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INTRODUCTION

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

OBJECTIVES

HYPOTHESES

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSIONS

SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

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 - Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
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- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

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- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

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- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

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A STUDY OF IMPACT OF E LEARNING ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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KAMPTEE

ABSTRACT

With the help of e-learning students can update their knowledge with all the latest happening of their subject. E learning avails students the option of selecting learning materials that meets their level of knowledge and interest also students can study wherever they have access to a computer and Internet. With so many advantage of e- learning it is in demand. But not many students are aware of this technology tool which has hampered their academic growth. This paper has tried to study the concept of e-learning, knowledge of studied students about e-learning. What kinds of facilities are available to university students for e-learning at their college campus. Further the attempt has been made whether E – learning depends on branch of study of students and their career plans.

KEYWORDS

Branch of Study, Career plans, E- Learning.

INTRODUCTION

Technology can help students learn more effectively and can improve their efficiency. E- Learning is the best technology tool which can improve students in all spheres of their life. Many students will already be used to accessing information via mobile phones and the web. E-learning engages younger students and can help faculties meet the needs of students' with various varied learning styles.

E Learning is the need of hour. The university education can only give theoretical approach of various subjects. Successfully completing online or computer-based courses builds self-knowledge and self-confidence and encourages students to take responsibility for their learning. So sincere effort must be made to promote e- learning and thus try to simplify the process of e- learning as quickly and efficiently as possible.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Challenges of E- Learning by Vasaanthi Vasudev, The Hindu, Tuesday, September 18, 2001

The use of technology in education is highly positive but the caveat is to avoid falling through the looking glass. The true challenge is for education to freeze a model that captures quality and computer technology into an integrated communication system. Such a blend will zoom educational goals to dazzling heights of sublimity. If we bear the key idea in our mind that the true power of educational technology comes not from replicating things that can be done in other ways, but when required, do things that could not be done without it, we realize that most of our concerns are resolved. Technology is no doubt the revitalizing antidote for a stagnating educational system, but the ideal situation would be a judicious blend that optimizes the advantage of both the traditional and telematic educational system.

E- Learning helps Strengthen Education, by R. Rajalakshmi, Director of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), The Hindu Wednesday, Oct 26, 2005, Namakkal

The Union Government is encouraging e-learning particularly to benefit the people in rural areas, Director of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) R. Rajalakshmi said, she was delivering the keynote address at the inaugural of the two day International Conference on e- learning organized jointly by the PGP college of Engineering and Technology (PGPCET) and the University of West Bohemia, Czech Republic and supported by the STPI here on Tuesday. She said that the Government was keen on providing computer literacy to the rural people. Already countries such as Singapore, Japan and Indonesia were making a lot of progress in e-learning.

E-Learning in India – E- Learning Asia Day Presentation By Dr. Sanjaya Mishra (<http://www.wikieducator.org/user:Missan>)

In Technology – Over 20 Billion USD software exports to over 100 countries in the world- market share above 20% software development world wide- one third of e- commerce telephone subscribers added every year. **Mobile Subscribers:** 233.6 million (sept 2008)- **Internet Users :** 42 million (3.7% only). Higher Education in India 2006 – Central Universities: 20-State Universities: 217- Deemed to be Universities: 106 – Private Universities: 10-institutes of National importance: 13-institutes established under act: 5- colleges: 17625.

Copparapu S.H.N Murthy, Amity School of Communication, Amity University, Noida UP, India

While the conventional education system with different forms of E-learning and rigid academic instructive curriculum could not bring desired changes in specific timeframe, work at the rural level in the targeted communities and groups, a multipronged sociological approach with sociable and flexible curriculum in e-learning programs becomes the need of hour. The impact of socializing influence of these E-learning programs should be properly exploited to motivate and inspire the rural target groups. The benefits of E-Learning then becomes extensive and soon integrates with the needs of lower strata of the society in order for achieving a rapid social transformation in the lives of the farmers, vocational groups, artisans and small income self help groups comprising of women, girls and physically challenged people. The paper suggests a number of new generation E-Learning programs as strategies of development communication with a promise of high returns for the industry for its investment in these programs with socially relevant message and media convergence.

