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# **The Present Status and Challenges of E-learning Among College Level Students of Midnapore**

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*Project Report Submitted to Midnapore City College  
for the Partial Fulfillment of the Degree of  
Master of Arts (Education)*

*Submitted by*

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**2023**

## **Certificate**

This is to certify that the project report entitled “ **The Present Status and Challenges of E-learning Among College Level Students of Midnapore.**” submitted by Pampa Rani Maity (Roll: PG/VUWGP-29/EDN-IVS No-043), Sonali Tudu (Roll: PG/VUWGP-29/EDN-IVS No-070), Sudip Das (Roll: PG/VUWGP29/EDNIVS No076), Manisha Mahata (Roll: PG/VUWGP29/EDNIVS No029), Ananya Panda (Roll: PG/VUWGP29/EDNIVS No002), Ekadashi Sing (Roll: PG/VUWGP29/EDNIVS-No008), Jagadish Mal (Roll: PG/VUWGP29/EDNIVS No014), Sk. Atabul (Roll: PG/VUWGP29/EDN-IVS No-067), Sampa Kasundi (Roll: PG/VUWGP29/EDN-IVS No-058), to the Midnapore City College, Midnapore, West Bengal, India during the year of 2023 in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of M.A. in **Education** is a bona fide record of project work carried out by him/her under my supervision. The contents of this report, in full or in parts, have not been submitted to any other Institution or University for the award of any degree.

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## Declaration

I do hereby declare that the present Master thesis entitled “**The Present Status and Challenges of E-learning Among College Level Students of Midnapore**” embodies the original research work carried out by me in the Department of Education Department, Midnapore City College, Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal, India under the supervision of Soumen Ghosh, Assistant Professor, Education Department, Kuturiya, P.O- Bhadutala, Pin- 721129, Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal, India. No part thereof has been submitted for any degree or diploma in any University.

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## Approval Sheet

This project report entitled (**The Present Status and Challenges of E-learning Among College Level Students of Midnapore**) by (*SK Atabul, Pampa Rani Maity, Sonali Tudu, Ekadasi Sing, Jagadish Mal, Manisha Mahata, Sudip Das, Sampa Kasundi, Ananya Panda*) is approved for the degree of Master of Arts (Education).

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## **Acknowledgement**

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Name Surname

## **Abstract**

Today, the world and countries have greatly increased the use of technology to improve themselves. Therefore, the use of technology is becoming a special need to improve and make the education system more effective. In India like other countries, the use of e-learning is increasing day by day to make education technology dependent and better. Therefore, this research has been done to know the current status of e-learning and the problems of e-learning in colleges of Medinipur state of West Bengal, India. The population of the study was all the colleges of Medinipur district. Here 140 students of four colleges have been selected by applying simple random sampling method by using descriptive survey method. Data was collected by forming a questionnaire with 28 items. Analyzing the collected data item wise we found that e-learning has gained wide spread in education in most of the colleges in Midnapore. But there are some problems (such as financial problems, internet problems, lack of adequate resources and skilled teachers, disabled students and practical problems etc.).

**Key words: - E-learning, Present Status and Challenges.**

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# **Chapter 1: Introduction**

## Introduction

Present time, extensive information sharing, preservation and exchange of information have played significant role in information technology. Without technology, we cannot move one step. It is not only effect on person life but also got out in the society. The meaning of the word e-learning is electronic, so e-learning is mainly the acquisition of knowledge from the Internet through the use of various electronic devices such as computers, laptops, mobiles, etc. This education is basically an online based educational platform that includes various types of courses and students can participate in such education through internet support. Elliott Masie first coined the term e-learning in 1999, which later expanded widely with the advancement of technology and was easily adopted by people to suit their needs. Currently, the use of technology to improve the quality of human life and civilization is expanding at a wide rate, so the use of this learning has become very necessary for the multifaceted development of students and the improvement of the quality of education.

Advantages of e-learning:

**Simplification of teaching method:** By using electronic method of teaching method, teaching can be made much easier and comprehensible to the students. A teacher can use multimedia content to help students solve complex equations easily Can show solution method.

**Ease of access to materials:** Using electronic methods makes education materials readily available. Through multimedia content Several materials are presented to the students with images and video content. This makes it possible to easily present and collect learning materials.

**Practical Learning:** Using e-learning tools can make learning activities more practical for the students. In many cases it becomes very difficult for teachers to provide experiential learning to students of all subjects using e-learning materials. simple It is possible to present.

**Time saving:** Taking online classes saves time. In offline classes, a lot of time is wasted in traveling to school, on which students feel tired, but online classes do not have this problem.

**Easy presentation:** Different electronic methods can easily be presented to the students of

difficult subjects through video images and audio. Students can get practical experience which makes learning easier for students.

**E-learning reduces the need for textbooks:** There are many students whose families cannot afford to buy books. Through eLearning, students can access learning materials online without limitations.

**Improved Work Skills:** Students can train at home in their free time which is better work Efficiency and higher efficiency will lead especially because online learning software will enable them to revisit any information they need whenever they need it which is one of its main advantages.

**No geographical restrictions:** Students can attend lectures and seminars in any country just by joining them through the online links provided. Educational institutions to visit their institutions in other countries No need to pay for expert. They can organize a webinar where the expert gives the lecture from their existing location and the students attend where they are.

**Flexibility and Control:** Flexibility here refers to the subjects and courses students can choose for their online education. Syllabus for traditional and e-learning students is different They have more freedom to choose subjects to add to their courses.

