A STUDY ON STUDENTS NEEDS AND LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ON E-LEARNING DURING COVID'19 PANDEMIC WITH RESPECT TO COIMBATORE DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

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ABSTRACT:
The present education scenario is doubtful without e-learning system. E-learning is the process of learning through electronic mode without using paper or any other printed materials. The main aim of this system is to deliver the content for both education as well as the training-oriented method of teaching. It is the future of the substitution class of modern education. The great advantages of this system are we can learn anywhere and anytime without any restrictions and also the students can able to do repetition if necessary.The present study aims to know the student's level of satisfaction and needs on e-learning systems. The data was collected from 100 respondents at the Coimbatore district and a simple random sampling technique has been used.
KEYWORDS:E-learning, Learners, Educational system, Satisfaction, Needs.

1. INTRODUCTION

Learning method depend on formalized coaching also facilitated by electronic devices is what E-learning is. Education can be done inside or outside the classrooms associated with information technology became the base for e-learning. E-learning can be stated as in another form that during the same time line the knowledge transfer can be possible for the large number of beneficiaries. In the initial phase due to the absence of human requirement this technique faced rejections.Even so, with the fast-changing environment and upgradation in the learning and teaching method, it is taken as frontier by the people. The books and libraries getting digitally composed and made available via mobile phones and tablets the traditional system is being replaced in imaginable time period is clear that no one can ignore. The barriers for transforming knowledge from one to one was beak down with the help of information technology and anyone can have access to it at any moment of need. The information and communication technologies have started a new sky for the trails on teaching-learning systems to do learning much interesting, flexible and wide. It is a wide term including different types of teaching-learning systems founded on information and communication technology. Both face-to-face and distance learning are using the various implement of e-learning successfully to increase their skillfulness. E-learning is the aggregation of technology and specially designed acquisition substantial.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Arun Gaikwad and VrishaliSurndraRandhir[1] researcher sought that the improvement in communication catalyst the process of e-learning. As the globalization opened up the market for international players it has it hands on the teaching and the learning business. You are living in a developed or underdeveloped nation the waves of e-learning and e-commerce technologies started to blow and this will continue in the future.

A. Gunasekaran Ronald, D. McNeil and Dennis Shaul(2002)[2]done their research to analyze the e-learning objectives through review of literature and suggested important information for developing environment where e-learning in its high efficiency.

Harifuddin Thahir, Elimawaty Rombe, Suryadi Hadi and Femilia Zahra (2020)[3]stated that entrepreneurship learning is not only an issuing in Indonesia but also a international issue. The state indirectly gets from entrepreneurship education. Developed countries have proven that entrepreneurship pedagogy contributes to reducee an unemployment because of creating jobs. The aim of entrepreneurship pedagogy is oriented to improve individual knowledge and ready to face the challenges of entrepreneurship. Those knowledges will help to attain the company's performance as predetermined. Even so, conventional learning models are quite wide applied by using face-to-face methods and absent in applying online learning models. This is the reason why online entrepreneurship training research is necessary so that it would give to add the right method and improve the target of training.

Goyal S (2012)[4]says that the concept of E-learning is getting very fashionable on these days, as many educational institutions are offering degree and diploma courses through E-learning mode. Also, subject experts are giving new and various tools to make over E-learning modules. The main disadvantages of ILT in organization is learners have to carry school bags on their shoulders and face the problem of backache. Also, as the number of trees is becoming to a lesser extent by each passing day due to cutting of trees for make paper, pencil and rubber; though prohibited by most governments in their several countries, is making way for E-Learning. E-learning will get the better of these disadvantages, weighting school bags replaced with course content in tablets is more and more fascinating as the generation got more to carry in mind than their shoulders. Thus, the day is not far away when E-learning will get the future fashionable method of pedagogy throughout the world.

Poonam Gaur(2015) [5] opinions that the technology provides the researchers a new ideology to adopt and make it interesting as it creates opportunities for different branches of knowledge for doing research. The e-learning trends are also have psychological boundaries and thus provide the different aspects to make research and create new trends.

M.Vivekananda and Satish Ruvn (2017) [6]stated thatE-learning is a good fortune to the social group and it can reach to any part of the world and large indefinite amount of benefits can be received from it by anyone at any time. In future e-learning will keep lots of time and money. E-Learning entry and websites should be owned by the governments

of the specific countries for easy and free way of these learning resources by the people who wish to learn and fit themselves.

Zeljka Pozgaj and Blazenka Knezevic (2007)[7] suggest that as the students beign the users of e-learning tools their opinions and understanding their attitudes will help in establishing e-learning process. By this e-learning will take over all the tools used for education purpose.

2.1 E-LEARNING ADVANTAGES

The primary benefit of e-learning, the learner can access the materials or information easily. There are no fixed terms of learning through electronic mode. The learners can get everything in the same place. It provides maximum flexibility to the learners like place and time etc. It fully depends on the electronic tools rather than books and materials. Delivery of course contents, assignment, evaluation, examination, and other things are done by e-learning system and also both the learners and instructor can finish their work before the deadline.

In conventional classroom pedagogy, if a leaner have missed a class he cannot able to access what the instructor actually taught. Whereas, in the e-learning concept the learner can have audio-video lectures even they were absent on a particular day. In traditional pedagogy, the time and place are pre-determined. But, in this context the materials becomes accessible through e-learning anywhere and anytime. I.e. based on their conventional time period.

