

Virtual Classroom vs Traditional Classroom: A Survey

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ABSTRACT

Various companies and institutes providing online courses have become a trend these days. Studying online in a virtual classroom is now a new normal, but due to several misconceptions and false information several people try to stay away from all these methods. As, there are always two sides of a coin, there are several pros and cons of each classroom. Each classroom is taking pain to improve its quality and effectiveness in order to be in competition. In this research paper a survey which was conducted by New Horizon Publications on virtual classroom vs. traditional classroom is discussed, where data for research is collected from various forms of objective as well as subjective similarities and differences. Out of 10,000 subscribers online or offline of New Horizon Publications, only 1000 respondents took part in this survey. The main objective of this survey paper is to collect various reviews of people on the respective topics and present them in the classified way.

Keywords

Educator, Learner, Pedagogy, Traditional learning, Virtual learning.

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Introduction

Virtual learning is basically opted by various people to enhance their technical skills and educational qualifications in order to get a better understanding and quality of job. The area of enhancement is selected but not limited to get promotions in positions and salaries. Virtual learning is available for only those who are able to afford their basic requirements as it saves time, money and energy in comparison to offline learning. One of the best parts which most learners enjoy about online education is that one can learn according to its own comfort level and time schedule. No boundation of learning timings is a blessing for people with busy schedules. In virtual learning the learner is not allowed to directly interact with the educator, so if the learner encounters any difficulty, he/she may not be able to solve it in real time but various online forums, emails, hangout messenger, quora and chat rooms are prepared for query solving[1].

Virtual learning even allows synchronous online courses available for those who want to learn and solve their queries in real time. Individuals can also learn through going various search engines like Google, this reduces the considerable time which a person takes in reading books and searching for a particular thing but at the same time this method also creates confusion as there are so many sources so it could take time to understand the difference between the relevant as well as the irrelevant sources. However we can conclude that virtual learning is for someone who is trying to enhance their knowledge while doing some other chores[2].

Whereas traditional learning is suited more for kids, children, adolescents, teenagers and fresher. Educational institutions for these groups helps them to grow socialization in them. There are more parameters which are enhanced by traditional learning such as to be in discipline, to follow proper schedule, and to enhance physical fitness as well as mental alertness[3]. Direct interaction of educators

and learners gives motivation to the learners in order to achieve more good grades, as with direct interaction teachers could point out the strengths and weaknesses of students. Traditional learning allows learners to ask questions in real time and get a clarified knowledge. Various learners find it difficult to comprehend the notes and study material provided to them by their educators but when they make their own notes in the classroom with the guidance of their respected educators those same things seem easy[4], [5].

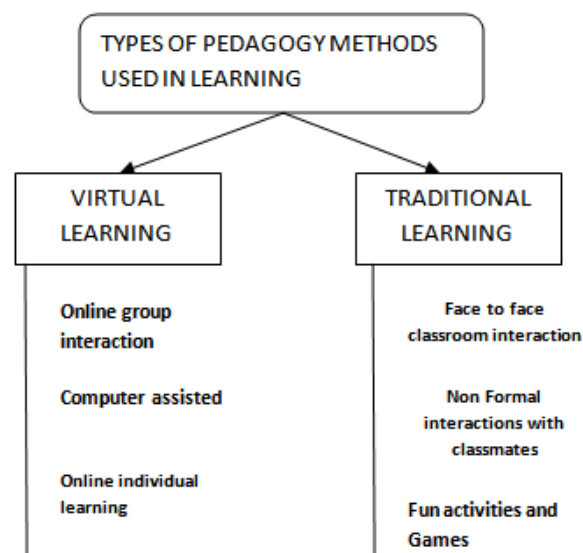


Figure 1: This Figure Represents The Types Of Pedagogical Methods That Are Divided Into Two Basic Forms Such As Virtual Learning And Traditional Learning.

The classification of pedagogy is shown in Figure 1. Which includes classification in learning methods. But this research paper comprises discussions and results of a survey conducted by a New Horizon Publications. Approximately 1000 users responded to the survey.

Research Questions

Is virtual learning really a new normal? Do children get complete development during virtual classes?

Review Of Literature

In A Comparison of Online Instruction vs. Traditional Classroom Instruction in an Undergraduate Pharmacology Course by E.A. Mirakian* and L.S. Hale discussed that online learning and traditional learning in pharmacology courses had similar effects on withdrawing courses and course gradings. They still concluded that online learning satisfaction is generally lower than traditional learning courses[6].

