

Attitude of Postgraduate Students Towards Study of Webs Ofactive Learningfor Young Aspirings Minds (Swyam)

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Abstract

The present study investigated the attitude of postgraduate students towards SWAYAM. The study was delimited to the postgraduate students studying in Gangadher Meher University, Sambalpur. For the present the study causal comparative method was employed to accomplish the objectives. The objectives of the study were to study the attitude of postgraduate students, to compare the Boys and Girls attitude scores, to compare the stream wise attitude scores of the students viz: Arts Vs commerce, Arts Vs Science, Commerce Vs Science. For the present study a total sample of 120 students were selected covering streams and sex, each stream 40 student and 20 Boys and 20 Girls were taken into account followed by stratified random sampling method. The investigator administered self-prepare five-point attitude scale which was made in consultation with the guide and experts. The investigator applied t-test to compare the attitude scores of students in terms of sex and stream. The investigator was found that 24% students showed high positive attitude towards SWAYAM, 65% student showed positive attitude towards SWAYAM, and 11% student were neutral attitude. There was no significant difference found between the postgraduate boys and girls, and also there is no significant difference was found between the Arts, Commerce, Science students.

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER-1

1.1 Back ground of the study

Online digital has grown before few years continuously, a few years back many people were uneducated in the society. They are not much more interested to learn because of lack of awareness or some time lack of flexibility and many other related problems. At present education makes life self-reliant. It inspires the man to live with dignity in the society. Now a day, the trend has been changed in 21st century with huge number of technology available. Information communication technology plays an important role plays in every corner. It changes the society from traditional method to modernization paper less digital.

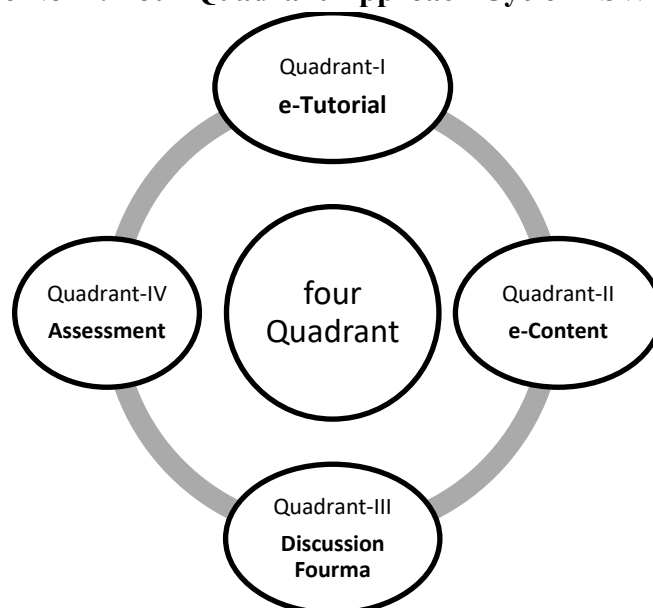
SWAYAM (Study of Webs Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) is a digital programmed which is inaugurated by the government of India under the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the year 2016. There are three cardinal principles designed to achieve the educational policy, access, equity and quality. The objective of this effort was to take the best teaching learning resources to all including the most disadvantages. SWAYAM seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have either to

remain untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy. This platform facilitates hosting of the entire course, taught in classroom from class nine to till postgraduate to be access by anyone anywhere at any time. SWAYAM provide much more benefit to the entire student in the digital era. It helps the student for their progress in every sphere. Now a day, our education system is completely based upon digitalize system, so the student should have complete and good technological knowledge about SWAYAM. There are so many things which influenced the student attitude towards the SWAYAM. The present study the researcher tries to measure the attitude towards SWAYAM and conduct a research in this topic.

What is SWAYAM?

Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), is a web portal where massive open on-line courses (MOOCs) are available on all kinds of subjects. SWAYAM is the Indian electronic e-education platform which proposed to offer course from the high school stage to post-graduate stage in an interactive electronic platform. The IT platform for SWAYAM is built and is accepted to be operational zed with a capacity to host nearly 2,000 courses. This would provide the best quality education to more than three core students across the country. The system would allow 10 lacks students using the system concurrently. Once it become operational, student from the backward rural area can access teaching from the best institute in the country electronically, thereby, raising the overall standard of higher education in the country. SWAYAM-MOOCs project is intended to address the needs of school level 9-12 to under graduate and post graduate students, covering all disciplines. Lunch of the credit framework for skill and education as per the national skills qualification framework paving the way for certification of skills through the formal system and allowing for multiple exit and entrance in to the education system with scope for vertical and lateral mobility. The CBCS will enable students to take courses of their choice, learn at their own pace, undergo additional courses and acquire more than required credits and adopt an interdisciplinary approach to learning. Approval by UGC of the guidelines for choice based credit framework, provides for more choice for students to opt for employable courses through a system of flexible credits for foundational, elective and core courses. Learning in SWAYAM has four step approaches.

