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# Perception of the school students on their online classes

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**Sub: Application for submission of my dissertation for approval.**

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to state that I've finished my project which is titled 'Perception of the school students on their online classes' as partial fulfilment of BSS (Hons.) in Journalism and Mass Communication. I have tried my level best to work sincerely to cover all aspects regarding the matter which I have been assigned.

I believe that this dissertation has enriched both my knowledge and experience. I hope you will assess my report considering the limitations of the study. I shall be highly grateful if you kindly accept my project. Your kind approval is solicited.

Sincerely yours,

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# Certificate of Approval



I am pleased to certify that the project report on “Perception of the school students on their online classes” completed by Most. Asifa Asrafi Diba ID: 171-24-588 of the Department of journalism and Mass Communication has been approved for presentation and defense. Under my supervision Most. Asifa Asrafi Diba worked with this project. She completed the work during the Fall-2020, semester. I am pleased to clarify that the data, the findings presented in the report are the authentic work of Most. Asifa Asrafi Diba.

Most. Asifa Asrafi Diba bears a very good moral character and a very pleasing personality. It has indeed a great pleasure working with her. I wish her all success in life.

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## **Abstract**

Online class is considered important in our country in the existing corona pandemic. To minimize academic loss of students in Bangladesh, some institutions have launched their classes through online platforms since it is thought to be a solution to escape corona infection which mostly spreads face-to-face interactions. Especially in this pandemic situation due to COVID-19, we are now confined in our home and the schools, colleges and universities are closed to avoid the corona menace. In this context, students have no choices without the online classes for continuing their studies. In my project I have figured out the perspective of online classes among the school going students in my home-district Kushtia. In this project I have observed students from both villages and city. In this study, I have found the effectiveness of online classes among these school going students both in urban and rural areas, teacher's collaboration regarding this subject, problems created by this system etc. By this project I proposed some proposal which can make online class more effective and interesting for school going students.

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Overview

Everything has become pretty available now with the touch of technology. Now any kind of work can be done very easily by sitting at home. Although the influence of technology in the field of education is widespread, but with the touch of Corona the golden days of technology has finally arrived. Online classes have become the only way of conducting educational activities during this pandemic period. Online classes have been conducted for all classes of students specifically from schools to universities via TV, Google Meets, Zoom, and Facebook. The hardware approach for conducting teaching activities using the online platform is called online class. While online classes seems easier to conduct among college and university students, on the contrary they are another level of trouble for school students. While many students are interested in this new subject, some students find it annoying too. Especially for rural students. Because of the network problems, lack of smart devices, errors in communication with teachers and various issues has become a hindrance to the online class for them. The subject was much more accessible for the students who live in the cities. However, in both cases there have been some physical and mental problems. Online classes are still going on in the country. Most of the students are participating in online classes in the struggle to survive in this age of competition despite obstacles.

## **1.2 Background Study**

When we talk about online classes, one thing often comes to our mind that what the first online class was. The first online class was hold for an online course which offered by University of Toronto in 1984. And in 1986 Electrical University Network which was the first online classroom environment created consisting Dos and Commodore-64 computers. In Bangladesh online class came across following the entrance of computer. But popular online classes started making in by 10 minute school which actually a virtual school created by Ayman Sadiq in 2015. Though the journey of this school started with a YouTube channel in the mid of 2014. But before COVID-19 situation, online classes was never been so much popular and never used regular by all classes of students and the teachers. Though according to government, there are 64 thousand primary school and almost 17 thousand secondary school in Bangladesh.

## Chapter 2

### Literature Review

For conducting this study, literatures have been reviewed from different sides and context and literature materials were selected very cautiously. The authentic and reliable literatures have been reviewed, some major findings which about to relevant with my topic have been discussed below.

#### 2.1 Context of Bangladesh

Online education and e-learning is not fully same and also these two terms are relatively new to most of the students in Bangladesh. According to “The Business Standard”, an online news portal, there are almost two lakhs of educational institutions along with more than forty millions of students in Bangladesh. But there is no such a training or education introduced to most of these students where they can get used to this online based education system. Though some university has online based criteria but most of the schools and colleges are totally new to online learning. Not only students but also teachers are also not well trained in the perspective of online education system. According to a published research made by some students from Jahangirnagar University, online class starts from 29 April, 2020 in our country due to COVID-19. Another research by Tamanna Sultana and Rezwatul Huque Khan says that 47.3% of the university students prefer traditional class rather online based education, 43.3% students are okay with the combination of online based and traditional manual class system and 9.3% are actually preferring the online classes. This results says that almost half of the university students are not liking online classes. So we can easily understand that if the mature students cannot cope up with this system, the students who are in school their sufferings are beyond description. There is also a research made by Mohammed A. Mamun, Rubaiya Matin Chandrima and Mark D. Griffiths is available which shows that there are some suicidal incidents to mother and sons happened in Bangladesh regarding