NEED OF STUDY

With the globalization whole world has become a small house. To days education needs to be more flexible and industry oriented. The latest tools like internet, audio – video equipments have reformulated whole education system. If student wants the competitive edge over his subordinates, he must be familiar with all the latest happening in his field and in general world. With the help of e-learning student particularly at university level can learn new values that too at very cost effective rate.

So with ever increasing importance of e- learning there is a need to motivate university students towards e- learning. This paper has made an attempt to study how university students are using e-learning and what impact it had on them.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To study the concept of e-learning
- 2) To study the students knowledge about e –learning.
- 3) To find out whether the students are using e- journals and e-books.
- 4) To study the various tools of e –learning available for university students in selected study area.

HYPOTHESIS OF STUDY

Ho1: E learning use does not depend on the Branch of study of students.

Ho2: E learning use does not depend upon career plans of the students.

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

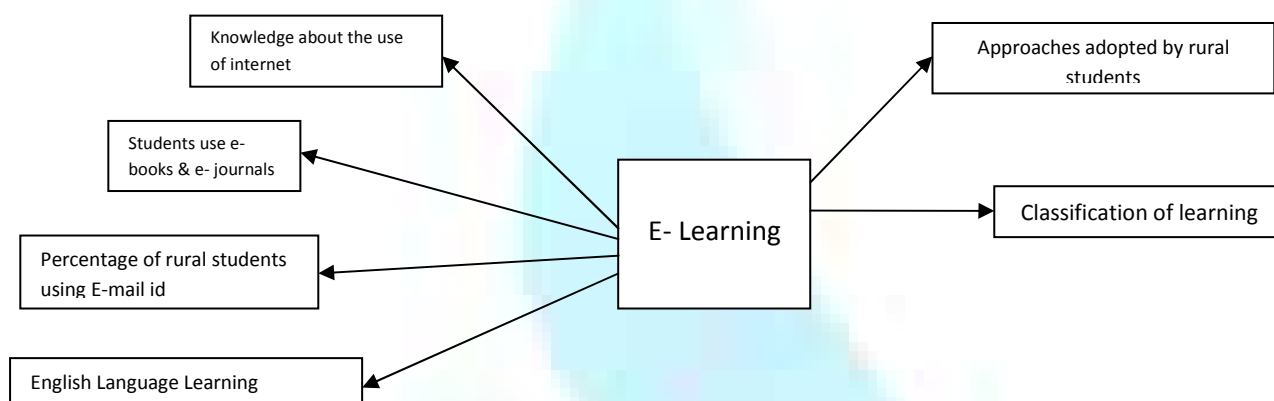
1) The study is conducted in Nagpur city.

E LEARNING

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 education opportunities and digital collaboration. Content is delivered via the Internet, intranet/extranet, audio or video tape, satellite TV, and CD-ROM. E-learning comprises all forms of electronically supported learning and teaching. The information and communication systems, whether networked learning 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. With e-learning Class work can be scheduled around personal and professional work. This will in turn reduce travel cost and time to and from colleges. E-learning is essentially the computer and network-enabled transfer of skills and knowledge.

DEFINITION

E-Learning is content and instructional methods delivered on a computer (whether on CDROM, the Internet, or an intranet), and designed to build knowledge and skills related to individual or organizational goals.

EMPIRICAL MODEL OF E-LEARNING

Source:- Eugene I. Pradeepkumar-J, Dr. N. Panchanatham , Amazing impact of E-Learning Education in rural India, Prabandhan, Indian Journal of Management, Volume 4,number 5, May 2011, p 43-49

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data was collected from both the sources i.e. primary and secondary. For primary data collection non probability convenient sampling was used. The primary data was collected from 20 students each from commerce, Arts, Science and Engineering streams. All these students belong to the colleges of Nagpur city. The questionnaire was filled from these students through personal meeting, mail and by telephonic communication. The secondary data was collected from various books, news papers and online journals.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected were converted with suitable tables for the purpose of analysis. Whenever necessary simple averages and statistical tools like Chi-square techniques were adapted to analyses the data. Chi-Square formula is useful technique to identify the influence of dependent variables. The Formula used is $\chi^2 = \frac{\sum (O-E)^2}{E}$, where o is observed frequency and E is expected frequency.

