



# Attitude of College Students Towards Online Teaching-learning

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## Abstract:

*21<sup>st</sup> century is the era of technology, its plays a significant role not only in classroom teaching. Nowadays, due to growth of internet technology online learning plays a significant role as a learning approach of higher educational institutions. It is the use of ICT i.e. internet, computer, mobile phone, Learning Management System (LMS), Television, Radio, CD-ROM, Teleconferencing and other to develop teaching and learning approach. The main objective of introducing online learning as a learning approach in higher education aim is to increase accessibility of education and also help to reduce the cost and time as well as improving student's academic achievement. The present study examines the attitude of college students towards online learning. The Quantitative data Objectives wise analyzed of the study are discussed in details.*

**Keywords:** Attitude, College students, online learning

## 1. Introduction

21<sup>st</sup> century is the era of technology, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays a significant role not only in classroom teaching but also in another field. Now a day, due to growth of internet technology, online learning plays a significant role as a learning approach of higher educational institutions. It is the use of ICT in form of hardware like – computer, mobile phone, Learning Management System (LMS), Television, Radio and other to develop reaching easily teaching and learning approach. The main objective of introducing online learning as a learning approach in higher education aim is to increase accessibility of education and also help to reduce the cost and time as well as improving student's academic achievement.

Online learning refers to the application of using electronic assets in teaching learning process which includes web-based learning, computer-based learning, virtual classroom and digital collaboration. Newton (2003) defined that online learning system has three main areas: (i) improving access to education and training; (ii) enhancing the quality of teaching and learning; (iii) the need for higher education institutions to maintain competitive advantage in a changing market place for students. Also Liaw & Huang (2011) found that male students have more positive online learning attitudes than female students do; computer related experience is a significant predictor of learners' self-efficacy and motivation toward online learning.

There are different factors that influencing on student's attitude. Zhang & Bhattacharyya (2008) defines student attitudes towards online learning have been identified as critical to the success of online learning. Bhuasiri, Xaymoung khom, Zo, Rhoand Ciganek (2012) found that in developing countries the most significant factors were related to increasing technology awareness and improving attitude toward online learning, enhancing basic technology knowledge and skills, improving learning content, requiring computer training, motivating users to utilize online learning systems, and requiring a high level of support from the university. In the study of Kar, Saha, & Mondal (2014) conducted study on "Attitude of University students towards online learning in West Bengal" found that

university student's attitude towards online learning is independent with regard to gender, residence and area of the study.

Today's era is an era of online learning. Therefore, to improve the performance of students in online learning so that they feel more comfortable while using online resources, it is very important to make them aware of its importance and its utility. Hence, the present study will help to know how the student's reacted and think about online learning and what is their attitude towards it.

## 2. Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the present study are as follows:

- 1.To study the difference in attitude of college students towards online learning with regard to gender.
- 2.To study the difference in attitude of college students towards online learning with regard to locality.

## 3. Hypotheses of the Study

**Ho<sub>1</sub>:** There is no significant difference in attitude towards online learning between male and female college students.

**Ho<sub>2</sub>:** There is no significant difference in attitude towards online learning between urban and rural college students.

## 4. Research Design

Survey method was used as research design for present study. Quantitative research technique was used in the present study.

## 5. Population and Sample of the study

All the college students of Surendranagar district was the population of this study. Sample of 200 college students were randomly selected. The sample distribution is given in Table 1.

**Table - 1: Sample Profile**

Groups		N		Percentage
Gender	Male	89	200	44.5
	Female	111		55.5
Locality	Rural	96	200	48
	Urban	104		52
Total= 200				

## 6. Tool of the study

Attitude Towards online learning Scale developed by Dimpal Rani was used to collect the data. The scale has four major areas, viz., 1. Online learning interest, 2. Usefulness, 3.Ease of online learning and 4. Online learning confidence. The 65 items (both positive and negative type) have been distributed in these four areas.