to this online learning issues due to COVID-19. Like June 11, 2020, a 22 years old private university student and his mother committed suicide because of the argument regarding broadband connection for online class with his father. There are a lot of suicidal cases regarding this online class issue are discussed in this research. This research also shows that almost 55% of all class students of our country are not supported with proper internet connection and 44.7% didn't have access to a large screen smart device like laptop, PC, tablet etc. There is a fact to be mentioned that there is not such an research which have showed the perception of online class among school students where village school going students are not in any of the research list.

## Chapter 3

### Research Methodology

In conducting a research on a problem, a researcher has to adopt some methods and techniques. The logic of adopting certain methodological approach depends on the nature and purpose of the study. In this study, I used to quantitative technique to collect the data even to fit and fulfill the target or purpose of my study. The aim of my research work is to show the views about perception on online class of school students. So I think it is better for me to depend on quantitative method.

#### 3.1 Objectives of the Study

The study has been carried out with the following objectives:

1. To understand how much students can understand their classes.
2. To reveal the limitations of online classes.
3. To find out good points of online classes.
4. To understand how much attention students do at various level take on online class.
5. To understand the gap between rural and urban school students regarding online classes.
6. To understand communication level between teacher and student.

#### 3.2 Research Questions

For making a good research or research project I need to find out and seek some answers of some of the question which will elicit the fact of research. The research questions are as below-

- Do students attend online classes every day?
- Do they understand online class?

- Do they understand the online class system?
- Do they face mental or physical problems while doing online class?
- Which medium are they use for online class?

### **3.3 Selection of the Study Area**

This study was conducted in some rural and urban areas school of Kushtia.

### **3.4 Study Population**

In this study, school students were the study population. The study was carried out on 100 students. 50 students of rural areas school and 50 students of urban areas school.

### **3.5 Sampling**

I followed the sample random sampling for my study. As the quantitative inquiry and took the structured interview from around 100 respondents, collected from my study area Kushtia city as sample size.

### **3.6 Study Instruments**

The instruments of my study were some pen, pencils, papers, diaries, mobile phone, and other necessary materials.

### **3.7 Preparation before the Field Research**

It is an important segment for every search cause before going to the field, there having some tasks to complete and make the research authentic. Before going to field for collecting data, I conduct a lot of things which are necessary and urgent. I went through the existing literature that I reviewed for a clear understanding for data collection process. I read some articles that is relates with my research work. I took the help from there and I took a rough idea from those articles. I prepare my questionnaire and it makes a good stuff and visited several web sites where I found huge information to prepare interview guideline. Besides I found so many issues that gave me clear guidelines that what I should do at the same way what should not during my field work.

### **3.8 Negotiation and Gaining Access**

I have done my field work and before going to field at first I showed the respondent the consent letter and make the negotiation with the respondent. I made a clear plan to contact with the respondent as my research subject and my respondent both are sensitive. I explained the objective of my research with the respondents very clearly and honestly. In this way I got the access to complete my field work.

### **3.9 Pre-testing**

It is important to pre-test as it is needed to make a good research and for my research I did more than 40 pre-test on the respondents to make sure that what should be included and rejected.

### **3.10 Data collection**

After negotiation and gaining access, I started to collect data from my respondents. The data was collected through questionnaire that is formed in Bangla language. It is a questionnaire consists of multiple choice type question. The data was collected by both face to face interview and questionnaire supply.

### **3.11 Data Analysis**

After collecting all the data were checked and analyzed with the help of Microsoft Excel.

### **3.12 Reliability and Validity**

It is important to have the reliability and validity for any research and to ensure the reliability and validity I make the questionnaire as structured and put there more options so that I can get the exact answer from my respondent. Even to keep the reliability and validity I did the pre-testing.



