SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL

1

"I hereby declare that I have read this thesis and in my opinion this thesis is sufficient in terms of scope and quality for the award of

Bachelor of Technopreneurship"

Signature	not daypfrof
Name of Supervisor	: DR NORHIDAYAH BT MOHAMAD
Date	7/6/18
	, 1 . 1.
Signature	- Immy firs
Name of Panel	: ENCIK AMJR BIN ARIS
Date	6-6-18

AFIQAH BINTI KERANA

This Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Award of a Bachelor of Technopreneurship with Honors

Faculty of Technology Management and Technopreneurship
Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

JUNE 2018

DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK

'I hereby declare that this thesis entitled

"FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF E-LEARNING TOWARDS' STUDENTS PERFORMANCE"

is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The thesis has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in the candidature of any other degree

Name: AFIQAH BINTI KERANA

8/6/2018 Date

DEDICATION

On this page I would like to thank you on my parents, my beloved father En Kerana Bin Ghani and my mother Pn. Noriha Bt Abd Wahab and who helped and supported me whiles me doing this research in completing this project either directly or indirectly. For my father and my mother was at home I hope all the efforts given encouragement in the face of environment challenges and trials at the university. I also would like to give this dedication to my beloved sister and brother because be so supporting and very helpful when I face the difficult situation. By finish this FYP (Final Year Project) means one step nearly to be graduation students. I also hope this research can be used for the future researcher.

ACKNONOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmannirrahim...

With the recitation of the glorious, elusive and praise to ALLAH and His Apostle, I offer gratitude to ALLAH for the successful in completing this final year project entitled "Factors that contribute the effectiveness of E-learning towards student' performance". Thanks to the strength and my perseverance overcome all challenges and obstacles to complete my bachelor degree.

I would like to dedicate my deepest gratitude and sincere appreciation to my supervisor, Dr. Norhidayah Binti Mohamad for her valuable guidance and encouragement were given to me. Without her guiding, supporting and contributing from her opinion, it is hard for me to complete this final year project smoothly.

In the meantime, most are not forgotten for my beloved family that believes me in whatever I do. I really appreciate all the sacrifice that they do for me. Last but not least, the appreciation is also extended to those who involved either directly or indirectly towards this project. Hopefully, this research will be a reference to the others in the future.

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the development of online learning is advancing, parallel to the growth of technology in education. The usage of Course Management System (CMS), or more known as E-learning in UTeM, is not new anymore in Malaysia. This system is benefial to the students however E-learning platform still underutilization as medium in teaching and learning. With regard to the effect of this University, this research investigates the factors that contribute the effectiveness of E-learning towards student' performance. Moreover, this study also identify the difference of factors that contribute the effectiveness of E-learning based on demographic factors, identify the relationship between the effectiveness of E-learning platform and students' performance and identify the main factor that contribute to the effectiveness of E-learning platform towards students' performance .370 questionnaire was distribute to students at Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka specification at Faculty of Technology Management and Technopreneurship (FPTT), Faculty of Electric Engineering (FKE), Faculty of Mechanical Engineering (FKM), Faculty of Engineering Technology (FTK), Faculty of Manufacturing Engineering (FKP), Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering (FKEKK), and Faculty of Information and Communication Technology (FTMK). Besides that, quantitative methods were used in this study which involved the distribution of questionnaire to related the university. In conclusion, the factors that contribute the effectiveness of E-learning give the effects to the students' performance.

