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“STUDY ON E-LEARNING PLATFORMS”

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ABSTRACT: As we are upgrading daily our education system is also upgrading and taking a new way of learning. This new way of learning uses internet and combination of applications termed as “platforms”. These applications is built with programming languages and are software’s in nature this software make use of hardware for physical interaction with user. So this research paper seeks out to find out what are e-learning is meant to because the e-eLearning is gaining popularity day by day and has many users. There are several e-learning platforms available online. The study concentrates on opinion of users and what they think best to describe what e-learning means and which e-learning platform were used by their school/college or educational institutes. And which e-learning they preferred the most for learning. Cost factor is also concentrated in the study. And will the e-learning based learning will be a better option in future than traditional way of learning.

Keywords: E-learning, E-learning platforms.

1. INTRODUCTION

E-learning is nothing but learning with the help of internet using device that poses hardware and software. And so the platforms used for learning is nothing but e-learning platforms like Google meet, BYJU’S, JARO EDUCATIOON and much more. The term “e-learning” was use in 1999, at cbt systems seminar. And later numerous words place along began to grow in search of associate degree correct description like “online learning” and “virtual learning”. However, the principles behind e-learning unit of measurement well documented throughout history, and there’s even proof that means that early styles of e-learning existed as approach back as results of the nineteenth century.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 What users opinion what you think well describes what e-learning means?
- 2.2 Which e-learning platform was used by your college/school/educational institute for online education?
- 2.3 Which e-learning platforms have been used by users to educating themselves?
- 2.4 Which E-learning platform was preferred most by users?
- 2.5 Opinion on cost factor between e-learning and classroom way of education.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

- 3.1 (SHARMA, 2014) explored the relationship between scholars' disciplines and their e-learning responses and attitudes. the researchers applied the pc and e-learning angle scale to 477 students in various courses spanning half-dozen major disciplines at the geographical area university in Chandigarh, India, using survey questionnaires. the researchers found a close relationship between student disciplines and scale on pc and e-learning angle variables that set stress on the department's role in learning and scholars' satisfaction level.
- 3.2 (TEO, 2014) aimed to clarify the extent of teacher satisfaction of the appliance of e-learning program among continues academics. TEO (2014) investigated the key drivers of teachers’ e-learning satisfaction. 387 participants

during a postgraduate credentials in education completed a survey form to live six constructs (tutor quality, perceived utility, and perceived easy use, course delivery, facilitating conditions, and course satisfaction). by exploitation structural equation modeling, information analysis showed that, except facilitating conditions, all different constructs were vital predictors of e-learning satisfaction. Notwithstanding, the facilitating conditions construct was found to be a major treater of perceived easy use and satisfaction.

- 3.3 (MORAVEC, 2015) clarified how e-learning resources influence student success. Nearly 2000 students attended the study. The research contrasts the results of questions from the area of law where the tool was given in a pilot edition with the results of questions from the area of law where the e-learning tool was not provided, according to moravec (2015). The students outcomes were influenced by the e-learning methods, the researchers found. Even so, the hypothesis that the e-learning tool can have a detrimental impact on students who rely on given materials has been debunked.
- 3.4 (FISCHER, 2015) studied however proceedings of scientific conferences may be used for trend studies within the field of e-learning. They examined the abstracts of 427 scientific articles of leading German-speaking e-learning conferences gesellschaftfürmedien in der wissenschaft and e-learning-fachtagungen der gesellschaftfürinformatik e.v. (gmw and delfi) printed from 2007 to 2013. The study was conducted at German-speaking conferences and, thus, reflects the case in Germany, svizzera and Austria. Fischer et al. (2015) created a crucial contribution to the diffusion of digital media in educational activity. The researchers found that the careful analysis of the distribution over the seven years reflects the intensity of scientific discussion towards e-learning trends, and conclusions concerning the instructive or technical potentials of innovations may be introduced. Specifically, they found the event potential of learning management, mobile learning, virtual worlds, e-portfolio, social media and big open on-line courses are crucial for e-learning in German educational activity.
- 3.5 (AJADI, SALAWU, & ADEOYE, 2008) technology rapidly evolves and its innovations have had a positive impact on our daily lives. it also brings revolution in the field of education and research. E-learning can refer to the situation where the interaction between the students and the teacher is done through online system. Students are received training and taught through online system and teacher may also in the same building with them.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 **Research Design** : Descriptive Research.

4.2 **Source of Data** Primary data is the detailed information from respondent collected through questionnaire. It deals with basis questions in terms of individual age, gender etc. Secondary data will be collected from the journals, case studies, books.

4.3 **Data collection method** Survey will be conducted.

4.4 **Population** the population will be taken are who are aware about e-learning platforms.

4.5 **Sampling Method** Convenience sampling method will be used for research.

