

The Impact of Traditional and Online Learning on Academic Success

Ranjit Rai Handa^{1*}, Dr. S. K. Datta²

¹ Research Scholar, Capital University, Jharkhand

² Professor, Faculty of Commerce & Management, Capital University, Jharkhand

Abstract - Internet technology has made E-learning a crucial tool that educational institutions all around the world are putting into practice. Education and teaching methods have become much more diverse as a result of technological and scientific advancements. An increasing number of new technologies have made education both more efficient and personalized, as well as scientifically based and far more powerful. Education may be provided in a different way through online learning. Advanced learners are able to skip or speed redundant training, but novices are hindered by content, removing their own barriers to learning. Students' academic accomplishment is a major focus of this study, which examines the role of online learning and conventional learning material preparation and presentation devices, apps as well as various educational philosophies used in education.

Keywords - Impact, Traditional, Online Learning, Academic Success, etc.

-----X-----

INTRODUCTION

Today, the Internet is a vital educational tool that facilitates the movement of knowledge from one computer to another, and it is quickly becoming a powerful method of communication in schools and universities. Tutor-to-student, tutor to group, and group-to-group techniques of education have all been implemented over the internet. An investment in education is seen as an investment in one's future and a means of ensuring that everyone has equal access to the same opportunities. This has resulted in a fierce competition for students, financing, research, and reputation in the broader community for providers of Higher Education [1]. Even while colleges have always had to contend with competition, the focus has typically been on the domestic rather than international level. Higher education has become "internationalized" as a result of the growth of virtual education, i.e., distant delivery techniques and new communication means, during the previous decade. Providers may now export themselves, which has increased competition outside national borders.

Knowledge, skills, and performance may all be improved via the process of learning. Ultimately, this makes learning one of the primary cornerstones of social transformation. There is no denying that today's technology has made our lives simpler. Technology such as the internet has played a significant role in many facets of our daily life, including academic study and research. Online education has gained a lot of traction in recent years, with an estimated 5-7 million students taking at least one online course each year throughout the world [2]. Technology advancements in

the field of global communication have had an enormous impact on our globe. The distance has been reduced. The overarching goal of education is to provide students the skills and knowledge they need to be productive members of society. The traditional concept of instructors as the sole arbiters of educational content has been upended by new technology. Face-to-face sessions and complete organizational control are hallmarks of the conventional teaching-learning strategy. An advantage of this method over the online learning technique is that it is centered on instructors rather than students. New technologies have made education more efficient and personalized, as well as more powerful and scientifically based. More people can benefit from education since it is more accessible and more immediate now than it has ever been.

The Concept of Distance Learning

The phrase "distance education" refers to strategies aimed at expanding access to education and training, liberating students from the restrictions of place and time, and providing a variety of learning options for individuals and groups. "Distance education" and "distance learning" refer to any circumstance in which the student and instructor are not physically present in the same place at the same time [3].

The concept of openness assumes that education is accessible to everyone, regardless of background, location, or other factors. Education that takes place in a classroom, known as "traditional" education, is often contrasted with open and distant learning. Distance and face-to-face education, on the other

hand, are names that cover a vast range of approaches and variants. There are several ways to supplement 'face-to-face' education, such as using a variety of media, as well as allowing students to study alone. As in the case of face-to-face instruction, distant education takes a number of forms, depending on the educational philosophy, organizational strategy, and choice of technology. Distance learning has been established and recognized as a method of education to satisfy the needs of the "information era."

History of Distance Learning

Distance education has a long history dating back to the introduction of print-based correspondence study in the United States in the 18th century. In Europe and the United States [4], correspondence education began to take off in the mid-19th century. Correspondence courses were initially used by the English founder of shorthand, Isaac Pitman. Due to the emergence of new media and delivery mechanisms in the late 1960s and early 1970s, considerable developments in remote learning took place. Accredited distance education degrees were originally offered by The Open University in Great Britain. Students at the OU now have access to a wide range of educational resources via a wide range of technologies.

In India, open and distant education has been around since the 1960s. In the 1980s, 34 colleges and universities had departments dedicated to providing distance education. Open universities were originally created in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka [5], West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh in 1982, followed by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). The government's desire to democratize education and make it everlasting prompted the construction of these single mode distant education colleges. In 1995, 200,000 students were enrolled in open and remote learning, which accounted for 3% of the total number of students enrolled in higher education. Courses delivered by mail-in reply remain the primary method of remote learning. Although audiotapes and laboratory kits occasionally complemented the textual materials, the majority of instruction was delivered via print. Non-print-based distant education systems have emerged in the wake of new developments in radio and television broadcast technology.