Keywords: E-learning platform, Course Management System (CMS), Factors that contribute the effectiveness

ABSTRAK

Pada masa kini, perkembangan pembelajaran dalam talian semakin maju, selari dengan pertumbuhan teknologi dalam pendidikan. Penggunaan Sistem Pengurusan Kursus (CMS), atau lebih dikenali sebagai E-learning di UTeM, tidak lagi baru di Indonesia. Sistem ini amat berguna kepada pelajar namun platform E-learning masih kurang dimanfaatkan sebagai medium dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran, Berkenaan dengan kesan Universiti ini, penyelidikan ini menyiasat faktor-faktor yang menyumbang keberkesanan E-learning ke arah prestasi pelajar. Selain itu, kajian ini juga mengenal pasti perbezaan faktor yang menyumbang keberkesanan E-pembelajaran berdasarkan faktor demografi, mengenal pasti hubungan antara keberkesanan platform E-learning dan prestasi pelajar dan mengenalpasti faktor utama yang menyumbang kepada keberkesanan E -Perkembangan ke arah prestasi pelajar. 370 soal selidik telah diedarkan kepada pelajar di Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka di Fakulti Teknologi dan Fakulti Kejuruteraan Elektrik (FPTT), Fakulti Kejuruteraan Elektrik (FKE), Fakulti Kejuruteraan Mekanikal (FKM), Fakulti Kejuruteraan Teknologi (FTK), Fakulti Pembuatan Kejuruteraan (FKP), Fakulti Kejuruteraan Elektronik dan Komputer (FKEKK), dan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi (FTMK). Di samping itu, kaedah kuantitatif digunakan dalam kajian ini yang melibatkan pengedaran soal selidik untuk mengaitkan universiti tersebut. Kesimpulannya, faktor-faktor yang menyumbang keberkesanan E-learning memberi kesan kepada prestasi pelajar.

Kata kunci: Platform E-pembelajaran, Sistem Pengurusan Kursus (CMS), Faktorfaktor yang menyumbang keberkesanannya

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER	TITL	E	PAGES
	SUPE	ERVISORS APPROVAL	i
DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK			iii
	DEDICATION		
	ACK	NOWLEDGEMENT	iv
	ABST	TRACT	v
	ABST	TRAK	vi
	TABI	LE OF CONTENT	vii
	LIST	OF ABREVIATIONS	xi
	LIST	OF TABLES	xii
	LIST	OF FIGURE	xiii
	LIST OF APPENDICES		
CHAPTER	1 INTE	RODUCTION	
	1.1	Introduction	1
	1.2	Background of Study	1
	1.3	Problem Statement	3
	1.4	Research Objective	3
	1.5	Research Question	4
	1.6	Hypothesis	5
	1.7	Scope of Study	6
	1.8	Limitation of Study	6
	1.9	Significant of the Study	7
	1.10	Summary	8

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Introd	uction	9	
2.2	Learni	ng Environment		
	2.2.1	Traditional Learning	10	
	2.2.2	Blended Learning	11	
	2.2.3	Online Learning	12	
	2.2.4	E-learning	13	
	2.2.5	Distance Learning	14	
2.3	E-lear	ning in Malaysia	14	
2.4	E-lear	ning Platform at UTeM	15	
2.5	Factor	Factors Influencing the Use of E-learning		
	2.5.1	Role of Learning Style	17	
	2.5.2	Technology and Tools are available to		
		implement in the teaching		
		2.5.2.1 Moodle	18	
		2.5.2.2 MOOC	19	
		2.5.2.3 Mobile Learning/Smartphone	20	
	2.5.3	Learning Activities	20	
		2.5.3.1 Quizizz	21	
		2.5.3.2 Kahoot	22	
		2.5.3.3 Game	23	
		2.5.3.4 Google Form	24	
		2.5.4 Role of Teachers	24	
2.6	Effect	iveness of E-learning towards student's performance		
	2.6.1	Skills	25	
	2.6.2	CGPA	25	
2.7	Resea	rch Framework	26	
2.8	Summ	ary	27	

