

To Study The Effectiveness Of Online Learning On Students From Practical Based Higher Education Programs In And Around Pune City.

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To Study The Effectiveness Of Online Learning On Students From Practical Based Higher Education Programs In And Around Pune City.

¹Dr Suvarna Sathe , ²Ms. Rajeshree Sharangdhar

1(HOD Hotel management Tilak Maharashtra vidyapeeth Pune. tmvhm.pune@yahoo.co.in)

2Pol (Research Scholar TMV, Pune.)
rajeshree_13@rediffmail.com

Abstract

The study aimed to find the effectiveness of online education during pandemic amongst the practical oriented Program. It's a study done for 336 student respondent from various Pune colleges and their perception is studied. As social distancing norms are made mandatory on people for various safety concerns during the pandemic, the education system has introduced on online learning pattern for their Program keeping in mind the social distancing norms and safety of students and teachers. But is it effective or not? Hence this paper evaluates the online learning for students who are from practical oriented Program. The data obtained through Google docs was analysed and concluded that the online learning is less preferred than offline learning by the students. Some effective ways should be implemented so that the online learning is beneficial for students and at the same time teachers time and energy is utilised for effective learning methods.

Keywords:

Learning: knowledge or skill acquired by instruction or study.

Source - merriam-webster.com

Practical: Related to experience, real situation or action rather than ideas or imaginations.

Source - Cambridge.org

Perception: A judgement resulting from awareness or understanding.

Source – merriam-webster.com

Online learning: It refer to E- learning.

Source - Wikipedia

Introduction

Whenever it is learning, it is considered as a two way process of acquiring some new knowledge, skill sets, beliefs values .This paper has a purpose to examine the impact of online teaching on higher education in Pune city. Offline and online learning together i.e. a blended learning effectiveness has quite a number of underlying factors that pose challenges. One of the big challenge which is known is about how users can successfully use any technology and ensuring participant's commitment for the sessions. It is necessary to understand the perception of the learners about online education system. As commented earlier the two way process should be beneficial for both teachers as well as students.

In online learning there are virtual classroom sessions where the students and the teacher are in different geographical region and possibly also from different time zone. Having practical programs online learning is a new method and just showing students online videos without them trying actual might be challenging for teachers and for students to understand. The institutes spend good capital on the infrastructure of practical labs, so if the offline practical pattern is reduced the labs will be underutilised.

Sometimes the online learning can be advantageous for students as the students can learn as per their convenient time and schedules. Even recorded lessons can be done, many software programs can make online sessions

interesting. As far as the demerits are concerned it can make the student feel learning in isolation unlike the physical classroom /offline classroom sessions.

The recent scenario of pandemic has created challenges in front of education system. The students are off campus almost for a year and online teaching is the only option which is available in sharing the knowledge and ensuring that the students don't miss out on the syllabus learning. But it is important to understand whether the teaching process of this kind is really making the students learn better way or is it creating a void in the knowledge level of the student. The teachers are doing the best to provide the learning opportunity to students but is it helping the students, needs to be evaluated.

Primarily for this paper the researcher could mostly interact with urban population as they were reachable on online platform due to internet accessibility and range. So in future there can be research paper which can also consider and reach across the rural area students to understand their perception on online learning. Hence there were few limitations for geographical area due to internet range facility.

Objective:

1. To find out students perception about online learning in higher education.
2. To understand whether online learning is effective for practical oriented higher education.

Hypotheses:

H₀–All Students don't perceive offline learning for practical based higher education as more effective.

H₁–All Students perceive offline learning for practical based higher education as more effective.

Literature Review:

1. (Sujarwol, 2020) The research was conducted in an Indonesian university amidst COVID-19 in the early staged of unlocking in June 2019. The study states that earlier the students were not used to online learning at all and were excited to adapt to the new learning mode. The mode of teaching learning on line which was used by the teachers was WhatsApp.

The study also notes difficulties faced by students and teachers such as internet connectivity, financial problems in acquiring means (gadgets) for online accessibility. But the research does not talk about any other e-learning modes. WhatsApp is merely used as more flexible and easily available means and no special efforts in developing any other online content, use of other hybrid methods is observed.

2. (syahrin, 2020) As the heading suggests the study is limited to the students enrolled for ESL. It aims at finding out if the students learning style compliments the online learning technologies. As this particular learning requires developing listening and reading skills, speaking and writing skills can lag behind under such pedagogy.

The research is taking only a particular program with unique learning pattern and it cannot be applied universally.

3. (Amemado, 2020) The researcher in his article fetches our attention to the fact that the in this crucial times it is the duty of the government to invest more in order to develop strong support to online education as we have a long way to go before the educational campuses can open for students. Nerve the less the students should not be at a loss. The global uncertainties may prevail for a long time but education should be unhindered.

4. (Duckett, 2020) .The author worries that the inherent inequalities amongst the social classes will only be worsen due to pandemics in educational scenario in U.K. The deprived classes in the society will be pushed down further as education will be a far dream for them. Whereas the haves class will be marching ahead. According to the author the education system must bring about the change by incorporating skill based curriculum related to specific work and teach life skills to the students in order to overcome persisting in equalities.

5. (Khotimah, 2020) This article describes the learning experiences of students in online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. Qualitative observation methods and online interviews were conducted, to obtain information about online learning patterns that are often applied by lecturers; the platform that has been selected, the media used by the lecturers; time-frame, student learning experiences, and student responses to lectures. This study reveals that students tend to choose the application of various online learning patterns and simple platforms. As the first conclusion, in search of meaningful online learning experiences, coordinated online learning between pedagogy, technology, and organizational support can effectively foster appropriate learning experiences. The second conclusion is we need to critically examine the benefits and limitations of the types of asynchronous, synchronous,

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and hybrid online learning encountered. This will facilitate understanding of future complex assignments and can benefit from student learning experiences.