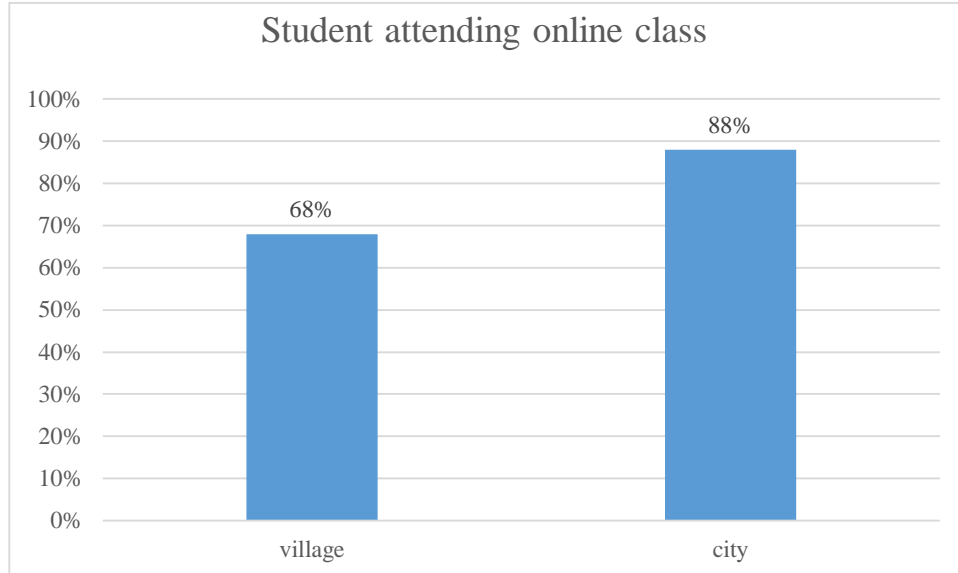
## Chapter 4

### Findings of the study

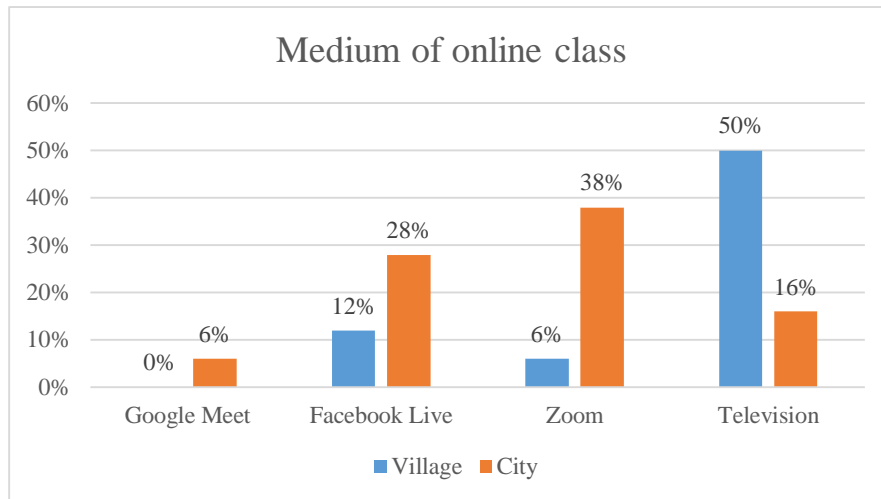
The study has been conducted on 100 respondents those who are the students of some rural and urban areas school students in Kushtia cities. Randomly the sample of the study has been selected. The authentic and reliable data has been deployed to make significant investigation for the study. The overall scenario has been drawn through study.

#### 4.1 Findings with chart

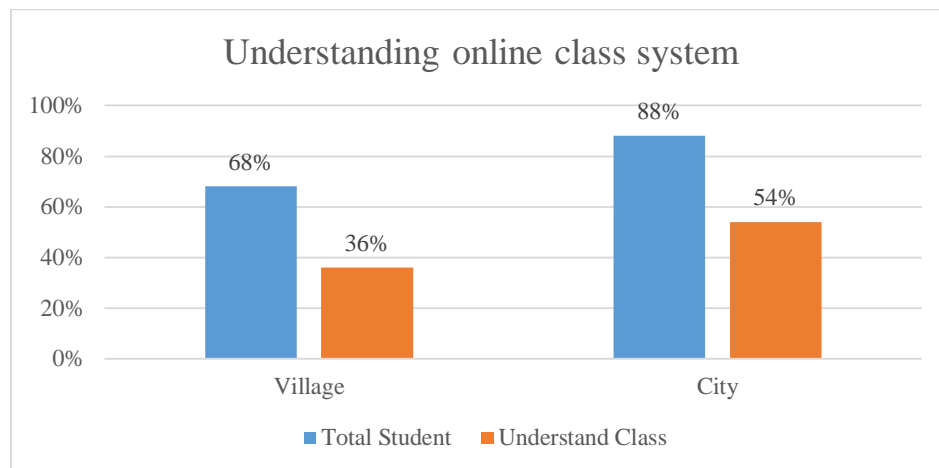
**Figure-01: Student attending online class in bar chart**



