

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ONLINE EDUCATION OF GOVT. SCHOOL STUDENTS OF DELHI AND BIHAR DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

*Saloni Sharma, Amity Institute of Education

Abstract

There is an emerging broad consensus about the need for technological solutions for online teaching and learning. It is for the improvement of the teaching and learning process to better student outcomes and increased engagement of the students. Technology has certainly changed the way we live and had a major impact on the way we teach and learn.

This paper focuses on online education as a subtype of borderless education. Also, the paper focuses majorly on the problems faced by the students of government schools of Delhi and Bihar during the COVID19 pandemic, the alternative ways that the students followed to study and the productivity of the academic session 2020-21. The function of innovation in the field of education is four-fold: it is incorporated as a piece of the educational program, as an instructional conveyance framework, as a method for guidance etc. Also, it is an apparatus to upgrade the whole learning measure. Because of innovation; schooling has gone from passive to interactive but still, there's a large section of society who can't avail this opportunity.

Keywords: *borderless, Delhi and Bihar education, government school*

Introduction

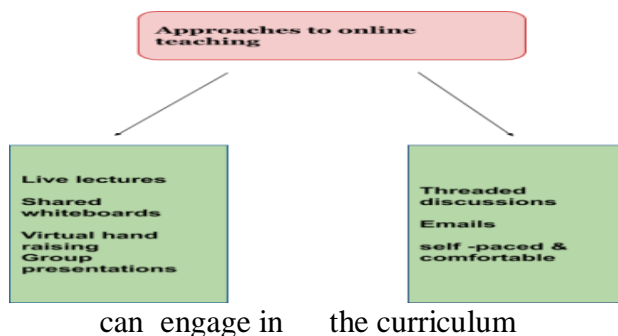
Online education refers to the teaching and learning process that takes over the internet. It is a form of web-based distance education it is the new normal of education which is going to be the future. functional online teaching and learning process.

can only be maintained when it is ensured that the process is delivered by teachers who are well versed in their subject knowledge and comfortable and interested in a web-based setup. Online teaching makes one understand where they are in the current educational era.

Approaches to online teaching

There are mainly two approaches to online teaching synchronous and asynchronous.

Synchronous is guidance and cooperation progressively and constantly through the web throughout the course. Synchronous learning technique utilizes the time deferred abilities of the internet. In asynchronous students and teachers



can engage in the curriculum

according to their convenience which benefits them to learn anything anytime and anywhere.

Globalization and virtualisation have likewise divided scholastics' customary tertiary instructing job. Those focused on a conventional perspective on advanced education establishment as a provider of hypothetical comprehension past training and abilities would contend that an equilibrium towards the work of all-day scholastic hypothesis staff gives the college an "edge" in its money and pertinence.

Borderless education

The fundamental goal of these strategies is to give a stage to amplify the potential and execution of the individuals across the globe through multidimensional cooperations. In borderless instruction the understudy is the focal point of training getting the openness of individualized projects, self-learning, Self-completing cycle, Methods and Self compensating through Multiple learning, networked learning, Unlimited Opportunities long-lasting and all over the place.

The expression "Borderless Education" includes a wide scope of procedures or instructional methods

like Technology helped instructing and Franchising of educational programs.

The focal point of the customary framework was to help for the financial and social improvement of the person whereas the borderless schooling guarantees in general advancement including innovative, monetary, political, social and social, where they can gain from elite teachers, specialists, companions and best materials from any piece of the world, getting long-lasting openings any time and without fail.

The interest isn't to build up the individual having restricted information and thinking for self-development and advancement however to contribute all in all to the general public, nation and globe on the loose.

Advantages of borderless education

Flexibility

Borderless education gives space to the instructor to try out different learning styles and the flexibility to use different Technologies as well as

assessment tools and techniques.

It also saves time and money. Students can take the course from anywhere.

Less intimidating

It gives a platform to the shy students who are not active participants in traditional classrooms to be more out there as they don't have to be physically present, it is less intimidating to share thoughts with others.

