

“A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION OF E-LEARNING (ONLINE CLASSES) DURING COVID 19 PANDEMIC AMONG PARENTS OF 9TH TO 12TH STANDARD CHILDREN AT RANHERA VILLAGE OF GREATER NOIDA, UTTAR PRADESH.”

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Abstract: *The global impact of COVID-19 is multifaceted and evident in almost every sector. The pandemic has an effect on the educational sector, among other things. The study's goal was to evaluate how parents of students in grades 9th to 12th felt about online classes and e-learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study is a descriptive study conducted among parents of 9th to 12th standards of Ranhera village of Greater Noida, U.P. 100 parents were selected for structured questionnaire by using purposive sampling method. Out of 100 parents 91% have neutral attitude towards E-Learning, 5% were having favourable attitude and 4% parents have unfavourable attitude towards E-Learning. 97% of parents have positive perception whereas 3% of parents have negative perception towards e-learning.*

Key words: *E-learning, Covid 19, Parents of 9th to 12th standard children.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Based on an increase in virus infections in several nations around the world, the corona virus is now considered a global pandemic. Corona virus has spread over national borders and has had a severe impact on many aspects of life worldwide. The pandemic's effects on the education sector are one of them. All educational institutions in India are urged to stop using direct or in-person instruction as the number of infected individuals is rising throughout the country. Online teaching and learning activities are required in all schools, but particularly those that are in red zones. The move to online learning brought on by the lockdown of schools and other educational facilities during the covid 19 pandemic has presented a number of difficulties from the perspectives of both teachers and students. According to the most recent data provided by UNSECO, around 1.3 billion students worldwide were unable to enrol in a school or institution as of march 2020. So, in place of traditional classroom instruction, the virtual platform has emerged as the medium of education. By utilizing online platforms, apps, and educating teachers to use these tools to their full potential, a variety of stakeholders, including the government and private institutions, have made every effort to meet the needs of students via the internet.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the attitude of parents regarding E-learning during covid 19 pandemic.
- To assess the perception of parents regarding E-learning during covid 19 pandemic.

- To find out the association between attitude among parents related to E-learning during covid 19 pandemic with selected demographic variables.
- To find out the association between perception among parents related to E-learning during covid 19 pandemic with selected demographic variables.

3. RESEARCH APPROACH:

Research approach is a plan and technique that includes the step of introducing assumptions to the specific methods of data collecting, analysis, and interpretation; as such, it is based on the nature of data research problem being addressed. Research approach may be broadly classified into two categories:

- Approaches of gathering data
- Approaches of reasoning or data analysis

4. RESEARCH DESIGN:

A research project's research design serves as its framework or manual. It describes the steps required to get the data required to address the research challenge. The descriptive research design is adopted in this study.

SETTING OF STUDY:

The study was conducted at Ranhera village of Greater Noida, U.P.

TARGET POPULATION:

The target population includes the parents of 9th to 12th standard children at Ranhera village of Greater Noida, U.P.

SAMPLE:

The sample was parents of 9th to 12th standard children at Ranhera village of Greater Noida, U.P.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size was 100 parents of 9th to 12th standard children.

SAMPLNG TECHNIQUE:

Purposive sampling technique was adopted.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

Structured interview schedule consists of three sections.

Section A- Demographic variable

Age, gender, children's school level, kind of school, monthly household income, the number of family members working from home during lockdown, the parents' educational status, and the device used by children for E-learning during lockdown are all included in the demographic variable.

Section B- Rating scale

Likert scale to evaluate the perception of E-learning during the covid 19 pandemic among parents of 9th to 12th standard children.

Section C- Rating scale

Likert scale to evaluate the attitude of E-learning during the covid 19 pandemic among parents of 9th to 12th standard children.

5. FINDINGS:

Section- A

Frequency and percentage distribution of parents based on demographic characteristics.