3.1	CHAPTER 3 RES	EARCH	METHODOLOGY	
3.2.1 Research Approach 3.3 Research Instrument 3.0 3.3.1 Questionnaire Development and Survey Development 3.3.2 Pilot Study 3.4 Data Collection 3.5.4 Primary Data 3.4.2 Secondary Data 3.5.5 Sampling Method 3.5.1 Sampling Technique 3.5.2 Sampling Size 3.6 Key Informants 3.7 Data Analysis 3.7.1 Normality Test 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normally Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Fachers 48	3.1	Introd	uction	28
3.3.1 Questionnaire Development and Survey	3.2	Resea	rch Design	29
3.3.1 Questionnaire Development and Survey		3.2.1	Research Approach	29
Development 30	3.3	Resea		30
3.3.2 Pilot Study 3.4 Data Collection 3.4.1 Primary Data 3.4.2 Secondary Data 3.5.2 Sampling Method 3.5.1 Sampling Technique 3.5.2 Sampling Size 3.6 Key Informants 3.7 Data Analysis 3.7.1 Normality Test 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary 3.9 CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48		3.3.1	Questionnaire Development and Survey	
3.4.1 Primary Data 3.4.1 Primary Data 3.4.2 Secondary Data 3.5.2 Sampling Method 3.5.1 Sampling Technique 3.5.2 Sampling Size 3.6 Key Informants 3.6 Key Informants 3.7 Data Analysis 3.7.1 Normality Test 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48			Development	30
3.4.1 Primary Data 3.4.2 Secondary Data 3.4.2 Secondary Data 3.5 Sampling Method 3.5.1 Sampling Technique 3.5.2 Sampling Size 3.6 Key Informants 3.7 Data Analysis 3.7.1 Normality Test 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48		3.3.2	Pilot Study	32
3.4.2 Secondary Data 3.5 Sampling Method 3.5.1 Sampling Technique 3.5.2 Sampling Size 3.6 Key Informants 3.7 Data Analysis 3.7.1 Normality Test 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary 3.9 CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 4.8 Assumption of Role of Teachers 4.9 Assumption of Role of Teachers	3.4	Data (Collection	33
3.5 Sampling Method 3.5.1 Sampling Technique 3.5.2 Sampling Size 3.6 Key Informants 3.7 Data Analysis 3.7.1 Normality Test 3.8 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary 3.9 CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48		3.4.1	Primary Data	33
3.5.1 Sampling Technique 3.5.2 Sampling Size 3.6 Key Informants 3.6 Xey Informants 3.7 Data Analysis 3.7.1 Normality Test 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary 3.9 CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48		3.4.2	Secondary Data	34
3.5.2 Sampling Size 3.6 Key Informants 3.7 Data Analysis 3.7.1 Normality Test 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48	3.5	Sampl	ing Method	
3.6 Key Informants 3.7 Data Analysis 3.7.1 Normality Test 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary 39 CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48		3.5.1	Sampling Technique	34
3.7 Data Analysis 3.7.1 Normality Test 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary 3.9 CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48		3.5.2	Sampling Size	35
3.7.1 Normality Test 3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary 3.9 CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48	3.6	Key I	nformants	36
3.7.2 Descriptive Analysis 3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary 3.9 CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48	3.7	Data A	Analysis	37
3.7.3 Multiple Regression 3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary 39 CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48		3.7.1	Normality Test	38
3.7.4 Reliability 3.8 Summary 39 CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.5 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48		3.7.2	Descriptive Analysis	38
CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 40 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 41 4.3 Demographic Profile 42 4.4 Normality Test 44 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 45 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 46 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48		3.7.3	Multiple Regression	39
CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT 4.1 Introduction 40 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 41 4.3 Demographic Profile 42 4.4 Normality Test 44 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 45 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 46 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48		3.7.4	Reliability	39
4.1 Introduction 40 4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 41 4.3 Demographic Profile 42 4.4 Normality Test 44 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 45 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 46 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48		3.8	Summary	39
4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.5 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48	CHAPTER 4 DAT	A ANA	LYSIS AND RESULT	
4.2 Pilot Test 4.2.1 Reliability 4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.5 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48	4.1	Introd	uction	40
4.3 Demographic Profile 4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.5 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.6 4.7 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48	4.2	Pilot T	Test	
4.3 Demographic Profile 42 4.4 Normality Test 44 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 45 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 46 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48		4.2.1	Reliability	41
4.4 Normality Test 4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 4.5 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 4.6 4.7 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48	4.3	Demo		
4.4.1 Normal Q-Q Plot of Learning Design 45 4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 46 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48	4.4			
4.4.2 Normal Q-Q Plot of Course Content Design 46 4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48				
4.4.3 Normal Q-Q Plot of Enhancement in Teaching And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48				
And Learning 47 4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48			HONEL STATE OF THE STATE OF TH	1,000
4.4.4 Normal Q-Q Plot of Role of Teachers 48	-			47
그 그들은 그는 그는 그는 그는 그들은 중요한 것이 되었다면 하는데 그는 그들은		4.4.4		
	4.5	Non-I	성도 없는 것 않는 것이 나라면서 가게 되었다면 하다 하다 하다면 하다면 하다면 하다.	2.90