Figure No- 1: Four Quadrant Approach Cycle in SWAYAM



Quadrant No- I

E-Tutorial: Audio and Video content in an organized form, Animation, Simulation, Virtual Labs. In this e-tutorial audio video means the YouTube video that contains of particular topic and prepare the top most expert in the India. It provides conceptual knowledge of the subject. The highly qualified lecture and top most experts prepare video lecture and deliver. Anybody can access this video in YouTube channels .this video contain time period maximum 20-30 minutes.

Quadrant No- II

E-Content: PDF/e-Books/ Illustration, video demonstration, documents and interactive simulations wherever required. E-content means electronic potable document file that content of books, journals, article etc in related to the topic. That provides through in this web active programmed the person can accessed easily and download and read properly. Video demonstration also provided in this video prepare by the top most expert in top university in India. In after playing of video the next instruction is given to interaction to the expert where ever needed. Direct contact to the expert and ask any type of doubt. If you found any doubt or difficulties you can clarify the doubt direct in this interaction system. The expert and student direct interactive each other in online based.

Quadrant No- III

Discussion forum: raising of doubts and clarifying them on a near real time basis by the course coordinator or his team. After the complete the e-content and video lectures some doubt arising in the student mind how to clarify? In this SWAYAM programmed it also given to importance in discussion forum. A number of doubts have arising the minds of the student. So in this step the student can interact direct through the website and ask their doubt. The expert is ready all time to clarify the student doubt. If you have discussion and ask question to the expert he can easily clarify you doubt through online. In this discussion forum help to the student just like in interaction in school class room.

Quadrant No- IV

Self-Assessment: in this step the programmed coordinator setup MCQ, Problems Quizzes, Assignment and solution, Discussion forum topics and setting up the FAQ, Clarification on general misconceptions. Student can evaluate own self. The expert set up such type of MCQ, Quizzes, based question schedule and present after complete of one chapter. When one chapter is completed the set question is automatically coming and the student can appear that small test. When complete all over course the programmer coordinator fixed a date and send link and message to the student or participator for the final evaluation process. After completed of evaluation process student get some digital certificate of that particular course or study.

There are nine national agencies have been made for manage the SWAYAM course. That is AICTE for technical education, NPTEL for engineering, UGC for higher education, CEC for under-graduate education, NCERT & NIOS for school education, IGNOU for distance and open distance learning and IIMB for management studies.

Advantages of SWAYAM

1. The SWAYAM course is free of cost for any Indian for learning but he has to pay certificate fees.
2. SWAYAM provide general, professional and vocational courses.
3. The course will attach in the skilled India programmed.
4. It is very good platform every one can study.
5. The high quality education will reach to everyone at any place anywhere.

MOOCs

Massive open online course that is popular in the present contest. It is digital platform mainly in field of education. It provides huge number of educational programmed through online.

Massive

The word massive means target of individual are in large number. Any person can get register their selves any time with or without any problem at any educational background and start learning.

Open

Any person of India can access or take part in the SWAYAM programmed. There is no discrimination between cast, creet, sex, religion. It aims to universalisation of digital educational. This course offered for every individual without any geographical background.

Online

The SWAYAM courses which are available 24/7 anywhere at any time with free of cost. The students were take part in to the course in online plat from. This is available in SWAYAM programmed

Course

The set of subject is available in the web portal. That is available in MOOCs and any one any time can take part in to this course with educational at all field.

1.2 Need of the Study

Now a day the digital system of learning play an important role play in the field of teaching learning system and its indicate that the future also modernize in to ICT age or digital day by day. The importance of ICT increases and develops different type of institution in every field of human life. In the modern era or the 21st century develop by educational institution in a digital based teaching learning and conversation.

The reviewed of related literature result shows that maximum number of research conducted in online based learning and SWAYAM. The maximum number of study is found there exist significant difference in digital learning in related to SWAYAM. Maximum result found that positive attitude. Less number of studies conducted in the post graduate level. In the year 2018 Pramanik conducted survey descriptive study in postgraduate level he was found that positive perception of SWAYAM.

According to the present needs and demand the researcher felt that particularly the post graduate student opinion or their attitude never be ignored. So it should be review or re-explored time to time. This study is conducted in various university of the India and abroad the India. But a little study conducted in Odisha. So that there is a necessity to know the attitude of postgraduate student opinion towards SWAYAM.

Therefore the investigator conducted a research on SWAYAM in Sambalpur district Gangadhar Meher University Odisha.

1.3 Statement of problem

In the above needs the following question emerged in the researcher mind.

- What is attitude of postgraduate students towards SWAYAM?
- Is there any significant difference between attitude of postgraduate boys and girls students towards SWAYAM?
- Is there any significant difference among postgraduate students of Arts, science and commerce stream?