N=100

S. No.	Demographic characteristics	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age of father (in year)		
	a) 30-35	19	19
	b) 36-40	31	31
	c) 41-45	38	38
2.	Age of mother (in year)		
	a) 30-35	41	41
	b) 36-40	43	43
	c) 41-45	11	11
3.	Gender		
	a) Male	56	56
4.	Children's grade level		
	a) Ninth	20	20
	b) Tenth	34	34
	c) Eleventh	20	20
5.	Type of school		
	a) Government	75	75
6.	Monthly household income		
	a) Less than 15000	51	51
	b) 15000-25000	33	33
	c) 26000-36000	12	12
7.	Number of working member during lockdown		
	a) One parent	74	74
	b) Both parent	18	18
	c) None of the parent	08	08
8.	Educational status of father		
	a) No formal education	17	17
	b) School education	60	60
	c) Undergraduate	14	14
9.	Educational status of mother		
	a) No formal education	28	28
	b) School education	5	5
	c) Undergraduate	14	14
10.	Device used by children		
	a) PC	04	04
	b) Mobile	96	96

Table 1 depicts that, majority (56%) of the participants were male in the age group of 41-45 years, most of the parents (34%) were from children of 10th standard, (75%) students were in government school, (51%) parents were having less

than 15000 monthly income level, (74%) of one parent working during lockdown, (60%) father were having school education, (28%) mothers were having no formal education and most of the children (96%) were using mobiles for attending online classes.

Section- B

Frequency and percentage distribution of attitude level among parents of 9th to 12th standard children.

N=100

S. No.	Level of Attitude	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Favourable	05	5%
2.	Neutral	91	91%
3.	Unfavourable	04	4%

Table 2 depicts that 91% of parents were having neutral attitude whereas 5% were having favourable and 4% were having unfavourable attitude towards E-learning.

Section- C

Frequency and percentage distribution of perception level among parents of 9th to 12th standard children.

N=100

S. No.	Level of Perception	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Positive	97	97%
2.	Negative	03	3%

Table 3 depicts that 97% of parents were having positive perception whereas 3% were having negative perception towards E-learning.

Section- D (a)

Association of attitude of parents with selected demographic characteristics.

N=100

Attitude scale					
S. No.	Demographic characteristics	n	Mean	SD	F one-way ANOVA & p value
1.	Age of father (in years)				F=3.08 P=0.03 (S)
	a) 30-35	19	22.9	4.2	
	b) 36-40	31	25.8	4.3	
	c) 41-45	38	22.8	4.6	
	d) Above 45	12	24.3	3.5	
2.	Age of mother (in years)				F=3.99 P=0.01 (S)
	a) 30-35	41	25.3	4.5	
	b) 36-40	43	22.7	4.1	
	c) 41-45	11	22.0	4.3	
	d) Above 45	05	26.8	3.7	
3.	Gender				F=0.003 P=0.95 (NS)
	a) Male	56	23.93	4.53	
	b) Female	44	23.98	4.52	
4.	Children's grade level				F=0.96 P=0.41 (NS)
	a) Ninth	20	25.3	4.9	
	b) Tenth	34	23.2	3.7	
	c) Eleventh	20	24.0	4.8	
	d) Twelve	26	23.7	4.7	
5.	Type of school				F=1.24 P=0.26 (NS)
	a) Government	75	24.2	4.7	
	b) Private	25	23.0	3.8	

6.	Monthly household income				F=1.32
	a) Less than 15000	51	24.1	4.3	P=0.27 (NS)
	b) 15000-25000	33	23.9	4.2	
	c) 26000-36000	12	22.2	5.8	
	d) More than 36000	04	27.2	3.8	
7.	Number of working members in family				F=1.24
	a) One parent	74	23.9	3.9	P=0.29 (NS)
	b) Both	18	24.8	6.3	
	c) None	08	21.8	4.4	
8.	Education of father				F=1.19
	a) No formal education	17	23.6	6.2	P=0.31 (NS)
	b) School education	60	24.2	3.5	
	c) Under graduate	14	22.0	4.8	
	d) Post graduate	09	25.2	5.7	
9.	Education of mother				F=5.54
	a) No formal education	28	25.1	4.6	P=0.001 (S)
	b) School education	51	23.5	3.7	
	c) Under graduate	14	21.0	4.9	
	d) Post graduate	07	28.1	4.0	
10.	Device used by children				F=0.13
	a) PC	04	24.7	4.7	P=0.71 (NS)
	b) Mobile	96	23.9	4.5	

Table 4(a) depicts that there was no significant association between attitude of parents and selected demographical variables such as of gender of parent, children's grade level, type of school, monthly household income, number of family members working during lockdown, level of education of father, device used by children for E-learning during lockdown ($p>0.05$) except parent age, education of mother.