In search of meaningful online learning experiences, coordinated online learning can effectively foster appropriate learning experiences. As key players in online learning, students are primarily explored and experienced learning experiences. Students must be actively involved in the learning process and change to provide feedback. This will enhance their online learning experience. An important challenge in this discussion is that we need to critically examine the benefits and limitations of the types of asynchronous, synchronous, and hybrid online learning encountered. This will facilitate understanding of future complex assignments and can benefit from student learning experiences.

6. **(Azikin Mohd Omarl, 2020)** Pandemic COVID-19 has halted all Physical educational meetings and has closed down so many academic institutions. In this paper the author has investigated the issues due to online education. Findings indicated that students' readiness for online learning is not optimal, and they require a lot of support from universities and lecturers in areas of financial assistance, internet accessibility, timely feedback on assessments and constant academic engagement. In ensuring continuity of learning amidst this trying time, the pedagogical approaches to teaching and learning must change. All stakeholders from practitioners, students, parents and families, government and private sectors, education markets, academic institutions and the public at large must be responsible and contribute to realising the best possible online learning environment for the current and future generation of learners.

The COVID-19 outbreak has affected a lot of sectors, the new normal in the field of education has brought many changes. This pandemic has called for a drastic transformation to the academic scene where all learning is forced to be conducted remotely.

7. **(Jena, 2020)** Covid-19, as a global pandemic, has called for social distancing. It has compelled people to sit indoor which could lead to mental stress. This paper suggests that to keep people engaged and free from mental stress, online learning can play important role.

Educators use virtual classrooms sessions to teach from home with some necessary tools which makes the online sessions effective in these crisis. Perceptions of learners and educators on Online Learning system during lockdown are pointed in the research paper.

With norms of social distancing the online learning is the best platform to keep learners/educators engaged. Various applications of the internet to distribute classroom materials and help learners and educators interact with one another. Online learning is considered as future learning process and this platform has a potential of overall change in pedagogy of teaching learning in the modern world.

8. **(Tilak, 2019)** The cloud computing technique is progressed yet some higher education program institutes are not well equipped for it. Lack of IT facilities in campus is also a challenge for providing online education. Unfortunately even other limitations and challenges like institute budget cuts will affect the quality of online education system. The paper highlights some challenges which have to be worked on if the effectiveness of online teaching has to be enhanced.

9. **(Kumar)** The paper is about online learning as a best solution during pandemic crisis for education system. As in pandemic the learners are compelled to stay indoors and this makes the online teaching important. The paper suggests that online learning is required in such crises but needs proper techniques and tools to ensure quality delivery. The paper discusses the merits and demerits of online teaching. Educators need to provide more interactive sessions by using latest technology tools. Also it is suggested in paper that government should provide free digital gadgets and free internet for better efficiency.

10. **(Kimura, 2020)** The paper emphasis on the difficulty on emotional connect which is felt by respondents during the process of online learning. Hence the sessions are less on emotional intimacy and talking through screen is awkward situation for students as well as teachers. It is felt by the respondents of this paper that the online teaching is less engaging and not very productive.

Also it is seen during online teaching that the attention given by professors was not enough and there are opportunity also for some casual talks during the lectures. The research paper is based on higher education programs of university student's data.

11.(Muhammad adnani, 2020)This paper study is about higher education student’s perspective about mandatory online learning during covid-19.The students have responded that offline learning is more preferred as compared to digital learning. Face to face interaction of students and teachers and their interaction brings more value to teaching process also there is emotional connect between both the participants. Even if the education system is compelled with the processing of online learning for their students still the conventional method is more effective.

Research Methodology

The data was collected primarily from the urban population as there were limitations for reaching out to the rural area population due to internet accessibility and availability during pandemic. This created restrictions in the scope of geographical area. The data was received on Google doc. As physical distribution of questionnaire was not advisable during the pandemic keeping in mind the social distancing norms the questionnaire were circulated on internet platform.

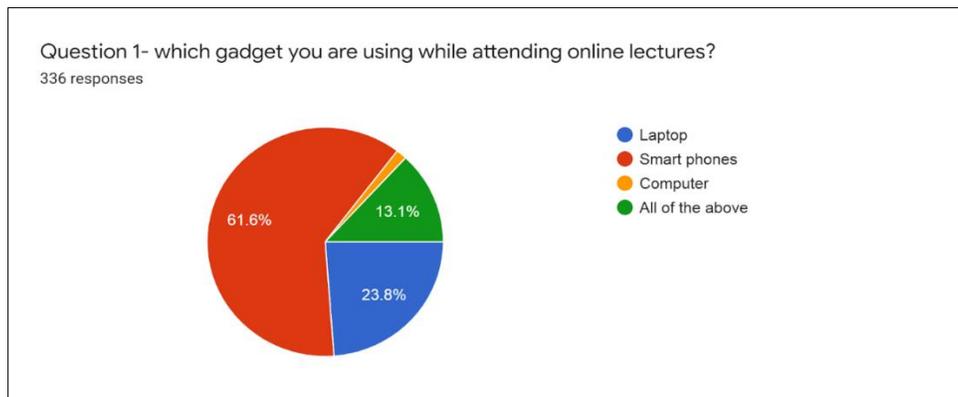
1. Data collection: The primary data for this research was collected using the following technique:

Questionnaire: A questionnaire was drafted on goggle docs with relevant questions and sent over to the sample via whatsapp to obtain their response.

2. Sample technique: The population was **336**respondents from mixed education fields from Pune area of Maharashtra,India and some from outskirts of pune jurisdiction. Apart from the above mentioned other secondary data was collected from various journals, books and internet.

