A study to assess the attitude towards online learning among parents of primary school children in urban areas at Nagpur city.

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ABSTRACT
Coronavirus are a large family of viruses that are known to cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome . A novel coronavirus was identified in 2019 in Wuhan , China The pandemic of covid -19 caused several schools and colleges to remain temporarily closed . Face to face education has ended by numerous schools , universities and colleges . This will have negative impacts on educational activities, as social distance is crucial at this stage . Educational agencies are trying to find alternative ways to manage this difficult circumstances . This shutdown stimulated the growth of online education activities so that there would be no interruption to education. This crisis would make the new technology accepted by oraganizations that were previously resistant to adapt This was a difficult time for the educational sectors to deal with the current situation , professional education particularly medical education , has more challenging.

Method
This descriptive study was conducted on 60 Parents of urban areas at Nagpur city. In this study non-probability convenient sampling- The structured Questionnaire used as sampling technique. The study was conducted using a descriptive survey research design.

Result
This study is bansed on the cited findings , it was concluded undoubtedly that there is almost neutral and disagree responses and attitude from the parents of primary school children regarding online learning.

Conclusion
The study was done by using the tool Likert scale (attitude scale) to assess the attitude among Parents of primary school children regarding online learning . The study reveals the attitude of Parents regarding online learning was 0% were strongly agreed , 20 % were agreed , 41.6 % were neutral , 38.3 % were disagree and 0 % were strongly disagreed .
Chi square test was used to assess the significant association between demographic variables that is age , gender , religion , education , occupation and type of family .

INTRODUCTION
Coronavirus are a large family of viruses that are known to cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome . A novel coronavirus was identified in 2019 in Wuhan , China The pandemic of covid -19 caused several schools and colleges to remain temporarily closed . Face to face education has ended by numerous schools , universities and colleges . This will have negative impacts on educational activities , as social distance is crucial at this stage . Educational agencies are trying to find alternative ways to manage this difficult circumstances . This shutdown stimulated the growth of online education activities so that there would be no interruption to education. This crisis would make the new technology accepted by oraganizations that were previously resistant to adapt
 This was a difficult time for the educational sectors to deal with the current situation , professional education particularly medical education , has more challenging .Online E – learning is described as experience using various electronic devices (eg : computers , laptops , smartphones, ets) with the internet availability in synchronous or asynchronous environmental conditions . Online E – learning could be a platform that makes the process of education more student centered , creative and flexible . Online delivery of courses is cost effective and easily accessible especially when delivery curriculum to students in rural and remote areas . Schools and colleges have implemented numerous creative strategies to combat the crisis , using various software / apps such as Google Classroom , Zoom , and Microsoft Teams to have and take online courses . In order not only to complete the course but also to stay in contact with the learners this virtual class of E- learning was initiated to grow the certainty and confidence of the students in their faculty during the covid -19 pandemic . However the readiness of school and family resources available, which may exacerbate disparities among schools . With younger children , learning at home means that parental support is that sudden shift to distance learning and challenges it presents are issue of concern because without proper support of parents , these changes increase the likelihood of parents experiencing parenting stress and parental burnout , which may in turn negatively impact children.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY
Learning methods have been shifting into different forms along with time and technology development . The utilization of several electronic means has been changed the traditional learning into a new method called E- learning . Several institutions have been claimed that E- learning is a proper method of learning method which is a new paradigm of education with the usage of information

and communication technology as the tool to allow educators and learners to deliver or sharing knowledge and communicate with each other. The early research was taken place on Indonesia of " Parents perception on E-learning during covid -19 pandemic in Indonesia " . E-learning was under utilized in the past especially in developing countries . However , the current crisis of the covid -19 pandemic forced the entire would to rely on it for education.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
PROBLEM STATEMENT: "A study to assess the attitude towards online learning among parents of primary school children in urban areas at Nagpur city".
OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY
- To assess the attitude towards online learning among parents of primary school children in urban areas at Nagpur city .
- To assosciate the attitude score with their selected demographic variables among the parents of primary school children in urban areas of Nagpur city.

