

A STUDY ON THE ESSENCE OF E-LEARNING TOWARDS HIGHER EDUCATION DURING LOCKDOWN PERIOD DUE TO COVID-19

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Abstract—The main objective of the topic to study about advantages of e-learning during lockdown period due to covid-19, because of corona pandemic all education institutions are closed down so that how e-learning will playing vital role in education field and students life during pandemic. E-education experts stated that parents need to connect to children with online education so that, it will help to come out of the negative environment of corona virus. And understanding the mindset of parents, students, and teachers during lockdown period due covid-19. Moreover college students are transferring from traditional learning to E-learning because of various benefits consisting of velocity process, convenient, time saving, and less operational cost and its useful in vital circumstance like covid-19, due to covid-19 international is lock downed in that scenario the E-learning helped lot. Recently E-learning systems experiencing rapid development meanwhile, hundreds of thousands from Government colleges and school, mainly in rural areas, will now not even have get admission to education due to the lockdown. According to the Key Indicators of Household Social Consumption on Education in India report, based at the 2017-18 National Sample Survey, less than 15% of rural Indian families have Internet (in place of 42% city Indian households). A mere 13% of people surveyed (elderly above five) in rural areas — just 8.5% of females — should use the Internet. The poorest households cannot have the funds for a telephone or a computer. And identifying how covid-19 is challenging to higher education institutions.

Keywords—E-Learning, Higher Education, Online Communication, Strategies, Training.

I. INTRODUCTION:

What exactly does “e-learning” mean? E-learning is the act of engaging in an educational course in an online setting. E-learning courses can exist in a variety of forms, using a range of technologies. Commonly used in organizations like schools and corporations, e-learning can help learners’ complete education and training objectives with greater ease and flexibility than they can with traditional education room-based learning. E-learning courses can use a variety of techniques, including audio and video recordings, presentations, quizzes, surveys, games, discussion groups, and more.

E-learning publications can use numerous techniques, which include audio and video recordings, presentations, quizzes, surveys, games, discussion groups.

E-learning course publications can be posted online via a learning management system (LMS). An LMS allows for path creators to streamline e-learning content into one smooth-to- access location. an LMS that is SCORM-compliant (shareable content material object reference model) permits for clean integration of content material and tools and extends the supply of courseware to include courses authored through 0.33 parties.

Then, in 1954, **BF Skinner**, a Harvard Professor, invented the “teaching machine”, which enabled colleges to manage programmed administrator to their students. It was not until 1960 however that the first computer-based learning software was delivered to the world.

The long lockdown for the COVID-19 pandemic has closed faculties, colleges and different educational institutions and ushered in the citywide classroom: tens of lots of college students in towns and towns are glued to computer systems and phone screens as teachers take to on line apps for lectures, tutorials and assessments.

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A Study on the Essence of E-Learning towards Higher Education during Lockdown period due to Covid-19

E-learning poses undertaking to each instructors and students over technology and access, but it is keeping each person busy with worksheets, video lectures and assignments. Some institutions are uploading lectures to YouTube, at the same time as the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is deploying its Swayam Prabha portal, which has lectures on DTH and online, to assist students. Andhra Pradesh is trying to faucet Doordarshan to dispose of get entry to barriers. Some institutions have adopted the Zoom app, others Google Classroom. Yet, the teachers are unable to say how effective they are, and not every scholar is tuning in. Here is how the device has rolled out.

Lecturers in Bangalore university find attendance quotes for online instructions higher. “Attendance for online class is even 90%, whilst for regular lessons it's far about 80%,” stated K.R.Venugopal, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University.

Some lecturers stated they were suffering with era as students played tune or ran audio clips of cookery training for the duration of lecturing.

The COVID-19 pandemic quick caused the closure of universities and colleges around the world, in hopes that public health officials' recommendation of social distancing could assist to flatten the contamination curve and reduce overall fatalities from the disease. Drawing on Copenhagen college securitization principle and reading 25 declarations of emergency eLearning at American universities, I argue that further to COVID-19 being framed as a general chance, face-to-face schooling

Became additionally supplied as a chance through these policies.

