

# A Study on Students Opinion towards Online Classes with Special Reference to Erode City.

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## ABSTRACT

Educational institutes across the world have closed due to the COVID- 19 epidemic risking the academic timetables. Utmost educational institutes have shifted to online literacy platforms to keep the academic conditioning going. Still, the questions about the preparedness, designing and effectiveness of e-learning is still not easily understood, particularly for a developing country like India, where the specialized constraints like felicity of bias and bandwidth vacuity poses a serious challenge. In this study, we concentrate on understanding Agricultural Student's perception and preference towards online literacy through an online check of 307 scholars. We also explored the pupil's preferences for colorful attributes of online classes, which will be helpful to design effective online literacy terrain. Maturity of the scholars preferred to use smartphones for online literacy. Using content analysis, we plan that scholars prefer recorded classes with a quiz at the end of each class to ameliorate the effectiveness of literacy. The scholars editorialized that inflexibility and convenience of online classes makes it a seductive option, whereas broadband connectivity issues in pastoral areas makes it a challenge for scholars to make use of online literacy enterprise. Still, in an agrarian education system where numerous courses are practical acquainted, shifting fully to online mode may not be possible and need to devise a mongrel mode, the perceptivity from this composition can be helpful in designing the class for the new normal.

## I. INTRODUCTION

COVID- 19 was declared as a global epidemic in March 2020( WHO, 2020). It led to the check of seminaries and universities. This check

put a considerable burden on the academic institution to manage with the unknown shift from traditional to online literacy. The outbreak started new ways of tutoring online. Most countries assessed restrictions, where the medium of education has shifted into either coetaneous or asynchronous modes. The world has seen the most expensive educational systems dislocation in history in more than 190 countries worldwide. The check of the academic institutions has impacted up to 99% of the world's pupil population in the lower lower- middle- income( The Economic Times, 2020). The advanced education institutions ' check demands online literacy, where the course material is tutored. For example, Jordan, an Arab country, has replaced face- to- face instruction with online literacy platforms to control the outbreak's spread. The government had assessed a public lockdown, which redounded in universities ' and seminaries ' a check.

While the whole world is facing important trouble in the last many months, it has been delicate for the world, and the impact of online literacy has been significantly observed on faculty members and scholars in particular. Tutoring and literacy online has a wide range of advantages, yet poses some challenges. It makes the process of learning for scholars ' comfort due to time inflexibility in attending classes. Still, online literacy acts as a hedge to the engagement of scholars in real class conditioning. Also, scholars warrant the influence of peer literacy. These challenges also leave an impact on pupil's personalities and help them from taking their turns. Also, the faculty's part is to educate, cover, and give advice for scholars on both academic and particular situations. The current extremity, COVID- 19, highlights the part of the Internet and technology in all walks of life

including education. The epidemic has shown the part of online education in managing with abrupt heads, and thus it's significant to understand both faculty's and pupil's comprehension concerning online classes.

## II. OBJECTIVES

To know the opinion about online classes from students.

To find the factors influencing students towards online classes.

To know the students satisfaction about online education.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Students have to develop their skills and knowledge continuously in this competitive world. Students are not able to attend classes in schools or colleges due to COVID Pandemic. Through online classes students are able to learn from their homes. so an effort has been made to study the satisfaction and perception of online education from students.

## SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This project helps in finding out the perception of online classes and their effectiveness among the students. The study focuses on various factors such as cost of internet, student's observation, online learning tools, quality of the tools, network status, satisfaction level on online classes, mobile phones or the electronic tools availability and family status which affect the students interest in the online classes with the help of online learning tools.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study is subject to the following limitations.

➤The sample size is limited to 110 members; the result of the study cannot be taken as universal.

➤ Findings of the survey are based on the assumption that the respondents have given correct information.

➤The area of study is restricted to Erode city only

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is to solve the research problems systematically. It highlights the various steps that are generally analyzed by the researcher in studying the research problems. Only through methodological and systematic procedure the researcher can achieve accuracy and clear conduction. Research Methodology provides a comprehensive overview of a broad range of research paradigms and methodologies, with their knowledge, as well as associated methods and

techniques, in order to inform the design of methodologically and sound research proposals.

