

An Attitude of Primary School Teacher Towards The Use of Online Education in The Pandemic

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Abstract: -The pandemic has significantly impacted various things globally, and teaching is one of them. The present study wanted to determine the attitude towards online education of primary school teachers in city of Dausa. To achieve the main objective, survey was distributed to the participants through survey method is adopted for this study as it is most appropriate method. It is a kind of research method involving collection of data directly from a population or a selected Sample at particular time period. Collection of data process in this Method with the help of self-made questionnaire. After determining the research method, the next important step is sample selection for primary school of Dausa city were taken purposively age the sample for the present study there were 60 teachers out of which 30 were male and 30 were female. Results showed that there is no significant difference found between in attitude of male primary school teachers and female primary school teachers.

Key word: Online education, pandemic, attitude

I. INTRODUCTION

Primary education has an important place in the form of education. Primary Education has a special impact on the development of Technical and cultural life of the nation. In the pandemic, online education depends on teacher attitude. In such a situation the authority will automatically fulfill the role of the standard teachers. The Pandemic has changed the education sector; it has pushed optimization in delivery methods. Schools and education institutions have been forced to move online. A new normal has been created and it is teaching online.

II. OBJECTIVES

To study the attitude of teachers towards online teaching on the basis of locality.

III. METHODOLOGY

A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted regarding teacher's attitudes towards e-learning during 2nd lockdown at Karnataka state. This paper studies the attitude of teachers towards online teaching during 2nd lockdown at Karnataka state. Since with Covid-19 in mind, face-to-face data collection was not possible, data has been collected with the help of Likert – type attitude scale using Google form during Covid-19 pandemic situation.

IV. FINDING

The results of the research found that attitudes of most of the teachers are not favorable towards online teaching. The cause

behind the average attitude of school teachers is not competent in e-learning skills. May be not having previous knowledge about online teaching and also not very much comfortable with ICT skills. The similar study found that gender, training on the use of E-learning, the experience of E-learning prior to pandemic were statistically significant with the future use of E-learning (Sapkota, P.P. 2020)

V. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The review of related literature indicates numerous studies have been done to know the attitude of the teachers towards online education. Attitudes are generally the outcome of values and more implied in the environment surrounding the young mind. School should build up a good environment where favorable teachers' attitude towards primary school education may find healthy sustenance. Hence there a great need for a study of teachers attitude towards primary school education in relation to gender.

VI. HYPOTHESIS

There is no significant difference between the attitude of male and female teachers primary school toward online education.

VII. VARIABLES

- Independent variable- Online education
- Dependent variable - Attitude of primary school teachers

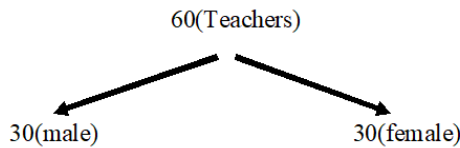
VIII. POPULATION

In the present research, teachers of Primary school from dausa city have been taken as population.

IX. SAMPLE AND SAMLING TECHNIQUE

Sample for the present study was selected purposively considering the survey method of the present study. For primary school of Dausa city were taken purposively as the sample for the present study. Modern English school, Shree Vidhya ashram international school Jasota (Dausa) were selected as sample . There were 60 teachers in the sample of urban and rural areas as one of their samplings. For the given collection of data, 30 rural and 30 urban areas teacher were

selected, after which the created Attitude questionnaire was given and the data was collected.



X. TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY

Name of the tool – Questionnaire on Attitude secondary school teacher.

Questionnaire – Questionnaire is as an instrument for research, which consists of a list of questions, along with the choice of Answers, printed or typed in a sequence on a form used for Acquiring specific information from the respondents. No. of items- 15

XI. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The Researcher collected the data and it was subjected to statistical treatment Mean implies average and it is the sum of a set of data divided by the amount of data. Mean can prove to be an effective tool when comparing different sets of data;

however, this method might be disadvantaged by the impact of extreme values.

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

1. T-test was used to find out mean difference between two groups.

$$t = \frac{M^1 - M^2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

X. ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

In the present research, the data collected by the researcher has been analyzed on the bases of t-test.

XI. MAJOR FINDING

There is no significant difference between online educations in the attitude of primary school teachers on the basis of Gender (Male/female).

Group	N	Mean	Difference of Mean	Standard Deviation	t-ratio	Significance level	Result
Male Sec. school Teacher's	30	26.97	0.26	1.56	0.701	0.05	hypothesis is accepted
Female Sec. school Teacher's	30	27.23		1.36			

XII. ANALYSIS

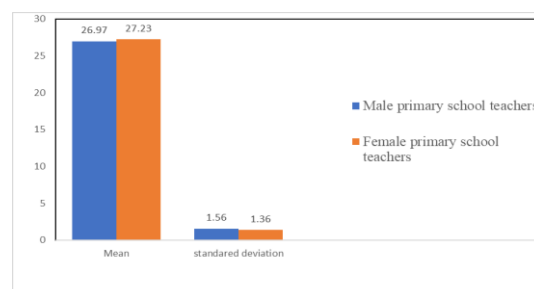
The mean scores of male and female teachers on online education. In mentioned table mean score of 30 Male primary school teachers' is 26. 97 and 30 female primary school teachers' is 27.23, whose difference of mean is 0.26. The standard deviation of Male primary school teacher's is 1.56 and Female primary school teacher is 1.36 individually. The above mention table states that male primary school teacher's and female primary school teacher difference of mean is 0.26 There is no significant difference is not found between in attitude of male primary school teachers and female primary school teachers. hypothesis is accepted.

XIII. DISCUSSION

After discussing and describing each of the facts in the above table where "t" is 0.701 which is less than the tabulated value at the level of significance 0.05 '2.003' and hence no

significant difference was not found in attitude of male and female primary school teacher

in the school Teachers of use have got the same knowledge of online education due to which they are using in daily life in the present teaching earning process. Hence the hypothesis is accepted.



XIV. MAJOR FINDING

There is no significant difference between online education in the attitude of male primary school teachers and female primary school teachers.

Male and female primary school teachers have equal command over the online education and they are using it regularly in teaching learning process.

XV. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Secondary school Teacher's will be able to acquire skills required for online mode of teaching as they are already trained to deal with offline or traditional mode of teaching. Due to easy availability of smart phones, mobile learning and social media usage to share information between teacher and the taught, among peer group and connectivity with friends with same wave length may be thought of. Subject specialization is not a hindrance to the the secondary school teacher to use of social media may be used for teaching learning and other academic work.

XVI. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The study was confined only the primary school teachers of Dausa so the study can go on with the different teachers of different city.

Another study can also be suggested in the different level of education like-at the Higher Secondary level or Post Graduate level since the present study was limited to under graduate levels.

XVII. CONCLUSION

Regular use of the Internet by male and female primary school teachers. Teachers using in school have got the same knowledge of online education due to which they are using in daily life in present teaching-learning process.

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