**Regular assessment and quick feedback:** Administering online assessment is easy for teachers as they do not have to organize the structure, do not have the skills to deliver the questions or rearrange the students. They create assessments in minutes. Teachers can also use technology for assessment and provide instant feedback using Purple or similar solution.

**Access to learning material:** Another advantage of eLearning is that it provides a wide audience access to learning material. Students don't have to worry about not having enough material for every student. To provide students with relevant textbooks No need to wait for the library. Many educational institutions these days have converted physical text books into digital format and uploaded them for free download for students.

Disadvantages of e-learning:

Despite the many advantages of e-learning, it has some disadvantages or limitations which are:

**Poverty:** - Most of the people in our country especially those living in villages are below the poverty line. They do not have that amount of money to buy electronic devices or conduct lessons using electronic devices. Therefore, poverty is creating a barrier to the implementation of e-learning.

Awareness creation: - Still many people in our country are not aware about e-learning. Increasing the public awareness of the government to implement e-teaching system is a big challenge as most of the people in the country are aware of e-teaching and it is very difficult to convince them of its benefits.

Lack of facilities: - All the facilities which are very necessary for the implementation of e-learning are very lacking in our country. For example, providing internet and electronic devices to everyone at low cost is a big challenge.

Creation of adequate resources: - The most important thing for e-learning is adequate resources which have not been possible to create in our country so far. Very few e-learning materials are produced in our country and they are of very high quality.

Training the teachers: - Training all the teachers in the country in e-learning methods is essential for the implementation of e-learning. If a teacher is not able to teach using electronic methods, it will not be possible to implement e-learning activities in any way. Therefore, it is a challenge to train teachers at all levels of the country together in e-learning activities or to teach them how to use them.

Supply of technology products at low cost: - Due to the high cost of technology products, it is difficult for common people to get involved in e-learning activities using technology products. Therefore, it is a big challenge for the government to reduce the price of technology products and bring them within the limits to reach the technology of e-learning to all people.

Disclosure of all problems: - Although e-learning classes are conducted through the use of video conference webinars and video chats, students cannot easily disclose all their problems.

Lack of Teacher-Student Interaction: - Lack of good teacher-student relationship occurs due to limited response of students in e-learning education.

Internet Problem: - Lack of good internet service causes problems in e-learning classes.

Mobile Addiction: - Many times students are getting addicted to mobile while doing e-learning or online classes for 3 to 4 hours or more.

Second activity during study: - During e-learning or online classes many children do some searching on google, you tube videos, Facebook, stories etc. besides personal chat with their friends. Such bad habits are developing in children.

Exam cheating or lack of proper evaluation: - E-learning system tends to be observed in exam cheating among some students and as a result not all students are evaluated properly. Through e-learning, on the one hand, as the nation is developing, people are becoming skilled, technology is also being used beautifully. Moreover, this role is immense in other fields as

well.

So, we selected the project study on The Present Status and Challenges of e-Learning Among College Level Students of Midnapore.

**Significant of the study:**

This study will help to give a concept about the current status of e-learning in the colleges of Medinipur district, the application of e-learning in the field of education and the problems faced in education through e-learning. Which will help to improve the education system of Medinipur.

## **Chapter 2: Literature Review**

## Literature review

**Islam, (2020)** Worked on “Impact of Online Learning during Covid-19 among Students and Teachers in Howrah District, West Bengal”. The data were collected from 172 students and 43 teachers of four different colleges of Howrah district. Percentages were calculated for data analysis. The result shows that almost half of the respondents (students and teachers) had negative perception towards online learning and there is significant impact of selected demographic variables of the respondents with most of the Statements (Attitude and Activities/problems). The research findings help to solve the actual problem faced by teachers and students while running online classes to make the education system more effective.

**Sarkar, (2020)** Worked on “The Problems of Online Education Among the Graduate level students in west Bengal”. The purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data through the ‘Google Forms’ questions from 112 students from different colleges in West Bengal. The survey period was 15 days only from November 16 to 30, 2020. The research finds out the problems of online education and discusses the remedial measures of e-learning modes in this crucial time.

**Sarkar, et al. (2022)** Conducted a study on “Digital learning and lopsidedness of the education in government and private primary schools during the COVID-19 pandemic in West Bengal, India”. The study was conducted based on an online survey in West Bengal using a structured questionnaire. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, Shapiro-Wilk Test, Pearson Chi-squared test and logistic regression were used to check the relationships among the variables. Based on 473 responses to an online survey administered to the parents and education family members of 3-10 years aged children from both government and private primary schools in West Bengal. The study recommended that students from urban areas have more accessibility to online education than those living in rural areas and 98.7% of private schools and 33.7% of students from government primary schools could access online education. Statistically significant differences were observed between both categories of schools in academic affairs during the pandemic.

**Sharma, et al. (2020)** Worked on “E-Learning in India During covid-19: Challenges and Opportunities”. The objectives of this paper are assessing the role of E- Learning in India during COVID-19 and what are initiatives, challenges and opportunities with reasonable solutions. The study finds out India is not sufficiently prepared to provide education to all regions of the country via digital channels. The lack of capability, technology infrastructure,



and financial assets are major limitations in the implementation of e-learning in India.

**Kannan, (2012)** Studied on “Research on e-learning initiatives with special reference to academic institutions in the digital ERA in India-an introduction”. The paper discusses about the library and information services in an integrated environment where digital libraries and learning are programmed. The paper emphasized e-learning scenario in India with special reference to the initiatives taken by educational institutions, the need to initiate LIS education in Digital Learning Environment in India.