4.6 **Sample size** 200 responses.

4.7 **Data Collection Instrument** Data collection Instrument we have used is Questionnaire (Google forms).

5. HYPOTHESIS

H₀ - there is no association between the preference of e-learning platform and mode of flexibility.

H₁ – there is association between the preference of e-learning platform and mode of flexibility.

YOU PREFER THE MOST?	COLUMN LABELS							
	A)BYJUS	B)JARO EDUCATION	C)UDEMY	D)UNACADEMY	E)TOPPR	F)VEDANTU	G)EDUCOMP	H)IGNO
	60	24	8	6	13	6	1	
	2	1		2	2			
	18	8	4	1	3	3	1	
	80	33	12	9	18	9	2	
EXPECTED								
YOU PREFER THE MOST?	COLUMN LABELS							
	A)BYJUS	B)JARO EDUCATION	C)UDEMY	D)UNACADEMY	E)TOPPR	F)VEDANTU	G)EDUCOMP	H)IGNO
	52.8	21.8	7.92	5.94	11.9	5.9	1.32	
	7.2	2.97	1.08	0.81	1.62	0.8	0.18	
	20	8.25	3	2.25	4.5	2.3	0.5	
	80	33	12	9	18	9	2	

CHI SQUARE TEST = 0.00000574213

H₁ WILL GET SELECTED AS VALUE IS LESSER THAN 0.05.

SO THERE IS AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE PREFERENCE OF E-LEARNING PLATFROM AND MODE OF FLEXIBILITY.

H0 – THERE IS NO ASSOCIATION BETWEEN AGE GROUP AND LIKING THE INNOVATIVE CONCEPT OF E-LEARNING.

H1 – THERE IS ASSOCIATION BETWEEN AGE GROUP AND LIKING THE INNOVATIVE CONCEPT OF E-LEARNING.

COUNT OF I LIKE THE IDEA OF E-LEARNING IT'S AN INNOVATION CONCEPT AND MUST BE ENCOURAGED & ITS FUN TO USE.	COLUMN LABELS			
ROW LABELS	AGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	GRAND TOTAL
A)18 AND BELOW	11		4	15
B)19-29	94	17	65	176
C)30-39	3	1	1	5
D)40-49	4			4
GRAND TOTAL	112	18	70	200

EXPECTED				
COUNT OF I LIKE THE IDEA OF E-LEARNING IT'S AN INNOVATION CONCEPT AND MUST BE ENCOURAGED & ITS FUN TO USE.	COLUMN LABELS			
ROW LABELS	AGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	GRAND TOTAL
A)18 AND BELOW	8.4	1.35	5.25	15
B)19-29	98.56	15.84	61.6	176
C)30-39	2.8	0.45	1.75	5
D)40-49	2.24	0.36	1.4	4
GRAND TOTAL	112	18	70	200

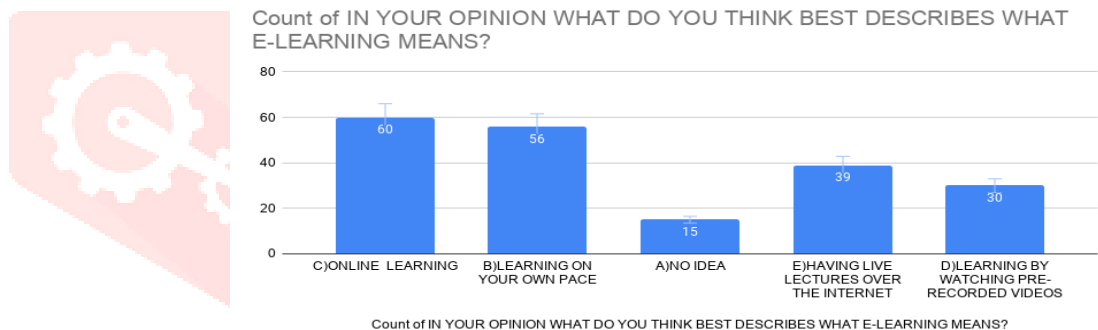
CHI SQUARE TEST = 0.79158

THE VALUE IS GREATER THAN 0.05 SO H0 WILL GET SELECTED

THERE IS NO ASSOCIATION BETWEEN AGE GROUP AND LIKING THE INNOVATIVE CONCEPT OF E-LEARNING.

