Progressive Learning through Digital Transformation - Reshaping Learning Facility

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ABSTRACT

Education is the method of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge and development of the abilities of the mind. Education implies to discipline and development by means of study and learning. One of the foremost crucial benefits of education is that it improves personal lives and helps the society to run smoothly. Education should undergo a thorough digital transformation to be able to meet the wants of the young generation and digitalized future.

With the advent in technology and with the perpetual increase in the strength of the students and the number of departments in the educational institutions, it is laborious to exchange the study materials between the students and the faculties. The main objective of the E-Learning is to help the students get over the traditional methods of learning and make them accustomed to the internet .But the question remains how far the students and the faculties were able to adopt them self to the sudden shift and cope up with the changes .This paper tries to provide an insight on the condition of the students what was their expectation and perception. This research paper helps both the students and the teachers to know impact of digital transformation and the quality of facility learning for growth to survival.

KEYWORD: Laborious, E-Learning, Coping, Expectation, Perception, Digital Transformation

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is the method of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge and development of the abilities of the mind. Education implies to discipline and development by means of study and learning. One of the foremost crucial benefits of education is that it improves personal lives and helps the society to run smoothly. Education should undergo a thorough digital transformation to be able to meet the wants of the young generation and digitalized future. The COVID-19 pandemic has suddenly and abruptly forced education indeed to interact in such a change. The digital transformation gets started by the corona virus pandemic within the education system of the young generation which cross all the barriers. This pandemic has shown scant respect for manmade borders and it took just three months to bring the earth to a standstill, providing intimately connected we are as earthlings. It gave a first-hand experience to provide quality distance education while battling against pandemic.

The online could also be a serious technological advancement reshaping not only our society but also that of universities worldwide. In light of this, universities got to maximize the online for teaching, and one progressive development of this is often the use of online delivery methods. Online education has generated tremendous excitement both inside and out of doors education. For some, it offers the potential to provide learning delivery and thus the competitive landscape. While e-learning has been on the rise in industry and academic institutions for the past few years, it is also been attraction plenty of criticism because of sort of current limitations. Self-regulation challenges and challenges in using learning technology are the key challenges that students are facing. Teachers facing challenges mainly on the use of technology for teaching. Challenges within the supply of suitable instructional technology and effective training to support teachers are the main challenges faced by educational institutions.

2. Literature review

Yien et al. (2011) pointed out the difference between digital learning and traditional teaching in learning environment and persons. Traditional teaching, with "lecture" in classrooms, was the most traditional and representative teaching method. In short, it referred to instructors delivering teaching materials in the teaching activity to learners through interpretation. With the long history, it has been broadly applied and is still one of favourable teaching methods of instructors.

Sebastian et al. (2012) regarded digital learning as the learning mode the most rapidly developed in past years as well as the learning mainstream in the future. In addition to the time background, it was rapidly developed because it broke through traditional teaching modes and presented various strengths.

Yoon et al. (2012) stated that digital learning (E-Learning) was first proposed by Jay Cross in 1999. With the advance

and development of technology tools, it appeared different explanations and terminology, such as Internet-based training, web-based training, or on-line learning, network learning, distance learning.

Doris Holzberger et al. (2013) regarded digital learning as delivery with digital forms of media (e.g. texts or pictures) through the Internet; and, the provided learning contents and teaching methods were to enhance learners' learning and aimed to improve teaching effectiveness or promote personal knowledge and skills.

3. Statement of the problem

With the advent in technology and with the perpetual increase in the strength of the students and the number of departments in the educational institutions, it is laborious to exchange the study materials between the students and the faculties. e-learning is an inexpensive, efficient and comfortable way for students to easily access an easier alternative to study.

The main objective of the E-Learning is to help the students get over the traditional methods of learning and make them accustomed to the internet .But the question remains how far the students and the faculties were able to adopt them self to the sudden shift and cope up with the changes .This paper tries to provide an insight on the condition of the students what was their expectation and perception. This research paper helps both the students and the teachers to know impact of digital transformation and the quality of facility learning for growth to survival.

