



A preliminary research: The use of e-learning platforms by married women in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Being a married woman comes with unique challenges, especially regarding self-empowerment. However, the rapid development of technology today has made it easier for individuals to access learning resources from anywhere, without needing to be physically present in specific locations. This creates an excellent opportunity for married women to utilize technology as a tool for personal growth through e-learning. This research aims to explore the e-learning platforms commonly used by Indonesian married women and assess their difficulty level while learning. The study collected data from 100 married women across Indonesia using a quantitative survey method. The results showed that the five most popular e-learning platforms among respondents are Karier.mu, MySkill, Ibu Punya Mimpi, Habis Kerja, and Dibimbing.id. Furthermore, the survey revealed 87 percent of married women find learning and developing after marriage challenging, while only 13 percent reported that it was not overly complicated. These findings highlight the need for more accessible and supportive e-learning initiatives tailored to the unique circumstances of married women.

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ABSTRAK

teknologi saat ini memudahkan semua individu untuk mengakses sumber belajar tanpa perlu hadir di ruangan tertentu. Hal ini menjadi peluang besar bagi para perempuan yang sudah menikah untuk menjadikan perkembangan teknologi ini sebagai momentum dalam peningkatan pemberdayaan diri melalui e-learning. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui e-learning platform apa saja yang digunakan oleh para perempuan Indonesia yang sudah menikah serta mengetahui persentase tingkat kesulitan untuk belajar bagi seorang perempuan yang sudah menikah. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kuantitatif. Metode kuantitatif yang digunakan yaitu metode survei. Survei dilakukan pada 100 perempuan yang sudah menikah di Indonesia. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diperoleh informasi e-learning platform yang sering digunakan, lima besar diantaranya yaitu karier.mu, myskill, ibu punya mimpi, habis kerja, dibimbing.id. Adapun persentase tingkat kesulitan belajar dan mengembangkan diri setelah menjadi perempuan yang sudah menikah yaitu sebesar 87 persen menyatakan sulit sedangkan 13 persen menyatakan tidak terlalu sulit.

Kata Kunci: E-learning; pengembangan diri; perempuan

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INTRODUCTION

E-learning is an abbreviation for electronic learning. E-learning is a learning process that utilizes internet technology to facilitate and deliver learning remotely. For someone who prioritizes personality in the learning process, especially in today's digital era, e-learning is a solution that allows individuals to focus on their learning needs, making the learning process more effective for them. E-learning is also an effective method to improve the quality of the teaching and learning process (Bhuasiri *et al.*, 2012). The e-learning approach involves using electronic media to deliver information, helping students develop their knowledge, skills, and performance. Several studies also indicate that the use of e-learning can help enhance knowledge, skills, and performance. In addition, policymakers and education developers emphasize the need for the serious implementation of e-learning, not only because it is a technology-related solution but also because it serves as a learning platform for students from remote areas (AlHamad, 2020). For example, in the health sciences field, e-learning significantly contributes to the transfer of knowledge and improving skills among nurses and midwives (Ladjar & Susanti, 2024).

Several research results have been presented, and e-learning can be an alternative for individuals to enhance their knowledge and skills. Moreover, living in a digital era that offers easy access to learning resources will be directly proportional to one's ability to increase their capacity, as learning is now not only done in the classroom but can also be accessed from home. This phenomenon is certainly a convenience, especially for a married woman. Education is a means for married women to enhance their skills and capabilities, including critical thinking skills, literacy, and numeracy, thereby increasing maternal self-confidence, improving the ability to express their decisions, and fostering hope in their lives (Lesinger *et al.*, 2022). Previous research conducted on married female students found that e-learning provides opportunities for married students to manage household activities while adapting to new technologies in learning, thereby saving time and minimizing travel costs to the place of study (Adhikari *et al.*, 2024).