## SOURCES OF DATA

➤ PRIMARY DATA The primary data were collected based on the structured questionnaire by conducting interview schedule among the respondent in Erode city.

➤ SECONDARY DATA Secondary data for the study have been collected from Books, Journals, Magazines, Articles, Old reports and required Websites.

## SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The study was conducted among the respondents of Erode city by adopting Simple Random Sampling Technique.

## SAMPLING SIZE

The sample size is 110 respondents which have been considered for the study.

## AREA OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted only within Erode city.

## TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

The SPSS package was used for the study

➤Percentage Analysis

## III. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

1. Mr. Anjum Pasha<sup>1</sup>, Jarupula Gorya<sup>2</sup>(2019) "Student Preference And Perception Towards Online Education In Hyderabad City". The objective of the study is to Study the opinion of students, teachers and parents regarding online education and to know the future scope of online education. Percentage analysis was used for research analysis. The researchers concluded that still people prefer online education because we will get ease access of information, anywhere and anytime but you won't get real time interaction like on campus study. But it has lot of advantages like, students have learn opportunity to learn while they are working.

2. Amritesh PS, Jeayaram Subramanian(2019) "A Study On Student's Perception Towards Virtual Learning Environment, Palakkad" Virtual learning has changed the way of teaching and learning within last 15 years. Virtual learning has made it easy to understand the difficult experiments of Mathematics, Biology, Physics, and Chemistry. Virtual learning environments is available for select modules in Mathematics and Sciences for classes 6th std to 12th std. This paper presents a survey of 200 students who has experienced Virtual learning experience for learning. . Convenience

Sampling was used for the study since it includes recruiters who were easy to reach. For qualitative study convenience sampling is commonly used. The main objective of the study is to fully grasp whether Virtual reality helps in giving them concept clarity and whether it makes learning easier for them to learn and remember.

3. Muthu Prasad T, Aiswarya S, K.S. Aditya, Girish K. Jha (2020) "Students' Perception And Preference For Online Education In India During Covid -19 Pandemic". Most educational institutes have shifted to online learning platforms to keep the academic activities going. However, the questions about the preparedness, designing and effectiveness of elearning is still not clearly understood, particularly for a developing country like India, where the technical constraints like suitability of devices and bandwidth availability poses a serious challenge. content analysis was used for research analysis. The students opined that flexibility and convenience of online classes makes it an attractive option, whereas broadband connectivity issues in rural areas makes it a challenge for students to make use of online learning initiatives.

4. Dr. Shruti Nagar, (2020) "Students' Perception Towards E-Learning And Effectiveness Of Online Sessions Amid Covid-19 Lockdown Phase In India: An Analysis" The COVID-19 pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide. It has forced educational institutions to close, which has impacted over 90% of the world's student population. As the face to face learning method is no longer appropriate during this unusual phase of

Covid-19 pandemic, the situation led to forced immersion of learners into e-learning during this period of Covid19 Lockdown. The Objectives of the Study is to identify the perception of the students towards e-learning during Covid-19 lockdown phase and to assess the effectiveness of elearning/online sessions during Covid-19 lockdown phase. In the study primary and secondary data sources have been used. The study is obtained from 182 responses from 16 states of India. The study concluded that this sudden and compulsive shift from face to face teaching to online mode of teaching has significantly affected the perception of the students towards e-learning.

5. Sahar Abbasi, Tahera Ayoob, Abdul Malik, Shabnam Iqbal Memon (2020) "Perceptions Of Students Regarding E-Learning During Covid-19 At A Private Medical College". The purpose of this study was to determine the perceptions of students towards e learning during the lockdown. A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted at Liaquat College of Medicine and Dentistry. A self-administered questionnaire was developed. Independent T-test was applied for determining the perceptions of students towards e-learning. Frequencies and percentages were also computed for demographics. Total 382 responses were received. 137 males and 245 females participated in the study. The study is concluded that students did not prefer e-teaching over face-to-face teaching during the lockdown situation.

#### IV. INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS:

TABLE 1.1

##### GENDER

Gender	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
Male	77	70
Female	33	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

The table 1.1 shows that 70% of the respondents are Male and 30% of the respondents are Female. **Majority of the respondents are Male.**

TABLE 1.2

##### AGE

Age	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
10-15	3	3
15-20	59	54

Above 20	48	44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA**

From table 1.2 it is clear that 3% of the respondents are from 10-15, 54% of the respondents are from 15-20 and 44% of the respondents are from above 20.

