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To find out the prevalence of different type of digital learning platform use by college students

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Abstract

A study was conducted in two universities of Prayagraj with the objectives to find out the prevalence of different type of digital learning platform used by college students. To assess the knowledge level of college students using digital learning platforms. To compare the knowledge level of college students using digital learning platforms. Uttar Pradesh state was selected purposively for the study. Two universities from Prayagraj district were selected purposively i.e. Allahabad University and SHUATS University. A total of 80 respondents (boys and girls) were selected randomly as the sample for the study. The data was collected from two universities by self made interview schedule. The first part of the interview schedule consists of the information about general profile of the respondents and second part of the interview schedule was developed regarding assessment in digital learning platform. Most of student revealed the distribution of respondents according to the age group 21 -23 years followed by that half of the respondents 50% male and 50% female whereas maximum of the respondents were post graduates followed by caste, maximum students belonged to OBC whereas mass media exposure, maximum respondents had mobile phone followed by respondents knowledge and views about digital learning, a maximum of students belonged to the all view the above whereas respondents online learning skills and knowledge objectives before the start of e- learning. Students with highest those have assessed their online learning skills and how knowledge about the objective before the start of an e-learning course on digital learning platform followed by where use of digital learning platform besides their course content, were ever been assessed by personal online learning skill and abilities before the start of an online learning course on digital learning platform, face difficulty in enrolling or registering in a digital learning platform.

Keywords: Digital learning platform, knowledge, students, awareness

Introduction

In past years, the rapid revolution of the Internet and wireless communication technology has resulted in the emergence of various interactive multimedia networks, such as mobile learning, mobile voice, and instant messaging. Using the convenience and popularity of the Internet for applying digital teaching materials and achieving the objective of national competitiveness would replace traditional teaching. For this reason, a lot of research on mobile learning is proceeded in order to offer higher transmission performance and universal utilization. It is usually supposed that new technologies make modifications in instruction. Many proponents of e-learning consider that everyone should be prepared with basic knowledge of technology, as well as utilize it as a mean for getting educational aims (E-learning, 2013).

Today, digital learning platform can include student collaboration on multimedia projects, watching a documentary at home as part of a flipped classroom model, using learning apps to let students progress at their own pace, and so much more. Digital learning platform isn't just about providing more information to students—though the internet does put the entire world's knowledge within reach. It's also about fostering deeper learning. It allows students to publish their work to their intended audience online, interact with businesses and government officials, and put their skills into action to solve real-world problems. Apps and other programs that provide practice problems have one big advantage over their overworked human counterparts: they can instantly let learners know if they got an answer right or wrong. Even better, they can provide that feedback in constructive ways, offering hints about how to do better and leading students to go back and fix their mistakes right away. This keeps learners on the right track instead of leaving them to wonder where they stand. Digital learning platform is also a major time-saver when it comes to tracking student performance. The same programs that provide instant feedback on student work can also collate those results and present them to students, parents and teachers in an easy-to-read format that clearly illustrates student progress.

Looking at a chart or graph that shows progress over time is more meaningful and more motivating than a single. With better data, students can see how they are progressing toward benchmarks and where they need to expend more effort to achieve their goals.

Objective

1. General profile of the students.
2. To find out the prevalence of different type of digital learning platform use by college students.

Research Methodology

A study was conducted in the University area of Prayagraj with the objectives to find out of level—Assessment of Knowledge Level of College Going Students Using Digital

Learning Platform in Prayagraj district of Uttar Pradesh the year 2019-2020. Uttar Pradesh state was selected purposively for the study. Two Universities from Prayagraj district were selected purposively i.e. Allahabad University and SHUATS University. A total of 80 students male and female selected as the sample for the study. The data from collected from two Universities by self-made interview schedule. The first part of the interview schedule consists of the information about general profile of the respondents and second part of the interview schedule was developed regarding Assessment of Knowledge Level of College Going Students Related to Use of—Digital Learning Platform.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their general profile

(N=80)

S. No.	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age group (in years)		
i.	18-20	20	25.0
ii.	21-23	35	44.0
iii.	24-26	25	31.3
2.	Name of university		
i.	Allahabad university	40	50.0
ii.	SHUATS	40	50.0
3.	Gender		
i.	Male	40	50.0
ii.	Female	40	50.0
4.	Education		
i.	Graduation	28	35.0
ii.	Post graduation	41	51.3
iii.	PhD.	11	11.0
5.	Caste		
i.	General	29	36.3
ii.	OBC	38	48.0
iii.	SC/ST	13	16.3
6.	Mass Media Exposure		
i.	Mobile Phone	45	56.25
ii.	Television	13	16.25
iii.	Newspaper	11	13.75
iv.	Radio	11	13.75

The general profile of the respondents is the presented subsequently in terms of the characteristics selected for the study (Table 1). The general profile of the respondents helped in understanding the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The Table: 1. revealed the distribution of respondents according to the age group, 31.30 per cent respondents belonged to the age group 24 -26 year, 44.00 per cent respondents belonged to 21-23 age group and 25.00 per cent respondents were in age group of 18-20 respectively.