2.2 E-LEARNING DISADVANTAGES

Even though, learners having a huge number of benefits through this system but they face some difficulties. The main drawback is they spending more time with the computer or any other electronic devices and they feel that there is no direct communication with both the teachers and the contemporary learners. The next disadvantage of e-learning is the cost of the internet. It is the most important trouble facing by the learners and also e-learning makes depression and loneliness.

3. OBJECTIVES

✓ To analyze the gender wise satisfaction level of e-learning.

✓ To evaluate the learners assessment of their needs before start the e-learning course.

✓ To analyze the difference among learner's domain and their learning needs, based on assessment patterns.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A simple random sampling method has been adopted for this research with the sample size of 100 respondents.

4.1 Statistical Tools

- ✓ Percentage analysis
- ✓ T-test
- ✓ Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

5. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Percentage analysis of Demographic factors

TABLE 1. PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

Factors	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Gender		
Male	72	72
Female	28	28
Age		
18-21	32	32
22-25	55	55
26-29	7	7
Above 30	6	6
Level of study		
UG	32	32
PG	55	55
Ph. D	13	13
Domain		
Engineering	26	26
Arts & Science	42	42
Management	32	32
Area		
Urban	56	56
Rural	44	44

Table 1 show that the majority of the respondents belong to male at 72% and the remaining 28% were female. Based on their age group 55% belong to 22-25 years and they were all Post Graduate students. 32% of the respondents belong to 18-21 years and they were undergraduates. Majority of the respondents belongs to arts &Science College at 42% and 32% were management students and the remaining 26% of the respondents belong to engineering background. Among 100 respondents, majority of the respondents belong to an urban area (56%).

5.2 Gender Vs Satisfaction level on e-learning

H_0: There is no significance difference between gender and satisfaction level of present e-learning methods.

H_1: There exists a significance difference between gender and satisfaction level of present e-learning methods.

Level of Significance: α = 5% (0.05)

Table 2: Gender and Satisfaction level of e-learning

		t	df	Sig. (2 - tailed)
Satisfaction level	Equal variances assumed	-.029	98	.977

Interpretation:

The P-value of t-statistic is 0.977, which is greater than significance value. So, we can accept our null hypothesis at 5% level of significance. Hence we conclude that there is no significance difference between gender and satisfaction level of present e-learning methods.

5.3 Area Vs Satisfaction level in e-learning:

H_0: There is no significance difference between learners location and satisfaction level in present e-learning methods.

H_1: There exists a significance difference between learners location and satisfaction level in present e-learning methods.

Level of Significance: α = 5% (0.05)

TABLE 3: AREA AND SATISFACTION LEVEL IN E-LEARNING

		t	df	Sig. (2 - tailed)
Satisfaction level	Equal variances assumed	-2.843	98	.005

Interpretation:

The P-value of t-statistic is 0.005, which is less than significance value. So, we can reject our null hypothesis at 5% level of significance. Hence, we may conclude that there exists

a significance difference between learners' location and satisfaction level of present e-learning methods.

5.4 Gender Vs Assessment needs

H0: There is no significance difference between gender and learners assessing their learning needs before they start the course.

H1: There exist a significance difference between gender and learners assessing their learning needs before they start the course.

Level of Significance: α = 5% (0.05)

TABLE 4: GENDER AND ASSESSMENT NEEDS FOR LEARNERS

		t	df	Sig. (2 - tailed)
Learning Assessment needs	Equal variances assumed	0.409	98	.684

Interpretation:

The P-value of t-statistic is 0.684, which is greater than significance value. So, we can accept our null hypothesis at 5% level of significance. Hence, we may conclude that there is no significance difference between gender and learners assessing their learning needs before they start the course.

5.5 Age Vs Satisfaction level on e-learning

H0: There is no significance difference among age group of the learners and their satisfaction level of e-learning systems.

H1: There exist a significance difference among age group of the learners and their satisfaction level of e-learning systems.

Level of Significance: α = 5% (0.05)

TABLE 5: AGE AND SATISFACTION LEVEL ON E-LEARNING

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1206.404	3	402.135	4.826	**0.004**
Within Groups	7998.836	96	83.321		
Total	9205.240	99			

Interpretation

From the table 5, it shows that P - statistic value of ANOVA is less than 5% level of significance. Hence, we reject our null hypothesis and we may conclude that there exists a significance difference among age group of the learners and their satisfaction level of e-learning systems.

6. SUGGESTIONS

Many of the learners are not aware of the learning needs of assessment before they get into the e-learning courses. So, the lack of assessment of their learning needs, will not fulfil their learning expectancy. Hence, before the instructor starts the course, they must have to share an overview of what they will teach. It implies that, the instructor must say about the course objectives, outcomes and practical applications of the course in a simple and easiest way for the learners. Definitely, it will help the learners and they can easily compare what are the learning assessment needs before and after the course.

7. CONCLUSION

The concept of e-learning is very popular in the present situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many companies are offering several certification courses through the e-learning concept. Nowadays the competitions are also done in electronic mode only. From this study, majority of the respondents fall under the age group of twenty two to twenty five years and there is significant difference between both the age group and the area of the learners with the satisfaction level on the present e-learning system.Though this system has many advantages like the learners can have recorded options in both audio-video lectures when they were absent on a day but it has some drawbacks also like the cost of internet, loneliness, depression, and spending long hours with the computer. In the future definitely we will follow the concept of e-learning from kg level to university throughout the world.

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