More feasible and convenient

Expert guidance allows guidance from experts which is not available at some Geographic locations which help more study students, to learn new things. It also benefits students and teachers from the commute cost, the hostel cost etc. StudStudents anchors can work/ learn/ teach from anywhere and anytime.

Students who work can take the class dependent on their timetables. With good time management, students can plan either

online cation and follow their way to finish their degree program.

Diverse Education

It allows campus exchange programs which benefits diverse learners to learn from one another. Provides unique opportunities to have an educational experience of a different curriculum and culture which enables learners to be productive by understanding and serving the society.

Disadvantages of borderless education

Lack of proper supervision

The teacher is not able to assess properly if he/she has not been assessing throughout the course as the student is in comfort and ease in their environment and can easily cheat. So, formative assessment is necessary which includes a quiz, viva, etc.

Limited to specific disciplines

Borderless mode of teaching is not appropriate and functional for all disciplines mainly the sciences. Disciplines such as areas medical, engineering need practical teaching and learning. So, it is not beneficial in that prospect.

Inaccessible to a certain population

Borderless education setup is not accessible to everyone as everyone doesn't own a personal computer or a mobile device an error and not to afford one. So, this section of the population will lag as is happening in the current setup.

In countries such as India students who are not able to afford it are lagging without any

fault of their own. Instructive establishments need to change regulatory strategies to help branch grounds tasks adequately, counting HR strategies that grant unfamiliar grounds staff to move openly into their homegrown workforce. Notwithstanding, there is regularly significant protection from such change,

particularly in more customary establishments, which decreases the adaptability that is required. Data innovation has fortified these cycles and unmistakably foundations that grow new strong regulatory frameworks are bound to succeed.

Methodology:

The present research was a survey based research. This research made an attempt to provide a factual data of the underprivileged section of students who were lacking proper education during pandemic COVID-19 in Delhi and Bihar. The population of the study were the underprivileged section of students who were lacking proper education during pandemic COVID-19 in Delhi and Bihar . During the Covid pandemic the students suffered a huge loss academically. Purposive sampling method was adopted to select fifty pre-service teachers. Survey method was

used to collect data using forms that were

and responses were noted in excel sheet for students of Delhi from two government schools. The reliability of the survey was established by a test-retest method. The scores were correlated, and the reliability coefficient was positive and high.

Objective 1: To find out the number of students who attended online classes in government schools of Delhi and Bihar.

classes in Delhi whereas no Student was able to attend the same in Bihar

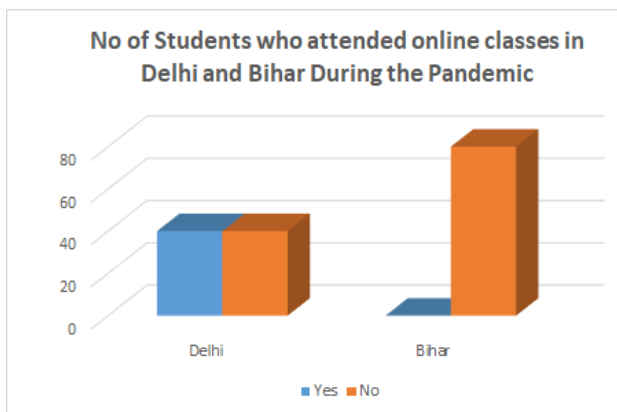
Table 1: Students who attended online classes in Delhi and Bihar during Pandemic

State	Attended online classes	Did not attend online classes
Delhi	40	40
Bihar	0	80

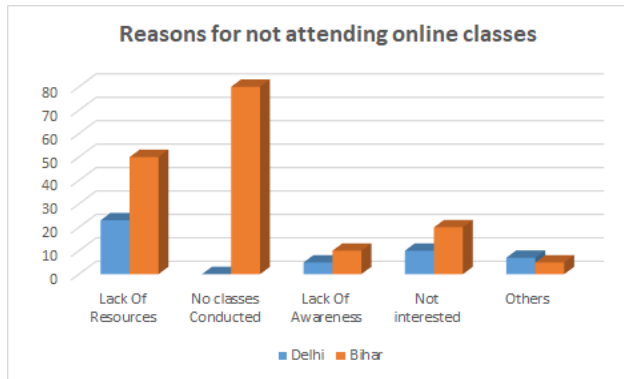
Objective2: To study the various reasons for not attending online classes.

