

Effects of virtual learning in primary section of school in covid 19 as per parent's perception

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Abstract

The pandemic made huge impact on academics. Educational institutions had to take rapid action to transit the face to face learning to virtual on account of an unforeseen situation of pandemic. They also had to create good learning environment where students still find new normal interesting and focus on learning.

This Research provides an insight on effects of virtual classes in primary section of school due to COVID-19, where 25 samples have been analyzed by self administrated questionnaire in Gandhinagar district on the various criteria through parent's perception. The data is analyses using charts and result is examined by descriptive analysis.

Keywords:

Covid-19, virtual learning, epidemic emergency

Background

The covid 19 has disrupted teaching in variety of institutions specially in primary school. In many countries face to face teaching is suspended for safety of students, teachers and others. As to per minimize the effect of lockdown, fortunately we have technology and electronic gadgets by that core method of teaching can be possible in curriculum during covid 19 pandemic.

Virtual learning is defined as using information technology to improve quality education. Virtual learning is depending upon many factors like accessibility, method, course as well as criteria of assessment. There advantage and disadvantage of it. Main benefit is to increse convienciess, access to resources regardless of location, time and reduction of cost. There are some limitations, including internet access, poor connectivity, and insufficient digital skill.

After one year of virtual learning with no face to face learning, I decided to take survey in perception of parents to their children from primary section. (Std1to8).

Research objectives

Research design: Descriptive research

Research area: Gandhinagar city

Data type: Primary data

Analytical tool: column chart

Method

In March 22, 2020, state government declared an epidemic emergency which resulted in the suspension of face to face learning in different institutions. All institutions were obliged to conduct solely virtual learning. After one year of online learning a questionnaire was distributed to different school students parents' . The questionnaire was accessed virtually. Each parent was allowed to complete the questionnaire once. All parents were fully informed about the objectives of the study and agreed to voluntarily participate. A total no. of 25 parents participated in this study.

- Method of data collection is descriptive research survey.
- Sample size is 25 persons.

About Questionnaire

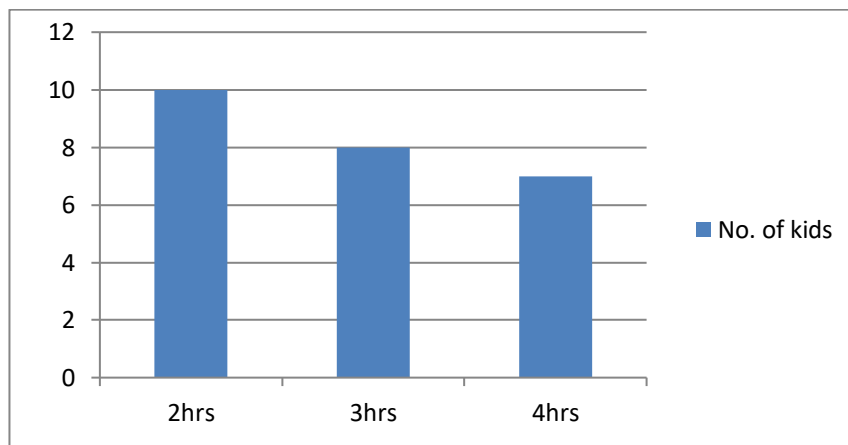
The Questionnaire was filled by parents for different criteria. The criteria were,

- Time spent by parent in children's virtual learning
- Home schedule while virtual learning
- Distraction faced by kids
- Feelings of Kid and parent
- Device usage
- Stress level of Kid & Parent
- Teacher's communication with student
- Student's communication with each other

Data analysis

1) How many hours do you expect kids to spend on online classes each day?