4.6	Descriptive Analysis	
	4.6.1 Independent Variable 1	50
	4.6.2 Independent Variable 2	51
	4.6.3 Independent Variable 3	52
	4.6.4 Independent Variable 4	53
	4.6.5 Dependent Variable	54
4.7	Multiple Regression Analysis	
	4.7.1 Objective 2	55
	4.7.2 Hypothesis Testing	56
	4.7.3 Objective 3	57
4.8	Summary	59
CHAPTER 5 DAT	A ANALYSIS AND RESULT	
5.1	Introduction	60
5.2	Summary of Key Finding	61
5.3	Discussion of Demographic	62
5.4	Discussion of Hypothesis Testing	
	5.4.1 Objective 1	63
	5.4.2 Objective 2	64
	5.4.3 Objective 3	65
5.5	Significant	67
5.6	Recommendation	68
5.7	Conclusion	69
REF	ERENCES	70
APP	ENDICES	75

LIST OF ABREVIATION

=	Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka
=	E-learning
=	Statistical Package for Social Science System
=	Faculty of Technology Management and
	Technopreneurship
=	Faculty of Information and Communication
	Technology
-	Faculty of Electric Engineering
=	Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
=	Faculty of Engineering Technology
-	Faculty of Manufacturing Engineering
=	Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering
=	Learning Management System
=	Universiti Teknologi MARA
=	Pusat Sumber Teknologi Pengajaran
=	Analysis of Varience
-	Null (rejected)
-	H one (accepted)
=	Less-than
=	Greater-than
=	Equals
=	Per cent

LIST OF TABLE

NO.	TITLE	PAGE
3.1	Sections of questionnaire	30
3.2	Likert Scale	31
3.3	Recommended Alpha Range	32
3.4	Number of UTeM's students	35
3.5	Sampling Table	35
3.6	Summary of Analysis Method	37
4.1	Case Processing Summary	41
4.2	Reliability Statistic	41
4.3	Demographic Profile	42
4.4	Normality T test	44
4,5	Non Parametric Test	49
4.6	Descriptive Analysis of Learning Design	50
4.7	Descriptive Analysis of Course Content Design	51
4.8	Descriptive Analysis of Teaching and Learning	52
4.9	Descriptive Analysis of Role of Teachers	53
4.10	Descriptive Analysis of Students' Performance	54
4.11	Model Summary for Multiple Regression	55
4.12	Table of Anova	56
4.13	Hypothesis Testing	56
4.14	Table Coefficient	57
5.1	Hypothesis Verification for Differences	63
	Between the Factors that contribute of	
	E-Learning and Students' Performance	

5.2	Hypothesis Verification for Relationship	
	Between the Factors and Student' Performance	64
5.3	Coefficient Table for Main Factor that Influence	
	Students' Performance	65

