

Effectiveness of Online Learning Platforms among School Students

by

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Abstract

Online learning education is the new face of education around the world which has more potentials than traditional learning. This learning system has grown to a higher extent with a wide variety of online learning platforms. In this study, the online learning applications are taken into consideration and the impact of these platforms among the school-going students from class 6th to 12th is being analyzed. With the advancement of technology and the changing education environment, we focus on the level of awareness towards the online learning platforms among the school-going students, the factors influencing online learning, and the potentials of the online learning platforms in this study. 150 responses were collected through the structured questionnaire from North Kerala which includes the district like Kasaragod, Kannur, Wayanad, Kozhikode, and Malappuram. The statistical tools used in the study are percentage analysis, chi-square, multiple regression, and ANOVA. In this study, the majority of the respondents have undergone some kind of online learning program. The students are interested in online learning which gives them advancement in their studies and career. One of the most important benefits of online learning is having flexibility in time and easy accessibility. The cost of online learning is also less expensive which an advantage for online learning is. Thus the online learning has more impact on the current scenario of education.

Keywords: Online learning, online learning applications, online education, etc.

Introduction:

Online education in India has come a long way with the development of technology. India is one of the nations that are developing at an exponential rate in terms of technology. With a population of more than 1.3 billion, the availability of high-speed internet and smartphones, India has the most number of technologically driven persons. The rise of the internet has changed the way of life in India. People like to do everything online, they shop online, do business online, make friends online, learn online, etc. With the ever-increasing information available on the internet and the countless number of online courses, many people in India prefer to learn online. Online education goes beyond the realms of secondary, post-secondary, and tertiary education. It also includes courses and modules for competitive exam preparation, professional skill enhancement, and other non-academic subjects.

The Indian education system is often the subject of debate over outdated curriculum, rote learning, cost of education, quality of teachers, and lack of infrastructure. On the positive side, our country boasts of world-class institutes such as the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), the

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). We are also one of the largest and oldest education systems in the world. Formal education in India still constitutes the traditional model or the brick-and-mortar classes. Students have to attend schools and colleges to complete their education. While the conventional model is the commonly accepted mode of formal education across the world, the education fraternity is opening up to online education or e-learning as it is also referred otherwise. Everything is going online. And, so is education.

The online education market in India was worth \$ 247 million in 2016, which is expected to grow by about \$ 1.96 billion by 2021. That is a compound annual growth rate of 52%. The number of users enrolled for various online learning courses is estimated to be 1.6 Million in 2016, which is expected to grow about 9.6 Million by the end of 2021. It is estimated that there is a 175% increase in the cost of classroom education, this gives online education more preferred because it is cost-effective. Nearly 48% population in India between 15–40 age groups with high aspirations but lower income is a good target market for online education. And, the acceptability of online channels is high in the younger demographic.

Statement of the Problem:

This study is to identify and analyze the impact of online learning platforms among school-going students. The education system has become more advanced as the students have wider opportunities and a number of platforms as references for their education. This project enables society to understand the impact of the modern tools of education on school-going students and how these tools enhance their studies. The study deals with the factors that influence the students towards online learning which helps them in their studies and their level of satisfaction after using such online learning platforms. The study also focuses on the difficulties faced by the students while using certain online learning applications.

Objectives of the Study:

- i. To find out the level of awareness towards the online learning platforms among the school-going students.
- ii. To examine the factors influencing the students towards online learning.
- iii. To identify the potentials of online learning among school-going students.

Research Methodology:

A descriptive research design is used for the study to understand the impact of the online learning platforms among the school-going students in north Kerala. The students of class 6th to 12th in North Kerala are the population. For the purpose of the study, a sample of 150 school-going students of class 6-12th in North Kerala was selected. Convenience sampling which is a nonprobability sampling is used as a sampling technique for the study. Convenience sampling is a type of non-probability sampling that involves the sample being drawn from that part of the population that is close to hand. The methods of data collection are primary data and secondary data. For the purpose of this research work, primary data are mainly used. It is collected using the questionnaires. A questionnaire containing 21 questions which mainly intends to identify the impact of the online learning platforms among school-going students in North Kerala. Secondary data are collected by using journals, business magazines, many textbooks in online learning, E-

learning, business, and management, etc. Also visited many sites related to this topic for the purpose of building a strong conceptual framework and also for the review of literature of the study.

