



## A STUDY ON IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TEACHING

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### Abstract

“Be the change you want to see in the world.”

The petrifying and severe impact of COVID-19 has shaken the world to its core. Later, most of the Governments around the world have temporarily closed educational institutions in an attempt to stop the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. In India, 320 million students have been affected by COVID-19 school closures, and though the government quickly recommended shifting to “online teaching.” Many of the government institutions are lacking of facilities to conduct online classes. Many teachers are to be updating them to challenge this situation otherwise leads to job threat. This paper with an objective to study out whether the faculties are ready to face challenges due to online teaching and to identify who among male and female are feeling more threat for their jobs due to online teaching.

### Introduction

The outbreak of the pandemic COVID-19, to begin within China in December 2019, and its spread to Europe, the United States and India in subsequent weeks, has thrown normal activity into total disarray, leading to governments imposing lockdown in their countries

The pandemic has severely affected the economic and educational health of India. The first decision by the central government took in the field of education was to close down schools and colleges, including university campuses

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The government and higher educational institutions (HEIs) quickly announced that online teaching would be conducted by the faculty. But this is easily said than done. While some of the rich private universities promptly announced online teaching, the state-run public universities have faced immense practical problems in implementing the decision

### Problems faced in education field during covid-19 attack:

- First and foremost issue is education in abroad to travel and study
- Placements of students due to covid attack is at end of academic year
- No immediate plan and improper sources for conducting online classes
- The 2017-18 NSSO reported that 23.8 percent of Indian households had access of internet. In rural households (66 percent of the population), only 14.9 percent had access, and in urban households 42% had access. The primary users are male, 16 percent of women had access to mobile internet, compared to 36 percent of men. Young people’s access is even less: A recent news report stated only 12.5 percent of students had access to smartphones.
- Moreover, many of the teachers are not properly-equipped for online teaching.

### Research gap

1. UNESCO stated that approximately 118 crore learners are affected due to covid-19 pandemic which includes 144 countries. Studied have been done to measure the affected persons due to covid-19
2. Study largely focuses on impact of closing education institutions

### Research methodology

Being an exploratory research it’s based on both primary and secondary data.

Primary Date: Close ended Questionnaire



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Secondary Data: Journals, Paper, books  
 Sample Design: Convenience Sampling  
 Sample Size: 40 respondents  
 Sampling Frame: Faculties of different colleges of Bangalore

### Research objective

1. To find out whether the faculties are ready for challenges due to online teaching
2. To identify who among male and female are feeling more threat for their jobs due to online teaching

### Research hypothesis

- H1: There is an effect to student future due to Distance learning or online teaching  
 H2: Both male and female have felt there is a threat for their jobs due to online teaching.  
 H3: There is relation between the effect of student future and one to one teaching

### Data collection and analysis method

The Study focused mainly on the teachers of different colleges of Bengaluru irrespective of their experience. A self-administered questionnaire was developed and distributed based on judgmental sampling technique. The questionnaire contained 10 closed end instruments. The data collected was analyzed and tested using Statistical Software for Social Science (SPSS) and the statistical tool employed were Cronbach's alpha and t-test (independent samples), correlation testing, chi-square test for independence.

### Analysis and interpretation

#### Cronbach's alpha

*Reliability Statistics*

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.507	10

The above table indicates Cronbach's alpha value of 0.507, which shows a good internal consistency

#### Frequency tables:

	Question	Yes	No
1.	Are you ready to learn new techniques to teach students online	100%	0%
2.	Is online teaching easy?	47.5%	52.5%
3.	Do you feel online teaching will help students rather than class?	12.5%	87.5%
4.	Do you feel students can follow new teaching methodologies?	57.5%	42.5%
5.	Do you feel online teaching helps in one to one teaching?	25%	75%
6.	Do you feel students are enthusiastic to learn online	35%	65%
7.	Is it easy to monitor the students regarding home works and assignments regularly?	12.5%	87.5%
8.	There will be an effect to students career because of online teaching.	75%	25%
9.	Do you feel distance learning will have more importance in coming few years	70%	30%
10.	Is there any job threat in future if distance learning made official	60%	40%

#### Correlation testing

Correlations			
	There will be an effect to students career because of online teaching.	Do you feel distance learning will have more importance in coming few years	
There will be an effect to students career because	Pearson	1	.378*



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of online teaching.	Correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.016
	N	40	40
Do you feel distance learning will have more importance in coming few years	Pearson Correlation	.378*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016	
	N	40	40
*. Value of Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level			

The above table shows the correlation testing with its measure and its significance value.

### Independent t-test for two samples

Group Statistics					
	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Is there any job threat in future if distance learning made official	Male	18	1.61	.502	.118
	Female	22	1.59	.503	.107

Independent t-test						
		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Is there any job threat in future if distance learning made official	Equal variances assumed	.126	38	.900	.020	.160
	Equal variances not assumed	.127	36.493	.900	.020	.160

The above table shows t-test values for independent samples with their significance value (both in cases of equal and not equal variances)

### Chi-square test

Chi-square test			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.600	1	.206
Continuity Correction	.711	1	.399
Likelihood Ratio	1.502	1	.220
Pearson correlation	-0.2		

The above table represents chi-square values with respective degrees of freedom and significant values between effect of student future and one to one teaching. And also a negative correlation between them

### 4.1 Hypothetical Relationship

H1: Based on correlation testing significant value is less than level of significance 0.05. Hence accepting the hypothesis that is **“There is an effect to student future due to Distance learning or online teaching”**

H2: Based on independent t-test of gender group significant value is greater than level of significance 0.05. Hence accepting the hypothesis that is **“Both male and female have felt there is a threat for their jobs due to online teaching.”**

H3: Based on chi-square test significant value is greater than level of significance 0.05. Hence accepting the hypothesis that is **“There is no relation between the effect of student future and one to one teaching.”**

### Challenges for teachers and institutions:

- Updating themselves time to time with new technologies
- Making online teaching as economical



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- Monitoring the students time to time
- Innovative teaching
- Cyber security
- Implementation and accessibility of institution applications or software

### Recommendation for future research

Teachers aware of digital learning and digital teaching, now have to create their own platforms for future Indian education system. A research on Distance learning will be recommended on basis of this research paper.

### Conclusion

The objective of this study to find out whether the faculties are ready for challenges due to online teaching and to identify who among male and female are feeling more threat for their jobs due to online teaching. Also, to check the relation between effect of student's future one to one teaching. The findings of the study concluded those hypotheses employed in the study were accepted. Lastly, this study adds on to literature and provides a base for further research.

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