**Mahanta, (2022)** Worked on “Attitude of undergraduate students towards e-learning during COVID-19 pandemic”. The study sample was 150 undergraduate college students of the Purulia district of West Bengal, India. A mixed-method was used in the study for data analysis. This study found that there is significant difference exists in the attitude toward e-learning between male and female undergraduate college students of Purulia district of West Bengal and also find out there is no significant difference exists in the attitude toward e-learning based on students’ location, stream, and caste.

**Obeidat, et al. (2020)** Studied on “The Effectiveness of Adopting e-Learning during COVID-19 at Hashemite University”. A total of 399 students were collected through online survey method. Study results showed that students’ overall evaluation of their e-learning experiences was generally positive.

**Wakashan, et al. (2020)** Worked on “The Challenges and Prospects of Using E-learning among EFL Students in Bisha University”. This study finds out the challenges students’ face in learning English as a foreign language when using E-learning system. These challenges include academic, technological and administrative. The study sample included 36 teaching staff and 261 EFL students at English department of Bisha University. The data was collected the researcher developed questionnaires that consist of their domains for both teaching staff and students separately. The study shows that there are no significant differences between EFL students (males and Females) of E-learning activities.

**Kapadia, et al. (2020)** Studied on “Impact of lockdown on learning status of undergraduate and postgraduate students during COVID-19 pandemic in West Bengal, India”. An online survey was conducted from 1 May to 8 May 2020 to collect the information. A structural questionnaire link using ‘Google form’ was sent to students’ through WhatsApp and E-mail. A total of 232 students provided status complete information regarding the survey. The simple percentage distribution was used to assess the learning status of the study participants. The

research finding, the vital multi-prolonged strategies are urgently needed to build a resilient education system in the state that will ensure it develop the skill for employability and the productivity of young minds.

**Fatma, (2013)** Worked on “E-learning trends issues and Challenges”. The principal aim of this paper was to provide a summary of current trends in the development of e-learning. The research finds out there will be high demand for people who can develop multi-lingual courseware that addresses various topics. The social implications of online learning center around one primary requirement that students need to feel a part of the class and with the institution can impact the success of an online students. The India market is still young, but it will continue to adopt the concept of e-learning in order to meet its communication needs and seize business opportunities.

**Sen, et al. (2020)** Worked on “Problems of Online Education System in South Bengal During the Covid-19 Pandemic”: An Appraisal. An attempt has been made in this paper to analysis the problems of online education among the students and teachers of South Bengal. To complete the research, primary data has been generated by these researchers through an online questionnaire survey and secondary data was collected from the websites of Health Department, Government of West Bengal and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The study results that poor internet connection along with the lack of access to it and link failure has turned out to be the most serious problems and the intensity of the problem affected the students more than the teachers.

**Khanra, (2021)** Worked on “The Challenges and Prospects of Using E-Learning Development Among Trainee Teachers in West Bengal”. This project main objective to find out Attitudinal Variation Towards e-learning in relation to teacher age and relation to teacher gender. The population of this study is selected from the Trainee Teachers in the district of East Medinipur in W. B. Simple Random Sampling method was used. The results found that teachers have a positive attitude towards e-learning according to their demographic variables. There is no significant difference to their demographic variables. Results from this study e-learning one more important for teachers’ development in west Bengal.

**Suri, (2021)** Conducted a study on “Challenges to Online Education: A Review. The main objective of this study was educational institutions at Primary”, Secondary and Scholar / University levels challenges of online education system. The researcher selected 16 papers and articles with the help go Google Scholar. The result found that Everyone is not literate,

or everyone cannot own a computer or smartphone. The children from low-income group families face difficulties in getting the education and knowledge which is technology dependent nowadays.

**Jindal, et al. (2020)** Worked on “Challenges and Opportunities for Online Education in India”. They wanted to find out challenges and opportunities for online education system. This paper recognition internet penetration: low cost of online education, key factors which will boost online education in India. The results found that online course should be designed in different language to increase their reach and more opportunities for youth of rural India. Innovations are required to design way to increase the social skill of online learners.

**Kar, et al. (2014)** Worked on “Attitude of University Students towards E- Learning in West Bengal”. This paper finds out measured the attitude of university students towards e-learning in west Bengal. This research population all the university students of west Bengal. Simple Random sampling used for data collection; 308 university students were randomly selected. Here survey method was used. The result repeated that students have high attitude towards e-learning and their attitude scores did not differ significantly with their personal variables such as, gender, stream of study and residence.

**Serif,** Worked on “E-learning in India in Times of Pandemic: Current Status, Emerging Issues and Measures”. The purposes of the study are to examine the current status of online education in India. It intends to underscore the emerging issues and concerns of e-learning across the country. The results showed that shifting to online education got momentum in India amidst the pandemic. Both central and state governments have taken several initiatives and strategies such as Swayam Prabha, e-path Shala, Vidya Dham, SMILE, KITE’s Victors TV channel, and Ghar Se Padano Bahia, etc. to boost online education across the country.

**Mondal et al. (2022)** Studied on “Challenges faced by B.Ed. Student-teachers in online classes during covid-19 in Nadia and Murshidabad district of west Bengal. The purpose of this present study is to analyze the various challenges faced by B.Ed. student-teachers of Nadia and Murshidabad district in online classes during Covid-19 pandemic. The investigator has collected the data from 126 participants, who are studying at B.Ed. 4<sup>th</sup> semester at various B.Ed. institute. These participants were selected by the purposive sampling technique. The researcher selected a few questions for collecting the relevant information regarding the challenges of online classes. The study finds out in most of the cases, participants faced those challenges. Though they faced challenges during online classes, they were satisfied with

online classes.