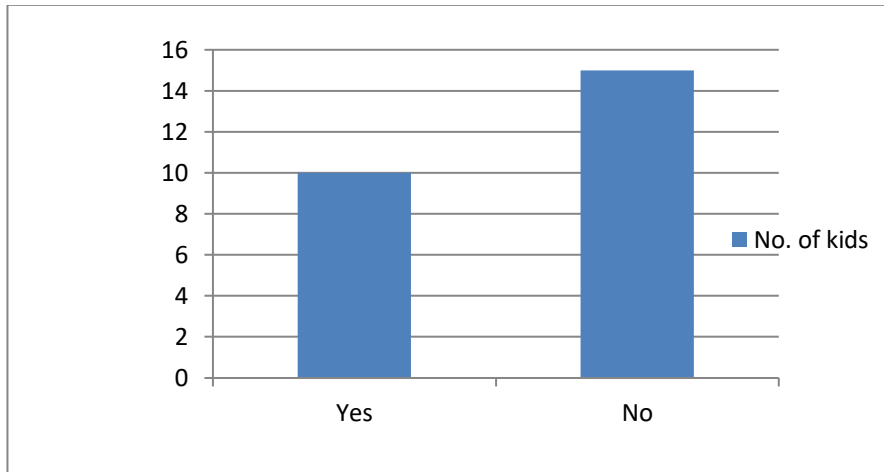
☐ 2hrs ☐ 3hrs ☐ 4hrs



From this chart we can conclude that 40% parents expect 2 hours, 32% parents expect 3 hours and 28% parents expect 4 hours time to spend on online classes each day.

2) Can kids stick to study schedule at home?

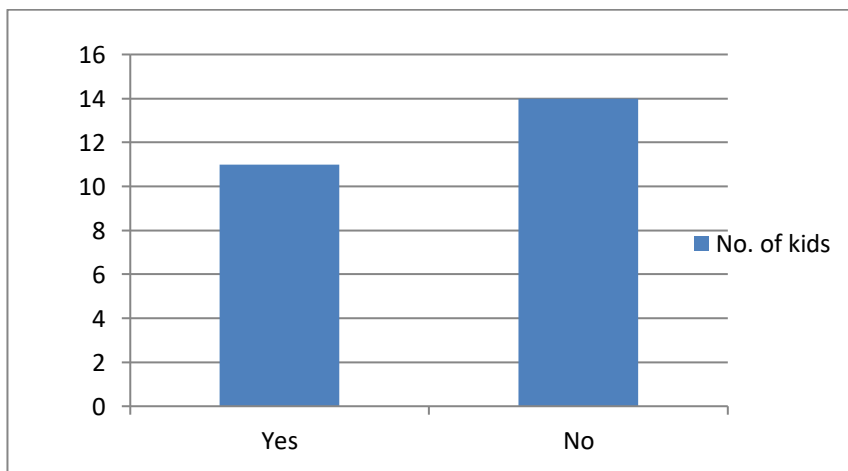
☐ Yes ☐ No



From this chart we can conclude that 40% kids can stick to study at home whereas 60% kids cannot stick to study at home.

3) Are kids distracted by games, TV, etc?

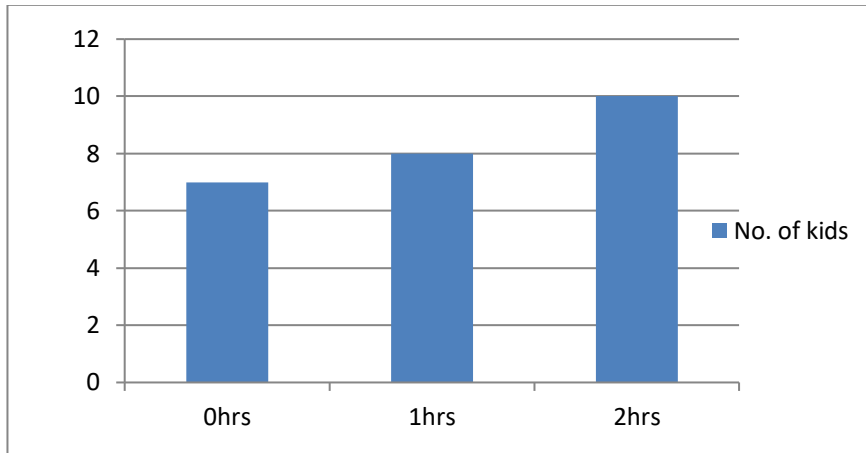
☐ Yes ☐ No



From this chart we can conclude that 44% kids are distracted and 56% kids are not distracted by games, TV etc.

