



ONLINE V/S TRADITIONAL PEDAGOGY IN PRESENT EDUCATION: A CRITICAL VIEW

Dr. Gaonkar Gopalakrishna M

*Associate Professor and Head, Dept of Economics,
Govt. First Grade College and Centre for PG Studies, Tenkanidiyoor, Udupi -576106*

Mr. Manjunatha M

Lecturer in Economics, Dept of Economics, Bhandarkars' Arts and Science College Kundapura.

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ABSTRACT

"Globalisation, new technologies and demographic developments constitute an enormous challenge; one of the answers to this problem is the access to lifelong learning." - (Jan Figel) Technology has dominated all spheres of life. The education is also one of the fields where we can see the impact of information technology. Over several years the education process has seen drastic changes in imparting knowledge. During the last few years, it has been seen, an almost exponential development and growth of the digitalization, automation and the internet, with little sign of a slowdown. No longer is Internet access restricted to a few selected education establishments it is now available to anyone in their place of work, local libraries, the Internet sites and even in the home. It is the information that has become the key to the success in different walks of life. At the time of independence, India inherited an education system with glaring disparities between males and females, between upper and lower classes, between economically advantaged and disadvantaged groups and urban and rural population. Consequently, one of the primary responsibilities of the Government of India after independence was to make education available to all people. This responsibility was sought to be realized through the opening of more and more primary schools, secondary schools and colleges. However, the formal education system alone was found to be unable to meet the demand for education.

KEYWORDS: Online, Traditional, Education, Pedagogy, Internet,

I. INTRODUCTION

Technology has dominated all spheres of life. The education is also one of the fields where we can see the impact of information technology. Over several years the education process has seen drastic changes in imparting knowledge. During the last few years, it has been seen, an almost exponential development and growth of the digitalization, automation and the internet, with little sign of a slowdown. No longer is Internet access restricted to a few selected education establishments it is now available to anyone in their place of work, local libraries, and the Internet sites and even in the home.

It is the information that has become the key to the success in different walks of life. Today, one of the primary responsibilities of the Government of India after independence was to make education available to all people. This responsibility was sought to be realized through the opening of more schools and colleges. However, the formal education system alone was found to be unable to meet the demand for education. The report of United Nations Development Programme UNDP (1993) pointed out the fact that only seven percent of the relevant age group is enrolling for higher education in India.



Every stage of societal development requires an educational system that can adequately reflect its needs and demands. Currently we are witnessing in education global shifts that reflect changes brought about by computers and communication technology. This shift may be called Electronic Learning, or E-learning. E-learning is a mode of knowledge production and circulation wherein information technologies play a decisive role. The aim of learning is to explore and to add useful knowledge over and above faster copying, searching and distribute.

Concept of Online Education

The term Online Education means learn through online and it is basically the online delivery of information communication, training and learning. Online Education involves the use of computers and Internet to aid in the learning process. If a computer is a standalone, then we have Computer Learning (CL) that can be used either Computer Based Learning (CBL) or Computer Assisted Learning (CAL). CBL involves the computer taking the place, for the most part, of the teacher, and is popular in distance education. CAL involves a teacher using Online Education to supplement face-to-face teaching. Online Education has a number of other implications such as, Exploration Experience Engagement Ease of use, Empowerment, etc.

Concept of Traditional Education

The traditional learning comes in basic four forms which are:

1. Classroom sessions: Attending lectures wherein teacher takes lesson topic-by topic or lesson-by-

lesson. Generally learning takes place in collaborative atmosphere.

2. The lab sessions: Experiments are carried out in the lab by the teacher and/or by students themselves and study observations/ results of these experiments.

3. Library sessions: Students go to the library and explore books/study notes/magazines on subjects of their interest.

3. Collaborative learning: Students get in touch with co-students and discuss about their queries and get these queries solved by discussion among them or in some Classroom Sessions.

II. OBJECTIVE

1. To study the student's propensity for online education.
2. To review the changes in the field of education over a long period of time.
3. To know the need of online education in present scenario.
4. To study the short comings of online education.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study is based on primary as well as secondary data sources. The primary data are collected by google form. To collect the data structured questionnaire was circulated among students, respondents selected through random sampling method. Totally 200 students are included in the sample size. Thereafter, tabular analysis is done to analysis Online and Traditional Pedagogy. Simple statistical methods like averages, percentages and graphs are used to analyse. Secondary sources used are published reports, Journals, articles, etc.