LIST OF FIGURE

NO.	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Ulearn for UTeM E-Learning	16
2.2	Platform Kahoot	22
2.3	Research Framework	26
4.1	Normal Q-Q of Learning Design	45
4.2	Normal Q-Q of Course Content Design	46
4.3	Normal Q-Q of Teaching in Learning	47
4.4	Normal O-O of Role of Teachers	48

LIST OF APPENDICES

NO.	TITLE		PAGE
1.	Gant Chart PSM 1		75
2.	Gant Chart PSM 2		76
3.	Questionaire	1.0	77

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

In this topic, the researcher introduced the background of the study, problem statement, the research question and research objectives. Besides that, it also covered the scope of the research as well as the respondent who takes part in this research. The chapter determines the definition of the key terms, significant of the study and limitations.

1.1 Background of study

Nowadays, the use of information and communication technologies is very importance because it one of the role of educational technology (Dr. Lazar, 2015). Using the several applications for distance education, there are gives the advantages of educational technology for the examples are teachers, students and the Internet. According Fadzil et al. (2016), technology is a required tools for teaching in the 21st century which replace traditional form of learning to online learning. When have the technology, the way of people work, learn, organize business, cooperate with each other and access information is change (Ally, 2013). So, according Dolhalit et al. (2016), they conclude

that the technology required to change the design of learning tacit knowledge into explicit more simply. Beside use of the book, there are many different ways to learn like access to other information to learn. Technology has changed the learning environment and make more interactive.

E-learning one of the main powerful tools that support a spread of learning environments and traditional college itself. Nowadays, E-learning becomes more an important day by day. Internet and computer media should learn to get the cable to drive distributed so can learn to stay pace with the speed of modification. The use of Internet in the education area is directly needed in connection with the development of the quality of human resources to support the learning process in real time and without being limited by distance (Indrawati and Has, 2017). Besides that, E-learning one of the unifying team used to describe the area of online, web-based training and technology delivered instructions (Oye, Salleh & Lahad, 2010).

In today's fast-paced culture, organizations that implement E-learning provide their work force with the ability to turn change into an advantage which is the students that use of the various E-learning methods can improve their marks (Oellerman, 2014). Moreover, students can access materials 24h per day through Web-link and can help by reducing lecture time and increasing the opportunity to collaborate in constructive learning using online communities of enquiry (Oellermann, 2014).

The most important, E-Learning are being introduced to enhanced learning opportunities and facilities students' access to and success in education. E-Learning could be used in education so many university in Malaysia use the E-learning as the platform in the learning. This is because, the requirement for academic and technical knowledge to teach utilizing the Internet has been appeared and this knowledge is becoming basic proficiency for many professors. One of the university is University Technical Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) that aims to produce graduates that are active, reflective, critical and creative thinkers who are able to work independently and collaboratively and are effective communicators as well as being culturally, environmentally and socially aware either in a local and global context (Sattar & Cooke, 2014).

1.3 Problem statement

In this research, the problem that be identify is the relation between teachers' digital competence and their use of ICT in the classroom. So, contribution in professional development activities can give the effects to the ICT use (Fredriksson et al. 2008; Valiente, 2010) and collaboration between teachers one of an effectiveness way for such professional development to occur (Bacigalupo & Cachia 2011). The role of teachers is very an important in the E-learning but not teachers use E-learning in learning. This is because teachers are out-dated in their knowledge and they did not update their knowledge about E-learning. Therefore, all teachers must have the necessary knowledge and skills to integrate ICT in their daily teaching practice to maximize their ability to improve the student's digital competence (Patricia et al, 2015). The use of E-learning not be effective because more generally, incoming teachers in education have not been sufficiently trained in the pedagogical use of ICT (OECD, 2008; Starkey, 2010).

