

15. **ONLINE INFLUENCE IN EDUCATION**

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays internet become a core a part of education process (Mdlongwa, 2012). This global network is employed to share ideas or information and knowledge through electronic items like smartphones, computers. It helps to beat the challenge of low efficiency and productivity among teachers and students. ICT is additionally introduced in schools as a part of school curriculum. Teachers also can be helped to manage and communicate their work more efficiently with others. The scholars were began to produce knowledge themselves. More quality content is out there and may connect with experts globally. This makes learners to be showed a far better understanding of topics under the study with the element of fun. Various skills would be captured beyond schools. Save time, learn from anywhere on the worldwide, convenience, cost reduction, readily available learning materials, less boring, covering a wider audience, flexibility of audience, offering a spread of courses on one platform are the most advantages of online education.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Even though the Govt. gives tons of schemes to propagate the digital culture among citizens, people are reluctant to simply accept digitalization altogether fields. With the arrival of technology, the teachers and students are moving online. Different online methods are available for learning purpose within the digital economy. Online education may be a growing sector, the pros and cons of the web influence in education has not been studied thus far in Haryana. This study is being conducted to analyses the web influence in education sector towards CBSE and STATE level students.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Internet has a positive influence on education in and out of the classroom. It provides the chance for people anywhere within the world to access quality educational service at the comfort of their home. Since there are not any studies conducted in Haryana, this study tries to seek out the web influence of the respondents in Rohtak area.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study focuses on the web influence in education among state and CBSE students at Rohtak municipality during the amount of March-April 2020. The study “online influence in education” among students was conducted to urge clear picture about today’s students, their studying style using technology and online influence among them. The study was conducted

by using the primary data. Primary data was collected from 150 samples of Rohtak municipality.

OBJECTIVES

- To notice the socio-demographic outline of the respondents towards online learning
- To understand the various methods employed by the respondents in online learning
- To analyse the pros and cons of online learning faced by the respondents

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Online education may be a sort of educational instruction, delivered through the web to students using their home computer/mobile. During the last decade, online degree and courses became popular alternative for a good range of non-traditional students, include those that want to continue working full time or raising families. Most of the time, online degree programs and courses are offered via the host school's online learning platform, although some are delivered using alternative technology. The main difference between online and traditional learning is that the incontrovertible fact that online education liberate the scholars from the standard trappings of on- campus degree programs-including driving to high school, planning their schedule around classes, and being physically present for every sequence of their course work.

ICT helps the scholars can learn at their own comfort and requirements. Mobile popularise the web learning in every nook and corner of the country. E-learning promotes anywhere anytime study within the comfort of the scholars cheaply. Internet is an efficient communication tool to interact with students and experts. The most advantage of e-learning is flexibility that permits to schedule their learning space and time. Focus learning is feasible in internet that helps to skip the uninterested areas and specialize in the topic matter which needs in learning process. Automatic self-test questions are often generated and answered to see whether the knowledge gained is proper or not. Soft skill like self-discipline, self-motivation and time management are directly or indirectly achieved by the web learners through ICT usage. E-learning may be a quick way of learning.

Reduction of cost of education, reducing the necessity of direct instructors, increasing productivity, learning through gamification, high degree of flexibility, providing accessibility to the people of all ages and knowledge are the most objectives of e-learning.

Many types of E-learning are often created with advanced development tools, which are suited to the requirements of the fashionable workplace learners. Like most part of the E-learning methods are synchronous and Asynchronous in nature that depends upon the learner's need and therefore the learning objectives. Synchronous events happen in real time. Synchronous transmission between two people requires them to both be present at a given time. Samples of synchronous learning are chat and IM, video, audio conference, live webcasting, and

application sharing, virtual classroom. Asynchronous learning is time-independent. A self-paced direction is an example of asynchronous learning because online learning takes place at any time. E-mail or discussion forums are examples for asynchronous communication tools. In such cases, students ideally complete the course at their own pace, by employing a learning platform like an LMS. Self-study, CBTs and WBTs, video/audiotape, mobile learning, blended e-learning, game-based learning, social learning, simulation and learning apps are the various methods adopted in e-learning.

