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To Find Out the Perception About Online-Offline Class in Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Domain on the Education level Of College Going Girl's Student's in Patna City

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Abstract: In covid 19 pandemic, education systems around the world were implemented to eliminate the traditional education and black and white board approach their convert to a different strategy of teaching. Dr. Benjamin Blooms created Bloom's taxonomy in 1956. that field of education, along with cognitive, affective domains and psychomotor domains are also required. Students should not just study in a classroom, but they should also be able to participate in practical work related to their subject, participate in sports, dance, drawing etc. Methodology of the study, analysis of data and interpretation of data was collected from a qualitative study. Naturally that was taken for the grand root theory. Almost 100 students from the following three colleges from Patna Bihar and sample method was purposive sampling technique. The open-ended question and semi-structured interview taken inside the college campus. Results obtained the following objective discussed in this chapter- To explore the positive and negative side of online learning in terms of cognitive domain, to explore the positive and negative side of online learning in terms of affective domain and to explore the positive and negative side of online learning in terms of psychomotor domain. As a result of the study, it was found that 20% of the girl students found positive aspects of online learning in terms of cognitive, effective and psycho motor domains, due to which the students can easily acquire education using this new technology from any corner of the world without any internet problems. Did and enjoyed this new technology but 80% of the students were found to have negative aspects of learning due to internet connection problem in the online class in terms of cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains.

Key Words: online class, offline class, covid, cognitive, affective, psycho motor, positive, negative.

The first case of COVID-19 in India was reported on 27 January 2020 in the state of Kerala. As the cases of Covid 19 started increasing in various states, lockdown was declared in all the states to control the spread of Covid cases. In that's lockdown, education institutions were also closed and the contact of all teachers and students was stopped. The pandemic affected approximately 1.2 billion students in 186 countries around the world. (Li and Lalani, 2020.) In view of the loss of education the students, studies had to be resorted through online class medium. In the midst of this pandemic, education systems around the world were implemented to eliminate the traditional education and black and white board approach their convert to a different strategy of teaching. After indefinite closure of every school and college in the world, a common policy of online teaching was made. After the implementation of nationwide lockdown by the Central Government in 2020, there was a change in online technical education in the educational institutions of our country. The pandemic across the world has transformed educational institutions for some time e.g. traditional classrooms to Zoom meetings and Google Meet, from physical to virtual and workshops-seminars to webinars.

Generally, in an offline learning collaborative environment, teachers and students interact with each other physically and mentally between the four walls of a classroom. Offline education is one of the important teaching techniques. In this, method all the students learn fast with detailed explanation about various subjects. Offline learning is an extension of an ancient system of learning. Gurukul system was one of the systems of learning followed an ancient time before the British rule.

The term online education means getting education through online. It is basically online delivery of information communication, training' and learning. Online learning is one of those types where students use computer, laptop, iPad and mobile phone etc. devices from any corner of the country with the help of internet connectivity.

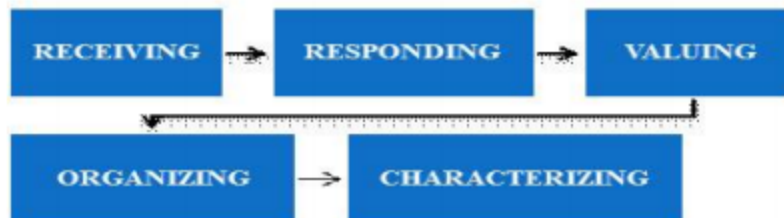
Dr. Benjamin Blooms created Bloom's taxonomy in 1956 to form of higher thinking education and it's use to design educational, training and learning process of education. psychologist has divided into three hierarchical domains parts first cognitive (knowledge) area, second affective (attitude or self) area and third psychomotor (skill) area. It is also known as 3H Head, Heart and Hand. (Bloom et al. 1956)

The cognitive domain focuses on six intellectual skills organized by educational psychologist Dr. Benjamin Blooms

in a sequence such as knowledge comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation. In 2001, Broome's former students/colleagues David Krathwohl and Lorin Anderson re-arranged the taxonomy and published the newest version from noun to verb. In this newest version taxonomy, most of the words remained the same but new words were found and the position of the last two components was also changed. This is the newest version of the Cognitive Domain are- Remember, Understand, Applying, Analysis, Evaluate and create.



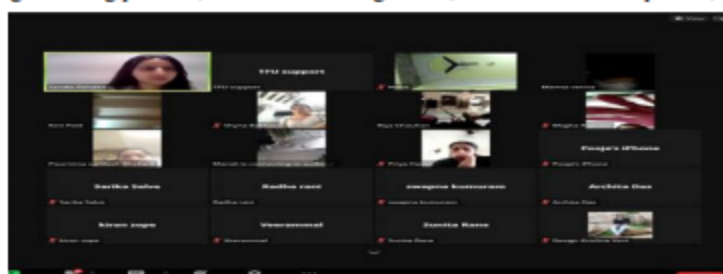
In the field of feeling, emotions or attitudes, appreciation, motivation, enthusiasm participation in teaching, discipline and other similar values are included. It has five main levels. Valuing Receiving Responding Organization and Characterisation.