An overview of securitization idea—with specific interest to the query of advocacy and the relationship of de-securitization to emancipation grounds the investigation theoretically. I argue that securitization idea is a vital device for educators no longer most effective for observing (and understanding) the phenomenon of emergency eLearning, however also for advocating the de-securitization of education after the COVID-19 crisis passes.

Across the globe, the spread of novel corona virus COVID-19 has led to profound adjustments in social interaction and organization, and the education region has no longer been immune. While the number one scholar population (of both K-12 and postsecondary education) seems to be ate lower mortality hazard category compared to older adults, pandemic precautions called “social distancing” or “bodily distancing” have tried to lessen interpersonal contact and thereby reduce the kind of network transmission that might develop fast in dense social networks like the university campus (Weeden& Cornwell, 2020). Following the logic of the exception—that notable instances name for first-rate measures one commonplace fashion in training structures around the world has been to reply to the pandemic with “emergency eLearning” protocols, marking the rapid transition of face-to-face classes to online getting to know structures.

There is a whole lockdown throughout the country because of the Corona virus. Students are unable to go to high school and faculties. But at this tough time, online education is growing remarkably. Digital classes are strolling for young children from schools and colleges and universities. Students are being benefited substantially from this.

Let us inform you how on-line schooling is developing unexpectedly in this period of corona virus crisis and lockdown, what are its benefits and challenges?

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

From the article by **ELSEVIER B.V**, The concept of e-learning and the idea to apply Model (Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environ- mint) in university path go there after a chain of worldwide internships we had been worried and after a series of on- line lessons and platform congregation for enhancing teaching projects. There are many benefits of using on-line training including communication, interplay among students, group development and a better access to knowledge. Despite the one's benefits, many Romanian universities regularly agree to remain in traditional teaching within other additional support.

From the article by **WORLD ECONOMIC FOURM** said that, In response to giant demand, many online learning platform are providing free get right of entry to their services, which includes systems like BYJU'S, a Bangalore-based educational generation and online tutoring corporation founded in 2011, that's now the world's most extraordinarily valued EdTech company. Since pronouncing free stay instructions on its Think and Learn app, BYJU's has seen a 200% boom in the number of recent college students the usage of its product, in step with Mrinal Mohit, the company's Chief Operating Officer.

Even before COVID-19, there was already high boom and adoption in education era, with international EdTech investments attaining US\$18.66 billion in 2019 and the general marketplace for online education projected to reach \$350

Billion by way of 2025. Whether it is language apps, digital tutoring, video conferencing tools, or online learning software, there was a huge surge in usage due to the fact that COVID-19.

From the article by **THE HINDU NEWS PAPER** said that, among the 1.26Billion children worldwide (estimated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) tormented by school closures because of the pandemic. This is 72% of the world's student population. India incorporates over 320 million of those learners. It is still uncertain when they could go back to their faculties or colleges.

III. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

E-Learning allows teachers a higher degree of coverage to deliver the content regularly. This ensures consistency in learning. E-Learning is cost-effective as this method quick and easy. Long training period, infrastructure, stationary, travel expense etc is reduced. To know abbot the advantages of E-leaning towards higher education during covid-19 lockdown.

To Understanding the mindset of students and teachers during lockdown in covid-19.

To know how covid-19 is challenging to higher education institutions.

IV. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Switching from traditional classroom and face to face instructor training to computer-based training in a digital classroom makes the learning experience entirely distinct for students. Students with a traditional mindset discover it difficult to adapt many students aren't supplied with the high bandwidth or the strong net connection that online courses require, and as a consequence fail to capture up with their virtual classmates time control is a tough challenge for e-learners, as online courses require quite a few time and in depth work.

