



Impact of online teaching on students and teachers during COVID-19

J Saujanya¹, Priyanka²

¹ Faculty, Department of Commerce, St. Ann's College for Women, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

² Student, St. Ann's College for Women, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract

Online teaching has played a vital role during the pandemic but its consequences cannot be ignored. The online classes cannot be accessed by each student due to unavailability of smart phones, laptops and mobile networks especially to the under privileged families and people in the remote areas. The students below 14 years are not aware about screen effect and get addicted with smart phones which causes mental and eyes problems. However, online education has gained immense popularity among working professionals and students pursuing higher education due to its immense benefits in the autonomy and flexibility.

Keywords: online teaching, during COVID-19

Introduction

One of the most often used terms during this pandemic is the term "new normal". The new normal in education is the increase use of online learning tools. The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered new ways of learning. All around the world, educational institutions are looking towards online learning platforms to continue in the process of educating students. Today, digital learning has emerged as a necessary resources for students all over the world. For many institutions, this is an entirely new way of education that they have had to adopt. The COVID-19 has resulted in schools shut all across the world. Globally, over 1.2 billion children are out of the classroom. As a result, education has changed dramatically, with the distinctive rise of e-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms. Research suggests that online learning has been shown to increase retention of information, and take less time.

Objectives

- To know the opinion of students and teachers on online teaching during COVID-19 pandemic.
- To study the impact of online teaching on students and teachers.
- To analyse the difficulties faced by teachers and students due to sudden shift from offline to online teaching.

Need of the Study

The need of this study is to know the impact of online teaching on students and teachers during COVID-19 and to know the opinions of students and teachers on online education during pandemic.

Scope of the Study

Online education enables the teacher and the student to set their own learning pace, and there's the added flexibility of setting a schedule that fits everyone's agenda. Studying online teaches you vital time management skills, which helps in finding a good work-study balance.

Research Methodology

The data is collected from two sources i.e., primary data and secondary data.

Primary data: primary data is collected through the Questionnaire which was distributed among the respondents, both students and teachers in order to know their opinion.

Secondary data: secondary data has been collected from various sources that includes articles, internet etc.

The sample size for present study is 100 respondents. After the data has been collected, it was analysed using MS- excel with the help of diagrams.

Limitations of the Study

1. The survey was limited to the sample size and area.
2. Time period of the study is limited.
3. The inference drawn purely on the responses obtained from the respondents in the study area.

Literature Review

According to Alexander Aristovnik and Ian umek.

In the period of just a few months, the COVID-19 pandemic caused by a novel corona virus has radically transformed the lives of masses of people around the globe, including higher education students. They found that teaching staff and universities public relations offered students the most important support at the university during the pandemic on the other hand, the lack of computer skills and the perception of a relatively higher workload prevented students from perceiving a higher performance while adopting 'new normal' namely education from distance.

According to Nina tomazevic and Damijana kezic.

During the lockdown, students primarily raised concerns about their future professional career and the study issues and were mainly bored, anxious and frustrated. They also changed some of their hygienic behaviours such as regularly wearing masks, washing hands and daily routine habits like

leaving home and shaking hands. While the role of both hospitals and universities appears to be positive governments and banks did not meet Students expectations during the pandemic.

According to Federico Biagi and Zbigniew Karpinski.

The switch from offline to online learnt caused by COVID-19 is likely to affect negatively. Those children, in primary and lower secondary school's who have higher difficulties in adapting to the new learning environment. The switch is also expected to exacerbate existing educational inequalities. More vulnerable students, such as for instance those from less advantaged background, are especially likely to fall behind during this emergency period. These students are less likely to have access to relevant learning digital resources (e.g. laptop and mobiles) and less likely to have suitable learning environment.

