

## IMPACT OF ONLINE SCHOOLS IN INDIA

**Sikha Ram**

Research Scholar

Education

Asian International University Imphal, Manipur

---

### Abstract

*Students want greater independence and intellectual freedom as they go up the academic ladder. They may undertake highly customized learning programs—possibly even college-level courses—with the aid of online learning. In-depth evaluations, practical activities, and real-world inquiry may all be very helpful in advancing their learning. Before deciding on a specialization, they might experiment with basic subjects from several disciplines to better understand their alternatives. Before entering college, these students may benefit from using online learning systems to develop their independence as learners. The purpose of this research was to comprehend how Indian professors and students are taught online. He also tried to comprehend the user's perspective and the particular difficulties this method of learning presents. The first research to examine the advantages and disadvantages of the new standard for at-home online learning is this one, which was put together from a sample of Indian educators and students. This research examines the benefits and drawbacks of online learning in relation to traditional classroom settings. This clarifies how to enhance your abilities to increase their effectiveness. Furthermore, this study offers a solid foundation for modifying or establishing frameworks, legislation, and policies related to education so that everyone has equitable access to resources.*

**Keywords:** *Impact, Online education, School, e-learning.*

---

### 1. INTRODUCTION

E-learning is a method of teaching and learning that makes use of information and communication technology to facilitate teamwork and communication within educational materials. The degree and influence of e-learning fluctuate depending on where we are in life. This essay focuses on the state of e-learning in India now and what lies ahead. Here, we also contrast India's e-learning development rate with that of other industrialised nations. In India, e-learning has great promise, but adoption of it is happening extremely slowly.

E-learning consists of two main components or stages. E-learning is utilised for training at one level and for educational purposes at another. Only secondary and upper secondary education may make use of this instructional resource. It is utilised to teach staff members and improve

# Exploring Innovation Research Methodologies in a Variety of Multidisciplinary Fields and Their Prospective Future Impact

## February 2024

their skill sets throughout the second phase. In comparison to the global industry, where e-learning is used at all levels, the Indian market is increasing at a relatively slow pace. The simplest and quickest method of educating people in India is e-learning, if it can be implemented in rural regions. It is difficult to fit everyone in a particular institution or educational setting to get an education when we consider the population of India.

India is a large nation with a diverse population, educational system, tradition, language, and culture. We offer a range of schools, from those that use the Gurukul method to those with top-notch facilities. While some schools engage in in-house programmes for kids' physical and general development, other pupils continue to struggle to get basic school supplies like books and stationery. Due to international partnerships, a number of universities and institutions send their students abroad for orientation or study. Due to several factors such as social background, poverty, disparities in living standards, and the absence of teacher training programmes, there are significant disparities in the quality of education provided. The Indian education system is one of the biggest in the world and is well-established in the international education sector. In India, there are 10,30,996 schools total; of them, 1,77,812 are in rural areas and 8,53,184 are in urban areas. There were 907 universities in India as of March 31, 2019, of which 399 were state universities, 126 were recognised as universities, 48 were central institutions, and 334 were private universities. Despite the sheer quantity of schools, colleges, and universities, the educational system is continually growing and developing. Nonetheless, the Indian educational system has a great deal of untapped potential. Based on a five-year compound annual growth rate of around 20%, the online education industry is expected to reach a valuation of USD 18 billion by 2022.

Online education, or "online schooling," is an electronic, paperless educational system that makes use of technology and information. It combines technology with instructional services. It is using electronic technology to study academic content outside of the conventional classroom. We are aware that technology has almost taken over every aspect of our lives and is a game-changer.

### 1.1. Objectives of the study

- To raise the quality of instruction and learning via online learning.
- To see the websites that students believe are popular for online learning

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

**Cojocariu et al., (2014)** studied Technology and rapid advances in research have made distant learning simple. The majority of words, such as computer-mediated learning, blended learning, online learning, open learning, web-based learning, and m-learning, all refer to the capacity to utilise a computer linked to a network, which provides the opportunity to study from any location at any time, in any rhythm, and with any means.

# Exploring Innovation Research Methodologies in a Variety of Multidisciplinary Fields and Their Prospective Future Impact

## February 2024

**Brazendale & Associates (2017)** concluded that Due to improper learning attitudes, a lack of appropriate learning resources, increased student involvement in the classroom, a lack of self-discipline, and inadequate learning environments at some of their homes during self-isolation, both teachers and students are facing difficulties.

**Chen and Sun (2016)** did a study that analysed 47 published publications and research addressing online teaching and learning since 2008 using a qualitative content analysis technique. The main emphasis of their research is on the application of ideas, practices, and evaluations in the context of online learning. Well-designed course materials, stimulating interactions between teachers and students, well-prepared and fully supported teachers, the development of an online learning community, and the quick improvement of technology were some important requirements for successful online education.

