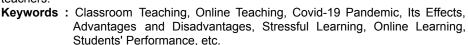# Online Learning V/S Classroom Learning:- A Comparative Study of Inter Colleges of Gunnaur Tehsil, District Sambhal

Govind Agrawal
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Sociology, Maharana Pratap Government Degree College, Sikandara Rao, Hathras, Uttar Pradesh, India

In context of online teaching we can say that with the introduction of computer and software technology in education field, a new style of teaching came into being which is known as online teaching , initially it was intended to cater to the needs of a section of software people. Online teaching is nearly 20 years old whereas classroom teaching is hundreds of years old. The purpose of both the teachings is the same but they are quite different from one another in their concept, structure application and environment. Classroom teaching ruled the education sector for a long period because there was no alternative to it .Still it has its due role. Online teaching is basically relevant for the job seekers and promotion aspirants as they found it convenient to gain knowledge in their own or new domains in their leisure time. Slowly and slowly this has found a significant place in regular education but during this pandemic situation has accelerated the entry of online teaching at all levels from primary education to higher education.

Students face some initial troubles. They should buy sophisticated and modern devices, they should have an internet connection and there should be uninterrupted power supply . This has become a challenge for poor people and those living in rural areas in India . This online system of education does not suit the conditions prevailing in India. A vast number of students are unable to follow online classes. Online classes should be continued in such an atmosphere where strict guidelines are not followed keeping in view the financial and health problems of students especially the kids because loss of time in the academic year can be compensated in many ways. By and by when normalcy will be gained everyone connected to education field will again switch over to classroom teaching, as students find classroom teaching to be the best type of teaching where they mingle in many more activities rather than bookish knowledge imparted to them in classroom by the teachers.

Keywords : Classroom Teaching, Online Teaching, Covid-19 Pandemic, Its Effects, Advantages and Disadvantages, Stressful Learning, Online Learning, Students' Performance, etc.

Introduction

Online teaching in comparison to classroom teaching was not common or rather we can say that not known to the rural people till the end of 20th century or even in the first decade of 21stcentury.People wonder that how instructions can be given without a classroom. Gradually instructions in classrooms has undergone many significant changes like having organised and well- structured rooms, systematic curriculum and use of materials. But due to this pandemic situation caused by Covid-19 teaching mode has reached an unimaginable state with the use of technology which results in online teaching. This type of teaching has put a full stop to classroom teaching , it has compelled each and everyone connected to education field to resort to online teaching. Everyone doesn't find comfortable to go with this type of teaching. Now the situation forces all students right from Nursery Education to Postgraduate Education to accept online teaching. Online teaching for small children is not favourable as they suffer a lot and gain only few, whereas for the students of rural areas it is not favourable as they face many problems related to online teaching.

Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to collect factual information and data about comparative problems, challenges and achievements of online learning process and classroom learning process by contacting the students involved in online learning process with the help of interview based survey method. The main objectives of this study are:-

Asian Resonance

1. To analyse challenges and opportunities related to online learning method and classroom learning method.
2. To expose the response of parents and students about online learning method versus class room learning method.
3. To highlight problems and difficulties faced by the students in the process of online learning method.
4. To understand the results of online learning method in Inter Colleges in rural areas.
5. To enable teachers to understand students' interest in both type of learning methods.
6. To understand students learning performance by analysing both type of learning processes.

Field of the Study

This research study is limited to Inter Colleges of Gunnaur Tehsil of Sambhal District. Yet it helps to understand many problems caused by online learning method in Inter Colleges of other towns also. Five Inter Colleges of Gunnaur Tehsil are selected for this study. These Inter Colleges are:-
1. Janta Inter College Junawai, Gunnaur, Sambhal.
2. Yug Nirman Vidyapeeth Inter College, Madkawali, Junawai, Gunnaur, Sambhal.
3. Babu Ram Singh Inter College, Babrala, Gunnaur, Sambhal.
4. Rashtriya Seva Sadan Inter College, Bhakroli, Gunnaur, Sambhal.
5. DAV Inter College, Gunnaur, Sambhal.

Research Methodology

This study comprises of both qualitative and quantitative analysis, based on classroom learning and online learning methods. This paper deals with the effects of both classroom learning and online learning on students when they move on to online learning from classroom learning, how they are unable to mingle with the new touch given to their learning process. This is a Survey Based Study where five Inter Colleges of Gunnaur Tehsil of district Sambhal are taken in consideration. In this study 40 students are selected from each Inter College as samples by using Purposive Sampling Method and total 200 students are selected as samples to make this study meaningful. Institutional Survey Schedule is used for necessary data collection related to this study.