The above questions will be investigated under the title,

“ATTITUDE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS TOWARDS STUDY OF WEBS OF ACTIVE-LEARNING FOR YOUNG ASPIRING MINDS”.

1.4 Operational Definitions of the key terms

Attitude: It means the beliefs, feeling and action tendencies of postgraduate students towards SWAYAM.

SWAYAM: It is the Studies of Web Active Young Aspiring Minds. This is the digital platform initiated by the government India under the Ministry of Human Resources Development. It focuses on Accesses, Equity and Quality.

Postgraduate: The students availing two year master degree course in Gangadhar Meher University.

1.5 Objective

- To study the attitude of postgraduate students' towards SWAYAM.
- To compare the attitude of postgraduate boys and girls student towards SWAYAM.
- To compare the attitude of postgraduate students belonging from Arts, Commerce and Science stream.

1.6 Hypotheses

- There is a positive attitude of postgraduate students towards SWAYAM.
- There is no significant difference between the attitude of postgraduate boys and girls towards SWAYAM.
- There is no significant difference among the attitude of postgraduate students belonging from Arts, commerce and science stream.

1.7 Delimitation of the study

The present studies were delimited to the postgraduate students of Gangadhar Meher University Sambalpur. To examine the attitude of Arts, commerce and science students towards SWAYAM.

CHAPTER -2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

CHAPTER -2

2.1 Need and importance of Review

It is important for research to have a comprehensive and relevant body of supporting materials for his research work. The related literature and studies are needed for the following reason.

It provides insight into the theoretical and conceptual background of the study. It provides the rationale of the study framework. The theoretical framework of instance is obtained or conceived through the literature search. The review of related material helps the researcher to gather the valuable data and ideas that can guide him in his own research. It prepares the reader to better assimilate and understand the concept of study and gives him a bird's eye view of the quality of the reading the researcher has done in support of his study. The review of related literature requires making in-depth reading of both the researcher and conceptual literature. Research literature pertains to published or unpublished reports of actual research work done previously and usually referred to as studies, theses and dissertations are examples of study. Conceptual literature, on the other hand, refers to articles, or books, written by authorities giving their opinion, experience, theories, or ideas about a given topic or subject. In most research studies, conceptual literature is referred to as study literature.

2.2 Review of Related Literatures

Chawala and Kasinath (2011) conducted a research study on the green IT Environment friendly comp-

uting in ICT. Objective was of this study “to find out the design and manufacturing of computer system influence our environment”. He was followed by interview and opened close ended questioner and he found that there was exit significance in the green filed computing in ICT.

Alev (2013) conducted a study on reliability and validity of the Turkis version of web based learning environment instrument. He was setup of an objective i.e. to study the student perception of for aspect of the web based learning environment. He followed ex-facto survey method followed conducted random sampling 772 sample collected from the post secondary student from four Turkis university. 441(57%) male and 331(43%) female. The finding was valid and reliable measure of Turkis student proved web based learning environment.

Chatterjee and Nath (2014) investigated the MOOCs in India followed by survey method and their objective was to develop the nation in term of MOOCs enrollment. And he was found that positive favorable. Huge number of people enrolling in the MOOCs.

Bhagat (2015) conducted a survey on development and validation of the perception of student towards online learning and found that the students are satisfied the condition of reliability and discriminate validity favorable.

Ismail and Gunasegaran (2015) conducted a research on distance learner perception towards e-learning portal. The researcher was used survey method to collect quantative data from 1200 distance learner. Selected random university and School University since Malaysia. Their findings were that the better understanding of Malaysia distance learner perception towards e-learning portal.

Sharma (2015) study on MOOCs for school education in India. Advantage, challenges and suggestion for implementation. Objective to study the school student motivation towards MOOCs. There result was to encourage the teacher and learner. MOOCs should be motivated by the proper planning like promotion for in service teacher and jobs, administration to higher education by learner.

Parmar (2016) conducted a study the customer preference and perception towards online education in Ahmadabad city. their objective was study about the opinion of student teacher and parents regarding online education and finally the result 40 % people preferred online education and 20% people not aware about online learning and other 40% aware but they did not preferred online education.

Chauhan (2017) study on an overview of MOOCs in India. There objective was to study the theoretical and technical background of the MOOCs in India and comparative study of using web analysis. There result was some challenges theoretical and technical those are faced in implementing MOOCs in India with the lunch of SWAYAM some of issue are already addressed in implantation of SWAYAM.

Matliwala (2017) examine on the SWAYAM. In the Surat at VNSG. University. They found that to encourage teacher and learner to MOOCs should be motivate by proper planning like promotion for in-service teacher and jobs, admission to higher class by learner.

Mithu (2017) conducted a case study on awareness and perception towards e-learning among the faculty member of Tripura University and the result was found 52% join the online course and 96% of pupils aware about it.