As married women, they often face various challenges in increasing their capacity and empowering themselves. The results of previous studies state that greater economic participation by women provides benefits in the form of increased household income. This contribution will later alleviate financial pressure and help reduce violence in the family, creating a more harmonious home life. Focusing on increasing women's economic empowerment will be crucial in the country's efforts to recover from the pandemic and lay the foundation for a better future (Cameron, 2023). The existence of e-learning demonstrates a simplification of the learning process, which involves the individual psyche, increasing knowledge through systematic and contextual learning, and social experience (Capogna, 2012). Thus, e-learning can be used as an alternative effort to improve the knowledge and skills of married women, a step that can positively impact the country's quality. Unlike previous studies that focused on the challenges faced by women, this study specifically examined the extent of the use of e-learning platforms by married Indonesian women, addressing a gap in previous research that was primarily conducted outside Indonesia. This study aims to find out what e-learning platforms have been used so far by married Indonesian women and also to find out the percentage of difficulty levels for learning for a married woman, where the continuation of this study will later focus more on identifying motivational factors and challenges that influence married women in Indonesia in utilizing e-learning.

LITERATURE REVIEW

E-Learning

E-learning uses various web-based technology tools distributed via the web or activities supporting the educational process carried out online (Alyoussef, 2023). E-learning is a web-based learning approach

that integrates the internet with learning, utilizing computers or electronic devices such as mobile phones to provide training, education, or learning materials (Sari *et al.*, 2024). E-learning is also defined as a completely internet-based learning approach, where all teaching materials, interactions, and assessments are carried out online (Firdaus *et al.*, 2024).

In the book "Development of Digital Online Learning Modules" by Susilana *et al.*, it is stated that there is another term for e-learning: blended learning, which is a form of learning that combines face-to-face learning and virtual learning, including in the realm of e-learning. Characteristics of e-learning: 1) content based on learning objectives; 2) use of instructional methods; 3) completeness of media in displaying words and images in delivering learning materials. E-learning has been widely used in educational institutions. The development of technology in education, including schools, training, universities, and industry, can make students more active and creative. E-learning can enable students to learn anywhere without any limitations of space and time (Rohimah *et al.*, 2020).

In addition, e-learning also simplifies the learning process, which involves the individual psyche, increasing knowledge through systematic and contextual learning, and social experience (Capogna, 2012). It is a complex process, with modifications to improve a person's capacity, behavior, skills, and abilities. The construction of e-learning operationally consists of three things: voluntarily choosing e-learning over traditional learning, being satisfied with the choice of e-learning, and recommending e-learning to others (Nguyen *et al.*, 2024).

Study on Obstacles Faced by Married Women

Education can enhance women's skills and capabilities, including critical thinking, literacy, and numeracy, increase maternal self-confidence, improve their ability to express their decisions, and raise their life expectations (Lesinger *et al.*, 2022). Every day, married women use their bodies to do various types of work, ranging from domestic work, sexual activity, childbirth, and paid work (Thapan, 2003). Several obstacles have an impact on the lives of married female students. The existence of barriers tends to make married female students less academically successful, experience financial difficulties, struggle with stress management, and have trouble attending classes. They tend to blame themselves, feeling they do not have enough time for their children (Noori & Orfan, 2021). This finding aligns with other studies that examine individual, household, and community factors associated with post-marriage education and employment. It was found that most participants either did not continue their studies (21%) or did not work (72.5%) after marriage (Ghose *et al.*, 2023).

From various studies that have been presented previously, it is clear that there is a tendency for high levels of stress in married women, which makes them less than optimal in carrying out activities from the roles they play. This can be seen from the findings of various obstacles that tend to make it difficult for married women to develop themselves. The emergence of e-learning marks a significant transformation in the education process, utilizing the latest technology to adapt materials according to the learning needs of participants, including accommodating diverse learning styles and making learning accessible regardless of time and place of implementation (Monib, 2023). Of course, this supports the need for married women to improve their abilities, even if it is done at home or while accompanying their families.

The Impact of E-learning

Based on several studies, the existence of e-learning has several impacts. The existence of an e-learning platform provides an effective learning environment that can be easily accessed with internet access (Yang, 2024). Other studies support the idea that individual tendencies towards technology also play a significant role in e-learning. The tendency towards technology as a personality trait is characterized by a

positive attitude, enthusiasm for technology, and trust inherent in technological devices. The external variables of technology acceptance include independent learning, self-efficacy in using digital media, and previous experiences with e-learning and tendencies towards technology (Barz *et al.*, 2024). This is reinforced by the study's results, which state that the starting and maintaining of sustainable learning activities are highly dependent on a person's ability to manage themselves (Janson & Janke, 2024). This is particularly relevant to the digital learning system, where individuals are expected to learn independently and generally outside an environment that directly supports learning activities.

