

Students Acceptance on Document Sharing through Online Storage System

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Abstract: online storage is a revolutionize tool for storage, retrieval and sharing documents by utilizing cloud computing technology. Online storage has reduced the dependency to the storage devices that are bound to size limit, cost and risk. A part of the storage capability, online storage can be used to share documents by allowing others to access the individual or a group of documents. In this paper we focus our study on document sharing through online storage to support teaching and learning purposes. Through online storage, digital media such as notes, presentation materials and handouts can share to students. Therefore, the use of printed materials can be reduced. In addition the documents can be safely kept and access at any time and location that are connected to the internet. In this study online storage used is called dropbox. This study adapted unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (utaut) to assess students' perception towards document sharing through dropbox. The results reveal that students have positive perception towards dropbox. Furthermore, students have indicate that they are keen on continue using the dropbox to support their learning.

Keywords: Online Storage System, Dropbox, E-learning, acceptance model, Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology, document sharing.

1. Introduction

The advancement in information and communications technology (ICT) has led to the invention of storage that do not require and storage devices but still, the documents can be "carried" anywhere around the world. The application which refers to online storage has been popularized since the introduction of cloud computing technology. Cloud computing technology has reduce the constraint of space, storage and processor, thus make it "unlimited" to everybody. The online storage can be used to store and backup documents, automatically synchronized the content, and content management facility to manage the content online. Various online storage has been introduced such as Google Drive, Mankayia, JustCloud., OpenDrive, MyDrive, Dropbox, and many more. A review by Stevens (2014) shows that each online storage offer different set of features with a storage space up to 10TB. Stevens suggest four important features when choosing online storage: backup & restore feature, security, mobile access, and help & support. These features are considered vital to secure, protect and easy access to the documents from any location. Online storage has potential to be used in conjunction to the traditional storage method that relies on the storage devices. Storage devices are traditional prone to virus, damage, missing, limited space, high cost and etc.

In teaching and learning, online storage can be utilized as a tool for document or file sharing. In this paper document sharing is define as the practice of distributing or allowing access to the digital media through internet facility. Through online storage, digital media such as notes, presentation materials and handouts can share to students. Therefore, the use of printed materials can be reduced. The lecturer can benefit from the storage and retrieving features of the online storage where the documents can be safely kept and access at any time and location. In this paper we assess students' acceptance on online storage as an alternative tool for document sharing. Formally, we are using document sharing feature in Learning Management System to upload and share documents with students (Min et al., 2012). This initiative is a part of our effort to utilize internet to support e-learning initiative in conjunction to traditional classroom. Furthermore, our previous study has shown that students are actively use internet for their learning purposes (Sian, et al., 2013).

Technology Acceptance Model: Student acceptance on document sharing through online storage is vital as this technology is relatively new thus, the security is what most concern (Angeles, 2013). The student acceptance to online storage is crucial as it reflect the student's behaviour, attitude and belief. According to Wixom and Todd (2005) technology acceptance model can be used to predict technology usage better compare to satisfaction model. This can be achieved by linking behaviours to attitudes and beliefs. Many technology acceptance models have been introduced by researchers from various fields of study. Masrom and Hussein (2008) reviewed several well-known technology acceptance models namely Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA), Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT), and Innovation Diffusion Theory (IDT). The models are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of the technology acceptance models

Model	Pioneer	Year	Description
Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA)	Martin Fishbein and Icek Ajzen	1975	An individual behaviour such as use or rejection of technology is determined by one's intention to perform the behaviour that is influenced jointly by the individual attitude and subjective norm.
Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB)	Icek Ajzen	1985	Actual behaviour is preceded by behavioural intention which is influenced by either attitude, subjective norm, or perceived behavioural control or all of the factors.
Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)	Fred Davis and Richard Bagozzi	1989	Individual's adoption of a technology is dependent on their perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness of the technology
Innovation Diffusion Theory (IDT)	Everett Rogers	1962	Explain how, why, and at what rate new ideas and technology spread through cultures
Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT)	Viswanath Venkatesh, Michael G. Morris, Gordon B. Davis, Fred D. Davis	2003	Explain user intentions to use an information system and subsequent usage behavior

In this study UTAUT model (Venkatesh et al., 2003) is adapted as it can be used to access students' intentions to use the online storage for document sharing and their subsequent usage. The original UTAUT model is shown in Figure 1. The model holds four key constructs: 1) performance expectancy, 2) effort expectancy, 3) social influence, and 4) facilitating conditions; the first three being direct determinants of usage intention and behavior, and the fourth a direct determinant of use behavior. Gender, age, experience, and voluntariness of use are posited to moderate the impact of the four key constructs on usage intention and behavior. Table 2 explain the four UTAUT variables in context of this study.