4) How much time parents can spend helping kids?

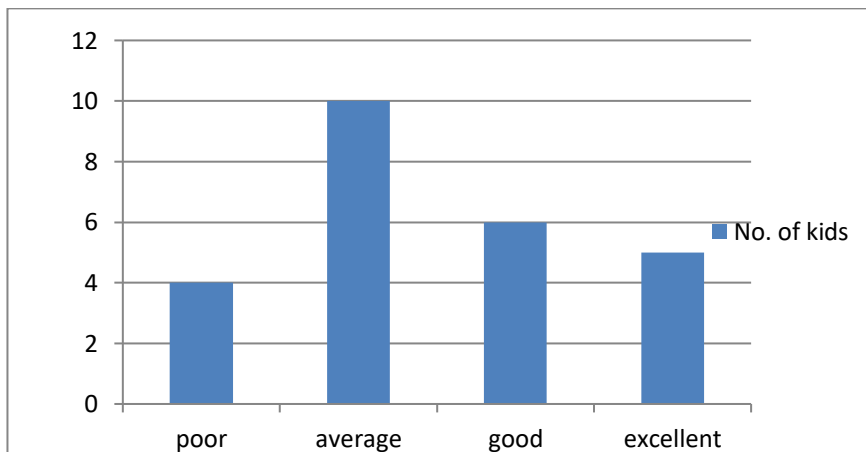
☐ 0hr ☐ 1hrs ☐ 2hrs



From this chart we can conclude that 28% parents can spend 0 hours, 32% parents can spend 1 hour and 40% parents can spend 2 hours helping kids.

5) How do kids feel over all about virtual learning?

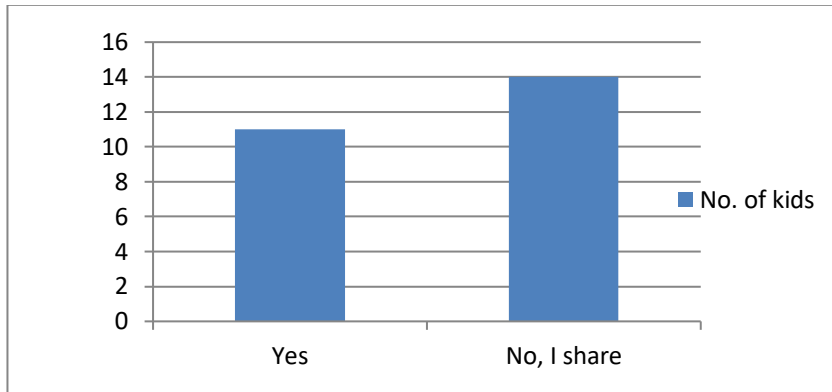
☐ Poor ☐ Average ☐ Good ☐ Excellent



From this chart we can conclude that, 16% kids feel poor, 40% kids feel average, 24% kids feel good and 20% kids feel excellent in virtual learning.

6) Do kids have access to a device for learning virtually?

