

Invisible Consequences of Online Teaching

Goranka Stanić

Graduate Engineer, Professor, Advisor, School of Art and Design, Osijek

Croatia

Abstract.

Surprised with a sudden turnaround around the world, classes were held ONLINE during the pandemic. The enthusiasm for the speed of switching from classical classroom teaching splashed—the belief in new methods and the success of education ruined by unpleasant facts. The first year was total disorganization of many teachers, and the older generations failed to cope. Learning methods on "click" puzzles, tests for learning and checking, animations, comics, presentations, mass new software, games have started. The result is not encouraging. Students passively clicked and looked at the monitors, transcribed and cheated on knowledge tests, and sat in front of the monitor all day. Many professions could not conduct practical classes such as medicine, electricians, car mechanics, plumbers, hairdressers, cooks, etc.

Keywords: Enthusiasm for teaching, Online, Surprises, Problems, Omissions

1. Introduction

The modern world is inconceivable without a medium of mass communication. The mass media began with print, like the Internet rushing at an unstoppable speed. The growing variety of electronic media and the reach in the whole world marked the twentieth century. It is realistic to assume that the accelerated development of the new media will continue. Along with the emergence and spread of the mass media, there are public discussions about their functions and potential impact on a growing audience. In the past period, sociologists, psychologists, political scientists, and communication scientists have developed several mass communication theories and collected impressive empirical findings on the phenomenon of mass media in modern society. Children as the most vulnerable segment of the population. The great socializing potential of the media, but the insufficiently known press, has been noticed. It regularly causes excessive optimism and anxiety simultaneously, which submit under the phrase education for the media. Media education includes all relevant forms of mass media - from the technical skills of dealing with the press to selecting and understanding the content offered. Society utterly ignores Children's rights, attitudes, and power to the issue of the media. There are partial insights into the relationship between young people and the media collected as part of leisure research, but there is no such knowledge for children. Insight into the complex relationship between children and the media provides valid information on some aspects of the research problem. Research extends to younger school children and preschool children—involvement of parents as respondents and informants on children's use of the media. Research deepened in the part that focuses on examining the reception of media content towards children. The value system of media influence on children explores

unacceptable behaviors. Parents and teachers take on a role and responsibility that no one can adequately replace. It is necessary to protect the family, motherhood, and youth.

2. Education

Education is an organized pedagogical process of acquiring knowledge and developing a personality. Institutions established are legally implementing educational plans and programs. According to the age of students, education divides into preschool, school, and adult education. Appropriate age groups, strategies, and programs determine the content and duration of education, ensuring educational standards for each academic period.

Education in the narrow sense refers to the acquisition of knowledge and skills development; hence material / cognitive tasks of education (inside) and functional, formal, formative, psychomotor or operational (ability) tasks. Education is an integral part of educational and pedagogical activities directly related to academic education. Disciplines participate in the implementation of education, and psychology enables the appropriate organization of the educational process. Education has a significant motivating effect on human behavior and actions, evident in the professional field. General education predominates at lower levels of education, and at higher levels, focused levels of education, i.e., vocational education, emphasizing professional qualifications. Education is a solid social factor and driver of development, increasing importance in the world.

3. Classical teaching

Classical teaching has been taking place in the classroom for centuries. Methods of teaching students' have changed. Society respected the teacher as one of the most influential and respected professions. The students had awe for their teachers. The level of education often ends after four years. Later, has introduced compulsory 8th-grade education, while today, almost everyone is finishing high school, although this is not obligated required by law. Many young people are enrolling in colleges, and there are more and more highly educating young people. The entire population can obtain an education and advance to a doctorate. More and more above-average educated people, although education does not include abilities, ethics, honesty, and professionalism. Schools slowly use the advent of computers and computer technologies in teaching, presentations, videos, computer science basics, and custom software tasks. In the traditional classroom of modern times, there is robust interactivity between students, teachers, and external entities that connect the teaching material with real situations, problems, and work. Students develop Hobbies or severe competitive incentives. Physical activity, movement, sports are necessary for the overall health of every person. Learning theories address four basic models: classical conditioning, active learning, model learning, and cognitive learning where the learning process takes four forms: associative learning, trial and error, imitation, and insight into situations

Core values and good behavior are essential for developing unconditional love and kindness; honesty; hard work; respect, cooperation, compassion, and integrity. Teachers must be honest in their roles and responsibilities. Teachers show by example how to say and realize their words. Teachers do not know everything, and it is necessary to admit this in some situations and return to the student with an answer or solution after the research. The teacher progresses and stimulates students in their areas of education, regardless of the weaker or better students. Students are aware of deadlines and perform tasks and tasks on time without procrastination.