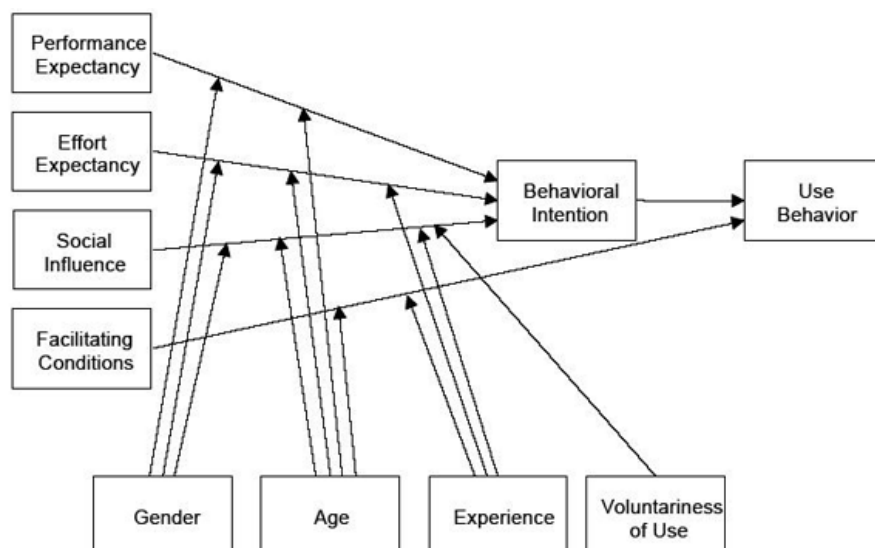


Figure 1: UTAUT Original Conceptual Model

Table 2: UTAUT Variables

Variable	Explanation
Performance Expectancy	The degree to which a student believes that using the online storage for document sharing will help him or her to perform better
Effort Expectancy	The degree of ease of use
Social Influence	The degree to which a student perceives that important others believe he or she should use the online storage for document sharing
Facilitating Conditions	The degree to which a student believes that the university and technical infrastructure support exist.

2. Methodology

This study employed purposive sampling method, where the questionnaire with 7 point likert scale (1=Totally unacceptable to 7=Perfectly acceptable) was distributed to the students that enrolled in three classes that are database, introduction to Artificial Intelligence and logic programming. In these classes the students are provided with the notes and handouts in both powerpoint and pdf formats. These materials are uploaded into online storage based on certain schedule. The online storage used in this study is called Dropbox. Dropbox is a cloud-based, automatic, file-synchronization service that's ideal for accessing and sharing data from nearly anywhere. Dropbox has been reviewed and listed as the top seven best cloud storage services in 2014 by Casserly (2014) and was recognized as one of the best cloud storage solutions by Duffy (2014). The total numbers of students from the three classes are 100 students, however the return and usable questionnaire are 80. Descriptive analyses that are frequencies and percentages were conducted in order to provide richer understanding of the students' perceptions with respect to the four constructs of UTAUT model.

3. Findings

The findings of this study shows that 70% of the respondents are female and the rest are male (30%) (Figure 2). Descriptive analysis was conducted on the students' feedback. The 7-likert scale has been aggregated into three groups that are unacceptable (combine 1st to 3rd scale point), neutral (4th scale point) and acceptable (combine 5th to 7th scale point). Table 2 summarize the results of the descriptive statistics analysis.

Figure 2: Students' Gender

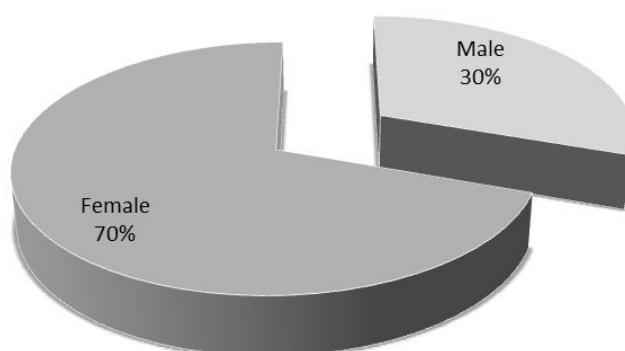


Table 2: Descriptive Statistics (n=80)

