

**AN ASSESSMENT OF ACCESSING AND USING OF E -CONTENT BY FACULTY MEMBERS OF EDUCATION OF MAHATMA GANDHI KASHI VIDYAPITH AND SAMPURNANAND SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY, VARANASI UTTAR PRADESH: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT:** Due to drastically development of information communication technology and exponential growth of e- content, there is need of present hours for usage of e-content. E- Contents are gateway of global access materials in very little time. The study is focused the awareness about e- contents among faculty members and their purpose of using e-contents. The study also examined which types of problems faced by faculty members while accessing and using e-contents. For the study descriptive research approach has adopted and structure questionnaire was used a tools for getting primary data. The findings of the study, majority of the faculty members were using e- contents for different purposes. The study also reveals that significant faculty members are facing several problems while accessing and using e- contents.

**Keywords:** E- contents, faculty members, education, issue, challenges.

E-content is an extremely potent teaching tool. Electronic content is beneficial to students and teachers alike. Instruction systems; the newest approach to education, known as e-content, has garnered more interest due to the concept of models. One of a person's fundamental requirements, education is meant to enhance one's intellect, dexterity, and compassion. The goal of education is to help people reach human excellence and perfection in all facets of life, not simply in areas of knowledge or action. A key component of the formal educational system is teaching. Despite well-established, reliable theories of education, it is nevertheless a difficult assignment. Lesson plans that are teaching-centered and group-oriented rarely take into account the individual variances among students. The phrase "e-learning" is frequently used to refer to educational initiatives that make use of computers and the internet. The software industry frequently uses this word. The term covers a wide set of applications and processes, such as web-based learning, computer-based learning, virtual classrooms, and digital collaboration. Increased preservation, reduced learning time are other benefits to students. E-content is a key product of e-learning. E-content is a product, and e-learning is a process. This kind of instruction has evolved into a response to the intricate contemporary, social, economic situation and a rapidly growing populace. E-content lessons are typically created to assist students in completing particular activities or to guide them through knowledge. The amount of time and money spent on the teaching process can be reduced by using an E-content package as the teacher in a virtual classroom. The use of e-content is enabling customized instruction.

Many previous researchers have found that traditional classroom lecture-based teaching learning approaches have limited efficacy in assisting students in remembering material, developing into self-learners, and developing transferable skills. To address these issues, they strongly advocate the active teaching learning approach. Understanding and problem-solving skills (McLeish 1968; Davis and Alexander 1977; Saunders 1980; Bonwell and Eison 1991; Gardiner 1994; Fink 2003). This electronic message is being sent immediately from the sender to the recipient. On the internet, it is the most popular application. Offering a list via which a subscriber receives emails and takes part in group discussions is another email variation. Messages are transmitted to each user's mail box address (Griffith, 2002; UCBLibrary; 2004c&d, University Libraries, 2003; Steinger, 2001). Emails are useful for communicating with parents, classmates (teachers-teachers, students-students), and instructors. Numerous studies have shown that when students participate actively in the teaching and learning process, they retain information better, are more motivated, acquire higher-order abilities, and gain practical knowledge (Grant 1997; Nundy, 1999; Cooper et al. 2000).

**Objectives**

1. To find out the awareness about e- contents among faculty members.
2. To explore the purpose of using e- contents by faculty members
3. To investigate the types of problems faced by faculty members while accessing e- contents

### Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is very concise and precise. The study is covered to department of education faculty members. The study is limited to Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith and Sampurnanand Sanskrit University.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the present conducted study the descriptive research approach has adopted and structure questionnaire was used as tools for getting primary

data. Questionnaire consists of both close and open ended question. In this study, 18 faculty members of the education has involved for getting primary data. After the collection of primary data it is organized on the basis of similarly then analyzed the data. MS-Excel was used as a statistical tool for investigation inferences in primary data. The analyzed data has presented in both table and figure form for more clarity and widely understanding the every aspects of the inferences.

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table-1: Response rate of the respondents