**Aguilera-Hermida (2020)** investigated that the COVID-19 pandemic forced educators and learners to accept the digital nature of the online teaching-learning process. Bao was maybe one of the first researchers during the pandemic to explain how colleges have been switching from traditional classroom instruction to virtual instruction because to the exponential rise of COVID-19 cases. A variety of online channels, such as social media, videoconferencing software, and online educational platforms, have been used by the lecturers to offer course material. Teachers may exchange notes and multimedia materials with students on online learning systems like Blackboard and Google Classroom, enabling them to continue their normal studies. Through educational portals, students may turn in tasks, and instructors can monitor their progress.

**Chatterjee and Chakraborty (2020)** said that the use of videoconferencing platforms like Microsoft Teams, Zoom, and Google Meet has become more prevalent in the delivery of online courses and discussion forums. Actually, these platforms usually contain a number of helpful features and allow slideshows. Course materials have been made available on many universities' and higher education institutions' official websites.

**Navarro and Shoemaker (2000)** Regardless of the students' backgrounds, found that the learning results of students taking online courses were on par with or even better than those of those studying in conventional classrooms. The online learning experience left the student learners quite happy.

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Research Design

Students from various Indian schools will be randomly allocated to either an online education group or a conventional education group in this randomised controlled experiment (RCT).

#### 3.2. Sampling strategy

To guarantee geographic variety, schools from various areas of India will be picked by a

# Exploring Innovation Research Methodologies in a Variety of Multidisciplinary Fields and Their Prospective Future Impact

## February 2024

stratified random selection technique. Students from various grades and academic levels will be chosen at random from each school to take part in the research.

### 3.3. Sample size

We polled around 100 participants to get their opinions on how the online learning environment has affected them.

### 3.4. Research Area:

In New Delhi, India, the study was carried out mostly in the vicinity of the local schools.

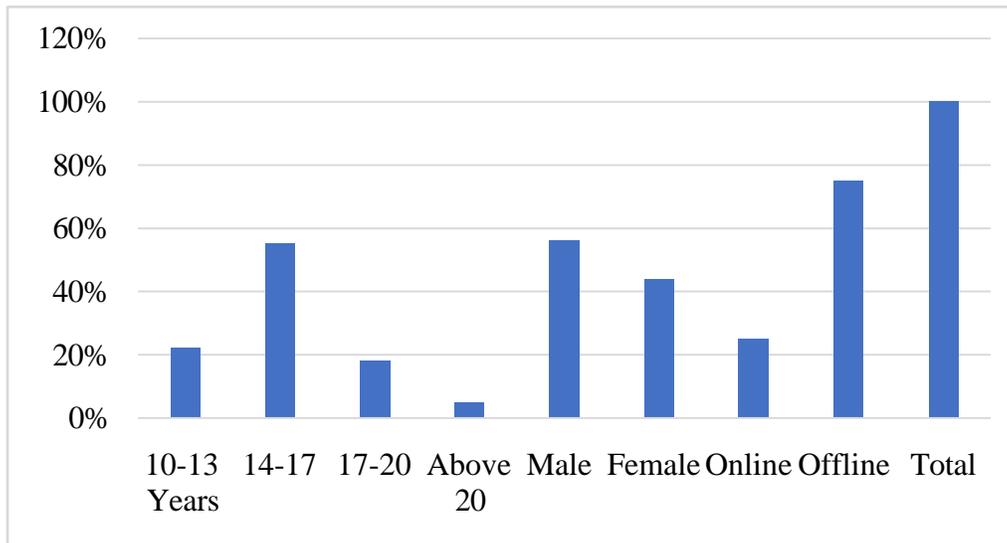
## 4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

We might infer from the diagram below that the bulk of our target audience is between the ages of 14 and 17. The information below indicates that the number of each gender—male and female—in the data are 56 and 44 respectively. The majority of respondents, as shown above, preferred offline learning over online learning.

**Table 1:** Demographic profile

Categories	Sub-categories	Respondents	Percentage
Age Group	10-13	22	22 %
	14-17	55	55 %
	17-20	18	18 %
	Above 20	5	5 %
Gender	Male	56	56 %
	Female	44	44 %
The mode of education they prefer	Online	25	25 %
	Offline	75	75 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Exploring Innovation Research Methodologies in a Variety of  
Multidisciplinary Fields and Their Prospective Future Impact  
February 2024**