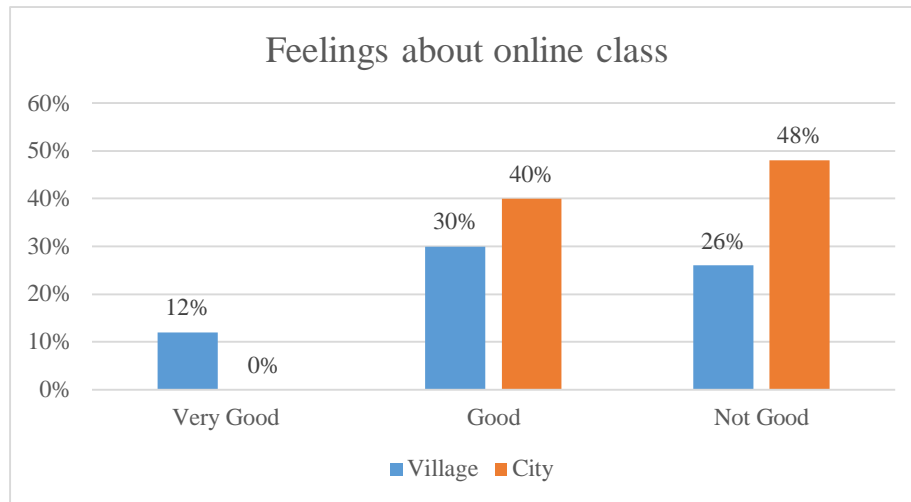
In my study in short I can describe that 68% village school students and 88% city students are attending online class.

**Figure-02: Medium of online class in bar chart**

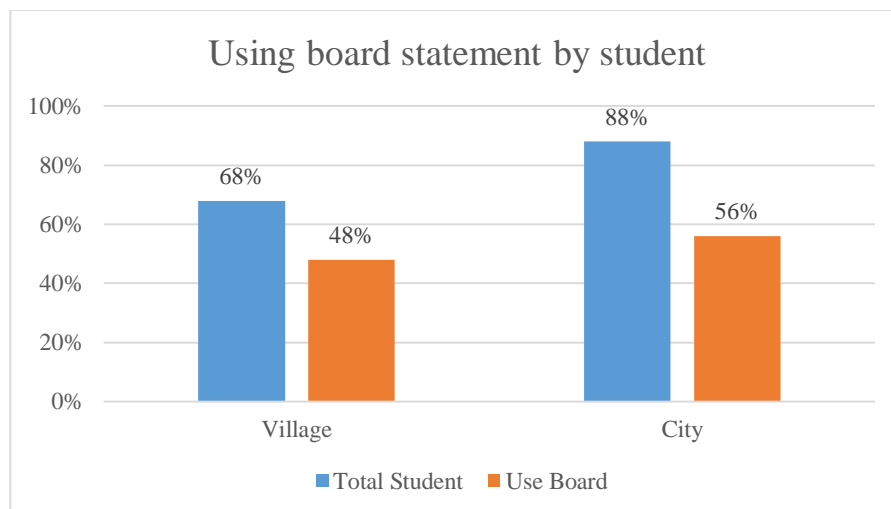
In village, 50% students are using television, 12 % use Facebook live, 6% use zoom and 0% use Google meet. On the other hand, in city, 38% students are using zoom, 28% use Facebook live, 16% use television and 6% use Google meet.

**Figure-03: Understanding online class system in bar chart**

In village, 36% students are understanding the online class system out of 68% students who are attending online class. On the other hand, in city, there are 54% students are understanding the online class system out of 88% students.

