

ABSTRACT

Web-based teaching and learning has experienced rapid change from last twenty years with online learning. Internet role has changed not only for surfing but in demand with online learning. Thus, Technology connected tools is introduced in class education by World Wide net as education delivery medium. The present research aimed to study “Usage, Opinions and Problems of web-based learning by Undergraduate Students of The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda” The study covered Usage of Web-based learning, opinions experiences and Problems faced by Undergraduate Students. The sample was 600 Undergraduate students of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. The sample was collected using purposive and convenient sampling methods. A structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. The data were analyzed using different statistical measures viz ANOVA, Posthoc, Intensity Indices The findings of the study revealed that the majority of the undergraduate students (69%) belonged to Youth category i.e. above 19 years. High majority of the undergraduate students (74.70%) belonged to middle income group category. Majority of students had high level of ICT competency (77.7%) More than half of the respondents had neutral attitude (58.3%) whereas (38.2%) had positive attitude. Higher Percentage of the students had personal internet connections that is (92.30%). One third of the students were using department computer (40%) for academic work. High Majority of the students that is (84.8%) had not attended any training programme. Students had internet access to learn ICT and they were using 3G Mobile Network that is (67.70%) and (27.60%) used 4G Mobile Network whereas very few of them that is (25.70%) used free Wi-Fi of University. High majority of the undergraduate students were accessing computer and Internet from their home that is (77.30%) and (81%) respectively. High majority of the undergraduate students were using smart phones to access internet that is (79.50%) and laptop that is (59.70%). High percentages of students had high ICT competency that is (77.70%) Higher percentage of the undergraduate had neutral attitude towards usage of ICT that is (58.3%) Very high majority of students had high usage for Overall Web based learning that is (96.30%). Similarly, higher percentage of the undergraduate students had high usage of Web based learning related to the curriculum aspects that is

(72.50%) and soft skill aspects (77.20%) respectively. , it was found that undergraduate students who belonged to Middle income group had overall more usage of web based learning resources in comparison to students belonging to higher income groups. Mothibi (2015) examined the relationship between e-learning and students' academic achievement in higher education. ICT had a statistically significant positive influence on e-learning based students' academic achievements. The results also indicated that ICT had a significant positive influence on students' educational overall academic achievements. Intensity indices for attitude towards ICT for undergraduate students ranged between 2.6– 1.7. It showed Positive attitude for using ICT (2.6) Neutral Attitude which helped to develop skills related to the subject (2.5), and to do academic activities in a better way (2.4). Intensity indices for ICT competencies of undergraduate students of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. The intensity indices ranged between 2.28 - 2.61 and showed high to moderate level of ICT competency. Students had high ICT competency for communication (2.80), using different websites for learning (2.67), accessing Internet with ease (2.63) organizing and managing computer files, folders, and directories with ease (2.61) and saving files (2.60).

The finding also shows that high majority of undergraduate students had most favorable opinions that is (77.7 %), Intensity indices for opinions of students regarding web-based learning experiences in reference to Curriculum Aspects, the items which were rated on high on intensity indices were web-based learning material was relevant and useful for their curriculum (2.6), The opinion related to Curriculum Aspects Browsing material to collect information to prepare notes (2.5). Intensity indices showing opinions of students regarding web-based learning experiences in reference to soft skill aspects. All the soft skills aspects related to opinions regarding web-based learning experiences ranged between 2.5-2.2. Web-based learning develops strategic thinking (2.5), helps students in decision making at the time of crisis (2.5), Web based learning, equips the students with presentation skills (2.5). It can be understood that the undergraduate students did not had much exposure of web based learning experiences. The teaching pattern in the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda is traditional. University has to adopt Web based learning in a teaching learning process. Alenezi and Shahi (2015) explained that in the current scenario, it cannot replace traditional online

learning systems completely. It, needs a high-speed internet connection and computer devices. So some poor countries may be faced with many difficulties to use it.

Findings revealed that high percentage of students had faced moderate problems that is (67.8%) whereas more than one fifth of them (21.0%) did not faced any problems while using the Web based Resources for their learning purposes. Intensity indices for problems that under graduate students faced while using web-based learning resources ranged between 2.51-3.49. The item that showed the highest intensity index was "difficulty in downloading reading materials, difficulty in choosing trustworthy website, as well as integration of web-based learning into curriculum" (3.4). The findings revealed that those students who belonged to younger youth category and middle income group were facing less problems in comparison to those who were youth i.e. 19-21 years old and belonged to higher income group.

Majority (60.3%) of the students suggested strongly for the usage of Web based learning in higher education. Intensity indices for suggestions of students for using web-based learning ranged between 4.3 – 3.8. The item that showed the highest intensity index was "university should provide facility to use Web-based learning" (4.3), there should be an increase in support system available for Web-based learning resources in every faculty (4.2).

Web-based learning a major source of knowledge and information for students it is a good platform were students learn new things. Some of the courses are offer e-learning free of cost. It also helps in developing skills among students. The present findings revealed that usage of web based learning resources among Science students had more positive attitude towards ICT had more favourable opinion for overall web based learning. This findings indicates that those who were studying in science and technology discipline had significantly more favourable opinions for web based learning for curriculum aspects in comparison to other discipline. It was found that first year students were significantly facing more problems in comparison to those undergraduate students who were studying in second year and Final year. Thus, Students who were studying in upper level were facing less problems in comparison to those who were freshers. Findings further revealed that those who had high ICT

competency were facing significantly more problems in comparison to those who had moderate ICT competency. The MHRD, UGC has taken several steps for starting and promoting certificate online learning courses. Such projects will assist India in achieving more prominent statures by making students for learning with innovation that will improve and strengthen skill among students.