Hiremath (2017) study on the SWAYAM: the dream of India MOOCs. He was setup of objective to developed online national portal for quality education. Result it helps the nation in skilled development programmed through which the employment and skilled main power is created. SWAYAM is the development of infant of the state. The development depends upon the national agency like UGC, NPTEL, IGNOU, and CBSE, NCERT, and NIOS and topmost institute in the country.

Yadav (2017) examined the design and implementation of web based career stream assessment system for high school student. Their objective was “to study the characteristics of student career stream” and after the study finally completed then the result positive attitude towards the web based career stream.

Nayek (2018) conducted a survey report on awareness among the library and information science professional student about SWAYAM. A govt. India initiative on e-learning. Their objective was to study the interest among the students towards e-learning. They result found that most of the professional students are interested in SWAYAM and most of them are register for the library and information science courses available in it. A number of library and information courses are less in number with respect to other courses. More awareness is required and more library and information science courses should be added.

Samanta (2018) conducted a research a paper on analytical study on SWAYAM. Objective to explore new mode of education bring opportunity to learner from all section of the society to participate in the education. To find out the gross enrollment in SWAYAM in different learning path. They delimited to the study in library and information science category. They collected data from SWAYAM interface in Jun 2018. Their findings was that in the year 2016-17 one courses started in education category no enrollment had made certification type not available and the course is postgraduate. In library and information science category two courses started but the courses are postgraduate. In postgraduate courses no enrollment has made. Another postgraduate courses 680 enrollment had made. Certificate type is not available for both courses participant of whole society in this programmed.

Varma and kataria (2018) study on SWAYAM a step towards self reliance. Their objective was to study the learner self reliance towards SWAYAM. They found that there is no denial to the fact that SWAYAM has emerged as a tools. To improved that condition of education sector existing with my problem like low enrollment action or lack of physical infrastructure for higher education. This portal has walked in to this sector as a much technically advanced and digitally operated module to reach out to the most neglected and deprived section of the learner population it has good feature and relevant issues for providing good platform of knowledge with certified courses.

Prasad (2018) conducted a study on technology convergence in learning: an introduction to SWAYAM programmed in India. in this study the researcher study about the digital convergent in education , e-learning and mainly focused on SWAYAM which is an indigenous IT platform for MOOCs initiated by the govt. of India and also the researcher mention about the library and information science related course offered through SWAYAM . Their findings was it is very useful to the third world countries to development their education system and higher enrollment ratio in higher education. SWAYAM is a foundation module for all the developing countries to use technology convergence in education system.

Pramanik (2018) examined a survey descriptive research design of an attitude of postgraduate student towards SWAYAM and he was found that positive attitude of the student perception of SWAYAM.

Suma (2019) the researcher was conducted case study method on E-learning application in natural language processing and the result was natural language should be success to accept all the pupils.

Majumder (2019) study on SWAYAM: the dream initiative of India and its uses in education. To study the challenges and weakness of the present situation towards SWAYAM. Their findings were it is very effective way of learning. It will be benefited specially these student living in village area. Disadvantages group who do not get quality teaching. In India any villages are low of economic status so that they cannot buy digital device like , computer , mobile etc. digital device provide by the govt. of India to all school then the student benefitted by the digital SWAYAM programmed.

Kaur (2020) conducted a research on the strength, weakness, challenges, and opportunity analysis of massive open online course in higher education. Their objective to provide education to massive using a digital platform and to develop to explore the possibility of institution between wide range of learner thanks to availability of online tools. Their result is MOOCs will continuously exists in academic in year and more benefited. The artificial intelligence, Robotics and machine learning to the platform are highly required to maintain the cutting edge feature of the system.

2.3 Justification of the study

Chawala and kasinath (2011) found that there exit significance in green filed computing in ICT. Alev (2013) his findings valid and reliable in web based base learning environment that means positive result. Chatterjee and Nath (2014) found result positive attitude towards MOOCs. Bhagat (2015) findings are reliability and discrimination valid. Ismail and Gunasegaran (2015) is found that better improvement understanding of Malaysia distance learning that is positive result. Sharma (2015) findings are there exit significant in student and teacher encouragement. Parmar (2016) found that exist significant in awareness of online learning. Chauhan (2017) they found that significant difference perception towards SWAYAM. Matliwala (2017) findings are that negative result. They need promotion that means exit significant. Mithu (2017) find result there exists significant. Rahul (2017) there result also exit significant. Yadav (2017) found that positive attitude towards web base career system. Nayek (2018) result is huge number of student is positive. Samanta (2018) findings is there exit significant in library information science student towards SWAYAM. Varma and kataria (2018) result is exist significant in self reliance towards SWAYAM. Prasad (2018) found that there exit significant negative result towards SWAYAM. Pramanik (2018) found that positive attitude. Suma (2019) also found positive result. Majumder (2019) find there exit difference. Kaur (2020) found that exit significant difference in MOOCs.