In addition to the ability to motivate themselves to study, the way participants manage and divide their study time is also an equally important factor. The impact of digital technology on learning is widely recognized, with e-learning being viewed as a new domain in learning rather than just a new method (Terras & Ramsay, 2014). The concept of e-learning has evolved, increasing opportunities and choices for individual self-directed learning, thereby bringing about educational change (Gunadi, 2023).

Use of E-learning among Women

The impact of e-learning on the social presence and empowerment of young women to access education, given the high level of interaction in the available e-learning environment. In addition, it was found that e-learning can support women's empowerment in accessing education and being open to the world around them. This is due to the unlimited potential of e-learning in overcoming the limitations of time and place and its benefits that align with the needs and conditions of women (Al-Shaya & Oyaid, 2021).

A study conducted among married female students demonstrated the time-saving benefits of e-learning. The existence of an e-learning system provides cost savings by reducing time and travel expenses, allowing married women to allocate more time to fulfilling their duties and responsibilities as housewives. The existence of this e-learning platform increases the opportunity to continue attending classes online while doing housework and caring for children, allowing them to feel the comfort of learning from anywhere with internet access. The existence of this e-learning also allows these female students to learn at their own pace, facilitating effective time management and eliminating the need for daily travel to campus. Additionally, e-learning is generally more cost-effective, as it reduces expenses associated with transportation, purchasing books, and other college-related costs (Adhikari *et al.*, 2024). For married female students looking for flexibility, e-learning offers several advantages. This aligns with the finding that e-learning helps empower women. Hessah also stated that education is a basic human right and a powerful tool for women's empowerment (Al-Shaya & Oyaid, 2021).

Based on several studies presented, it can be concluded that e-learning can increase opportunities for married women to continue improving their knowledge and skills without being limited by time or location. The flexibility in accessing learning materials through e-learning can empower married women to enhance their own skills.

METHODS

The research method employed in this study is a quantitative approach, utilizing a survey. This study was conducted from May 6, 2024, to May 15, 2024. The survey was conducted using a questionnaire distributed to 100 married women in Indonesia, spread across several cities. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, as the researcher determined specific criteria for respondents, namely those aged 30-35 years, female, married, and with children. The survey questionnaires were distributed using the Poplite platform, an online platform from Populix that features more than 600,000 quality respondents throughout Indonesia, helping students, lecturers, and other academic communities find the right respondents for their research needs.

The instruments used have been tested for validity and reliability, with validity testing conducted through the SPSS program version. 25.0. Using product-moment correlation, the value of each statement item is produced in relation to the overall question item score. For more details, see **Figure 1** below.

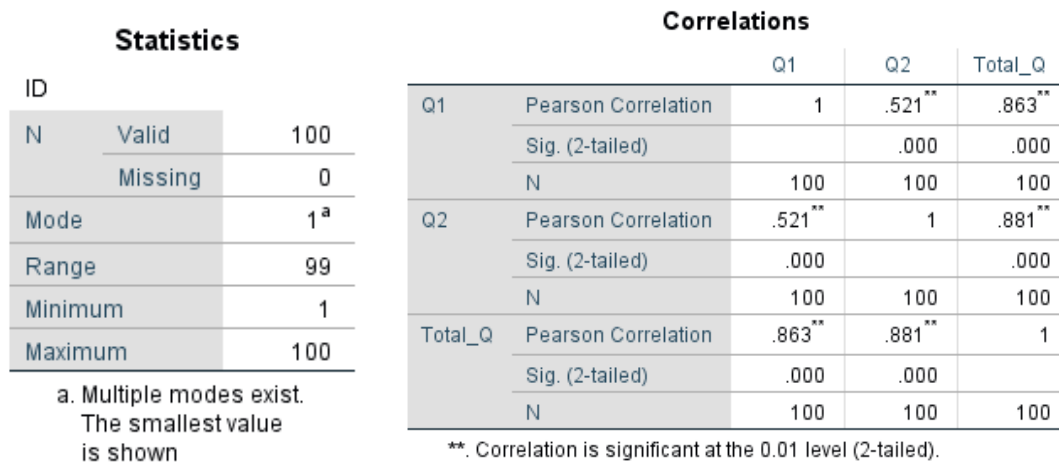


Figure 1. Validity Testing
Source: SPSS ver. 25.0 (2024)

Figure 1 above shows that the significant correlation between Q1 and Q2 (0.521) indicates a moderate relationship between the two items, contributing to the total score. The high correlation between Q1 and Total Q (0.863) and Q2 and Total Q (0.881) indicates that each item has good validity. All question items have a calculated r value $> r$ table and a significance value < 0.05 , meaning the question item is valid. The significant and high correlation between items and total scores indicates that the instrument has good validity in measuring the desired construct.