How Online learning can be an advantage for India

1. In distant places where decent schools, teachers, and quality education are few, a few excellent educators can partner together to educate thousands of pupils via online learning programmes.
2. Online learning programmes allow students to learn at any time and from any location, which is ideal for individuals who work.
3. For some students who are absolutely illiterate and rely solely on images, online learning may add multimedia features to the learning material,

making the course much more dynamic and entertaining [6].

4. Because of its scalability and accessibility, online education is far less expensive than traditional methods of instruction.
5. Students in virtual classes absorb information at a rate that is 20 percent greater than in regular classrooms.

Traditional Learning versus E-learning

With the fast progress of technology, schools and institutions must keep up with society [7]. Traditional education works, but it has to be updated. Because of the shifts taking place in society, educational institutions must adapt. Students would be deprived of an education if educational institutions do not keep pace with technological changes. To put it another way, it is imperative to use technology to teach youngsters since they will be the adults of the future. Teachers in traditional schools aren't preparing students for today's fast-changing technology world. Conventional schooling is not a thing of the past, but it is important to blend both traditional and technology learning into one's education. It's appalling that a kid may show up to class and be counted as present even if they don't engage. This may be avoided if more people were educated in the use of technology. Student attendance is the exclusive responsibility of those who are taught via technical means. Students must participate if they want to be seen and counted.

Traditional learning & online learning impact on their academic achievements

Numerous studies have found substantial differences in the learning results between online and traditional education. There are many, though, who still feel that traditional education is the best option, regardless of which method is most helpful [8]. Prior to looking at academic achievement, it is important to understand what online learning is and how it differs from face-to-face learning. Different terminology was used to define online learning. As Jama et al. have stated, it is a form of learning system that leverages electronic technology to access instructional content outside of regular classrooms. On-line learning is defined by Sangra et al. as "a technique of instruction based on the use of electronic media and devices as instruments to facilitate access to training, communication, and engagement, which aids in accepting new approaches to learning". Most online learning courses are distributed through the Internet, generally for the purpose of supplementing or supplementing classroom instruction. So online learning is the use of system advancements to enable the individual learner to be able to create, encourage, convey and facilitate learning at anytime and anywhere, with the goal that teachers, trainers, and guides are no longer the gatekeepers of

information, whereas their jobs are probably going to be viewed as facilitators of information forms [9].

The purpose of this study was to examine how college students' expectations and outcomes are influenced by both conventional and multimedia instruction. A standard face-to-face approach was used to train the participants in the control group, whereas multimedia innovation was employed to instruct the subjects in the experimental group. The pre-test, post-test, and multimedia perception questionnaires were administered individually to measure the students' knowledge, learning gains, and perception of multimedia innovation. The questions were arranged in two different ways for this study. Prior to the introduction of the intervention programme, participants completed a perception questionnaire; following the presentation of the intervention programme, they completed a post-intervention questionnaire. Multimedia innovation was evaluated in this study using two unique intervention programmes, one for instructional video, and one for force point. Multimedia Enabled Presentation Skills Training and Multimedia Writing Guidance Program (MWGP) are the two programmes (MEWIP). During the inquiry, classroom analyses were conducted to ensure the validity of the findings and the appropriateness of the application [10].

Traditional Learning versus E-learning

With the fast progress of technology, schools and institutions must keep up with society. Traditional education works, but it has to be updated. Because of the shifts taking place in society, educational institutions must adapt. Education cannot take place if schools and universities do not keep pace with technological changes. Moreover, the students of the future will be the adults of the future, thus it is essential to use technology to teach them. The old educational system is flawed; it does not provide students with the skills they'll need to thrive in today's rapidly evolving technology world. Conventional schooling is not a thing of the past, but it is important to blend both traditional and technology learning into one's education. It's appalling that a kid may show up to class and be counted as present even if they don't engage. This may be avoided if more people were educated in the use of technology. Student attendance is the exclusive responsibility of those who are taught via technical means. Students must participate if they want to be seen and counted [11].

The Implications of Online learning for Students

Many people agree that online learning implements a fundamental shift in how people learn, yet there is no definitive data on the impacts of this shift. Online learning, according to Knight, will assist kids who are used to being spoon fed because they will no longer be able to passively study. According to Hawkes and Cambre, in order for students to succeed, they must take ownership of their own education. Secondly, Kershaw's opinions are noted in contrast to Knight's.