Under the study of Nazim (2008a), its acknowledged internet made as a useful gizmo in education and research sector to update and collect latest information. As India identified the importance of open access journals/books and institutional repositories, Indian Institute of Science and Technologies, INFIBNET, Shodhganga, DRTC, UGC are a number of the initiatives as a part of digital India within the education and research sector (Nazim and Devi, 2008).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is descriptive in nature. The population for the study is that the students having age between 10 years and 15 years at Rohtak municipality and doing efforts to initiate online learning. The amount of sample covered under the study is 150 students. The sampling technique utilized in this study is non-random sampling technique. Both types of data is used for study that is primary and secondary data. The first data has been collected from various students in Rohtak municipality through the difficulty of questionnaire. Secondary data has been collected by using internet, journal and different books. Statistical tools like percentage, pie charts, graphs, tables are wont to analyze the info.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The study “online influence in education” was conducted to understand student’s perception towards online education. The study was conducted in Rohtak Municipality. A sample of 150 students was selected. The collected data were analyzed by using statistical tools like percentage, table, graph, descriptive analysis. Following are the info analysis and interpretation.

Table1: Demographic Details among Respondents towards online education

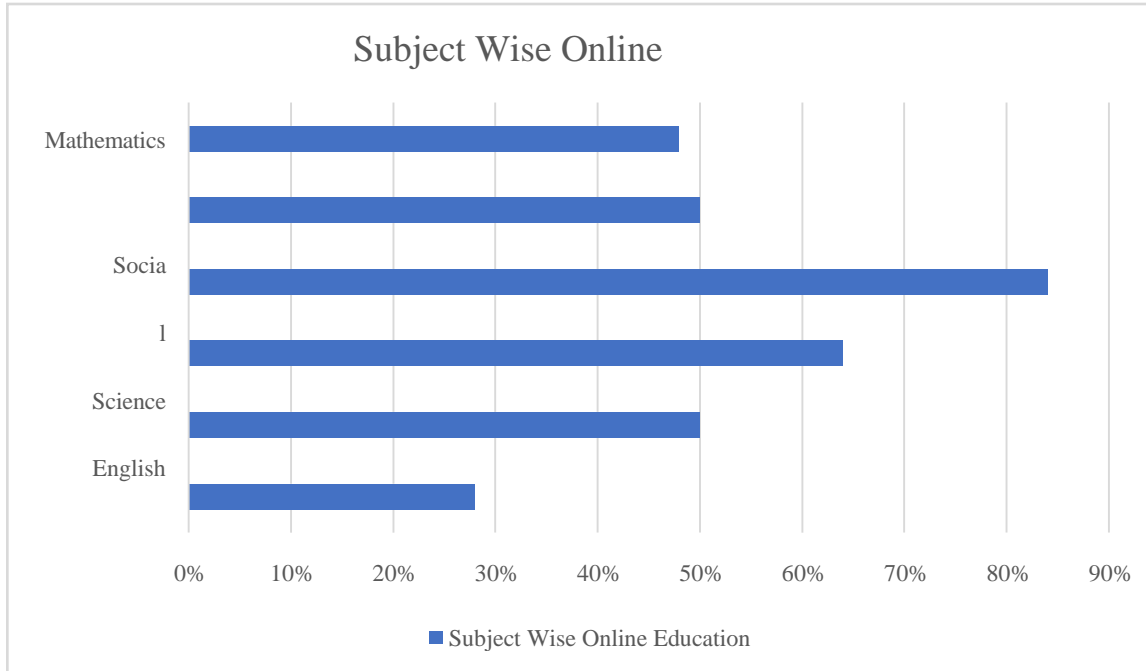
Variables		Frequency Table	Percentage
Sex	Male	39	26
	Female	111	74
Class	5-7	93	62
	8-10	51	34
	11-12	6	4

Board of Education	Haryana	72	48
	CBSE	78	52
No of subjects learned online	1	9	6
	2	33	22
	3	51	34
	4	57	38
Preferable device for online education	Mobile	126	84
	Laptop	15	10
	Desktop	9	6
	Others	0	0
Average time spent in online education per day	Below 30min	57	38
	30min-1hr	84	56
	1-3hr	6	4
	Above 3hr	3	2
Total		150	100

Source: Primary data

From the above table1, it is understood that 74% of the scholars under the study were females. The study acknowledged that the scholars started their studies hooked in to internet their fifth standard onwards. The scholars from CBSE and H Board are almost equal within the case of online learning. Majority of the scholars browses internet for quite two subjects. 56% students spent a mean of upto one hour per day in internet for education purpose. 84% students used mobile as their preferable device for internet access.