Table further deprecated that half of the respondents (50%) belonged to Allahabad university followed by 50.00 per cent respondents belonged to SHUATS university.

The Table:1. shows that distribution respondents according to

the gender were 50.00 per cent of the respondents male, whereas 50.00 per cent respondents female.

Regarding educational level, the table revealed that maximum of the respondents (51.30%) were post graduates the followed by graduates (35.00%) and PhDs (15.00%).

Regarding the caste, results further depicted that 48.00 per cent students belonged to OBC, while 36.3 per cent respondents belonged to general category and 16.3 per cent respondents belonged to SC/ST group.

Regarding mass media exposure, 56.25 per cent respondents had mobile phone, 16.25 per cent of respondents had television, 13.75 per cent of respondents had newspaper, and 13.75 per cent of respondents had radio.

Table 2: Respondents knowledge and views about digital learning

(N=80)

S. No.	What is digital learning and why should you be focusing on it?	Male Frequency (%)	Female Frequency (%)	Total
1	Use of combination of learning method	4 (5)	6 (7.50)	10 (12.50)
2	Learning is generally shorter than classroom	2 (2.50)	1 (1.25)	3 (3.75)
3	Online learning is on the rise	1 (1.25)	1 (1.25)	2 (2.50)
4	All of the above	36 (45)	29 (36.25)	65 (81.25)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Table 2. Indicated that respondents knowledge and views about digital learning, a maximum of 81.25 per cent (male 45% and female 36.25%) of students belonged to the all view the above, had digital learning and focusing on it followed by 12.50 per cent (male 7.50% and female 5%) of

students used combination of learning methods, whereas 3.75 per cent (male 2.50% and female 1.25%) of students told learning is generally shorter than classroom and about 2.50 per cent (male 1.25% and female 1.25%) of students mentioned online learning is on the rise, Majority of the respondent jointly (81.25%) had digital learning and focusing on it.

Table 3: Respondents online learning skills and objective before the start of e- learning

(N=80)				
S. No.	Statement	Male (mean)	Female (mean)	Total
1.	Have you ever been assessed your personal online learning skill and abilities before the start of an online learning course on digital learning platform?	2.75	2.65	2.7
2.	Have you ever been assessed on your learning objective before the start of an e-learning course on digital leaning platform?	2.62	2.52	2.57
3.	Do you use digital learning platform for besides your course content?	2.47	2.2	2.33
4.	Do you face difficulty in enrolling or registering on digital learning platform?	2	2.05	2.025

Table 3 revealed about respondents online learning skills and knowledge objectives before the start of e- learning. Students with highest mean score 2.57 those have assessed their online learning skills and how knowledge about the objective before the start of an e-learning course on digital leaning platform followed by mean score 2.33 where use of digital learning platform besides their course content, were mean score 2.7 ever been assessed by personal online learning skill and abilities before the start of an online learning course on digital learning platform and mean score 2.025, face difficulty in enrolling or registering in a digital learning platform.

Conclusions

Most of student revealed the distribution of respondents according to the age group 21 -23years followed by that half of the respondents 50% male and 50% female whereas maximum of the respondents were post graduates followed by caste, maximum students belonged to OBC whereas mass media exposure, maximum respondents had mobile phone followed by respondents knowledge and views about digital learning, a maximum of students belonged to the all view the above whereas respondents online learning skills and knowledge objectives before the start of e- learning Students with highest those have assessed their online learning skills and how knowledge about the objective before the start of an e-learning course on digital leaning platform followed by where use of digital learning platform besides their course content, were ever been assessed by personal online learning skill and abilities before the start of an online learning course on digital learning platform, face difficulty in enrolling or registering in a digital learning platform.

Recommendations

- For outreach of different type digital learning platform should be adopted.
- The study can be done on a greater sample for a better of period to have more result and sample size and time period of study can be increase for better reflected on the impact of the study.

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