

A Study on public opinion on online classes in rural villages

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ABSTRACT:

Online doors have had a lesser impact on the education system of the country in recent times. This would also have an impact on development of pastoral townlets. The major ideal of the exploration paper is to produce mindfulness about online mindfulness and its effect. Online literacy surfaced in 1982 when the Western Behavioral Lores Institute in La Jolla, California opened its School of Management and Strategic Studies. The School employed computer conferencing to deliver a distance education program to business directors. The different pretensions of institutions of advanced education and the rapid-fire advance of technology have led to multitudinous innovative successes and failures. This Time of transition to global competition will continue for at least another decade. The value of TV for education was fostered by the establishment of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) in 1967. The CPB charge was "to encourage the growth and development of public radio and TV broadcasting, including the use of similar media for educational, educational, and artistic purposes". The experimenter has followed the Empirical exploration with a simple arbitrary slice system. The sample size covered by the experimenter is around 200. The results observed from the analysis of the study is that utmost of the women are of the opinion that online doors have an adverse effect on educational development of pastoral children.

KEYWORDS: *Online portal, data usage, information technology, swayam, digital India.*

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I. INTRODUCTION:

Online Education ties together several literal vestments like computers, distance literacy, and telecommunications, just to name a many. This means tracing the history of online education goes back much further than just the dawn of the Internet. Also, MIT begins offering lectures and course accoutrements online through its OpenCourseWare design in 2002, utmost of which is handed free of charge to anyone in the world. The Government action regarding this content is NPTEL that provides E-learning through online Web and Videotape courses in Engineering, Science and humanities aqueducts. The charge of NPTEL is to enhance the quality of Engineering education in the country by furnishing free online courseware. The factor affecting the content would include state policy and its laws, boons to certain sections and communities, poverty, corruption, terrorism, health issues and ignorance. The current trends would include the number of druggies to platforms that have tripled in the last bone week. The growth has been seen after provision of free access to the stylish literacy

Coffers at SWAYAM. Before, the courses of SWAYAM were time bound for which enrollment was demanded in advance. Over 50 of U.S. scholars are returning to education after work or are working now, and frequently have families, there are benefits to the scholars, the associations, and to the society, as well as further direct cost- benefit factors.

II. OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the research paper is;

To analyse the impact of online portals in the rural education system.

To study the status of digital India implementation in rural areas.

To analyse the implementation of SWAYAM in India.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Baker et.al, crime rate statistics: In the early days or first stage of any innovation, what creates a successful technology is the innovators, who always tend to produce an outstanding product that is molded by their understanding and an early focus on quality to convince people that what they have produced is better than anything that is currently available. This is what must occur to attract investment and trigger acceptance of a new social product over current alternatives. (Yan, n.d.)

Barack et.al, in law insufficiency in Chennai: Most of the current regulatory processes serving higher education have been directed at administrators and managers. They have had very little direct impact on the consumers of higher education are the students and their supporting families. (Kanchana and Chockalingam 2022)

Brock et.al, in Criminal law analysis: The diverse goals of institutions of higher education and the rapid advance of technology have led to numerous innovative successes and failures. This Time of transition to global competition will continue for at least another decade. (Kanchana and Chockalingam 2022; "Index" 2020)

Harris, et.al in political world problems.: The value of television for education was furthered by the establishment of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) in 1967. The CPB mission was "to encourage the growth and development of public radio and television broadcasting, including the use of such media for instructional, educational, and cultural purposes" (Shapiro 2014)

Divya pratap in challenges of labour(2010): Online learning emerged in 1982 when the Western Behavioral Sciences Institute in La Jolla, California opened its School of Management and Strategic Studies. The School employed computer conferencing to deliver a distance education program to business executives. (Shapiro 2014; Yajuan 2020)

Sangeetha et.al in categories of labour(1999): The Educational Technology Leadership Program, through the Graduate School of Education and Human Development at The George Washington University, offered a Masters degree beginning in 1992. The program, developed by Dr. William Lynch, originally delivered course content in association with Jones Intercable's Mind Extension University (ME/U). (Pengli 2020)

Ferry et.al in analysis on labour legislations(2009): Classes were broadcast via satellite late at night, and students communicated through a Bulletin Board system. Their first cohort graduated in May, 1994. By early 1996, Bill Robie transitioned the ETL Program to the Internet where the graduate degree program was offered completely online. (Isaias, Sampson, and Ifenthaler 2020)