Analysis and Interpretation:

Table 1: Demographic profile, Frequency and Percentage

S No	Demographic profile		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Gender	Male	57	38.0
		Female	93	62.0
	Total		150	100
2.	Standard of Education	6th – 8th	94	62.7
		9th -10th	29	19.3
		11th-12th	27	18.0
	Total		150	100
3.	Board of Education	State board	74	49.3
		CBSE	60	40.0
		ICSE	14	9.3
		International bacculaureate	2	1.3
	Total		150	100
4.	Children in the Family	Single child	61	40.7
		2-3 children	79	52.7
		Above 3 children	10	6.7
	Total		150	100
5.	Annual Family Income	Upto Rs 2,50,000	69	46.0
		Rs 2,50,001 - Rs 5,00,000	41	27.3
		Rs 5,00,001 - Rs 10,00,000	26	17.3
		Rs 10,00,001 and above	14	9.3
	Total		150	100
6.	District of the child	Kasaragod	18	12.0
		Kannur	27	18.0
		Wayanad	23	15.3
		Kozhikode	48	32.0
		Malappuram	34	22.7
	Total		150	100
7.	Internet Connection	Broadband	29	19.3
		Cellular	86	57.3
		Wi-Fi router	35	23.3
	Total		150	100

Testing of Hypothesis “Child undergone any online learning programs and their standard of education:”

Null hypothesis (H₀): There is no significant relationship between whether the child has undergone any kind of online learning programs to the standard of education of the child.

Alternative hypothesis (H₁): There is a significant relationship between whether the child has undergone any kind of online learning program to the standard of education of the child.

Table 2: Cross Tabulation

Which standard is your child in?		Have your child undergone any kind of online learning programmes?		Total
		Yes	No	
6th-8th	Expected Count	88.4	5.6	94.0
	% within which standard is your child in?	92.6%	7.4%	100.0%
9th-10th	Expected Count	27.3	1.7	29.0
	% within which standard is your child in?	96.6%	3.4%	100.0%
11th-12th	Expected Count	25.4	1.6	27.0
	% within which standard is your child in?	96.3%	3.7%	100.0%
Total	Expected Count	141.0	9.0	150.0
	% within which standard is your child in?	94.0%	6.0%	100.0%

Table 3: Chi Square Tests

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.936 ^a	2	.626
Likelihood Ratio	1.008	2	.604
Linear-by-Linear Association	.758	1	.384
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.62.

Interpretation:

P-value is 0.626 which is greater than 0.05, hence the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore there is no significant relationship between whether the child underwent any kind of online learning programs to the standard of education of the child.

H₀: There is no significant relationship between whether the child has undergone any kind of online learning programs to the standard of education of the child.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) “Child’s ability to connect to online platforms and their gender:”

Null hypothesis (H₀): There is no significant difference in the child’s ability to connect to online platforms among both the genders of respondents.

Alternative hypothesis (H₁): There is a significant difference in the child’s ability to connect to online platforms among both the genders of respondents.

Table 4: Analysis of Variance

Child's ability to connect to online platforms		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Switch on the computer	Between Groups	.476	1	.476	.943	.333
	Within Groups	70.134	139	.505		
	Total	70.610	140			
Connect to the internet	Between Groups	.228	1	.228	.328	.567
	Within Groups	96.410	139	.694		
	Total	96.638	140			
Venture into application	Between Groups	2.361	1	2.361	2.961	.088
	Within Groups	110.803	139	.797		
	Total	113.163	140			
Download and save	Between Groups	1.646	1	1.646	2.237	.137
	Within Groups	102.269	139	.736		
	Total	103.915	140			

Interpretation:

The significant values are greater than 0.05. There is no significant difference in the child's ability to connect to online platforms among both the genders of respondents.

Recommendations:

- i. Online learning applications other than Byju's which has been mentioned has to focus more on customer awareness as most of the children are unaware of the applications. The applications include Meritnation, Vedantu, Khan Academy, Toppscholars, Unacademy, Udemy and PhotoMath
- ii. It is advisable to focus more on the factors like communication and graphics, clarity in step by step solutions, and the convenience of the applications which helps to influence the children to study online
- iii. The online learning applications have to make their education more convincing and interesting as most parents still prefer offline learning for their children.

Conclusions:

In the era of digitalization, the online learning industry has a huge scope and has already made positive impacts in the lives of students and other professionals. Online learning has helped the students to achieve better knowledge and the easiest ways to understand the concepts. In this study, the majority of the respondents have undergone some kind of online learning program. The students are interested in this type of education which gives them advancement in their studies and they are able to understand the importance and depth of the content as the online learning applications provides conceptual clarity in the contents. One of the most important benefits of online learning can be said as it has a flexible time schedule and easy accessibility which drives the students into online learning as and when they require it. The cost of online learning is also competitive which is not expensive thus that the students can make the most out of it. So, we can conclude that online learning education has completely changed the face of traditional education.

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