Meanwhile, the reliability test was carried out using the SPSS program version. 25.0 using the alpha reliability coefficient value. The decision-making criterion is that if the value of the alpha reliability coefficient is greater than 0.6, then the variable is considered reliable. The results of the reliability test are shown in **Figure 2** below.

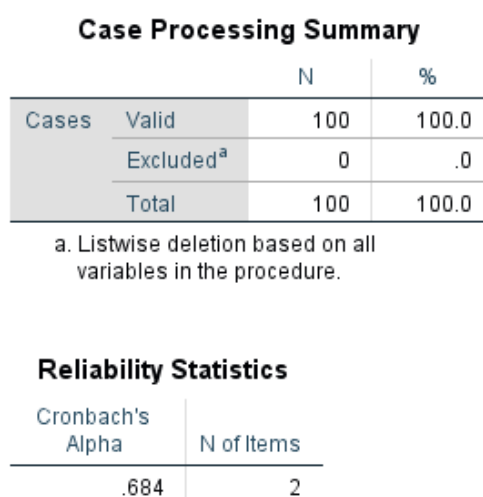


Figure 2. Case Processing Summary
Source: SPSS ver. 25.0 (2024)

Figure 2 above shows that the value of Cronbach's alpha for the esteem variable is > 0.6 . Because the alpha Cronbach value is 0.684, greater than 0.6, the question items used in this study are reliable. The data analysis technique is descriptive statistical analysis, presenting the survey data as a frequency distribution. In descriptive statistics, methods for presenting data include ordinary tables, frequency distributions, line graphs, and bar charts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Respondents' Activities and Domicile Distribution

The survey results obtained from 100 respondents, as seen from the respondents' work aspect, are shown in **Figure 3**. Information was obtained that the description of the respondents' activities was dominated by full-time working mothers at 49%, business owners at 23%, part-time working mothers at 9%, and mothers who did not work at 19%.



Figure 3. Respondent Activity
Source: 2024 Survey Results

As seen from the distribution of the respondents' domiciles, who participated in this study. **Table 1** is data related to the respondents' domiciles.

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents' Domiciles

No	Province	Number of Respondents
1	Jawa Barat	32
2	DKI Jakarta	21
3	Jawa Timur	13
4	Banten	9
5	Jawa Tengah	9
6	DI Yogyakarta	2
7	Bali	2
8	Sumatera Utara	2
9	Sumatera Barat	2
10	Sumatera Barat	1

No	Province	Number of Respondents
11	Kalimantan Selatan	1
12	Jambi	1
13	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1
14	Kepulauan Riau	1
15	Nusa Tenggara Barat	1
16	Kalimantan Timur	1
Amount		100

Source: 2024 Survey Results

According to the survey results in **Table 1**, married women in Indonesia tend to meet the domicile criteria of the respondents, some of whom reside in major cities in Indonesia. This is not without reason because internet access and the development of information and technology have not been fully distributed throughout Indonesia. This is because the gap between regions in Indonesia still occurs due to the lack of anticipation of infrastructure development, especially infrastructure for wireless (Jayanthi & Dinaseviani, 2022).

Use of E-Learning Platforms by Married Women

In the discussion section, we review the information obtained regarding the e-learning platform used by respondents, as presented in **Table 2** below.

Table 2. E-Learning Platform Data Used

No	E-Learning Platform Name	Number of Respondents
1	Karir.mu	36
2	Myskill	27
3	Glints	30
4	Ibu Punya Mimpi	22
5	Habis Kerja	8
6	Dibimbing.id	8
7	Edx	3
8	Revou	16
9	Rumah Siap Kerja	19
10	Binar Academy	17
11	Dicoding	5
12	Dqlab	5
13	Udemy	8
14	Stellar Woman	4
15	Coursera	10
16	Good Enough Parents	4
17	Berdaya Bareng	10
18	Kiddo.id	9
19	Paccman	4

Source: 2024 Survey Results

According to the results in **Table 2** above, married Indonesian women are interested in acquiring skills they believe are necessary in today's digital era. The use of e-learning is a momentum for digitalization in the learning process. This aligns with current global developments, where digital technology has increased influence in both professional and educational spheres (Rosak-Szyrocka, 2024).

