The Attitude of Undergraduate Students towards E- Learning in Covid 19 Era with Reference to Mala Grama Panchayath

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Abstract: *The current situation of COVID -19 pandemic in world has made all teachers and students work from doing all the teaching and learning online .The study aims at examining the attitudes of the under graduate towards the online learning in which to some of the students are not accustomed to learning online. The study collected through a depth interview using zoom application. The result of the show that the students tend to be bored learning from home. A number of the students prefer to have conventional teaching and learning activities .It is suggested that the teachers should vary the techniques when performing the online class.*

Keywords: Learning, Mobile application, Covid 19, Students

I. INTRODUCTION

Online education is learning that takes places over the internet. Online leaving deliveries content through electronic information and communication technologies. The purposes of the learning is to mold a person to be perfect. Learning helps in inculcating Social responsibility as well. The main core of learning is to learn. According to Ajayi, L A(2008) the use of these facilities, involves various methods which include systemized feedback system, computer – based operation network, video conferencing and audio conferencing, internet world wide websites and computer assisted instruction. Online learning is defined as learning experience is synchronous or asynchronous environments using different devices with internet access. In these environments, students can be anywhere to learn and interact with instructors and other students. Learning is essential component in every person's life and everyone is entitled to receive base line learning. Learning allows individuals to develop, understand, and view different perspectives in society. Knowledge is necessary for survival and the only way knowledge can be gained is though learning and experience.

Due to threat of covid-19 pandemic, educational institutions, college and universities are facing decision about how to continue teaching and learning while keeping their teachers, staff and students safe from public health emergency that is moving fast and not well understood. Many institutions have opted to suspend all face to face to face classes, including labs and other learning activities, and have mandated that teachers should move their courses online to help prevent the spread of the virus that causes covid-19. This happening made the teaching professionals think of alternative methods of teaching during this lockdown. In today's scenario, learning has stepped into the digital world. Teaching professionals and students are virtually connected. E-learning is quite simple to understand and implement. The use of a desktop, laptop, tablets, or smartphone and internet forms a major component of this learning methodology. E-learning provide rapid growth and proved to be the best in all sectors, especially in education during this lockdown.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Raheem and Khan (2020) Studied the role of E – learning during COVID-19 period. Main objective of the study was to investigate the role of E-learning in English language teaching and learning in COVID-19 crisis. E- Learning had a positive effect on student's English language learning. Teaching learning materials were available for the students through different online modes.

Periasamy (2019) studied attitude of B.Ed trainees towards E-learning. The objectives of the study were to find out the attitude of B.Ed trainees towards E-learning and to differentiate their attitude towards E-learning in relation to socio - economic variable. The findings of the study showed that students among various age groups has equal attitude

towards E-learning. Boys B.Ed students and girls B Ed students were equal in their attitude towards E-learning . There was high attitude of rural residence B.Ed. students than urban residence B.Ed students. First year B. Ed students had lower positive attitude than second year B.Ed. students.

Pathak et al (2019) studied perception and attitude of students towards E-learning. Main objective of the study were to investigate the attitude and perception of students towards E-learning in relation to gender, locality and current level of education. The findings of the study revealed high positive attitude and perception of students towards E-learning. Boys and girls student's attitude and perception was positive towards E-learning. Students belongingness did not influence their y and perception towards E-learning. Attitude and perception of 12th class students, undergraduate students post graduate student were positive towards E-learning while diploma students had neutral attitude and perception towards E-learning.

Gupta and Sharma (2018) studied attitude of students at senior secondary school level towards E-learning. Objectives of the study were to investigate the attitude of senior secondary school students towards e -learning, to study the attitude of senior secondary school students based on their gender, residential background, school types, and stream. Female Students had low positive attitude towards E-learning than male students. Rural and urban school students had equal attitude towards E-learning. Private school students had high attitude than government school students.

Thakkar and Joshi(2017) studied student's attitude towards E-learning. The objective of the study were to analyse the attitude of diploma engineering students towards the use of e -learning. Further the study aimed to investigate differences between the attitude of students towards the use of e -learning based on gender, locality and category of students. The attitude of students did not differ significantly based on gender and locality. The attitude of reserved category students did not differ from the attitude of general category students significantly.

Dhas(2017) studies attitude of college students towards E-learning. Objectives of the study were to investigate the level of college students towards E-learning. Further, to find out the difference between attitude of college with respect to their background variables and subjects. The study concluded average attitude of students towards E-learning at college level. There were no significant differences between the attitudes of college students based on their gender, stream, subject, locality and Martial status.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study was conducted to analyse the Attitude of undergraduate students E-learning in COVID-19 Era with special reference to the Mala Gram Panchayath. The study will help to know the attitude of undergraduate students towards E-learning in COVID era with special reference to Mala Gram panchayath.

3.1 Scope of the Study

The study can be used to understand the attitude of undergraduate students towards E-learning in COVID era. The scope of the limited to the undergraduate students. The study is mainly focused on the attitude of undergraduate students towards E-learning in COVID era.