According to Pravat kumar jena

The spread of pandemic COVID-19 has drastically disrupted every aspect of human life including education. It has created an unprecedented test on education. In many educational institutions around the world, campuses are closed and teaching learning has moved online. Internationalization has slowed down considerably b. In India about 32crore learners stopped to move schools/colleges and all educational activities brought down and despite of all these challenges, higher education institutions have reacted positively and managed to ensure the continuity of teaching learning, research and service to the society with some tools and techniques during the pandemic.

According to Pradeep Sahu

In the emerging and ever changing COVID-19 context, universities should implement a number of measures to slow the spread of the virus, students and staff should receive regular information through email and university intranets. The health and safety of students and staff should be the top priority. Proper counselling services should be available to support the mental health and well-being of students. Authorities should take the responsibility of ensuring food and accommodation for international students faculty members should embrace technology and pay careful attention to Students experiences to make the learning rich and effective.

Findings

Students Response

- It has been found out that 52% of the respondents are using mobile, while 11% of them are using laptop, whereas 9% of them are using computer and 28%of them are using other devices for attending online classes.
- It has been found out that 78% of the respondents says online method is better compared to offline, while 2% of them says offline method is better compared to online and the remaining 20% of the respondents are not sure.
- It has been found out that 59% of the respondents didn't get suitable home learning environment, whereas 41% of the respondents get suitable home learning environment for online classes.
- It has been found out that 81%of the respondents are

able to spend same amount of time on online studies as compared to offline, while 19% of the respondents are not able to spend same amount of time.

- It has been observed that 28% of them got addicted, whereas 16% of them didn't get addicted to any electronic devices, remaining are sure.
- It has been observed that, 46% of the respondents scored good marks in online exams, 37% of the respondents scored excellent marks, 13% of the respondents scored very good marks and 4% of the respondents scored average marks in online exams.
- It has been found out that 35% of the respondents says online learning is an obstacle and opportunity both, while 13% of the respondents says it is a obstacle, 12% of the respondents says it is an opportunity and 4% of the respondents says none of the above.
- It has been observed that 58% of the respondents says yes they are satisfied with online classes, 8% of them says they are not satisfied with online classes, while 30% of the respondents says they may or may not be satisfied with online classes.
- It has been observed that 91% of the respondents says they didn't faced any health related during online classes, while 9%of the respondents faced health issues due to online classes.
- It has been found out that 59% of the respondents says they are not familiar with electronic gadgets before online classes, while 41% of them were familiar with electronic gadgets before online classes also.

Teachers Response

- It has been observed that 78% of the respondents says online method is better, while 20% of them say offline is method better, whereas 2% of them says both the method are better.
- It has been found out that 91% of the respondents are able to create teaching atmosphere at home, while 9% of them says they are not able to create teaching atmosphere at home.
- It has been observed that 58%of the respondents are not stressed or annoyed due to online classes, while 8% of them are stressed and annoyed and 34% of them may or may not be stressed and annoyed.
- It has been found out that 52% of the respondents are cope up stress and anxiety by listening music, while 9% of them are cope up by meditation, 28% of them cope up by spending time with family and 2% of the respondents used other method to cope up stress and anxiety.
- It has been observed that 78% of the respondents says they didn't faced any health related during online teaching, while 22%of the respondents faced health issues due to online teaching.
- It has been found out that 91% of the respondents are satisfied with online teaching, while 9% of them are not satisfied.
- It has been found out that 35% of the respondents says online teaching is an obstacle and opportunity both, while 13% of the respondents says it is a obstacle, 12% of the respondents says it is an opportunity and 4% of the respondents says none of the above.

Conclusions

This research was conducted to determine the impact of

online teaching on students and teachers during COVID-19. The main aim of this study was to analyse the difficulties faced by teachers and students due to sudden shift from offline to online teaching.

The study brought out the fact that Obviously COVID-19 has been a real test for education institutions around the globe in terms of this level of readiness, flexibility and adaptability in responding to similar global crisis. Nevertheless, on a brighter side, it serves as an effective change agent for promoting rapid adoption of E-learning in such classically change resisting institutions.

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