4. Objective of the Study

The main objective of this paper is
➤ Analyse the impact of covid-19 pandemic on students learning ability.
➤ To evaluate the student's expectation and perception of digital transformation.
➤ To study the coping strategy adapted by students to deal with facility learning.
➤ To know the empowering insight gained by students
➤ To come up with the suggestions for growth to survival of scholar.

5. Research Design:

The current study is an explorative study which has been undertaken to explore expectation and perception of students regarding digital transformation of students in technological institution. No hypothesis has been included in the study as not many studies have been conducted on technical institution students on the basis of which assumptions could be drawn.

6. Sample:

Sampling technique was used to select technical institution students. To achieve the above objectives the survey is conducted through questionnaire method. Totally 100 questionnaires were distributed among the selected population using convenient sampling method. Only 64 questionnaires were returned by the respondents and considered for the study. The collected data were analysed using graphs and charts.

7. Inclusion Criteria

➤ Colleges affiliated with Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU) were included.
➤ All colleges had been established for more than 10 years.
➤ Students who voluntarily participated in the study were included.
➤ Colleges located within Mangalore city were included in the study

8. Data Analysis

Figure No: 8.1
MODE OF EDUCATION COMFORTABLE WITH
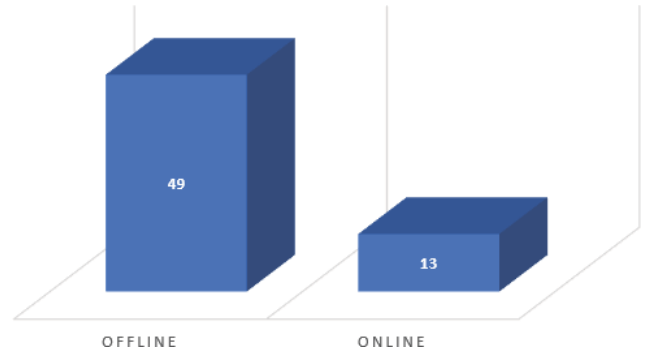
The above bar graph depicts on which mode of education students are more comfortable with attending the classes. By analysing the respondent's data 79.03% are comfortable with offline classes and 20.97% are comfortable with online classes.

Figure No: 8.2
HOW COVID-19 OUTBREAK EFFECTED EDUCATION
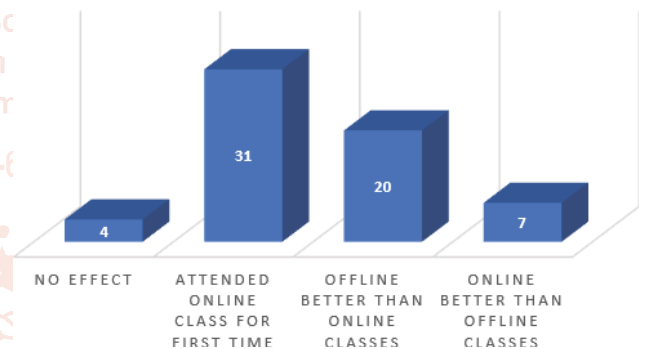
The above graph depicts that how COVID-19 outbreak effected education of the youngsters. For 6.25% of the respondents have no effect in their education on corona virus outbreak and 48.44% of respondents have attended online class for first time. For 34.38% of respondents felt offline classes are better than online classes and 10.94% of respondents felt online classes are more preferable compare to offline classes.