**Fouzdar, et al. (2017)** Studied on “Attitude of Post Graduate Students towards Mobile Learning”. The investigators made an attempt to study the attitude of PG (Post Graduate) students of Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University in Purulia District of West Bengal, India. The descriptive survey method was used. One hundred and fifty students (both male and female) reading in Semesters-2nd and 4th were taken as representative sample of the whole population. An attitude scale was used for collecting the data. The means of both groups were tested for significance of difference by using CR (Constructed-Response) test. Results indicated that the attitudes of PG male and female, rural and urban, General and SC/ST (Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes), Semester-2nd and 4th students were statistically not significant. The attitude of PG Arts and Science students was statistically significant and the attitude of PG students towards mobile learning was neither more favorable nor unfavorable, but satisfactory or average.

**Parveen, et al.** Studied on “Effect of Covid-19 in Higher Education -Its Current and Posterior Situation Context of Kolkata”. The study was found out that prepared to understand the teacher and student's perspective, attitudes, and readiness about the study being conducted at the University level. The present study was carried out amongst 100 students’ teachers and after analyzing the results, it was found that 74% of the students are suffer of their study due to the lack of infrastructure.

**Chakraborty, et al. (2021)** Studied on “Implementation and limitation of online services in rural college libraries during COVID -19 pandemic in Cooch Behar district, West Bengal A study”. This study tries to understand the functioning and obstacles as Well as challenges faced by the college libraries in Cooch Behar during covid-19 pandemic with regard to their services and performance. The survey method has been used to explore the research objective. sometimes observations method also used to explore the research objective. A total number of 14 questionnaire were distributed to the college libraries of cooch Behar district and 100% were received back. The finding of the study the researcher highlights some major service provided by the college libraries during covid-19 pandemic and included by sewing how the college libraries work collaboratively to support online education system during pandemic situations.

**Joshi, et al. (2021)** Studied on “Impact and Development of Online Education (E-Learning) In India”. The study recommended that the only reason for growth in e-learning system is

drastic change in information technology and technological improvements. This article aimed at examining the impact of E-Learning or Web Based E-Learning (WBEL) in modern India Education System.

**Sarkar, et al. (2022)** Studied on “Attitude of higher secondary school students towards online education in the district of Dakshin Dinajpur, west Bengal”. The researcher adopted descriptive survey research method. The researcher collected the data from 250 samples selected through simple random sampling based on the self-made five-point Likert scale. Mean, SD and t-test have used for data analysis with the help of SPSS 2.0. The results have been seen that, the overall attitude level of higher secondary level students in Dakshin Dinajpur district towards online education is moderate. Male-female, rural-urban and arts-science students have shown their same level attitude towards online education, they did not significantly different from each other. But obtained by the mean scores of students it has found that, female students have comparatively more favorable attitude towards online education than the male students, urban students have comparatively more favorable attitude towards online education than the rural students and arts students have comparatively more favorable attitude towards online education than the science students.

**Mahato, et al. (2021)** Worked on “The Descriptive method was employed”. A total of 148 PG Students (Second Semester - 54 and Fourth Semester-94) from Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University in Purulia District of West Bengal were taken as representative samples of the population as a whole. A stratified random sampling technique was adopted to select Post Graduate students. An Attitude Scale (Likert type) was utilized for gathering the data. Mean, S.D., t-test and F-test were used to analyze the data. The study uncovered that the degree of attitude of Post Graduate students towards blended learning in Purulia District of West Bengal is average or moderate. They find out the study additionally uncovered that attitude of Post Graduate students towards blended learning as for their Gender (Male-Female), Locality (Rural-Urban), Semester (2nd – 4th), Internet User (User- Non-user), Family type (Joint Nuclear), Caste (Hindu, Muslim, and Sari), Guardians Occupations did not differ significantly. On the other hand, attitude of Post Graduate students towards blended learning with respect to their Streams (Arts, Science and commerce) differs significantly.

**Saikia, et al. (2021)** Worked on “The Growing Emergence Of E-Learning and Its Effectiveness During Covid-19 Pandemic: A Study Based on Assam”. This study is basically

trying to analysis the effectiveness of online teaching-learning process during this pandemic of Covid-19 as the entire education system has moved from traditional learning environment to this virtual or online mode. The results of the study portray the ground reality of this mode as all are forced to adopt this mode due to the prevalent situation and as no one is used to it. Almost all students are having negative experiences regarding this mode and majority of them prefer offline mode of learning than the online mode due to various reasons such as poor network, no interaction between teacher and students and health related issues etc.

## **Chapter 3: Aims and Objective**

## **Aim and Object**

### **Aim**

Our project work aims to study the present status of e-learning in all the colleges of Medinipur district of West Bengal state and the problems faced by the colleges in imparting e-learning education.

### **Objectives**

- To study the availability of e- learning resources in college in Medinipur district.
- To study the uses of e-learning during teaching learning process by college levelstudents in Midnapur.
- To study students benefits of e-learning education in Medinipur district.
- To study students' feedback to improve e-learning by teaching learning process incollege of Medinipur District.



## **Chapter 4: Methodology**

## **Methodology**

### **Method of the study**

Descriptive survey research method has been used to conduct the study. This method was used by the researcher to study the vivid description of the application and uses of E- learning among the students of college level in Medinipur district.

### **Population:**

The population of this study is all the college level student of Midnapore District, of West Bengal state.