Distribution of questionnaire	Received of questionnaire	Percentage
21	18	85.71

Table-2 Gender wise response rate of respondents

Respondents	Response	Percentage
Male	14	78
female	4	22
Other	0	0.00

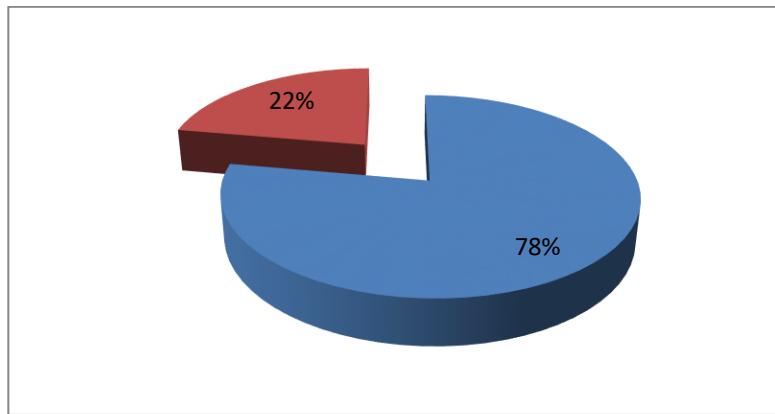


Fig.-1: Response rate of the respondents

Table-1 shows the response rate of respondents of the respondents has involved in this study while 22percent faculty members of education. The analyzed data clearly female respondents. Table-3 and fig.2 examined the presented that 18 respondents has given response out of 21 awareness of faculty members about to e- contents. The respondents i.e. 85.71percent. Table no.2 and fig. 1 analyzed data clearly presented that 100percent presented the gender wise response rate of respondents. respondents of MGKVP were aware about to e- contents. The analyzed data clearly presented that 78 percent male whereas 88.89percent respondents of SSVV.

Table-3: Awareness about to e- contents

Name of the University	Awareness about to e- contents	
	Yes	No
SSVV	8(88.89percent)	1(11.11percent)

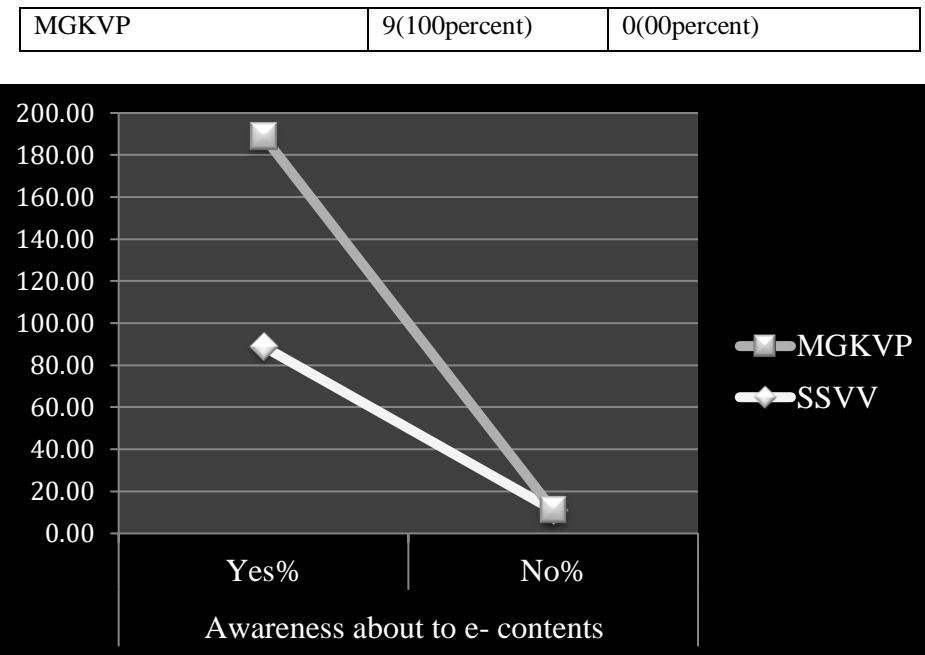


Fig.-2: Gender wise response rate of respondents

Table -4: Purpose of using e- contents by faculty members

Purpose of using e- contents	Number	Percentage
For lecture	18	100.00
Guiding to prepared synopsis and thesis	11	61.11
For writing article	17	94.44
Improving concepts	9	50.00

