



PROBLEMS REGARDING ONLINE STUDY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF DISTRICT SHRI MUKTSAR SAHIB

Ms. Amandeep Kaur¹, Ms. Annu¹, Ms. Amandip Kaur¹, Ms. Baljeet Kaur¹, Ms. Ankita Sharma¹, Ms. Gagandeep Kaur¹, Ms. Prabhjot Kaur², Ms. Parminder Kaur³

¹B.sc Nursing Post basic students,

²Professor cum Vice Principal

³Nursing Demonstrator

ABSTRACT

Background: In December 2019, an outbreak of a coronavirus, known as covid-19 occurred in China and has spread rapidly across the globe within a few months. Covid 19 has infected 94 million people and has caused 2 million deaths in 191 countries and territories (John hopkins university, 2021) affecting over 1.5 billion students.

Aim of the study: The aim was to assess the problems regarding online study during covid-19 pandemic among school students.

Methodology: An exploratory research design was used to assess the problems regarding online study during covid-19 pandemic among school students of selected schools of Shri Muktsar sahib. A total number of 105 school students were taken from selected schools by using convenience sampling technique. Self administered questionnaire and rating scale were used to assess the problems regarding online study during covid-19 pandemic.

Results: Shows that all i.e. 105 (100%) students were attended online classes. There were 103 (96.3) students who used mobile and 02(1.9%) used laptop for online classes. There were 11(10.3%) students used google meet, 29(27.1%) used zoom and 65(60.7%) students used both (google meet and zoom) app to attend online classes. Regarding time 59(55.1%) students attended online classes for 1-3 hrs ,44(44.1%) for 4-5 hrs and 02(1.9%) for 6-7 hrs per day. There were 05(4.7%) student who attended recorded videos and 100(93.5) students attended live classes. In problems it was found that 27(25.2%) students faced social media distractions followed by network problems among 24(22.4%) students. The relationship of age, class and mother's education were found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level significance.

Keywords: Online study, Problems, School students.

INTRODUCTION

Computer-based training, web-based training, internet-based training, online training, e-learning (electronic learning), m-learning (mobile learning), distance-based computer-aided education - online education goes by many names and comes in a number of forms. In general, Online education is digitally supported learning that relies on the Internet to interact with teachers/students and to execute Teaching and Learning." S.Venkataraman^[1]

In December 2019, an outbreak of a novel coronavirus, known as COVID-19, occurred in China and has spread rapidly across the globe within a few months. This pandemic has created a massive disruption of the educational systems, affecting over 1.5 billion students. It has forced the government to cancel national examinations and the schools to temporarily close, cease face-to-face instruction, and strictly observe physical distancing. Schools adopted relevant technologies, prepared learning and staff resources, set systems and infrastructure, established new teaching protocols, and adjusted their curricula. Jessie S et al 2021.^[2]

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the problems regarding online study during covid-19 pandemic among school students.
2. To find out the association of problem regarding online study with selected sociodemographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

An exploratory research design was used to assess the problems regarding online study during covid-19 pandemic among school students of selected schools of Shri Muktsar sahib. A total number of 105 school students were taken from selected schools by using convenience sampling technique. Self administered questionnaire and rating scale were used to assess the problems regarding online study during covid-19 pandemic.

RESULTS

Shows that all i.e. 105 (100%) students were attended online classes. There were 103 (96.3) students who used mobile and 02(1.9%) used laptop for online classes. There were 11(10.3%) students used google meet, 29(27.1%) used zoom and 65(60.7%) students used both (google meet and zoom) app to attend online classes. Regarding time 59(55.1%) students attended online classes for 1-3 hrs ,44(44.1%) for 4-5 hrs and 02(1.9%) for 6-7 hrs per day. There were 05(4.7%) student who attended recorded videos and 100 (93.5) students attended live classes. In problems it was found that 27(25.2%) students faced social media distractions followed by network problems among 24(22.4%) students. The relationship of age, class and mother's education were found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance.

Table1: Frequency and percentage distribution of students as per their sociodemographic profile/variables

N=105		
Sr. No	Socio-demographic variables	f (%)
1	Age (in years)	
	14-16	66(61.7)
	17-19	39(36.4)
2	Gender	
	Male	23(21.5)
	Female	82(76.6)
3	Class	
	10 th	40(37.4)
	11 th	27(25.2)
	12 th	38(35.5)

4	Fathers education Illiterate Primary Middle Secondary Senior secondary Graduate and above	09(8.40) 06(5.60) 14(13.1) 30(28.0) 34(31.8) 12(11.2)
5	Mothers education Illiterate Primary Middle Secondary Senior secondary Graduate and above	06(5.60) 18(16.8) 24(22.4) 24(22.5) 23(21.5) 10(9.30)
6	Residence Urban Rural	02(1.9) 103(96.3)
7	Fathers occupation Unemployed Labourer Farmer Service(govt/private) Business	01(0.9) 04(3.7) 77(72.0) 12(11.2) 11(10.3)
8	Mothers occupation Housewife Service(govt/private) Business	97(90.7) 06(5.6) 02(1.9)
9	Family income(Rs/month) ≤15000 15001-25000 >25000	45(42.1) 44(41.1) 16(15.0)

Table2: Frequency and percentage distribution of students as per their online classes

N=105

Have you attended online classes	f(%)
Yes	105(100)
No	00(00)
Device used for online classes	
Mobile	103(96.3)
Laptop	02(1.09)
App used to attend online classes	
Google meet	11(10.3)
Zoom	29(27.1)
Both(google and zoom)	65(60.7)

Time used to attend online classes hrs/day	
1-3	59(55.1)
4-5	44(44.1)
6-7	02(1.9)
Method used to attend online classes	
Recorded videos	05(4.7)
Live classes	100(93.5)

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of students as per their problems during online classes.