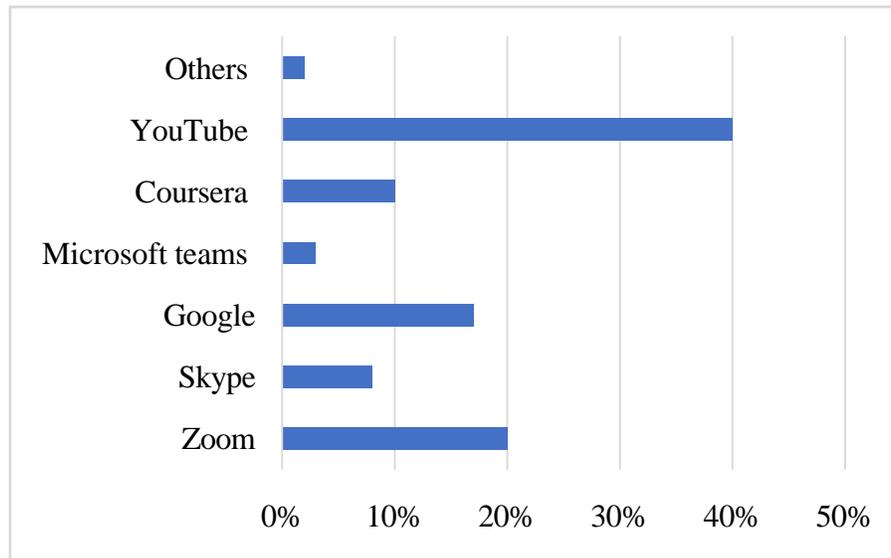
**Figure 1:**Demographic profile

According to the figure 2, the most used platform for online classes is YouTube then it is Zoom, some of them also used Google and others.

**Table 2:** Online platforms preferred by students for learning

Online platforms	Respondents	Percentage
Zoom	20	20 %
Skype	8	8 %
Google	17	17 %
Microsoft teams	3	3 %
Coursera	10	10 %
YouTube	40	40 %
Others	2	2 %

## Exploring Innovation Research Methodologies in a Variety of Multidisciplinary Fields and Their Prospective Future Impact February 2024



**Figure 2:** Online platforms preferred by students for learning

### 5. CONCLUSION

After the United States and China, India has the third-largest higher education system in the world in terms of enrollment. Since independence, the number of universities, university-level institutions, and colleges in India has increased dramatically, contributing to the country's higher education industry. The announcement that the government and universities would be offering lessons online came through swiftly. There's no denying that the way we educate will change more swiftly. Even yet, the most effective ways of teaching and learning have evolved as a result of technology. Teachers need to be creative in order to instruct their pupils successfully. Online learning led to a rise in students' academic performance. It is more advantageous than more conventional teaching approaches in various ways. A lot of students are lured to the flexible atmosphere, even if they have to pay for internet access. The aim of the research is to raise the quality of instruction and learning via online learning. Also, the study explores the websites that students believe are popular for online learning.

### REFERENCES

1. Aguilera-Hermida, A. P. (2020). *College students' use and acceptance of emergency online learning due to COVID-19. International Journal of Educational Research Open, 1, 100011.*
2. Brazendale, K., Beets, M. W., Weaver, R. G., Pate, R. R., Turner-McGrievy, G. M., Kaczynski, A. T., Chandler, J. L., Bohnert, A., & von Hippel, P. T. (2017). *Understanding differences between summer vs. school obesogenic behaviors of children: The structured*

**Exploring Innovation Research Methodologies in a Variety of  
Multidisciplinary Fields and Their Prospective Future Impact  
February 2024**

- days hypothesis. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 14(1), 100.*
- 3.** Chatterjee, I., & Chakraborty, P. (2020). *Use of information communication technology by Medical Educators AMID COVID-19 pandemic and beyond. Journal of Educational Technology Systems,*
  - 4.** Cojocariu, V.-M., Lazar, I., Nedeff, V., & Lazar, G. (2014). *SWOT analysis of e-learning educational services from the perspective of their beneficiaries. Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, 116,*
  - 5.** Hu, S., & Gao, L. (2021). *Exploring the effectiveness of online teaching in higher education: A meta-analysis of empirical studies. Educational Research Review, 33, 100355.*
  - 6.** Kim, K. J., & Bonk, C. J. (2020). *The future of online teaching and learning in higher education: The survey says... Educational Technology, 60(6), 341- 345.*
  - 7.** Navarro, P., & Shoemaker, J. (2000). *Performance and perceptions of distance learners in cyberspace. American Journal of Distance Education, 14(2), 15–35.*
  - 8.** Nayak, J. K. (2020). *Online teaching-learning in Indian higher education during lockdown period of COVID-19 pandemic. Higher Education for the Future*
  - 9.** Singh, R., & Srivastava, P. (2021). *Exploring the challenges and benefits of online teaching during the COVID-19 pandemic in India. Journal of Education and Practice*
  - 10.** Sun, A., & Chen, X. (2016). *Online education and its effective practice: A research review. Journal of Information Technology Education: Research, 15, 157–190.*

\*\*\*\*\*