Students understand the responsibility for their words, deeds, and position. In addition, they develop work and social skills and behaviors that remain written down forever.

In the space classroom, students exchange experiences, learn social skills, develop empathy, morals, teamwork, initiate various actions and learn the importance of togetherness and tolerance.

An important feature that can be learned, practiced, practiced, and tested only in classical teaching are:

- skills
- ability
- metacognition
- practical work and -specificity of knowledge of professional occupations-

3.1. Skills

Learned skills or acquired behaviors. Are considered intellectual abilities that allow the outcome to be determined in advance with maximum accuracy, often with minimum time or energy. Skill is the ability of an individual to perform a series of operations quickly and accurately to perform a task more efficiently and successfully. Psychomotor skills require practicing under supervision in which the motor component and verbal-symbolic skills are essential. Skills that the student acquires in a social environment are; communication skills, listening, and speaking; personal development and career. progress, interpersonal relationships, negotiation skills and teamwork, leadership and organizational efficiency, motivation-driving force motivating others, cooperation with others. Customized actions are organized spatially and temporally into dynamic structures so that sensory data is applied faster and more successfully, and the conduct of activities is increasingly automated.

3.2. Abilities

Ability refers to the predisposition of an individual to successfully perform certain activities, regardless of his motivation and experience. In psychology, the understanding ability is an inherited anatomical-physiological structure created by the social environment, exercise, and personal activity.

3.3. Metacognition

Successful results are the ability to self-assess your skills, strengths, and weaknesses and assess how others see you. Metacognition also means self-confidence, that is, positive evaluation of oneself and faith in one's abilities.

3.3. Practical work

Practical work and specifics of knowledge of professional occupations-

Practical work is often the only way to learn many areas. Just by observing, listening, repeating, we do not acquire skills and knowledge. Finite knowledge requires trial and error, independence, and final separation from the teacher. We are expressing in many professions such as medical, automotive, electrical, construction, plumbing, culinary, hairdressing, driving, tailoring, managing numerous machines and devices, laboratory experiments, etc.

4. Distance learning

Distance learning is not a novelty that has emerged with the advent of the internet. There is evidence and notes of correspondence courses through classic mail and receiving various educational journals and lessons. The end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century marks universal digitalization in an individual's life.

ONLINE teaching is perfect for access from anywhere and at any time. Students and teachers highlight the benefits of ONLINE female students; no additional travel costs, maintenance of the school building, energy savings, time, flexibility in communication, many online tools.

Confidential information through anonymous surveys, brainstorming, quizzes, give immediate test results. Learning materials are available to everyone from a shared folder, with saving papers. Everyone's lecture is possible for recording and repeated as much as the student needs.

Shy and insecure children are more receptive to this method, although they will have to face their weaknesses in the classroom again.

5. Neglected, harmful, and invisible in ONLINE teaching

Classes can be and in real-time with a specific schedule, which respects the concentration and focus of students. Unfortunately, the notion of time is often lost, and students stay tied to monitors and cameras all day. Younger students cannot acquire basic knowledge in this way, and following classes without live contact reflect failure. In such a presentation of teaching materials, more youthful students must have an assistant (or parent) who repeats everything with the student. Exhaustion, loss of willpower, and concentration appear, with very unsatisfactory progress in the foundations of writing, arithmetic, and learning. Many teachers try to transfer teaching to the simulation of video games, comics, and cartoons, delving into children's consciousness and the importance of specific areas. Many children are already addicted to computers and fun, and teaching on a laptop has many negative consequences.

Motor skills, physical activity, communication, writing, empathy, social development, socializing with peers simulate the virtual world. Necessary experiences built only by face-to-face interaction remain lost and skipped in the presenting of teaching and the classroom. Students do not know each other and do not experience each other as classmates.