**Majority of the respondents are in the age of 15-20.**

**TABLE 1.3  
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION**

Educational Qualification	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
School	14	13
Diploma	1	1
UG	87	79
PG	8	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA**

The table 1.3 indicates that 13% of the respondents are School students,1% of the respondents are Diploma,79% of the respondents are Undergraduate and 7% of the respondents are Postgraduate.

**Majority of the respondents are Undergraduate**

**TABLE 1.4  
TYPE OF FAMILY**

Type Of Family	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
Nuclear Family	88	80
Joint Family	22	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA**

The table1.4 states that 80% of the respondents are from the Nuclear Family,and 20% of the respondents are from the Joint Family.

**Majority of the respondents are form Nuclear Family**

**TABLE 1.5  
NO.OF FAMILY MEMBERS**

No.Of.Members In The Family	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
Less Than 2	2	2
2 To 4	66	60
4 To 6	32	29
Above 6	10	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA**

The table 1.5 shows that 2% of the respondents are less than 2 members in the family,60% of the respondents are 2 to 4 members in the family,29% of the respondents are 4 to 6

members in the family and 9% of the respondents are Above 6 members in the family.

Majority of the respondents are 2 to 4 members in the family.

**TABLE 1.6**  
**FAMILY INCOME**

Monthly Family Income	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
Less than RS.25000	23	21
RS. 25001-RS.50000	45	41
RS 50001-RS.75000	21	19
Above RS. 75000	21	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA**

The table 1.6 depicts that 21% of the respondents have family income less than Rs25000, 41% of the respondents have family income of Rs25001 to 50000, 19% of the respondents have

family income of Rs50001 to 75000 and 19% of the respondents have family income Above Rs75000.

Majority of the respondents have Family Income of Rs 25001 to 50000

**TABLE 1.7**  
**TYPE OF SCHOOL/INSTITUTION**

Type of School/Institution	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
Public	3	3
Private	41	37
Aided	7	6
University	14	13
Autonomous	45	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA**

From the table 1.7 it is clear that 3% of the respondents are Public school, 37% of the respondents are Private school, 6% of the

respondents are Aided, 13% of the respondents are University and 41% of the respondents are Autonomous students.

Majority of the respondents are Autonomous students.

**TABLE 1.8**  
**OWN DEVICE**

Own Device	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
Yes	102	93
No	8	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA**

From the table 1.8, It is found that 93% of the respondents have their Own Device and 7% of the respondents don't have their Own Device.

Majority of the respondents have their Own Device.

**TABLE 1.9**  
**DEVICE USED**

Device Used	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
Smart Phone	78	71
Tab	4	4
Laptop	2	2
Desktop	26	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

The table 1.9 states that 71% of the respondents use Smartphones,4% of the respondents use Tab,2% of the respondents use Laptop and 23% of the respondents use Desktop.

Majority of the respondents use smartphones.

**TABLE 1.10**  
**TIME SPEND FOR ONLINE CLASSES**

Time Spend For Online Classes	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
Less Than 2 Hrs	27	25
2 To 5 Hrs	56	51
5 To 8 Hrs	24	22
Above 8 Hrs	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

The table 1.10 indicates that 25% of the respondents spend Less than 2Hrs,51% of the respondents spend 2 to 5 Hrs,22% of the respondents spend 5 to 8 Hrs and 3% of the respondents spend Above 8 Hrs.

Majority of the respondents spend 2 to 5 Hrs in Online Classes.

**TABLE 1.11**  
**APP USED FOR ONLINE CLASSES**

App Used For online Classes	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
Zoom	18	16
G-Meet	78	71
Go-To Meet	3	3
Others	11	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

The table 1.11 shows that 16% of the respondents use Zoom,71% of the respondents use Google Meet,3% of the respondents use Go-To Meet and 3% of the respondents use Other Apps.

Majority of the respondents use Google Meet for Online Classes.