Others problem is the adoption of technology in E-learning. Adoption and use of E-learning system has been one of the researched topics in the past literature (Islam, 2012; Surnak, Hericko & Pusnik, 2011). Most of students did not like use E-learning in learning because to use E-learning need the faster Internet. With the latest development of Internet technologies, universities must have this resources to support teaching and learning (Deng & Tavares, 2013; Islam, 2012). The E-learning system that usually use is Learning Management System (LMS) that have features for allocating courses with the Internet and online collaboration because the LMS become one of the indispensable tools in educations Martin, Fernandez-Castro & Urretavizcaya, 2013). When universities implement of LMS in educational courses has promised get the better quality and learnerscentered educational (Islam, 2012).

1.4 Research Objective

This research explores the following key questions:

- A) To identify the difference of the factors that contribute the effectiveness of E-learning and student's performance based on demographic factor.
- B) To determine the relationship between the effectiveness of E-learning platform and student's performance.
- C) To identify the main factors that contribute to the effectiveness of E-learning platform towards student's performance.

1.5 Research Question

Based on the research questions, the research objectives have been constructed as follows:

- A) What are the difference of the factors that contribute the effectiveness of Elearning and student's performance based on demographic factor.
- B) What is the relationship between the effectiveness of E-learning platform and student's performance
- C) What is the main factors that influencing the effectiveness of e-learning platform towards student's performance?

1.6 Hypothesis

The factors that contribute the effectiveness of E-learning towards student's performance. To achieve the above objective of this study, the researcher has come out with a few of hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1:

Ho: There is no significant difference between the factors that contribute the effectiveness of E-learning and student's performance based on demographic factors.

HA: There is significant difference between the factors that contribute the effectiveness of E-learning and student's performance based on demographic factors.

Hypothesis 2:

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the factors that contribute the effectiveness of E-learning and student's performance.

HA: There is significant relationship between the factors that contribute the effectiveness of E-learning and student's performance.

1.7 Scope of Study

The research focus on factors that contribute the effectiveness of E-learning platform towards student's performance. This research covers two variables which are factors contribute the effectiveness of E-Learning platform as an independent variables and student's performance of University Technical Malaysia Malacca (UTeM) as a dependent variables. Hence, the relationship between the factors that contribute the effectiveness of E-learning platform and student's performance will be determined in this research. The scope of the research covers one public organization only which is University Technical Malaysia Melaka (UTeM). The location of the research will be in Bandaraya Melaka. Questionnaires were distributed among student for achieving the desired objectives.

1.8 Limitation of Study

In this research, there are three limitation. First, the sample of this research is limited to one respondent which is students of Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) and this provide small scope of the respondent's information. Thus, the problem in this research cannot be generalized to all students.

Second, this research also faced how to get the information from UTeM' student and time constrains. It is impossible for the researcher to get information from the wider range of the respondents where the duration of this research is less than a year.

Third, limit in data collection. The data will be gathered through survey questionnaire which lacks validity because respondents maybe not read the question and gives the wrongly answer. Besides that, several students just answer the question because the lecture that want them to answer.

1.9 Significant of the Study

This research is beneficial to the university especially lecture and students. E-Learning can help the students to get the information very fast than traditional classroom. In fact, the research indicates that learning reduces learning time by at least 25 to 60 percent when compared to traditional learning. Its cuts down on the training time required because learners can focus on elements of a programmer they need to learn and can skip what they already know. Moreover, content that is merely consumed like via video or frontal instruction is less likely to engage a student's long term memory because the knowledge is not experienced. E-Learning on the other hands offers numerous ways to engage students actively. Rosetta stone for example provides students with the real-life scenarios requiring the learners to actively acquire knowledge as opposed to passively consume content.

1.10 Summary

This chapter focuses on the introduction, problem statement, research questionnaire & objectives, scope, limitation of study and the organizational of study about the effectiveness of E-learning platform towards student's performance. For the next chapter, the researcher will introduce to the readers the literature of the keywords uses in this topic.