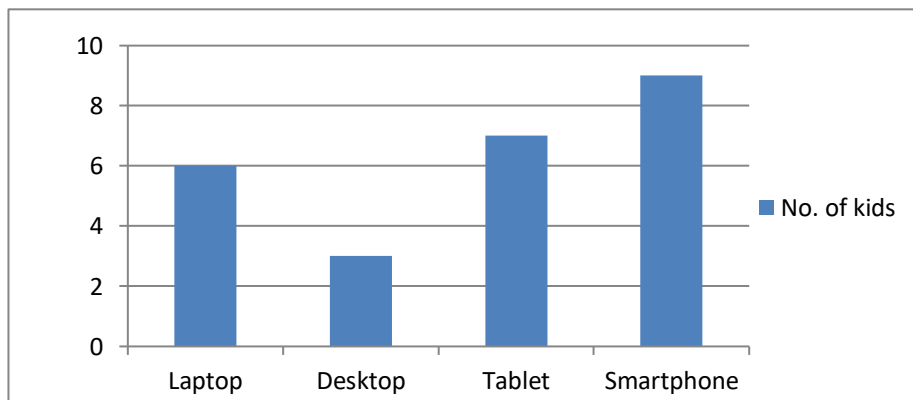
☐ Yes ☐ No, I share



From this chart we can conclude that, 44% kids have their device for virtual learning and 56% kids do not have device for virtual learning.

7) What device do you use for virtual learning?

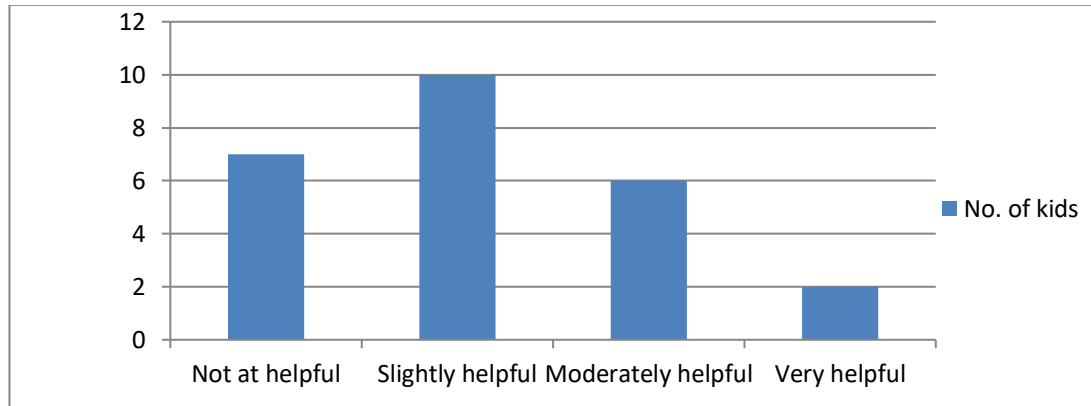
☐ Laptop ☐ Desktop ☐ Tablet ☐ Smartphone



From this chart we can conclude that, 24% kids using laptop, 12% kids using desktop, 28% kids using tablet and 36% kids using smart phone.

8) How effective virtual learning is in remote area?

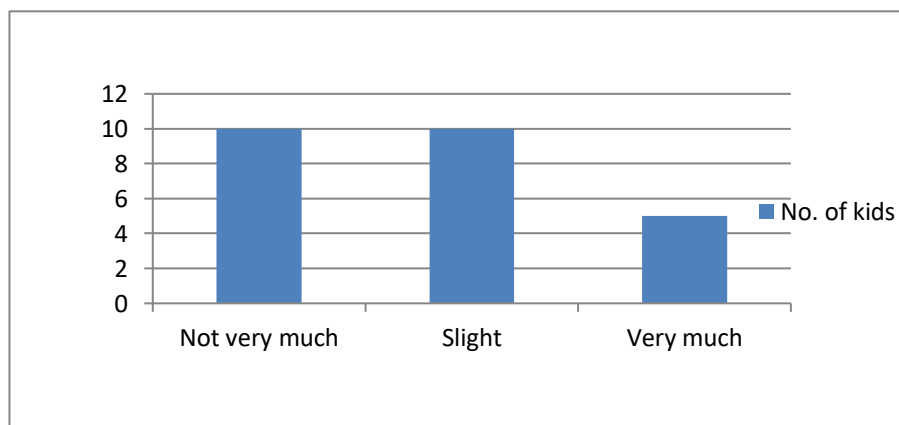
☐ Not at helpful ☐ Slightly helpful ☐ Moderately helpful ☐ Very helpful



From this chart we can conclude that, virtual learning in remote area is 28% not help helpful, 40% slightly helpful, 24% moderate helpful and 8% very helpful.