Review of Literature

Which is the best mode of learning online learning or classroom learning ? This question did not arise until the end of the 20th century or even in the first decade of 21st century. If this question is posed to the people in the age groups of 40 and so they wonder how instructions can be given without a classroom. The classroom concept has centuries of history. Though the mode, size, structure varied from time to time. It started in the Gurukulam ashram where saints give instructions to a handful of students without books and rooms. Gradually instructions in classrooms had undergone many significant changes. Teaching mode has reached an unimaginable state with the use of technology for the age old practice of oral learning to online learning. Apart of all types of learning, students are comfortable with classroom learning only.

The closure of education institutions is an effort to maintain social distancing as a preventive and precautionary measure against covid-19 have all changed the mood of teaching from conventional standard system to a virtual and online framework (Moawad, 2020). Temporary solutions being revised for remote education range from online classroom tools like Google classroom to zoom and podcasts by teachers the primary objective is to dispense knowledge to students and enable them to learn at their own pace and convenience (Wadhwa and Khatak 2020). Therefore educational units are struggling to find options to deal with this challenging situations (Dhawan 2020). While parents are adjusting to this new scenario during this time it is also important to help kids stay focused on learning and avoid overuse of games, social media and videos (Pietra 2020). Due to lack of immediate feedback teachers were unable to assess students understanding during online lecturing (Mukhtar Javed, Arooj, Sethi 2020). Some teachers also mentioned that during online study students misbehaved and tried to access online resources during assessments (Mukhtar et al. 2020).Many studies have been conducted to determine the stress amongst students with school based learning. However since coronavirus pandemic is an ovel concern, not much research has been conducted in this regard particularly related to student

Asian Resonance

stress. Therefore this paper aims to determine the stress associated with challenges related to the new types of learning modes.

Online Learning Versus Classroom Learning:- A Comparative Study

India is a country of villages, most of the population in India resides in rural areas where the main occupation is agriculture. The children of farmers go to schools and colleges to gain education but they are not able to spend more time for their studies as they have to look after their fields as well. The process of continuing education through the online education system on the one hand made the general public aware of various types of achievements and the opportunities and on the other hand education through online system was improved as compared to the traditional face-to-face education system. In the process of continuing one had to face various challenges and difficulties as well in the rustic villages of India the status of education is deplorable. In this research paper a comparative analysis of the online learning system to continue education as an alternative system during the pandemic situation and face to face direct traditional education system is presented by the researcher. This research paper deals with the rural areas of Gunnaur Tehsil in Sambhal District. The people of this area basically belong to rural areas and agriculture is the main source of employment and income in this area. Most of the time of the students is spent in the agricultural works as it is the only source of income in their families. The process of education was going on smoothly in 2020, but due to COVID-19, the whole education system was affected. All the institutions were closed. But to continue education of students in such a pandemic situation was a critical task. Thus online teaching was obtained as a means of connection between teacher and students to continue the studies of the pupils. The system of face to face teaching was over now. But to cope up with a new type of learning students faced lots of problems. But to continue online teaching, Inter Colleges of rural areas faced the problem of able teachers who were capable of teaching on computers, lack of capable teachers and means was a new problem came into being. For students it was a critical task to continue with online learning. Parents on the one hand had to buy smartphones and on the other hand teachers were not able to teach their lessons easily as the students were not in touch to this kind of learning.

A classroom is a learning space in which both children and adults learn. Classrooms are found in educational institutions of all kinds ranging from preschools to universities, and may also be found in other places where education or training is provided, such as corporations and religious and humanitarian organisation. The classroom provides a space where learning can take place uninterrupted by outside distractions. But on the other hand a student can easily be distracted while learning his/her lessons on phones or computers.

Whether you have been teaching for months or twenty years, it can be difficult to know which teaching strategies will work best with your students. AS a teacher there is no 'one size fits all' solution. When teaching in a classroom, a teacher finds it very difficult to find the way how he can teach his students as he teaches face to face. In online teaching a teacher can only teach and cannot judge the ways and solutions how to teach students in a better way.

In a classroom learning method we can encourage students of mixed abilities to work together by promoting small group or whole class activities. When students respond and express their ideas than they will develop their self-confidence. Whereas This practice of developing their self-confidence in online learning method fades away.