Graph 1: Graph Showing subjects learned through online



Source: primary data

From the above graph it is clarified that the most dependent subject on internet is science (84%), followed by English (64%), social (50%) and mathematics (48%).

Table 2: Table showing the methods adopted in online education based on Friedman Test

Methods adopted in online education	Methods	Mean	Mean Rank	Chi-Square	P -Value
	Self- Study	4.60	2	2.369	<0.00**
	Video/audio tape	3.48	4		
	Blended learning	4.70	1		
	Social learning	3.72	3		
	Learning apps	2.52	5		
	Others	1.98	6		

** Significant @ 99% level of significance, Source: primary data

The most adopted method in online learning is based on Friedman test using SPSS 16.0 blended learning, followed by self-study and social learning. The trend of learning subject

through paid app may be a growing concept in Haryana, it's the smallest amount preferred method in online education thanks to its high cost.

Table 3: Table showing the advantages of online education based on Fried man Test

	Advantages	Mean	Mean Rank	Chi-Square	P -Value
Advantages of online education	Understanding	3.50	2	1.31	<0.00**
	Highmark	2.12	5		
	Better learning	3.09	3		
	Availability	3.64	1		
	Independence	2.65	4		

** Significant @ 99% level of significance, Source: primary data

Availability (3.64), understanding (3.50) and better learning (3.09) are the main advantages of online education on the idea of mean rank derived from fried man test.

Table 4: Table showing the disadvantages of online education based on Fried man Test

	Disadvantages	Mean	Mean Rank	Chi-Square	P -Value
Disadvantages of online education	No Security	1.94	4	0.660	<0.00**
	Distraction	2.42	3		
	No interaction	2.78	2		
	Health problems	2.86	1		

** Significant @ 99% level of significance, Source: primary data

Table 5: Table showing the effect of online education based on Kolmogorov -Smirnov Test

Effect of online education	Mean	Z - Value	P -Value
	3.17	1.240	<0.00**

** Significant @ 99% level of significance, Source: primary data

Table 6: Table showing board of study on online education based on Mann- Whitney U Test

Effect of online education	Board of study	No	Mean Rank	Mann-Whitney U	P -Value
	CBSE Syllabus	72	85.06	2.119	<0.00**
	State Syllabus	78	66.67		

** Significant @ 99% level of significance Source: primary data

In the above test, it has proved that there is a difference between CBSE syllabus students and state syllabus students within the case of online education. CBSE students have shown more tendency to maneuver to online education.

CONCLUSION AND SCOPE FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION

There is little question about the expansion of online education because it shows improvement within the online learning. it's noted that the scholars seriously follow internet in their school time itself. They began to spend on a mean of 1 hour per day in internet for gaining knowledge. The rationale of propagating internet usage is especially due to mobile devices say smart phones. Many students use the internet to refine and obtain more about science subjects. All most all students prefer the blended learning by mixing internet and traditional learning, followed by self-learning. Learning through social media may be a new trend within the education field. Availability of data without much strain is that the main attraction of internet learning. It is also noted that there are severe health problems are being faced by the scholars thanks to the continual use of internet and smart phones. Health problems are often extensively studied further to remember of its smart usages. More over the study acknowledged the effect of online learning may be a growing phenomenon and make tons of improvements in education and research sector. This study is restricted to the varsity children. It's going to reach college students, research scholars and faculties to know the wide scope of internet in education field. There are some paid services and apps are available in internet. Hence further study could also be contributed the financial involvement of the education and research sector in digital world.

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