IV. RESPONDENTS PROFILE

Table: 1 Profile of the Respondents.

	Frequency	Percentage		Frequency	Percentage
Age Groups			Male-Female Ratio of Respondents		
Below 16 Years	04	02%	Male	58	29%
16-20 Years	148	74%	Female	142	71%
20-24 Years	32	16%	Total	200	100%
24 and Above	16	08%	Social Category of Respondents		
Total	200	100%	General	58	29 %
Educational Level			SC/ST	06	03%
Secondary	06	03%	OBC	136	68%
Higher Secondary	48	24%	Total	200	100%
Graduation	90	45%	Current Enrolment Status		
Post-Graduation	48	24%	Full Time	134	67%
Diploma. /Others	08	04%	Part Time	66	33%
Total	200	100%	Total	200	100%

Sources:Primary Data



In this study among the randomly selected students 02% are from less than 16 years of age, 74% belonging to 16-20 years age group. In relating to gender representation 29% representing boys, 71% students are girls. When we observe their educational level 03% were having secondary education, 24% are having higher education as well as post-graduation respectively, 45% are graduates and 04% students are from Diploma and other streams. In this study 29% general category students were participated, 68% OBC students were participated and 03% SC and ST students were participated. Here 67% students were

enrolled as full time and remaining 33% students were enrolled as part time.

V. ANALYSIS

1. Convenience and Participation in Online Class

The study clearly depicts that traditional classes were more convenient to the students due to the various reason. Especially we found that the students from the rural region face bundle of problems in online class mainly network issues.

Table: 2 Convenience and Participation in Online Class

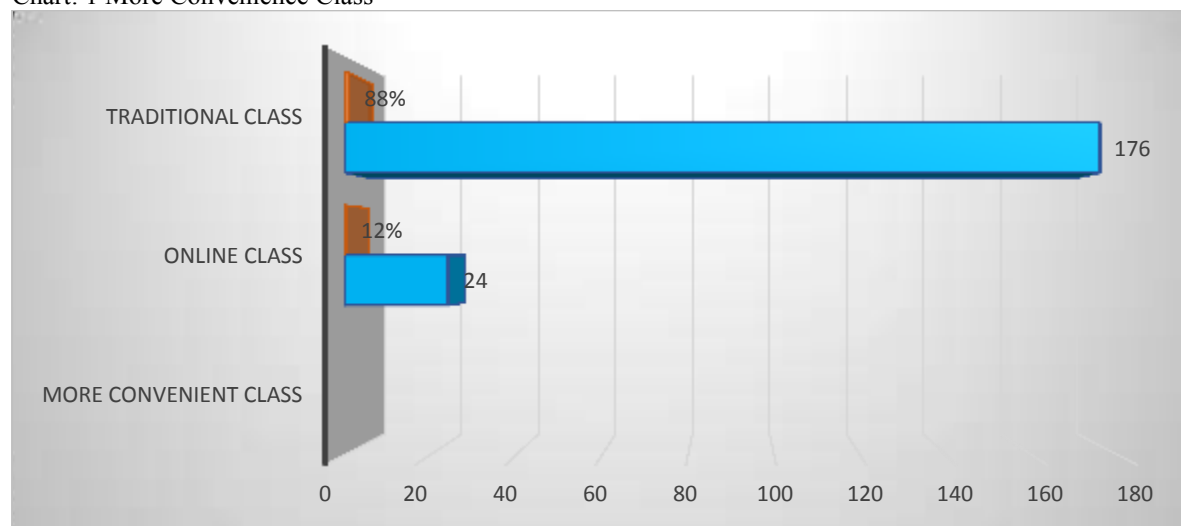
	Frequency	Percentage		Frequency	Percentage
More Convenient Class			Participation in Online Class		
Online Class	24	12%	Yes	188	94%
Traditional Class	176	88%	No	12	06%
Total	200	100%	Total	200	100%

Sources: Primary Data

Table 2 represent 88% students were prefer traditional class and only 12% students were gone for online class. From this we can conclude that online class is not a perfect substitute for traditional class just it is a choice but majority students are

participating in online class in these days. Here we can observe 94% students are participating in online class, just 06% students are not able to participate in online class.