Table 2: Reasons for not attending online classes by students in Bihar and Delhi during Pandemic

Reasons for not attending online classes	Delhi	Bihar
Lack Of Resources	23	50
No classes Conducted	0	80
Lack Of Awareness	5	10
Not interested	10	20
Others	7	5

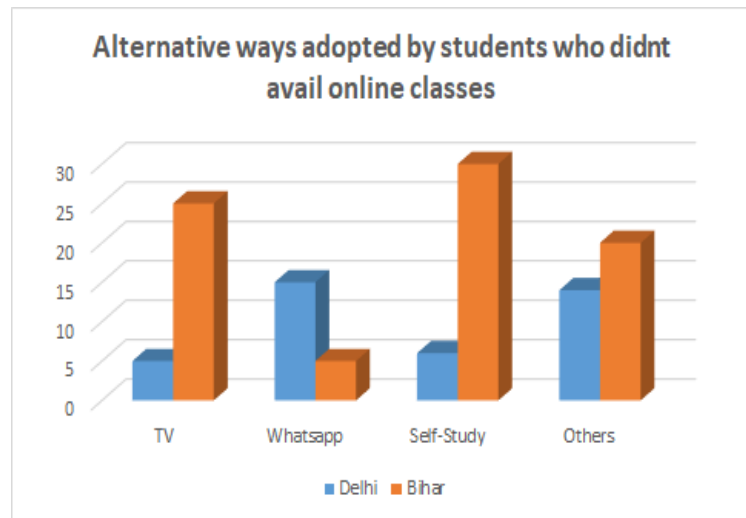


Interpretation: During the Pandemic 50% of the students were able to attend online



Ways	Delhi	Bihar
TV	5	25
Whatsapp	15	5
Self-Study	6	30
Others	14	20

Interpretations: The major reason interpreted from the survey for not attending online classes in Bihar was that there were no online classes conducted in government school of Bihar. Also, even if the classes were conducted more than 50% students lacked resources to attend the classes. In Delhi 25% students lacked resources.



Objective 3: To find out the otherways in which they studied during pandemic.

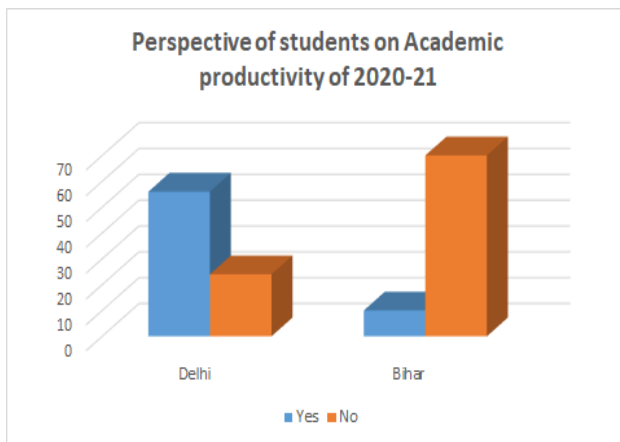
Table 3: Other ways through which students studied during pandemic

Interpretation: Majority of the students who couldn't attend online classes due to several reasons stated in table 2 used Television and self-study to study in Bihar whereas majority of students in Delhi use Whatsapp to get study materials, assignments etc to study.

Objective4: To find out the views of the student's whether this year was academically fruitful for them or not.

Table 4: Academic productivity of batch 2020-21 according to students.

View	Delhi	Bihar
Yes	56	10
No	24	70



Interpretation: Out of 80 students each from Bihar and Delhi 70% students find the online classes during pandemic academically fruitful and productive but, only 12.5% students of Bihar think it as a productive session.

Conclusion:

Today, the remarkable development of innovation is used in instruction, through such uses of distance schooling, internet access, and instructive games have raised significantly the concentration and significance of instructive innovation research. During the COVID19 the work from home culture blossomed and the private schools made online sessions more interactive wherein the rural section of Bihar and other such states were largely affected academically.

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