After the review the previous research the investigator found that Maximum result exit significant in their research study and small number positive result in their study. Tiny bit little bit found result there is no significance in their study. And less number of research conducted in the postgraduate level .so the investigator try to taken into account to consider to study in the postgraduate student attitude towards SWAYAM.

CHAPTER-3

3.1 Methodology

It is the most impotent back bone of the research study. A systematic study of theoretical analysis is called methodology. Where the step, style, design, analysis and procedure can follow according to their objective. Is he compare, simple percentage that indicate as per their objective. The analysis of the study arrange decision relating to what, where, when, how much, what suggests that regarding research study represent a research style. The research design depend upon the analysis of the study create a logical visual and practical knowledge.

Analysis of the study needs some important element in the methodology that is population and sampling, tools and techniques from information applied statistical techniques, simple percentage etc.

3.2 Method

Method means some certain of scientific techniques deals with the research process is to study and analysis of the objective of a particular topic.

Method is different types just like descriptive, historical, survey, ex-facto; scientific etc. which method is

required for the present study that depends upon the objective of the research study. The present study needs simple percentage because it test the attitude of the student and to compare the attitude of the student boys-girls, arts-commerce, arts science, commerce science it needs comparative method.

The present study investigator was used causal comparative and descriptive survey method. In this study the investigator also used simple percentage. For the present study the descriptive survey method needs to collect the data through stratified random sampling process also used.

The casual comparative method was to use to compare the score of the present study. This method to find out the relation between two variables. Is there any relation between the variable or not. Simple percentage was also used to find out the positive or negative relation between variable.

The present study needs causal comparative method because to compare the attitude of sex wise, boys and girls. Compare the attitude of postgraduate student belonging from Arts, commerce and science.

3.3 Population

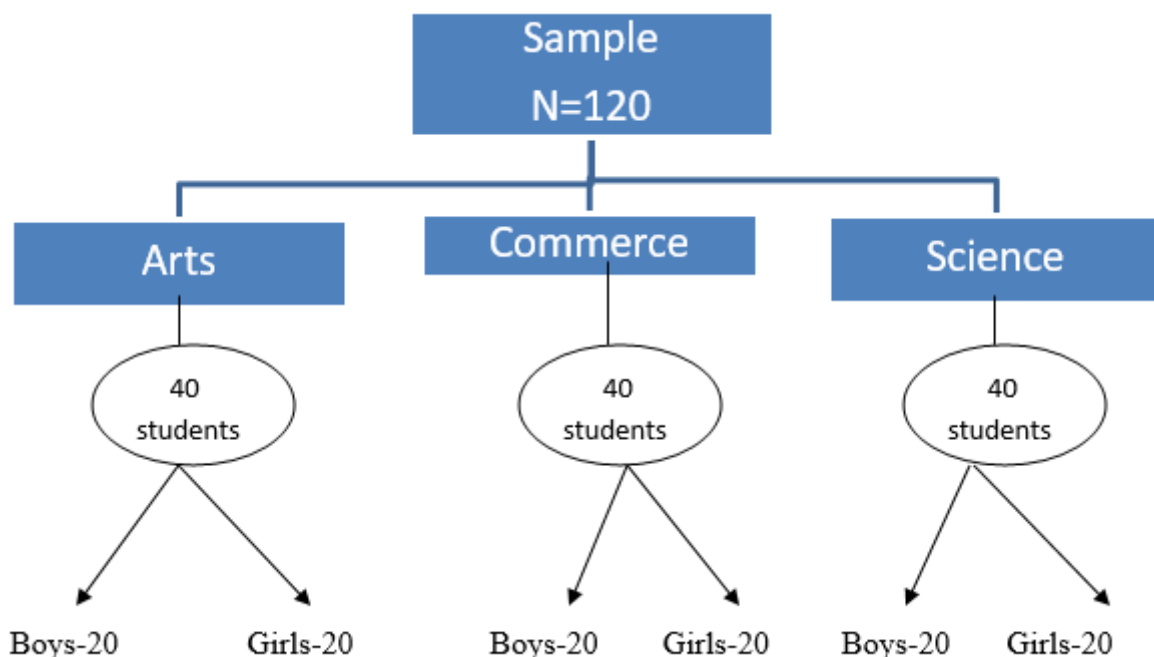
According to Kaul, “population refers to any assortment of given cluster of individual or of non-human entities like object, academic establishment, time, unit, geographical areas, cost or salaries drawn by individual. The present study Population means the whole number of people leave a particular geographical area. Present study all the postgraduate students of Gangadhar Meher University was the population.

3.4 Sample

According to J.W. Best “A sample could be a little proportion of a population chosen for observation and analysis. Sample is the small unit of people which indicate the whole characteristics of the people. The entire postgraduate students are the population and out of 120 students is the sample.

A number of 120 postgraduate students from Arts (40) commerce (40) science (40) were selected through stratified random sampling techniques, where from each stream 20 boys and 20 girls had been taken randomly.