Figure No: 8.3
REACTION ON THE SUDDEN LOCKDOWN
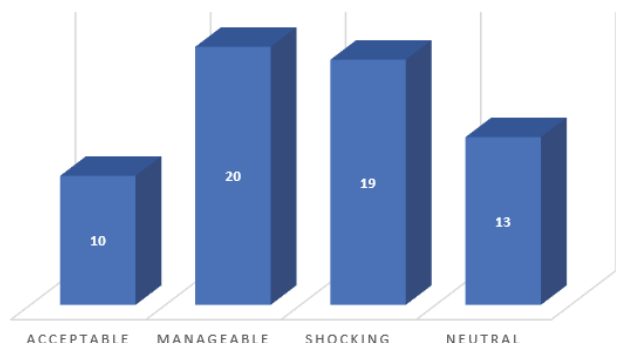
The above shown bar graph depicts the reaction of the students on the sudden lockdown during the academic year. According to 16.13% respondents this pandemic is acceptable and for 32.26% of respondents this pandemic is manageable.30.65% of respondents are shocked and for 20.97% of respondents find this pandemic as neutral condition

Figure No: 8.4

EXPECTATION REGAREDING STUDIES FULFILMENT
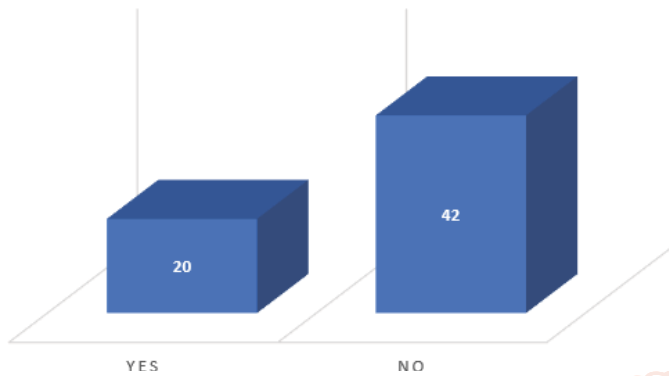
The above bar graph depicts the student's expectation regarding studies fulfilment. The percentage of 31.25 are fulfilled with their level of expectation and 68.75% of students are unfulfilled with their expectation regarding studies during this pandemic.

Figure No: 8.5

SATISFACTION IN ATTENDING ONLINE CLASS

The above figure depicts the satisfaction in attending online classes during COVID-19 pandemic. 30.65% of respondents are satisfied with attending online classes and 4.84% of respondents are very satisfied with attending online classes. 56.45% of respondents have neutral response with attending online classes and 8.06% of respondents are dissatisfied with attending online classes.

9. Findings
➢ The findings show that 41.94% of male and 58.06% of female respondents participated in the survey.
➢ In that 79.03% respond that they are comfortable with offline classes and 20.97% are comfortable with online classes.
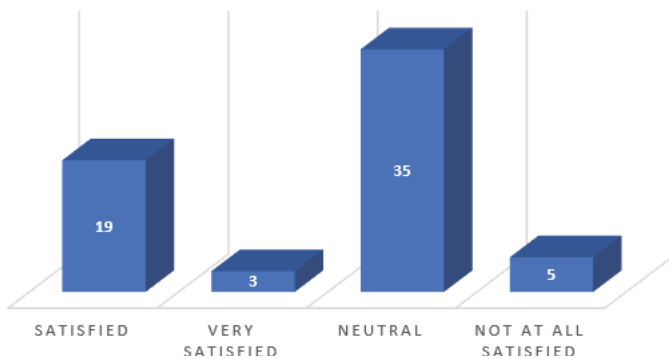➢ According to 16.13% respondents this pandemic is acceptable and for 32.26% of respondents this pandemic is manageable.
➢ 30.65% of respondents are shocked and for 20.97% of respondents find this pandemic as neutral condition.

➢ The student's expectation regarding studies were fulfilled due to this pandemic is 31.25% and 68.75% of students are unfulfilled their expectation regarding studies.
➢ For 6.25% of the respondents have no effect in their education on corona virus outbreak and 48.44% of respondents have attended online class for first time.
➢ For 34.38% of respondents felt offline classes are better than online classes and 10.94% of respondents felt online classes are more preferable compare to offline classes.
➢ Out of 100%, 30.65% of respondents are satisfied with attending online classes and 4.84% of respondents are very satisfied with attending online classes.
➢ 56.45% of respondents have neutral response with attending online classes and 8.06% of respondents are dissatisfied with attending online classes.

