# **Impact of E-Education on Higher Education in India**

# Dr. G. Sreenivasa Reddy<sup>1</sup>,

Associate Professor & HOD, Department of MBA, Ashoka Women's Engineering College, Kurnool e-mail id: sree.mba0064@gmail.com

#### Ms. Chandapuram Sri Likhitha<sup>2</sup>,

Assistant Professor, Department of MBA, Ashoka Women's Engineering College, Kurnool e-mail id: <u>likhithareddy0987@gmail.com</u>

#### Ms. Regadda Padma Nandini<sup>3</sup>,

Assistant Professor, Department of MBA, Ashoka Women's Engineering College, Kurnool e-mail id: <u>regaddanandini1122@gmail.com</u>

Article Info	Abstract			
Page Number: 8424 - 8428	Due to outbreak of corona virus around the country all the educational			
Publication Issue:	institutions have been closed with this reason many educational			
Vol 71 No. 4 (2022)	institutions have taken a bold step by continuing academics by using online platforms. The study was focused on impacted areas of higher education. During the study it is found that with the pandemic situation the			
	education system has affected. To overcome some challenges some of the			
Article History	educational institutions was adopted the e-education. But, from the study it is clear that all the major areas of higher education are got impacted with			
Article Received: 15 September 2022	e-education system. The study suggested during this pandemic, the HEIs			
Revised: 25 October 2022	shouldfocus more on virtual educational activities includingtelevision, and			
Accepted: 14 November 2022	web-based education.			
Publication: 21 December 2022	Keywords: E-Education, COVID-19, Higher Education			

#### Introduction

As the outbreak of corona virus around the country all the educational institutions have been closed. Due to this reason many educational institutions have taken a bold step by continuing academics by using online platforms. But, with the virtual education system which is called E-Education many of the areas are affected both directly and indirectly. The main purpose of the study to identify the major effected areas of higher education during this COVID-19.

#### **Review of the Literature**

Shivangi Dhawan (2020)<sup>1</sup> stated that the current pandemic situation was challenged the education system across the world. Most of the educational institutions are following the traditional methods of teaching. In the conducted study he has identified the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Challenges. He concluded by stating that this type pandemic may create lot of tensions in the education system, so there is need to know about the technology and it should used as a method of teaching.

Pravat Kumar Jena (2020)<sup>2</sup> observed that the spread of pandemic COVID-19 has affected every aspects of human life mainly on the education. His highlighted the major impacted areas of higher education. He concluded that by stating that new online teaching platforms are discovered for taking education forward and the post COVID-19 education seems to be mostly will go on online/virtual education which is to parallel to the system of traditional education system.

#### **Objectives of the Study**

- 1. To know the impact of COVID-19 on higher education system
- 2. To analyse the impacted areas of higher education system due to COVID -19

#### Hypotheses

 $H_{01}$ : There is no significance difference between impacted areas of higher education with respect to Gender

 $H_{02}$ :There is no significance difference between impacted areas of higher education with respect to Age

 $H_{03}$ : There is no significance difference between impacted areas of higher education with respect to Designation

#### Methodology

This an empirical study based up on primary data. Data is collected with the help of questionnaire. The questionnaire is designed in the google form and responses was collected through e-mails. The sampling is used for the study was random sampling. The collected data coded, and analysis was done by using SPSS 26. The total respondents for the study were 500.

#### **Results& Analysis**

# Table No. 1 Showing the ANOVA analysis between Impacted Areas of Higher Education and Gender

Impacted Areas of Higher Education		Sig.	Results
Destabilized all academic activities	15.883	0.001	
Mixed effect on educational studies & professional development	11.051	0.001	H. Not
Scholar Attendance may also sluggish down	12.332	0.000	Accepted
Countrywide and worldwide student mobility for higher have a look at	11.390	0.001	Accepted
may be decreased			

Learning with social distancing may keep	4.002	0.046
Educational institutions may additionally run with special shifts in line	12.256	0.002
with day		
May also enhance the distance between privileged and unprivileged	14.673	0.001
college students		
Teaching learning may run with technology	9.237	0.037
Evaluation device can be modified to new shape	11.007	0.001
Demand for Open and Distance learning (ODL) and on-	11.034	0.001
line studying can also develop		

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is clear that,  $H_0$  is not accepted as the significance value is less than 0.05. It states that there is a significance difference between the impacted areas of higher education with respect to Gender. Irrespective of the gender everyone is agreed that ever area in the higher education is got effected with the e-e-education.

