

Online Teaching As An Alternative To Offline Teaching

Andoju Srinivasulu¹, Dr. Swathi Chikkala², Dr. C. Raghavendra³, A Vijaya Lakshmi⁴,
Mr.Naga Manikanta Garapati⁵

¹Sr. Asst Professor, Dept of English, Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad,

²Assistant Professor, Dept. of English, School of Gandhian Studies GITAM (Deemed to be University) Visakhapatnam,

³Assistant Professor of English, GSGS, GITAM Deemed to be University, Visakhapatnam

⁴Sr. Asst Professor, Dept of English, Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad.

⁵Asst. Prof English department K L Deemed to be University, Vaddeswaram.

Email: ¹andoju_english@cbit.ac.in., ²schikkal@gitam.edu, ⁵gnmanikanta77@gmail.com.

Abstract

The ever-evolving science and technology are driving the development of humanity like never before. Modern life helps to be more comfortable and comfortable. It solves many complex unresolved issues in a pinch. Nowadays, science and technology, especially the Internet, are playing a direct or indirect role in the lives of every citizen of the world. It is no exaggeration to say that the public sector is not affected by the Internet. There are no dark sides to even the most sophisticated innovation that is playing a role in changing the course of the world. That is why it is as inevitable for any advanced technology as the darkness surrounding the lamp as the ill effects of medicine cure disease! The role of technology is not uncommon in every case of natural disasters. This knowledge is a beacon even in times of great disasters, such as the corona, that endangers human survival. Everyone stays very close to everyone 'virtually' even in a horrible state where people should not touch each other. Education is no exception. There are many milestones in learning from the educational institutes of yesteryear to today's Massively Open Online Courses. 21st-century technology is terrific. With the help of the Internet, one can sit at home and study courses in prestigious universities of the world and get certificates. Let us see if that is possible.

1. INTRODUCTION

The world itself is locked. The fear of being bitten by a corona if the leg is left out is pervasive. Everything froze. Do not let any group activity take place. The educational institutions at the forefront of them are closed at all levels—the corona holidays are coming to an end of the school year. The schools are unlikely to have much leftover from the curriculum. There is still much to be taught at the general degree level, including engineering, medicine, management, and university education. They have been busy online all the time completing them. There was widespread concern that students' vacancies for more than a month would disrupt the learning process. In this context, online classes and online teaching gained momentum—the exact sequence from KG to PG. Usually, in such activities, the private sector competes with one another and holds too many classes. The online experience is different from the everyday classroom experience, experience. It is necessary and inviting for education to take place in unconventional ways under exceptional

circumstances. In fact, in many countries and our country, the online examination system has been around for a long time. Continuing teaching with technical aspects will significantly help to complete the curriculum without losing the academic year. Teaching arbitrarily during this crisis can be very useful as a temporary alternative. However, today all the discussions can perpetuate this method and approach. The discussions have gained momentum to make the actual, physical classroom teaching environment no longer feel like the past.

Scientific and technological support and utilization are essential today for the progress of any sector. There is no doubt that it will be more beneficial for education. It is possible to sit at home somewhere in a remote tribal area and listen to a sermon in the national capital, Delhi. The facility will be available to thousands and millions of students simultaneously. However, are these now emerging as an effective alternative and effective? Do they take shape as unique tools for fulfilling educational goals? Many such questions arise. In a broader sense, academic teaching is not only about obtaining credentials. It is about the noble goal of inventing a nobleman and society. Indian society is riddled with severe inequalities. In all areas, these disparities exist. They are also evident in the approach to technology. The digital divide is a present fact.

Having a smartphone in hand alone may not allow accessing all the online services. There should be an organized mechanism to provide online services, and the student body should be able to do so. The teaching of online classes as a temporary arrangement during the Corona upheaval and the resulting lockdown is beneficial despite all the shortcomings! In this context, there is a discussion that by 2030 the whole country will shift to online education and that classrooms will disappear. Is it possible? Desirable? Is it possible online for children to sit in a school and learn about the world from time to time?

Teaching and learning something that people can sit close to each other directly help build a loving relationship. The transmission of mutual emotions creates a humane bridge between instructors and students. The use of machines and various electronic devices in teaching can lead to a more effective teaching process. However, if teaching mechanization occurs, there is a danger that the sensitive element that should be in human relationships will be damaged and grow into heartless cognitive beings rather than human beings. Social consciousness and irresponsible knowledge are detrimental to society and turn people into selfish and business beings. The classroom provides a platform for people from different backgrounds to come together. Where does the practice of solitude unrelated to the classroom lead in a time? When intolerance and disrespect for diversity are already on the rise? What an excellent way to screw people over and get their day started!

