



Attitude of Students towards Online Classes During Covid-19: A Comparative Study between Boys and Girl Students in Haldia

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the shutdown of educational facilities, encompassing primary and secondary education. The absence of a student from the classroom might have an impact on their attitudes about learning and attendance. The purpose of this study was to assess how Haldia's students felt about the abrupt closure of schools and online courses due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: attitude, online classes, covid-19

Introduction:

COVID-19 had an impact on the educational system and has forced a change in it. In most countries, schools, training centres, and higher education facilities have closed as a result of lockdown and social distancing measures imposed in response to the COVID-19 epidemic. "Education in Emergency" has been embraced by the educational system and instructors. Staff and student readiness for the new adjustments must be assessed and supported appropriately. While students with a growth mindset readily adjust to a new learning environment, those with a fixed perspective find it difficult to do so.

Concern over students' attitudes towards online courses in education is growing. The pupils' performance and accomplishments in all spheres of their academic and professional lives are impacted by their attitude towards the suspension of instruction and online learning. The modifications to college and university instruction that many of us had anticipated would only cause disruptions for a few weeks instead caused more than two years' worth of problems. One way to describe online learning is as a tool that can help the teaching-learning process become even more flexible, inventive, and focused on the needs of the students. The absence of a student from the classroom might have an impact on their attitudes about learning and attendance. . In this study, the investigator aimed to evaluate the students' attitude towards the sudden closure of institutions and online classes during the COVID-19 pandemic in Haldia.

Review of related Literature:

A report by the United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) showed that until April 2020, school functions were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and almost 196 countries experienced national wide closure of schools, subsequently affecting almost 1.6 billion young learners . Furthermore, the Ministry of Health in Iran ordered a country wide closure of schools on March 2020 as a preventive measure in order to reduce the risk of viral transmission among the students and staff.

Rapid developments in technology have made distance education easy (McBrien et al., 2009). "Most of the terms (online learning, open learning, web-based learning, computer-mediated learning, blended learning, m-learning, for ex.) have in common the ability to use a computer connected to a network, that offers the possibility to learn from anywhere, anytime, in any rhythm, with any means" (Cojocariu et al., 2014). Online learning can be termed as a tool that can 6 Journal of Educational Technology Systems 49(1) make the teaching-learning process more student-centered, more innovative, and even more flexible. Online learning is defined as "learning experiences in synchronous or asynchronous environments using different devices (e.g., mobile phones, laptops, etc.) with internet access. In these environments, students can be anywhere (independent) to learn and interact with instructors and other students" (Singh & Thurman, 2019). The synchronous learning environment is structured in the sense that students attend live lectures, there are real-time interactions between educators and learners, and there is a possibility of instant feedback, whereas asynchronous learning environments are not properly structured.

Nusrat Zerine Anny in his study found Students and teachers' attitudes towards shifting to an entirely online learning environment were assessed due to COVID-19; investigate the students' and teachers' attitudes towards online learning during the COVID-19 situation in Bangladeshi Government Colleges. Findings revealed that cost and time-effectiveness, safety, convenience, and improved participation were the most frequently cited positive aspects of the online learning experience, while distraction and reduced focus, heavy workload, problems with technology and the internet, lack of ICT knowledge, and poor network infrastructure, limited availability of educational resources, low attendance of learners, uncooperative learners and insufficient support from instructors and colleagues were the most recurrent negative aspects. Research undertaken in the area of attitude and attitude formation shows that attitudes and beliefs are linked, and attitudes and behaviors are linked; moreover, attitudes are essentially divided into likes and dislikes (Siragusa & Dixon, 2008). With the broad expansion of ICT in education during the last decade, many research studies have explored the attitudes of users (educators and students) towards the integration of ICT in education (Gasaymeh, 2009; Mishra & Panda, 2007; Wen & Shih, 2008).

Objectives of the study: To examine and compare the student's attitude towards online classes during pandemic situation on the basis of male and female students of Haldia

Delimitation of the study:

The study will be confined to the following area, the students of Haldia, will be selected for the study. Selected students are from rural and urban area. The study will be further delimited to 100 students of school and college students. The study will be further delimited to the male and female students.

The significance of the study:

The study to be done will reveal more prominent idea about the student's attitude towards online classes which can be applicable for implementations for Parent, Schools and Policy making bodies. The researchers will be able to make comparison with the findings which may be obtained from this research with those of the future study in different time and space.