10. Suggestion
➢ As Majority of the students were comfortable with online classes faculties should try to collect feedback from the students regarding their expectation about the classes
➢ The Institutions should try to analyse the perception level of the students regarding their academic expectation
➢ Best method for effective learning facilitation should be adopted
➢ Assistance from the intuition regarding the coping strategy both for the faculty and the students is a must
➢ A proper training for the teachers regarding the digital transformation is a must
➢ A best counselling session for the students to motivate them for effective learning is a must
➢ Educationalist should also be motivated for flipped classes with effective monitoring
➢ Institutional support and faculty and student's cooperation is the need of the day.

11. Implications of the Study
➢ The current study has provided an insight into the challenges faced by students in technical educational institution. Using this study, several other interesting factors that influence the performance of faculty in technical educational in digital teaching can be identified. For instance, the impact of online teaching on student's expectation and the performance of teachers in technical educational institution can be analysed.
➢ Studies conducted on students of technical educational institution is very limited. Therefore, similar studies can be conducted using a larger sample size. Conducting a study using a larger sample size would enhance the reliability of the data, which can further be used by the All India Council of Technical Education to enhance the quality of technical education in India. If sample size is large, the results can also be generalized.
➢ The current study is an attempt to understand the expectation and perception of students in technical educational institution due to digital transformation. The data obtained from the study can be used to develop training, counselling and coaching model for faculty working in technical educational intuition. Training the faculty to develop appropriate strategies to deal with students would help enhance the quality of teaching.

➤ Results provided in the current study can be used to conduct a comparative study. Students grasping power and coping strategy to the sudden shift in the teaching methodology, their satisfaction, expectation and coping strategies employed by students can be compared with students belonging to other disciplines. This would help understand the challenges exclusively faced by students regarding online teaching. A comparative study will also help us know whether the factors effecting expectation, perception and coping strategies employed by students vary with regard to the discipline they learn.

➤ The current study takes into consideration colleges affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU). Studies can be conducted on the challenges faced by students in other colleges with different discipline. A comparative study on the challenges faced by students studying in other professional colleges can also be conducted.

➤ Technical institution in India can be compared to that of other countries. This would help teachers train students to perform globally. A cross nation study would also allow us to compare teaching styles and methods, and help teachers improve in areas they are lacking behind. It would also provide information on technical advancements in teaching.

12. Limitations of the Study

➤ The current study is a purely quantitative study. Although as a part of the pilot study, the researcher attempted to understand the issues and challenges faced by students in technical educational institutions. This helped the researcher to stream line the research design. An in-depth interview of selected participants, after the data collection, would have helped immensely in better understanding of the context.

➤ The current study is exploratory. One of the main prerequisites of an exploratory study is having a large sample size. However, the current study consists of a comparatively small sample size (N=100). Lack of time and busy schedules of students made it difficult to have a larger sample size. Using a larger sample size would help gain an in depth understanding of the problem faced by students.

➤ One of the objectives of the current study is to understand the expectation and perception of the students and coping strategies adopted by them with regard to selected demographic variables. However, many students were unwilling to participate in the study. This made it difficult to compare the challenges faced by students with regard to their age and experience level.

➤ The responses could be given out of boredom or in rush; hence they would have lower levels of accuracy.

13. Conclusion:

The COVID-19 pandemic has suddenly and abruptly forced education indeed to interact in such a change. The digital transformation gets started by the corona virus pandemic within the education system of the young generation which cross all the barriers. This pandemic has shown scant respect for manmade borders and it took just three months to bring the earth to a standstill, providing intimately connected we are as earthlings. It gave a first-hand experience to provide quality distance education while battling against pandemic. The current study has provided an insight into the challenges faced by students in technical educational institution. Using this study, several other interesting factors that influence the performance of faculty in technical educational in digital teaching can be identified. It's the joint effort of the organization, Faculties and the students which would defiantly help them to fight back and face the challenges caused by the sudden pandemic and that will lead to growth and survival of the educational institution and the students leading to effective and efficient learning.

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