RESEARCH DESIGN: descriptive research design
VARIABLES: Research variables - attitude of parents among primary school children regarding online learning
SETTING OF THE STUDY: selected urban areas of Nagpur city
POPULATION:

Target population: parents of primary school children of selected areas at Nagpur city.

Accessible population: parents of primary school children in urban areas at Nagpur city those fulfilled set designed criteria and available for the study.

SAMPLE SIZE: sample consists of 60 parents of primary school children .

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: probability stratified random sampling technique.
CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE COLLECTION
1. **INCLUSION CRITERIA :**
- Parents of primary school children of age (6-11years) using online mode of education who knows Hindi ,English and Marathi language

2.EXCLUSION CRITERIA :
- Children of secondary school .
- Children of primary school who do not use online mode of education .

DEVELOPMENT OF TOOL
Review of literature; previous research study from book; journal articles and internet were referred.
DESCRIPTION OF TOOL
➢   **Section A:** Socio-demographic variable.

It contains socio-demographic variable like age, gender, occupation, education, religion and type of family .

➢   **Section B:** Consist of self structured questionnaires.
    It consists of 25 question regarding attitude of parents regarding online learning

VALIDITY
Validity refer to an instrument or test actually testing what it suppose to be testing .
The tool was given to 12 experts for the content validity; including HOD OF OBGY subject experts (2)HOD of community health nursing expert (2) statistician (1) ,HOD of child health nursing(1), mental health nursing (1), medical surgical nursing (2).

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:
Phase 1:
The researchers plan to conduct a pilot study on 06 samples prior to actual study. The prior permission of authority was obtained. The pilot study was conducted at Ladekar Layout , Manewada , Nagpur on date 25/01/2022. 10 parents of primary school children are selected for the pilot study who were not included in main study and those who fulfilling criteria of the study.

Phase 2:
The data collection procedure will be carried for 3 days, after obtaining formal permissionfor selected urban area at Nagpur city. The data collection will start with the   written consent that will be taken from the study participants.A total of 60 parents of primary school children will be selected by probability method of stratified random sampling technique. Data will be collected by using self

structured questionnaire to identify the attitude among parents of primary school children regarding online learning.

METHOD FOR DATA ANALYSIS:

Data analysis is the systemic organization of research data and the testing of research assumption using that data.The data obtained would be analysed by both descriptive and inferential statistics on the basis of objectives and assumption of the study. To compute the data a master sheet would be prepared by the investigator.

Section A:

Demographic data would be analysed using frequency and percentage.

Section B:

The existing knowledge regarding signs of depression of students among teachers in secondary and higher secondary school would be analysed used to depict the analysed data.

Section C:

The knowledge regarding signs of depression of students among teachers in secondary and higher secondary school after administration of structured questionnaire would be analysed in terms of frequencies, percentage, mean and mean percentage and standard deviation. Table, frequency pie chart and bar diagram would be used to depict the analysed data.

The significance of difference between the demographic variable and knowledge score be found out by using chi-square test at $p<0.05$ level of significance. Further area wise analysis of the data would be done to determine area wise awareness gain.

RESULT

Major findings: the analysis of the data revealed the following headings:

The study was done by using the tool Likert scale (attitude scale) to assess the attitude among parents of primary school children regarding online learning . The study reveals the attitude of parents regardingonline learning was 0% were strongly agreed , 20 % were agreed, 41.6 % were neutral , 38.3 % were disagree and 0 % were strongly disagreed.

Table no. 1: frequency and percentage of baseline variables
N=60

SR.NO		QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
1.		**AGE**		
	a.	6-8	20	33.33%
	b.	9-11	40	66.66%
2.		**GENDER**		
	a.	Male	27	45%
	b.	Female	33	55%
	c.	Transgender	0	0%
3.		**RELIGION**		
	a.	Hindu	40	66.66%
	b.	Muslim	3	5%
	c.	Christian	1	1.66%
	d.	Buddha	16	26.66%
	e.	Others	0	0%
4.		**EDUCATION**		
	a.	Primary	14	23.33%
	b.	Secondary	21	35%
	c.	Undergraduate	20	33.33%
	d.	Postgraduate and above	5	8.33%
5.		**OCCUPATION**		

|				
	a.	Government service	13	21.66%
	b.	Private employee	12	20%
	c.	Self – employed	35	58.33%
	d.	Labor / Farmer	0	0%
6.		**TYPE OF FAMILY**		
	a.	Joint family	37	61.66%
	b.	Nuclear family	20	33.33%
	c.	Extended family	3	5%