Section- D (b)

Association of perception of parents with selected demographic characteristics.

N=100

Perception scale					
S. No.	Demographic characteristics	n	Mean	SD	F one-way ANOVA & p value
1.	Age of father (in years)				F=1.15
	a) 30-35	19	37.0	7.86	P=0.33 (NS)
	b) 36-40	31	79.74	8.99	
	c) 41-45	38	77.95	10.76	
	d) Above 45	12	82.83	8.38	
2.	Age of mother (in years)				F=0.39
	a) 30-35	41	79.83	7.91	P=0.75 (NS)
	b) 36-40	43	77.72	11.28	
	c) 41-45	11	79.45	8.60	
	d) Above 45	05	80.40	7.16	
3.	Gender				F=2.30
	a) Male	56	80.18	8.81	P=0.13 (NS)
	b) Female	44	77.30	10.15	
4.	Children's grade level				F=1.77
	a)Ninth	20	81.4	9.73	P=0.32 (NS)
	b)Tenth	34	77.00	7.41	
	c) Eleventh	20	77.90	10.16	

	d) Twelve	26	80.27	10.99	
5.	Type of school				F=0.22
	a) Government	75	79.17	9.58	P=0.63 (NS)
	b) Private	25	78.12	9.34	
6.	Monthly household income				F=2.31
	a) Less than 15000	51	80.43	8.36	P=0.09 (NS)
	b) 15000-25000	33	78.73	11.23	
	c) 26000-36000	12	72.75	7.27	
	d) More than 36000	04	79.50	8.58	
7.	Number of working members in family				F=1.80
	a) One parent	74	79.35	8.82	P=0.17 (NS)
	b) Both	18	79.78	11.78	
	c) None	08	72.88	8.90	
8.	Education of father				F=1.66
	a) No formal education	17	75.0	9.30	P=0.17 (NS)
	b) School education	60	80.45	8.66	
	c) Undergraduate	14	78.36	11.39	
	d) Postgraduate	09	76.89	11.0	
9.	Education of mother				F=0.02
	a) No formal education	28	78.79	9.82	P=0.99 (S)
	b) School education	51	79.02	8.10	
	c) Undergraduate	14	79.21	14.72	
	d) Postgraduate	07	78.0	5.77	
10.	Device used by children				F=0.97
	a) PC	04	83.50	13.30	P=0.32 (NS)
	b) Mobile	96	78.72	9.34	

Table 4(b) depicts that there was no significant association between perception of parents and selected demographical variables such as of parent's age, gender of parent, children's grade level, type of school, monthly household income, number of family members working during lockdown, level of education of father, device used by children for E-learning during lockdown ($p > 0.05$) except education of mother.

6. DISCUSSION:

A similar study was carried out among more than 2000 parents of students in pre-primary and primary grades at ten public schools in the Delhi National Capital Region to gauge their opinions on online teaching. According to surveys conducted by Malik Seema and Harish Kumar Tyagi (2020), more than 75% of parents are happy with the online classes that are being offered and believe that the system is effective for them. However, 41% of parents believe that the teaching methodology is the most critical element enhancing the teaching-learning process for parents. Meanwhile, 29% of parents think that providing individualized attention to each child can improve the system.

7. RECOMMENDATION:

- The final sample can be used for a similar study.
- A comparative study on attitudes and perceptions of e-learning can be done.
- A study can be done on large sample from a cross section of society to draw more general conclusion.

8. CONCLUSION:

According to the study's findings, the majority of parents had favourable attitudes and perceptions about online learning. The results showed that there is no statistically significant relationship between parents' attitudes and perceptions and certain demographic characteristics.

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