6. DATA ANALYSIS

6.1 IN YOUR OPINION WHAT DO YOU THINK BEST DESCRIBES WHAT E-LEARNING MEANS?

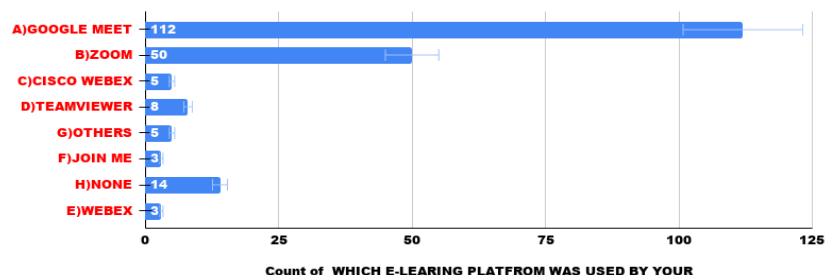


INTERPRETATION

Out of 200 respondents 60 responded it as “online learning” then 56 responded it as “learning on your own” ,15 had “no idea”,39 responded as “having live lectures over the internet” and 30 responded as “learning by watching pre-recorded videos”.

6.2 WHICH E-LEARNING PLATFORM WAS USED BY YOUR COLLEGE/SCHOOL/EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ONLINE EDUCATION?

Count of WHICH E-LEARNING PLATFORM WAS USED BY YOUR COLLEGE/SCHOOL/EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ONLINE EDUCATION

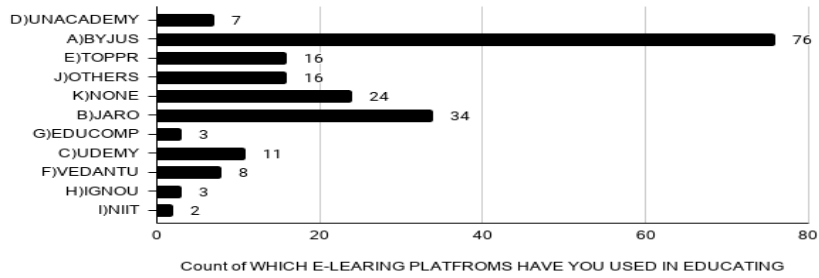


INTERPRETATION

Respondents responded Google meet as highest as 112 responses and least responses was for webex as only 3 responses some responded as others as 5 responses and some responded none as 14 responses.

6.3 WHICH E-LEARNING PLATFORMS HAVE YOU USED IN EDUCATING YOURSELF?

Count of WHICH E-LEARNING PLATFORMS HAVE YOU USED IN EDUCATING YOURSELF?

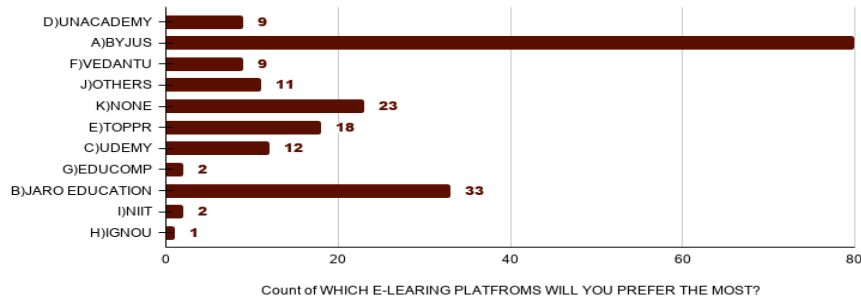


INTERPRETATION

The maximum respondents used byjus the most for educating themselves as 76 responses while the least used platform was NIIT as 2. While some respondents used none were 24 and some responded others were 16.

6.4 WHICH E-LEARNING PLATFORMS WILL YOU PREFER THE MOST?

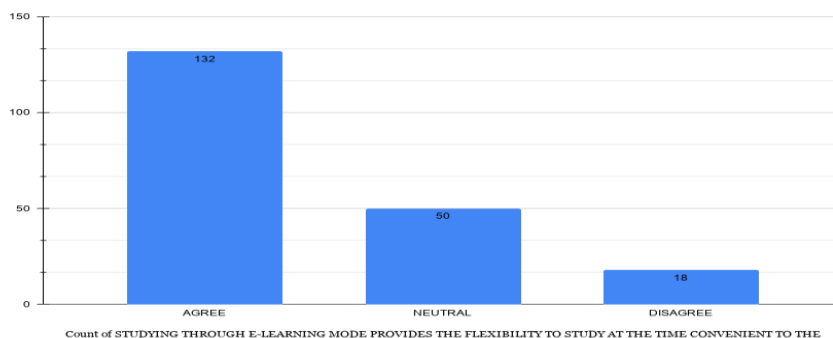
Count of WHICH E-LEARNING PLATFORMS WILL YOU PREFER THE MOST?