Moreover, in whose solitude do people learn to meet without actually meeting where friendships are born and how bonds are strengthened? Without the transmission of ideas, without looking at a different angle, without a series of questions in the course of learning, can knowledge be reconciled with understandable scepticism? Education is a world beyond the blackboard, the green board, the labs, the digital classrooms. Games, songs, fantasies, swings are a spiritual combination of many elements. Childhood and adolescence are all creeping up and spreading out of college pigs! Walkthrough those gates and into the mainstream! What kind of knowledge can one have without meeting anyone, without walking together in the streets, without mixing dreams? How can man build a society of knowledge without sticking to his wet? How long can it be retained?

Governments are making several fundamental, long-term impact decisions justifying the corona period. Changes in the process of handing over everything to the market are going

smoothly. There is a good deal of publicity that by 2030 the entire field of higher education teaching will be moving towards online. There is growing propaganda that online education is an alternative without academic infrastructure. Even in all the states across the country today, the vacant posts in education are mainly deliberately set aside without filling the teaching vacancies. Governments in the Telugu states have not wanted to recruit teaching staff from KG to PG for the last ten years. Contract jobs were brought in to be replaced permanently. For the past three years, the guest faculty seems to have been in the name. The number of teaching faculty at junior, degree, and university levels should not exceed 30 percent of the total number.

For these governments, education has become the last priority. In addition, online and distance education eliminates the financial burden on the government so that the practice can be further promoted, and the task of teaching lessons online can be outsourced to any private or corporate entity. Then it would be a mistake even to give scholarships to students! Already many courses at degree level, Telugu medium have been abolished. Many of them are pushed into 'Moocs' (MOOCs - Massive Open Online Courses), and faculty posts for those courses are cancelled. Internet-based education is neither a supplement nor a supplement to any mainstream education. The management of online classes as a temporary alternative in extraordinary times and attempts to perpetuate the same will bring more new contradictions in society.

The cognitive transformation process that physically takes place in the classroom is unlikely to happen so effectively through the Internet. Already many surveys have concluded that online teaching cannot be as effective and practical as the offline teaching process. It is beneficial for those studying through the distance education system and those who have settled in many professions and have time problems. For those who take regular courses online and the learning they receive in the classroom, learning is the only method that can be used to explore many resources. There is a danger of depleting job skills by pushing the mass social strata, especially those with insufficient technical resources, into unfavorable conditions. One thing is for sure, though; there is a possibility of going somewhat online through uneducated conditions. Conducting online classes in today's unavoidable (corona period) conditions in public sector educational institutions is delightful and inviting. It is beneficial for students to be able to read and listen to something regularly, except for the situation where they keep books closed for months! On the pretext of all these problems, if the governments do not focus on the fundamentals of the education sector and stop appointments altogether, the public education sector will boom and disappear! Governments will not get their hands dirty unless the technology is used to cushion the education system further! However, learning from home, working from home, what innovative society invents more.

Differences between traditional and online teaching

It seems that with online education, children can become robots. There are many differences between traditional teaching and online lessons. 'Online Education' is going to be a must without losing the academic year. Due to online classes, children are starting to come to hospitals with spinal and eye problems. These problems are exacerbated by watching TV on the TV screen or computer monitor for hours at a time, listening to lessons on a mobile phone, and lack of exercise (in addition to already accustomed junk food).

When listening to online lessons.

Online classes must have proper seating and lighting. Arrange a hard chair without a cushion at a 90-degree angle. Keep the computer or TV on without difficulty in turning the

neck. Keep enough distance to the screen. Each 45-minute class should be given a break of at least 5 minutes. The eyes should be opened occasionally, and the eyelids closed frequently. The eyes should not bulge. Spread the knuckles in the middle to prevent the fingers from tightening, such as pressing the stress buster sponge balls. It is not advisable to use cell phones for online classes. Giving these classes to LKG and UKG children can also lead to growth problems. Online reading damages the special bond between teachers and students. Online education is not a substitute for traditional education as a whole.

Huge cost for digital teaching

Parents of public and private school students in India have spent large sums on the purchase of TVs, smartphones, tabs, and laptops for digital teaching. According to the 2018 ASER report, smartphones were available to 45.8 percent of students, while by 2020, the number had risen to 74 percent. Smartphone usage among public school students increased from 37.6 to 68.1 percent. In total, 90.5 percent of students in Telangana have access to TVs, and 74 percent of students have access to smartphones. During the Corona era, parents of students spent Rs 80,000 crore on TVs, smartphones, and laptops to listen to lessons in digital teaching, the report said.

Harassment network problem

Although the number of smartphones and TVs in the state has increased significantly, the network problem plagues students in villages, hamlets, and remote areas. Although the central and state governments have said they will provide internet facilities to every village through fiber optical (BharatNet), it is limited to words. The ASER report states that digital teaching has become a grapevine for many students in the state with a network problem while the corona is dancing Kerala.