### **Sample:**

140 students of four colleges of Medinipur district have been selected by using random simple method for data collection.

### **Tools Used:**

In order to carry out the present investigation, the necessary tools was developed and employed by the researcher, which is given bellow:

Questionnaire (to be filled by the student): A questionnaire was prepared. It was included 28 items. Here are three major dimensions (availability of ICT resources, uses of E-learning by Students and uses of Teachers).

## **Chapter 5: Results**

## Results

### Data Collection and Procedure

For data collection we collected the opinions of 140 college students by applying survey method through a questionnaire consisting of 28 items

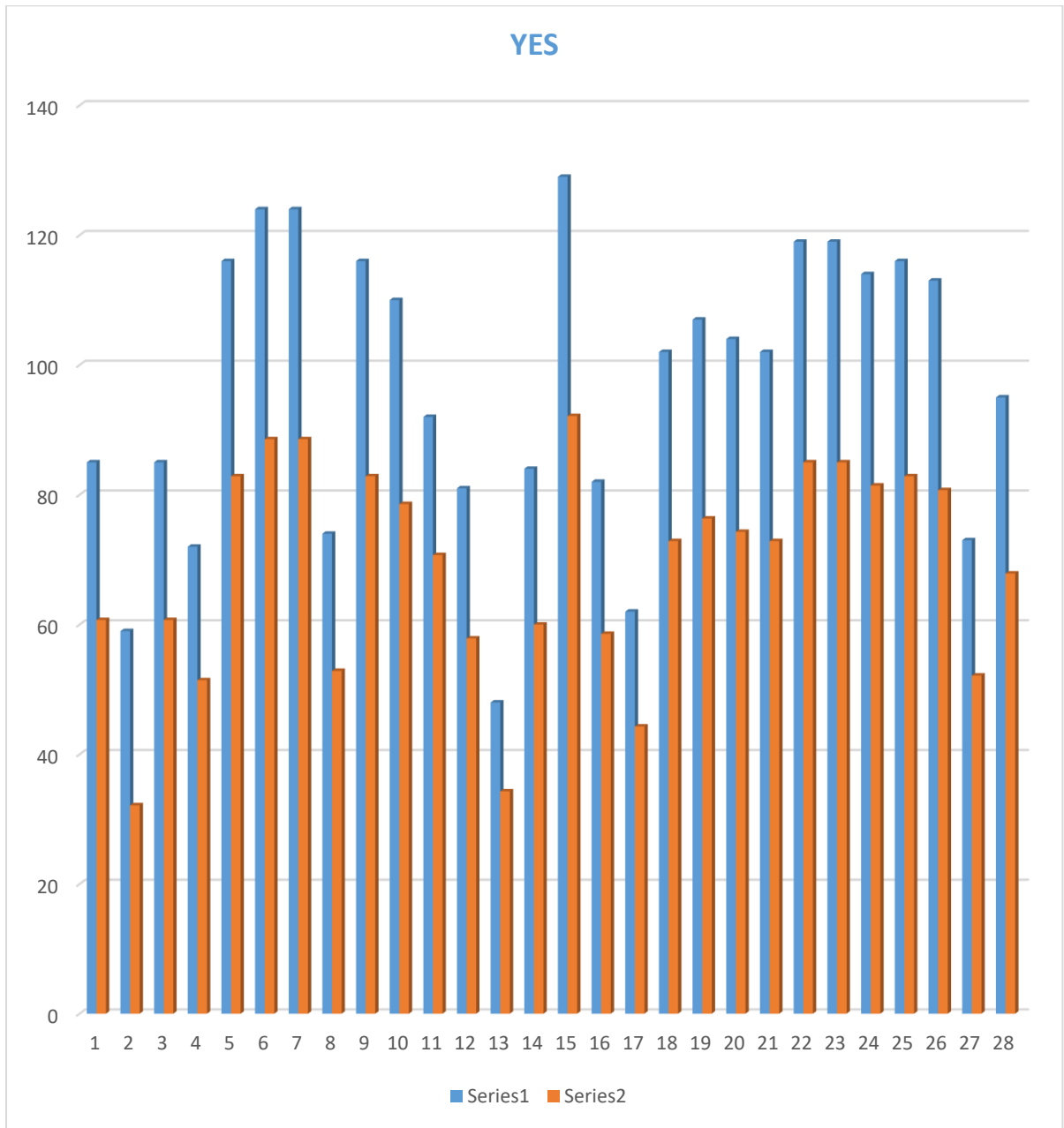
Item	T	Y	P	NO	P
The college has internet Facility	140	85	60.71	55	39.29
Students are taught computers	140	59	42.14	81	57.86
Education is imparted through the use of projector classroom	140	85	60.71	55	39.29
There are financial problems in using various e-Learning tools.	140	72	51.43	68	48.57
Internet is problematic in rural areas	140	116	82.86	24	17.14
The learning is for acquisition of content related knowledge beyond classroom teaching need help	140	124	88.57	16	11.43
Google Forms, google sheets, google meet etc. apps are used for conducting various class tests or educational tasks.	140	124	88.57	16	11.43
Teaching disabled students through e-learning is effective.	140	74	52.86	66	47.14