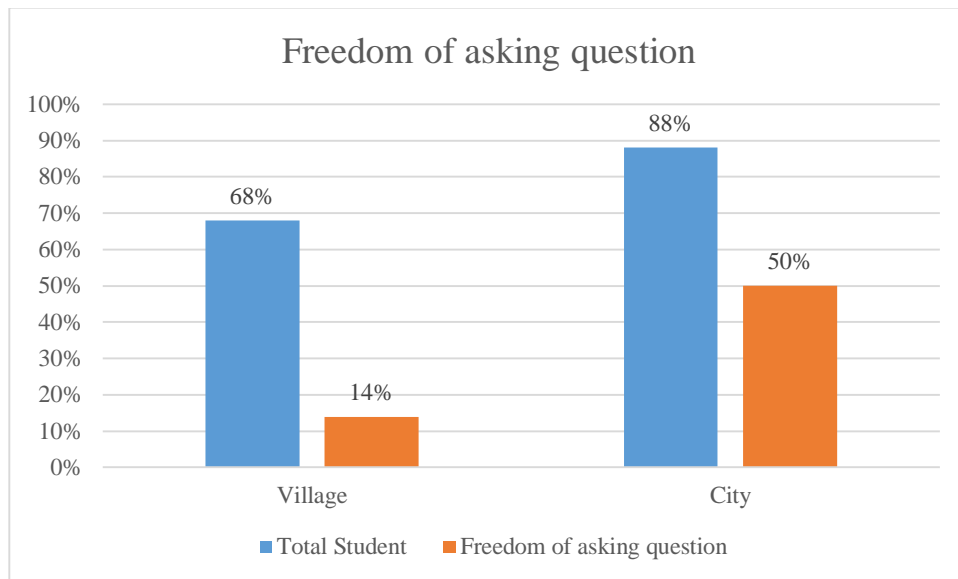
**Figure-04: Feelings about online class in bar chart**

In my study, in village, 30% students are feeling good and 12% students are feeling very good about online class out of 68% students who are attend online class. But 26% students are not feeling good about online class. On the other hand, in city, 40% students are feeling good and 48% students are not feeling good out of 88% students who are attending online class.

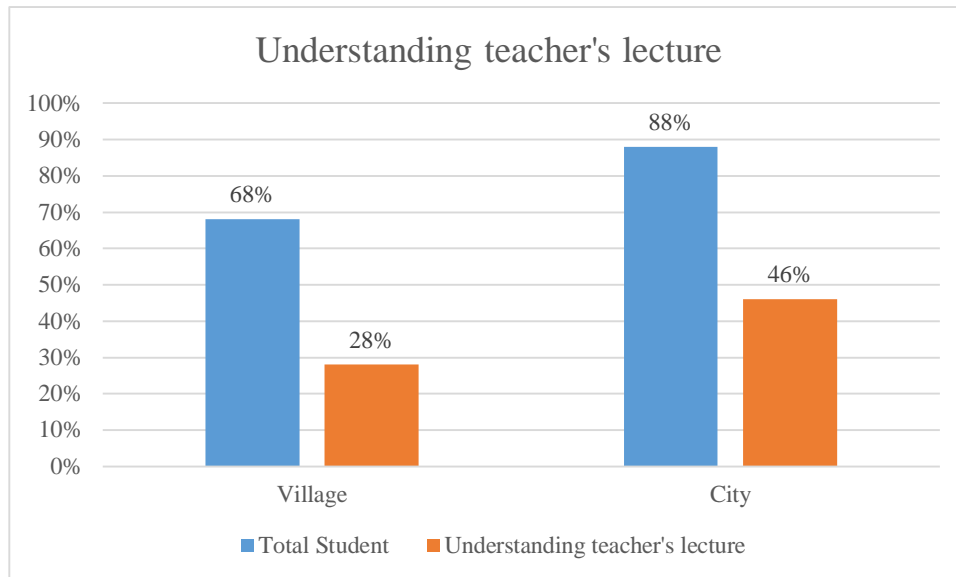
**Figure-05: Using board statement by student in bar chart**

In village, 48% students are saying that teacher use board in online class out of 68% attending students. On the other hand, 56% city students are saying teacher use board in online class out of 88% attending students.

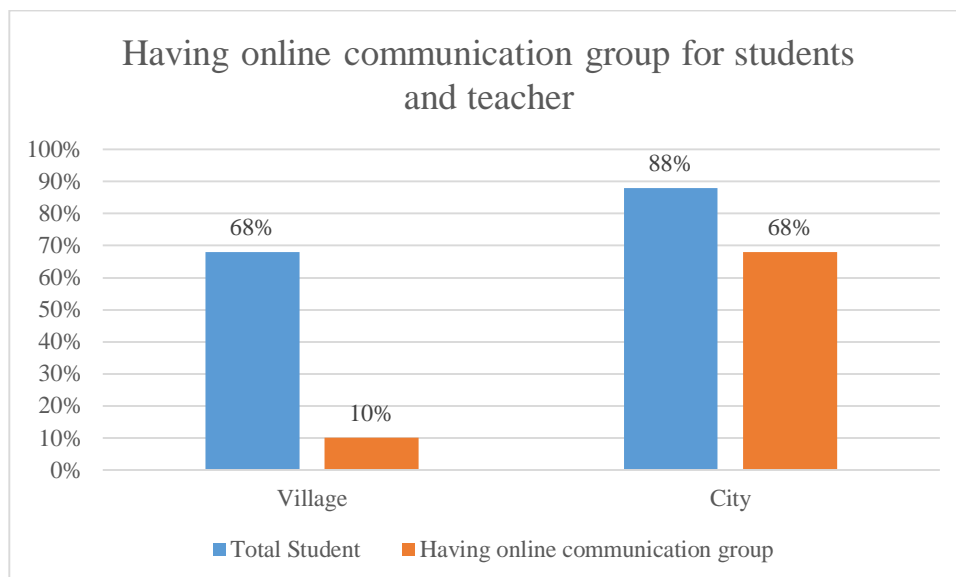
**Figure-06: Freedom of asking question in online class in bar chart**