Psychomotor transmitted knowledge area has been given 5 levels by Dr. R.H. Dave in 1969 such as Manipulation, Imitation, Articulation, Precision and Naturalization. This area is also called the cognitive, psychomotor or functional area. This knowledge skill is so many important is our life. It deals with the acquisition of technical skills. In the field of education, along with cognitive and affective domains, psychomotor domains are also required. Students should not just study in a classroom, but they should also be able to participate in practical work related to their subject, participate in sports, dance, drawing etc. So that the gross and fine muscles of the student can continue to work and remain physically and mentally healthy.



The need for the study- The need for the study is seen due to the drastic change in the concept of traditional education after the Covid-19 pandemic. Even today, along with offline education, online education is given in many schools and universities. Merely being physically present while studying in any class is not a solution, but all the students should be cognitively, affectively and as if communicatively present in the class. This study examines contribution of Bloom's Taxonomy to evaluation, the teaching-learning process, classroom management, curriculum development, and various fields of education.



Objective

1. To explore the positive and negative side of online learning in terms of cognitive domain.
2. To explore the positive and negative side of online learning in terms of affective domain.
3. To explore the positive and negative side of online learning in terms of psychomotor domain.

Methodology- Data was collected from all the girl's students through open ended questionnaire and communicated with Hindi language used. In this study, all participates were graduate and post-graduate students included. I took permission was taken from the principals of the following three colleges and the head of department of their teachers.

1. Area of the study- The study was conducted and information was obtained from all the girl's students who studying in the following colleges of Patna town.
 - A. J.D. women's college
 - B. Patna women's college
 - C. Magadh Mahila college



2. Research design- This research was done by descriptive data.

3. Sample size- Almost 100 girls students selected from the following three colleges J.D. women's college, Patna women's college and Magadh Mahila college from Patna Bihar and sample method was selected on the basis of purposive sampling technique. The participate were selected from those students who was attend both online and offline class in college.

4. Research tools- The validity and reliability data taken by given the open-ended question and semi-structured interview taken inside the college campus. interview based on two sections first section, general questions were added like name of the respondents, age, class subject, educational qualification and others general questions on online and offline class. Similarly, the second section of the question contained 30 statements. The statements were distributed across cognitive affective and psychomotor domains of learning in which 12 statements were from the cognitive domain, 11 statements were from the affective domain and 7 statements were from the psychomotor domain sequentially.

5. Data analysis- In this study, analysis of data and interpretation of data was collected from a qualitative study. This research was descriptively detailed. Analysis was done to found out the grand concrete principle for exploring the data. Cognitive affective and psychomotor domains faced by students in online and offline learning.

Result And Discussion- The data of the present study to find out the perception about online-offline class in Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor domain on college going girl's students. Results obtained from analysis is presented the following objective discussed in this chapter to explore the positive and negative side of online learning in terms of cognitive domain, to explore, to explore the positive and negative side of online learning in terms of affective domain and to explore the positive and negative side of online learning in terms of psychomotor domain.

4.1.1. The positive side of online learning in terms of cognitive domain.

The positive aspects of online class with respect to cognitive domain is that student can sit at any remote place and take the class at any time with the help of online application technology. It's important for all students to be aware of this new technology so that there is no loss of education in emergency situations like Covid-19. Even today colleges are forced to learn online technology because it's a positive attitude.

There are some students who don't have any hindrance in their online internet connectivity those students enjoy online study and like to stay away from the noise pollution of the class.

4.1.2. The negative side of online learning in terms of Cognitive domain.

The downside of online classes with aspect to cognitive domain is that 80% of girl's students face internet connectivity issues. Such students neither know how to learn online technology and skills nor are they able to get the education they get



from schools and colleges. 80% of the students believe that they are able to do online classes only for 5 to 10 minutes, then after that there is a problem of interruption in video and audio communication, lack of eye contact is seen between the students - teachers and they are not able to concentrate on studies, after sometime students lag behind in own studies. Adapting to online learning is no easy task for students who have never really tried to learn online class application technology.

4.2.1. The positive side of online learning in terms of Affective domain.

The positive aspect of online class with respect to Affective domain depends on the internet activity taken by the students. The students who have good net connectivity have an affective connection with the online class with joy, an appreciation and an enthusiasm. When they get an extra time in online classes, they talk to the teacher and their schoolmate's friends. When the teacher asks any kind of question, the students open Google of their own and told the answer of the question. An Affective aspect in online class Whenever it has been seen that students sit at any place in their house, wear comfortable clothes and enjoy the online class by eating snacks food. Such students have no fear, anger, jealousy and anxiety towards their studies.

4.2.2. The negative side of online learning in terms of Affective domain.

The negative aspect of online classes with affective domain is the reduction in communication between students and teachers due to the 'interruption' effects of the Internet. Lack of communication makes students less interactive. Due to this internet problem, students don't understand their studies and feel many problems like feeling bored, sleepiness, eye pain, headache, body pain etc. have been observed. Sometimes, near the exam time or during online classes, students feel stressed, anxious, afraid and angry etc. due to not being able to understand the studies. During online classes, the teacher is not aware of the body language of any student.