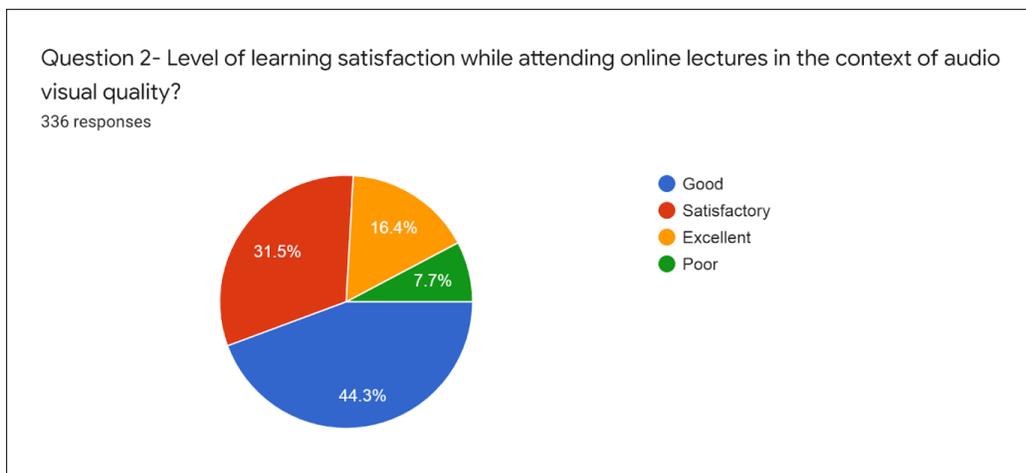
Data interpretation:

Figure 1:



The above figure shows:23.8% people are using laptop while attending online lecture, 61.6% people are using smart phones while attending online lecture, 1.5% people are using computer while attending online lecture and 13.1% people are using all of the above gadgets while attending online lecture.

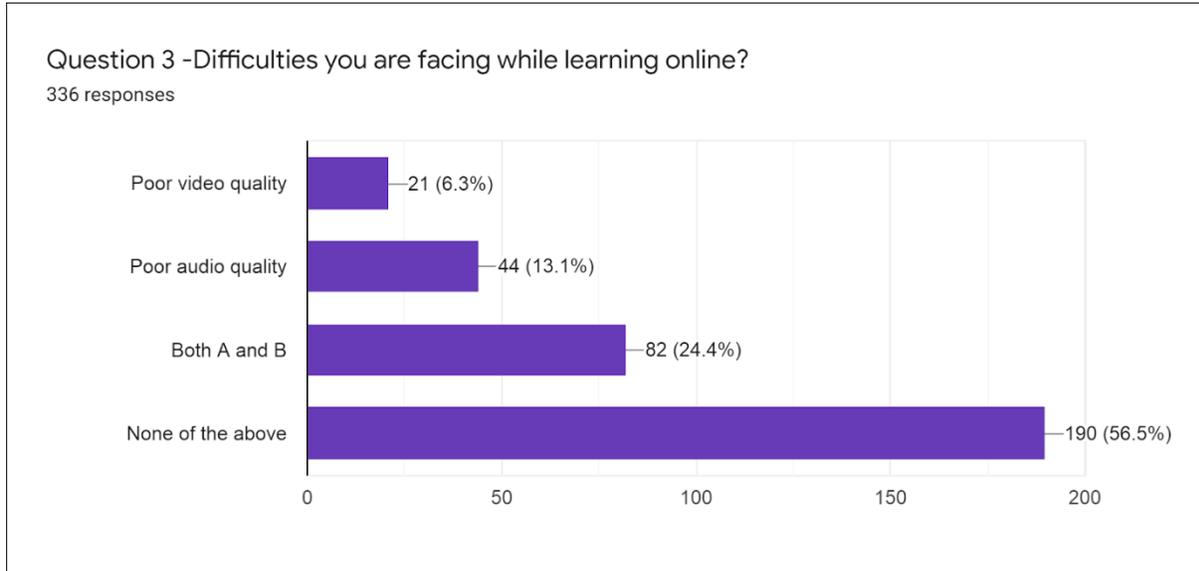
Figure 2:



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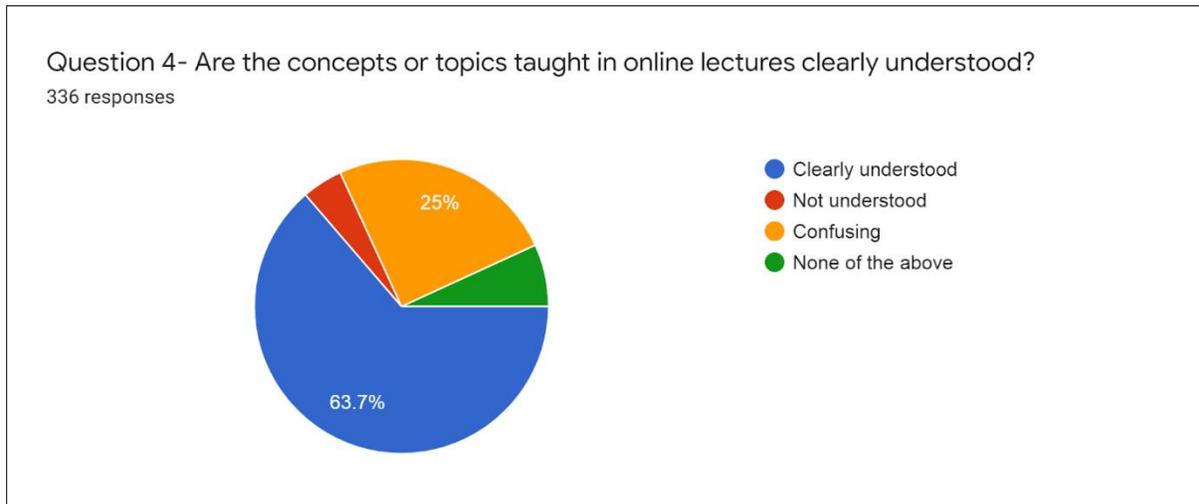
The above figure shows: 44.3% peoples learning satisfaction is good while attending online lectures in the context of audio visual quality, 31.5% peoples learning satisfaction is satisfactory while attending online lectures in the context of audio visual quality, 16.4% peoples learning satisfaction is excellent while attending online lectures in the context of audio visual quality, 7.7% peoples learning satisfaction is poor while attending online lectures in the context of audio visual quality.

