



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

“A comparative study of UG and PG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning based rules on E- content”

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The adjustment reveals the relation between the individual and his situation in environment. Environment means cultural, economic, intellectual, moral, physical, political, religious and social factors influencing the development of the individual. All these factors influence and moral the behavior of a person from time to time because of difference in environment where the two individual born with the same biological heritage difference. Environment includes the home and the neighborhood. The peers, the school and a host of the other agencies, no individual is as same at maturity as he was born. The environments change him. Everything influences the child apart from himself. In Present time, the corona virus affects the entire world. Doctor, engineer and all scientists have declared that the lock down is best solution for the corona virus. Our country has declared the lockdown since past three and four months. 95% people are staying at their home. This affects their social and physical activity is closed. Primary to higher-level classes are closed. UGC and other government and private bodies downloaded e content materials for primary to higher-level courses. E-books are available at different site that any students can reach all sites free or by paying. In Lockdown period, all institutions have been directing the teaching staff to send the teaching subject material from any social media website. This situation arise questions. Are e-content materials a substitute for classroom teaching or teachers? Are students following the direction send by teachers and other authority sent by media site? Are students achieving their study goal?

Need of the study - Education is a lifelong process; this process is completed in different situations and different form. Learning process includes laws of learning rules. **Primary law** - 1- Law of readiness, 2- Law of exercise 3- Law of effect. **Secondary law** – law of attitude of setting disposition, law of multiple responses, law of physical activity, response by analogy, law of associative shifting, and third necessary condition is **basic condition of learning -contiguity** – contiguity means almost simultaneous occurrence of the stimuli. **Practice** – practice means the repetition of response in the presence of stimulus. Reinforcement – means the consequence applied that will strengthen the organisms’ future behaviors. It Proceeds by a specific antecedent stimulus. Generalization – Both generalization and discrimination are perhaps better defined as phenomena than as condition of learning. These laws in any situations are affecting learners. When I think about this situation, questions arise. Do the learning materials send by teachers complete thaw learning process according to the laws of learning? . If answer is ”yes” no any questions arise but if the answer is “no”, question arises that - which method should be

used by teachers and students for completing learning process according to the laws of learning .this study is based on these concepts.

Statement of the problem -“A comparative study of UG and PG students perspectives on the E appropriateness of law of learning rules on E-content“

Key words -

Laws of learning - means necessary conditions of learning environment.

E- content- means learning material available as soft copy on social media or websites.

Objective -

1. Compare the rural UG and PG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning based rules on E- content.
- 2- Compare the urban UG and PG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.
- 3- Compare the rural UG and urban PG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.
- 4- Compare the urban UG and rural PG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.
- 5- Compare the rural and urban UG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.
- 6- Compare the rural and urban PG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.

Hypothesis -

1. There is no significance difference between rural UG and PG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.
- 2- There is no significance difference between urban UG and PG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.
- 3- There is no significance difference between rural UG and urban PG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.
- 4- There is no significance difference between urban UG and rural PG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.
- 5- There is no significance difference between rural and urban UG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.
- 6- There is no significance difference between rural and urban PG student’s perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.

De - limitation of study -

- 1- This study has completed in Meerut district.
- 2- This study has completed on UG and PG students.

Research method - this study has completed according to the steps of survey research method.

Research design- this study has completed in two static groups design.

Population and sampling - this study has selected UG and PG students from rural and urban area in the Meerut district.

This study has used purposive sampling method. Selected the sample of 25 UG rural students, 25 UG urban students and 25 PG rural students, 25 PG urban students. this study has been completed on total 100 students.

Tools and technique - this study has collected data by self made tools i.e.” E-content effectiveness questionnaires”

Data analysis interpretations -this study has collected data by self-made questionnaire and presentation is based on component and percentage. In the table given below questions asked are based on the subject wise E - content materials, whether it is based on the laws of learning or not. The answers given by the students’ are shown as percentage in yes and not.

learning states	components	UG rural		PG rural		UG urban		PG urban	
primary laws	presentation in percentage	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	law of readiness	60	40	72	28	64	36	56	44
	law of exercise	44	56	76	24	68	32	60	40
	law of effects	56	44	60	40	56	44	40	60
secondary laws	law of attitudes or set of disposition	80	20	88	12	66	44	60	40
	law of multiple response	76	24	76	24	72	28	52	48
	law of practical activity	60	40	72	28	64	36	60	40
	law of partial activity	76	24	72	28	64	36	60	40
basic condition of learning	law of associative shifting	72	28	84	16	68	32	56	44
	contiguity	64	36	80	20	72	28	52	48
	practice reinforcement	80	20	82	12	68	32	60	40
	generalization	76	24	80	20	68	32	72	28
	discrimination	80	20	76	24	72	28	64	36
		76	24	68	32	80	20	64	36

Analysis of the above table gives that E- content is not based on learning of laws .because more than 50% students has presented the answer is no . It is clear from the point of view of students that E- contents is not based on laws of learning