George et.al in levels of labour organisations (1989): In 2000 only 8% of students were enrolled in an online course, but by 2008 enrollment had increased to 20%. The expansion of online education has not slowed either; by the fall of 2013 nearly 30% of all postsecondary students were enrolled in some kind of distance education course. (Sheppard, Ha, and Martínez 2021)

Hepzibah et.al in status of media in labour law(2004): Most online learning occurs through a college or university's learning management system (LMS). A LMS is a software application for maintaining, delivering, and tracking educational resources. According to the Educause Center for Analysis and Research (ECAR) use of a LMS is nearly ubiquitous as 99% of colleges and universities report having one in place. (Baporikar and Neeta 2021)

Yessy et.al in keep developing economy (2000): Most institutions utilize LMSs by external vendors (77%), Blackboard currently dominates the LMS environment with an adoption rate of 31.9%, followed by Moodle at 19.1%, and Canvas at 15.3%. However, in the last year Canvas, by Instructure, has gained an increasing amount of the market share. (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine et al. 2018)

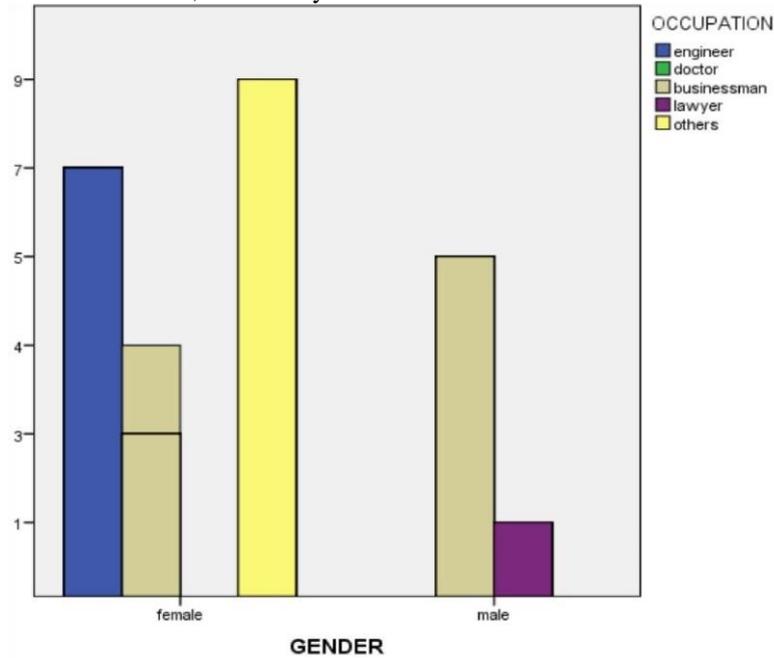
IV. METHODOLOGY:

The research method followed here by the researcher is an empirical method. A total of 200 samples have been taken out of which they are taken by simple random sampling.

The sample that was taken by the researcher through online by random sampling method. The independent variable taken here is age, gender and occupation. The dependent variable includes effectiveness of online classes in rural areas, awareness about Government portals, and implementation of CIT in rural areas. The statistical tool used by the researcher is graphical representation.

ANALYSIS:

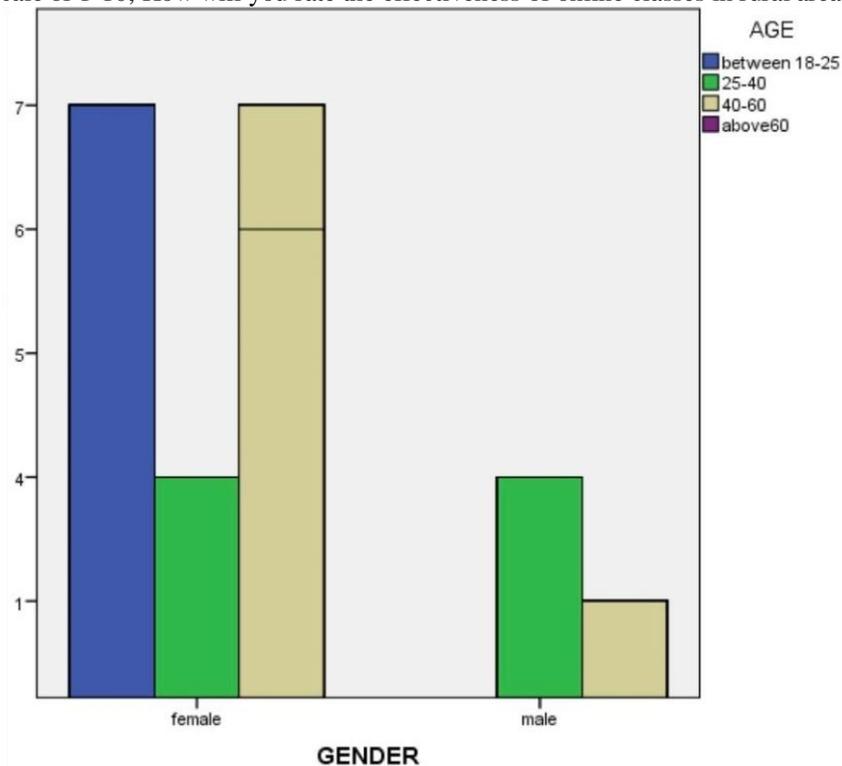
Figure 1: On a scale of 1-10, How will you rate the effectiveness of online classes in rural areas.



Legend:

Fig.1 bar chart representing occupation and gender distribution of respondents across chennai and their opinion on effectiveness of online classes in rural areas.

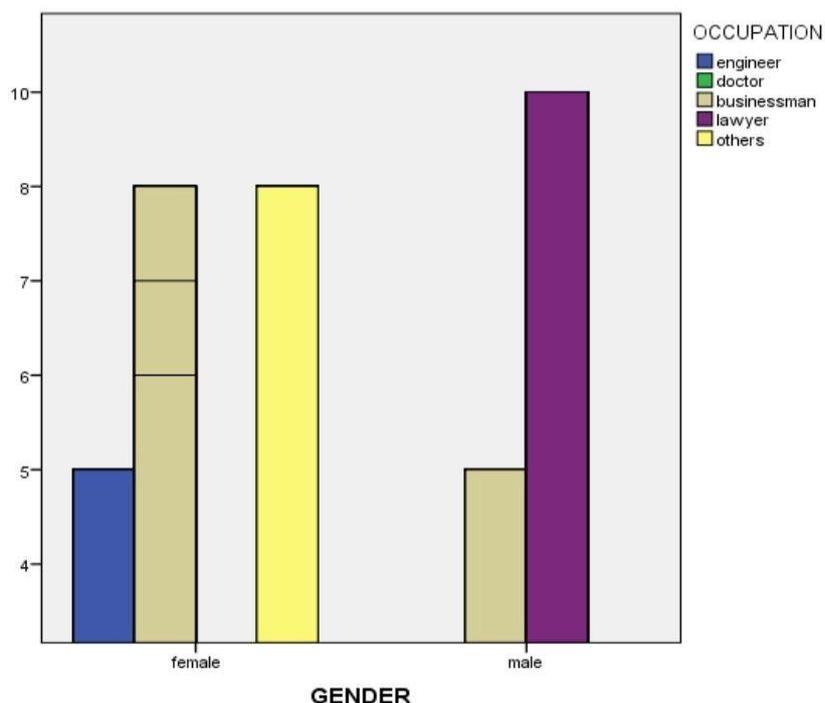
Figure 2: On a scale of 1-10, How will you rate the effectiveness of online classes in rural areas.



Legend:

Fig.2 bar chart representing age and gender distribution of respondents across chennai and their opinion on effectiveness of online classes in rural areas.