The sudden transition to ONLINE classes has put many children and families at a very disadvantage. Some households have no computers or internet. Some multi-member families have a single computer used by children of different grades and parents who work from home. With a sufficient number of computers, some families lack space, so they interfere with each other while they are all connected to computers emitting various sounds. Schools have tried to address social disparities and lent computer equipment to poor students. Still, these children are uneducated to use multiple software and lag behind other children. Many participants in ONLINE communications do not like showing their home on camera because households do not have a suitable apartment with an unlimited internet connection. The possibility of unforeseen technical difficulties is unpredictable. After some time, devastation occurs in virtual classrooms, eradicating the constructive course of the lesson

Testing knowledge in general subjects conducts tests in which students receive a grade with the appropriate number of points. It is important to emphasize that such checks do not include the individual's personality, nor do they require critical thinking and development, but the interpretation of data. In addition, many subjects' uniformity, staticity, and similarity cause premature fatigue and loss of motivation and concentration.

When students spend too much time on computers, they impair physical health. For example, students may develop repetitive injuries if their computer stations are not adequately designed or dimensioned for them. Also, staring at a computer screen for too long can damage a child's vision.

Parents and teachers must understand the risks and pitfalls to ensure that students make the most of their computer time. The following are some of the detrimental effects of computers on students when abused.

5.2. Poor use of computer time

Without supervision, many children use home computers for recreation rather than homework or other productive research. The result is a decline in academic success. According to Harvard University studies, students who use computers for personal entertainment often do so at the expense of offline learning. The study found that when students had unsupervised access to a home computer between fifth and eighth grade, their scores on math and reading tests dropped steadily. Increasing the time students used computers for school work failed to reverse these negative aspects.

5.3. Physical development

When students spend too much time at computers, they can impair physical health. Students may develop repetitive injuries if their computer stations are not adequately designed or dimensioned for them. Also, looking at a computer screen for too long can damage a child's vision. Students who spend too much time at the computer may not exercise enough. As with TV, sitting in front of a computer for five or more hours a day can lead to obesity.

5.4. Socialization

Teenagers who spend too much time online with strangers rather than peers experience less social inclusion. In addition, online relationships disable face-to-face meetings. In traditional societies, they achieve closer, fuller communication and friendships. In most cases, this is because participants in chat rooms and other Internet sites rarely reveal their true selves. As a result, students who rely solely on online relationships may feel lonely, leading to depression.

Virtual communities can also be insecure or emotionally damaging to students. Some societies produce dangerous behaviors such as self-harm and eating disorders. Online teenagers can also be easy prey for those who want to harm them.

5.1.1 Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is an occurrence when someone repeatedly harasses, harasses, or ridicules another person online or through other electronic devices, and it affects more and more young people every year. Cyberbullying victims feel depressed, sad, angry, and frustrated. Some are afraid or uncomfortable attending school. Cyberbullying also causes loss of self-esteem, academic problems, increased school violence, behavioral difficulties, and low-income family. Victims of cyberbullying may feel suicidal, and tragically, some have acted toward those feelings intensely.

According to a 2010 study by the Center for Cyber Violence Research, approximately 20 percent of students aged 11 to 18 said they were victims of cyberbullying; about 20 percent said they were the perpetrators themselves. In addition, about 10 percent claimed they had dual status as both victims and perpetrators.

They are summarizing the unforeseen minor or severe consequences. Because each person is unique, the same situation and event do not reflect everyone equally. Some are more tolerant of adverse conditions, while others break down into seemingly innocuous situations. Accumulation and the sum of multiple segments can do irreparable damage to the physical or mental development of an individual and adulthood in the long run. Some mistakes are irreparable and permanent. Avoidance of obligations when learning without contact by imaginary or real reasons that are difficult to verify and affect the habituation of such a behavior pattern.

5.1.2. Procrastination

False security and poor weather organization, the comfort of a home contribute to the undesirable postponement of obligations and procrastination.

5.1.3. Technical limitations

The teacher does not have the opportunity to review events in the classroom due to technical limitations, which causes non-synchronization of monitoring and adoption of the desired material, and passive participation in classes.

5.1.4. Quality of education

The many inequalities in the material and social environment and the predispositions influence the quality of education. All students are not equally advanced knowledge of using

software and computer skills. Children who do not have their computers, the Internet, and the conditions in which they can dedicate themselves to work have experienced a particular problem. It is impossible to keep records of all the circumstances in which the student finds himself and evaluate him objectively. Schools are not just educational organizations and have not fully developed the necessary knowledge in distance learning. The social component did not meet expectations.