In my study, 14% students are saying that they have freedom of asking question in online class out of 68% village students. On the other hand, 50% students are saying that they have freedom of asking question in online class out of 88% city students.

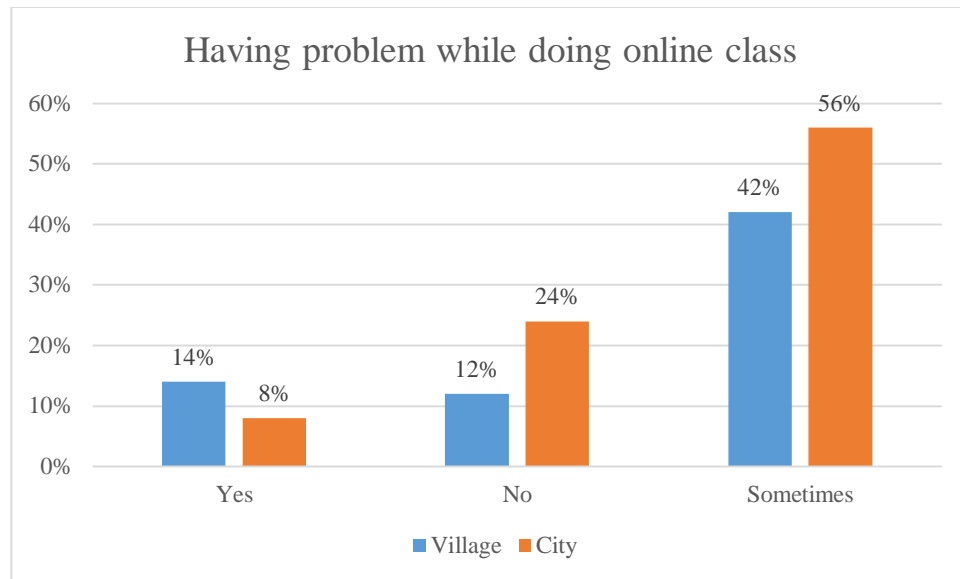
**Figure-07: Understanding teacher's lecture in bar chart**

28% village students are saying that they are understand teachers lecture in online class out of 68% attending students. On the other hand, 46% city students are saying that they are understand teachers lecture in online class out of 88% attending students.

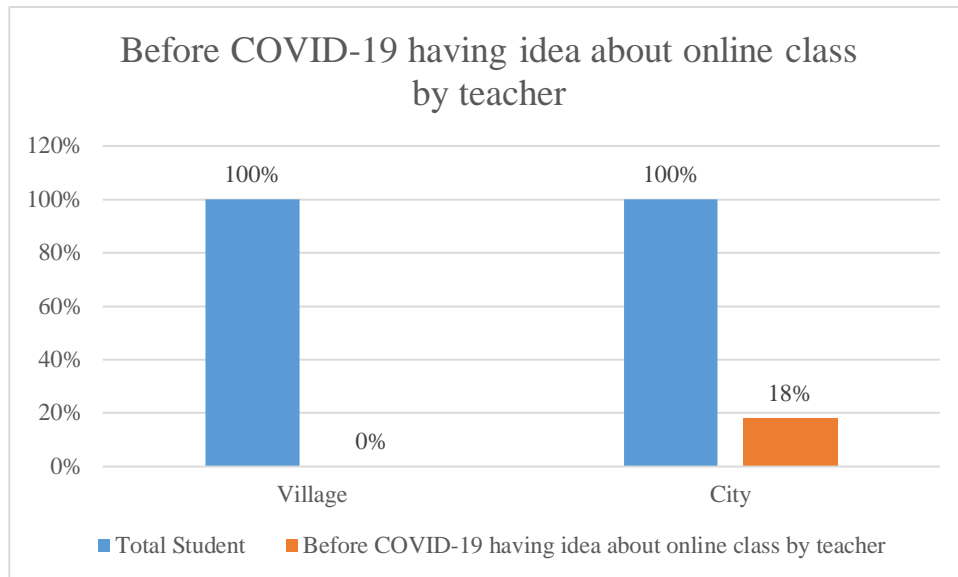
**Figure-08: Having online communication group for students and teacher in bar chart**