Students benefit from learning through e-learning.	140	116	82.86	24	17.14
Students in rural areas are lagging in taking up education through e-learning.	140	110	78.57	30	21.43
E-learning is being given more importance in the field of education now a days	140	92	70.71	41	29.29
Difficulties arise in the use of e-learning in education.	140	81	57.86	59	42.14
There is a projector in every classroom.	140	48	34.29	92	65.71
College has specific teachers for computer teaching.	140	84	60	56	40
Learning is facilitated by taking classes through projectors.	140	129	92.14	11	7.86
Online education is facilitated	140	82	58.57	58	41.43
The College has specific Wi-Fi.	140	62	44.29	78	55.71
There is a shortage of teachers trained in teaching through e-learning.	140	102	72.86	38	27.14
In online education, students find it	140	107	76.43	33	23.57

difficult to express their own attitudes.					
Lack of proper interaction between teacher students in e-learning education system.	140	104	74.29	36	25.71
Difficulty in online education in learning various practical subject.	140	102	72.86	38	27.14
Sometimes students get involved in various games or criminal activities while talking online education.	140	119	85	21	15
Sometimes accurate assessment of students online is not possible.	140	119	85	21	15
Online education is more in providing education as it is connected with electricity and internet time difficulties, arise.	140	114	81.43	26	18.57
In online education the teacher does not	140	116	82.86	24	17.14

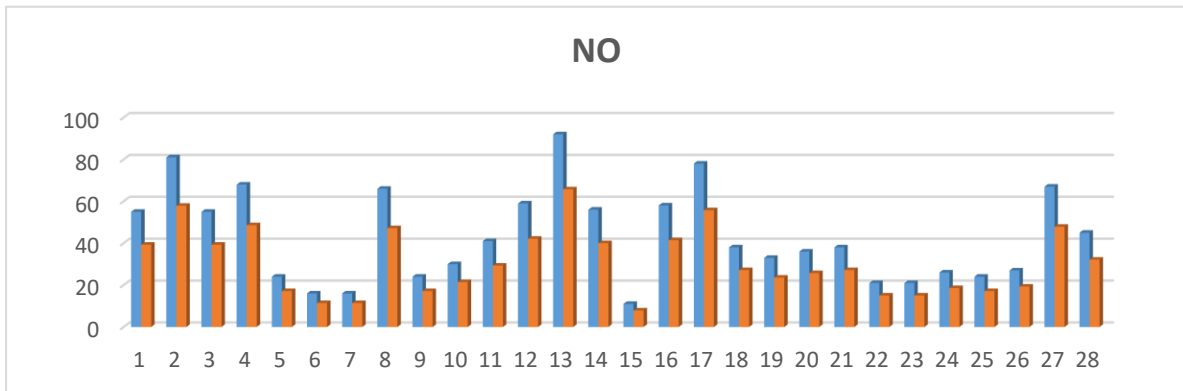
understand the attitude of the student.					
Conducting e-learning education is very time consuming and expensive.	140	113	80.71	27	19.29
E- learning education often has a bad psychological effect on students.	140	73	52.14	67	47.86
Students are not very proactive or active in online classes.	140	95	67.86	45	32.14

# PERCENTAGE OF YES





## PERCENTAGE OF NO

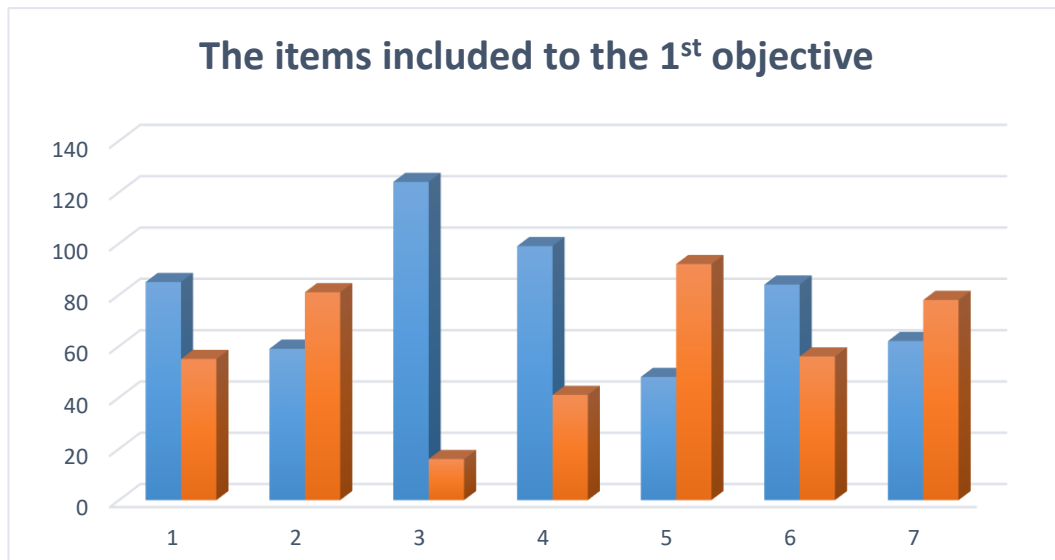


**Data analysis:** The results obtained by following the survey method are discussed in detail below:

Our first objective is to study the availability of e-learning resources in college in Medinipur district.

- ❖ The items that were included in the questionnaire to find answers to the first objective were:

<b>The items included to the 1<sup>st</sup> objective</b>
The College has internet Facility.
Students are taught computers.
Google Forms, google sheets, google meet etc. apps are used for conducting various class tests or educational tasks.
E-learning is being given more importance in the field of education now a days.
There is a projector in every classroom.
College have specific teachers for computer teaching
The College has specific websites and Wi-fi.



