E-learning resources are economically feasible to a rural area college student in Ahmednagar district

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ABSTRACT

In the competitive world and fastest growing technology every student is capturing updated knowledge and growing his skills every time. In traditional learning this is not possible to every time update. But in modern learning is help to students updating his knowledge and skills every time in 24*7 and anywhere. But their point of view is that an e-learning resource is more costly. This study helps to student they are change his attitude negative to positive about e-learning resource is not economically feasible to me because of my parent's income is low in this study we give the suggestion to use more and more e-learning resource and capture updated knowledge. This paper uses the questionnaire, interviewed and using SPSS software for result and finding.

Keywords— *E-Learning, Rural Area, Economically Feasible*

1. INTRODUCTION

From time immemorial in India, villagers used to go to the cities for education as the number of teachers and schools in the villages was not up to date. Therefore, almost all the budding youth used to go from village to city for education. Then he got a good education and started working in the city, and then he would not go back to the village. This hampered rural development. As a result, employment in rural areas decreased and their economic income remained low. Over time, technology gradually changed, so the distance between the city and the gap between the city and the village was reduced and those who went to the city for study completed their studies in rural areas instead of going to the city through eLearning and its resources. Began to do, but those whose income is low think that it costs a lot to use eLearning and their resource and it is very difficult to understand. So, they started thinking that they could not teach their children using e-learning and its resources. But this study is for them. Those who have poor financial acquaintance who feel that eLearning resource is not financially affordable. This study can change their mindset and they can complete their study by taking 2 lessons at any time using e rearing resource and help to improve rural areas.

1.1 E-learning

E-learning refers to using electronic applications and processes to learn. E-learning applications and processes include web-based learning, computer-based learning, virtual classrooms and digital collaboration. Content is delivered via the internet, intranet, extranet, satellite TV, and CD-ROM with multimedia capabilities. E-learning is defined as individualized instruction delivered over public (internet) or private (intranet) computer networks. E-learning is also referred to as online learning, web-based learning (WBL) and the virtual classroom.

E-Learning is to revolutionize the learning process by usage of ICT resources. E-learning is generally used in distance learning, but it can also be used in conjunction with face-to-face learning. Learning models are described below.

1.2 Learning Models

There are three main learning models. A brief description of each is given below.

1.2.1 Traditional learning Students have to attend lectures in a classroom. There is a face-to-face interaction between teachers and students. Use of multimedia presentations can enhance the learning experience of students.

1.2.2 Distance learning Teachers and students are at different places for all or most of the time. Students are provided with pre-recorded, packaged learning materials and interaction between students and teachers take place through some form of communication technology. This model also requires special organizational and administrative arrangements in order to provide an effective learning environment.

1.2.3 Blended learning it is the combination of traditional learning model with e-learning solutions. For example, learners attend a face-to-face session at the beginning and at the end of a program, with learning activities occurring online in the middle.

2. RATIONAL OF THE STUDY
The study helps those students their parent income is low and they are thinking eLearning resource is very high cost this is not economically feasible to purchase me. this attitude will give change negative to positive.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW
Shariq Hussain and Zhaoshun Wang and Sabit Rahim et. al. (2013) studied the E-learning Services for Rural Communities.in this paper, he is present a model for providing e-learning services to remote/rural areas in order to promote and facilitate modern education. A dedicated resource center, hosting the learning management system, facilitates e-learning centers through Internet. The overall goal of this model is to have a cost-effective learning environment equipped with latest technologies to provide learners an opportunity to get insight into new information and communication technologies and e-learning environment. The model offers new teaching methodology with enhance utilization of learning management system in teaching and learning. Basic characteristics and technical aspects will be considered as well. The study will also promote development and usage of open-source technologies.

Valentina Arkorful and Nelly Abaidoo et. al. (2014) investigate the role of e-learning, the advantages and disadvantages of its adoption in Higher Education. This study investigates the effectiveness of using e-learning in teaching in tertiary institutions. He studied reviews literature and gives a scholarly background to the study by reviewing some contributions made by various researchers and institutions on the concept of e-learning, particularly its usage in teaching and learning in higher educational institutions. It unveils some views that people and institutions have shared globally on the adoption and integration of e-learning technologies in education through surveys and other observations.

M. Samir Abou El-Seoud, Islam A.T.F. Taj-Eddin, Naglaa Seddiek, Mahmoud M. El-Khouly, Ann Nosseir et. al. (2014) they are investigated Moodle could be used as an aid to deliver e-content and to provide various possibilities for implementing asynchronous eLearning web-based modules. They are shows that the use of interactive features of e-learning increases the motivation of the undergraduate students for the learning process.

Maja Lebeničnik*, Ian Pitt, and Andreja Istenič Starčič et.al. (2015) they are categorize different online learning activities into the principles of Universal Design for Learning. This study examines ICT use among university students (N = 138), comparing student teachers with students in other study programs. The findings indicate that among all students, activities with lower demands for engagement are most common. Some differences were observed between student teachers and students from other programs.