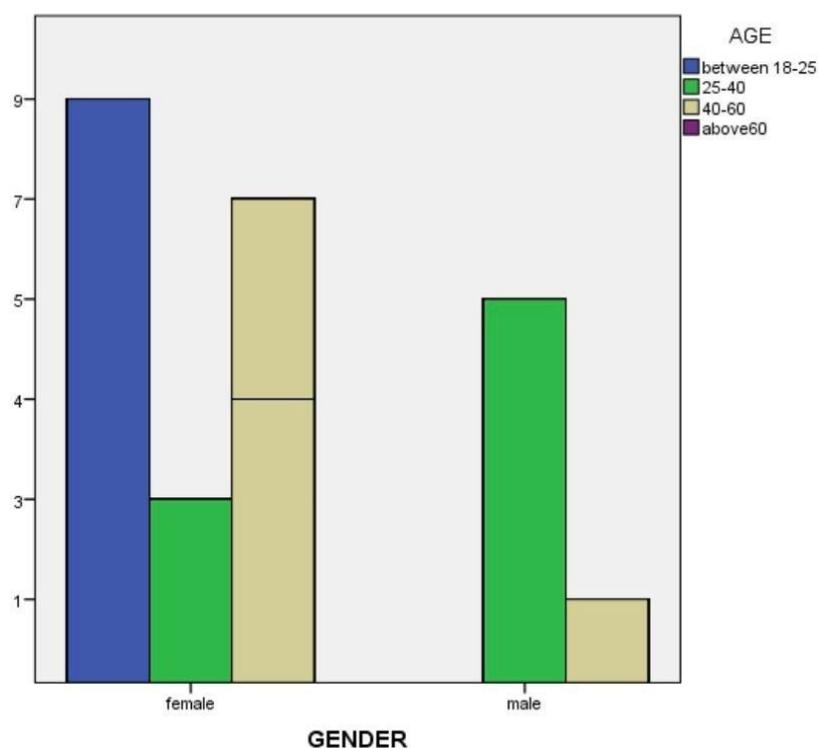
Figure 3: On a scale of 1-10, how much are you aware about Government portals for online classes?



Legend:

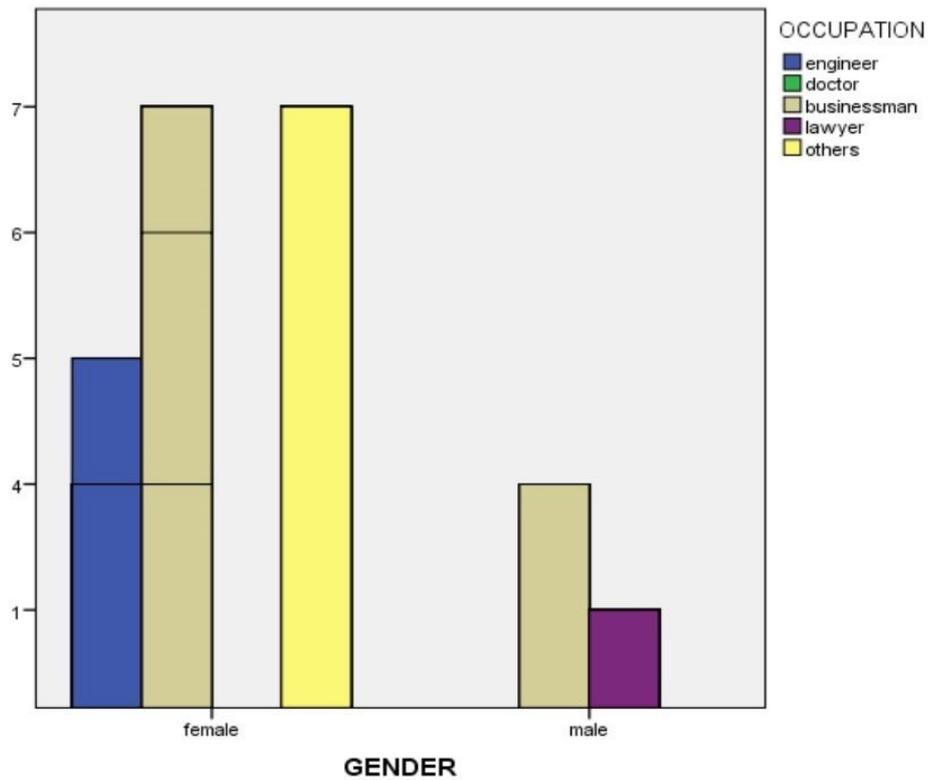
Fig. 3 bar chart representing gender and occupation distribution of respondents across Chennai jurisdiction and their opinion on lack of awareness about online portals in rural areas.

Figure 4: On a scale of 1-10, how much are you aware about Government portals for online classes?