3.2 Objectives of the Study

1. To know the attitude of undergraduate students towards E-learning in COVID era.
2. To compare the attitude of boys and girls undergraduate students towards E-learning in COVID era
3. To compare the attitude of Bachelor of Arts and science students towards E-learning COVID era.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the specific procedures or technique used to identify, select, process, and analyse information about the study.

4.1 Population

The study is conducted among the students of Mala Gram Panchayath.

4.2 Sample Design

To study the attitude of undergraduate students towards E-learning in COVID era, convenience Sampling technique is adopted. The samples of 100 are drawn from the population of students in Mala Gram Panchayath.

4.3 Data Collection
- Primary data: The study is based on primary data. In this study primary data collected directly from the students by using structured questionnaires and schedules.
- Secondary data: Secondary data is the data which is available in readymade form and which has already been used by other people for various purposes. The secondary data collected from various sources such as books, websites, journals, articles, etc.

4.4 Framework of Analysis
Chi-square used for analysis data table and graph is used for presenting the data.

4.5 Hypothesis
H0: There is no significant association between attitude of undergraduate boys and girls towards E-learning

H1: There is significant association between the attitude of undergraduate boys and girls towards e-learning

4.6 Percentage Analysis

Items	Description	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	60	60
	Female	40	40
	Others	0	0
	Total	100	100
Age	18 - 22	45	45
	22 - 25	50	50
	25 - 30	5	5
	30 - 33	0	0
	Above 33	0	0
	Total	100	100
Used application	Google meet	85	85
	Zoom	15	15
	Whatsapp	0	0
	Moodle	0	0
	Others	0	0
	Total	100	100
Devices	Laptop	8	8
	Smartphone	88	88
	Desktop	0	0
	Tablet	4	4
	Others	0	0
	Total	100	100

4.6 Interpretation
- It shows 60 percentage of respondents are female and 40 percentage of respondent are male.
- It shows 45 percentage are in the age group of 18-22. 50 percentage of respondents are in the age group of 22-25. 5 percentage of respondents are in the age group 25-30.

- It shows that 85 percent of respondents are google meet. 15 percent of respondents are used zoom.
- It shows that 88 percentage of respondents used smartphone. 8 percentage of respondents used laptop. 4 percentage of respondents used tablets.

Weighted Average Mean

What are the problems faced by the e-learner?

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total	Mean
1.Lack of time	f	30	25	40	5	0	100	3.60
	fx	150	80	120	10	0	360	
2.Network problem	f	55	30	13	0	3	100	4.37
	fx	275	120	39	0	3	437	
3.Technical issue	f	55	30	12	5	0	100	3.22
	fx	275	120	36	10	0	322	
4.Lack of information	f	25	35	35	5	0	100	3.65
	fx	100	150	105	10	0	365	
5. Lack of face to face interaction	f	55	30	12	5	0	100	4.45
	fx	275	120	12	5	0	445	

(Data: Primary Source)

Interpretation: It shows that lack of face to face interaction has the highest mean score of problems faced by the e-learner. Lack of time has the mean score of 3.60, technical issue has the lowest mean square 3.22,lack of information has mean square 3.65,andnetwork problem has 4.45.

Relation between the attitude of undergraduate boys and girls students towards e-learning

H0: There is no significant association between attitude of undergraduate boys and girls towards E-learning

H1: There is significant association between the attitude of undergraduate boys and girls towards e-learning

Attitude of Undergraduate Boys and Girls

O	E	$O-E^2$	$O-E^2/E$
6	5.3	.49	.0924
6	6.48	.23	.0355
3	6.44	11.83	1.836
11	7.56	11.83	1.564
10	11.04	1.081	.979
14	12.96	1.081	.083
3	2.3	.49	.213
2	2.7	.49	.1814
6	4.6	1.96	.426
4	2.16	3.385	1.567
0	2.3	5.29	2.1
5	2.7	5.29	1.95
12	11.04	.921	.083
12	12.06	.921	.0711
6	2.76	10.49	3.803
0	3.24	10.49	3.239
			13.8335

Degree of freedom = (c-1) (r-1) = (8-1) (2-1) = 7

Level of significance = .05

Table value = 14.067

Calculated value is less than the table value (14.067<13.8335),So accept the null hypothesis.

V. FINDINGS

- Most of the respondents in the study are female.
- Most of the respondents are belong to the 22-25 age group.
- Most of the respondents are used google meet for the attending online classes.
- Majority of the respondents used smartphone for online class.
- Majority of the respondents are agree about the online was stressful.
- There is no significant relation between attitude of undergraduate male and female students.

VI. SUGGESTIONS

- Students are expect more information and time for e-learning.
- Improvement of e-learning for development of practical knowledge.
- Respondents are high agreed with sometimes e-learning distracted the learners focus.

VII. CONCLUSION

The study conducted on "THE ATTITUDE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS TOWARDS E-LEARNING IN COVID 19 ERA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MALA GRAMA PANCHAYATH" .E-learning is the important term in COVID-19.The purpose of the study is to   analyse the attitude of undergraduate   students in COVID era. Majority of the respondents selected the arts students. Majority of the respondents preferred by the traditional classes. Majority of the people are e-learning will affect the practical exam results. The study is statistically tested e-learner there is no relation between the attitude of undergraduate boys and girls. There is no significant relation between attitude of undergraduate students.

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