



Attitude of Students Towards Online Learning During Covid-19 Pandemic

¹Himanshi Raj & ²Vinita Kumari

¹M.Ed. Scholar, ²Assistant Professor

¹St. Xavier's College of Education (Autonomous), Patna, Bihar

²Department of Education, Patna University, Patna, Bihar

Abstract

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has created havoc in teaching in almost every institution around the globe. It has tested the readiness of academic institutions to deal with such abrupt crisis. During this time, it acted as the main method of teaching-learning. The sample of the study consists of 144 students and the data was collected from different schools in Patna. The present study is related to the Attitude of Students Towards Online Learning During Covid-19 Pandemic. The objectives of the study are to study the attitude of boys and girls on online learning and to find out the significant difference between their attitudes on the basis of different school boards during COVID-19 pandemic. The findings of the study are girls are more serious than the boys in the class and the availability of good resources are available in Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) board than Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) AND Bihar state board.

Key Words: COVID-19, Online Learning, Pandemic, CBSE, ICSE

Introduction

ICT or digital age is the truth of our lives today which is unavoidable if one wants to live, learn and move ahead in 21st century world they need to have digital skills. We are living in an era of where the world is changing at faster rate and the education sector is no exception. This is possible only through the introduction of technology in every sphere of our life including the education. The need for education updating was required because of the fast advances in technology. However, it was not in a full fledged mode until the arrival of "Uninvited Guest" i.e., COVID-19 Pandemic. Initially Online education was viewed as an alternative option of traditional learning, one that is particularly well suited to adult learners seeking higher. But the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has required educators and students across all levels of education to adapt quickly to this new mode. It came as blessings in disguise during these unprecedented times. Online education is a

medium of education where teachers and children study from their homes through the internet instead of sitting in the school classroom and looking through the blackboard.

Literature Review:

Boca (2021) conducted a study on factors influencing students' behaviour and attitude towards online education. The study revealed that online education in a pandemic situation is beneficial for 78% of them. A total of 41.7% of students appreciated the teachers' teaching skills and the quality of the online course.

Wijaya, Zhou, et.al. (2020) conducted their study on Indonesian students' learning attitude towards online learning during the coronavirus pandemic. The study reveals that online learning during this coronavirus pandemic is not very effective. The students learning interest towards online learning is also very low. The findings of the study shows that teachers can also use video learning media that are used by developed countries so that it can solve the bad internet problem. It can also become a reference to improving a more effective learning media that can be used during the coronavirus pandemic in Indonesia.

Barzani (2021) conducted his study on Students' perceptions towards online education during COVID-19 pandemic: An empirical study. For the present study both qualitative and quantitative method was used. The results showed that the overwhelming majority of the students have a negative attitude toward online education and they consider on-campus education more effective. The findings also revealed that the overwhelming majority of the students stated online education do not suffice their learning satisfaction.

Azizah & Nugraha (2021) conducted study on A Qualitative Study: Exploring EFL Students' Attitude Towards Learning Writing during Online Learning COVID-19 in Karawang Senior High School. This study used qualitative and the data collected through semi-structured interview. This study revealed that attitudes shown by EFL students towards learning writing during online learning COVID-19 are positive attitudes. The students showed interest in learning writing during online learning although the students more prefer to learn writing in face-to-face learning. This study also revealed that there were some factors that influences students' attitude towards learning writing during online learning COVID-19.

Rationale of the study:

The progress of a nation depends upon the type of education the students are receiving. Even in a world of tried and tested schooling systems the most successful schools are the ones who adapt to the changing times. During this pandemic, online education was the need of hour so this study is important. It is needless to mention that during this global pandemic online education played a pivotal role. This study aims to see the issues and attitude of students towards online teaching and learning.

Objectives:

- i. To study whether there is significant difference between the attitude of boys and girls towards online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.
- ii. To study whether there is significant difference among the attitudes of students towards online learning during COVID-19 pandemic on the basis of different school boards.

Hypothesis:

- i. There is no significant difference between the attitudes of boys and girls towards online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.
- ii. There is no significant difference among the attitudes of students towards online learning during COVID-19 pandemic on the basis of different school boards.

Research Methodology:

The investigator has adopted the 'Survey method to investigate Attitude of Students Towards Online Learning During Covid-19 Pandemic.

Population

The population for the present study is comprised of Students of class V of different schools of Patna where online classes were conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sample

In the present study, purposive sampling technique has been employed for the selection of sample. The sample of the study consists of 144 students.