Figure 3:



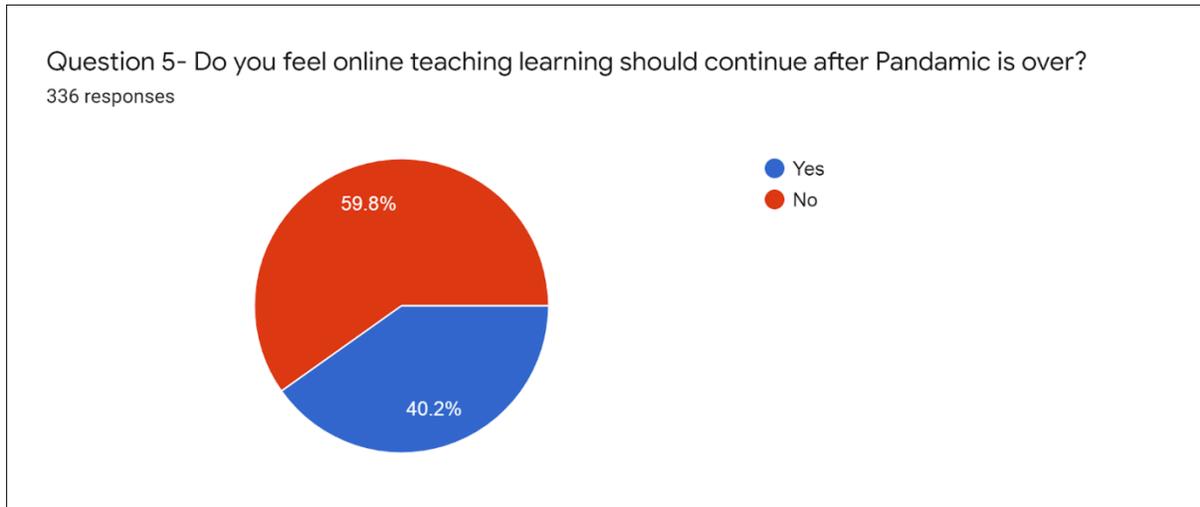
The above figure shows: 6.3% people are facing poor video quality while learning online, 13.1% people are facing poor audio quality while learning online, 24.4% people are facing both poor video & audio quality while learning online, and 56.5% people don't have any problem while learning online.

Figure 4:



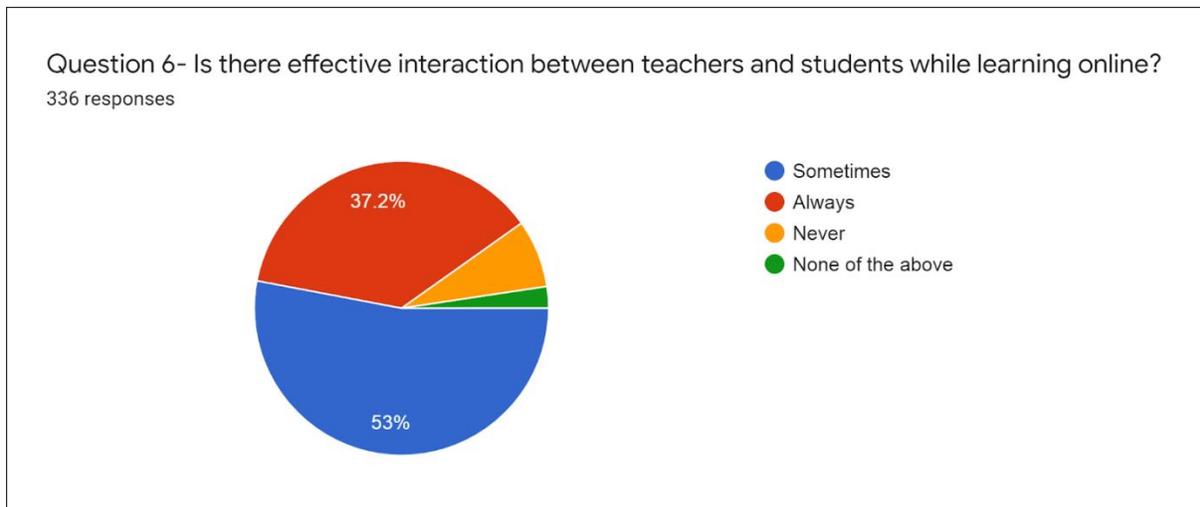
The above figure shows: 63.7% people clearly understand the concepts or topics taught in online lectures, 4.5% people don't understand the concepts or topics taught in online lectures, 25% people are confused about the concepts or the topics taught in online lectures, 6.8% selected none of the above

Figure 5:



The above figure shows: 40.2% people felt that online teaching learning should continue after Pandemic is over, 59.8% people said that online teaching learning should not be continued after Pandemic is over.

