



A Study on Effect of E-Content on Achievement of Tamil among Higher Secondary School Students

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ABSTRACT

Educational Technology is the application of scientific knowledge about education and the conditions of learning to increase the effective and efficiency of teaching and training. The development of computer and network technology is changing the education system, transforming the teaching and learning process from a physical to a digital environment. E-content is an innovative use of computers in the teaching and learning process. text, video, music, animation, and images are all included. The use of technology to design, deliver, select, manage, and extend learning is known as e-content. In education, e-content is a strong instrument that can be used successfully and efficiently in the classroom to create a more engaging learning environment and provide students with a greater degree of educational knowledge. The investigator used experimental method to selected 135 students from higher secondary schools at Salem district in Tamil Nadu. Tools used were e-content for Tamil language for developed and standardized by the investigator himself with technical assistance were used in the study. The findings of the study showed that the male and female, rural and urban higher secondary school students do not differ in their e-content for Tamil. The results also showed that nuclear and joint family higher secondary school students do not differ in their e-content for Tamil.

Keywords: Effect, E-content, Tamil language, Higher secondary school students, Technology

1. Introduction

Technology is used to teach a subject or skill to a student directly, guiding them through a sequence of processes that include the presentation of information, drills, and exercises created by an instructor. In many ways, using technology to educate and learn changes the teaching and learning environment. As technology becomes more integrated into the daily teaching curriculum, the implicit power structures that underlie all classroom interactions are shifting. Digital text and images produced for display on web sites are known as e content. Electronic content with multimedia components is referred to as e-content. In many aspects, e-content differs from traditional material. E-content is built on technology, and technology does act as a learning aid (Muthu Kumari & Ramakrishnan, 2017). The learning includes digital content that can be delivered via online/offline instructional presentations, interactive lessons, e-Courses, virtual reality, and computer-assisted in-class presentations. The technology excites the student and engages him or her in the learning process. The development of mankind has contributed to the development of teaching and learning. Teaching and learning are intimately connected, and teaching Tamil to upper secondary students is a difficult task. Due to the greater importance given to other languages in higher education, there is a variety of difficulties in acquiring Tamil. In order to find a solution, we're going to use e-content.

E-content

In the literature, e-learning, sometimes known as electronic learning, has been characterized in a variety of ways. E-learning is a term that refers to instructional content or learning experiences that are given or enabled by electronic technologies (Ong, Lai and Wang, 2004). Some e-learning definitions are more restrictive, such as limiting e-learning to content distribution via the Internet (Jones, 2003). The usage of the Internet, intranets/extranets, audio-and videotape, satellite broadcast, interactive TV, and CDROM, not just for content delivery, but also for participant involvement, belongs under the larger definition (Industry Canada, 2001). E-learning, according to Holmes and Gardner (2006), provides access to resources that support learning everywhere, at any time. Urdan and Weggen (2000) define E-learning as the transmission of course information through electronic media such as the Internet, Intranet, Extranet, satellite broadcast, audio/video clips, interactive television, and CD-ROMs.

2. Statement of the Problem

The problem has been stated as “A study on effect of E-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students”.

3. Need of the Study

The quality of education depends to great extent on the quality of students. It is a known fact that quality teachers opt for an innovation in their teaching aspect through integrating technology in the classroom instruction to give the best to student. To be effective in the classroom instruction, teacher should acquire the knowledge and skills to use the new challenges in promoting innovative teaching strategies that are student-centered, collaborative, engaging, authentic, self-directed and based on the development of higher order thinking skills with respect to handling classes for student which aim to achieve high academic standards. Education technology has great potential for improving the teaching learning process.

Educational technology is the development, application and evaluation of systems, techniques and also aids in the field of human learning. One of the important contributions of educational technology is individualized instruction, which enables is to make use of self-instruction programmers. With the help of traditional instructional process, the students in general are not able to satisfy the heterogeneous group of students in learning. This problem could be overcome by the application of innovative teaching technology. In this study, individualized instruction through e-content as an alternative strategy for conventional mode. Through this method, the students are allowed to proceed and learn on this own pace, depending on his abilities and past history of achievement. Further, it motivates the students for self-learning.

4. Operational Key terms

a) *Effect*

To find the effect denotes that to the development estimated by the treatment to be administrated.

b) *E-content*

E-Content it is the digital text and images designed for display

c) *Higher secondary school students*

It refers to the school students who are studying 11th and 12th standard. Higher secondary schools are schools that provide education up to these classes.

