A STUDY ON E-LEARNING TECHNOLOGY AS RELIABLE SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG STUDENTS IN NAGPUR CITY

Dr. Reeta V. Sontakay

Introduction:

There is a tremendous growth in cyber tech across last decade or so every individual is now wrapped up in some sort of mobile tech which allows him or her to connect all over the world at once. Literally any information can be searched within seconds on demand and any lectures can be seen by purchasing rights from any online company such as Byjus, Toppr etc. All this has happened due to internet revolution cheap rates multiple companies providing internet, government policies supporting IT industries and demand for education to become a working professionals. Hence, the government initiatives are good and they want to encash benefits of online education.

Literature Review:

G. R. Thakare *et.al*, 2016 Importance of education is much appreciated when we see how it shaping economic and social development. Maximum institutes are turning themselves into e-learning platforms. e-learning programs have been started in many schools and colleges as it is the need of the hour.

Muhammad Ammar Saleem *et.al*, 2014 this paper deals in various factors affecting elearning tech, it is found that less workload and time efficacy is driving force for adopting elearning.

Himanshu Agarwal, 2013 education is

Amit Das

wide spreading due to its non physical existence of the notes which can be practically retrieved from anywhere in world as use of e-learning. Elearning has emerged as a convenient source for pursuing some degree for good career.

Research Methodology:

- I. Objectives of the study :
- To study learning upgrades in students after increased usage of e-learning module
- To study impact of e-learning
- To study the technology savviness in students

II. Hypothesis:

 H_0 = There is no association of e-learning reliability with easy handling and storage of study materials

 H_1 = There is an association of e-learning reliability with easy handling and storage of study materials

 H_0 = There is no association of e-learning reliability with time efficiency

 H_2 = There is an association of e-learning reliability with time efficiency

III. Data Collection:

Collection of data for gathering of information relevant to the study from the investigation.

Primary Data-

Primary data is gathered by

^{1.} Assistant Professor, M.com, M.Phil, P.G.D.C.A, MIRPM, MBA, Ph.D, Department of Commerce and Management 2. Research Scholar, NET, MBA, B.E. Biotechnology, Department of Commerce and Management C.P. & Berar E.S. College, Nagpur India

E-Mail: ritasontakay@gmail.com, amitdass8888@gmail.com

preparing online questionnaire.

Secondary data-

The secondary data is gathered from Journal, websites, research papers, governmental gazettes, reports etc.

IV. Sampling Technique:

In contrast to non probability sampling. Convenient sampling has been done. We have chosen data source as 50 technology savvy persons

V. Sample Size:

50 respondent

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Chart1:

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.068*	1	,794		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio Fisher's Exact Test	.065	1	,799	1.000	.603
N of Valid Cases	50			1.000	

a. 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than5. The minimum expected count is .80.b.Computed only for a 2x2 table

When 2^{nd} and 3^{rd} question is tested for chi square analysis we get the p value as .79 which is greater than 0.5 means null hypothesis is accepted Chart 2:

Chi-Square Tests								
6	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)			
Pearson Chi-Square	.335*	1						
Continuity	.009	1	.923					
Correction ^b								
Likelihood Ratio	.367	1	_545					
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.491			
N of Valid Cases	50							

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than

5. The minimum expected count is 1.60.b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

When 2^{nd} and 4^{th} question is tested for chi square analysis we get the p value as .53 which is grater

than 0.5 means null hypothesis is accepted.

Findings of the study:

- 1. On the basis of chi square test shown in chart 1 we proved that null hypothesis H_0 is accepted which means There is no association of e-learning reliability with easy handling and storage of study materials
- On the basis of chi square test shown in chart 2 we proved that null hypothesis H₀ is accepted which means There is no association of e-learning reliability with time efficiency

Conclusion:

On the basis of above findings we came to the conclusion that e learning technology is a not a reliable source of knowledge among students even though there is change in the students study patterns as there is arrival of e learning technologies. But it is also evident that in recent times students are intensely using laptops and mobile phones to store and read the e notes and watch online class which are paid.

Suggestion:

We came across a fact that e-learning tech is still not that reliable as conventional text books other wise all the world libraries must have been closed till date. Hence our suggestion is book reading can be combined with modern tech as for referencing some data or finding meaning of jargons used in books. Libraries must be well equipped with computers and ample internet facility.

Future Scope:

This study deals with the association aspect of the two variables furthers studies can be conducted where the degree of association

SANSHODHAN : 2020 - 21 (VOL.NO. 10)

can be established between students study patterns and e learning

References

Works cited:

- [1]. G. R. Thakare et.al.(2016), "SOCIETAL IMPACT OF e-LEARNING: INDIAN PERSPECTIVE", IJARIIE|| Volume||2||Issue ||3||Pages || 4432-4435||2016||
- [2]. Muhammad Ammar Saleem et.al.(2014), "Use of E-learning and its Effect on students", New Media and

Mass Communication IISTE|| Volume||26||Pages||48-51||2014||

[3]. Himanshu Agarwal *et.al.(2013), "Impact of E-Learning in Education", IJSR*|| *Volume*||2||*Issue* ||12||Pages || 146-148||2013||

Websites:

www.researchgate.net www.academia.edu www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/ 1097198X.2018.1542262





18