E-learning important requirement; however, many online newcomers lack it, much to their surprise. After enrolling in distance learning courses many beginners fall behind and nurture the concept of giving up, as problems in managing a technological medium also appear insurmountable.

V. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To Understanding the problems of students and faculty staffs in order to education and training services during the lockdown period due to COVID-19.
- To measure the level of student satisfaction towards E-learning.
- Expanding and enhancing technology support tools to meet the school of educations current need and expectation.
- To improve the online communication ability for individuals and groups associated with the school of education.

VI. SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The present condition obviously products in India where literary instruction vanquishes over the down to earth learning there is an immense degree for development if E-Learning and on- line courses are obtained in the ordinary timetable after or amid addresses. It is prudent that school teacher participate in giving at any price once each week viable records addresses with the help of such online guides.

The accommodation, acquire reasonableness, easy entry, and ease of joint attempt will supply online training an edge over the customary strategies for learning and it is normal that understudies seeking after investigations online will develop exponentially over the long run.

VII. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- It was hard to make the survey because of the lockdown and the work from home system is compulsory. Because the colleges or the education institutions need to complete all their syllabus that are given to them.
- Very hard to collect the information, because of day to day changes in the data collection.

VIII. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

SAMPLING:

Sampling unit: A sampling unit is an individual person the term sampling unit refers to a singular value within a sample database. The sampling unit is E-learning in higher education.

Sampling size: The sample size in this case will be given by the number of people in that sample size is 75.

Sample Design: Probability sampling: probability sampling is a sampling technique in which sample from a large population are chosen using a method based on the theory of probability.

Sample technique: A sample technique is the names are other identification of the specific process by which the entities of the sample have been selected. Simple Random sampling: A sampling is a subset of a statistical population in which each member of the subset as on equal probability of being chosen. A simple random sample is meant to be an unbiased representation of a group.

SOURCES OF DATA:

Primary data:

Where the researcher uses the original and first-hand information collected with the help of tools and techniques of data collection, primary data is fundamentally gathered by getting polls, meetings, perceptions, and questionnaire.

Secondary data:

- Collection of data through newspaper, books, journals, and magazines
- Collection of data through the e-learning literature in websites.

TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION:

Questionnaires, survey, focus on group discussion, case study and observation.

IX. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS:

TABLE 1: GENDERS OF E-LEARNERS IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN LOCKDOWN PERIOD DUE TO COVID-19

| <i>Gender</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Male | 70 | 70 |
| Female | 30 | 30 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: I collected the data through the survey; I got 100 responses from the people. The following are the questions and the responses. These are the number of male and female responses that I got in the survey; this is the general or common question that I asked in the survey. I got 30 female responses and the 70 male responses in the survey.

TABLE 2: AGE OF THE-LEARNERS IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN LOCKDOWN PERIOD DUE COVID-19

| <i>Age</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 18-25 | 82 | 82 |
| 25-30 | 11 | 11 |
| 30-35 | 3 | 3 |
| Above 365 | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: In the above there are total 100 responses. The 18-25 years e-learning users are 82 members, 25-30 years e-learning users are 11 members, 30-35 years e-learning users are 3 members and above 36 years are 4 members.

TABLE 3: RESPONDENTS WHO KNOWS THE MEANING OF E-LEARNING

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Electronic learning | 69 | 69.0 |
| Electronically learning | 8 | 8.0 |
| None of the above | 23 | 23.0 |

| | | |
|-------|-----|-----|
| Total | 100 | 100 |
|-------|-----|-----|

Interpretation: The total responses are 100, in the result, the 69 members are know that what is the e-learning and 8 members are totally confused, they thought its electronically learning and 23 members are don't know exact meaning of e-learning.

TABLE 4: THE RESPONDENTS WHO AWARE ABOUT E-LEARNING APPLICATIONS

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 78 | 78 |
| No | 22 | 22 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: total responses are 100, the 78 members are aware about the e-learning application and remaining 22 responders do not know about e-learning applications.