Fig.1 Bar diagram showing the distribution of primary school children on the basis of their age
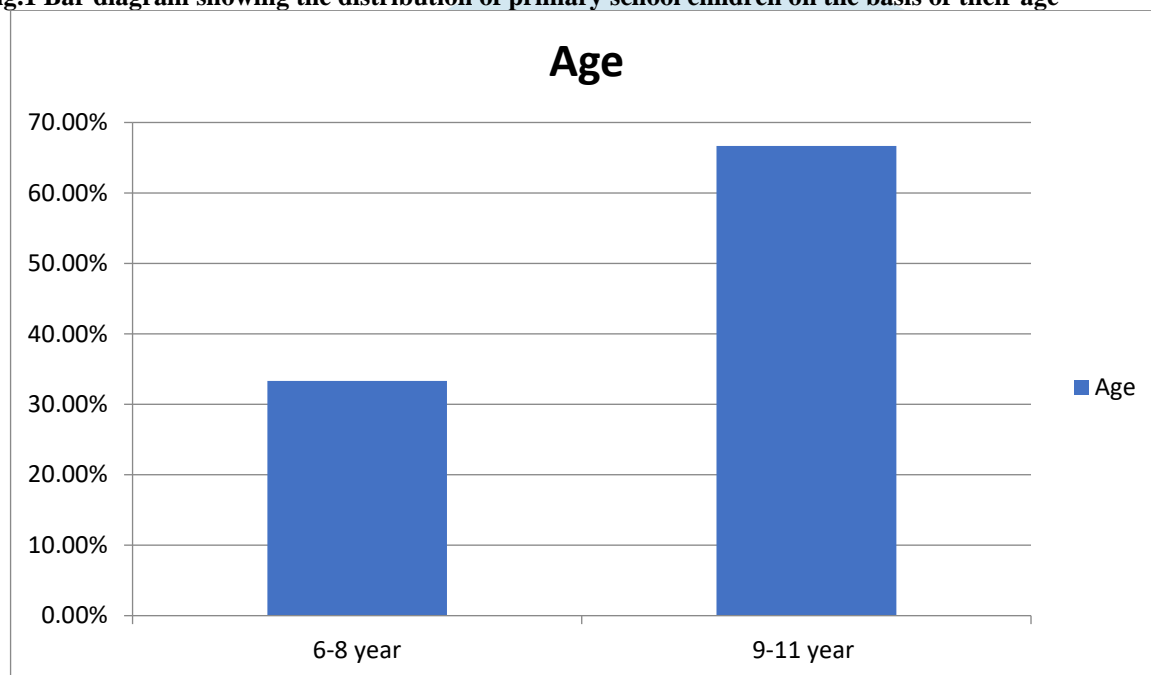
The above graph determines 33.33% are of age group (6-8years) and 66.66% are in the age group of (9-11 years) .