Design of the Study: Descriptive Design incorporated with survey technique will be used for the present study. Scientific methods are used in the research to find out the truths and to achieve the knowledge. Human being has curiosity about the happenings around him. To satisfy this curiosity and to get the knowledge he uses his sense organs. The achieved knowledge is systematically collected and arranged by research method.

Population and sample:

The population of the study will be all from Haldia. The sample will be stratified random sample constituting with 100 numbers of students from rural and urban area in Haldia. To conduct this study the investigator has to select 50 male and 50 female.

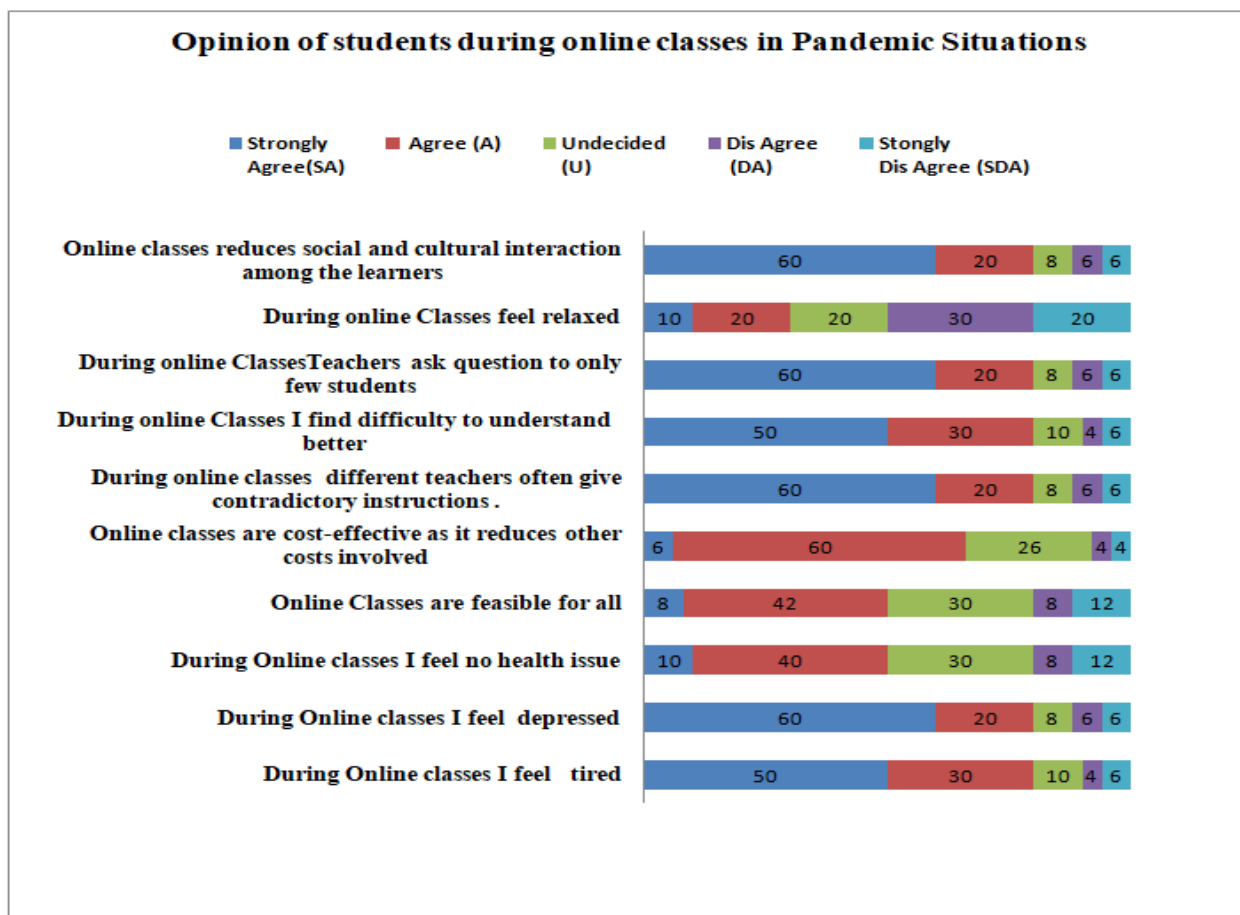
Variables of the Study: Variable of the study has been identified as the following Independent variable online classes and Dependent variable attitude of the student's towards online classes in terms of area and gender.