Chart: 1 More Convenience Class



Sources: Primary Data

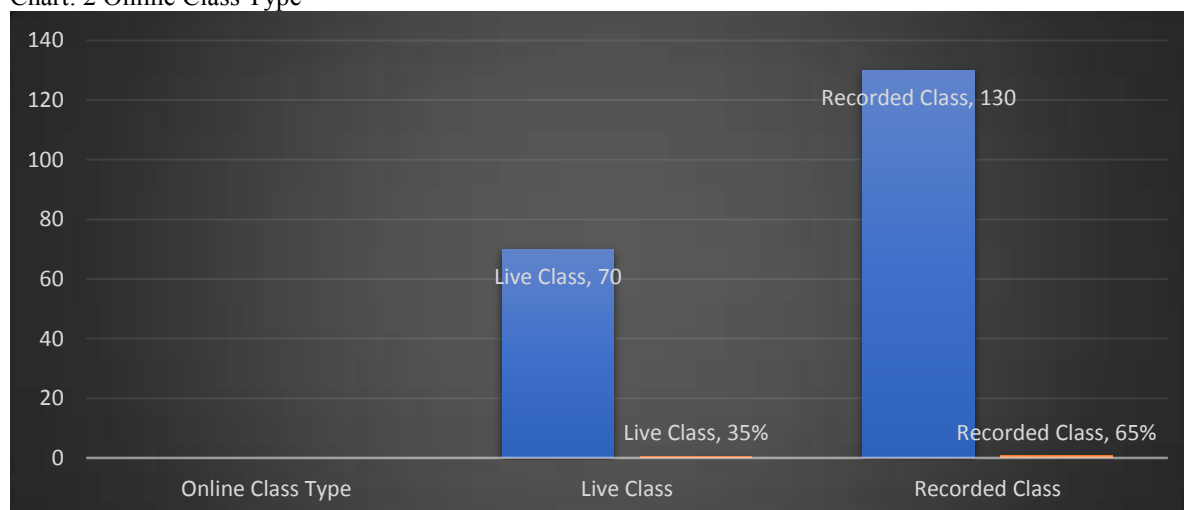
**2. Difficulties and Differences between Online and Traditional Class****Table: 3 Difficulties and Differences between Online and Traditional Class**

	Frequency	Percentage		Frequency	Percentage
Online Classes are More Difficult			Difference in Online Class		
Yes	148	74%	Much Difference	82	41%
No	34	17%	Not Much Difference	42	21%
Maybe	18	09%	Maybe	76	38%
Total	200	100%	Total	200	100%
Online Class Type			Availability of Instructor		
Live Class	70	35%	Available	156	78%
Recorded Class	130	65%	Not Available	44	22%
Total	200	100%	Total	200	100%

Sources: Primary Data

In the above table (Table No. 3) we can observe that difficulties in online class and difference between online and traditional class. For 74% students' online class is more difficult to attend the class as well as to understand the class. 41% students said that there is much difference between traditional and online class, for 38% students there maybe the

difference between both classes. Majority 65% students were prefer recorded class instead of live class. 78% students said that instructors are available for conversation. Here we can conclude that students especially from rural region are facing much difficulties in online class, they always go for traditional class.

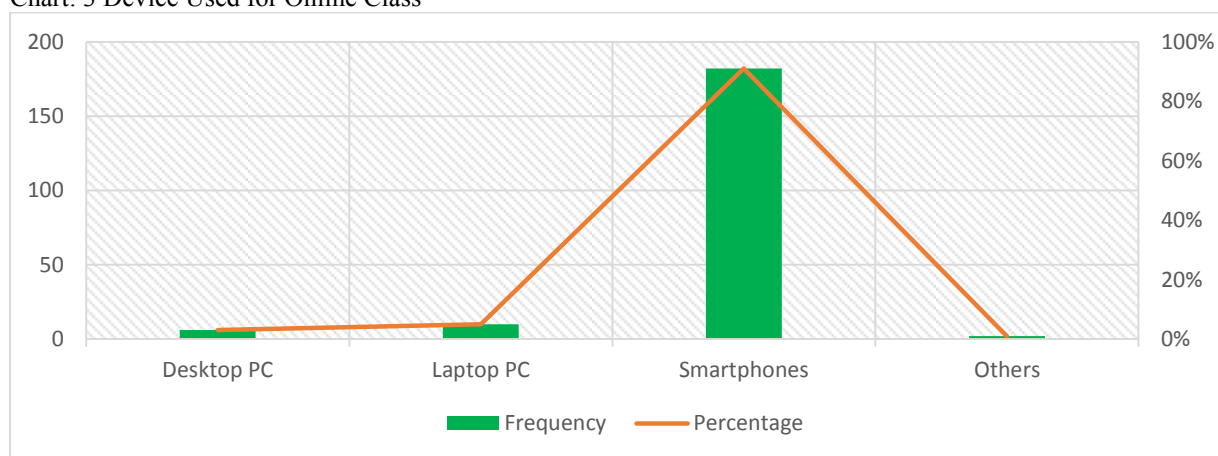
Chart: 2 Online Class Type*Sources: Primary Data***3. Device Used for Online Class**