Fig 2 Bar diagram showing the distribution of parents of primary school children on the basis of gender.
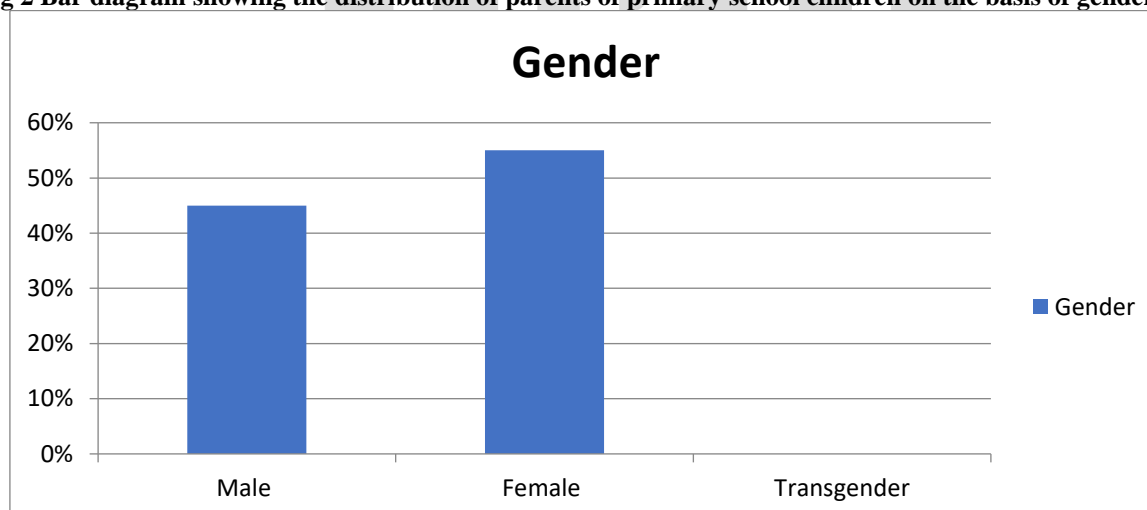
The above graph determines gender classification in which 55 % of the population taken was female and 45 % was male .

Fig 3 Bar diagram showing the distribution of parents of primary school children

on the basis of their religion .
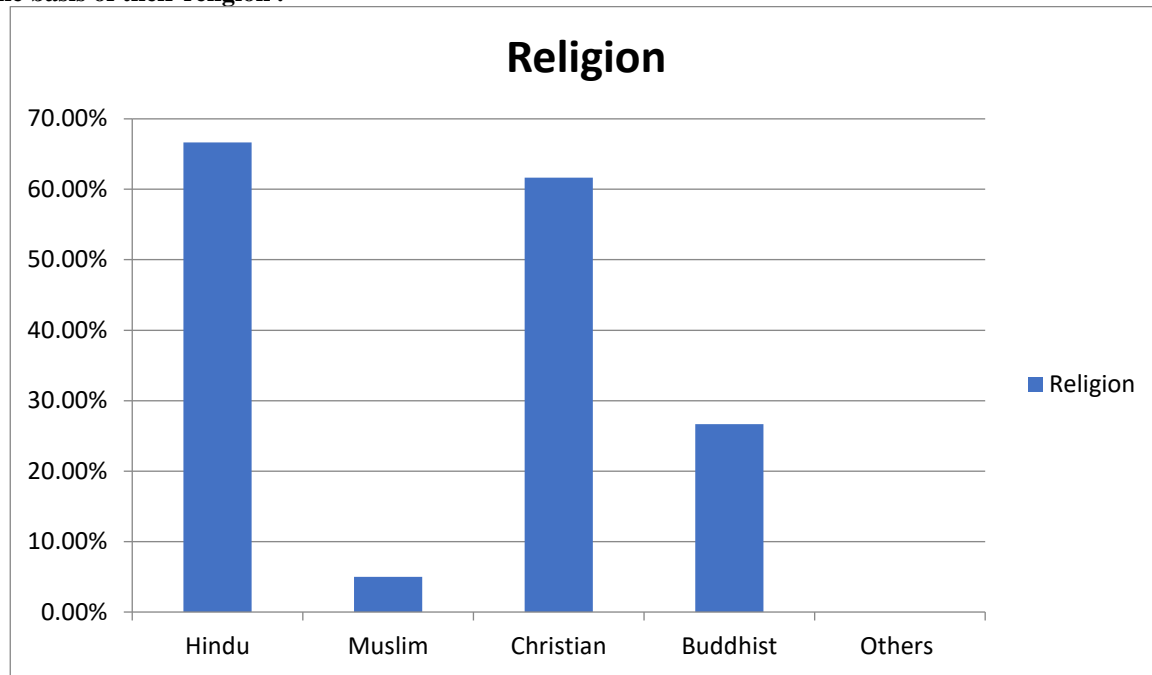
The above graph determines 66.66% of parents were Hindu , 5% were Muslims , 1.66% were Christians and 26.66% were Buddhist religion .

