



AN ANALYSIS OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS E-LEARNING IN EDUCATION

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Abstract:

This paper examines the undergraduate student's perspective towards e-learning that involves students from MKMP College in Thakurli as a respondent's. The students have being exposed to the e-learning studies in campus as approach to gather more information in their studies. 140 students participated in the study. Multiple regression analysis was performed on the

Students' perceptions in relation to gender, year of study, faculty, technology usage and the awareness of e-learning implementation. The methods being used is questionnaire. The result shows that males and female have a significant awareness towards e-learning in education.

Keywords: *E-Learning, Education, Students,*

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Introduction:

E-learning comprises all forms of electronically supported learning and teaching. The information and communication systems, whether networked or not, serve as specific media to implement the learning process. The term will still most likely be utilized to reference out-of-classroom and in-classroom educational experiences via technology, even as advances continue in regard to devices and curriculum. E-learning is essentially the computer and network-enabled transfer of skills and knowledge. E-learning applications and processes include Web-based learning, computer-based learning, virtual classroom opportunities and digital collaboration. Content is delivered via the Internet, intranet/extranet, audio or video tape, satellite TV, and CDROM. It can be self-paced or instructor-led and includes media in the form of text, image, animation, streaming video and audio. Abbreviations like CBT IBT or WBT have been used as synonyms to e-learning. Today one can still find these terms being used, along with variations of e-learning such as e-learning, E-learning, and e-Learning. The terms will be utilized throughout this article to indicate their validity under the broader terminology of E- learning.

Literature review:

Many research has been conducted to understand applicability, effectiveness, of e-learning across the globe. E-learning has been deployed in educational institutes as well as in different organizations for the purpose of learning. It has been observed that different studies have been conducted on the application of e-learning in the educational sector as well as at the organizational level. There is an enormous growth of e-learning in educational sectors and benefits are also evident. However, the efficiency of the tool will not add any value if the learning



outcome is not effective. The researchers have suggested the methodologies required for effective use of e-learning so that it can provide quality education. However, other researchers have concluded that e-learning implementation is not all about the technical solution

Research Objectives:

The research was conducted to:

- To determine the student's level of exposure to e-learning.
- To investigate the effectiveness of using e-learning among undergraduate students.
- To determine the advantages and disadvantages of e-learning.

Methodology:

This study used a qualitative research design. Thus research methodology comprises of the sources of data, methods adopted to collect such data, sampling techniques, statistical tools for analysis, data interpretation etc.

- Sources of data: The data for the study have been collected from primary sources. Primary data have been collected by 140 respondents directly through questionnaire methods with undergraduate students of MKMP College.
- Universe of the study: The universe consists of all the undergraduate students of MKMP College.
- Sample size and sample unit: For the study sample of 140 undergraduate students of the same college have been selected on the basis of convenient sampling for the purpose of the research.
- Data collection Technique: The data for the study has been collected through applying questionnaire method.
- Data representation tools: The data collected are classified, tabulated and represented through charts and bar diagrams.

Results and Discussions:

The reliability and validity of the questionnaire was assessed and found to be a valid based on the examination done towards demographic data, technology usage and awareness on e-learning implementation. The concentration of this paper are on the technology and the awareness of students towards e-learning. All degree students were participate as respondents. The questionnaire has been circulated to more than 500 students. Only about 140 respondent have given their feedback.

The result for demographic profile by the respondent comprises that 52.1% are male and 47.9% are female. The study that being examined considered from year 1 to year 3. The result shows that, 40.7% are from year 1, 53.6% from year 2, 5.7% from year 3... All of the students used e-learning during lecturing and during their study. Tables 1 illustrate the percentage of demographic profile based on gander, year of studies.

Table 1. Summary of demographic profile

Item	Category	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	84	59.8
	Female	56	40.2
Total		140	100.0



Year of Study (1 – 3)	Year 1	54	38.5
	Year 2	59	42.0
	Year 3	27	19.5
Total		140	100.0

Based on the technology usage, overall perception shows that the awareness of students towards technology usage is 99.5%. There is only 0.5% unaware with the technology usage. While in identifying students perception towards e-learning table 2, shows the overall perception result of eLearning that referring to the arrangement of scale ranging from 1-5 (strongly disagree to strongly agree).

Table 2. Summary of overall question on e-learning

Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Overall, e-learning system is useful in my study.	2.60%	3.10%	15.3%	46.90%	32.10%
2. Overall, the quality in using e-learning is easy to use	1.00%	4.60%	15.80%	52.00%	26.50%
3. Overall, the e-learning affects my self-efficiency	2.10%	2.60%	19.60%	46.90%	28.90%

Table 3. Table of P-value

Comparison	P-Value
1. Gender and technology usage	0.412
2. Gender and usefulness	0.591
3. Gender and quality of easy to use	0.185
4. Gender and self-efficacy	0.698

Gender and Technology Usage

Table 4. Symmetric Measures for Gender and Technology usage

	Value	Asump. Std. Error ³	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Pearson's R Interval	.059	.029	.823	.412 ^c
Ordinal by Spearman Ordinal Correlation	.059	.029	.823	.412 ^c

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis
- c. Based on normal approximation

H0 = There is no actual correlation between gender and usage of technology in learning the learning process.

H1 = There is correlation between gender and usage of technology in learning the learning process

As a conclusion, at the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ since the p-value = $0.412 \geq 0.05$, we shall not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is no actual correlation between gender and usage of technology in learning the learning process.



Table 5. Symmetric Measures for Gender and Technology usage

	Value	Asymp. Std. Error ³	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Pearson's R Interval	-.046	.072	-.641	.522 ^c
Ordinal by Spearman Ordinal Correlation	-.039	.071	-.538	.591 ^c

- Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis
- Based on normal approximation

H0 = There is no actual correlation between gender and usefulness of e-learning system in the student study.

H1 = There is correlation between gender and the usefulness of e-learning system in the student study.

Conclusion:

Electronic learning or 'e-learning' has been an influential mode of learning today. Based on this study, it can be concluded that the students were exposed to the e-learning in great deal. This study has also proven that e-learning could provide greater flexibilities on instructor-led or self-study courses among the students. The main advantage of e-learning is it enables learning at any place and time while its disadvantages are the students may be required to buy computers or go to cyber cafes to use computers, thus, reducing the opportunities for face to face contact among friends. In short, e-learning is an integration of technologies in teaching and learning. It enables students to learn effectively but eventually it is the educators who still need to play their roles and perform their tasks in order for

Learning process to happen.

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