5.1.5. Quiz and tests

The knowledge test is often conducted by scoring pre-set quiz-like tests. Reproduction of information without critical judgment, conclusions, possibilities of communication, analysis of the exchange of opinions is required. As a result, the student absorbs facts he does not know how to use in a practical situation.

5.1.6. Cheating

ONLINE programmed tests behind the monitor and poorer knowledge acquisition inadvertently encourage students to resort to cheating. Students connect with the person on the line who solves their difficulties during exams.

5.1.7. Health

Health problems appear, which cause isolation and alienation. The number of mental disorders is multiplying, children are unhappy, lonely, depressed, and suicide attempts or the act of suicide itself appears more and more.

As a result, pain, muscle inflammation, stiffness occurs. In emotional gaps and strenuous procedures, they compensate for their fatigue, drowsiness, loss of concentration, and focus by using psychoactive substances. Many people consume unhealthy foods at their desks, which causes considerable damage to their bodies.

5.1.8. Cyberbullying

Increased computer use increases cyberbullying, which is the abuse of an individual who does not understand what and why it is happening. Victims fall into depression, lock themselves in their defensive world, hate themselves, and many consider suicide because it is impossible to defend against trolls and haters. Students are not prepared or educated on how to act in such situations, and many individuals end tragically or carry long-term injuries and consequences.

5.1.9. Abuse

Most teachers insist that students use cameras to be sure of the presence and attention of each student. Each lesson can be recorded and later abused. Every sentence, a picture can be taken out of the context and spread unwanted and illegally on the Internet. Not everyone sees the intimate space as a pleasant and necessary experience for sharing with everyone.

5.1.10. The level of knowledge

The level of knowledge, competencies, development skills is below average in all segments of education and upbringing. As a result, the results are inadequate, and there are still holes in it and time spent on improvisation in work.

5.1.11. Best years of young people

Less mentioned is the loss of the best years of young people in socializing, fun, jokes, creating community, friendship, first love, sincere friendships, building trust. The deprivation of youthful enthusiasm, joy, movement, action, and adrenaline can only be achieved in life, together in nature. In social interaction, the individual builds a picture of the natural world, gains self-confidence, and develops a positive attitude towards himself, his progress, and his development.

6. Method

I came to the data, conclusions, and information about ONLINE classes through direct work at school. In addition to my own experience, I have followed numerous surveys, forums, and experiences of both students and teachers. I did not use statistics because observation from the lowest grades to college, covered by many branches of education, cannot be objectively compared and converted into numbers. What matters to me is any phenomenon that adversely affects students in most or individual cases.

7. Analysis

There is no doubt that ONLINE learning has many positive aspects, such as those listed in the paper, such as an accessible database, environmental resource savings, accessibility from anywhere in the world, time management.

It is impossible to unilaterally conclude and summarize the newly emerged way and progress in the possibilities and expansion of methodological options of teaching. Nevertheless, I have singled out invisible and repressed problems that have an unconditionally lousy effect on children and young people and are not desired even at a grown age.

They stand out the most - alienation, asociality, unhealthy lifestyle, addiction, skipping and losing the development of significant years of life, getting used to passivity, depression, loneliness, and unrealistic and incomplete image of yourself and others.

It is dangerous when a young man accepts and escapes into a virtual world that becomes his only reality and protection.

Less noticed and often ignored causes of communication and learning through monitors are neglected children with hearing, vision, speech, and movement disabilities. In addition, children have poor ability to follow computer lessons for material, spatial and social reasons.

8. Conclusion

The introduction of any technological innovation into society is always accepted. We almost always find numerous benefits and facilitation using new technologies. However, relying only on technology and convenience, we often lose control of human nature. With the advent of radio, TV, cars, computers, and remote controls, man loses his natural movement, curiosity, and research qualities. The organism becomes more and more passive, and we gradually lose our health by relying on devices and aids. The inactive organs of our body fail their function and progressively bring a person into an unhealthy situation with various hidden diseases and disabilities. Technology makes life easier, speeds up many actions. Still, we should not leave technology and robots to replace humans with fully developed personalities, emotions, intelligence, need for learning, work and movement, and friendly and societal interactions. Exaggeration and fanaticism return to society and the individual who does not balance and maintain moderation and rationality in his life.

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