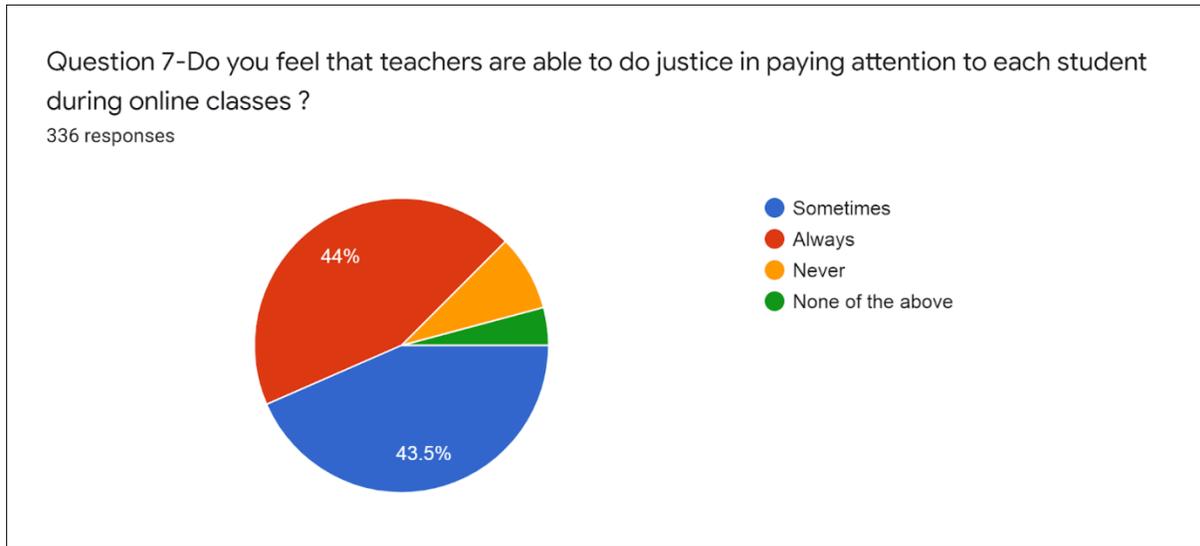
Figure 6:



The above figure shows: 53% respondents think that sometimes there is effective interaction between teachers and students while learning online, 37.2% respondents think that there is always effective interaction between teachers and students while learning online, 7.4% respondents think there is never effective interaction between teachers and students while learning online, 2.4% respondents didn't justify their opinion

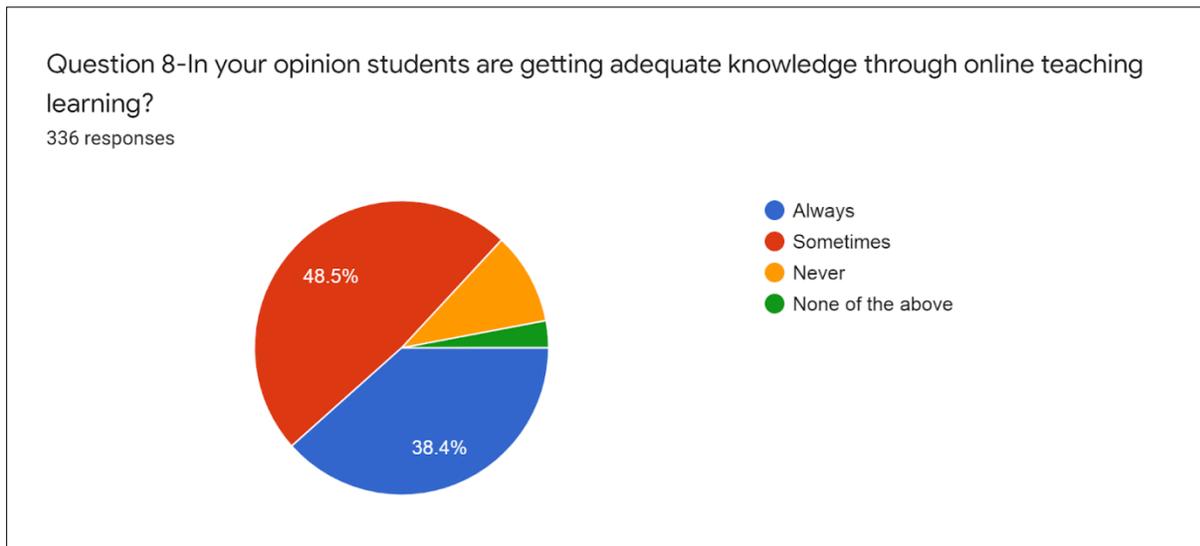
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Figure 7:



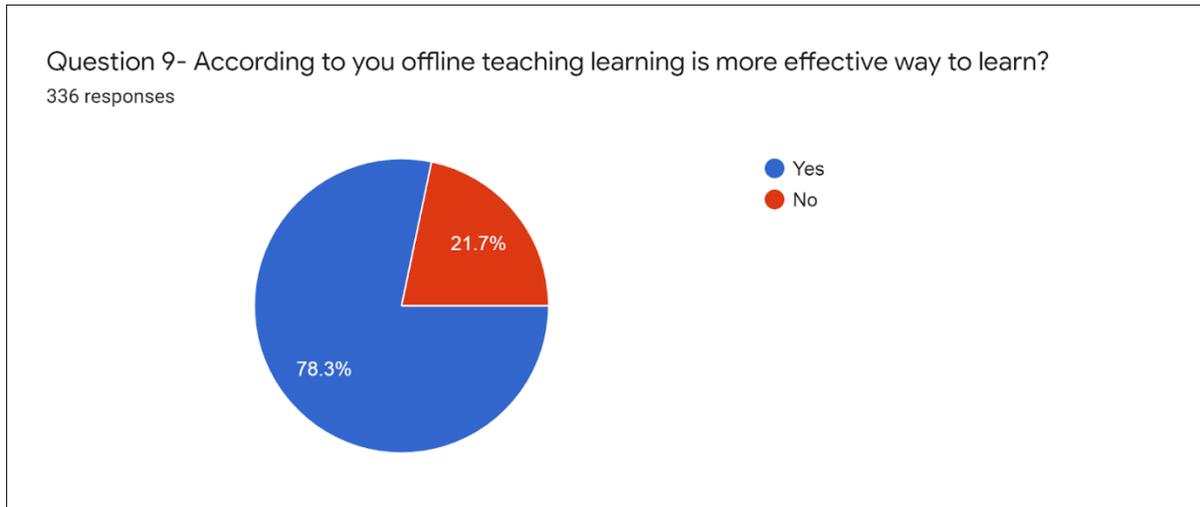
The above figure shows : 43.5% respondents think that sometimes teachers are able to pay attention to each student during online classes, 44% respondents think that teachers are always able to pay attention to each student during online classes, 8.3% respondents think that teachers are not able to pay attention to each student during online classes, 4.2% respondents didn't justify their opinion