For Kershaw (1996) [12], success is dependent on the degree of contact between students and lecturers necessary to generate good results, rather than students immediately becoming cautious, self-motivated individuals. We may presume that not all students do well in an online learning environment, given the absence of clear information about the impacts of a shift in learning style. Distance education has the potential to be effective for autonomous learners, but individuals who lack the ability to learn on their own would struggle in a virtual setting, according to Cooper. Rather of making general adjustments to courses, schools embracing online learning should try to offer courses that are individually customized to the many learning styles that students will exhibit in response to the shifting paradigm of learning. Universities face the possibility of poor success rates and, at worst, failure if they don't take action.

Traditional Teaching Methods

In the last ten years, educators have been more open to rethinking traditional teaching and learning techniques and instructional systems in pursuit of more effective ones. The term "traditional teaching technique" refers to a method that has been around for a long time and has been used to teach and learn. Students and teachers communicate just one-way in traditional educational approaches. Textbooks and other learning tools have replaced the instructor as the exclusive source of knowledge for students, yet they still play a vital role in the learning process. Students in typical classrooms are expected to remain still while their lecturers lecture them on material they will need to memories for an exam. Traditional education "risks being seen by pupils as uninteresting and distant from their life" because it concentrates on "low level thinking abilities." Traditional teaching methods are still prevalent in many schools across our nation. The instructor uses chalk on a chalkboard to demonstrate a subject to pupils in a traditional classroom setting. Students take notes from the chalkboard, which contains all of the pertinent information about the subject. After the lecture, students went over their notes and attempted to remember them. The primary goal of conventional education is to prepare students to pass the test [13].

Success Motivation

The field of motivation has only recently come to terms with the idea of achievement motivation. It's a kind of drive that's mostly driven by one's own self-interest. Its origins may be traced back to the United States, where capitalism, ruthless rivalry, and a relentless pursuit of material goods have given rise to it. The foundation of motivation for accomplishment is a desire to succeed, which is referred to as an achievement motive. The term "achievement motivation" refers to those who take on a job because they are motivated by the desire to succeed. There are two terms that make up achievement motivation; Achievement and

Motivation. The term "movere," which means to move, is derived from the meaning of "achievement," which is a talent or body of knowledge. In the body, it is the process of producing and sustaining activity, as well as regulating and controlling the pattern of activity. Teachers must learn to instil and exaggerate their students' enthusiasm in academics and other pursuits. Consequently, accomplishment motivation is a mix of psychological forces that originate, guide and maintain behavior toward achieving a goal that generates a sense of importance [14].

Academic success

Students' success in school has long been correlated with their ability to accomplish academically. Encourages kids to work hard and study harder, It's a measure of a person's knowledge and skills, and how well they can put those skills to use. The terms "academic accomplishment" and "academic" are combined to form the phrase. The term "academy" comes from the Greek word "academy". Academies are educational institutions that specialize in a certain style of instruction. When we use the phrase "academic," we're referring to the fields of English, History, Economics, and Mathematics as potential roadblocks to progress. C.V. Gooday has defined achievement as "the accomplishment or competence of performance in a certain skill or set of information". An academic achievement is a student's skill or competence in school tasks, commonly represented via standardized examinations and stated in age and grade units based on norms that have been determined from a large sampling of student's performances. An accomplishment is recognition of a person's abilities and expertise, the breadth and depth of his/her understanding, or his/her competency in an area of learning or behavior. Success or proficiency in an academic Endeavour is defined as "academic achievement" in this context. A student's academic success is measured by the information and abilities they have acquired in the many areas they are required to study in school. The academic performance of students is evaluated by school officials using an accomplishment exam, which may be either standardized or self-made. Achieve is a measure of a student's competency in academic disciplines such as reading and writing, arithmetic and history as compared to abilities obtained in areas such as industrial arts and education, which are not academic. Pupils' academic success is still the major focus of education and the focus of educational research. Research on academic accomplishment and its many elements had already begun before 1930, and a number of studies were published at the time. HARRIES had a look at them. There was an increase in study activity in this field between 1930 and 1937, and Harries 1940 published an additional 328 studies during this time period.