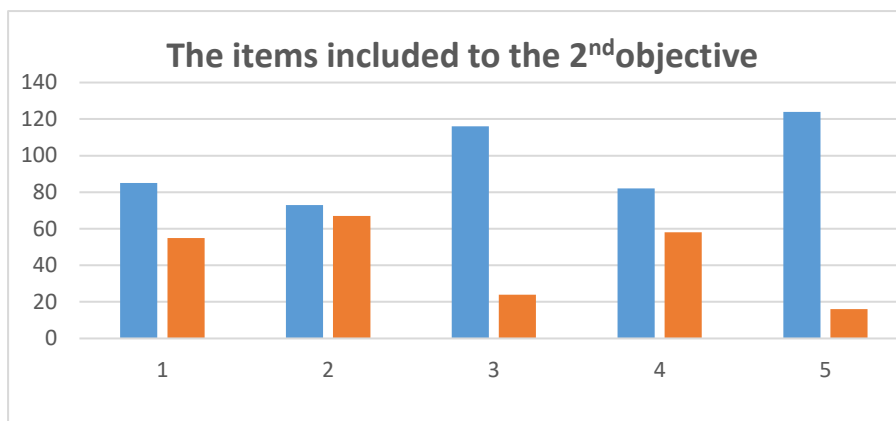
**Diagram of 1<sup>st</sup> object**

**Results:** Our first objective was to study the availability of e-learning resources in college in Midnapore district. Here we are asking to know through questions whether Medinipur colleges have internet and projector facilities. Whether computers are taught. Are apps such as Google Forms or Google Seats etc. used to perform various class tests or educational tasks. By these questions of the students we can see that 80.14% students gave yes and 59.89 students gave no opinion.

So, we can conclude that most of the colleges under Midnapore district have provision of e-learning tools.

❖ The items that were included in the questionnaire to find answers to the second objective were:

<b>The items included to the 2<sup>nd</sup> objective</b>
Education is imparted through the use of projector classroom.
E-learning education often has a bad psychological effect on students.
Students benefit from learning through e-learning.
Online education is facilitated.
The learning is for acquisition of content related knowledge beyond classroom teaching need help.



### Diagram of 2<sup>nd</sup> Objective

**Results:** Our second objective was to study the uses of e-learning during teaching learning process by college level students in Midnapore. Based on this objective the questions that were asked to the students for information were whether education is imparted through the use of projectors in the classroom and whether students are benefiting from learning through e-learning. Based on all these questions we found that 96% students gave yes and 36.67% no.

We come to the conclusion that most of the colleges in Midnapur are using e-learning while imparting education and few colleges are not using e-learning while imparting education.

- ❖ The items that were included in the questionnaire to find answers to the third objective were:

The items included to the 3 <sup>rd</sup> objective
There are financial problems in using various e-Learning tools.
Internet is problematic in rural areas.
Teaching disabled students through e-learning is effective.
Students in rural areas are lagging in taking up education through e-learning.
Difficulties arise in the use of e-learning in education.
Learning is facilitated by taking classes through projectors.
In online education, students find it difficult to express their own attitudes.
Difficulty in online education in learning various practical subject.

Sometimes accurate assessment of students online is not possible.

Online education is more in providing education as it is connected with electricity and internet time difficulties, arise.

Conducting e-learning education is very time consuming and expensive.

Students are not very proactive or active in online classes.