Figure 8:



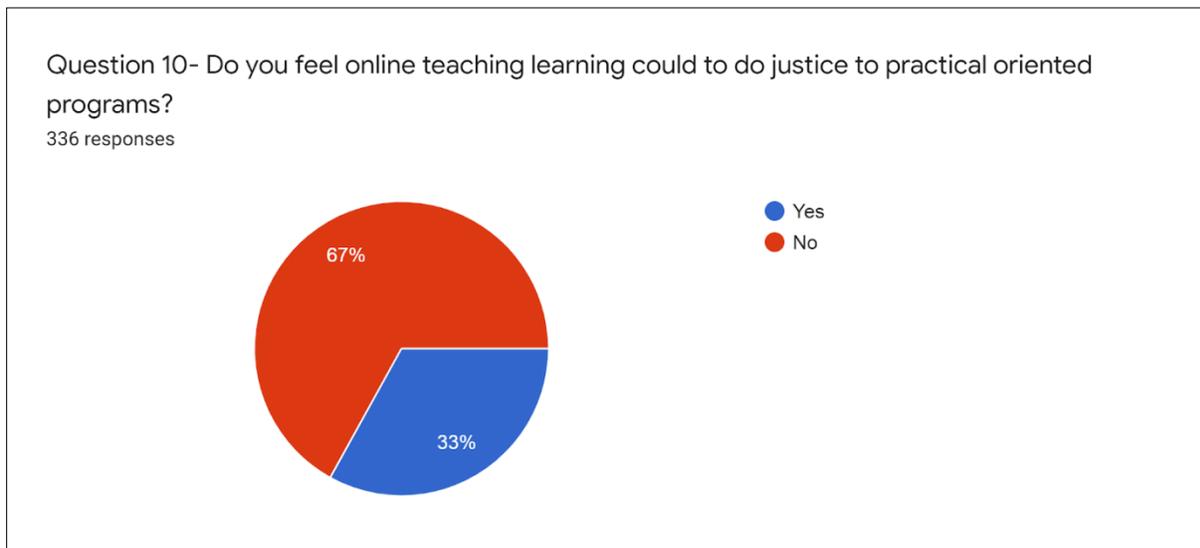
The above figure shows: 38.4% respondents think students are getting adequate knowledge through online teaching learning, 48.5% respondents think sometimes students are getting adequate knowledge through online teaching learning, 10.1% respondents think students are never getting adequate knowledge through online teaching learning, 3% respondents didn't justify their opinion

Figure 9:



The above figure shows: 78.3% respondents says offline teaching learning is more effective way to learn ,21.7% respondents says offline teaching learning is not the effective way to learn

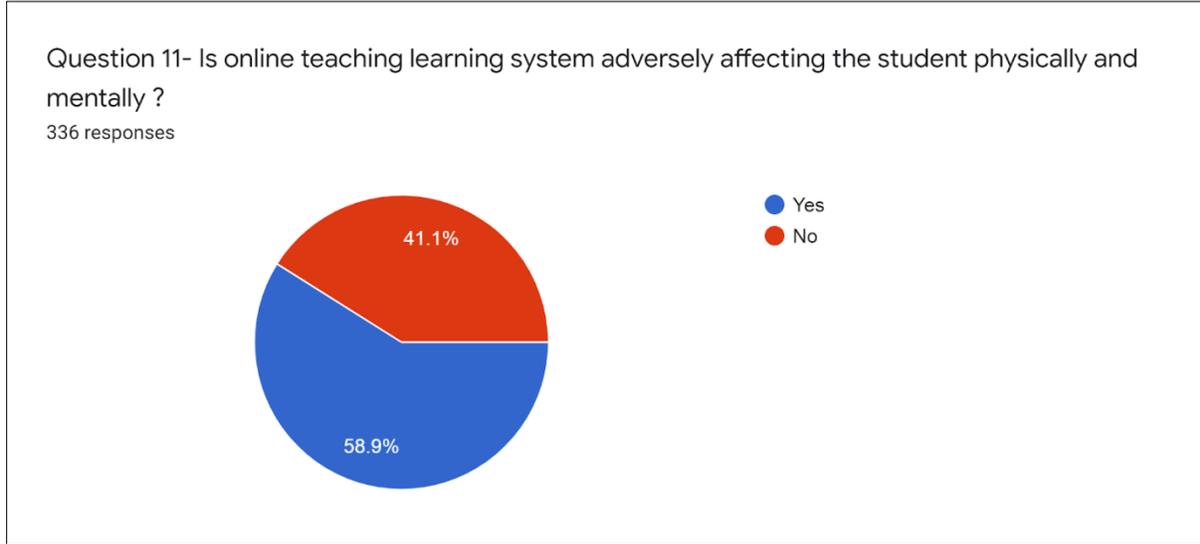
Figure 10:



The above figure shows: 33% respondents feel online teaching learning could do justify to practical oriented programs, 67% respondents feel online teaching learning couldn't do justify to practical oriented programs