Fig 4: Bar diagram showing the distribution of parents of primary school children on the basis of their education .
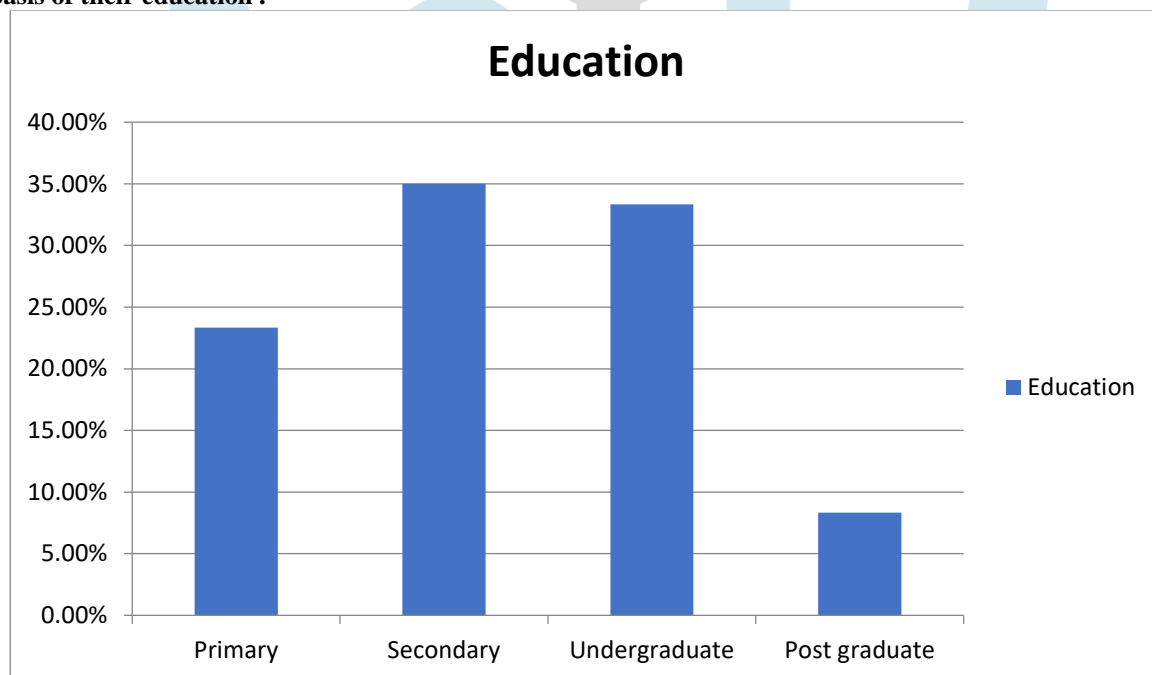
The above graph determines 23.33% have completed their primary education , 35 % were secondary, 33.33% were undergraduate and postgraduate were 8.33%.

Fig 5: Bar diagram showing the distribution of parents of primary school children on the basis of their occupation .

The above graph determines 21.66% were having government job , 20% were private employers and 58.33 % of parents were self employed.

