



## ATTITUDE OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS E-CONTENT PACKAGE

### Education

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### ABSTRACT

In this era of technological advancement, E-Content package is considered to be an essential ingredient of teaching and learning. But attitude of students and teachers towards E-Content package is an important factor in determining the progress in the field of education. The students belonging to schools may have a chance of getting good knowledge in E-Content package, because E-learning is part of the curriculum and learning with the use of computers which is very common now a days. So the present attempt is to study the attitudes of higher secondary students towards E-Content package. The researcher hopes that, the findings of the study will provide valuable suggestions which will be helpful to the policy makers and teachers to enhance the attitudes of higher secondary students towards E-Content package to get optimum educational achievement.

### KEYWORDS

Attitude, E-Content Package, Attitude towards E-Content Package

### 1. INTRODUCTION

It is very important to study the impacts of E-content development in the changing education concepts. The ultimate aim of e-Content development is to create an information rich society where everyone, irrespective of caste, religion, race, region, gender etc., are empowered to create, receive, share and utilize information and knowledge for their economic, social, cultural and political upliftment and development. In the process of e-learning, structured and validated e-content can serve as an effective virtual teacher.

The E-Content package allows the students the choice to when to study particular topics and how long to spend on them. It can adjust the material according to the needs of the individuals. Using the reports from the learner's performance, the teacher can modify the package to the needs of individuals. The students become attentive and active during the teaching learning process with appropriate feedback in the form of comments, assessments and guidance. The present attempt is to study the attitudes of higher secondary students towards E-Content package.

### 2. NEED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY

In this time, in order to impart E-Content package education number of programs are implemented in India. Since the E-Content package is now a part of school level classes, the higher secondary school students are expected to have a favourable attitude towards E-Content package. So the researcher is interested in finding the higher secondary school students attitude towards E-Content Package.

### 3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The investigator is intended to study "The attitude of higher secondary students towards E-Content Package".

### 4. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

#### Attitude

According to Allport, 1985, attitude is defined as the mental states of readiness organized through experience upon the individuals response to all objects and situation with which it is related. Attitude means the way that you think and feel about something the way that you behave towards something that shows how you think and feel (The Oxford Learner's Dictionary) Attitudes are defined as a mental predisposition to act that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favor or disfavor. Attitudes may be considered as hypothetical constructs in which a person's diverse thoughts, feelings, and tendencies to act are arranged into a more or less coherent pattern.

#### E-Content Package

E-content means content in the electronic form. It is a combination of text, audio, video, images, animation with visual effects. Any digitized content that can facilitate the learning process and/or learning outcome can be termed as E-content.

E-content is packaging of knowledge in electronic form which can be retrieved by the use of electronic devices. E-contents are basically a package that satisfies the conditions like i.e. minimization of the distance, cost effectiveness, user-friendliness and adaptability to local conditions (Saxena Anurag, 2011)

### 5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the attitude of higher secondary students towards E-Content package.
2. To find out the difference if any, between higher secondary students of government and Aided schools in respect of their attitude towards E-Content package.
3. To find out the difference if any, between higher secondary students of arts and science stream in respect of their attitude towards E-Content package.

### 6. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. The attitude of higher secondary students towards E-Content package is favourable.
2. There is no significant difference between higher secondary students of government and Aided school in respect of their attitude towards E-Content package.
3. There is no significant difference between arts and science stream higher secondary students in respect of their attitude towards E-Content package.

### 7. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

#### 7.1 The Method

The normative survey method is used for the present study.

#### 7.2 Tool

A scale is constructed and validated by the investigator under the supervision of the research supervisor to measure the attitude of higher secondary students towards E-Content package.

It is of the Likert type having as many as 36 statements. First 9 and last 9 (total 18) of them are favorably worked and the remaining 18 are unfavorably worked. Each statement is set against a 5 point scale of "Strongly agree", "Agree", "Undecided", "Disagree" and "Strongly Disagree" and weight of 4,3,2,1 & 0 are given in that order for the favorable statements and the scoring is reversed for the unfavorable statements, An individual score is sum of all the scores for the 36 items. The score in the E-Content package attitude scale range from 0 to 144 in the direction of most un favorableness to favorableness. The maximum that one with the most favorable attitude towards the E-Content package can get in the scale is 144.

#### The validity and the reliability

The reliability of attitude towards E-Content package scale constructed by the investigator is 0.78 and the validity is 0.88.