Arun Gaikwad, Vrishali Surndra Randhir et al. (2016) according to his research paper E-learning activities is important for the development of any country. They are observed if it planned properly then proper results will be affecting positively, E-learning is an effective tool for development of educational sector in India. E-learning is learning, utilizing electronic technologies to access educational curriculum outside of a traditional classroom. In most cases, it refers to a course, program or degree delivered completely online. The basic objective of this research paper is to understand concept of e-learning and to examine the type of e-learning.

Prof. Bhagyashri R. More, Prof. Amol T. Berad et. al. (2018) The intention of researcher is to carry out the predictive study on use of E-learning resources for the betterment and their empowerment of learner's in rural areas of Maharashtra state. The most of the learners have the necessary technical abilities, skills and availabilities of the resources to deal with online learning is the one of the most important reasons for preparation of paper is increasingly being challenged in recent years especially for rural areas. The researcher also explores the difficulties experienced by learners while using the E-Learning resources implemented in online learning environments.

Vy Dang Bich Huynh et al. (2019) he is clarifying the concepts of e-learning and delves into the roles of e-learning, including distance, formal, and open education in higher education. In each form of e-learning, its role is considered in association with the goals of the education form. This lays the base for the authors to offer arguments on the opportunities and challenges of e-learning in the specific context of each education form

Jesús Valverde-Berrocoso, María del Carmen Garrido-Arroyo, Carmen Burgos-Videla and María Belén Morales-Cevallos et. al. (2020) according to these aims of the present systematic literature review (SLR) was to identify (a) the research topics; (b) the most relevant theories; (c) the most researched modalities; and (d) the research methodologies used. To this end, the PRISMA protocol was followed, and different tools were used for the bibliographic management and text-mining. They are, the conclusions regarding the objectives of our SRL are presented: Main themes and research sub-themes, most researched e-learning modality, most relevant theoretical frameworks on e-learning, and typologies of research methodologies.

4. RESEARCH GAP
It is being observed that though most of the researcher studies done on e-learning resources emphasized on importance of eLearning and impact of eLearning. In this study a detailed investigation and evaluation will be done of e learning resources, and it will be seen whether it is to economically feasible for everyone or not, the study will be told college student in rural area you use as much as possible eLearning resources and they will developed their knowledge and skill on the basis of resources and they will help achieve their goal.

5. OBJECTIVE
1- To determine sources of income.
2- To determine parent income level.
3- To determine price of using e-learning resources.

6. HYPOTHESIS
H1. There is relationship between source of income parent income level and price of using e-learning resources.
H2. The Parent income level is high those student use high price e-learning resources.

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
The survey was used belonged to target group college student in Ahmednagar district.

7.1. Data collection and methodology
Data collection with the help of stratified random sampling method. The selected sample size is for the study 227 in college student in rural area in Ahmednagar districts. The data is collected 227 participants through questionnaire basis and give the 10 minutes to every participant to fill the questionnaire.

7.2. Methodology
The study adopted qualitative and quantitative data with the help of a descriptive research approach, the variable test in this study using SPSS software and various tests are used.

Table 1: Correlations

		sources_income	income_level	price_elearning _resources
sources_income	Pearson Correlation	1	.240**	-.072
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.282
	N	227	227	227
income_level	Pearson Correlation	.240**	1	-.014
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.837
	N	227	227	227
price_elearning_resources	Pearson Correlation	-.072	-.014	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.282	.837	
	N	227	227	227

In this table, sources of income and income level Pearson correlation .240 and price of eLearning resources -0.72. There is source of income and other variable are no relation. Income level Pearson correlation with other variable is .240 and -0.14 here is also no relation. Price of eLearning resource Pearson correlation with other variable is -.072 and -0.14 here is also no relation.in this table there is no relation to each other reject the alternative hypothesis and accept Null Hypothesis. Accept **H0.** There is no relationship between source of income parent income level and price of using e-learning resources.

Regression

TABLE II: Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	income_level[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: price_elearning_resources

TABLE III: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.014[a]	.000	-.004	.304

a. Predictors: (Constant), income_level

TABLE IV: ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	.004	1	.004	.042	.837[a]
1	Residual	20.780	225	.092		
	Total	20.784	226			

a. Predictors: (Constant), income_level

b. Dependent Variable: price_elearning_resources

TABLE V: Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.980	.056		35.375	.000
	income_level	-.003	.017	-.014	-.206	.837

a. Dependent Variable: price_elearning_resources

In the model summery table the value of Rsquare is .000. That is there is no impact of Parent income into price e-learning resources.in the anova table significance value is greater than 0.05.There is not significance model reject the alternative hypothesis and accepts the Null hypothesis. Accept **H0.** The Parent income is high those students they are not purchase high price e-learning resources.

8. CONCLUSION

In the current scenario the world goes online every student need to connect the world through eLearning resources and access information, build up knowledge, prove yourself and touch with competitors. This study help to student try to use at least one e-learning resource, because this is economically feasible to all students and change his attitude negative to positive, about e-learning resources is not feasible to me.

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