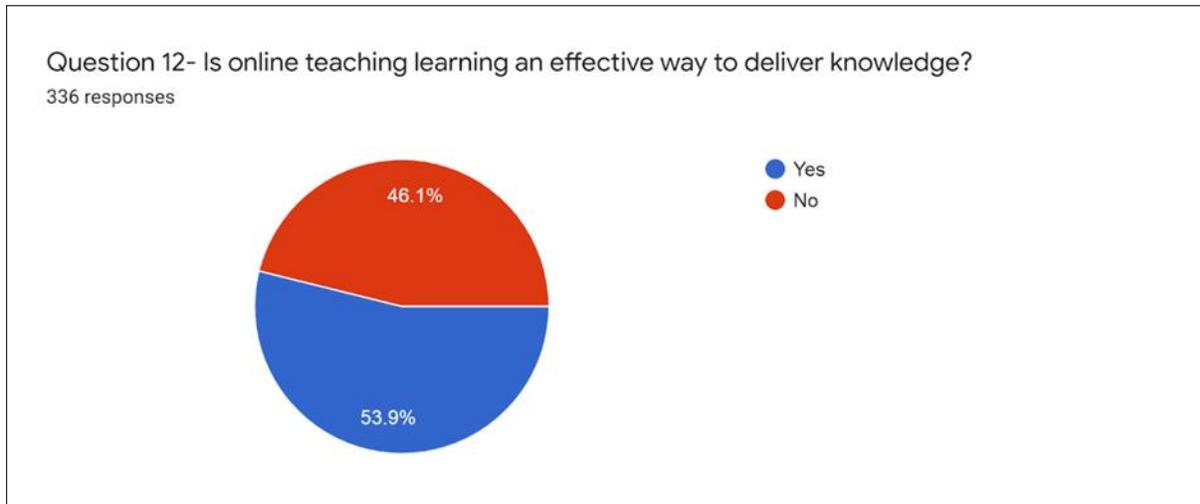
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Figure 11:



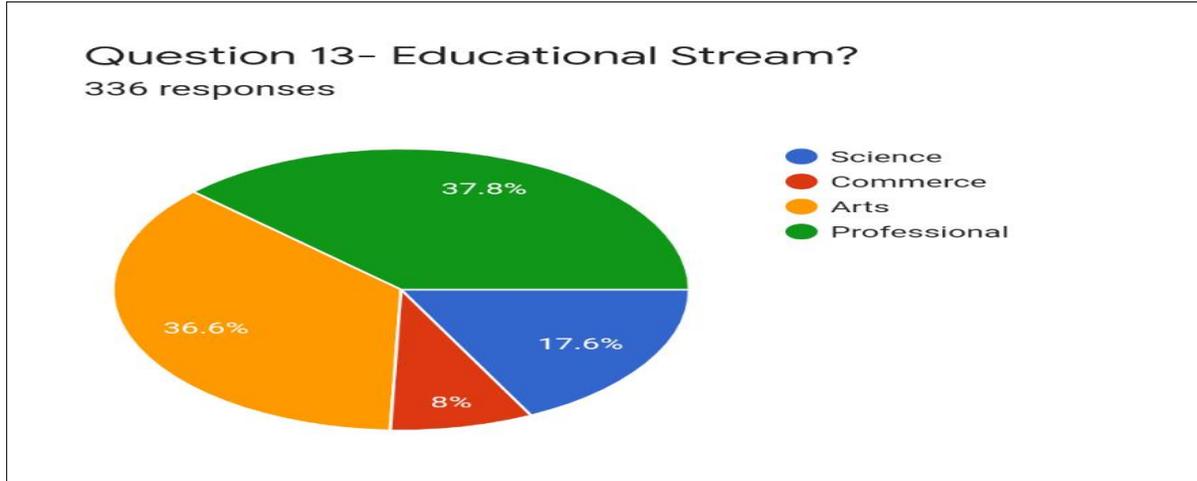
The above figure shows: 58.9% respondents says online teaching learning system is adversely affecting the student physically and mentally , 41.1% respondents says online teaching learning system is not affecting the student physically and mentally

Figure 12:



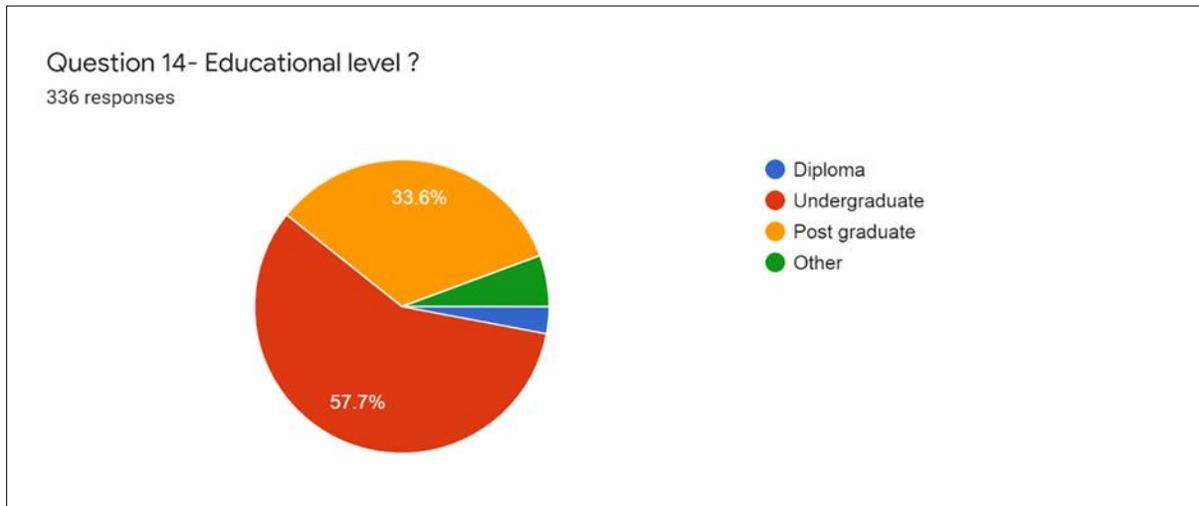
The above figure shows: 53.9% respondents think online teaching learning is an effective way to deliver knowledge, 46.1% respondents think online teaching learning is not an effective way to deliver knowledge

Figure 13:



The above figure shows: 17.6% respondents are from science stream, 8% respondents are from commerce stream, 36.6% respondents are from arts stream, 37.8% respondents are from professional stream

Figure 14:



The above figure shows:3% respondents had completed the diploma,57.7% respondents are undergraduate, 33.6% respondents are post graduate, and 5.7% respondents didn't justify their stream

Hypotheses Test:

H₀ – All Students don't perceive offline learning for practical based higher education as more effective.

