was used to collected data.

Population

All the students studying in senior secondary schools of District Saharanpur of U.P. board Allahabad constituted the population for present study.

Sample & Sampling Techniques

It is not possible to work with the total population in a systematic way. Therefore, in this proposed study simple random sampling technique was used. The researcher was select the sample of total eight UP board school of district Saharanpur 160 students were selected by random sample technique.

Tool used

Self made questionnaire was used.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

The sample students were asked to tick any one response out of given five alternatives for each statement. There was total 66 items in the present attitude scale.

SCORING PROCEDURE OF SCALE

Scoring procedure for E- learning attitude scale is very easy. The scoring procedure is a follows:

Scoring for positive statements.

1. 5 for Strongly Agree (**SA)**
2. 4 for Agree (**A)**
3. 3 for Undecided (**UD)**

4. 2 for Disagree (**D**)
5. 1 for Strongly Agree (**SD)**

Scoring for negative statements.

1.1for Strongly Agree (**SA**)

2.2 for Agree (**A)**

3. 3 for undecided (**UD)**

4. 4for Disagree (**D**)

5.5 for Strongly Agree (**SD)**

Positive at aliments: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 ,46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 66.

Negative at aliments: 2, 10, 19, 21, 26, 28, 34, 35, 46, 61, 64, 65.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table-1

(H-I) There exists no significant difference between the attitude of senior secondary school students towards e-learning in relation to their gender.

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	SED	t-ratio	Level of Significance
Male	65	244.246	21.585	3.34	5.31	.01 .05 Significant
Female	95	226.516	19.522			

Table-2

(H- II) There exist no significant differences between the attitude of senior secondary school students towards e-learning in relation to residential backward.

Locality.	N	Mean	S.D.	SED	t-ratio	Level of Significance
Rural	65	233.80	25.542	3.75	0.137	.01 .05 Not Significant
Urban	95	233.663	19.576			

Table-3

(H-III) There exists no significant difference between the attitude of senior school students towards e- learning in relate to their stream art (art and commerce) and science (medical and non medical).

Art/Com & sci. group.	N	Mean	S.D.	SED	t-ratio	Level of Significance
Art/commerce	117	232.376	20.591	4.44	1.186	.01 .05 Not Significant
Science	42	237.643	25.982			

Table-4

(H-IV) There exists no significant difference between the attitude of government school students and private school students towards e- learning in relate to their stream art (art and commerce) and science (medical and non medical).

Government and Private school	N	Mean	S.D.	SED	t-ratio	Level of Significance
Private	59	239.504	23.575	3.69	2.484	.01 .05 Significant
Government	101	230.337	20.594			

MAIN FINDINGS, EDUCATION IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

MAIN FINDINGS

After analysis and interpretation of the data the next assignments are presentation of the main findings, discussion of results and the most important educational implications. In every area of research main finding

have certain implication of particular value. They enable the people to share the experience and knowledge of the researcher and provide guidelines to educational planners.

In this study an attempt was made to investigation the attitude of senior secondary school students towards E- learning application in education. Attitude scale was used collect the data further students were categorized into different group found of the basis of sex, locality, subject stream and government- private. The finding of the study are summarized in brief as follows-

1. The first null hypothesis, There exists no significant differences between the attitude of senior secondary school students towards e-learning in relation to their gender is rejected and shows that male students have greater attitude towards e- learning than female students.
2. The second null hypothesis, There exists no significant differences between the attitude of senior secondary school students towards e-learning in relation to residential backward is accepted and shows that both students have equal.
3. The third null hypothesis, There exists no significant difference between the attitude of senior school students towards e- learning in relate to their stream art (art and commerce) and science (medical and non medical) is accepted shows that both students have equal.
4. The forth null hypothesis, There exists no significant difference between the attitude of government school students and private school students towards e- learning in relate to their stream art (art and commerce) and science (medical and non medical) is rejected and shows that private students have greater attitude towards e- learning than government students.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The present inquiry has assessed the attitude of perspective senior secondary school students towards E-learning .perspective student's needs to prepare E learning based learning materials provide opportunities to access information and develop interdisciplinary thinking. Senior secondary student education should be geared to utilized these tools and products to E- learning develop skill of technology mediated instruction among students. The ever increasing use of computer in every walk of life makes. These prevailing situations for computer education of your students to make them to use to computer.

The need of hours is to change the rule schools and students towards e- leaning application in education.

A. The study make further constitution though its finding by revealing the difference between various categories so for as attitude towards e- learning application education in concerned. The educational planner and administrate or can take rule from following of study.

B. More and more facilities and opportunities related to e- learning should be providing to the senior secondary students rural and urban. So they might that feel motivated to use e- learning in their study.
C. Equipments should generously be installed in school in rural areas.
D. Special programmed related to use e- learning should be conducted for arts students' trains.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

The present study has been directed towards studying attitude of senior secondary towards e- learning. The study can be conducted in other way e.g.:

A. A study on attitude of senior secondary school students towards e- learning.
B. A study on different types of population can be done.
C. A study on attitude towards e- learning of school students at different levels can be conducted.
D. The content of the attitude towards e- learning education in the textbook can be analyzed.
E. The investigation can be carried out at different district levels.
F. A study on the relations ship between knowledge and attitude towards e- learning can be conducted.
G. A comparative study can be undertaken to see senior secondary students' attitude towards e- learning at different level like higher level etc.

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Manmohan gupta received Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) degree from C.D.L. college of education, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, India in 2010 and master of Education (M.Ed.) degree from M.M. college of Education, Mullana, Ambala Haryana, India in 2011. He had done M.A. with sociology from ch. Charan singh University, Meerut, U.P., India and M.A. with English from Shobhit University, Gangoh, Saharanpur, U.P., India. He is pursuing Doctor of Philosophy degree in Education subject from MEWAR UNIVERSITY, CHITTORGARH, RAJASTHAN, India. Now he is a Principal with the Department of Education at Dev Rishi College of Education, Nakur, Saharanpur, U.P. , India.

Mala sharma is an assistant professor with the department of education at Deoband College of Higher Education, Deoband, Saharanpur, U.P.