In a classroom learning cooperative learning can be incorporated into classroom lessons by solving mathematical puzzles, conducting scientific experiments and acting out short drama sketches. But in online teaching students suffers a lot because they do not find any ground on which they can stand and perform. This kind of teaching learning method works only for grown ups and degree level students, the small kids cannot cope up with this kind of learning. In order to make comparative study of both the types of learning system 200 students have been selected as sample by the researcher out of 5 inter colleges. In his study area the presents study work will prove helpful in understanding the achievements and challenges of online education system and face to face education system in the selected areas as well as in other areas of rural areas.

This study deals with selected total 200 students from five Inter Colleges of Gunnaur Tehsil in Sambhal district related to secondary education. To achieve the aims of this study the researcher had collected the data from selected 200 students about the

difficulties and problems of online learning related to students are described below in the form of tabulation.

Table 1

Problems faced by Students in online learning process.	Frequency	Percentage
Inability to focus on screens.	186	93%
Lack of internet connectivity.	160	80%
Lack of Computer literacy in parents and students	140	70%
Lack of communication skill development	160	80%
Lack of tools and means like smart phones, computers etc.	188	94%

Being an open question each question is determined out of hundred percent or from all selected 200 students.

After analysing the above table we find out that 93% students state that during online learning, they faced the problem of inability to focus on screens for long period of time. 80% students' mention that in smaller cities and towns, there is a lack of internet connectivity because of which they are unable to continue the process of learning lessons through online learning.70% students mention that lack of Computer literacy in parents and students is a major drawback in E-learning process. 80% of students mention that during E- learning process they feel that they are unable to work effectively in a team setting due to the lack of face to face communication between peers, students and teachers. 94%students belong to middle and low class families where every guardians and parents cannot afford smart phones , computers etc. Apart from that they also don't have the knowledge of all these tools and means.

As this study is based on a comparative analysis of classroom learning and online learning, so the researcher tried to understand the overall performance of all selected 200 students in their traditional classroom learning process before covid-19 pandemic situation and the collected data from all selected 200 students is presented in the form of tabulation by the researcher in the table given below:-

Table-2
Overall performance of students in classroom learning methods.

Performance of students	Number of students/frequency	Percentage
Good performance	65	32.5%
Satisfactory performance	108	54%
Not satisfactory performance	27	13.5%
Total	200	100 %

To analyse the overall performance of selected 200 students, the researcher, in order to achieve the objectives of the study, visited all the given colleges and met the teachers to get proper information about the overall performance of the students in the classroom learning before covid-19 pandemic situation. The Data, on the basis of information provided by the teachers, is presented in the above table where we find out that the performance of 65 students out of 200 was good in traditional classroom learning. The performance of 108 students out of 200 was satisfactory. The performance of 27 students out of 200 was not found satisfactory.

In order to compare students' performance in both types of learning process, the researcher have collected data during their involvement in online learning process at the time of COVID-19, lockdown position. When traditional classroom learning was

totally banned due to COVID-19, all the students had to continue their education only through the process of online learning; therefore the researcher collected data of these selected 200 students about their performance during COVID-19, online learning process, by contacting their colleges and teachers and the gathered data is presented here in the form of tabulation by the researcher in the table given below:-

Table-3
Overall performance of students in online learning methods

Performance of students	Number of students/ frequency	percentage
Good performance	40	20%
Satisfactory performance	90	45%
Not satisfactory performance	70	35%
Total	200	100%

After analysing the above table, we find out that the overall performance of the selected students is different in online learning process and classroom learning process. As we see in the given above data that only 20% students achieved good performance level during their online learning process and only 45% students achieved satisfactory position in their performance during online learning process while on the other hand 35% students are not in satisfactory position about their overall performance during their online learning process.

For a comparative study, the researcher compares advantages and disadvantages of online learning and classroom learning by gathering data from the selected 200 students on various grounds of comparison and the collected data is presented in the form of tabulation by the researcher in the table given below:-

Table-4
Comparison between online learning process and classroom learning process.

Grounds of comparison.	Online learning process		Classroom learning process	
	Number of students/frequency	Percentage	Number of students/frequency	Percentage
Comparison on the basis of providing practical knowledge	65	32.5%	135	67.5%
Comparison on the basis of good teaching methods	83	41.5%	117	58.5%
Comparison on the basis of punishment, encouragement and discipline matters.	45	22.5%	155	77.5%
Comparison on the basis of expenses.	136	68%	64	32%

Comparison on the basis of more time involvement.	128	64%	72	36%

After analysing the above table, the researcher finds that out of 200 students only 65 students feel online learning process better rather than classroom learning process in providing practical knowledge while 35 students feel classroom learning process better rather than online learning process in providing practical knowledge. Out of 200 students 83 students are in favour of online learning process for good teaching methods while 117 students are in favour of classroom learning process for good teaching methods. On the basis of punishment, encouragement and discipline matters, 45 students out of 200 students find online learning process better than classroom learning process whereas 155 students find classroom learning process better than online learning process. On the basis of expenses, 136 students out of 200 students are in favour of online learning process rather than classroom learning process whereas 64 students are in favour of classroom learning process rather than online learning process. 128 students out of 200 students state that online learning process requires more time in the comparison of classroom learning process whereas 72 student state that classroom learning process requires more time rather than online learning process. This clarifies that online learning process requires more time in comparison of classroom learning process.