Figure No- 2: Sex and stream wise sampling diagram



This diagram shows the stratified random sample of 40 students of the each streams 20 boys and 20 girls and total 120.

3.5 Tools and Technique

A tool means instrument which to collect some information study related of dimension. Techniques are the procedures. Tools are used for data collection

The present study the investigator had been prepare five point attitude scales towards SWAYAM by following standard procedures in consultation to the experts.

3.6 Data Collection

The investigators was took permission from the University of the Head of the Department and personally visit to the university campus of postgraduate stream wise Arts, commerce, and science department and administer the self prepare five point attitude scale among postgraduate students.

3.7 Statistical techniques

Statistics means collection, organization, tabulation, analysis, interpretation of numerical facts.

The present study was applied t-test statistical technique for find out the significant differences between postgraduate boys and girls students. Another to find out the significant difference among the Arts, commerce and science postgraduate stream student.

CHAPTER - 4

4.1 ANALYSIS & INTERPRETION

After the completed of data collection procedure the investigator were analysis objective wise step by step in standard procedure.

4.2 conceptual framework of the study

Table No-1: conceptual framework

| Sl. No. | Objective | Data source | Tools | Analysis |
|---------|--|--|--|--------------------|
| 1 | To study the postgraduate student's attitude towards SWAYAM | Pursuing two year Postgraduate student's | Self prepare five point attitude scale | Norm(Cutoff score) |
| 2 | To compare the attitude of postgraduate boys and girls student towards SWAYAM | Pursuing two year Postgraduate student's | Self prepare five point attitude scale | t-test |
| 3 | To compare the attitude of postgraduate students belonging from arts, commerce and science stream. | Pursuing two year Postgraduate student's | Self prepare five point attitude scale | t-test |

4.3 Objective-1 analysis

The first objective of the present study was to examine the attitude of postgraduate students studying in Gangadhar Meher University in Sambalpur, Odisha. In order to accomplish this objective, the attitude scale was administered and scoring was made strictly following the guide, proper care was given to the scoring of positive items. first of all the raw score of each respondent was calculated and the cutoff score of the entire scale was calculate by multiplying the number of the items and the responds option, which revealed that the range of the score was 20 to100 accordingly the result was interpreted.

Table no- 2: Cut off score of the attitude of the students

| Sl. No. | Cut off score (No. of items*response) | No of sample | | Result |
|---------|--|--------------|--------|---------------|
| 1 | 20*5=100 (81-100) | 29 | 24.17% | High/strongly |
| 2 | 20*4=80 (61-80) | 78 | 65 % | Positive |
| 3 | 20*3=60 (41-60) | 13 | 10.83% | Neutral |
| 4 | 20*2=40 (21-40) | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 5 | 20*1=20 (1-20) | ----- | ----- | ----- |

The data mentioned in the table no-2 revealed that near about 65% of respondent were having positive score, on the other hand near about 24% respondent were having strongly positive attitude score, and 10.83% respondent neutral they don't know about the SWAYAM. Maximum number of respondent gives positive response. So it can be said that the entire postgraduate student are having positive score towards SWAYAM.