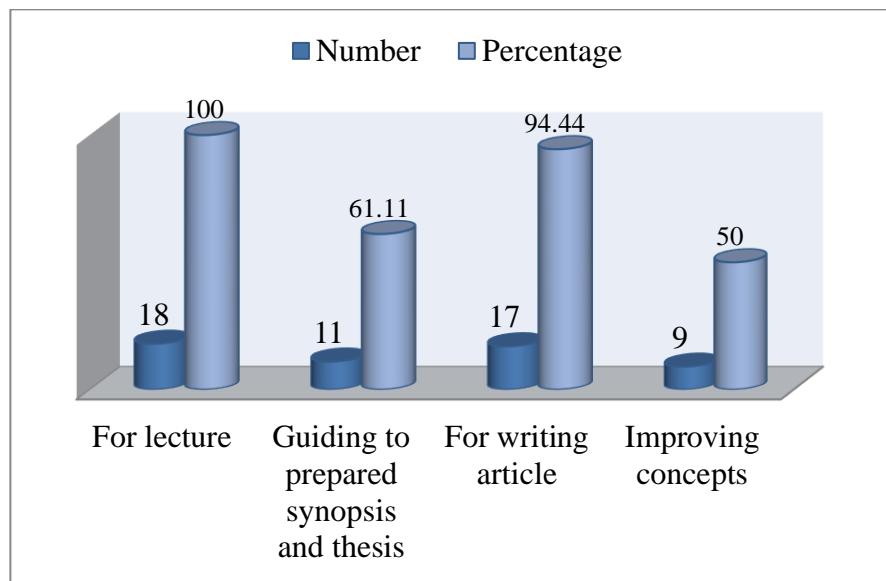


Fig.-3: Awareness about to e- contents

Table -5: Problems faced by faculty members while accessing e- contents

Problems faced by faculty members	Number	Percentage
Finding irrelevant information	11	61.11
Slow access speed	17	94.44
Low internet	15	83.33
Time consuming	12	66.67
Too much e-contents retrieved	14	77.78
Poor searching techniques	13	72.22

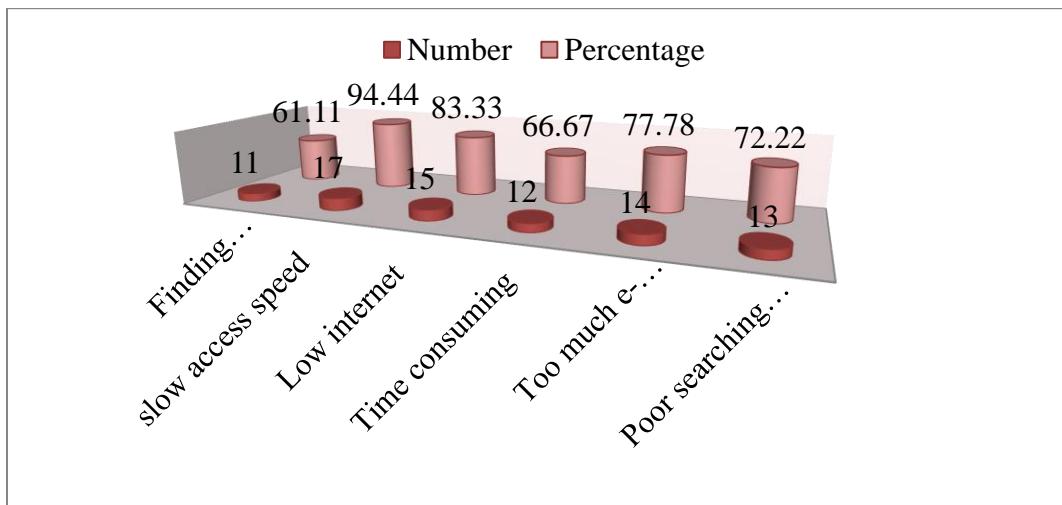


Fig.-4: Purpose of using e- contents by faculty members

Table-4 and figure no. 3 presented the purpose of using e-contents by faculty members. The analyzed data reveals that significant faculty members were used e-contents for various purpose likewise 100 percent faculty members has used e- contents for lecture followed by 61.115 faculty members has used for guiding to prepared synopsis and thesis; 94.44percent respondents has used e- contents for writing article; 50percent respondents has used e- contents for improving concepts about to concerning topic. It is stated in Table-5 and figure no.4 shows the problems faced by faculty members while accessing e- contents.

The analyzed data clearly presented that 61.11percent faculty members were faced problems finding irrelevant information followed by 94.44percent respondents were faced problems slow access speed ; 83.33percent respondents were faced problems low internet speed; 66.67percent faculty members were faced problems time consuming; 77.78 per cent respondents were faced problems too much e-contents retrieved at the same time; 72.22percent faculty members were faced problems poor searching techniques.

Table -6: Advantage of e- contents

Advantage of using e-contents	Number	Percentage
Remote access facility	18	100
Easy to access	14	77.78
Time saving	16	88.89
More effective	13	72.22
More informative	16	88.89