TABLE - 1: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERSTICS OF RESPONDENGs

	Categories	Count	Percentage
Class	UG	63	78.75
	PG	17	21.25
Use of Email id	ARTS	06	30
	COMMERCE	14	70
	SCIENCE	17	85
	ENGINEERING	18	90
Knowledge of E- learning	ARTS	05	25
	COMMERCE	14	70
	SCIENCE	16	80
	ENGINEERING	19	95
E- Learning Facilities available at College	ARTS	02	10
	COMMERCE	09	45
	SCIENCE	14	70
	ENGINEERING	18	90
Various E- learning facilities available	Virtual Classroom	56	56
	Audio Video Conference	32	32
	Instant Messaging	02	02
	Internet Facility	10	10

CALCULATIONS AND SUMMARY

Sr no	Factors	Degree of freedom	Table Value	χ^2 Value	Result
1	Gender	02	5.99	1.44	NS
2	Branch of Study	04	9.49	10.69	S
3	Medium of instruction	03#	7.82	12.36	S
4	Career Plans	04##	9.49	25.65	S
5	Parents income	04###	9.49	11.35	S

S= significant

NS= Not significant

Medium of Instruction: - English, Marathi and Hindi

##Government Jobs, Private Jobs, Entrepreneurship, not decided

0-10,000; 10,000-20,000; 20,000; 30,000; 30,000 and above

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

1) Null Hypothesis Ho1:- E learning use does not depend on the Branch of study of students:-

Analysis table shows that table value of chi square test of effect on branch of study on e learning is 9.49 while chi square value is 10.69. The table value is less than calculated value. Hence hypothesis is wrong. Therefore there is association in the given subject. Hence E learning use does depend on the Branch of study of students.

2) Null Hypothesis Ho2: E learning use does not depend upon career plans of the students.

Analysis table shows that table value of chi square test of effect on branch of study on e learning is 9.49 while chi square value is 25.65. The table value is less than calculated value. Hence hypothesis is wrong. Therefore there is association in the given subject. Hence E learning use does depend on the career plans of students.

FINDINGS

- 1) **Knowledge about internet:** - out of studied students 25% of arts students have knowledge about internet. 70% of commerce students have knowledge about internet. 80% of science students have knowledge about internet. While in engineering percentage goes to 95%.
- 2) **E- Learning facilities available at college:-** 10% of studied have agreed that they have e – learning facility available for them in college. 45% of studied commerce student have agreed that they have E- Learning facility available for them. 70% of science students have confirmed that they have e learning facility. While 90% of Engineering students have told that they are benefited from e learning facility in their college premises
- 3) **E- Learning facilities available:** - when asked to eighty students about E – learning facilities available to them 56% students told that they are having virtual class room available to them. 32% have said that audio video classroom is available to them. 2% have confirmed that instant messaging services are available to them. While 10 % have said that internet facility is available to them.
- 4) **Students using E- mail:** - 20 % of arts students were having E –mail id. 70% of Commerce students are having e mail id. 85 % of science students were having E mail ID. While the engineering students are having Max. Percentage i.e. 90 when it comes to using E- mail id for communication.
- 5) Out of 80 respondents 63 students are from UG courses while 17 students are from PG courses.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Nagpur is one of the developing cities of India. Being situated in central portion of India this city has emerged as new educational hub of Maharashtra after Pune and Mumbai. The city is mushroomed with all kinds of colleges and deemed universities which are trying their level best to give quality education to the students. For providing quality education to the students all the colleges are trying to adopt e learning tools. This has given them competitive edge over their competitors. The arts, commerce science colleges are seem to more reluctant in using e learning. Engineering colleges comes under technical based education. These colleges because of AICTE rules and regulations are keener to adopt e-learning tools. So similar efforts must be made by UGC also to promote e learning. Also all e learning tools are in English many students were found wanted in e learning. So effort must be made to improve English of students through e learning so that it will create interest among students and will promote e-learning. The faculties on the same side must be aware of e-learning tools. So the training workshop must be held at university level to get faculties familiar with e-learning. Lastly, some assignments based on e learning should be included in university curriculum.

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