One of the negative sides of affective domain, it has also been said that social development is also affected due to lack of communication among students and teachers.

4.3.1. The positive side of online learning in terms of psychomotor domain.

On the positive side of online in relation to psychomotor domain, students do not need to go to school or college, they do classes through online while staying at home, which saves their transportation charges and time.

4.3.2. The negative side of online learning in terms of psychomotor domain.

On the negative side during online with aspect to psychomotor domain, students are only physically present and passively listen to lectures in online classes through phone and internet. Sometimes students do not even pay attention to what is being taught in class. Students neither have any work nor do they like to participate in any work like assignments. No one gives priority to his papers or tasks in studying through online learning. Students creates his assignments through online assignment app and converts into PDF files and gives it to his teacher. During online classes, students are deprived of their practical work which has become the medium of most of the learning related to their subject. There is no physical activity in online classes like standing in the class, walking, speaking, raise hand and writing etc. Due to less physical activity, physical ability gets affected and sometimes students become lazy during online classes.

- * Only girl's college students were selected in this study.
- * Research method was qualitative method and its difficult to investigate causality.
- * Qualitative research is not statistically representative way.
- * Difficult the verify result of qualitative research.

Summary- This research study explored the perception of online and offline class in cognitive, affective and psychomotor domain at the education level of college going girl's student in Patna, Bihar. This research was done with descriptive data. The sample size was selected 500 girl's students from three college first J.D. women's college second Patna women's college and third Magadh mahila college. The validity and reliability data given by open ended questionnaire and semi structured interview based on two sections. In first section were added general question like name of the student, age, class, subject and some other general questions from online and offline class. Similarly, the second section of the questionnaire contained 30 statements. The statement was distributed across cognitive, affective and psychomotor domain sequentially. Result obtained from analysis is presented the following objective discussed in this research paper. According to first objective to explore the positive and negative side of online learning in term of cognitive domain is that students can sit at any remote place and take the class at any time with the help of online application technology. It's important for all students to be aware of this new technology so that there is no loss of education in emergency situations like Covid-19. Even today colleges are forced to learn online technology because it's a positive attitude. There are some students who don't have any hindrance in their online internet connectivity those students enjoy online study and like to stay away from the noise pollution of the class.



The negative side of online learning in terms of Cognitive domain. The downside of online classes with aspect to cognitive domain is that 80% of girl's students face internet connectivity issues. Such students neither know how to learn online technology and skills nor are they able to get the education they get from schools and colleges. 80% of the students believe that they are able to do online classes only for 5 to 10 minutes, then after that there is a problem of interruption in video and audio communication, lack of eye contact is seen between the students - teachers and they are not able to concentrate on studies, after sometime students lag behind in own studies. Adapting to online learning is no easy task for students who have never really tried to learn online class application technology.

Second objective to explore the positive and negative side of online learning in term of affective domain. The positive aspect of online class with respect to Affective domain depends on the internet activity taken by the students. The students who have good net connectivity have an affective connection with the online class with joy, an appreciation and an enthusiasm. When they get an extra time in online classes, they talk to the teacher and their schoolmate's friends. When the teacher asks any kind of question, the students open Google of their own and told the answer of the question. An affective aspect in online class Whenever it has been seen that students sit at any place in their house, wear comfortable clothes and enjoy the online class by eating snacks food. Such students have no fear, anger, jealousy and anxiety towards their studies. The negative aspect of online classes with affective domain is the reduction in communication between students and teachers due to the 'interruption' effects of the Internet. Lack of communication makes students less interactive. Due to this internet problem, students don't understand their studies and feel many problems like feeling bored, sleepiness, eye pain, headache, body pain etc. have been observed. Sometimes, near the exam time or during online classes, students feel stressed, anxious, afraid and angry etc. due to not being able to understand the studies. During online classes, the teacher is not aware of the body language of any student. One of the negative sides of affective domain, it has also been said that social development is also affected due to lack of communication among students and teachers.

Third objective to explore the positive and negative side of online learning in term of psychomotor domain. On the positive side of online in relation to psychomotor domain, students do not need to go to school or college, they do classes through online while staying at home, which saves their transportation charges and time. On the negative side during online with aspect to psychomotor domain, students are only physically present and passively listen to lectures in online classes through phone and internet. Sometimes students do not even pay attention to what is being taught in class. Students neither have any work nor do they like to participate in any work like assignments. No one gives priority to his papers or tasks in studying through online learning. Students creates his assignments through online assignment app and converts into PDF files and gives it to his teacher. During online classes, students are deprived of their practical work which has become the medium of most of the learning related to their subject. There is no physical activity in online classes like standing in the class, walking, speaking, raise hand and writing etc. Due to less physical activity, physical ability gets affected and sometimes students become lazy during online classes.

Conclusion- In the conclusion of this study, it was found that the positive side of this online teaching is saving time energy and money and the negative side is the dilemma of internet connection. Students find it difficult to understand studies and many problems have been seen in students like feeling bored, sleeplessness, eye pain, headache, body pain. Hence, there is a negative relationship with cognitive affective and psychomotor domains with online learning.

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