Table no -1

Compare the rural UG and PG student's perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content

component of learning of laws	rural students	number students	mean	standard deviation	standard error deviation	t-score	significance deference result
Primary law	UG	25	8	1.73	.4	5	** Yes
	PG	25	10	.81			
Secondary law	UG	25	5	1.68	.5	4	** Yes
	PG	25	7	1.73			
basic condition of learning - contiguity	UG	25	5	1.68	.45	2.22	* Yes
	PG	25	6	1.48			

Degree of freedom-48: significant level - **.01: table value - 2.68: *.05 table value. The above table no 1 checks the significant difference by analysis of comparing the rural UG and PG students perspectives on the appropriateness of learning based on laws on E - contents. Calculated the mean, SD, stander error and calculated t- score and significance different .01 and .05 level. Found the result is rural UG and PG students' thinking is different. Calculated t- value is more than table value according to the rule hypothesis no -1 has rejected. Conclusion of the above analysis is rural UG and PG students have not accepted E - content accordingly to the laws of learning. Rural UG students have more negative response than rural PG students do.

Table - 2

Compare the urban UG and PG student's perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content

component of learning of laws	urban students	number students	mean	standard deviation	standard error deviation	t-score	significance result
Primary law	UG	25	9	1.28	.5	6	** Yes
	PG	25	12	2.1			
Secondary law	UG	25	9	1	.46	4.34	** Yes
	PG	25	11	.89			
basic condition of learning -contiguity	UG	25	7	1.09	.52	5.76	** Yes
	PG	25	10	2.28			

Degree of freedom-48 significant level - **.01 table value - 2.68, *.05 table value- 1.68

Based on above data, calculated t- value is more than table value. According to rule hypothesis, no -2 have rejected.

Table - 3

Compare the rural UG and urban PG student's perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.

component of learning of laws	students	number students	mean	standard deviation	standard error deviation	t-score	significance result
Primary law	rural UG	25	8	1.73	.56	7.14	** Yes
	urban PG	25	12	2.1			
Secondary law	rural UG	25	5	1.68	.4	10	** Yes
	urban PG	25	9	1			
basic condition of learning-contiguity	rural UG	25	5	1.68	.58	8.62	** Yes
	urban PG	25	10	2.28			

Degree of freedom-48 significant level - **.01 table value - 2.68, *.05 table value- 1.68

Base on above data calculated t- value is more than table value. According to rule hypothesis no -3 has rejected.

Table - 4

Compare the urban UG and rural PG student's perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.

component of learning of laws	students	number students	mean	standard deviation	standard error deviation	t-score	significance result
Primary law	urban UG	25	9	1.28	.32	3.12	** Yes
	rural PG	25	10	.81			
Secondary law	urban UG	25	9	1	.41	4.88	** Yes
	rural PG	25	7	1.73			
basic condition of learning-contiguity	urban UG	25	7	1.09	.37	2.70	** Yes
	rural PG	25	6	1.48			

Degree of freedom-48 significant level - **.01 table value - 2.68, *.05 table value- 1.6

Base on above data calculated t- value is more than table value. According to rule hypothesis no -4 has rejected.

Table - 5

Compare the rural and urban UG student's perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content.

component of learning of laws	students	number students	mean	standard deviation	standard error deviation	t-score	significance result
Primary law	UG rural	25	8	1.73	1.41	.71	*.05 No
	UG urban	25	9	1.28			
Secondary law	UG rural	25	5	1.68	.4	10	** Yes
	UG urban	25	9	1			
basic condition of learning -contiguity	UG rural	25	5	1.68	.41	4.87	** Yes
	UG urban	25	7	1.09			

Degree of freedom-48 significant level - **.01 table value - 2.68, *.05 table value- 1.68

Based on above data calculated t- value is more than table value. Accept the primary laws According to rule hypothesis no -5it has partially rejected.

Table -6

Compare the rural and urban PG student's perspectives on the appropriateness of learning base rules on E- content

component of learning of laws	PG students	number students	mean	standard deviation	standard error deviation	t-score	significance result
Primary law	rural	25	8	1.73	.54	7.41	** Yes
	urban	25	12	2.1			
Secondary law	rural	25	5	1.68	.39	15.39	** Yes
	urban	25	11	.89			
basic condition of learning -contiguity	rural	25	5	1.68	.24	20.83	** Yes
	urban	25	10	2.28			

Degree of freedom-48 significant level - **.01 table value - 2.68, *.05 table value- 1.68

Base on above data calculated t- value more than table value. According to rule hypothesis no -6 has rejected.

Conclusion and interoperation- These studies showed that E- contents do not provide the students laws of learning environment. Conclusion is analysis of E- content data, which is available on social media, has not presented as per the rule of learning. This fact agrees with UG students more than PG students, and same conditions with the rural and urban area students. Analysis of data, null hypothesis checking rules, and all hypotheses have rejected. Conclusion of this study: - significant difference between UG, PG, rural and urban students' thinking.

It can studied in conclusion that all teachers will prepare E-content according to the laws of learning environments, after that they will send the E- content on social media of any type or any form.

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