9) How stressful is virtual learning in pandemic covid 19?

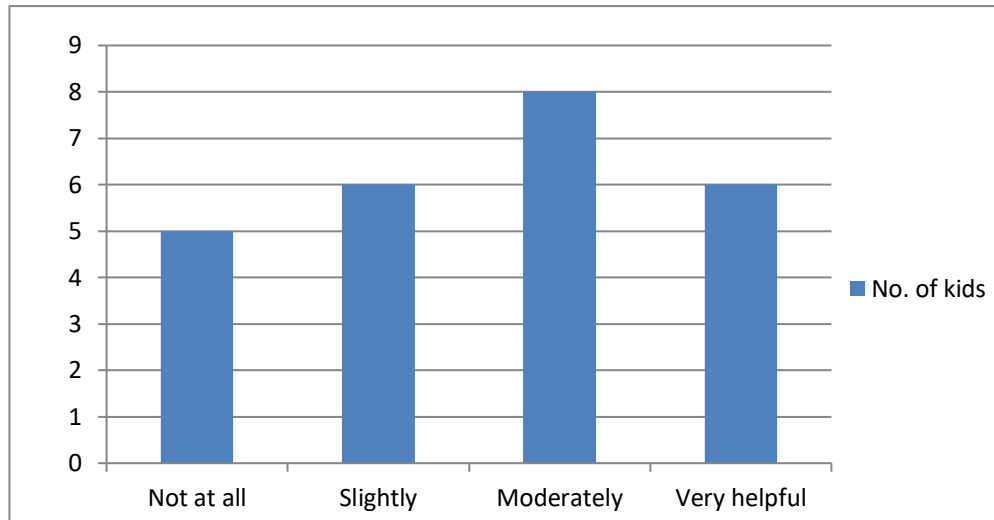
☐ Not very much ☐ Slight ☐ Very much



From this chart we can conclude that, virtual learning is 40% not very much stressful, 40% slightly stressful and 20% very much stressful.

10) How helpful are your school teachers while studying virtually?

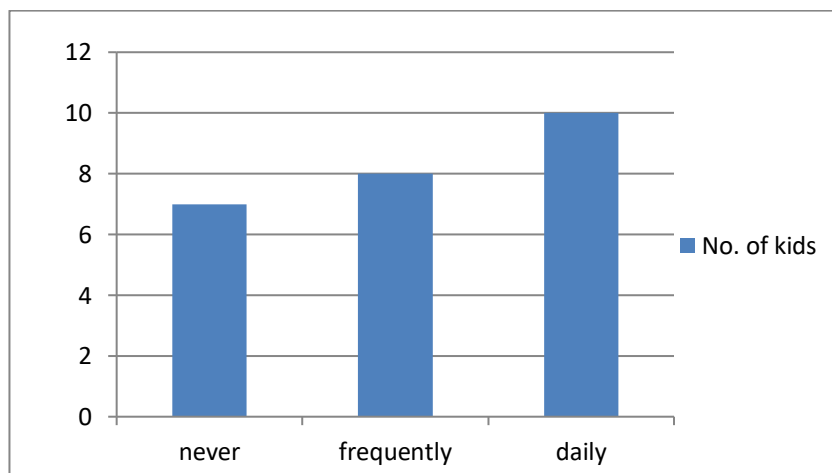
☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Moderately ☐ Very helpful



From this chart we can conclude that, 20% teachers are not at all helpful, 24% teachers are slightly helpful, 32% teachers are moderately helpful, and 24% teachers are very helpful in virtual learning.

11) how do often kids talk to classmates?