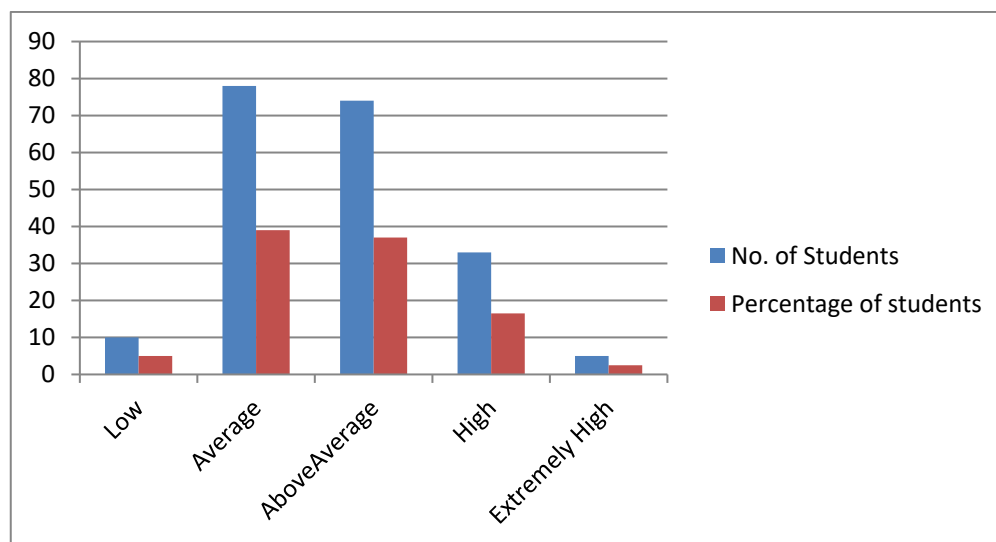
The scale is a five - point scale viz. Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and Strongly Disagree. Scoring was done separately for the positive and negative terms. Two stencil keys are used for scoring, one for positive terms and one for negative terms. A positive item carries the weights of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively for the categories of Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and Strongly Disagree. The negative item is scored 1,2,3,4 and 5 respectively for the Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Undecided, Agree, Strongly Agree. The minimum and maximum possible scores are 325.

### 7. Analysis of the Data

Descriptive statistics are used to interpret the data. The entire sample of students was grouped into different level of online learning. Based on the percentile norms provided in the manual of Attitude of online learning Scale, the students were grouped into five groups, viz. Extremely High, High, Above Average, Average and Low attitude of online learning for further interpretation. The distribution of students on the basis of attitude of e learning is shown in Table 2 and Figure: 1.0 that the 2.5% responses indicated Low Level of online learning and 16.5 % fall under Average level whereas 37% of responses indicated Above Average Level of online learning. 39% of responses indicated High Level of online learning and only the 5% are extremely high level of online learning.

**Table 2: Classification of students on level of online learning**

Level of online learning	No. of Students	Percentage of students
Low	10	5%
Average	78	39%
AboveAverage	74	37%
High	33	16.50%
Extremely High	5	2.50%
N=200		



**Fig. 1.1: The Classification of students in relation to the level of online learning**

The following Table No-3 presents the descriptive data in the form of Mean, Standard Deviation (SD) along with t-value.

**Table 3: Determination of t-Values**

Pair of Comparison	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	t-Value
Male	111	231.1	8.72	5.6	0.25*
Female	89`	238.2	15.18		
Rural	104	232.7	15.1	12.5	1.62*
Urban	96	240.5	7.79		

\*Not Significant

### 8. Result and Discussion

**Testing of Ho<sub>1</sub>:** The mean of attitude scores for female and male college students is found to be 231.1(SD= 8.72) and 238.2 (SD= 15.18) respectively. The ‘t’ value (0.25) is not significant at both levels i.e. 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. This indicates that both female and male student possess high attitude towards online learning but male students have slightly higher attitude towards online

learning than female college students. Thus, Ho1 is accepted. So, there is significant difference between Male and Female college students in attitude towards online learning.

**Testing of Ho2:** The mean of attitude scores for rural and urban college students is found to be 232.7(SD= 15.1) and 240.5 (SD= 7.79) respectively. The 't' value (1.62) is not significant at both levels i.e. 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. This indicates that both rural and urban students possess high attitude towards online learning but urban students have slightly higher attitude towards online learning than rural college students. Thus, Ho2 is accepted.

## 9. Findings of the Study

The major findings of the present study are as follows:

- There exists no significant difference in attitude towards online learning between male and female college students.
- There exists no significant difference in attitude towards online learning between urban and rural college students.

## 10. Conclusion and Suggestions

There is the perception that prevails among the developing countries that the implementation of online learning helps in providing better quality of education (Hvorecky, et.al,2005). The developing countries started to adopt ICT by 1990's with the help of emergence of interest, growth in global economy and digital communications (Mujahid, 2002) and also helps in digital integration among the developing nations (Macleod,2005). The Indian education system also focused on some global economy. The emergence of ICT in education system will help the students in developing motivation and confidence of the students. But some challenges are existing in developing countries like lack of awareness and systematic approach towards technology and transforming education system (Qureshi, 2010).

From the above study, it can be revealed that the attitude of college students towards online learning is independent with regard to gender and locality. Therefore, the present study suggests a greater probability on online learning that they will accept it. As the attitudes towards online learning have been found to be very high among college students, it is expected that college students will be uses online learning strategy for their learning.

From the above study it has also been found that the students who have used online learning as learning strategy they have got high marks or percentage than the less user of online learning strategy. From this study, we can conclude that college students are ready to take the opportunity of online learning mode.

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