International Journal of Management and Commerce Innovations ISSN 2348-7585 (Online)
Vol. 8, Issue 1, pp: (89-94), Month: April 2020 - September 2020, Available at: www.researchpublish.com

Pros and Cons of E-Learning on Students Career

ANIKET RAJESH KUMAR CHHAJER

Abstract: **This paper empirically examines the pros and cons of E-Learning on student's career. E-learning is defined as an approach to facilitate and enhance learning by means of personal computers, CD-ROMs, the Internet, Computer Software's, mobile applications, Websites, etc. The purpose of the study is to measure the factors affecting E-Learning and its effect on student's career on the basis of time, technology, work load, and other aspects. As being a descriptive study, survey method was adopted for data collection and sample of 120 students from different colleges and background was surveyed. Data was analysed by using co-relation and regression and cross bar in SPSS software, the evaluation helped in concluding that E-Learning was much better medium for learning than traditional classroom-based learning for todays generation and upcoming generations.**

Keywords: **E-Learning, Career, Technology, Effectiveness, Mobile Applications, Videos, traditional classroom-based learning, Online, Performance.**

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past few decades, teaching and learning processes have been influenced solely by traditional classroom-based learning. But, nowadays, students, workplaces, economy and whole world demands a transformation in the education system because of lack of proper alignment of courses with the needs of society and world as a whole. Students study habits and learning strategies are also transforming. Regardless of which teaching or learning modes is used students learning outcomes are one of the most important things for educators.

E-Learning is gradually becoming more interesting for society and educational institutions because it fully supports the ideology of lifelong learning and because knowledge is becoming more important. Even though it seems that E-Learning could solve many problems of acquiring knowledge, some researcher's state that there is serious problem concerned with E-Learning. Example: High dropout rates in schools and colleges, no significant difference in acquired knowledge and unsuccessfulness of E-Learning Projects

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Atul Gawande (2007), examines the effectiveness of E-Learning and states knowing pros and cons of E-Learning helps learners effectively use it as well as select proper online program. E-learning makes learners reduce travel cost and time to and from school and study wherever they have access to a computer and Internet. It supports an adaptive learning to learners. On the other side, the fact that having a real live person that learner can ask questions of, like in a real classroom, also learners may feel isolated or miss social interaction. Interaction between students and their peers as well as their instructors is a significant aspect of e-learning. Thus, social interaction among the student's seems to be the common denominator among strategies and practices focused at retaining and supporting electronic learners.

Choi and Kang (2011), states that E-Learning gives an attractive learning opportunity for learners who are restricted by time and space, thus, this increases the number of e-learners in the society. However, there is an issue about the high dropout rate associated with online courses. While some e-learners thrive on the increased flexibility that the electronic medium provides, others languish in isolation and struggle to get started. Therefore, as colleges continue to attract new online learners, administrators are also trying to find ways to keep them enrolled.

Rogers (2008), In this modern age E-learning has a competitive advantage and many universities and reputed colleges have implemented it and this has good impacts on student's performance and GPA also. However, still there are other universities and educational institutions that use very low interactive E-learning which is not enough to contribute and satisfy to the performance of the students. In contrary to that, other higher institutions use highly interactive E-learning which directly impact and improve the student's performance.

Fisser and felliccione (2001), According to these writers, developments in information and communication technologies (ICTs) have impacted all sectors of society, including the education sector of the world. In higher education, application of ICTs in form of e-learning is already changing learning and teaching processes.

Greater communication via electronic facilities; synchronous learning; increased cooperation and collaboration, cost-effectiveness (e.g. by reaching different students and in greater numbers) and pedagogical improvement through simulations, Virtual experiences, and graphic representations, are the socio-economic factors that have driven higher learning institutions to adopt E-Learning. And also, flexibility in time, place, personalisation, reusability, and cost effectiveness are other socio-economic factors.

Wei, Peng & Chou, (2015). Convinced that information technology (IT) can improve their teaching quality, relationships with their students, and provide students with effective educational experiences, many teachers have devoted themselves to apply IT and make effective use of it in class. A blended learning environment such as E-Learning classroom allows students to discover their own problems, encourages them in active learning and to have an open-minded attitude to create an atmosphere of cooperative learning). Moreover, a web-based learning environment is helpful for improving learners' help-seeking behaviours and influences their learning processes.

McInnerney & Roberts, (2004), most students of compulsory education are taught by didactic, or spoon-fed, education. Upon entering college and participating in an online course without teacher's on-the-spot support, students may not concentrate on learning materials, especially when seduced by potential distractions such as playing online games, surfing shopping websites, watching online series, and being addicted to social networks

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In Indian education system from past two decades, we can observe that E-Learning is getting greater responses than that of traditional learning due to its flexibility, personalisation, cost effectiveness, and time saving. However, there are also researchers that states that there are cons for the E-Learning mode of education. This study focuses on the effectiveness of E-Learning as well as pros and cons of E-Learning on student's career.

4. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The following are the main key pointers on which the research has been conducted:

1. To study the various aspects of e-learning on stakeholders, ie., E-Learners and students of diverse background.
2. To study the key challenges faced by the learners in an E-Learning programme.
3. To study the impact of E-Learning both on the country and on student's career

5. HYPOTHESIS

H0: There is no significance effectiveness of E-Learning on student's career as compared to that of traditional mode of learning

H1: There is a significance effectiveness of E-Learning on student's career as compared to traditional way of learning

6. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The study is based on primary data collected from difference educational backgrounds of students from various universities.

The effectiveness or pros and cons of E-Learning can be measured by regression analysis, co-relation analysis and crossbars through IBM SPSS Software

Data Analysis and Findings

The following are the variables chosen to analyse the effectiveness and pros and cons of E-Learning on student's career.

Variables:

1. Crossbars
2. Co-Relation
3. Regression

Table:01 – Crossbars

How much score do you give to E-Learning based learning over traditional classroom-based learning on a scale of 5?

What age group do you belong to	How much score do you give to E-Learning based learning over traditional classroom-based learning on a scale of 5?					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
14-25	3	4	18	41	37	**103**
25-40	0	3	4	7	3	**17**
40 and above	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**03**	**07**	**22**	**48**	**40**	**120**

Cross tabulation was run to quantitively analyse relationship between age and scores for e-learning educational system over the traditional classroom based learning ,from table one we can analyse that the students of age group 14-25 who are mostly the working sector and students of primary and higher education are most favourable for electronic medium of learning. And age group 25-40 are less inclined for the same. It can be because that they had their learning based on traditional way and at that time there was nothing as e- learning in the country.

Table: 02 – Crossbars

How much do you think is which background of students spent in front of screens for E-Learning

What age group do you belong to?		How much do you think is which background of students spent in front of screens for E-Learning			Total
	Medical students	Engineer students	Management students	Arts background	
Below 13 Years	10	0		0	**0**
14-25 Years	14	53	30	6	**103**
25-40 years	3	8	4	2	**17**
40 and above	0	0	0	0	
total	**27**	**61**	**34**	**8**	**120**

Cross tabulation was run to quantitively analyse relationship between age group and the background of students mostly using the services of e-learning. It has been found that usually most of the engineering and management students are preferred to use e- learning that of learning through sitting in traditional classroom-based learning. Through this we can understand that traditional classroom-based learning is more useful or being used by the arts background people and also it can be inferred that medical students are also more or less prefer physical lectures due to there laboratory works and experiments.

Table: 03 – Co-Relation

Between "What age group do you belong to?" And "What type of learning system, do you feel is the most effective for preparing for competitive exams?"

		2. Is the success rate of effectiveness of e-learning is more than that of physical learning?	12. Do e-tests properly evaluate or satisfy the complete learning of a student? Do the malpractices couldn't be seen while performing the model test?
2. Is the success rate of effectiveness of e-learning is more than that of physical learning?	**Pearson Correlation**	1	.258**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.004
	N	120	120
12. Do e-tests properly evaluate or satisfy the complete learning of a student? Do the malpractices couldn't be seen while performing the model test?	**Pearson Correlation**	.258**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	
	N	120	120

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlation is a term that is a measure of the strength of a linear relationship between two quantitative variables. Pearson correlation was run to check the relationship of variables with each other and whether any observed variable has perfect co-variance with any other variable which are not observed in study. From Table 03 it has been observed that relationship between the success rate of e-learning and its effectiveness to is e-test properly checks the competency level of the students and the malpractices occurred during the tests. The result obtained are that both the variables are positively related but doesn't have the stronger relationship due to smaller value of correlation coefficient. But Positive coefficients indicate that when the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable also tends to increase. Positive relationships produce an upward slope on a scatterplot. So, we can conclude that they are significant and are positively related.

Table: 04 – correlation Analysis

		8. How will the values ,ethics, 1rms, culture, society, humanity could be taught by the way of e-learning ? if able to,will the society accept its teaching?	**11. E-learning may 1t prosper the students in the communication skills, attitude, interpersonal communication, personal development, overcoming stage fear.**
8. How will the values, ethics, 1rms, culture, society, humanity could be taught by the way of e-learning ? if able to, will the society accept its teaching?	**Pearson Correlation** **Sig. (2-tailed)** **N**	1 120	.263** .004 120
11. E-learning may 1t prosper the students in the communication skills, attitude, interpersonal communication, personal development , overcoming stage fear.	**Pearson Correlation** **Sig. (2-tailed)** **N**	.263** .004 120	1 120

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlation is a term that is a measure of the strength of a linear relationship between two quantitative variables. Pearson correlation was run to check the relationship of variables with each other and whether any observed variable has perfect co-variance with any other variable which are not observed in study. From table 04 it has been observed that the relation between the learning of ethics, culture and values of students through e-learning and that of learning of communication skill and other hard core skill through e- learning. The result obtained infer that the two of the variables are positively co-related and ndicate a perfectly linear relationship where a change in one variable is accompanied by a perfectly consistent change in the other.