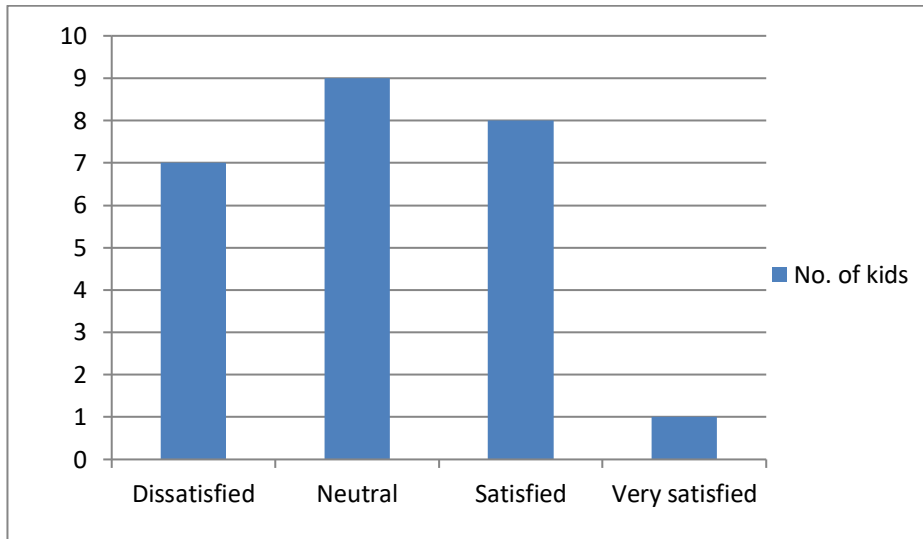
☐ Never ☐ Frequently ☐ Daily



From this chart we can conclude that 28% kids never talk to classmate, 32% kids frequently talk to classmates, and 40% kids daily talk to classmates.

12) Set your level of satisfaction for virtual classes?

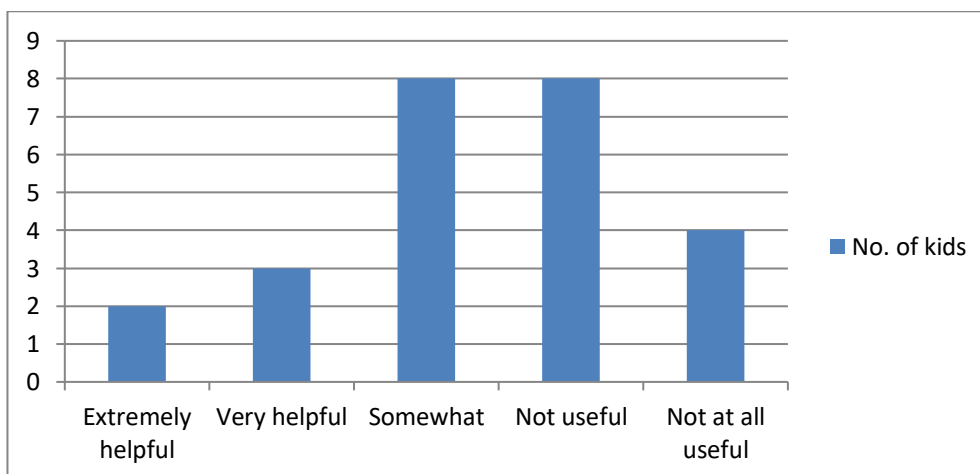
☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Satisfied ☐ Very satisfied



From this chart we can conclude that 28% kids are dissatisfied, 36% are neutral, 32% kids are satisfied and 4% kids are very satisfied with virtual classes.

13) How much virtual material provided to kids is helpful in study?