The use of e-learning platforms, which are quite diverse as reflected in **Table 2**, presents an opportunity for e-learning to be a solution that aids in the learning process. This aligns with the definition of online learning as a learning process that transcends distance and time limitations, facilitated by a digital platform that leverages internet access to support the learning process without requiring physical interaction (Pertiwi & Sutama, 2020). In addition, the study's results reinforce the notion that e-learning websites facilitate the creation of a technological environment that can present materials in various formats, including text, data, audio, video, and animation (Putra et al., 2020). Additionally, the technological development in e-learning content offers its own advantages. Because visual and audiovisual media and usage time become more efficient, creating a new atmosphere in the learning process (Nurramdhani et al., 2024). This further strengthens the notion that this e-learning platform can provide various learning media that cater to the visual and auditory senses, thereby attracting individuals to enjoy their learning process. In addition, the development of e-learning with the concept of microlearning can also be an effort to optimize learning, thereby avoiding cognitive overload and boredom (Nugraha et al., 2021; Susilana et al., 2022).

Based on the data obtained, the researcher tried to categorize each existing e-learning platform into several categories. This categorization is based on a review of the class titles offered by each e-learning platform, specifically the categories of digital skills, self-development, parenting, and entrepreneurial skills. The data listed in **Table 3** further indicate that the current modernization and development of technology can encourage an increase in a woman's self-capacity and facilitate easy access to knowledge. E-learning platforms that fall into the digital skills category focus on class titles related to digital skills, such as machine learning, data analysis, content production, and digital marketing. E-learning platforms that fall into the self-development category, e-learning offer class titles relevant to self-development (not focused on digital skills), such as skills in compiling CVs and portfolios, writing skills, and public speaking skills. For E-learning platforms that fall into the parenting category, the materials offered are all related to parenting, such as managing children's emotions and disciplining children. E-learning platforms that fall into the entrepreneurship category offer materials for building and developing a business. **Table 3** below is the result of the categorization carried out by the researcher.

Table 3. E-Learning Platform Data Used

No	Name of E-Learning Platform	Number of Respondents	Category
1	Karir.mu	36	Personal Development
2	Myskill	27	Personal Development
3	Glints	30	Personal Development
4	Ibu Punya Mimpi	22	Personal Development
5	Habis Kerja	8	Personal Development
6	Dibimbing.id	8	Digital Skills
7	Edx	3	Personal Development
8	Revou	16	Digital Skills
9	Rumah Siap Kerja	19	Digital Skills
10	Binar Academy	17	Digital Skills
11	Dicoding	5	Digital Skills

No	Name of E-Learning Platform	Number of Respondents	Category
12	Dqlab	5	Digital Skills
13	Udemy	8	Personal Development
14	Stellar Woman	4	Entrepreneurship
15	Coursera	10	Personal Development
16	Good Enough Parents	4	Parenting
17	Berdaya Bareng	10	Digital Skills
18	Kiddo.id	9	Parenting
19	Paccman	4	Digital Skills

Source: 2024 Survey Results

The existence of a theme for each content offered by this e-learning platform demonstrates that e-learning increases the opportunities for married women to learn according to current trends or conditions, and also accommodates them in studying material on more than one topic. This is reinforced by research results, which show that for certain groups, such as those in developing countries, the internet has real potential to reduce or even eliminate barriers preventing them from participating more fully in the digital society (Antonio & Tuffley, 2014). Moreover, most people use the internet for daily self-development and career development. Additionally, the urge to learn is also driven by the need for self-actualization. Maslow's theory encompasses basic physiological needs, the need for job security, the desire for harmonious work relationships, the need to enhance self-esteem, and the need for self-actualization.