TABLE 5: RESPONDENTS WHO GOT BENEFITS FROM E-LEARNING IN LOCKDOWN DUE COVID-19

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 67 | 67 |
| No | 33 | 33 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: The total responses are 100, in the result the 67 members got benefit from E-learning in lockdown during covid-19 and 33 members did not get any benefits.

TABLE 6: RESPONDENTS OPINION ABOUT, E-LEARNING CONVENIENT TO STUDENTS

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Convenient | 62 | 62 |
| Not convenient | 38 | 38 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: In 100 responses, 62 students are convenient with the e-learning and remaining 38 students are not convenient.

TABLE 7: RESPONDENTS OPINIONS TOWARDS EFFECT OF E-LEARNING ON SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Highly effected | 26 | 26 |
| Effected | 53 | 53 |
| Dis-effected | 16 | 16 |
| Highly dis-effected | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: there are total 100 responses, under that 26 members are saying that , e-learning is highly effected to schools and colleges and 53 members are saying that is effected, and 16 members are saying that is dis-effected and finally remaining 5 members are saying that is highly dis-effected.

TABLE 8: RESPONDENTS ABOUT COMPARING E-LEARNING FEE AND SCHOOL COLLEGE FEES

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Highly fare | 32 | 32 |
| Low fare | 16 | 16 |
| Average fare | 42 | 42 |
| No fare | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: In 100 responses, 32 respondent telling that e-learning is highly fare comparing to schools and colleges and 16 members telling that low fare, 42 respondents telling that is e-learning is average fare comparing to schools and college and remaining 10 members saying that it's no fare.

TABLE 9: RESPONDENT'S OPINION ABBOT COMFORTABLE OF E-LEARNING IN RURAL AREA

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Very comfortable | 16 | 16 |
| Somewhat comfortable | 23 | 23 |
| Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable | 18 | 18 |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 17 | 17 |
| Very uncomfortable | 26 | 26 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: In 100 responses, according to 23 members e-learning is very comfortable to rural area, and 18 members are saying somewhat comfortable in rural area, and 33 respondent telling that is e-learning neither comfortable nor uncomfortable to rural area and 17 members opinion is to, it's somewhat uncomfortable to rural area and final 26 respondents saying that is e- learning is very uncomfortable to rural area.

TABLE 10: RESPONDENT'S OPINION ABOUT DIFFERENT BETWEEN E-LEARNING AND CLASSROOM LEARNING

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 95 | 95 |
| No | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: Because of the covid-19 all colleges and schools are closed down so that respondents got some difference between e-learning and classroom learning, total responses 100 under that 95 members said YES and remaining 5 members said NO.

TABLE 11: RESPONDENTS OPINION REGARDING, E-LEARNING IS HAZARDOUS HEALTH?

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 59 | 59 |
| No | 41 | 41 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: In 100 responses, 59 respondents said that e-learning is hazardous to health because e- learning need smart phones and laptops , if we using more phones and laptop there is chances of health issues and 41 members are saying it's not hazardous.

TABLE 12: RESPONDENT'S OPINION ABOUT PROCESS E-LEARNING?

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Very easier | 9 | 9 |
| Easier | 39 | 39 |
| Not easier | 52 | 52 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: Here the respondents comparing that which process convenient, weather classroom process or e-learning process. In 100 responses, under 9 members agreed to e- learning process is very easier than the classroom process and 39 members are saying that saying that e-learning process is easier and 52 people telling that not easier.

TABLE 13: RESPONDENTS OPINION ABOUT HOW MUCH TIME THEY SPEND ON E-LEARNING?

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Daily | 47 | 47 |
| Twice or Thrice in Week | 23 | 23 |
| Weekly | 18 | 18 |
| Monthly | 12 | 12 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: Because of the covid-19 all colleges and schools are closed down so that during lockdown 100 members are spending their time in e-learning, under those 47 respondents spending their time daily in e-learning and 23 members spending their time twice or thrice and weekly 18 , monthly 12.

