



“A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of E-Learning Module On Prevention Of Covid-19 In Children In Terms Of Knowledge And Attitude Among Parents Of Under Five Children At Selected Areas In Meerut Division.”

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To develop and validate the E-Learning module on prevention of covid-19 among parents of under five children.
2. To assess and evaluate the Knowledge and attitude before and after administration of E-module regarding prevention of covid-19 in children among samples.
3. To determine the correction between post test attitude and knowledge among parents of under five children in experimental group.
4. To find out the association between the post-test knowledge and attitude score of samples with their selected demographical variables in experimental group.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: -

In this present study quantitative research approach is used quasi-experimental research design was considered to be appropriate to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding to prevention of covid-19 in selected areas at Meerut division. Sample size is 200 parents of under five children selected by non probability purposive sampling technique. The demographic profile tool and E-Learning module for data collection.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF STUDY: -

The mean and standard deviation between pre-test and post-test score of experimental group. The post-test mean score of experimental group. Of parents of under five children was 11.14(SD=0.826) which is much higher than the pre-test mean score 9.41(SD=1.457). The post test mean of experimental group was 11.14 which was much higher than the pretest of experimental group mean, i.e. 9.41. The standard error was 0.167. The calculated' value was 10.38 (DF=99). Which was much higher than the tabulated' i.e. 1.6604 at 0.05 level of significance. Also the calculated 'p'=0.0001 which was much lower than the acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p'=0.05. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the E- learning module was effective on knowledge structured questionnaire. The post test mean of experimental group was 7.356 which was much higher than the pretest of control group mean, i.e. 7.118. The standard error was 0.155. The calculated' value was 1.538 (DF=99). Which was much higher than the tabulated' i.e. 1.6604 at 0.05 level of significance. Also the calculated 'p'=0.0001 which was not acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p'=0.05. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the E- learning module was effective on knowledge structured questionnaire. The post test mean of attitude group was 34.02 which was much higher than the pretest of attitude group mean, i.e. 18.19. The standard error was 0.430. The calculated' value was 36.84 (DF=99). Which was much higher than the tabulated' i.e. 1.6604 at 0.05 level of significance. Also the calculated 'p'=0.0001 which was much lower than the acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p'=0.05. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the E- learning module was effective on attitude scale. The post test mean of attitude group was 22.33 which was much higher than the pretest of attitude group mean, i.e. 18.47. The standard error was 0.463. The calculated' value was 8.334 (DF=99). Which was much higher than the tabulated' i.e. 1.6604 at 0.05 level of significance. Also the calculated 'p'=0.0001 which was much lower than the acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p'=0.05. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the E- learning module was effective on attitude scale. . The post test mean of experimental group was 11.148 which was much higher than the post-test of control group mean, i.e. 7.356. The standard error was 0.167. The calculated' value was 26.854 (DF=198). Which was much higher than the tabulated' i.e. 3.340 at 0.05 level of significance. Also the calculated 'p'=0.0001 which was much lower than the acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p'=0.05. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the E- learning module was effective on knowledge structured questionnaire. . The post test mean of experimental group was 34.02 which was much higher than the post-test of control group mean, i.e. 22.33. The standard error was 0.428. The calculated' value was 27.32 (DF=198). Which was much higher than the

tabulated' i.e. 3.340 at 0.05 level of significance. Also the calculated 'p'=0.0001 which was much lower than the acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p'=0.05. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the E- learning module was effective on attitude scale. the Karl's Pearson Formula for correlation the finding of present study reveals correlation between post test knowledge and attitude is 0.0043 It reveals moderate positive correlation between Knowledge and attitude in experimental group- 1 and correlation between post test knowledge and attitude is 0.104 it reveals moderate correlation between knowledge and attitude in experimental group- 2. The calculated value of chi square in relation to the association of post- test knowledge score with selected demographic in experimental group. Thus there is no association with post test knowledge questionnaire with prevention of covid-19. Thus there is no association with post- test attitude score with prevention of covid-19.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the prevention of covid-19 is an effective method to improve the knowledge and to change the attitude regarding prevention of covid-19 among parents of under five children.

KEYWORD

Effectiveness, Computer aided teaching programme, under graduate students, knowledge and attitude. Research methodology is a systematic way to solve a problem. It is a science of studying how research is to be carried out. It is also defined as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. Its aim is to give the work of research.