In Traditional Versus Online Learning in Institutions of Higher Education: Minority Business Students' Perceptions by Falih M. Alsaaty¹, Ella Carter¹, David Abrahams¹ & Faleh Alshameri¹ discussed that with the changing era to digitization most institutions have extended their courses to online and students also shown their interest in them in a large amount. As it provides students or hosts a convenience to continue with the online courses according to their time. Their study also indicates that there are differences based on gender and category of people. As not everyone is so well off to afford all the requirements of virtual learning[7].

In Online Education and Its Effective Practice: A Research Review by Anna Sun and Xiufang Chen Rowan University, Glassboro, NJ, USA discussed that online education will stay and grow with time. They reviewed that online education has grown so fast with the help of internet connectivity and technological advancements. With the growing digitalization online courses helped the educators as well as the students to reshape and introspect their caliber and be able to gain more knowledge in less time, due to all these benefits the online courses have hit the market hard. Online courses are far more affordable, flexible and accessible than offline courses. They survey how speculations, practices and tests/assessments affect the virtual learning environment. They have discussed various previous pedagogical methods of virtual learning and their scope in future for social presence[8].

In E-Learning At Home Vs Traditional Learning Among Higher Education Students: A Survey Based Analysis by M.S.S. Razeeth¹, R.K.A.R. Kariapper², P. Pirapuraj³, A.C.M. Nafrees⁴, U.M. Rishan⁵, & S. Nusrath Ali⁶ analyzes that online learning as well as offline learning have their own advantages or disadvantages. Various parameters are both the learning are complement of each other. They concluded that the mixed pedagogy affects the students more than online and offline learning methods individually. From this study we are able to conclude that it is better to combine these two learning methods in order to get highly effective results[9].

Is Identical Really Identical? An Investigation of Equivalency Theory and Online Learning by Ruth Lapsley, Lewis-Clark State College Brian Kulik investigates the logic of equivalency speculation with 63 students by differentiating between two basic upper-division HR management courses in which one course was taught online and the another one was taught in a traditional way. They discussed that there are various parameters which are similar

such as educator, assignments, tests, study material etc. MANCOVA results show the speculation of equivalency, which suggested that online learning techniques affect performance of students in a great way[10].

Methodology

This survey between Virtual Learning vs. Traditional Learning is conducted by New Horizon publications, 3 forms were used in this survey in which the first form includes the personal details of the respondents. The second form includes the objective views of the respondents in terms of HIGH or LOW. The third form includes the subjective views of the respondents on the various questions asked. These three forms are circulated through various articles in newspapers, magazines and Webpages of New Horizon publications. Around 1000 respondents filled up those forms and sent it to New Horizon publications email address. Different data are collected from different people. Then the data is classified into different classes and sections in order to understand the student's behaviors as shown in Figure 2.

Design:

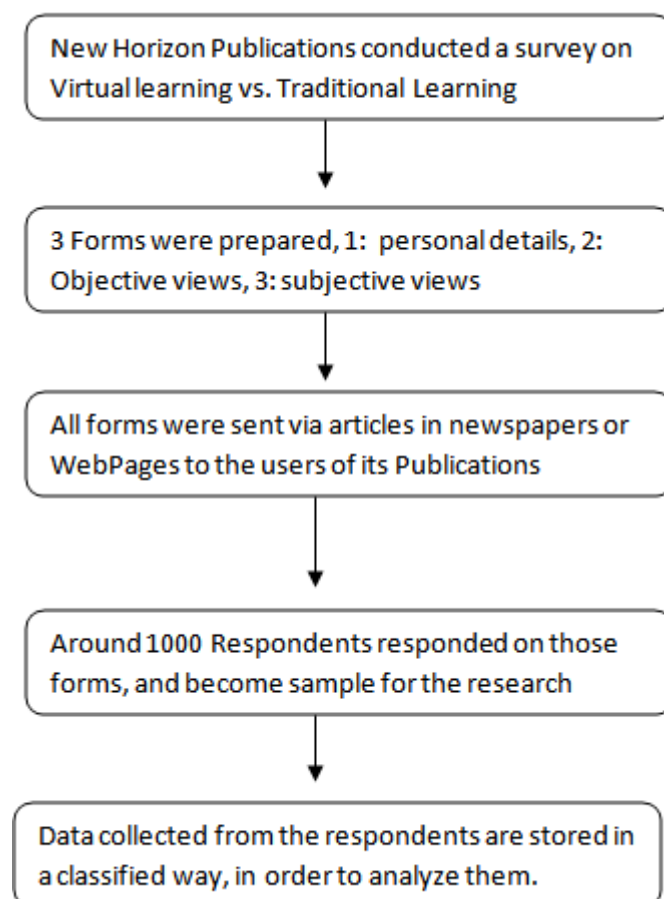


Figure 2: This Figure Shows How the Survey Actually Works, All the Phases Are Clearly Mentioned In the Above Figure with the Description.

Sample:

The Table 1 students demonstrate the number and percentage of sample category.

Table 1: This table shows the respondent's data in terms of their category, percentage and number of respondents, total 1000 respondents take part in this survey

S.No.	Category	Percentage	Number of respondents
1	College going Students	30%	300
2	School going Students	20%	200
3	Dropouts	13%	130
4	Pursuing Jobs	6%	60
5	Bussiness men	17%	170
6	House Wives	7%	70
7	Others	7%	70

Instrument:

- 1) Software
 - a. Operating system/Internet/Users: Users of new horizons should be enough so that the research results can be expected.
 - b. Email: The email of respondents and new horizons publication should be active in order to complete the survey procedure.
 - c. Oracle: The data which comes from the user are stored, maintained and searched in the database named as Oracle.
 - d. Excel: It is used in order to develop various forms as shown in Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 2: This Form Consists Of the Personal Details of the Respondent Such As Name, Gender, Category and Their Learning Mode Whether Online or Offline In Order To Classify Them.

S. No.	Name	Gender	Category	Learning mode

Table 3: This Form Consists Of Various Parameters In Which Offline And Online Mode Are Categorized As

Highly Preferable Or Low Preferable, Respondent Can Reply With High Or Low.

S.No.	Parameters	Online Mode	Offline Mode
1	Course satisfaction		
2	Concentration in studeies		
3	Able to share Ideas		
4	Fact knowledge increment		
5	Principle Enchancement		
6	Practical Knowledge Increment		
7	Reading Habit Building		
8	Material Difficulty		
9	Fun Assignments		
10	Teacher student Interaction		
11	Difficulty level of study material		
12	Classroom Environment		

Table 4: This form includes the subjective response from the users of New Horizon in which the word limit is 50 words and responses are classified in order to classify results.

S.No.	Questions	Response
1	Self study increase your score? How?	
2	Home or institute which you prefer? Why?	
3	Do you irritate sometimes due to isolation at home? Why?	
4	What do you miss about institute?	
5	Do you have enough electronic gadgets to study online?	
6	Do you have proper internet facilities at your home?	

Data Collection

Data from 1000 respondents are collected, maintained and searched in the database in order to classify various categories in Table 5, 6.

Table 5: In This Table Various Online Learners From Different Age Groups Starting From 0-3 To 20-Above Are Mentioned According To The Responses From The Respondents.

S.No.	ONLINE LEARNERS	Percentage
1	0-3 age group	5%
2	3-8 age group	10%
3	8-12 age group	20%
4	12-20 age group	20%
5	20- above	45%

Table 6: In This Table Various Offline Learners From Different Age Groups Starting From 0-3 To 20-Above Are Mentioned According To The Responses From The Respondents.

S.No.	TRADITIONAL LEARNERS	Percentage
1	0-3 age group	20%
2	3-8 age group	10%
3	8-12 age group	20%
4	12-20 age group	20%
5	20- above	30%

Data Analysis

The analysis of the portrayed in the Table 7.

Table 7: In The Above Table Results From Respondent's Mode Of Learning Is Shown In Which Various Parameters Are Given Percentage According To The Chosen Field.