Need of Online learning in India

Both its population and its rate of illiteracy rank India as one of the world's most concerning problems. Many administrations have attempted to eradicate illiteracy in India but have been thwarted by the vastness of the country's geography and the sheer size of its inhabitants. Online education in India has made this Endeavour more manageable and attainable. Schools, universities, laboratories, and even the roads connecting to them have been unable to keep up with the country's rapidly growing population of people between the ages of 18 and 32. However, there is a far more serious issue affecting the standard of education in the United States. The following elements have an impact on India's traditional classroom education [15]:

1. Huge population
2. Poor infrastructure like bad roads, ill-equipped schools and colleges
3. Poverty
4. Child labor
5. Lack of awareness
6. Inadequacy of good and qualified teachers
7. Poor educational system with little or no emphasis on practical learning and unable to equip students with professional skills.
8. Unemployment.

CONCLUSION

The study's major findings demonstrate a considerable difference in learning outcomes as well as favorable attitudes between online and conventional students, which might be a viable option to higher education learning. An important contribution to the literature on online teaching and e-learning is made by this study's research findings. The combined effects of online and classroom instruction, as well as traditional classroom instruction, cannot be overstated. As a result, boredom might set in for pupils since the facilitator is just speaking and they are only listening to him or her. A desirable trait for prospective future managers is the ability to create engaging and effective learning hybrids. the effect on student academic achievement of using an e-learning method in higher education institutions.

REFERENCES

1. Bir, D. D. (2019). Comparison of Academic Performance of Students in Online vs Traditional Engineering Course. *European Journal of Open, Distance and E-learning*, 22(1), 1-13.
2. Mitra, S., & Beenen, G. (2019). A Comparative Study of Learning Styles and Motivational Factors in Traditional and Online Sections of a Business Course. *INFORMS Transactions on Education*, 20(1), 1-15.
3. Narasimhan, P. (2018). self-concept and achievement motivation as a predictor of

- academic stress among high school students of ICSE board, Chennai. The international journal of Indian Psychology. 6(3), 151-161, ISSN 2348-5396. Retrieved from: <http://www.ijip.in>.
4. James Francis (2017). the effects of technology on student motivation and engagement in classroom-based learning. University of New England. Retrieved from: <http://dune.une.edu.theses/12/>.
 5. Bir, D. & Ahn, B. (2016). Applicability of online Mechanics of Materials course for engineering undergraduate students. Proceedings of Frontiers in Education Conference, Erie, PA.
 6. Aasia ,M., (2015). Learning style and academic achievement of post graduate students of university of Kashmir. International journal of advanced research. 3(7), 822-826, ISSN 2320-5407. Retrieved from: www.journalizar.com > 988- ijar 6484.
 7. Anita, M. (2015). Effectiveness of Smart Classroom Teaching on the Achievement in Chemistry of Secondary School Students. American International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Social Science. 9(2), 115-120. Retrieved from: [http:// www. lasir. Net](http://www.lasir.net)
 8. Atiyah, J. M., El Sherbiny, M. M., & Guirguis, S. K. (2015). Evaluation of E-Learning Program versus Traditional Education Instruction for Undergraduate. International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology, 2(7), 776-786.
 9. Balamurugan, R., & Pazhanivelu, G. (2014). Effect of Smart classroom Learning Environment in Tamil Grammar. International Journal of Social Science and Interdisciplinary Research. 3(7), 68-76, ISSN-2277-3630. Retrieved from : Indian research journal . com> july> 8.pdf
 10. Benipal, A.S., & Singh, j. (2014). Academic achievement of adolescents in relation to their perception of classroom environment. Educationia Comfab. 3(7), 18-25, ISSN 2320-009X.
 11. Al Nashash, H., & Gunn, C. (2013). Lecture capture in engineering classes: Bridging gaps and enhancing learning. Educational Technology & Society, 16(1), 69-78.
 12. Hemalatha, G. (2013). Learning styles and their influence on academic achievement. Edu tracks ,12(5), 24-32.
 13. Kaur, J. (2013). A study of academic achievement of college students having high and low achievement motivation. Scholarly research journal for interdisciplinary studies. 1(6), 1560-1566, ISSN 2278-8808. Retrieved from : www.srj's.com.
 14. Anitha, M. S. (2012). A comparative study between e-learning and traditional learning in management education. EXCEL International Journal of Multidisciplinary Management Studies, 2(7), 230-243.
 15. Khan, S. B., & Jumani, N. B. (2012). E-learning versus traditional learning in Pakistan. Asian Journal of Distance Education, 10(1), 28-34.

Corresponding Author

Ranjit Rai Handa*

Research Scholar, Capital University, Jharkhand