Tools and techniques:

In the present study the below mentioned tools will be used for collection of data from Haldia, investigators developed five point attitude scale to collect data from students about. The questionnaire was prepared under the of guidance supervisor. The tool construction procedure consists of development of items, tryout of the item, and final selection of items, blueprint of the scale, validity and reliability of items. A blue print was made considering dimensions according to the objective of the study as to find the attitude of students on online classes in pandemic. The available conceptual literature were studied and five point attitude scale is formed to measure students attitude towards online classes during pandemic, there total 10 ten numbers of questions were kept after testing reliability and validity as most favorable response, possible favorable, undecided and neutral, unfavorable, mostunfavorable

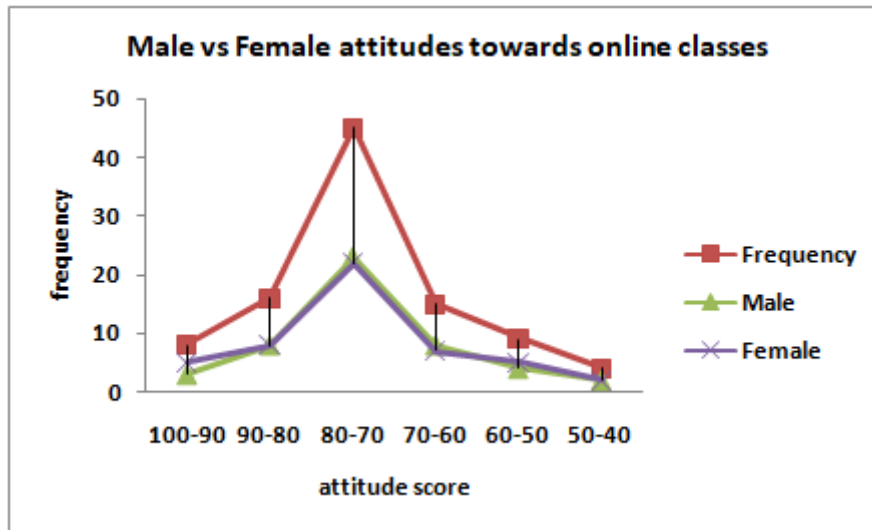
Analysis and interpretation:

In this present study the investigator has collected required data from various sources and systematically arranged and analyzed applying statistical technique and the outcomes are graphically represented. In the present study the investigator has collected data from 100 numbers of students to examine the student's attitude towards online classes during pandemic situation in Haldia.



Observation and Result

From the study it is observed that very less percentage of students disagreed that online classes are not feasible for all majority of the respondents found to be agree with the statement that online classes are not feasible for all. From the above table and diagram it is observed Online classes lack face-to-face communication between the learner and the educator 20% agreed and 60% strongly agreed, majority of the respondents found to be agreeing with the statement. It is also observed that for the statement Online classes reduces social and cultural interaction among the learners 30% agreed and 40% strongly agreed, majority of the respondents found to be agreeing with the statement. In case of the statement Online classes is cost-effective as it reduces commuting and other costs involved it is found Strongly agree 8%, Agree 42%, Disagree 8% and strongly disagree 12% where as undecided 30%. For the statement the online classes reduces geographic location constraint in selecting the learning option(s) "Strongly agree 6%, Agree 60%, Disagree 4% Strongly Disagree 4% and undecided 26%. The Table further reveals that strongly agree 60%, Agree 20%, Disagree 6% Strongly Disagree 6% and undecided 8% for the statement online classes provides efficient performance monitoring. Similarly, the above Table also indicates that from the total respondents strongly agree 50%, Agree 30%, Disagree 4% Strongly Disagree 6% and undecided 10% online class's gives access to greater resources. Regarding the statement Online classes Lack of technical resources it is found that Strongly agree 60%, Agree 20%, Disagree 6% Strongly Disagree 6% and undecided 8%. Nearly 50% of the population disagree that Online classes Not able to reach out to all the students instead of 20% undecided. It has been found from the observation that 60% of population strongly agreed that online classes reduces social and cultural interaction among the learners and only 7- 6% strongly disagreed with the statement.



From the calculation of row data we obtained the mean, median, mode, correlation and p value, the calculated p value is 0.368 which is greater than 0.05, hence the hypothesis is accepted, there is no significant difference exists in students' attitude towards online classes in male and female students of Haldia

Conclusion:

The study is a new approach in the field of education in the industrial city Haldia, which will give us a new path parents and teachers of the locality. The education system has the tool for solution of every problem in the family and society. One of the most significant worldwide transformations after Covid-19 in education is the affected student's attitude towards online classes and guardians perceptions. The study also reveals its finding and helps the stake holders of education in new aspects.

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