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## **A Study on Impact of E-learning Model in Students with Special Reference to Dr. N.G.P Arts and Science College**

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### ABSTRACT

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The American Society for Training and Development's definition of e-Learning covers "a wide set of applications and processes, such as Web-based learning, computer-based learning, virtual classrooms, and digital collaboration". The following study is carried out to analyze the preference of students towards e learning.

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Keywords: Impact and Preference of E-Learning in Students

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### **1. Introduction**

E-Learning is making use of computer technologies to get access learning curriculum. It makes use of computer the prospective to transform the method of teaching from traditional method to the way how e learning teaches to students. This study analyses is about the student's preference, satisfaction and perceived learning in an application and website-based system. Thus, the learning process can be done anywhere at any time for as long as the institutions networking system can gain access through wireless. In this regard, android technology can help realize an e-learning environment based on the network architecture shown with students gaining fast access to learning contents and materials of their mobile phones. This study is done to know the impact of e-technology and communication system to make the learning process more interactive and the learning experience for the students. It also has learning on students.

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### **2. Statement of the Problem**

The problem is to investigate the preference of students towards E-Learning. As both media and student are inter-related with each other, sometimes media have dominance over student because the students are mostly dependent on mobile based learning. The media has some effects and changes on the behavior, thinking, perception, and ideas of the students. The purpose of discriminating education information through E-learning is to influence student's personal studying ability and literacy. The aim of this system is designed to develop and implement educational application which is intended to support dynamic E learning platform for the students. The application and websites are designed to provide learning environment to students by conducting various tests based on various topics and assessments of user's progress. Hence this study is done to know whether the students have preference in using application-based and website learning system.

### 3. Objectives of the Study

- To identify the socio economic factors which influence e-learning.
- To study the usage and dependences of students in e-learning.
- To know the problems faced by the students in accessing e-learning.
- To identify the real preference of student towards E- learning.

### 4. Research Methodology

#### Data Collection

Survey Method is employed to collect the data from the respondents through structured questionnaire designed on the basis of objectives of the study. Secondary Data have been collected through various Journals, books & internet which are restricted to the conceptual framework of the paper only.

#### Sampling Design

A convenient sampling size of 115 respondents has been randomly selected.

#### Data Analysis

The collected data is then edited, consolidated and subjected to suitable statistical test & the data is presented in form of tables.

#### Statistical Tools Used

The following statistical tools have been used in the study for the purpose of analysis:

- Simple Percentage Analysis
- Chi - Square test
- Rank Analysis
- Weighted analysis

### 5. Review of Literature

- **Prof. Gaurav Hans , Harsha Sidana (2018):** “mobile learning app and its usage among students in education. This research literature is on operating mobile learning app is on trend and it plays a crucial rule in the education system and up brings new technologies in an institute like ERP software.
- **Ramya Gangaamaran, Madhumathi Pasupathi (2017):** had made a study on “Review on use of E-Learning using in mobile apps for language learning”. There is a rapid increase in adoption of mobile learning. Mobile assisted language learning provides easy access for any learner without the constraints of both place and time.

### 6. Simple Percentage Analysis

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Every table should have a caption. Headings should be placed above tables, left justified. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Below is an example which the authors may find useful.

**TABLE-I GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS**

S.NO	GENDER	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
A	Male	57	49.6
B	Female	58	50.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>

**INTERPRETATION**

In the above table indicates the gender of the respondents. 50.4% of the respondents were female and 49.6% of the respondents were male.

Majority (50.4%) of the respondents are female.

**TABLE-II NATURE OF FAMILY**

S.NO	NATURE OF FAMILY	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Nuclear	71	61.7
2	Joint	44	38.3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>

**INTERPRETATION:**

In the above table shows the nature of family of the respondents. 61.7% of the respondents were nuclear and 38.3% of the respondents were joint family.

Majority (61.7%) of the respondents are nuclear family.

**7. Chi - Square Analysis****Table I AGE AND CHANGING BEHAVIOUR**

AGE	CHANGING BEHAVIOUR				TOTAL
	LAZINESS	STRESS	SLEEPY	INACTIVE	
BELOW 18	0	3	0	0	3
18-24 YEARS	33	31	17	21	102
25-30 YEARS	1	4	0	2	7
ABOVE 30 YEARS	1	0	2	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>115</b>

**NULL HYPOTHESIS:**

There is no significant relationship between age and changing behavior.

**CHI-SQUARE TEST**

FACTORS	CALCULATION VALUE	DF	TABLE VALUE	REMARKS
AGE	12.364 <sup>st</sup>	9	16.92	ACCEPTED

**INTERPRETATION:**

The above table shows that chi-square value 16.92 is higher than 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no relationship between age and changing behaviors.

## 8. Average Rank Analysis

**TABLE-I Rank The Factors**

FEATURES	1(6)	2(5)	3(4)	4(3)	5(2)	6(1)	TOTAL	RANK
PRCE PRICE	71 426	16 80	15 60	6 18	1 2	6 6	594	I
QUALITY	12 72	69 345	21 84	6 18	5 10	2 2	531	II
CONTENTS	25 150	31 155	41 164	11 33	3 6	4 4	512	V
INFORMATION	24 144	45 225	21 84	17 51	5 10	3 3	517	IV
PRESENTATION	32 192	39 195	22 88	10 30	10 20	2 2	527	III

### INTERPRETATION:

The above table shows the various factors influencing the e-learning courses that are ranked based on the return by the respondents. Price is given I rank by the respondents. Quality is given II rank by the respondents. Presentation is given III rank by the respondents. Information is given IV rank by the respondents. Contents are given V rank by the respondents.

## 9. Weighted Average Analysis

**TABLE-I SATISFACTION LEVEL OF THE COURSE PURSUED BY THE RESPONDENTS**

FEATURES	1(4)	2(3)	3(2)	4(1)	TOTAL	MEAN SCORE
UNDERSTANDABILITY	79 316	25 75	3 6	8 8	405	3.52
REDUCED COSTS	17 68	83 249	7 14	8 8	339	2.95
SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE	36 144	43 129	33 66	3 3	342	2.97
ACCESSABILITY	26 102	61 183	21 42	7	343	2.90
EFFECTIVENESS	37 148	45 135	18 36	15 15	334	2.90

### INTERPRETATION:

In the above table justifies the satisfaction level of the course pursued by the respondents.

The highest mean core is 3.52 for the satisfaction level of the contents to the course.

## 10. Limitation of the Study

The limitations of the study include:

- Since the project has to be completed within a short period of time the information collected could be biased.
- The present study is based only on the sample selected.
- The result of study is fully based on the latest online learning application and there may be changes in future.
- The study is based only on the students in Dr. N.G.P arts and Science College.

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## 11. Suggestions

- Have a schedule while there may not be bells in an online learning environment, every teacher should have a schedule that is posted and easily accessible. This should indicate items such as drop time, live instruction, Office hours and social hour.
- E learning must be improved more and updated with all the new techniques and methods which are related with the course.
- The complex data must be supported with graphs and tables for the easy understandability of the students who are pursuing the course through online application and websites.
- Must promote better user interface for making the learning process more attractive and easy for understanding by the students.

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## 12. Conclusion

This study found that students have a strong preference for online learning their preference was determined by the flexibility in using different learning applications and websites. This study supports through the finding that student's preference on use of learning application as a learning platform assuming continuous growth of social network. The implementation of learning apps by educators as a learning platform for students could become a powerful medium that extends responsible learning environment beyond the classroom.

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