Age				
Impacted Areas of Higher Education		Sig.	Results	
Destabilized all academic activities	8.125	0.000		
Mixed effect on educational studies & professional development	6.324	0.000		
Scholar Attendance may also sluggish down	7.079	0.000		
Countrywide and worldwide student mobility for higher have a look at	10.190	0.000		
may be decreased				
Learning with social distancing may keep	5.733	0.001		
Educational institutions may additionally run with special shifts in line	6.153	0.000	H <sub>02</sub> Not	
with day			Accepted	
May also enhance the distance between privileged and unprivileged	14.673	0.001		
college students				
Teaching learning may run with technology	4.297	0.001		
Evaluation device can be modified to new shape	7.545	0.000		
Demand for Open and Distance learning (ODL) and on-	6.841	0.000		
line studying can also develop				

 Table No. 2 Showing the ANOVA analysis between Impacted Areas of Higher Education and Age

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is clear that,  $H_0$  is not accepted as the significance value is less than 0.05. It states that there is a significance difference between the impacted areas of higher education with respect to Gender. Irrespective of the age everyone is agreed that ever area in the higher education is got effected with the e-e-education

Impacted Areas of Higher Education		Sig.	Results
Destabilized all academic activities	6.317	0.001	
Mixed effect on educational studies & professional development	7.626	0.001	
Scholar Attendance may also sluggish down	9.097	0.000	
Countrywide and worldwide student mobility for higher have a look at	4.821	0.001	
may be decreased			
Learning with social distancing may keep	5.129	0.001	
Educational institutions may additionally run with special shifts in line	7.009	0.000	H <sub>03</sub> Not
with day			Accepted
May also enhance the distance between privileged and unprivileged	4.513	0.001	
college students			
Teaching learning may run with technology	7.241	0.001	
Evaluation device can be modified to new shape	8.273	0.000	
Demand for Open and Distance learning (ODL) and on-	5.169	0.000	
line studying can also develop			

# Table No. 3 Showing the ANOVA analysis between Impacted Areas of Higher Education and Designation

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is clear that,  $H_0$  is not accepted as the significance value is less than 0.05. It states that there is a significance difference between the impacted areas of higher education with respect to Gender. Irrespective of the designation everyone is agreed that ever area in the higher education is got effected with the e-education.

## Findings

It is clearly known that with the pandemic situation the education system has affected. To overcome some challenges some of the educational institutions was adopted the e-education. But, from the study it is clear that all the major areas of higher education is got impacted with e-education system.

## Suggestions

The higher education institutions should strengthen their resources to run virtual educational activities. Studentsalso need to be supported with better access to internet technology as most students are unable to afford the facilities. During this pandemic, the HEIs should focus more on virtual educational activities including television, radio and web-based education.

## References

- 1. Shivangi Dhawan, "Online Learning: A Panacea in the Time of COVID-19 Crisis", Journal of Educational TechnologySystems, 0 (0), 2020, 77-81.
- 2. Pravat Kumar Jena, "Impact of Covid-19 on higher education in India", International Journal of Advanced Education and Research, 5 (3), 2020, 1-18.
- 3. Pravat Ku Jena. Online learning during lockdown period for Covid-19 in India. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research. 2020c; 9, 5(8):82-92

- 4. Affouneh, S., Salha, S., N., & Khlaif, Z."Designing quality e-learning environments for emergency remote teaching in coronavirus crisis", Interdisciplinary Journal ofVirtual Learning in Medical Sciences, 11(2), 2020, 1–3.
- Liguori, E. W., & Winkler, C. (2020). From offline to online: Challenges and opportunities for entrepreneurship education following the COVID-19 pandemic. Entrepreneurship Education and Pedagogy. <u>https://doi.org/10.1177/2515127420916738</u>.
- Tull, S. P. C., Dabner, N., & Ayebi-Arthur, K. "Social media and e-learning in response to seismic events: Resilient practices", Journal of Open, Flexible and Distance Learning, 21(1), 2017, 63–76.
- Parkes, M., Stein, S., & Reading, C. (2014). Student preparedness for university e-learning environments. The Internet and Higher Education, 25, 1–10. https://doi.org/10. 1016/j.iheduc.2014.10.002
- McBrien, J. L., Cheng, R., & Jones, P. "Virtual spaces: Employing a synchronous online classroom to facilitate student engagement in online learning", The International Review of Research in Open and Distributed Learning, 10(3), 2009, 1–17.