5. Objectives of the Study

The following objective has been framed by the researcher in the present study:

- ❖ To find out the significant difference between effect of E-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students based on select sub samples gender, locality, types of family

6. Hypotheses of the Study

On the basis of the objectives of the present study the investigator framed the following hypotheses

- ❖ There is no significant difference between pre test and post test of the effect of E-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students
- ❖ There is no significant difference between effect of E-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students based on select sub samples gender, locality, types of family

7. Methodology

The main objective of the present study was to test the effect of e-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students. In the present research experimental method was employed and stratified random sampling technique method has been used.

8. Tools used

The following tools and materials were used in the present study the tools used were e-content for Tamil language for developed and standardized by the investigator himself with technical assistance were used in the study. Reliability value of the research tool is 8.568.

9. Sample

The sample of this study consisted of 135 higher secondary school students from Salem district in Tamil Nadu.

10. Statistical Methods

In order to attain the objectives of the study, the investigators used Mean, S.D., and t-test techniques.

11. Analysis of the data hypotheses

- ❖ There is no significant difference between pre test and post test of the effect of E-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students

Table-1

Significant difference between pre test and post test of the effect of E-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students

E-Content for Tamil	Gender	N	Mean	S D	t value	p value
ET	Pre Test	72	14.42	1.327	2.942	0.021**
	Post Test	63	19.78	1.749		
** Significant- (Null hypothesis is not accepted)						

Inference

From the above table it is found that the calculated p values are less than 0.05 and it is significant at 5% level. Hence the formulated hypothesis is not accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant difference exists between pre test and post test of the effect of e-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students

- ❖ There is no significant difference between effect of e-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students based on select sub sample, gender, locality, types of family

Table 2

Data and results of t-test for the comparison of male and female of effect of E-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students

E-Content for Tamil	Gender	N	Mean	S D	t value	p value
ET	Male	62	19.46	1.624	2.642	0.029**
	Female	73	19.98	1.729		
** Significant- (Null hypothesis is not accepted)						

Inference

From the above table it is found that the calculated p value is less than 0.05 and it is significant at 5% level. Hence the formulated hypothesis is not accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant difference exists between male and female of higher secondary school students' effect of e-content on achievement of Tamil.

Table 3

Data and results of t-test for the comparison of rural and urban of effect of e-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students

E-Content for Tamil	Locality	N	Mean	S D	t value	p value
ET	Rural	55	20.19	1.745	14.03	0.005**
	Urban	80	29.27	4.629		
** Significant- (Null hypothesis is not accepted)						

Inference

From the above table it is found that the calculated p value is less than 0.05 and it is significant at 5% level. Hence the formulated hypothesis is not accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant difference exists between rural and urban of higher secondary school students' effect of e-content on achievement of Tamil.

Table 4

Data and results of t-test for the comparison of nuclear and joint family of effect of e-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students

E-Content for Tamil	Family	N	Mean	S D	t value	p value
ET	Nuclear	70	27.16	2.291	1.209	1.526*
	Joint	65	28.45	2.591		

* *Not Significant- (Null hypothesis is accepted)*

Inference

From the above table it is found that the calculated p value is a greater than 0.05 and it is not significant at 5% level. Hence the formulated hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is no significant difference exists between nuclear and joint family of higher secondary school students' effect of e-content on achievement of Tamil.

12. Findings

- ❖ Male and Female of higher secondary school students do differ in their e-content for achievement of Tamil
- ❖ Rural and Urban of higher secondary school students do differ in their e-content for achievement of Tamil
- ❖ Nuclear and Joint family of higher secondary school students do not differ in their e-content for achievement of Tamil

13. Educational implications of the study

The results of the study proved that effect of e-content is more impact on the learning Tamil among higher secondary school students and also male and female of higher secondary school students do differ in their e-content for achievement of Tamil, rural and urban of higher secondary school students do differ in their e-content for achievement of Tamil. The results also revealed that nuclear and joint family of higher secondary school students do not differ in their e-content for achievement of Tamil. The present study revealed that the male was better than the female in their e-content for Tamil. This may be due to the fact that E-content with pictures, animation and explanations of the concepts in Tamil subject helped the higher secondary school students to understand the concepts clearly.

14. Recommendations

The school education should make skillful and effective students. They should give sufficient learning experience to the students and training give to the teachers in utilizing the technological equipment. They should conduct special programme on preparing E-content for Tamil subject for higher secondary school students. The teachers may prepare E-content package for the students, so as to promote their basic skills in Tamil subject.

15. Conclusion

The main aim of the study is to find out the significant difference between effect of e-content on achievement of Tamil among higher secondary school students. The major findings of the study are male and female, rural and urban higher secondary school students do not differ in their e-content for Tamil. The results also showed that nuclear and joint family higher secondary school students do not differ in their e-content for Tamil.

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