Conclusion

Seasons will change, atmosphere will change and at last we all will get rid of this pandemic situation, but when it is quite indefinite to say. Whatever may be the condition the process of education should go on as usual. Today we are compelled to move on with the online learning but as scenario changes all things will return to normalcy and every task related to education will continue as it was before in a normal flow. Both teachers and students face a lot of problems in online process of teaching and learning process. After peeping into the activities of students of Gunnaur area, we can say that as they belong to rural background where from the Sun rise till the sun set they have to work in field, as agriculture is the only source of income for their families because this area belongs to the Gangetic Plains, the students get limited time to cope up with online learning. They hardly finance for tools, computers and smart phones. Lack of power supply, lack of internet service etc. make the students suffer a lot. Even if they afford smart phones and other tools their position is quite critical in the sense that they lack technical knowledge. Thus we can conclude that in the context of rural society online learning is not that effective in comparison of classroom learning for students.

References

1. Shivangi Dhawan, Online Learning A Panacea in the Time of COVID-19 Crisis., Journal of Educational Technology Systems 2020,Vol. 49 (1) 5-22SAGE.
2. Chandra Dr. Soumitra, "E-Learning in India: Its Prospects and Challenges", Oct. 2014.
3. Singh, V.,N Thurman, A. (2019)., How many ways can we define online learning? A systematic literature review of definitions of online learning (1988 – 2018). American Journal of Distance Education, 33(4), 289-306.
4. Ekta Srivastava, "E-Learning: New Trends in Education and Training", 2013.
5. Saxena,K.(2020).Coronavirus accelerate space of digital education in India. ED II Institutional Repository.
6. Fraser, K., (2014). "the future of learning and teaching in next generation learning spaces", Bradford: Emerald Group Publishing Limited.
7. Rieley, J. B. (2020). Corona Virus and its impact on higher education. Research Gate Save the Children. (2014). No child left behind, Education in crisis in the Asia-Pacific Region Victoria.
8. Himanshu Agrawal, " Impact of E-Learning in Education",Dec.2013.
9. Martin, A. (2020)., How to optimize online learning in the age of coronavirus (COVID-19) : A 5- point guide for educators., www.researchgate.net/publication.
10. Hew,K.F.,& Cheung, W.S.(2012),"student participation in online discussions: challenges, solutions, and future research" New York: springer.
11. Littlefield, J. (2018).The difference between synchronous and asynchronous distance learning., https:/www.thoughtco.com.

Asian Resonance

12. *Liguori, E. W., & Winkler, C. (2020).From offline to online: Challenges and opportunities for entrepreneurship education following the COVID-19 pandemic .https:/doi.org/10.1177 Entrepreneurship Education and Pedagogy.*
13. *Partha Pratim Ray, "Web Based E-Learning in India: The Cumulative Views of Different Aspects".*
14. *Garrison, D. Randy.(2017), "E-Learning in the 21st century: A community of enquiry framework for research and practice.London: Routledge.*
15. *Favale, T., Soro, F., Trevisan, M., Drago, I.,&Mellia, M. (2020). Campus Traffic and e-learning during COVID-19 pandemic. Computer Networks, 176, 107290.*
16. *Chavan V.M., Gaikwad A. T., Kulkarni:- "Computer Application in Management of Quality in Higher Educational Institutes in Maharashtra : A Study", Proceedings of the 6th National Conference- INDIA Com, Computing For Nation Development, BVICAM (2012).*
17. *Basilaia, G., Dgebuadze, M., Kantaria, M., & Chokhonelidze, G. (2020). Replacing classic learning form at universities as an immediate response to the COVID-19 virus infection in Georgia. International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology, 8(III).*
18. *Dziuban, C. D., J. L. Hartman, and P. D. Moskal, (2004) "Blended Learning", EDUCAUSE Research Bulletin: 7:1-12.*
19. *Anderson, T. (Ed) (2008) "The Theory and Practice of Online Learning", Athabasca AB: Athabasca University Press.*