Fig 6 : Bar diagram showing the distribution of parents of primary school children on the basis of their type of family .
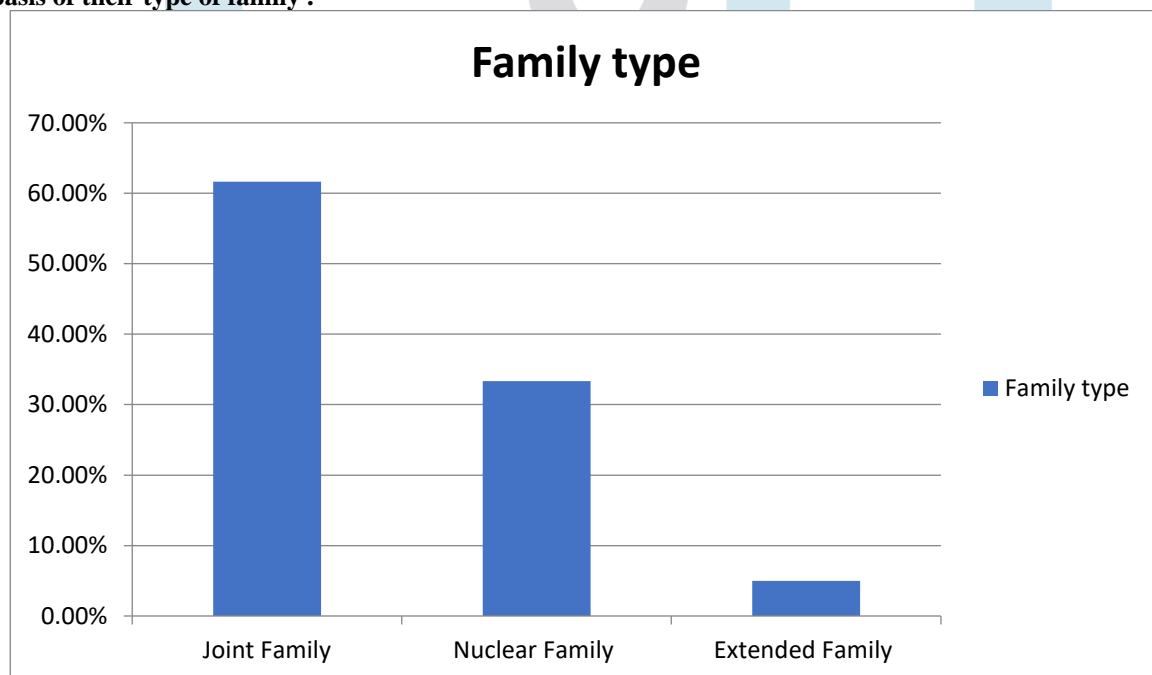
The above graph determines 33.33% belongs to nuclear family , 61.66% were joint family and 5% were extended family.

 **TABLE 2: DESCRIPTION ON FREQUENCY , MEAN AND
 PERCENTAGE OF ATTITUDE AMONG PARENTS OF PRIMARY
 SCHOOL CHILDREN REGARDING ONLINE LEARNING .**

ATTITUDE OF PARENTS REGARDING ONLINE LEARNING	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	MEAN	MEAN PERCENTAGE	SD
STRONGLY AGREE	0	0%	2.85	4.75%	0.099
AGREE	12	20%			
NEUTRAL	25	41.6%			
DISAGREE	23	38.3%			
STRONGLY DISAGREE	0	0%			

The above tables reveals that 0(0 %) of people are strongly agreed , 12 (20 %) of people are agreed ,25 (41.6%) of people are neutral , 23(38.3%) are disagree and 0 (0%) are having strongly disagree attitude of parents among primary school children regarding online learning . And its mean value is 2.85 , mean percentage is 4.75% and standard deviation is 0.099.

DISCUSSION:
To assess the attitude towards online learning among parents of primary school children in urban areas at Nagpur city .Structured questionnaire (likert scale) was used to find out the attitude towards online learning among parents of primary school children.

The study was done by using the tool Likert scale (attitude scale) to assess the attitude among parents of primary school children regarding online learning . The study reveals the attitude of parents regardingonline learning was 0% were strongly agreed , 20 % were agreed , 41.6 % were neutral , 38.3 % were disagree and 0 % were strongly disagreed .
Chi square test was used to assess the significant association between demographic variables that is age , gender , religion , education , occupation and type of family . The chapters deal with the data analysis and interpretation in terms of frequency , percentage and various other inferential and descriptive statistics . Finding supposed by the study conducted on attitude of parents . The study aims to assess the attitude among parents of primary school children regarding online learning. The study was conducted at Sarvashree nagar, Dighori, Nagpur . The total samples taken was 60 .To find out the association between attitude among parents of primary school children regarding online learning with selected demographic variables.The association between attitude among parents of primary school children regarding online learning and with selected demographic variables was calculated by using chi square test and it was found there is significant association between socio demographic variables that is age, gender, and education of parents regarding online learning.The sample was taken by questionnaires (likert scale) to obtain the attitude score of parents regarding online learning.

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