**TABLE 1.12**  
**REASON TO CHOOSE THE APP**

Reason To Choose The App	No.Of.Respondents	Percent
School/ College Recommendation	76	70
Size Of Data Consumption	10	9
Quality	7	6
User Friendly	12	11
Convenience	5	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

From the table 1.12 it is clear that 70% of the respondents use the app on School/College Recommendation,9% of the respondents use the app for the Size of Data Consumption,6% of the

respondents use the app for the Quality, 11% of the respondents use the app for User Friendliness and 4% of the respondents use the app for the Convenience.

Majority of the respondents use the App on School/College Recommendation.

**TABLE 1.13**  
**DIFFICULTY OF UNDERSTANDING**

Difficulty Of Understanding	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
Very Difficult	32	30
Difficult	63	58
Easy	13	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

The table 1.12 indicates that 30% of the respondents felt Very Difficult to understand, 58% of the respondents felt Difficulty in understanding and 12% of the respondents felt it is Easy to Understand.

Majority of respondents felt Difficulty in undersatnding.

**TABLE 1.14**  
**SATISFACTION TOWARDS THE SOFTWARE**

Are You Satisfied With The Software	No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
Yes	70	64
No	40	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

The table 1.14 depicts that 64% of the respondents are Satisfied with the Software and 36% of the respondents are Not Satisfied with the Software.

Majority of the respondents are Satisfied with the Software.

**Table 1.15**  
**SATISFACTION LEVEL**

S.No	Features		No.Of.Respondents	Per cent
1	Price	HS	25	23
		S	30	27
		N	29	26
		DS	14	13
		HDS	12	11
		<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>
2	Environmental	HS	14	13
		S	35	32
		N	30	27
		DS	22	20
		HDS	9	8
		<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>
3	Time	HS	14	13
		S	37	34
		N	31	27
		DS	18	17
		HDS	10	9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>
4	Technology	HS	20	18
		S	47	43
		N	22	20
		DS	10	9
		HDS	11	10
		<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>

**SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA**

Table 1.15 states that 27% of the respondents are Satisfied with the Price, 32% of the respondents are Satisfied with the Environment, 34% of the respondents are Satisfied with Time and 43% of the respondents are Satisfied with the Technology.

#### V. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

- Majority (70%) of the respondents are male.
- 54% of the respondents are in the age of 15-20.
- Majority (79%) of the respondents are undergraduate.
- Majority (80%) of the respondents are from nuclear family.
- 60% of the respondents are 2 to 4 members in the family.
- 41% of the respondents have a family income of Rs.25,001 to Rs.50,000.
- Most(41%) of the respondents are Autonomous Students.
- Almost 93% of the respondents have their Own Device.
- Majority (71%) of the respondents use Smartphones.
- 51% of the respondents Spend 2 to 5 Hours.
- Majority (71%) of the respondents use Google Meet.



- Most(70%) of the respondents use the App on School/college recommendation.
- Almost 58% of the respondents felt Difficulty in understanding.
- Most (64%) of the respondents are Satisfied with the Software.
- Majority (27%)of the respondents are Satisfied with the price.
- 32% of the respondents are Satisfied with Environment.
- Most(34%) of the respondents are satisfied with the Time.
- Almost(43%) of the respondents are satisfied with the Technology.

## VI. SUGGESTION:

Effective ways to improve online class based on the study:

1. Digital devices can be hacked, to ensure the safety and security of the personal information the devices must have the latest software and Antivirus.
2. We must follow the new guidelines of UNICEF.
3. College/Schools must ensure good online behaviour of the children while conducting online classes.
4. Parents should ensure that children's devices have the latest software updates and antivirus programs. They should work with children to establish rules for how, when, and where the internet can be used. They should also speak to their children on how and with whom they are communicating online.
5. Online learning is not affordable for all including the poor and disadvantaged groups of the society. So necessary steps should be taken by Government/educational institutions to minimise this gap between privileged and unprivileged learners.

## VII. CONCLUSION

Online Education has brought a positive impact in the lives of scholars and working professionals. It has given an occasion to take up fresh courses along with their studies or job as per their convenience. The scholars felt the Online classes as Relatively effective and Still, there are also some problems like the specialized problems and network issue. The online classes majorly helped to continue the literacy conditioning during restrictions COVID epidemic. Online classes isn't just a change of technology. It's part of a redefinition of how we as a species transmit knowledge, chops, and values to youngish generations of scholars.

## REFERENCE

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## WEBSITES

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