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STUDY OF OPINIONS OF STUDENTS TOWARDS ONLINE MEDIA-BEFORE AND AFTER COVID-19

Prof. Nivedita, Pawan Kumar

Dean, Faculty of Education, UGC Net in Education Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa.

Abstract

Online learning is a method of education where by students learn in a fully virtual environment. First introduced in the 1990s with the creation of the internet and utilized in distance learning, online learning is most prevalent in higher education, enabling students from different geographical areas to engage with an academic institution and other students online and learn flexibly, at their own pace, while working towards a degree or certificate. Online learning refers to an internet- based learning environment that can connect students of diverse backgrounds who boast different perspectives. The use of suitable andrelevant pedagogy for online learning may depend on the expertise and exposure to information and communications technology for educators and the learners. Learning methods have been shifting into different forms along with time and technology development. The utilization of several electronic means has been changed the traditional learning into a new method called E-learning. E-learning has become a popular component during COVID-19 pandemic for schools and universities. E- learning tools have played a crucial role during this pandemic, helping schools and universities facilitate student learning during the closure of universities.

Key Words- Online Learning, Technology, Internet based Learning, Tools.

Introduction

Learning is the process of acquiring new understanding, knowledge, behaviours, skills, values, attitudes, and preferences. The ability to learn is possessed by humans, animals, and machines. Inother words, learning is the process by which one acquires, ingests, and stores or accepts information. It's change obtaining knowledge to human behaviour through interaction, practice, and work experience. Learning definition :-

Woodworth -The process of acquiring new knowledge and new responses is the process of learning.

Kurt Lewin - The learning as the direct cognitive organization of a situation. Motivation has a significantrole and place in learning.

C.E. Skinner - Learning is the process of progressive behaviour adoption.

Pavlov – Learning is habit formation resulting from conditioning.

Features of Learning – Learning involves change.

All learning involves activities.

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Learning requires interaction.

Constitute learning. Learning is a lifelong process.

Learning occurs randomly throughout life. Learning involves problem solving.

Learning is the process of acquiring information. Learning involves far more than thinking. Experience is necessary for learning.

Types of Learning-

Motor Learning: Our day to day activities like walking, running, driving, etc, must be learnt for ensuring a good life. These activities to a great extent involve muscular coordination.

Verbal Learning: It is related with the language which we use to communicate and various other forms of verbal communication such as symbols, words, languages, sounds, figures and signs.

Concept Learning: This form of learning is associated with higher order cognitive processes like intelligence, thinking, reasoning, etc, which we learn right from our childhood. Concept learning involves the processes of abstraction and generalization, which is very useful for identifying or recognizing things.

Discrimination Learning: Learning which distinguishes between various stimuli with its appropriate and different responses is regarded as discrimination stimuli.

ONLINE LEARNING

Online learning is a method of education where by students learn in a fully virtual environment. First introduced in the 1990s with the creation of the internet and utilized in distance learning, inline learning is most prevalent in higher education, enabling students from different geographical areas to engage with an academic institution and other students online and learn flexibly, attheir own pace, while working towards a degree or certificate. Online learning refers to an internet-basedlearning environment that can connect students of diverse backgrounds who boast different perspectives.

DEFINITION OF ONLINE LEARNING

1. Sloan Consortium – Online enrolments continuing to grow at rates faster than for the broader studentpopulation and institutes of higher education except the rate of growth to continue increasing.

2. US Department of education, 2009 – Online Learning components that are combined or blended withface-to-face instruction to provide learning enhancement.

Scope of Online Learning

• **Online course** - many online universities and institutes have been offering online courses forgraduation, master's studies and diploma programs. This is quite beneficial as the student can learn the subject from the comfort of his home. Further they can take up their spare time and need not quit their jobs.

• **Online revisions** – Revisions is one of the key for daily study and exam preparations. Revision does not need a teaching but a constant grading of performance or updating the knowledge. Performance refersto ability to recall the subject while updating refers to improving the current knowledge of a topic from the one already had before. Since students might forget what he heard from teachers in school or college, revision helps him recall and remember that learning.