Legend:

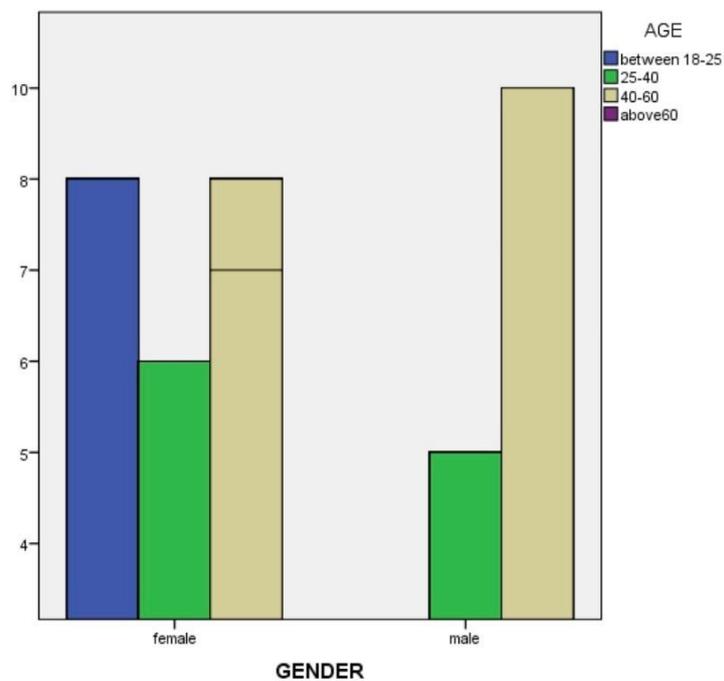
Fig.4 bar chart representing age and gender distribution of respondents across chennai jurisdiction and their opinion on lack of awareness about online portals in rural areas. Figure 5: On a scale of 1-10, How will rate the implementation of CIT in rural areas by the Government?



Legend:

Fig.5 bar chart representing gender and occupation distribution of respondents across chennai jurisdiction and their opinion on implementation of CIT in rural areas.

Figure 6:



Legend:

Fig. 6 bar chart representing gender and age distribution of respondents across Chennai jurisdiction and their opinion on implementation of CIT in rural areas.

V. RESULTS:

Fig.1:

From the figure, it is found that there is a significant change between independent and dependent variables. Because only women have their opinion to be that there is effectiveness in online classes in rural areas.

Fig.2:

From the figure, it is revealed that gender has influence over response of public regarding online class implementation in rural areas at recent times when compared with the responses given by other gender(male). However, occupation have no significance.

Fig.3:

From the figure, it is revealed that age has very little influence on public response regarding lack of awareness about online portals for education in rural areas.

Fig.4:

From fig.4 it is revealed that gender has influence over the responses of public regarding impact of awareness, comparatively, male respondents have agreed that there is more impact than that of female respondents.

Fig.4:

From the fig.5 it is revealed that as age has no significance with the dependent variable and moreover gender has a greater significance in that aspect.

Fig.6:

From fig.6 it is revealed that gender has an influence that is female are stating that the CIT is greatly implemented in India right from the digital India plan and hence that are promoting online classes.

VI. DISCUSSION

In fig. 1 on an average female have stated that online classes are more effective than that of male respondents. This may be due to increased female respondents and on the other hand, the online classes are now under greater influence of household females. In fig.2 on an average, respondents from occupation categorised as others and belonging to female have stated that there is greater effectiveness, this may be due to the reason that people from that category are using online mode of education for the sake of teaching their children. In fig.3 on an average, respondents from engineer category have stated that there is always lack of awareness about online portals in rural areas, this may be due to less digital development in rural areas when compared to that of cities. In fig.4 on an average, female respondents have agreed to greater extent regarding lack of awareness about online portals, this may be due to increased stress laid down on women in the society during the education process of their children. In fig 5 and fig 6, on an average, female have stated that there is an greater implementation of CIT in rural areas than that of male respondents, Which may be due to the reason that women are using the CIT most often in rural areas than that of males. Thus there is a significant change between independent and dependent variables.

VII. LIMITATION

The restrictive area of the sample size is the major drawback. The physical factors are not impactful and is not a major factor limiting the study as the present study is with online response. Moreover, the sample frame is also a limitation. The sample frame is Chennai which is having no specific reference.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Thus, Online classes have a negative effect on educational development of rural children on an average. From the study, it is revealed that this negative effect had also resulted in increasing dropouts of the schools in rural areas. The objective is to create awareness about online classes, government portals for education and CIT. Thus, it is suggested that there must be proper implementation of online portals in rural areas.

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