TABLE 14: RESPONDENT'S OPINION REGARDING TECHNICAL QUALITY OF E- LEARNING?

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Always | 32 | 32 |
| Frequently | 49 | 49 |
| No issues | 19 | 19 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: Because of covid-19 we are taking online class through e-learning application with the support of internet but sometimes we are facing technical issues so opinions of the respondents about technical issues, in 100 response, 32 members always facing a technical issues during e-learning and 49 members frequently facing technical issues and remaining 19 respondent saying that there is no technical issues during e-learning.

TABLE 15: RESPONDENTS OPINION REGARDING, RATING OF TECHNICAL QUALITY OF E-LEARNING

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 10-40 % | 15 | 15 |
| 40-60 % | 35 | 35 |
| 60-80 % | 40 | 40 |
| 80-80 % | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: in 100 responses, 15 members given 10-40% of rating for quality of the e-learning and 35 respondents given 40-60% of rating and 40 members gave 60-80% of rating and remaining 10 respondents given 80-100% of rating for quality of learning.

TABLE 16: RESPONDENTS OPINION REGARDING, BEST THING ABOUT E-LEARNING?

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Convenient | 18 | 18 |
| Time saver | 26 | 26 |
| Cheaper | 7 | 7 |
| Easy process | 19 | 19 |
| Less effort | 30 | 30 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: In each matter persons have their own opinions like, in 100 responses, 18 members are saying that e-learning is convenient, and 26 respondent telling that e-learning is time saving, 7 people’s opinions is e-learning is cheaper and 19 members saying that e-learning is easy process and remaining 30 respondent telling that is e-learning is less effort.

TABLE 17: RESPONDENTS OPINION REGARDING, TEACHING QUALITY OF THE E-LEARNING

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 10-40 % | 25 | 25 |
| 40-60 % | 38 | 38 |
| 60-80 % | 30 | 30 |
| 80-100 % | 7 | 7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: The total responses are 100, in the result, 25 respondents are given 10-40% of rating for teaching quality of e-learning, and 38 members given 40-60% of rating , 30 members given 60-80% and remaining 7 members are given 80-100% of rating to teaching quality of e-learning.

TABLE 18: RESPONDENT’S SATISFACTION REGARDING E-LEARNING

| <i>Field</i> | <i>No. of respondents</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Highly satisfied | 8 | 8 |
| Satisfied | 65 | 65 |
| Dis-satisfied | 18 | 18 |
| Highly dis-satisfied | 9 | 9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Interpretation: In each matter persons have their own opinions, in 100 responses, 8 respondents have highly satisfied opinion about e-learning and 65 members have a satisfied opinion, 18 respondents have dis- satisfied opinion and finally 9 members have highly dis-satisfied opinion.

X. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- It is found majority of respondents know that, what is E-learning?
- Out of 100 %, 78 % of respondents aware about E-learning application and 28 % respondent have bit confuse.
- In the result the 67 members got benefit from E-learning in lockdown during covid-19 and 33 members didn’t got any benefits.
- In 100 % of responses, 62 % of students are convenient with the e-learning and remaining 38 % of students are not convenient.