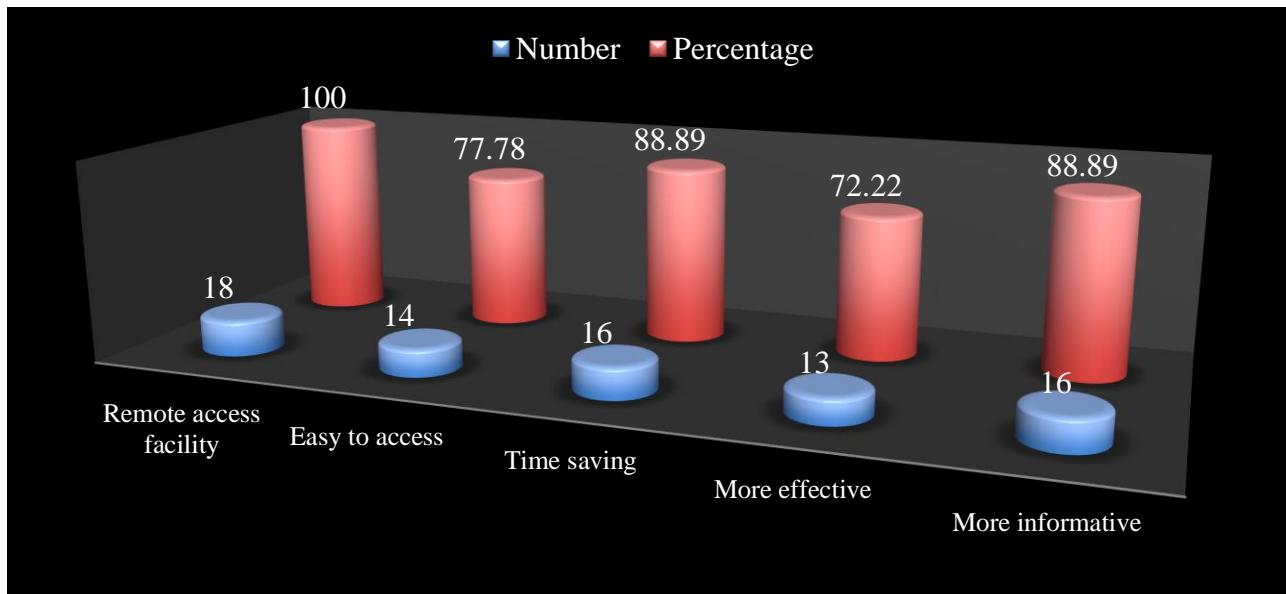


Fig.-5: Problems faced by faculty members while accessing e- contents

Table -7: Satisfaction level towards e- content

Satisfaction level towards e- content	Number	Percentage
Satisfied	6	33.33
Highly satisfied	9	50.00
Average satisfied	1	5.56
Not Satisfied	2	11.11

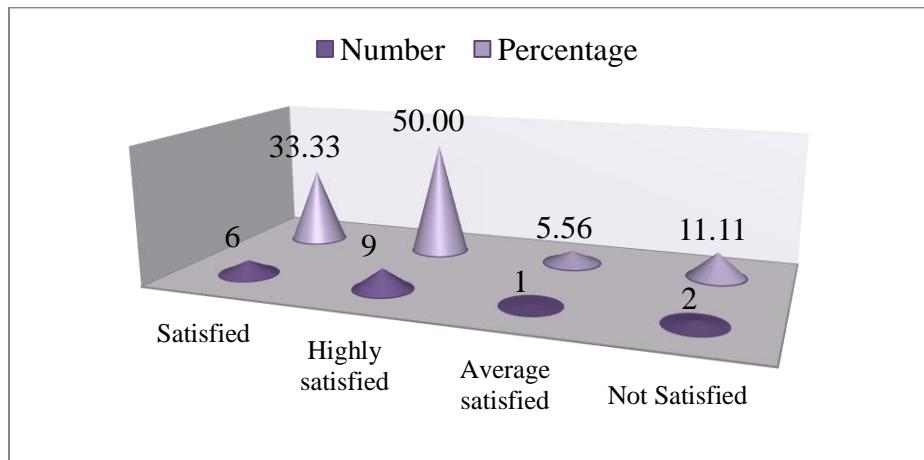


Fig.-6: Advantage of e- contents

Table-6 and fig.-5 shows the advantage of e-content. The analyzed data reveals that 100 percent faculty members were given their perception towards remote access facility followed by 77.78 percent respondent were given their perception towards easy to access;

88.89 percent faculty members were given their perception towards time saving; 72.22 percent respondents were given their perception towards e-contents are more effective; 88.89 percent faculty

members were given their perception towards e-contents are more informative.

Table-7 and figure no.6 shows the satisfaction level of faculty members towards e- contents. The analyzed data reveals that 50percent respondents were highly satisfied to the e- contents followed by 33.33percent faculty members were satisfied; 5.56percent faculty members were average satisfied; 11.11percent respondents were not satisfied to the e- contents.

### CONCLUSIONS

Due to drastically changing of information communication technology and changing teaching, learning method there are needs of present hour adoption of e-contents and cater to learner needs. Previously studies indicated that e-contents are leading role played in enhancing the productivity of faculty members and students. The findings of the study, majority of the faculty members are aware about to e-contents and widely respondents are usage of e-contents for various purposes. The study reveals that 61.11percent respondents are facing problems concerning to finding irrelevant information and highly significant respondents were faced problems to slow access internet speed. The findings of the study, most of the respondents are faced problems likewise poor searching techniques, time consuming while accessing the e- contents. The study reveals that e-contents are widely beneficial in many aspects likewise easy to uses, remote access facility, providing more informative information and more effective way. The findings of the study reveal that significant respondents are highly satisfied to e- contents.

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