S.No.	Parameters	Online Mode	Offline Mode
1	Course satisfaction	70%	30%
2	Concentration in studies	80%	20%
3	Able to share Ideas	90%	10%
4	Fact knowledge increment	50%	50%
5	Principle Enhancement	30%	70%
6	Practical Knowledge Increment	10%	90%
7	Reading Habit Building	60%	40%
8	More new things to learn	60%	40%
9	Fun Assignments	40%	60%
10	Teacher student Interaction	20%	80%
11	Difficulty level of study material	75%	25%
12	Classroom Environment	5%	95%

Results And Discussions

In the parameter 'course satisfaction' the students which were learning in an online mode were 70% whereas mere 30% prefer Offline mode. In the 'concentration in studies' the students which were learning in an online mode were 80% whereas mere 20% prefer Offline mode. In the parameter 'able to share ideas' the students which were learning in an online mode were 90% whereas mere 10% prefer Offline mode. In the parameter 'fact knowledge increment' the students which were learning in an online mode were equal to the Offline mode. In the parameter principle enhancement the students which were learning in an online mode were 30% whereas 70% prefer Offline mode. In the parameter Practical knowledge increment the students which were learning in an online mode were mere 10% whereas 90% prefer Offline mode. In the parameter 'Reading habit building' the students which were learning in an online mode were 60% whereas 40% prefer Offline mode. In the parameter 'more new things to learn' the students which were learning in an online mode were 60% whereas 40% prefer Offline mode. In the parameter Fun assignments the students which were learning in an online mode were 40% whereas 60% prefer Offline mode. In the parameter 'teacher student interaction' the students which were learning in an online mode were 20% whereas mere 80% prefer Offline mode. In the 'Difficulty level of study material' the students which were learning in an online mode were 75% whereas mere 25% prefer Offline mode. In the 'classroom environment' the students which were learning in an online mode were mere 5% whereas 95% prefer Offline mode. Both the results of traditional as well as virtual mode of learning are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 as Offline mode and online mode.

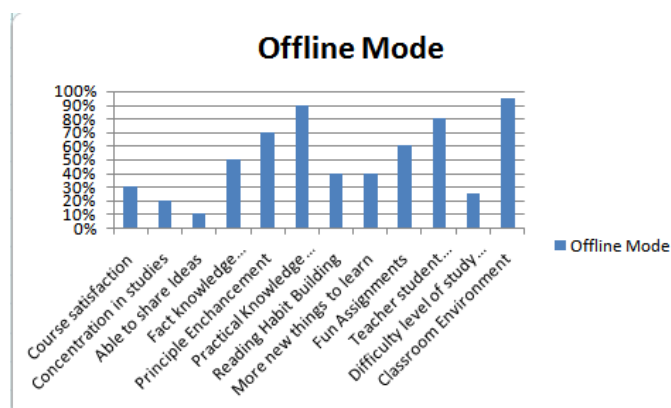


Figure 3: In The Above Figure The Results For Various Parameters Performance In Offline Mode Is Shown In The Form Of Bar Graphs With Their Respective Names.

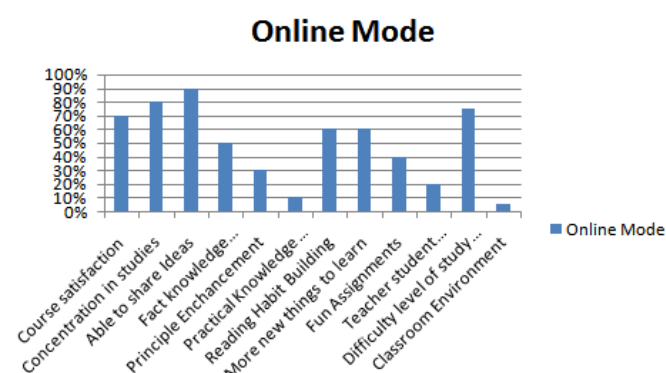


Figure 4: In The Above Figure The Results For Various Parameters Performance In Online Mode Is Shown In The Form Of Bar Graphs With Their Respective Names.

Conclusion And Implication

This survey paper basically depends on the response of 1000 respondents who are the users and subscribers of New Horizon Publications. A link was shared on the newspapers, magazines and electronic articles of New Horizon publications in which three forms were attached with them, in first form personal details of the user were collected, in 2nd form objective questions were asked from the users and at last the users were asked about some subjective questions. Through these forms a clear impression of users can be obtained in the field of Virtual learning Vs. Traditional learning. These forms data is sent to a professional email of the publications which is connected to the database in order to prepare an analysis. From the survey we have learnt that not everyone is enjoying the perks of being privileged to even get basic requirements of virtual learning and also that not everyone is enjoying sitting in isolation and learning. Various aspects and parameters affect the online and traditional learning is discussed in this paper.

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