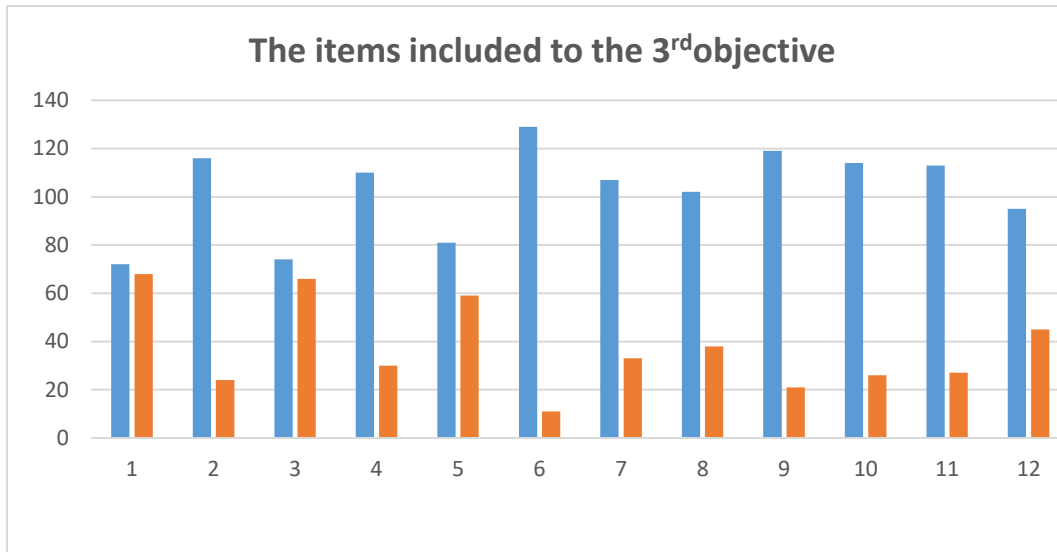


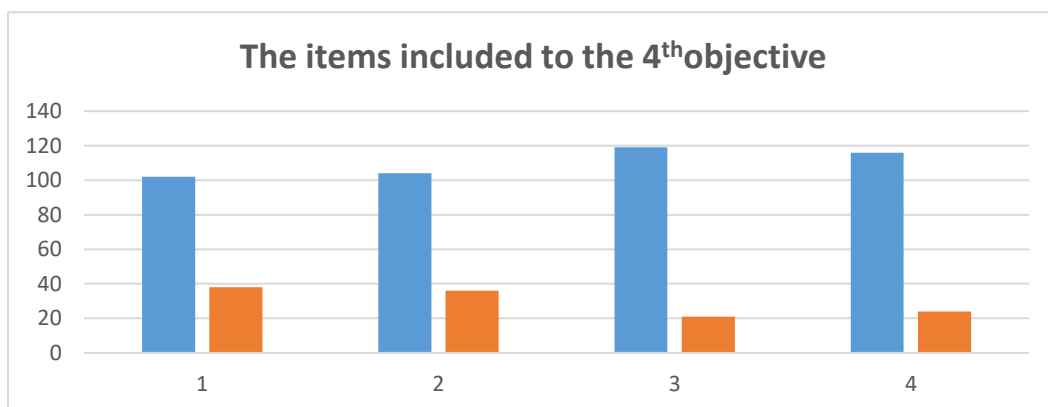
Diagram of 3<sup>rd</sup> Objective

**Results:** Third objective was to study students benefits of e-learning education. Objectively the questions that were asked to the students were whether there is internet problem in rural areas. Whether teaching disabled students through e-learning is effective. Whether students find it difficult to express their own attitudes in online education and whether they find it difficult to understand the time of receiving education through this medium. From these questions of the students it can be seen that 102.67 students gave yes and 37.33 students gave no.

So, we come to the conclusion that most of the students receiving education through e-learning are benefiting in different ways.

❖ The items that were included in the questionnaire to find answers to the four objectives were:

The items included to the 4 <sup>th</sup> objective
In online education, students find it difficult to express their own attitudes.
Lack of proper interaction between teacher students in e- learning education system.
Sometimes accurate assessment of students online is not possible.
In online education the teacher does not understand the attitude of the students.



**Diagram of 4<sup>th</sup> Objective**

**Results:** Four objectives was to study students' feedback to improve e-learning by teaching learning process in college of Medinipur District. The questions that were asked to the students in order to find answers to this question were whether there is a shortage of teachers trained to teach through eLearning in schools. Whether there is lack of proper interaction between teachers and students and whether students tend to get involved in various games or criminal activities during e-learning education. Analyzing the data, it was found that 110.25 students answered yes and 29.75 students answered no.

## **Chapter 6: Discussion**

## **Discussion**

This study investigates the current status of e-learning in the field of education in all the colleges under Medinipur district and what problems are occurring in the e-learning learning process. A questionnaire consisting of 28 items was constructed by using descriptive survey method to find out the results of the study and applied to 140 students of four colleges by using simple random sample method. Data is collected. The results obtained from the data analysis of the collected data are - In the search for the results of the provision of learning resources in the colleges, we found that at present most of the colleges have 80.14% of the provision of learning resources in the colleges for modern and advanced education system and 59.86% lack of learning resources such as Wi-Fi, classroom projectors, adequate computers and internet facilities. Has In researching the use of eLearning in classroom teaching, we found that 96% of colleges use it while 36.67% do not use it. In the survey we find that 102.67% of the students are benefiting from the application of e-learning and 37.33% of the students are not benefiting from it. published All the problems we found while searching for the reason for this were lack of internet facilities in rural areas. Learning through eLearning is not as effective for students with different types of disabilities. Also seeing various problems in terms of economic problems, difficulty in expressing students' attitudes, lack of activity, proper assessment and practical matters giving After collecting the opinions of the students for the improvement of the e-learning education system, it was found that there is a lack of suitable teachers and lack of proper interaction between teachers and students to provide education through the application of e-learning. In many cases, students are becoming active in various games, online chats, social media while studying.

## **Chapter 7: Conclusions**



## **Conclusion**

Society is always changing so with the new age and fast changing society the needs of the individual are also changing. Similarly, there is a need to change the education system to make individuals useful in modern society. Therefore, the application of e-learning in the education system is an important means to improve the quality of education.

So, we do the complete research It is concluded that there has been a great improvement in education through the use of e-learning in the colleges of Medinipur district under the state of West Bengal. But there are some problems that can make education more effective if properly addressed.

## **Chapter 8: Future Scope**

## **Future Scope**

Technology has revolutionized everything and education is no exception. E-Learning has drastically change the landscape of education. E-Learning is an aid for many students facing physical disabilities as well as for those facing obstacles due to geographical boundaries. With so many opportunity such students to access data at the easy of their home, with immediate access to expert as well. The introduction of e learning has been convenient for student as well as teachers. As a matter of fact, e-learning education has been received very cordially. Normally, this is not the case for most new things. So, it is safe so say, regarding the future, that e-learning is here to stay. With future update and upgrades, it is likely to develop and became more convenient for learners. New method introduced by instructor with make e-learning forces more interesting and engaging for learners. Apart from student, organizations are adapting to e-learning courses to train their employees. So, with all the hype and effort combined, the future of e-learning is very unlikely to be bleak. One of the biggest problems for widespread e-learning in India is the lack of technology penetration in rural areas. As most of India's population lives in rural areas, this is an important issue that needs to be addressed. Educational institutions should provide e-learning tools in classrooms. Due to time and some difficulties we collected less data to complete the work and it was not possible to know the result about it. If the number of samples is taken more, it would be possible to express the results more accurately about the work.

E-learning has shown tremendous potential towards transforming the education industry in the country. With the emergence of new e-learning platforms and the growing competitiveness among them, we may see better content, better tools, and better teaching strategies shortly.

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# **Appendix**