
Chapter- 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Background of the Study

“Education is the manifestation of the divine perfection, already existing in man.”

- Swami Vivekananda

Education is the most important invention of mankind. Man, without education would still be living just like an animal. It is an education which transformed man from a mere “two-legged animal into human”. The word education is like a diamond which appears to be off a different color when seen from different angles. Education of man does not begin at school; it begins at birth. It ends, not when he graduates from the university, but at his death. Hence, education is a lifelong process.

The term education has been variously defined by various thinkers. While the Indian thinkers have taken a spiritual view of the concept of education, the western thinkers have taken the pragmatic view. According to John Dewey, "Education is the development of all those capacities in the individual which will enable him to control his environment and fulfill his possibilities". Knowledge as the center of education, the very term 'Veda' means 'Knowledge'. In Rig Veda," Education has been understood as something which makes a man self-reliant and selfless". In Upanishads: Education is that whose end product is salvation”.

Education means the modification of behavior of the child. The teacher must modify the behavior of student in relation to the social conditions existing. In other words, modification of behavior should take place in the direction of social values or conditions. Social forces usually influence education because both the teacher and the student belong to society and they live in it. The child’s personality will always be developed in accordance with his social skills needed to lead his social life efficiently and successfully. One of the aims of education is to develop a nation as a social welfare state, where there is not much gap between the rich and the poor and that every man’s basic needs are satisfied. One of the major specific aims of education is vocational aim. With industrial and scientific advancement, the vocational aspect of Education has become an important aim of education.

According to Secondary Education Commission (1952), knowledge gained is useless if an individual is not able to secure a job. Indian Education Commission(1964-66) recommended ‘work experience’ as the basis of all education and emphasized the science and technology-oriented education.

Students must be aware of technical knowledge and thus get active practical skills.

The Education is one the main keys to human being as well as economic development and improvement. As global economic competition grows sharper, education becomes an important source of competitive advantages, closely linked to economic growth. In addition, education appears to be one of the key determinants of lifetime earnings. It is also linked to a whole batch of indicator of human development. As the pace of technological change quickens and the workforce in many countries grows older, education will continue to offer a way to improve and update the skills and capabilities of older workforce and young people joining it. Thus, the improving the quality of education is a critical issue, particularly at the time of education expansion.

The use of ICT in education improves the quality of education and brings about desirable changes both qualitative and quantitative. ICT has impacted contemporary business and social practices globally, most educational system around the world still engage in traditional teaching-learning practices that require learners to work individually, recall facts or perform isolated activities. Thus, ICT would play a pivot role in reforming education and preparing students for the 21st century challenges, impacting the way learner access knowledge, research, communicate and collaborate with others. This was also further given importance in the National Curriculum Framework 2005 (NCF 2005). The NCF has suggested the effective use of ICT in classrooms for problem solving and critical thinking skills amongst the 21st century learners.

The world today is facing pandemic as the Coronavirus is sweeping it's around the globe and its impact is going on. The pandemics have brought in many deaths; lakhs have been quarantined and have led to a serious situation of thinking towards a global health emergency. The Covid-19 pandemic has led to a total lockdown world over and India is no exception. The Period of the lockdown the educational institutions have moved online and social distancing. Learning is rebooted during Covid-19. This Covid-19 is an ideal time to accept technological introduction and its latest offerings to make education delivery to students more efficient and make it more productive through online learning. The shutdown of the educational institutions has led to many apprehensions among the students and teaching fraternity. However, the teaching fraternity has been adopting innovative methods to interact with the students and focusing on the curriculum.

Online learning also comes as an interesting and interactive additional resource as compared to the normal classroom. Institutes and enterprising teachers are promoting online learning among their students through which all the students are ensured to be benefitted except a few belongings to underprivileged sections and those could not be reached due to network connections. Hence online learning will be the new format of learning which helps to improve the teaching-learning process in this Covid-19 period. Universities and Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) also have instantly turned to conduct virtual classes, online assignment submissions, and teacher-student interactions in this COVID-19 situation.

1.1.1 Benefits of online learning

The Digital learning model is an Instruction that occurs via an online platform, virtual meetings called Online learning. Now-a-days, students take online learning classes to supplement their normal class learning. The interactions between the teacher and students are via chats and feedback forms helps to improve the teaching-learning process. It will create the absence of a physical classroom setting. In this method, the students are interested to submit assignments or any other simple projects on their own are increase their contribution level of the units. The students also chat with their peers through messages or voices as per their willingness and interest in the contents.

Shufa Zheng et al, (2020) investigated the Online supported communication technologies between the teachers and student's environment and the Online learning environment is more effective than face-to-face environments by Rubin et al, 2020 also supported this study. According to Senthil kumar(2012) found out that, the feedback session is necessary for the online learning process. Dumford and Miller (2018) point out that, the maintaining of student's retention and their attitudes towards online learning is a key challenge. But Sheffield et al (2015) supported online learning and the student's positive attitudes and they concluded that online learning improves their retention of subjects.

Some of the research works done on online learning and its attitude also positive and it continues in the future. Huang et al.(2017); Joo et al. (2018) an effectiveness of online simulation training towards Nurses in medical education (Kim, 2017) and the need for the flipped classroom by Ng, (2018).