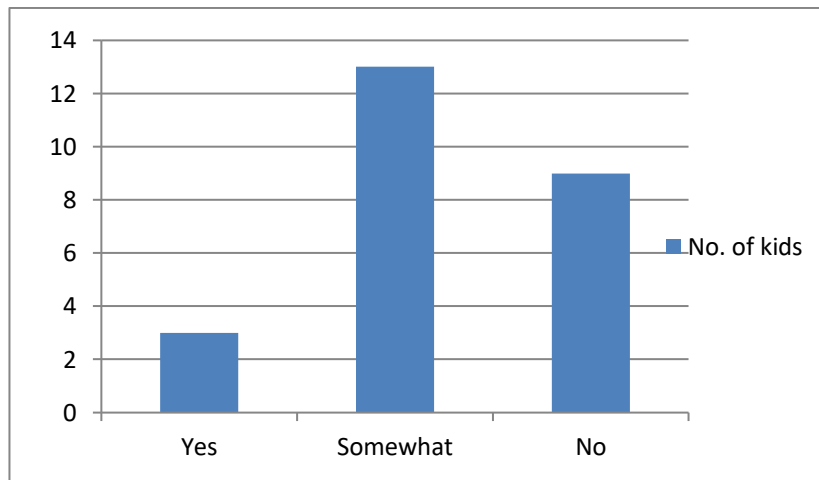
☐ Extremely helpful ☐ Very helpful ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not useful ☐ Not at all useful



From this chart we can conclude that 8% kids feels extremely helpful, 12% kids feels very helpful, 32% kids feels somewhat helpful, 32% kids feels not useful and 16% kids feels not at all helpful.

14) Is evaluation satisfactory?

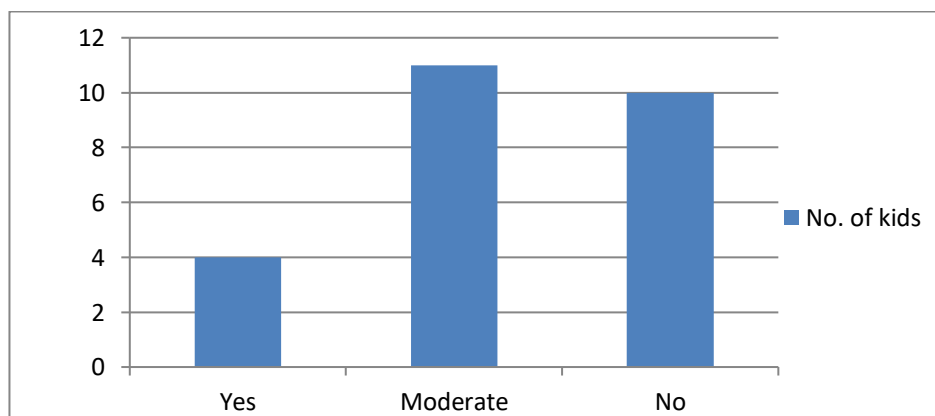
☐ Yes ☐ Somewhat ☐ No



From this chart we can conclude that 12% kids feels positive, 52% kids feels moderate and 36% kids feels negative.

15) Virtual learning needs internet and other aspects, is it affordable to everyone with school fees?

☐ Yes ☐ Moderate ☐ No



From this chart we can conclude that 16% kids can afford, 44% kids can somewhat afford and 40% kids cannot afford.

Findings

When I was going through this research I found that...

- Time spent by parents in children's virtual learning is near about 1- 2 hours a day.
- Home schedule while virtual learning is not favorable.
- Distraction faced by kids is less for games, TV etc.
- Feelings of Kids are at moderate level because they have to stay home.
- Most of kids don't have device for virtual learning they use parents' device.
- Stress level of Kids & Parents is not as much as we think.
- Teacher's communication with students is at moderate level.
- Student's communication with each other is on daily basis for their daily assignments and other things.
- In remote area virtual leaning is slightly less effective due to power and connectivity issues.

Conclusion

After having all required information for preparing my report, I have tried to analyse different things of VIRTUAL LEARNING. During my research I found that parents were very supportive who help me by filling online questionnaire. I conclude that in covid 19 situation virtual learning is appropriate way of learning. It might be difficult up to some extent in terms of acceptance from parents and kids to learn into different environment with gadgets, however all started accepting new normal post pandemic.

Reference:

This research was conducted by assessing 25 samples with given questionnaire.