

A Study to Assess the Impact of E- Teaching Learning Method on the School Going Children During Pandemic in the Selected Area of U.S. Nagar, Uttarakhand

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: E-Teaching learning method is a new mode of distance learning, is applied via the internet technologies and involves the educational activities, which do not require the presence of teacher and the learner at the same place. In order to contain the contagion, many countries have implemented restrictive measures to reduce gathering and formation of crowds. Schools are affected and close their classes. Almost 1.6 billion, children in 195 countries worldwide could not use their classroom. The novel corona virus disease (COVID-19) first appeared in Wuhan city of China at the end of 2019. Around 320 million learners are affected in India, of which about 34 million belonged to the tertiary level of education.

Method: A quantitative research approach was used. The research adopted for the present study was non-experimental descriptive design. The target population for the study was school going children, selected area of U.S. Nagar, Uttarakhand. Sample size was 250 Students selected by convenient sampling. The structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared to assess the impact of E- teaching learning method. Data analysis was done by both descriptive and inferential statistics on the basis of objectives and hypothesis of study.

Result: The result shows that most students are facing network issues during online classes out of 100, 80.4% students are facing it. As per the collected data there are only 4.4% students who do not have any health problems due to online classes whereas 20% are suffering from headache, 6.4% suffer from back pain, while eye strain has affected 31.6% students and all this condition affected total 37.6% students.

Conclusion: The conclusion of this study stated that the E- teaching learning method has a negative impact on health of school going children.

Keywords: Impact of E- teaching learning method, School going children, pandemic.

INTRODUCTION

Learning is a process of achieving knowledge, skill, and performance. An online class is a course conducted over the internet. They are generally conducted through a learning management system, in which students can view their course syllabus and academic

progress as well as communicate with fellow students and their course instructor. Children should become aware of positive influence healthy lifestyle and mood. This affect would give them better results in studying by using Smartphone. E- Learning is any learning method delivered via internet. The number

of users enrolled for various online courses is estimated to be 1.6 million in 2016, which is expected to grow about 9.6 million by the end of 2021. E-Learning education only requires a Smartphone or a laptop with a good internet connection, student can learn anywhere at any time. While countries are at different points in their COVID - 19 infection rates, worldwide there are currently more than 1.2 billion children in 186 countries. Some research shows that average, students retain 25-60% more material when learning online compared to only 8-10% in a classroom. This is mostly due to the students being able to learn faster online; e-learning requires 40-60% less time to learn than in traditional classroom settings because the students can learn at their own pace, going back and re reading, skipping, or accelerating through concepts as they choose. E-learning is playing a crucial role to improve performance of the academia. It incorporates a variety of events: from supported education to blended education as well as online education.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the impact of E- teaching learning method on school going children.
- To find out the association between the E- Teaching learning method on school going children with their selected Demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

A quantitative research approach was used. The research adopted for the present study was non- experimental Descriptive design. The target population for the study was school going children selected area of U.S. Nagar, Uttarakhand. Sample size was 250 Students selected by convenient sampling. The structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared (Test re-test reliability of the tool was $r= 0.90$) to assess the impact of E-teaching learning method. Content validity of the tool established by the experts from the field of medical surgical nursing. Data analysis was done by both descriptive and inferential statistics on the basis of objectives and hypothesis of study. Impact of E-teaching learning method was calculated by frequency, percentage and chi square test was used to determine the association between E- Teaching learning method on school going children with their selected demographic variables.

FINDINGS

SECTION A

IMPACT OF E- TEACHING LEARNING METHOD

According to data finding almost students are facing network issues during online classes out of 100, 80.4% students are facing it.

Table 1. Chi Square Test

S.No.	Selected Demographic Variable	χ^2	p-Value	DF	Inference
1.	Age	6.91	15.51	8	NS
2.	Class	1.85	15.51	8	NS
3.	Gender	1.115	3.84	1	NS
4.	Father Qualification	1.994	14.07	7	NS
5.	Father Occupation	5.063	7.82	3	NS
6.	Mother Qualification	2.4	12.59	6	NS
7.	Mother Occupation	8.1	7.82	3	NS
8.	School Board	3.134	5.99	2	NS
9.	What students use	1.514	5.99	2	NS
10.	Student Interested Atmosphere	3.565	3.84	1	NS
11.	Mode of Online class	3.485	9.49	4	NS

Table value of χ^2 at 5% level NS= Not significant S=Significant

As per the collected data there is only 4.4% students who do not have any health problems due to online classes whereas 20% are suffering from headache, 6.4% suffer from back pain, while eye strain has affected 31.6% students and all this condition affected total 37.6% students.

SECTION B

Association between the E- Teaching learning method on school going children with their selected demographic variables.

Table 1: Indicates Association between the E- Teaching learning method on school going children with their selected demographic variables. There was no significant association between the E- Teaching learning method on school going children with their selected demographic variables.

DISCUSSION

This study was undertaken to assess the impact of E- teaching learning method on the school going children during pandemic in the selected area of U.S. Nagar. Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The results and discussion of the study was based on finding obtain from the statistical analysis.

The finding of the study shows that there is the Negative impact of the online classes on the students during this pandemic, which are as follows –

- According to data finding almost students are facing network issues during online classes out of 100, 80.4% students are facing it.
- As per the collected data there is only 4.4% students who does not have any health problems due to online classes whereas 20% are suffering from headache, 6.4% suffer from Back pain, while eye strain has affected 31.6% students and all this condition affected total 37.6% students.
- According to data finding 53.2% students suffer from distraction by their family.

- According to data finding overall 75.6% feel lazy all the day.
- As per the collected data 95.6% students miss their school activities during the lockdown period.
- As per the data collected 38% students find problem in handling technical gadgets during online classes.
- According to the collected data almost 49.6% students get proper attention in taking online classes.
- Collected data shows that only 38.4% get enough time to play while 61.6% students didn't get enough time to play outdoor games.
- Collected finding shows that 52.8% students didn't gain weight while 32% students gain less than 2kg weight and 7.6% students gain 5kg weight as well as 7.6% students gain more than 5kg weight.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study stated that there was a negative impact of E-learning in the school going children during pandemic,

Conflict of interest: No such conflict of interest exists.

Source of finding: It s a self funded study.

Ethical clearance: No such ethical issue exists.

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