H₁ – All Students perceive offline learning for practical based higher education as more effective.

Chi-Square Calculator for Goodness of Fit

The Chi² value is: 16

offline learning as more effective	Observed	Expected	Difference	Difference Sq.	Diff. Sq. / Exp Fr.
yes	78	0.9 (90)	-12.00	144.00	1.60
no	22	0.1 (10)	12.00	144.00	14.40
					16.000

The Chi² value is 16. The p-value is .00006. The result is significant at $p < .05$.

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Since p-value (0.00006) is less than the level of significance (0.05), the null hypothesis is rejected; hence, it is concluded that the offline learning is found to be effective.

Observations and Discussion

The survey done amongst the students belonging to practical oriented Program. It is observed that 61.6% students are using smart phones while attending online lecture, this is a convenient mode available with them which they can access from anywhere. But at the same time it leads to some demerits like using small screen device will not make enough effective impact on learning, also a smart phone is a small device which might lead to straining the eyes and headaches etc.

Around 44.3% students learning satisfaction is good while attending online lectures in the context of audio visual quality, 31.5% peoples learning satisfaction is satisfactory while attending online lectures in the context of audio visual quality, 16.4% peoples learning satisfaction is excellent while attending online lectures in the context of audio visual quality, 7.7% peoples learning satisfaction is poor while attending online lectures in the context of audio visual quality.

It is also observed from the data collected that 56.5% students at the same time don't have any problem while learning online. In contrast around 25% students are confused about the concepts or the topics taught in online lectures.

From 336 students responses the 59.8% responses are that online teaching learning should not be continued after Pandemic is over. Also 7.4% respondents think there is never effective interaction between teachers and students while learning online, 8.3% respondents think that teachers are not able to pay attention to each student during online classes.

A major of 78.3% response is that the offline teaching-learning is more effective way to learn, this highlights that the students find the offline learning better method as 67% respondents feel online teaching learning couldn't do justify to practical oriented programs. As offline students can make more practice of the practical task hence improve in their skills. Also from the survey it is observed that 58.9% respondents says online teaching learning system is adversely affecting the student physically and mentally.

Has the pandemic made the education system compromise in teaching learning process? In spite of crisis can the teaching method be made more effective by brainstorming a more effective method for delivering lectures or practical's for students.

Findings

1	Student's perception about online learning in higher education.	<p>There is mixed response by students towards online learning, as per the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is found that the gadget used mostly by students are smart phones during the online learning process. The demerit of smartphone is that the online sessions are attended by students on a small screen so probably this is also linked of not creating a great impact of the online sessions unlike the actual offline sessions. Smart phones are available with the students even when they are outside home, so the students access the sessions on phone from anywhere. This brings to consider that the discipline factor here is lacking in terms of attending seriously a teachers session. This also leads to attending online sessions casually not comfortable, small screen, practical oriented different program simulation is not solution for everyone. So much investment of lab by colleges will go waste if the labs are not used for practical sessions. • Around 7.7% rated online learning as poor and other are satisfied with this learning method. • Students do face some challenges during online learning in terms of quality of video and audio. As quality of video and audio is also dependent on the internet range availability in the receivers area, there are possibilities that some students do face this challenge. If the quality of audio and video is not clear than it also effects on the learning outcome. • Around 25% of students also find online learning confusing. This is due to the fact that the presenter is not physically present and the chances of students losing focus from the session are more in this type of teaching. Hence might be confusing for some.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 59.8% did mention that post pandemic online learning should not be continued. So half of the sample survey believes the online sessions should not be continued post pandemic , which highlights that the learning shortfall amongst the students and as this survey is done for students from practical oriented courses , then definitely these courses should have offline sessions so that the skill sets are learned better by students . Yes the social distancing norms as per the government can be made compulsory and should be monitored and adhere by everyone for safety reasons.
2	Is online learning effective for practical's oriented higher education.	<p>The survey is done amongst post graduate, graduate and diploma students. As per the survey the findings suggest the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The survey highlights that majority of students believe offline learning is more effective than online learning. • As per the findings the students feel that online learning doesn't do justice to practical base programs as they are skill based and here students learn through trial and error method. • Mentally also the students get affected due to monotonous online learning patterns which are less interactive. The class participation which happens during the offline sessions makes the sessions specially the practical oriented sessions more interesting and it brings out the creative skills of students. • Hence it can be concluded that there is lacuna in getting adequate knowledge from online learning pattern and it is less effective in practical based courses.

Conclusion

The 2019- pandemic has shaken the field of education. There are limited options available to conduct the teaching sessions for students. Online learning is one way of delivering knowledge to students in this scenario, but it is partially effective as many students still feel offline learning is far better and effective.

But as Covid-19 is still on and as per the guideline of ministry the colleges are working on the online teaching pattern. Hence in pandemic times the online learning is the only option available, but if it is found not to be satisfactory then the educationist can try to make the online learning interesting for students by involving new teaching trends for which there should be brainstorming sessions, which will bring out a better plan or idea of delivering knowledge in these crisis times and at the same time not compromising the quality factor.

The survey done for the study concludes that the online learning is not effective method for many students as it lacks in delivering quality sessions and the students feel offline learning methods are better methods for teaching practical oriented Program.

The pandemic might compel the educationist to continue with online learning sessions for students of all Program, but considering the future of students, their knowledge level, learning outcome, skill enhancement and their overall development if online learning is continued even then, the practical courses will not be effectively delivered on the online platform. Simulation of practical courses is difficult in online method. Even if the pandemic crisis continue and somehow the practical courses are conducted online, it will still create a gap between the required skill level and actual skill level acquired or learned by the students. Unfortunately it will be a demerit as the students will not acquire the skills from the online practical sessions unlike the actual offline practical.

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