We settled on a definition from Educause “Using portable computing devices (such as iPads, laptops, tablet PCs, PDAs, and smart phones) with wireless networks enables mobility and mobile learning, allowing teaching and learning to extend to spaces beyond the traditional classroom. Within the classroom, mobile learning gives instructors and

learners increased flexibility and new opportunities for interaction.” Here we can observe that almost all students were settled with smartphones. They use mobile phones regularly even for online class also. 91% students are using smartphone for online class, a very few students are using other devices like, desktop, laptop, etc.

**Table: 4 Device Used for Online Class**

Devices	Frequency	Percentage
Desktop PC	06	03%
Laptop PC	10	05%
Smartphones	182	91%
Others	02	01%
Total	200	100%

*Sources:Primary Data***Chart: 3 Device Used for Online Class***Sources:Primary Data*

Mobile technology is becoming prevalent in today's society. Yet despite the widespread use of Internet-accessible mobile

4. PROBLEMS IN ONLINE CLASS

Comparing traditional education with online education brings forth significant deficiencies in the online mode such as lack of human connect, absence

of opportunities of collaborative learning, teacher supervision and the most glaring being lack of opportunities for hands-on learning in complex subjects such as science and mathematics. Along with that students also face physical health barriers, technical stability, availability online learning site etc.

Table: 5 Problems in Online Class

	Frequency	Percentage		Frequency	Percentage
Interaction with Co-learners			Accessibility of Internet		
Possible	82	41%	Easy	126	63%
Impossible	118	59%	Difficult	74	37%
Total	200	100%	Total	200	100%
Up-to-date ICT in Institution			Security in Online Class		
Available	132	66%	Secure	76	38%
Not Available	68	34%	Not Secure	124	62%
Total	200	100%	Total	200	100%
Physical Health Barrers			Understandability of Online Learning		
Yes	120	60%	Understandable	60	30%



No	80	40%	Not Understandable	140	70%
Total	200	100%	Total	200	100%
Technical Stability in Online Learning			Availability of Online Learning Site		
Yes	108	54%	Regular	130	65%
No	92	46%	Irregular	70	35%
Total	200	100%	Total	200	100%

Sources: Primary Data

Table 5 shows that problems involved in the online class. Here only 59% students are able to interact with their co-learners, remaining 41% students are not able to interact with their co-learners. For 63% students it is easy to access the internet, the study depicts that 66% institutions have up-to-date ICT in their institution 34% institutions suffer to provide up-to-date technology to their students. When we come to the security in online class it is most danger thing because majority 62% students were felt that online class is not secure that much. 60% students are facing health barriers in online class like eye strains, headache, etc. The most important thing found in the study is majority 70% students are not able to understand the class. Here we can observe that technical stability is also not that much at the same time online sites are also not available every time.

VI. CONCLUSION

For decades, scholars have debated on which mode of education is superior? Some scholars argue that online is superior and others argue that online is less effective than traditional face-to-face courses. A few others suggest that the hybrid mode (e.g., online blended with face-to-face lectures) is the most desired, inevitable and productive content delivery method for students. However, students' perceptions towards online learning as compared to traditional face-to-face learning have largely been overlooked. As per this study, It is found that majority of the students are facing communication problems, along with that, they are facing internet issues, etc. Thus, they strongly feel that the study environment in traditional class is more conducive for the study because in online class they just attend the class but not able to understand clearly.

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