



1. Nikki Kumari  
2. DR. Vijay Lakshmi

**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**

1. Ph.D. Research Scholar, Home Science, Session: 2021-2024, 2 Associate professor, P.G. Department of Home science, J.D. women's college, Patliputra University, Patna (Bihar) India

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E-mail: nikki.kri267@gmail.com

**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, lockdown.

**Introduction-** 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.

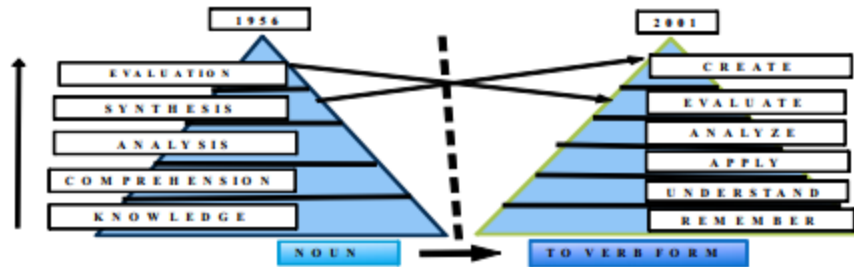
Generally, in an offline learning collaborative environment, teachers and students interact with each other physically and mentally between the four walls of a classroom. Offline education is one of the important teaching techniques. In this, method all the students learn fast with detailed explanation 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.

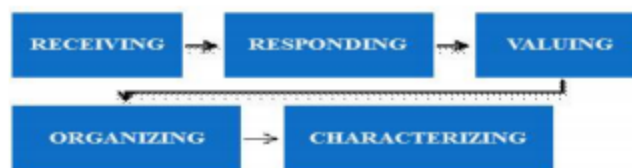
Dr. Benjamin Blooms created Bloom's taxonomy in 1956 to form of higher thinking education and it's use to design educational, training and learning process of education. psychologist has divided into three hierarchical domains parts first cognitive (knowledge) area, second affective (attitude or self) 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 krathwohland 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.



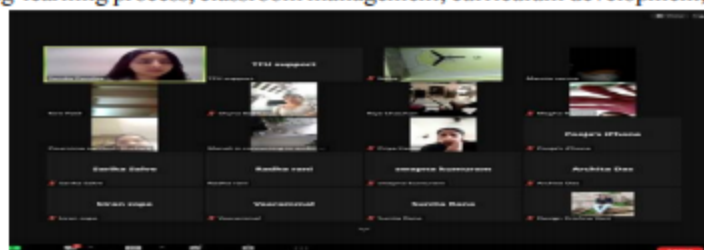
In the field of feeling, emotions or attitudes, appreciation, motivation, enthusiasm participation in teaching, discipline and other similar values are included. It has five main levels. Valuing Receiving Responding Organization and Characterisation.



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.



**Review and Literature-** Allo, M.D.G. (2021) stated that learners' perception regarding online education amid the COVID-19 pandemic was investigated. Online learning amid the COVID-19 pandemic was explored by learners' perception that online is good and helpful to a great extent, but the issue of internet connection, financial issue and availability of implementation of online learning were also highlighted. On the situation of the learners in terms of financial issue, he expects the lecturers to use the facilities like free messenger application system in online teaching and in the light of availability of internet, he said that it is better to maintain physical distance due to the pandemic due to individual work. They need



collective actions to help friends who do not have internet pulse and access. Teachers expect content and assignments to be explained. It is clear that online learning was not easy to use given the content and instruction implemented by the lecture. you, X. (2021) the difference in effectiveness between online and offline classes was studied. As a result of this study, many inconveniences were seen like lack of learning environment, lack of communication between teachers and students and interruption in internet etc. In this way students preferred offline classes more than online classes.

Laxman, Naik. According to G., et al (2021) a study was conducted on online teaching and learning in higher education during the COVID19 emergency lockdown in India. Through online education, students experienced selected sections which proved to be very helpful during the emergency lockdown period. According to the survey, more than 60% of the students in India were found that lack technology, low speed internet and lack of electricity for online classes.

Rafiq, R. etc. (2022) Teachers and students positively gained flexibility, interaction and knowledge in offline learning but the difficulties of teachers while teaching online are not good use of internet, assessment of students, lack of attention concentration of students. Were. In this study, teachers and students gave more importance to offline classes than online classes.

Amin, M.S. According to et al (2022) a comparative study was conducted on the effectiveness of online and offline learning in higher education. The study concluded that offline learning is more focused, less disruptive, more reliable, more interactive and engaging to students. Online and offline learning may not be the same but during the Covid 19 pandemic it provides benefits to students, saves their time and improves their learning.

#### REFERENCES

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.

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