10% village students are saying that having online communication group out of 68% attending students. On the other hand, 68% city students are saying that having online communication group out of 88% attending students.

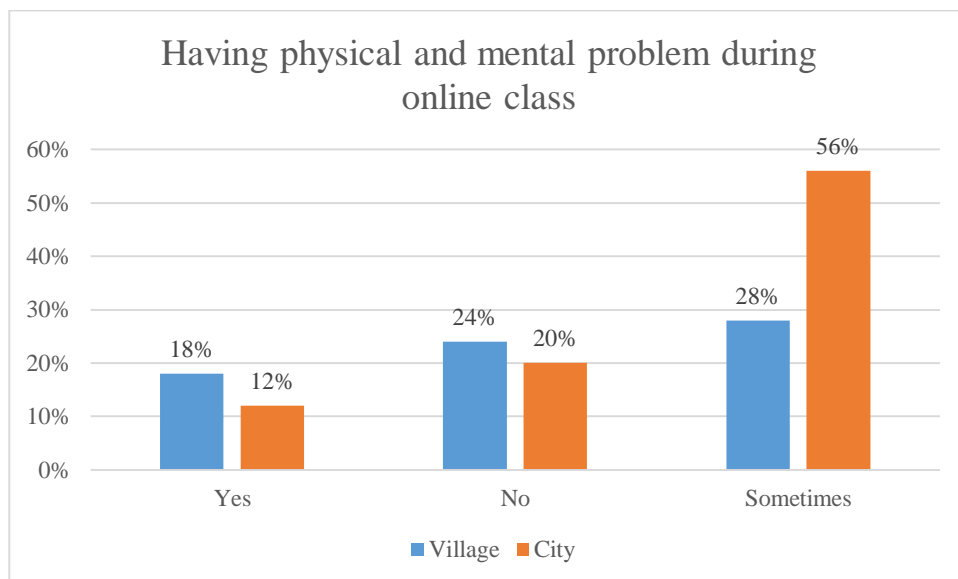
**Figure-09: Having problem while doing online class in bar chart**



In village, 8% students are saying that they are having problem and 12% students are saying they have no problem and 42% students are saying they are facing problems in sometimes while doing online class. On the other hand, in city, 14% students are saying that they are having problem and 24% students are saying they have no problem and 56% students are saying they are facing problems in sometimes while doing online class.

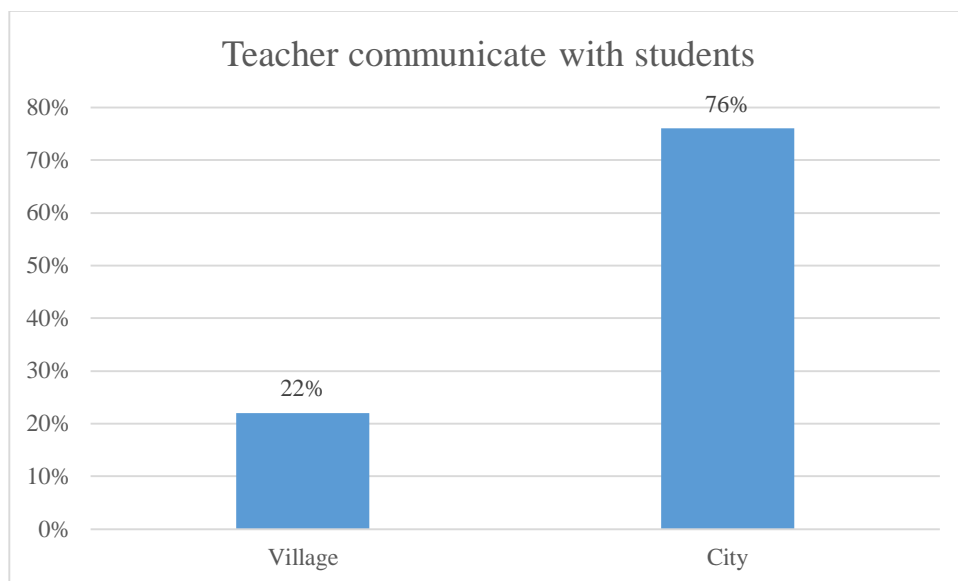
**Figure-10: Before Covid-19 having idea about online class by teacher in bar chart**

Village students are saying that teachers didn't give them any idea about online classes before Covid-19. On the other hand, 18% city students are saying that they get some idea about online class before Covid-19 by their teachers.