Online course forums offer the opportunity to get a degree while staying at home or work, in the wake of the situation that has arisen due to Covid-19. The importance of online educational platforms has increased, and they are becoming beneficial for students. National and international level online courses are now available. The Central Government has also made it possible for universities and various international institutes to offer online courses. Many courses are available through companies such as Coursera and Edex. The government has given the green signal to online courses through 100 universities across the country, recognizing the respective courses and allocating credits to facilitate their transfer. At the same time, standardized education was made available to students with the recognition of courses offered by international organizations.

Low cost.

Online courses are available at a lower cost than the fees for degree courses conducted in the classroom. Candidates are gradually turning to online courses as job and employment opportunities are available based on credit points. Course, an international online education platform, offers online courses to millions of Edex students. Companies like Khan Academy, Udemi, Stanford Online, MIT Open Courseware, Code Academy, Ted-Ed, Open Culture Online Courses offer online courses to students internationally.

Very good for Indian students

Experts believe that the Moocs policy is of great benefit to Indian students. Especially considering the crazy courses like Engineering and Management- the number of seats available. Students who cannot get admission in those courses can fulfill in the Moocs system. The teacher-student ratio averages 1:40 in the case of professional courses in the

country. It is not easy to comprehend all that the instructors are saying in the classroom. In the same way, it is not easy to supervise so many students in terms of faculty. Moocs are showing a solution to these problems.

The solution to the skill gap

Experts believe that Moocs will reduce the gap between academics and industry. The reason is that some Moocs providers design their syllabus to suit both the curriculum and industry requirements of the respective companies. Receiving such Moocs certification will make it easier to get a job! However, MOOC courses in engineering and computer science, where application orientation is crucial, need to grow.

UGC Free Online Courses

On the other hand, the Central Government has made many online courses available to students free of cost through the University Grants Commission. 'Self' online courses are the most popular of these. Students are offered the opportunity to pursue various courses through this platform without having to pay any fees. Massive Open Online Courses (Moocs) offer non-technical UG and PG courses through the self platform. 'E-PG School' offers students various courses with 23,000 modules with interactive e-content of the highest standards. They offer 70 PG courses in Social Sciences, Arts, Fine Arts, Humanities, Natural, and Mathematical Sciences. Apart from this, UGC has made available various undergraduate courses through e-Content Course Wear. 87 UG courses in 24,110 modules provide students with the opportunity to learn.

2. CONCLUSION

Education, teaching methods, and approaches are undergoing radical changes in the current Covid situation. Online studying is a must from lower classes to PG level. Many experts point out that this is an unpredictable change in the way children teach and learn. However, some believe that studying online is not the answer to everything and that there are good and bad ones. It came forward as an alternative without losing the academic year.

3. REFERENCE

- [1]. Sun, A., & Chen, X, Online education and its effective practice: A research review Journal of Information Technology Education: Research Volume 15, 2016157-190.
- [2]. Allen, I. E., & Seaman, J. (2013). Changing course: Ten years of tracing online education in the United States. San Francisco, CA: Babson Survey Research Group and Quahog Research Group LLC. Bailey, C. J., & Card, K. A. (2009). Effective pedagogical practices for online teaching: Perception of experienced instructors. Internet and Higher Education, 12, 152-155. Bell, B. S., & Fedeman, J. E. (2013). E-learning in postsecondary education. The Future of Children, 23(1), 165-185.
- [3]. Callaway, S. K. (2012). Implications of online learning: Measuring student satisfaction and learning for online and traditional students. Insights to a Changing World Journal, 2. Retrieved from www.franklingpublishing.net
- [4]. Coppola, N. W., Hiltz, S. R., & Rotter, N. G. (2002). Becoming a virtual professor: Pedagogical roles and asynchronous learning networks. Journal of Management Information Systems, 18(4), 169-189.

- [5]. Cole, M. T., Shelley, D. J., & Swartz, L. B. (2014). Online instruction, E-learning, and student satisfaction: A three-year study. *The International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning*, 15(6), 111- 131.
- [6]. Harasim, L. (2000). Shift happens Online education as a new paradigm in learning. *Internet and Higher Education*, 3, 41-61
- [7]. Kehrwald, B. (2008). Understanding social presence in text-based online learning environments. *Distance Education*, 2 (1), 89-106.
- [8]. Kupczynski, L., Ice, P., Wiesenmayer, R., & McCluskey, F. (2010). Student perceptions of the relationship between indicators of teaching presence and success in an online course. *Journal of Interactive Online Learning*, 9(1), 23-43.
- [9]. Maloney-Krichmar, D., & Abras, C. (2003). History of the emergence of online communities. In K. Christensen & D. Levinson (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of community: From village to virtual world*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publication, 1023-1027.
- [10]. Sadera, W. A., Robertson, J., Song, L., & Midon, M. N. (2009). The role of community in online learning success. *Journal of Online Learning and Teaching*, 5(2), 277-284.
- [11]. Whipp, J. L., & Lorentz, E. R. A. (2009). Cognitive and social help giving in online teaching: An exploratory study. *Educational Technology Research and Development*.