These above researches are almost supported the attitude towards online learning, interest in online learning and satisfactory effect towards online learning. From these research studies we concluded, that Online learning courses are essential in the educational field.

The present study aimed to examine how students, teachers and parents' attitude towards online learning experiences in the Covid-19 period will shape their continuous intention to learn online.

Virtual reality and augmented classrooms today allow us to make more interaction between the teacher and students as close to a real classroom like experience, as possible. The challenges however are minimized with the use of many e-teaching and e-learning apps. The apps such as Google classroom, Zoom, Easy Class, Go To Meeting, Google Meet, Hangouts, Remind, Slack, Webex Meet, M S Teams, Free conference call, and many others have been adopted to reach the students as far as possible. Online learning is a temporary substitute aid during the Covid-19 period, which we are facing. As all professions are directly or indirectly been influenced by the COVID pandemic, such type of study is the need of the hour to know the consistency of their decision.

1.2 Rationale of the Study

Education in the digital world of today can make that meaningful shift by ensuring that if students do not learn the way they are taught, they can be taught the way they learn. This pedagogical shift, when integrated into educational software and appropriate technology, can make learning exciting and enjoyable while securing successful learning outcomes in shorter time frames. While colleges and universities globally lend to use asynchronous or delayed technologies with an instructor as the basis of e-learning and thereby include tools like online discussion forums, electronic books, online exams and grading, online mentoring, web-linked etc.

The demand for online teaching learning is increasingly being embraced by the educational system in the world and in India also; due to the COVID-19 pandemic which made the conduct of the traditional classroom instruction an implausible means for the continuous delivery of education. On the current COVID-19 pandemic, which caused a rapid shift from in-class to online learning in education at all, level has the only the way to continue education in this crisis. Moreover, Javiour (2020) discussed that the pandemic caused the shift in teaching modality.

In response to this situation, teachers and students are now working and attending sets of training through webinars to learn and explore online learning technologies which is perceived to be an effort of educating and capacitating teachers as well as students for the new role they are soon to take- that is to become managers of Online learning. Hence, it is felt that this study on Attitude of students, teachers and parents towards online teaching learning at secondary level is taken up to know their attitude towards online teaching learning environment in pandemic and post pandemic period.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

A Study of Attitude of Students, Teachers and Parents Towards Online Teaching Learning

Keywords

Covid-19, ICT, Online Learning, attitude towards Online Teaching Learning

1.4 Operational Definition

COVID-19

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment.

ICT

ICT refers to Information and Communication Technology with the help of it teaching learning process become more interactive by using multimedia tools i.e. image, audio, video and synchronous mode of teaching through virtual medium.

Online learning

Online learning is a form of learning which takes place through electronic medium or utilizes electronic technology for interaction and communication

1.8.1 Sample

40 Students, 30 teachers and 55 parents were taken for data collection through stratified, simple random sampling of government and private schools in Delhi and Bhopal.

1.8.2 Survey Instrument

Self-prepared Attitude Scale tools were used for data collection.

1.8.3 Statistical Technique

Single factor ANOVA test and t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Unequal Variances were used as technique.

1.9 Delimitation

This study is being conducted with small sample size of 40 students, 30 teachers and 55 parents of 1 government and 1 private school of Delhi and Bhopal. Dependent variable is only their attitude towards online learning.

Organization of the Report

Chapter I of the report contains a brief introduction of the problem, need and significance of the study, statement of the problem, definition of key terms, variables, objectives, hypotheses, methodology and delimitations of the study.

Chapter II presents the conceptual overview of the variables involved in the study and summary of the related studies.

Chapter III presents the methodology of the study, describing in detail, the tools used, selection of the sample, data collection, scoring procedure and statistical techniques used for analysis of data.

Chapter IV presents a discussion on the findings of the study.

in teaching learning environment. It relies on the Internet for teacher/student interaction and the distribution of class materials.

Attitude

Attitude is the positive or negative degree of effect associated with a certain subject. In the present study attitude refers to persistent tendency of secondary school students, teachers and parents towards Online teaching learning.

Online Teaching Learning

Online Teaching Learning is a process which takes place through Virtual or Synchronous mode with Internet facility. It is often called web-based education, is currently in trends because of Pandemic situation.

1.5 Variables

Attitude towards online learning, Student, Teacher, Parents

1.6 Objectives

The present study was undertaken with the following objectives.

1. To study the attitude of students, teachers and parents towards online teaching learning of government schools.
2. To study the attitude of students, teachers and parents towards online teaching learning of private schools.
3. To find out if there is any significant difference in the attitude among students, teachers and parents towards online teaching learning.

1.7 Hypothesis

There is no significant difference among Students, Teachers and Parents towards online teaching-learning concerning their demographical variables such as type of institution, and their groups of study.

1.8 Method of Research

The researcher proposes Descriptive-Survey method for the study.

Chapter V contains a brief account of the study, major findings and conclusions. It also presents detailed report on educational implications of the study and suggestions for further research.

1.10 Conclusion

The present investigation has discussed various issues and features regarding the attitude of students, teachers and parents towards online teaching learning, statement of the problem, need for the study and scope of the study.

The next chapter deals with review of related studies in this area.