N=105				
Sr.no	Statements	Never	To certain extent	To large extent
1	Lack of proper access to digital device for online classes	15(14.0)	71(66.4)	19(17.8)
2	Financial constraints	25(23.4)	70(65.4)	10(9.30)
3	Natwork problems/issues	11(10.3)	70(65.4)	24(22.4)
4	Device charging/electical problems	21(19.6)	70(65.4)	14(13.1)
5	Not able to understand or use the technology effectively	70(65.4)	32(29.9)	03(2.8)
6	Difficulty in time management	37(34.6)	47(43.9)	21(19.6)
7	Social media distractions during online classes	41(38.3)	37(34.6)	27(25.2)
8	Distractions at home	19(17.8)	77(72.0)	09(8.4)
9	Not able to focus during online class/lack of interest in online class	46(43.0)	50(46.7)	09(8.4)
10	Not able to understand the topic taught online	29(27.1)	62(57.9)	14(13.1)
11	Reduced interactions with teachers	32(29.9)	60(56.1)	13(12.1)
12	Physical discomfort	39(36.4)	54(50.5)	12(11.2)
13	Psychological discomfort	60(56.1)	37(34.6)	08(7.5)
14	Feeling of social isolation	58(54.2)	30(28.0)	17(15.9)

Table 4: Mean, mode and median of problems regarding online study

N=105

Mean \pm SD	Mode	Median
11.01 \pm 4.69	10	10

Table 4: shows that mean \pm SD, median and mode of problems regarding online study is 11.01 \pm 4.69, 10 & 10 respectively.

Table5: Frequency and percentage distribution of students as per their problems due to online study

N=105

S.no	problems	F(%)
1	<median	57(53.8)
2	>median	48(45.3)

Table 5: shows that 57(53.8) students faced more than median problems regarding online study while 48(45.3) faced problems less than median.

Table 6: Association of problems of students regarding online study with sociodemographic variables

N=105

s.no	Socio-demographic variables	<median	>median	Chi Square test
1.	Age (in years) 14-16 17-19	43(65.1) 14(35.8)	23(34.8) 25(64.1)	8.454 df=1 P=3.84*
2.	Gender Male Female	12(52.1) 45(54.8)	11(47.8) 37(45.1)	0.053 df=1 P=384 ^{NS}
3.	Class 10 th 11 th 12 th	21(52.5) 23(85.1) 13(34.2)	19(47.5) 04(14.8) 25(65.7)	16.610 df=2 P=5.99*
4.	Fathers education Illiterate Primary Middle Secondary Senior secondary Graduate and above	03(33.3) 03(50.0) 07(50.0) 16(53.3) 21(61.7) 07(58.3)	06(66.6) 03(50.0) 07(50.0) 14(46.6) 13(38.2) 05(41.6)	2.597 Df=5 P=11.07 ^{NS}
5.	Mothers education Illiterate Primary Middle Secondary Senior secondary Graduate and above	03(50.0) 08(44.4) 15(62.5) 13(54.1) 14(60.8) 04(40.0)	03(50.0) 10(55.5) 09(37.5) 11(45.8) 09(39.1) 06(60.0)	2.624 df=5 P=11.07*
6.	Residence Urban Rural	00(00) 57(55.3)	02(100) 46(44.6)	2.421 df=1 P=3.84 ^{NS}

7.	Fathers occupation Unemployed Labourer Farmer Service(govt/private) business	00(0) 01(25.0) 39(50.0) 08(00) 09(66.6)	01(100) 03(75.0) 38(49.0) 04(33.3) 02(18.1)	7.081 df=4 P=9.49 ^{NS}
8.	Mothers occupation Housewife service(govt/private) business	52(53.6) 03(50.0) 02(100)	45(46.3) 03(50) 00(00)	1.747 Df=2 P=5.99 ^{NS}
9.	Family income(Rs/month) ≤15000 15000-25000 ≥25000	22(48.8) 28(63.6) 07(43.7)	23(51.1) 16(36.3) 09(56.2)	2.794 df=2 P=5.99 ^{NS}

significant *at 0.05 level of significance

DISCUSSION

In present study it was found that 105(100%) students were attending online classes. Whereas T muthuprasad et al. Study found that 70% student attended online classes^[3]

In type of classes 05(4.7%) students study from recorded videos and 100(93.5%) school students attended live classes for study. Whereas Kapasia et al. Study (80%) found there majority of students uses live online classes.⁴

The relationships of age, class, mother's education were found to be statically significant at 0.05 level of significances. Whereas Mohammad Arshad khan et al. Family income, mother's education and the number of room are positively impacting online classes^[5]

REFERENCES

1. S. Venkataraman. Problems of online learning. International Journal of Academic Research Reflector Vol. 9, No.6, pp.1-3., Nov.-Dec., 2020
2. Jessie S. Barrot, Ian I. Llenares & Leo S. del Rosario Students' online learning challenges during the pandemic and how they cope with them: The case of the Philippines. Education and Information Technologies volume 26, pages 7321–7338 (2021)
3. Muthuprasad, T.; Aiswarya, S.; Aditya, K.; Jha, G.K. Students' perception and preference for online education in India during COVID -19 pandemic. Soc. Sci. Humanit. Open 2020, 3, 100101.
4. Kapasia Zhang, Y., Yang, L., & Wang, C. (2020). Spending more time in online classes in the COVID-19 outbreak. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, 13(3), 55. Crossref Web of Science@Google Scholar
5. Khan, M.A.; Kamal, T.; Illiyan, A.; Asif, M. School Students' Perception and Challenges towards Online Classes during COVID-19 Pandemic in India: An Econometric Analysis. Sustainability 2021, 4786. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13094786>.