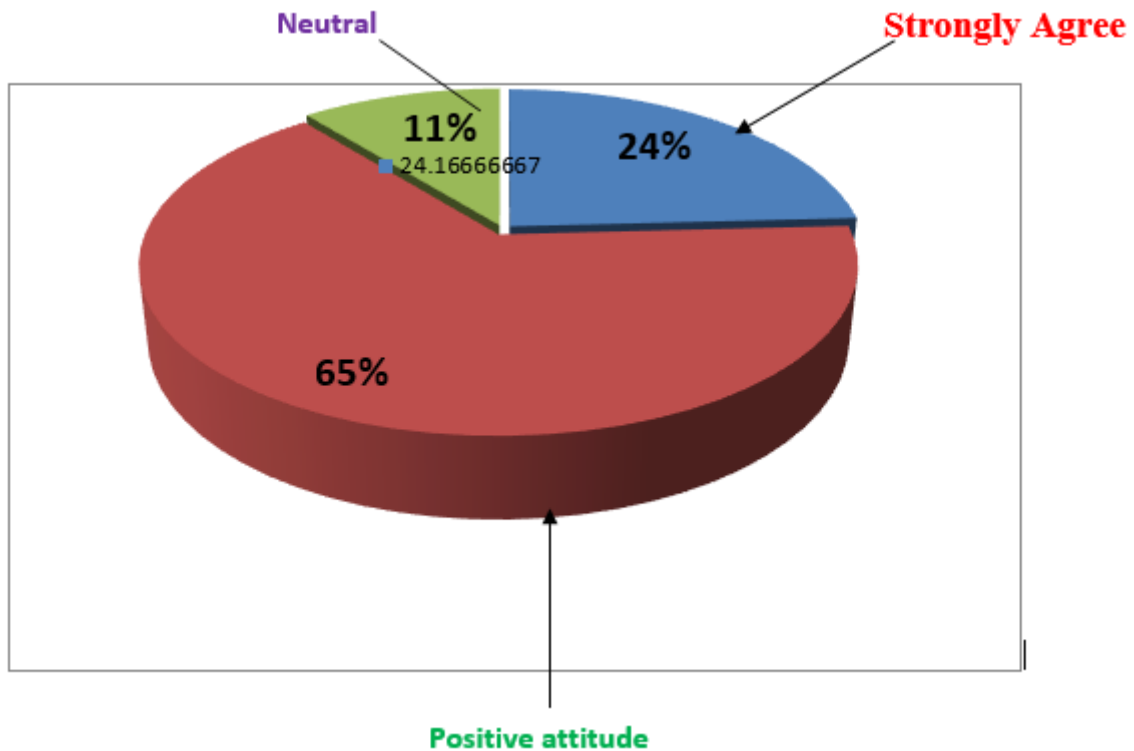


Figure No-3: Percentage wise analysis in terms of Attitude score

The above figure no-2 represents the same data as obtain from the above table no-2. Where it was found that near about 24% of student were having the strong attitude score and 65% were having positive score, so it can be conclude that the entire postgraduate student is belonging from arts, commerce, science having positive attitude towards the SWAYAM.

4.4 Objective -2 analysis

The second objective of the study was to compare the attitude of postgraduate boys and girls. Here after the scoring the data, the entire data of attitude score was divided in to two group or part, boys and girls. Then the data was insert in to the excel and t-test was employed for mean comparison the below table show the result of t-test.

Table no-3: sex wise analysis in terms of attitude score.

| Sex | Mean | N | Sd | Sed | Df | t-test |
|-------|-------|----|-------|-------|-----|--------|
| Boys | 71.78 | 60 | 10.18 | 1.804 | 118 | 0.0273 |
| Girls | 75.6 | 60 | 9.577 | | | |

*Not significant at 0.05 level

The above table no-3 depicts the mean, sd, sed, n, df and ‘t’ value of both boys and girls in terms of their attitude. It revealed that the ‘t’ value is (0.0273) which is not significant at 0.05(1.98) level of significant with df 118, which indicated that the mean attitude score of postgraduate student scored boys and girls do not such significance. As the obtained’ value (0.0273) was less than the table value (1.98) at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis is rejected. There is no significant difference between the mean score of postgraduate boys and girls are accepted. Hence it can be conclude that the boys and girls there is no such difference significance in term of their attitude score. Both the boys and girls attitude are same towards SWAYAM.

4.5 Objective-3.1 analysis

Stream wise comparison in terms of attitude score of postgraduate students, Arts Vs commerce.

(i) Arts Vs Commerce in terms of attitude score.

Table No-4

Mean, sd, sed, df, t-value is analyze in the table no-4

Arts Vs. commerce comparison.

| Stream | Mean | N | Sd | Sed | Df | ‘t’test |
|----------|-------|----|-------|-------|----|---------|
| Arts | 70.3 | 40 | 9.307 | 2.236 | 78 | 0.033 |
| Commerce | 75.27 | 40 | 10.65 | | | |

*not significant at 0.05 level

The third first objective of this study to compare the attitude of arts and commerce student.

Here two group score are show in the above table. One is arts and other is commerce. The data was inserts in the Microsoft excel and calculated the mean, sd, sed, df, ‘t’ value in standard procedure.

In this third objective, there is no significant difference among the arts and commerce stream in term of attitude score. The attitude of the arts and commerce student score is not significant at 0.05 (2.00) level and 0.01 (2.65). The obtained ‘t’value is 0.033 is less than the table value.

The t-test result show, there is no significant difference belonging from arts and commerce stream students in terms of attitude score. Both the stream students’ attitude was positive towards SWAYAM.

4.6 Objective-3.2 analysis

(ii) Arts Vs Science comparison.

The third objective were proposed‘t’ test to comparison in terms of attitude score of both arts Vs science stream wise analysis.

Here the below table no-5 show the result of comparison of the arts Vs science stream.

Here, mean, sd, n, sed, df, t-test analyses below.

Table No- 5
Stream wise analysis in terms of attitude score.

| Stream | Mean | N | Sd | Sed | Df | t-test |
|---------|------|----|------|-------|----|--------|
| Arts | 70.3 | 40 | 9.30 | 2.093 | 78 | 0.0295 |
| Science | 75.4 | 40 | 9.42 | | | |

*not significant at 0.05 level

Here the row data enter in the Microsoft office excel and calculated the mean, sd, sed, t-test value. The data were dividing in to two group stream wise in term of attitude score of arts and science students. after the calculation of t-test the investigator were found that the t-test score of arts and science student attitude score is 0.0295 that is not significant at 0.05(2.00) level and also at the 0.01(2.65) level. The obtained value is less than the table value. There is not significant. There is no significant difference between the arts and science students in terms of attitude towards SWAYAM. Arts and science students are positive attitude towards the SWAYAM in term of attitude score. The obtained value show in the table there is no such difference between the between the students of arts and science.