Research tool

Attitude scale towards Online learning of the students

The investigator has prepared two-point rating scale in order to know the attitude of students towards online teaching, learning and assessment. The scale was two point rating scale with the options agree and disagree. In the first draft, 40 statements were written in the student's tool. It consists of statements related to the attitude towards online learning. The items were kept for pilot study. The tool was administered and item total correlation technique was further used to ascertain the suitability of the items. The items having Correlation coefficient less than 0.3 were rejected. Finally, after deletion of 4 items the final tool was having 30 statements. To establish the reliability of the rating scale coefficient of correlation was calculated through Cronbach α . It was found to be 0.72. Among 30 statements 25 statements were positive and 5 statements were negative.

Statistical techniques

The statistical techniques used by the investigator, depending upon the framing of the hypothesis for analysing and interpreting the data as follow:

1. Arithmetic Mean

It is defined as the quantity obtained by adding together all given items and by dividing this total by the number of items.

2. Standard Deviation:

The standard deviation is the square root of the variance is a measure of dispersion of score in a distribution.

3. 't' test:

Test is used to find significant difference between the means of two variables.

4. ANOVA

The ANOVA formula is used by comparing two types of variation, the variation between the sample means, as well as the variation within each of the samples.

Hypothesis Analysis

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between the attitudes of boys and girls towards online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

To test the above hypothesis the collected data on attitude towards online teaching, learning and assessment during COVID-19 Pandemic analysed using t statistical test of significance of differences among the mean scores of both the groups. The result of this analysis has been shown in Table 1 below.

Table No 1- Gender-Wise Comparison of Mean Scores on Attitude of Boys and Girls Towards Online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

Differential Analysis of Students' Attitude towards OTLA on the basis of Gender								
	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	df	P-Value	Remarks
Attitude of students towards OTLA	Boys	44	8.00	2.853	2.429	142	.017	S*
	Girls	100	9.39	3.776				

*- Significant at 0.05% level

The observation of the findings of t-test result as shown in the table, it is seen that the calculated t value is 2.429. When this obtained value is compared with the critical ratio value at 0.05 level (1.96) for 142 df it is found to be more and thus the difference in the mean scores is a significant and null hypothesis is rejected. Further it can be stated that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of boys and girls towards online teaching, learning and assessment during COVID-19 Pandemic. This mean score comparison can be also seen graphically as below:

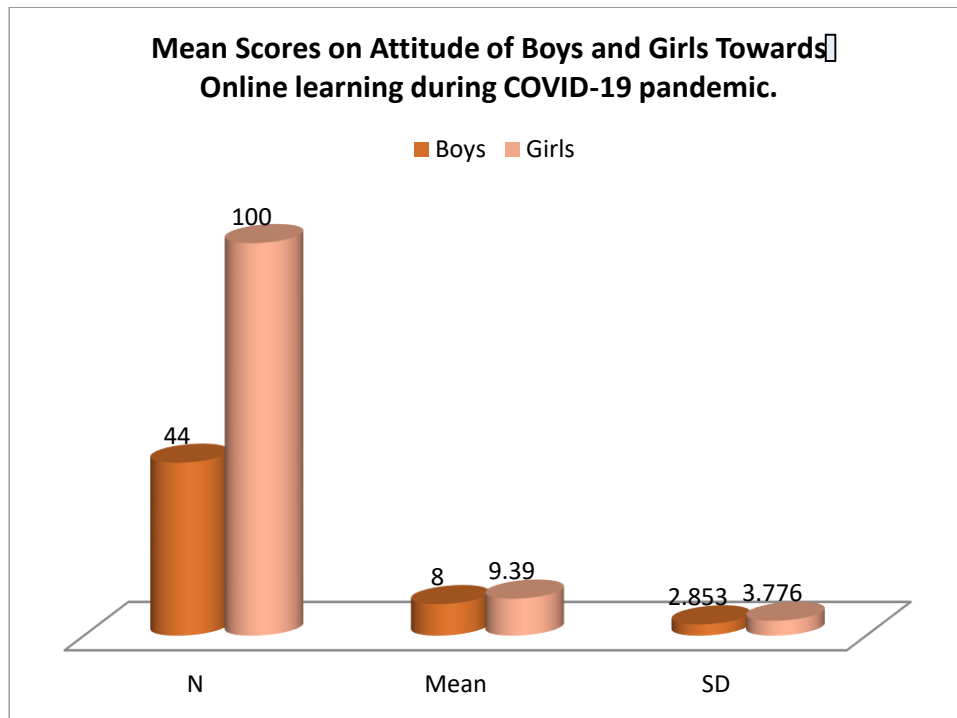


Figure No 1- Graph Showing Mean Scores on Attitude of Boys and Girls Towards Online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

H_{0.2}: There is no significant difference among the attitudes of students towards online learning during COVID-19 pandemic on the basis of different school boards.