According to Maslow's hierarchy of human motivation, the need to actualize is at level 5. Every individual should have a desire to develop their potential and achieve their goals (Nurjanah & Suherman, 2022). If this is associated with Self-Determination Theory, it is defined as a comprehensive framework for understanding human motivation and personality that emphasizes the importance of internal resources for personality development and self-regulation in behavior. Based on the belief that individuals are naturally inclined to develop and improve themselves. This theory emphasizes the importance of fulfilling three basic psychological needs: autonomy, competence, and relatedness, which are universal across all ages, genders, cultures, and socioeconomic statuses. Autonomy is the feeling that one's actions are one's own choice. Competence is the desire to interact effectively with one's environment. Relatedness is the need to feel connected to others (Felgueira et al., 2024). Therefore, e-learning can be one of the main alternatives for women to meet their individual needs, driven by internal motivation to develop themselves.

Additionally, there is a skill set that is in high demand, namely digital skills. This aligns with the many new jobs that did not exist. The impact of digitalization has different levels of influence on various skills. There are many risks and threats especially for individuals with low skills and inadequate education, individuals with criteria like this need access to training or other programs to be able to learn and understand new complex issues that are currently emerging, especially since most of the latest jobs are now emerging, most of which are related to science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) (Dabić et al., 2023).

Thus, the existence of this e-learning platform can be one avenue for married women to explore a career in the current digital era, acquire new skills, and attempt to start a job in a profession that has emerged in this digital age. This will increase the opportunities for a married woman to empower herself and enhance her financial capabilities.

Percentage of Difficulty Level Faced by Married Indonesian Women to Focus on Learning

Figure 4 illustrates the results of the survey question, "Do I have difficulty in learning activities or self-development after becoming a mother?"



Figure 4. Difficulty Level for Learning
Source: 2024 Survey Results

From the survey results, it can be seen that when women are married, they are faced with challenges that make it difficult for them when they have the desire to study, both formally and informally because of their role as wives and mothers who need to think more complexly when they want to decide something related to their development. Research results indicate that the family is women's most important source of happiness. Therefore, whatever is done will always be considered regarding its impact on their role in the family (Patnani, 2012).

The most common challenge for married female undergraduate students is managing multiple roles (Lasode & Awote, 2014). This study concluded that combining work commitments, family responsibilities, and school obligations causes stress among married undergraduate students. The various roles played by married women not only require them to think about life individually but also necessitate that they fulfill their duties as a wife and a mother. Of course, implementing this multi-role requires extraordinary dedication so that all roles played can run optimally. In addition, in essence, every individual is a lifelong learner. When associated with the concept of lifelong learning, the European Commission defines it as any form of learning activity carried out consciously by a person throughout their life to improve knowledge, skills, and competence from an individual, community, societal, or career perspective (Thwe & Kálmán, 2024). From this conventional definition, a more representative definition of lifelong learning emerged, namely that lifelong learning refers to all processes that change a person's body, mind, and social experience intellectually, emotionally, and practically before the process is integrated to produce a more experienced individual (Thwe & Kálmán, 2024). Thus, to accommodate the learning needs of married women as lifelong learners, it is appropriate to be facilitated by the state because the quality of married women will affect the quality of the younger generation in the country.

CONCLUSION

This study collected information on the e-learning platforms that married women in Indonesia predominantly use. The following are the e-learning platforms used, namely karir.mu, myskill, glints, ibupunyamimpi, habis kerja, dibantu.id, edx, revou, rumah siap kerja, and binar academy, dicoding academy, dqlab, udemy, stellar woman, coursera, good enough parents, daya bareng, kiddo.id, paccman. This study also found that married women often struggle to focus on learning activities or self-development that they wish to participate in. The findings obtained in this study provide a basis for further research or

policy development to increase the empowerment of married women in Indonesia. As for studies regarding the optimization of learning resources that can be accessed offline (outside the network) for expanding the empowerment capacity of married women in Indonesia, it is still very minimal so that it is hoped that with more research on this topic it will help policy makers in designing empowerment programs for married women that are more relevant to current technological developments.

Through these findings, researchers also believe that many aspects of the use of e-learning platforms by married women in Indonesia can be explored further. Given the importance of women's roles in a country's progress, it is necessary to explore more deeply the actions that can be taken to increase women's capacity in Indonesia, especially by optimising the use of e-learning platforms as one of the learning options in the current digital era. Therefore, for further research, researchers will examine the motivation and challenges married women in Indonesia face when using e-learning platforms to increase their capacity more deeply.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. The author also confirms that the data and content of the article are free from plagiarism.

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