INTERPRETATION

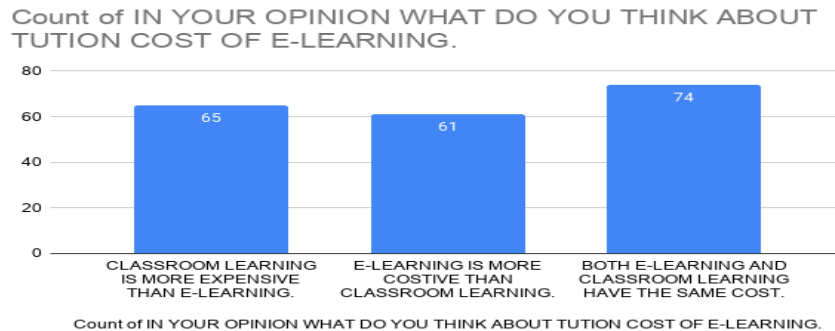
Byjus was the most preferred platform as 80 responses making it the highest, while the least preferred was ignou as only 1 response. Some responded “none “of them which were 23. While “others “as 11.

6.5 STUDYING THROUGH E-LEARNING MODE PROVIDES THE FLEXIBILITY TO STUDY AT THE TIME CONVENIENT TO THE LEARNER & E-LEARNING CAN ENABLE PEOPLE TO STUDY IRRESPECTIVE OF WHERE THEY ARE LOCATED IN THE WORLD.

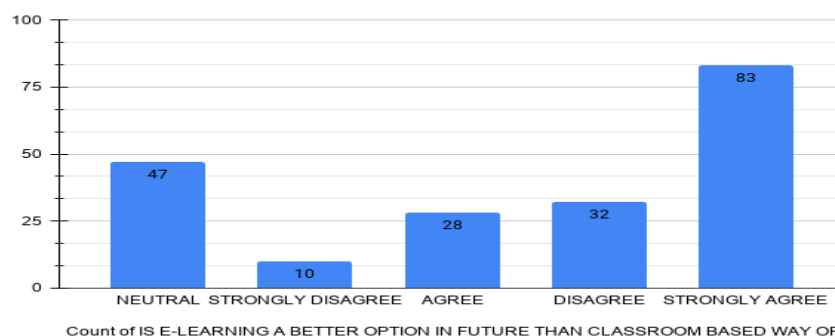


INTERPRETATION

The statement “studying through e-learning mode provides the flexibility to study at the time convenient to the learner & e-learning can enable people to study irrespective of where they are located in the world” in which 132 agreed, 50 were neutral and 18 disagreed out of 200 responses.

6.6 In your opinion what do you think about tuition cost of e-learning?**INTERPRETATION**

the statement “in your opinion what do you think about tuition cost of e-learning” in which 65 responded as “classroom learning is more expensive than e-learning” then 61 responded as “e-learning is more costly than classroom learning” and 74 responded “both e-learning and classroom learning have the same cost”.

6.7 Is e-learning a better option in future than classroom based way of education?**INTERPRETATION**

The statement “is e-learning a better option in future than classroom based way of education” in which 28 agreed, 47 were neutral, 83 strongly agreed, 32 disagreed and 10 strongly disagreed out of 200 responses.

7. FINDINGS

- 7.1 Majority users described e-learning as “online learning” as 60 Responses out of 200. And some responded as “learning on your own pace” as 56 responses out of 200.
- 7.2 Majority users responded Google meet as the most used platform by their school/college and educational institute 112 responses out of 200 were for Google meet making it highest.
- 7.3 Byjus was the most used e-learning platform by users to educate themselves as 76 responses were for byjus out of 200 making it highest.
- 7.4 Byjus was the e-learning platform user preferred the most, as 80 responses were for byjus out of 200 making it to the top.
- 7.5 Majority users as 132 out 200 agreed that studying through e-learning mode provides the flexibility to study at the time convenient to the learner & e-learning can enable people to study irrespective of where they are located in the world.
- 7.6 Majority user responded that e-learning and classroom study cost the same as 74 out of 200 while 65 users responded that classroom study is more expensive than e-learning while rest 61 responded that e-learning is costlier than classroom study.

7.7 Majority of users strongly agreed as 83 out of 200 that e-learning a better option in future than classroom based way of education.47 were neutral 32 disagreed, 28 agreed, 18 strongly disagreed out of 200 responses about the statement.

8. CONCLUSION

From the survey conducted on e-learners, it had been found out that the majority of the sample has allotted the highest preference to ease the availability of course. The research also analysed the sample considered the instructor of the course to be very important. Other factors are like technology needed to meet the aspects of e-learning.it has been observed that the institution providing the course is also important in selecting the course. Cost is also determined as important factor. With reference to the relevant of the course materials, both male and female had same material with no difference. There was no marked difference been between the male and female persons in the sample with reference to the testing and evaluation procedures. when considering the workload against the credit hours allotted; both males and females stated the experience to be similar and no difference was observed. Mostly both female and male preferred the e-learning and in future the learning can take place of traditional way of studying.as days are passing our hardware and software is also keeps on upgrading.

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