4.7 Objective-3.3 analysis

(iii)Commerce Vs science comparison.

In the last objective was commerce Vs science in terms of attitude score. It was analysis items wise. Here, table no- 6 show the details score of both the stream commerce and science in terms of score of attitude towards SWAYAM. In this given below table show the attitude score, mean, sd, sed, t-test, df etc.

Table No-6
Stream wise analysis in term of attitude score

| Stream | Mean | N | Sd | Sed | Df | t-test |
|----------|-------|----|-------|-------|----|--------|
| Commerce | 75.37 | 40 | 10.65 | 2.248 | 78 | 0.99 |
| Science | 75.40 | 40 | 9.42 | | | |

*not significant at 0.05 level

Here, the table shows the result of the steam wise commerce and science scored. The data enter in the Microsoft excel and calculated mean, sd, sed, df, t-value. After the calculation the result found that is't' value is 0.99 that is not significant at 0.05(2.00) level and at the 0.01 (2.65) level. There is no significant between the postgraduate student of commerce and science attitude towards SWAYAM. Both stream student positive attitude towards the SWAYAM and there is no such difference the both stream in terms of attitude score.

CHAPTER-5
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER-5
5.1 main findings

After the analysis and interpretation of objective the investigator found some effective result that is discuss in this step.

- The result of present study was found that is 24% students are strongly agreed towards SWAYAM. They were known about the uses, programmed, benefit, and course of study materials. They were used this application.
- Nearly about 65% student's positive responds towards SWAYAM in terms of attitude score. They were known something about the SWAYAM programmed but they do not getting benefited by the programmed.
- Nearly about 11% students are neutral they doesn't knowledge about the SWAYAM.
- There is no such significant difference between the postgraduate boys and girls students in terms of attitude score towards the SWAYAM learning programmed. Both the boys and girls student attitude are same.
- The present study shows the result of positive attitude.
- There is no such significant difference between the postgraduate arts, and science stream student in terms of attitude score. They are equal attitude towards the SWAYAM learning programmed.
- The arts Vs commerce student also the same result.
- The students were belonging from science, commerce there is no significant difference in terms of attitude score.
- All stream attitudes were positively.

5.2 Discussion of the result

Discussion of the results gives main findings to the study, that square measure below.

In this step the investigator compare the main findings with the result of review of related literature.

The present study the investigator found that there is no significant and positive attitude of the student belonging arts, commerce and science.

In the review literature maximum number of scholar found that there exist significant sex wise and stream wise but the present study is found there is no significant difference the post graduate boys and girl and stream wise arts, commerce and science students. In the year (2018) Pramanik study the post graduate attitude towards the SWAYAM and he found that positive attitude towards SWAYAM. In the present study also found positive attitude result. Matliwala (2017) he was found that negative result towards SWAYAM. It is different from the present study. Varma and kataria (2018) they were found that exist significant result. Nayek (2018) positive result it same to the present study. Majumder (2019) found that exist significant in there research. Prasada (2018) findings were that exist significant in there test. In the year (2017) Hiremath there result was exist significant.

After the discussion maximum scholar result was found that there exist significant in their study. But less number research conduct in the postgraduate level and they found that positive attitude towards SWAYAM.

5.3 Suggestion

- There ought to be give much more time to the SWAYAM programmed.
- They should be taking admission in to the different programmed.
- There ought to be used part of study.
- They should try to beneficial by the programmed.
- There ought to be positive attitude.

5.4 Suggestion for Further Research

- This study will be needs for again and again analysis because the result can be show the status of the

student attitude.

- It will be helpful for the university and students.
- The findings will be helpful for the new research scholar.
- This study will be extended to the G.M.University.
- This study will be conducted in the undergraduate level.
- It will be study in secondary school level.

5.5 implication of the study

The present study will be inspire the students attitude towards learning more and more at primary level to postgraduate level. So the student motivated towards the SWAYAM. Through this study students attitude will be highly developed. The present study will be helping the student's motivation towards education. The Student attitude will be developed positively. It will be also helpful for the research scholar and universities up to date time to time so that the student, faculty member and university benefited by this study.

5.6 Conclusion

Now a day digitalization increase day by day and play vital role play in all education institution. So the University is specially focused on the infrastructure development to implementation of digital system of education. So that the needs demand can be fulfill in the modern education. One of the most important MOOCs programmed mainly given importance in the present contest. The University is to implementation such type of programmed like workshop, seminar then the entire student can benefit. The research process is too difficult task but we can follow the step by step research process can be possibly easily.

The statistical technique is most important which gives us result totality about the research hypothesis testing, answer, conclusion etc. all the study of this topic is mostly effective by the student and teacher of the university and also researcher.

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