- There are total 100 % responses, under that 26 % of members are saying that , e-learning is highly effected to schools and colleges and 53 % members are saying that is effected, and 16 % members are saying that is dis-effected and finally remaining 5 % members are saying that is highly dis-effected.
- 32 % respondent telling that e-learning is highly fare comparing to schools and colleges and 16 % members telling that low fare, 42 % respondents telling that is e-learning is average fare comparing to schools and college and remaining 10 % members saying that it's no fare.
- In 100% responses, according to 23% members e-learning is very comfortable to rural area, and 18 % members are saying somewhat comfortable in rural area, and 33% respondent telling that is e-learning neither comfortable nor uncomfortable to rural area and 17 % members opinion is to, it's somewhat uncomfortable to rural area and final 26 % respondents saying that is e- learning is very uncomfortable to rural area.
- Respondents got some difference between e-learning and classroom learning, total responses 100% under that 95% members said YES and remaining 5% members said NO.
- In 100% responses, 59% respondents said that e-learning is hazardous to health and 41% members are saying it's not hazardous.
- In 100% responses, under 9 members agreed to e- learning process is very easier than the classroom process and 39% members are saying that saying that e-learning process is easier and 52% people telling that not easier.
- 100% members are spending their time in e-learning, under those 47% respondents spending their time daily in e-learning and 23% members spending their time twice or thrice and weekly 18%, monthly 12%.
- In 100% response, 32% members always facing a technical issue during e-learning and 49% members frequently facing technical issues and remaining 19% respondent saying that there are no technical issues during e- learning.
- 15 members given 10-40% of rating for quality of the e-learning and 35 respondents given 40-60% of rating and 40 members gave 60-80% of rating and remaining 10 respondents given 80-100% of rating for quality of learning.
- In 100 responses, 18% members are saying that e-learning is convenient, and 26% respondent telling that e-learning is time saving, 7% people's opinions is e-learning is cheaper and 19% members saying that e-learning is easy process and remaining 30% respondent telling that is e-learning is less effort.
- In the result, 25 respondents are given 10-40% of rating for teaching quality of e-learning, and 38 members given 40-60% of rating , 30 members given 60-80% and remaining 7 members are given 80-100% of rating to teaching quality of e-learning.
- In 100 responses, 8 respondents have highly satisfied opinion about e-learning and 65 members have a satisfied opinion, 18 respondents have dis-satisfied opinion and finally 9 members have highly dis-satisfied opinion.

XI. SUGGESTIONS OF THE STUDY

- According to me, among the 1.26 billion children worldwide (estimated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) tormented by school closures because of the pandemic. This is 72% of the world's student population. India incorporates over 320 million of those learners. It is still uncertain when they could go back to their schools or colleges, so that everyone should take advantages of e-learning.
- If the education institutes open colleges or school, they must maintain government rules regulations and procedures, like 6 feet of social distance, mask and sanitizer facility in every institution for safety measures in present and future purpose,
- And education institution should reduce compulsory attendance because so many students are from rural background; in rural area students are facing some network and connectivity issues.
- I would like to suggest that, education institution should take half of the fee from student
- Because of covid-19 pandemic the parents are facing financial problem and give scholarship to students to improve their life.
- According to me , the education institutions must create their own e-learning applications because some faculties said that while taking classes some of the students playing audio, writing something on display and joining non-college students and making issues so that college should improve their own software to stop these thing and should take actions.

- And one more thing is that, because of the covid-19 the parents, student and faculties are mentally and physically depressed so that college should conduct a meeting with them to motivate physically and mentally to overcome from depression.

XII. CONCLUSION

From the above study I would like to conclude that, yes, we are getting so many benefits from e-learning like, easy process, convenient, time saving, less operation cost etc. But faculties are saying that, it is very difficult find teach in online class because some of student did not understand lessons and faculties telling that every faculties have their unique teaching style, they need see the students body language.

And another thing is, some e-learning applications are providing free online class for student, yes, its good work but its highly affected on international education marker moreover faculties lose their jobs.

And one thing I would like to conclude that adoption technology is good for us but more usage of technology causes health issues.

Other things that, hundreds of thousands from government colleges and school, mainly in rural areas, will now not even have get admission to education due to the lockdown.

According to the key indicators of household social consumption on education in India report, based at the 2017-18 national sample survey, less than 15% of rural

Indian families have internet (in place of 42% city Indian households). A mere 13%

Of people surveyed (elderly above five) in rural areas — just 8.5% of females — should use the internet. The poorest households cannot have the funds for a telephone or a computer.

Finally, I would conclude that, 72% of the world's student population.

India incorporates over 320 million of those learners. It is still uncertain when they could go back to their schools or colleges. So that government should take majored decisions and safety measures on education institutions to protect students and education environment for present and future purpose.

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