• **Online training** – Some schools and colleges may need some training for their employees or students. This training mostly involves field or practical training. But still some times a mere demo online by a person performing it on the other side is sufficient. this way of online learning training reduces travel, time and other expenses. This is also applicable for some vocational courses or

summer programs wherestudents are on holidays and can be asked to learn something.

• **Online library** – Not all books are available in the local library or on the campus of an institute. Onlinelibraries and other informative services as a part of online education help to solve the problem. One is accessible to unlimited set of journal or books for references.

• **Apps** – This is another area of development in online education. You might have noticed many apps tolearn language. These apps help you learn the foreign languages with ease. Also there are apps as simulation for various science, mathematics and technology topics. Further these apps can be taken up onone smart phone or tablet to be read at convince like travel or outing etc.

• **Games** – These paly another prominent role in education. There are some games to help one learn sometopics of study. This is a way of play and study liked by many kids. Even many colleges and schools findit difficult to cope up the cost of practical education. So they limit themselves from teaching most advanced methods or discoveries to their students as they are unable to afford the cost. For them online education comes as a solution. This is because they can get to see virtual practical experiments using online simulations and lab videos.

• **Online research paper writing services** – This is another area where many people try to outsource their writing work. Though it might seen taking help in writing a research paper is not good. Still it savestime for students to utilize in other productive works. Thus the scope of online education has ability to betaken up even in remote parts of the world and also by economically disadvantaged schools and colleges.

Importance of Online Leaning in Learning Process-

• **Increased flexibility of time** – Learning can occur at times that are more convenient and productive forboth students and teachers. Students can work at their own pace within a given framework and the online learning engagement process can be broken into smaller more frequent portions of time, with anopportunity for reflection in between.

• **Increased flexibility of location** – Learning can take place in any location and can include students andteachers from diverse geographical locations.

• **Context** – Online education gives learning a new relevance to contemporary society and professional and industry practice.

• **Information sharing** – Online education provides opportunities to access and share information easily and readily. Teachers and students are able to join online communities of practice based on their area of interest rather than geographic location.

• **Online resources**- online education provides access to a greater depth and breadth of resources and information.

• **Diverse and enriching experience**-Online education can enhance the student learning experience by providing opportunity for cross disciplinary, cross cultural and /or cross campus collaborations. This learning experience can occur at a local, national or international level, and can be enriched by increased interaction and engagement, peer feedback, and group work skills.

• Access, equity and disability – Online delivery provides a mechanism for equal opportunity amongst students and teachers living with a disability, or who how accessibility difficult that restrict their ability to attained a face- to -face class.

• **Digital information literacy** – Online learning digital information literacy skills that are increasingly required in contemporary society and workplace environments.

• Administration – Online education can streamline some administrative aspects of teaching.

Review Of Literature-

Hussain, Ali. Syed (2020). It reveals that the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is known to be the worst pandemic on the planet which has not only affected humankind very severely but also frozen all areas of life on the sphere. The pandemic caused the largest turmoil

in the field of educationacross the world. The conventional system of education has been disrupted resulting in the closure of all educational institutions around the globe. The exams were postponed which made the students more concerned about their academicachievements. The educationists around the world started thinking about some good alternatives for this problem and subsequently considered online learning as the best substitutefor conventional learning at educational institutes. The current study was carried out to accentuate the effectiveness of online learning system during the wave of COVID-19. To achieve the objective of the study, two educational institutes, one government and one private institute, were selected in Sargodha through convenient sampling and the individual perception of the participant teachers was documented using questionnaire as the data collection tool. The descriptive and inferential statistical design was followed for the analysis of the data. The overall findings revealed that the online learning was an effective efficient system of learning to fulfil the educational needs of learners at distant locations. On the whole, the inferences supported the effectiveness ofthe online learning system during COVID-19.