**Figure-11: Having physical and mental problem during online class in bar chart**

18% village students are saying that they are facing physical and mental problem, 24% students are saying that they have no problem and 28% students are saying that they are facing problems in sometimes. On the other hand, 12% city students are saying that they are facing physical and mental problem, 20% students are saying that they have no problem and 56% students are saying that they are facing problems in sometimes.

**Figure-12: Teacher communicate with students in bar chart**



22% village students are saying that their teacher communicate with them. On the other hand, 76% city students are saying that their teacher communicate with them.



## 4.2 Case study

1. “At first I didn't understand the online class. I was very disappointed then. Later when I realized; it became easier to me. Now I understand all of the online classes. However, the online class on TV does not have the patience to take classes which can be known from the comment section of Facebook Live class. But most of the time there is no attention. I miss the classroom class more.”
2. “Before the lockdown, I didn't know what an online class is! I didn't even understand how to join the class. Later I started & joined the class by contacting with my friends. But I can never pay attention. I have a headache after a short class. I can't do any other work all day. I also have a lot of problems to understand the lectures of teacher. All in all, I don't like online classes.”
3. “The most annoying thing about online classes is communicating with teachers. Although there is no opportunity to ask questions even if I don't understand the topic, the details are not unknown to me. When I ask questions in the comments on Facebook Live, teacher didn't answer. That is why there is no interest in taking classes. Many times the link of the class cannot be found. Once the class is get disconnected, we are not able to join the class again. At the same time, we have faced network problem. All in all, I find it very troublesome or problematic to me.”

4. “I don't like online classes very much. The reason is that there are various problems in taking online classes. Sometimes the net goes out due to load shedding so it is not possible to do the whole class. Sometimes the class is closed due to net connection, which makes it difficult to rejoin the class later. Again, if I do not understand something in the class, it is difficult to understand it later. But I am learning a lot of new things for online classes.”
  
5. “I don't do online classes regularly. Because of lack of money many times I can't buy net. I do join classes on TV at home from time to time. But sometimes it is not possible to join these classes in the village due to lack of cable connection. It is boring to do these classes because i can't get attention constantly. My school class would have been better. I don't get any pleasure in online classes.”

## Chapter 5

### Conclusion

#### 5.1 Limitation

- As this is a small area (Kushtia) based research, in large perspective the results can be not accurate fully.
- The findings ratio cannot be same for other areas.
- As the respondents of this research are teenagers, some of their answers were confusing. But the findings are based on most of their opinions.
- With the flow of our development in education sector, this findings can gradually change day by day.
- Before and after COVID-19 period statistics will not be same as this report is created by the data collected during COVID-19 period.

## 5.2 Recommendation

- Students need to increase their knowledge about technology.
- Teachers also need more training on technology.
- Every school has to have computer system and computer training has to be given once a week as per the rules.
- The government has to make arrangements to buy data for everyone at low prices.
- The online class system needs to be further improved so that students have the opportunity to ask question and get answer from the teacher.
- More and more seminars need to be arranged in villages and towns about online classes.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

The main purpose of my project was to show how students in rural and urban schools are taking up with a new system like online classes. Because it is easy for college and university students to adapt to any new system because they are mature enough. But it is not easy for school children to suddenly adapt to a new system. In my research I have tried to bring up those issues. According to my research, only 68% of rural students and 88% of urban students are active on online. Apart from this the rest 32% of rural and 12% of urban students are unable to attend online classes due to network problems, inability to afford data, lack of electronic devices etc. Due to these problems, these students are lagging behind from the rest. On the other hand, those who are participating in the class are also facing many obstacles. So that most of the students are losing interest in online classes. In this case, the teachers are not so skilled. Online classes can bring about a new evolution and improvement in the field of education. That is why we should try to make online classes more easily accessible and attractive to students. At the same time, both teachers and students need to train up more about online classes and should improve their technical skills. Only then the real effectiveness of the online class will be come to light.

## Chapter 6

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