Construct	Measurement	Results		
		Unacceptable (%)	Neutral (%)	Acceptable (%)
Performance expectancy (PE)	I find Dropbox useful in my studies	11.3	13.8	75
	Using Dropbox, enable me to accomplish tasks more quickly	12.6	7.5	80.1
	Using Dropbox, increase my productivity	12.6	8.8	78.9
	If I use Dropbox, I will increase my chances of getting a better grade	12.6	7.5	78.9
Effort Expectancy (EE)	My interaction with Dropbox is clear and understandable	11.3	10	78.8
	It is easy for me to become skilful at using Dropbox	12.6	8.8	78.8
	I find Dropbox easy to use	12.6	3.8	83.8
	Learning to operate Dropbox is easy for me	13.9	7.5	78.8
Attitude toward using Dropbox	Using Dropbox is a good idea	10.1	2.5	86.3
	Using Dropbox is bad idea	56.3	10	22.6
	Working with Dropbox is fun	17.5	8.8	71.4
	I like working with Dropbox	11.4	12.5	73.8
Social Influence	People who influence my behaviour think that I should use Dropbox	12.6	12.5	82.3
	People who are important to me think that I should use Dropbox	15.1	10	75.1
	The administration of this university has been supported the use of Dropbox	13.9	12.5	73.8
	In general, the university has supported the use of Dropbox	12.5	10	77.6
	My lecturer have been supportive in the use of Dropbox	8.8	3.8	87.5
Facilitating condition	I have the resources necessary to use Dropbox	10.1	12.5	77.5
	I have the knowledge necessary to use Dropbox	12.6	12.5	75.1
	Dropbox is not compatible with other application I use (MS word, excel, etc)	36.3	12.5	51.3
	A specific person is available for assistance with difficulties I experience with Dropbox	16.3	22.5	61.3
Behavioural intention	I intend to use Dropbox in the next days	8.8	11.3	80.1
	I predict I will use Dropbox in the next days	8.9	15	76.3
	I plan to use Dropbox in the next days	7.6	12.5	80.1

Discussion: This study shows that students have positive expectancy on Dropbox towards increasing their performance. The results shows that they tend to believe that Dropbox is a useful (75%) and productive tool (78.9%) for document sharing. The students also believe that Dropbox help them to accomplish their tasks more quickly (80.1%), thus increase their chances of getting a better grade. The students also have very strong expectancy that Dropbox is easy to use tool for document sharing. They are strongly agree that Dropbox is easy to understand (78.8%), easy to use (83.8%), easy to learn (78.8%) and easy to become skilful (78.8%). This shows that Dropbox has friendly design and fit with students' requirements. Therefore, using Dropbox is not a problem to the students.

The results also reveal that students have positive attitude towards Dropbox. They are strongly agreed that having documents shared through Dropbox (86.3%) is a good idea. They also indicate that they like working with Dropbox (73.8%) and working with Dropbox is fun (71.4%). In term of social support, students have positive believe that they are well supported and highly motivated to use Dropbox. The students strongly agree that their lecturer is the most influential and supportive person (87.5%). Besides the lecturer other people who has influence and important to the students also support them to use the Dropbox (82.3% and 75.1% respectively). Moreover, the university and its administration highly support the use of Dropbox to in teaching and learning process (73.8%). The students also belief and aware that the university and technical infrastructure does exist to support them when using Dropbox. Students believe that they are provided with necessary resources to use Dropbox (77.5%). They also agree that they have enough knowledge on how to use Dropbox (75.1%). In term of technical support, they tend to agree that the technical support staffs are available to assist them (61.3%). The results also reveal that the students have strong intention to continue using Dropbox for their learning purposes especially for document sharing. Students have positive intention and planning to use the Dropbox in the next days (80.1% and 80.1% respectively). Furthermore, students predicted that they will keep on using the Dropbox in their study (76.3%).

Conclusion: Dropbox is easy to install and use by the students. The free version of the software provides services and benefits that are adequately required by the students. Students find it convenient to use Dropbox as document shared through Dropbox will be automatically downloaded and synchronized into their computer. Students were notified when the task has completed.

In term of teaching and learning, Dropbox has found to be one of the useful tools. This study proves that students were positively support the document sharing initiative through Dropbox. This is evident by the students' positive perception towards the construct measured in this study. The findings can be a kind of motivation for the instructor to continue using Dropbox in their teaching. In addition the existence of negative perception among the students on Dropbox can be used as input to plan and improve the method of employing Dropbox for document sharing. The lecturer should consider some of the technical problems such as internet speed and coverage that might affect the use and perception towards Dropbox.

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