Table 05: Regression Analysis

Model Summary

Model	**R**	**R Square**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**
1	.057[a]	.003	-.005	1.019

a. Predictors: (Constant), 1. E -learning is preferred by today's generation, but what is the age group bracket who prefers e-learning the most?

This table provides the R and R2 values. The R value represents the simple correlation and is 0.57 (the "R" Column), which indicates a high degree of correlation. The R2 value (the "R Square" column) indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, Price, can be explained by the independent variable that is 0.003 which represents low degree of variation.

Table 06: Regression Analysis

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.403	1	.403	.388	.534[b]
	Residual	122.522	118	1.038		
	Total	122.925	119			

a. Dependent Variable: 13. E- learning can create a greater impact on the health issues of students

b. Predictors: (Constant), 1. E -learning is preferred by today's generation, but what is the age group bracket who prefers e-learning the most?

This table indicates that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly well. Look at the "Regression" row and go to the "Sig." column. This indicates the statistical significance of the regression model that was run. Here, p >0.0005, which is more than 0.05, and indicates that, we accept the null hypothesis that there is difference between the means and conclude that a significant difference does not exist.

Table 07: Regression Analysis

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.215	.318		10.095	.000
	1. E -learning is preferred by today's generation, but what is the age group bracket who prefers e-learning the most?	-.166	.267	.057	-0.623	0.534.

a. Dependent Variable: 13. E- learning can create a greater impact on the health issues of students

The Coefficients table provides us with the necessary information to predict health issues because of e-learning from the different age bracket, as well as determine whether age contributes statistically significantly to the model.

7. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The E-Learning should be considered in educational platform because it is easily accessible and flexible to students who cannot attend traditional lectures because of distance or other daily duties.

Every schools and colleges throughout the India should offer an option to the students to opt for E-Learning or Traditional classroom-based learning based on their will and desires.

The combination of face to face learning, an online session will be helped to save the time and increase flexibility and accessibility and will also not disturb the creativity of an individual.

Face to face sessions, independent work at home, home assignments, rehearsals, planning and guiding, group work, fieldwork and other such activities will help an individual enhance his creativity and self-development.

From the above research we can analyse that nor full e-learning is better nor full traditional classroom-based learning will help. But combination of both will create a structure which will be flexible, accessible, creative and well assessed.

8. CONCLUSION

The study helps to conclude that the format like e-learning helps to enhance the education through a different medium. It has been identified that in most of the cases, the student's who are pursuing higher education, or are engaged in different activities or are having various responsibilities and duties are found to be favour for e-learning, because it is flexible, easily accessible and doesn't waste time which is very precious for them. On the other hand when we talk about individuals of primary education most of their parents usually think traditional learning is a better option than that of e-learning because it will help to inculcate the values, culture, ethnicity, and will build their children in a creative and responsible manner.

Three tests were applied in the above study of effectiveness of e-learning on student's career (crossbars, correlation and regression). The crossbars show's that questionnaire were reliable and from table 01 it is identified that most of the people have scaled traditional learning 3 out of 5 which clearly defines that traditional learning is as important as e-learning and from table 2 of crossbar tabulation it has been analysed that most of engineers and management students prefer e-learning mode.

From the correlation analysis, it indicates that relationship between success rate of e-learning and the competency level of e-test is positively correlates . on the other hand the second correlation showed that the problem of how will the e-learning platform will be able to teach value, ethics and culture with the problem of e-learning platform to teach the communication skills and that of other hard core skill and it was found that both the variables are found positively co-related.

From the regression analysis, it indicates that the model is strong fit. From the regression table we can find that f-significance is more than 0.05 and it infers that we accept the null hypothesis that there is difference between the means and conclude that a significant difference does not exist.

(SULCIC, 2009) (Pham, 2019) (Shaaban, 2018) (Wen-Li Chyr, 2017) (Rasheed, 2014) (Linda A. Bressle, 2013) (N.D. Oye, 2012) (T, 2008)

REFERENCES

[1] Linda A. Bressle, M. D. (2013). Demographic and psychographic variables and the. Technology Research, 16.

[2] N.D. Oye, N. M. (2012). The impact of e-learning on student's performance in tertiary institution. International journal of computer network and wireless communication, 2250-3501.

[3] Pham, L. (2019). Does E- Learning Service Quality Influence . International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education , 27.

[4] Rasheed, M. A. (2014). Use of E-learning and its Effect on students. New Media and Mass Communication, 06.

[5] Shaaban, E. (2018). Optimized Approach for Collaborative eLearning. Int. J. Advanced Networking and Applications, 06.

[6] SULCIC, V. (2009). E-LEARNING AND STUDY EFFECTIVENESS. The Journal of Computer Information Systems , 40.

[7] T, R. (2008). Student engagement in the E-learning process and impact on their grades. International Journal of Cyber Society and Education, 143-156 .

[8] Wen-Li Chyr, P.-D. S.-C.-B. (2017). Exploring the Effects of Online Academic Help-Seeking and Flipped. International Forum of Educational Technology & Society, 14.