### 7.3 Sample

As many as 100 higher secondary students of Ernakulam district are taken as sample by using cluster sampling technique. The investigator randomly selected two schools situated in Ernakulam district.

### 7.4 Statistical technique

The investigator used descriptive statistics and test of significance. The mean, median, mode and standard Deviations of the test scores of attitude towards E-Content package of the entire sample and its sub samples were calculated. The test of significant (T-test) was used in order to find out the significance of the difference between any two means of the test scores of attitude towards E-Content package for all the sub samples involved in this study.

## 8. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

**Table 1**

*The mean and standard deviation of the scores of attitude towards E-Content package scale of the entire sample*

Sl. No.	Sample and its sub-samples	N	Mean	S.D	
1.	Entire sample	100	76.34	9.47	
2.	Stream	Arts	47	78.21	9.79
		Science	53	74.68	8.85
3.	Type of management	Government	50	74.14	8.98
		Aided	50	78.54	9.43

**Table 2**

*The attitude towards E-Content package and percentage of students*

Level	Entire sample	Arts	Science	Government	Aided
Favorable	65%	68.08%	62.26%	56%	74%
Unfavorable	35%	31.92%	37.74%	44%	26%

The number of students having score 72 and above out of the total score 144 in the scale of attitude towards E-Content package is counted for the entire samples and its sub samples and their percentage is computed. It is considered that they have favorable attitude toward E-Content package. And the number of students having score below 72 are considered that they have unfavorable attitude toward E-Content package.

## DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS

**Table 3**

Sub sample	N	Mean	S.D	't' value	Significance at 0.05 level
Arts students	47	78.21	9.79	<b>1.88</b>	Not significant
Science students	53	74.68	8.85		
Government School students	50	74.14	8.98	<b>2.39</b>	Significant
Aided School students	50	78.54	9.43		

### Null hypothesis 1

"There is no significant difference between Government and Aided school students in their attitude towards E-Content package."

In order to verify this, the "t" test was used. The 't' value is found to be 2.39 which is higher than table value and is Significant at 0.05 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is a significant difference between the Government and Aided higher secondary school students in their attitude towards E-Content package.

### Null hypothesis 2

"There is no significant difference between arts and science stream higher secondary students in respect of their attitude towards E-Content package".

In order to verify this, the "t" test was used. The 't' value is found to be 1.88 which is lower than table value and is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore the null hypothesis is retained and it is concluded that there is no significant difference between the Arts and science stream higher secondary school students in their attitude towards E-Content package.

## Discussion of Results

The Mean and Standard deviation of the scores of attitude towards E-Content package scale of the entire sample and its sub sample were computed.

65% of the higher secondary students of the entire sample (mean=76.34) have favorable attitude towards E-Content package. 56% of the government higher secondary school students and 74% of the Aided higher secondary school students have favorable attitude towards E-Content package. While comparing the mean scores of the government higher secondary school students (mean = 74.14) and the Aided higher secondary school students (mean = 78.54), the Aided higher secondary school students have more favorable attitude towards E-Content package than government higher secondary school students.

69.08% of the higher secondary school Art students and 62.26% of the Science students have favorable attitude towards E-Content package. While comparing the mean scores of the higher secondary Arts students (mean = 78.21) and the higher secondary science students (mean = 74.68), the higher secondary arts students have more favorable attitude towards E-Content package than higher secondary science students.

## 9. MAJOR FINDINGS

The following are the major findings of the present investigation.

1. Attitude of higher secondary school students towards E-Content package is highly favorable and 65% of higher secondary school students have favorable attitude towards E-Content package
2. Attitude of Government and Aided higher secondary school students towards E-Content package is highly favorable. 56% of government higher secondary school students and 74 % of Aided higher secondary school students have favorable attitude towards E-Content package
3. Attitude of higher secondary school Arts and Science stream students towards E-Content package is highly favorable. 68.08% of higher secondary school Arts students and 62.26 % of higher secondary school Science students have favorable attitude towards E-Content package
4. There is a significant difference between Government and Aided higher secondary school students in respect of their attitude towards E-Content package.'
5. There is no significant difference between Arts and science stream higher secondary school students in respect of their attitude towards E-Content package

## CONCLUSION

The present investigation reveals that the attitude towards E-Content package possessed by the majority of the higher secondary school students, is relatively higher and they have favorable attitude towards E-Content package. And it is also revealed that there is a significant difference between the attitude of higher secondary students with respect to the type of management of their institution and there is no significant difference with respect to the stream of education such as arts and science

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