Widyawan Kuncoro Aji(2020) The study is focused on the pandemic coronavirus is forcing educational institutions to shift rapidly to distance and online learning. It forces teachers and students to apply blended learning even though they may not be ready to teach and learn in fully online contexts. Hence, this research aims to explore teachers' and students' perceptions at Parahikma Institute of Indonesiaregarding the use of blended learning as media learning during the pandemic coronavirus. This research was a qualitative design applying phenomenology. The technique of selecting participants was convenience sampling. The participantsof this study consist of nine students from the third, fifth, and seventh semesters who were enrolled in the English Education Department and three lecturers who taughtEnglish at Parahikma Institute of Indonesia. This study utilized semi-structured interviews as the single data collection method. The data collected were analysed using thematic analysis. The result of this studycovered two parts, namely the teachers' and students'perceptions. In terms of teachers' perception, the teachers reported some advantages regarding blended learning such as effective learning, autonomous learning and easy to use. However, there were challenges forthe teachers in teaching through blended learning such as poor internet connection, time-consuming, and lessexperience. On the contrary, regardingstudents' perceptions, students also reported benefits the blended learning like flexible learning, motivation, interaction, and improving their ICT skills. In addition, poor internet connection and incomprehensible materials were considered as the problem that hampers their learning.

Research Problem of the Study-

• What is the Opinion of Students towards Online Learning and Offline Learning in the Government and Private College?

Objectives of the Study-

• To study the Opinion of Students towards Online Learning and Offline Learning in theGovernment and Private College.

Research Method of the Study

The researcher used the Descriptive Survey method of research for the present study.

POPULATION OF STUDY

Students of Government and Private Colleges of Sirsa District will be constituted the population.

SAMPLING OF STUDY

Simple random sampling is a type of probability sampling in which the researcher randomly selects a subset of participants from a population. Each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. As it is not possible to mark on whole population, so as to make investigation possible, the present study was conducted on a sample of 50 Studentss selected randomly from 1 Government and 1 Private college of Sirsa District.

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TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY

For the present study the Investigator has used Self- Developed Questionnaire based on "Opinion ofteachers and students towards online media before and after COVID-19".

Statistical Technique used in the Study

Percentage

Number of responses given by Students

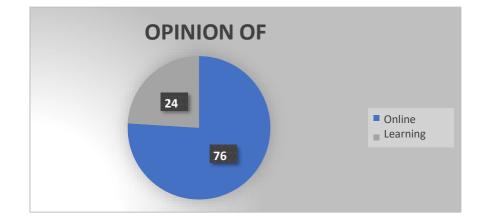
Total number of Students X 100

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION-

Research Problem - What is the Opinion of Students towards Online Learning and Offline Learningin the Government and Private Colleges?

Table - Students of Private College

Learning	Respondents	Percentage
Online Learning Offline	19	76%
Teaching	6	24%
	Total- 25	Total- 100%

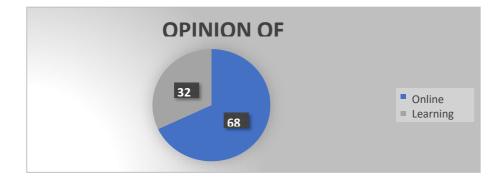


Interpretation

Table and Pie Chart number shows that 76 percent students of private college were used online learning before and after COVID - 19 and 24 percent students of private college were used offline learning beforeand after COVID-19.

Learning	Respondents		Percentage
Online LearningOffline Learning	17		68%
	8		32%
	Total=	25	Total- 100%

Table - Students of Government College



Interpretation-

Table and Pie Chart shows that 68 percent students of government college were used online learning before and after COVID- 19 and 32 percent students of government college were used offline learning before and after COVID-19.

Solution to Problem No 4-

76 percent students of private college were used online learning before and after COVID – 19and 24 percentstudents of private college were used offline learning before and after COVID-19. 68 percent students of government college were used online learning before and after COVID-19 and 32 percent students of government college were used offline learning before and after COVID-19.

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Subedi, S.,(2020). Impact of E-Learning during Covid -19 pandemic among nourishing students and teachers of Nepal. International Journal of Science and Healthcare Research, 5(3), 9.

Online Resources-

https://eduprojecttopics.com/product/parental attitude towards elearning during COVI

D-19-pandemic-on secondary-school-students/

https://physicscatalyst.com/graduation/meaning_of_learning/https://www.iedunote.com/characteristics-of-learning/

https://www.iedunote.com/principles-of-learning https://www.iedunotr.com/attitude-learning-definition-characteristics-types/