To test the above hypothesis, we need to perform differential analysis on the average mean scores of attitudes of parents on online teaching, learning and assessment during COVID-19 pandemic on the basis of different school boards. This analysis has been done using ANOVA and the results have been summarised in table 2.

Table No 2 - School Board Wise Comparison of Mean Scores on Attitude of Students towards Online Teaching, Learning and Assessment

(A) Descriptive Analysis of Students' Attitude Towards Online Teaching, Learning and Assessment on the basis of school boards

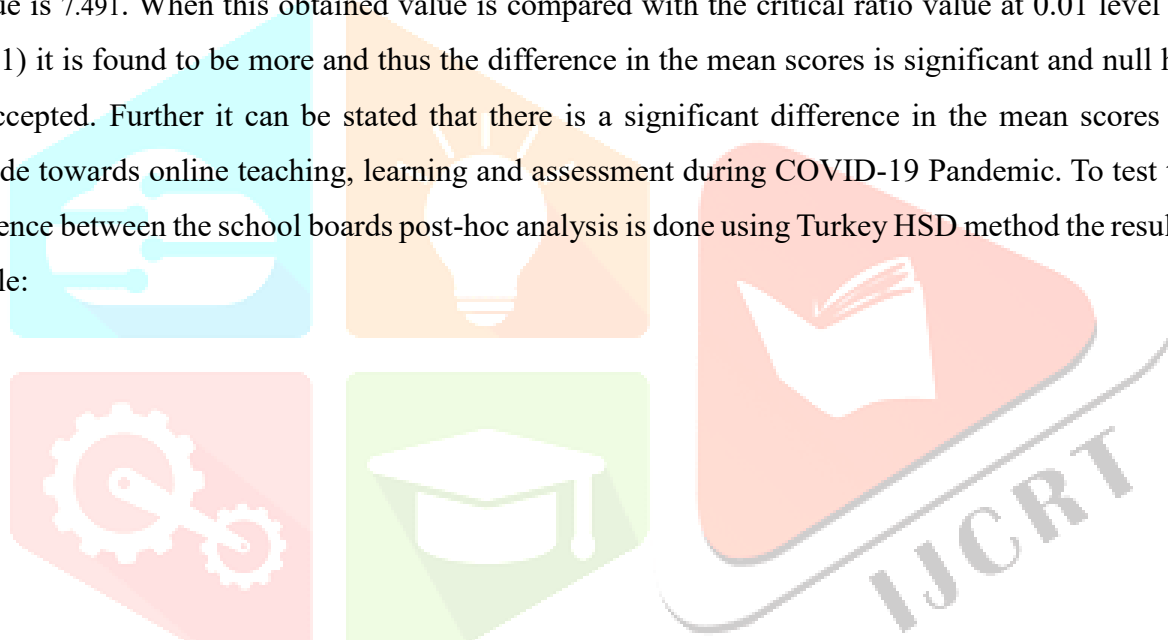
Boards	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
CBSE	9	9.00	4.822
ICSE	57	7.63	2.358
BSEB	78	9.94	3.862
TOTAL	144	8.97	3.568

(B) Differential Analysis Students' Attitude Towards Online Teaching, Learning and Assessment during Covid-19 Pandemic on the basis of different school boards

Subject – Wise	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	P-Value	Remarks
Between Groups	174.884	2	87.442	7.491	.001	S**
Within Groups	1645.943	141	11.673			
Total	1820.826	143				

** - Significant at 0.01 level

The observation of the findings of ANOVA results as shown in the table, it can be inferred that the calculated F value is 7.491. When this obtained value is compared with the critical ratio value at 0.01 level (2.58) for df (2, 141) it is found to be more and thus the difference in the mean scores is significant and null hypothesis is not accepted. Further it can be stated that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of Students' Attitude towards online teaching, learning and assessment during COVID-19 Pandemic. To test the exact the difference between the school boards post-hoc analysis is done using Turkey HSD method the results are shown in table:



(C) Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Attitude of students (OTLA)							
	(I) School Board	(J) School Board	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	CBSE	ICSE	1.368	1.225	.505	-1.53	4.27
		BSEB	-.936	1.203	.717	-3.78	1.91
	ICSE	CBSE	-1.368	1.225	.505	-4.27	1.53
		BSEB	-2.304*	.595	.000	-3.71	-.89
	BSEB	CBSE	.936	1.203	.717	-1.91	3.78
		ICSE	2.304*	.595	.000	.89	3.71

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

It can be inferred from above table that the exact difference is in between the ICSE and BSEB board school students' attitude towards online teaching, learning and assessment. The mean score comparison is shown graphically in Fig 2

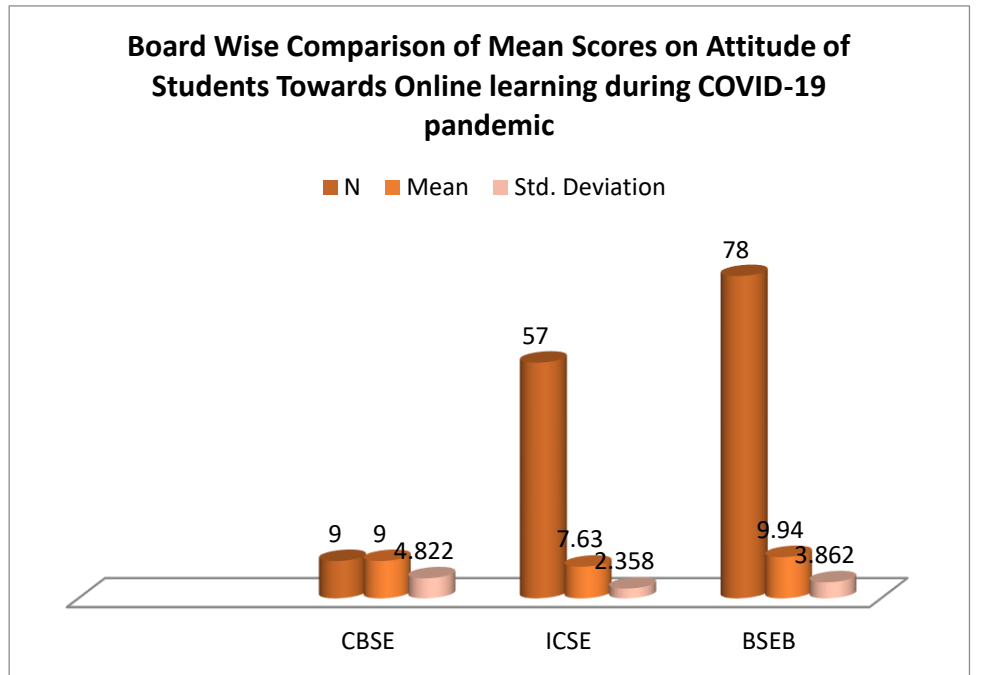


Figure No 2- Graph Showing School Board Wise Comparison of Mean Scores on Attitude of Students Towards Online learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

Research Findings

- I. As observed from table 1 we can see that the calculated t value is 2.429 and p value .017 which is more than the critical value of 't' (1.96) at 5% level of significance. Hence the framed hypothesis is rejected. It means that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of boys and girls towards online learning during COVID-19 Pandemic. The mean score of girls is higher than that of boys. It may be due to the fact that the girls may have higher level of adapting skills. It is because they are more serious than the boys in the class.
- II. As observed from Table 2, it can be inferred that the calculated F value is 7.491. When this obtained value is compared with the critical ratio value at 0.01 level (2.58) for (2,141)df it is found to be more and thus the difference in the mean scores is significant and null hypothesis is not accepted. Further it can be stated that there is a significant difference in the mean scores of Students' Attitude towards online learning during COVID-19 Pandemic on the basis of different school boards. The exact difference is in between the ICSE and BSEB board school students. It may be due to the good resources available in the ICSE school than in BSEB.

Conclusion

The study scrutinized the attitude of students on online learning. The study showed that the paradigm shift in the education sector has also brought a positive attitude in the students towards online teaching, learning and assessment. Although the students were the sufferer during this pandemic but the study reveals that the students had positive attitude towards this new way of teaching, learning and assessment. The students find online learning was enjoyable. It was also found that girls were more attentive than the boys. And there was difference

among the attitude of ICSE, CBSE and Bihar state boards students. it may be due to the availability of resources available for them during this time.

Reference

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