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Assess the level of satisfaction, unmasking the new face of education during COVID-19

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Abstract

Corona virus is a crucial respiratory disease, which was impacted the growth and development of the country. The academic performance of the students had dropped due to extended lock down and significant affects the subsequent performance to lack of knowledge. The study aims to assess the level of satisfaction, unmasking new face of education during covid-19 and association between the level of satisfaction and their selected demographic variables of students. Quantitative non-experimental approach by descriptive research design. They are 60 students, were recruited by non-probability purposive sampling technique. A self-structured questionnaire was used to assess the demographic data and level of satisfaction among the students. The data as collected through Google forms and the duration of data collection is one week. The results shows that, that maximum 26(43.3%) of the students were dissatisfied with new face of education, 19(31.7%) of the were satisfied with new face of education and 15(25%) of the students were fully satisfied with new face of education and stated that it is flexible. The minimum score is 26 and maximum score is 55, mean is 34.86 and standard deviation is 10.99. The results shows that demographic variable such as occupation shows significant association with level of satisfaction at level of $p < 0.05$ and maximum of them were dissatisfied with new face of education.

Keywords: COVID-19, students, face of education

Introductions

The outbreak was severe during covid-19, caused by the virus, corona virus. The safety and beneficiaries' measure up taken by the Indian government had significant affect on many sectors of the country, one the leading impact on the education system. Due to lock down, students can't able to follow the curriculum as normal as earlier ^[1]. Many schools within the country have shifted with online classes, were one student out of 4, can't adopt with the new education system, they also face consequences such as lack of laptop, desktop and Smartphone's etc ^[2]. The student had significantly higher perception on pre pandemic learning as compared to post pandemic learning. In India, certain students had more affirmative opinions about the blended e-learning, were others have different perception in post pandemic learning. They favour with blended e-learning than web assisted e-learning ^[3]. Due to pandemic crisis and its unpredictable extent, most of the education system adopted emergency remote learning and online learning platform than face to face and theoretical, practical lesson ^[4]. The perception of 400 students about e-learning at covid pandemic was assessed, were 55.25% students liked, 44.75% of the students disliked online teaching, 90.5% responded that classroom-based teaching is much better than online learning ^[5]. In spite of it, 10% of the students surveyed, reacted that, lack of face-to-face contact is major strengthen of online learning, about 26% of the sample disliking online learning as they are unable to meet their friends ^[6]. Not only the covid affects education system, they also had major impact on student mental health. 89% of the students had low concentration, 86% of them had disturbed sleeping pattern, 86% had decreased social interaction ^[7].

Corona virus is well known respiratory disease and spreads through poor hygienic in terms of physical concern, were they show drastic impact on the individual mental health and ability, especially, the virus dominated the cognitive ability of students through unpredictable lock down. In fact media education is applicable through 3 different forms, one is fully online learning, next is hybrid teaching and digital teaching, were fully online teaching is common method adopted by all the education system throughout the world during covid pandemic ^[8].

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In school-based learning, lecture cum discussion enhances the student knowledge and also involves them in extra-curricular activities, via online based learning resist such kind of extraordinary activities. The home-based e learning also acts as major stressors for slow runners, through continuous monitoring of the parents or caregivers on the academic performance of the child. The students stress was also above the critical threshold, especially females faced high stress as compared to Male ^[9].

Methods and Materials

A quantitative approach with non -experimental research design was used to conduct the study. 60 samples were selected by using a non-probability purposive sampling technique the criteria for sample selection students perceiving online education in covid 19 pandemic and students who are willing to participate in the study. Exclusion criteria students who are not willing to participate in the study. Students those who not exposed to online teaching. The purpose of the study was explained to the samples and written informed consent was obtained from them. The data was collected by google forms from the school students. Data was gathered and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results and Discussion

Section-1: Description of demographic data of the students

Despite that about 23 (38.3%) of the study population were

in the age group of 11-12 years 26 (43.3%) of the them were Hindu, 23 (42.7) of the families' bread winner of the family is father and 36 (60%) of parent were earning 10000-25000 per month. About 26 (43.3%) were in nuclear family and maximum of them of clerical worker and they seem have secondary education.

The present finding is supported by Nardev Singh *et al.* (2020). study on unmasking new face of education, about 200 samples, 128 were females, 72 were males, 41% were in the age group of 20-21 years. 74% of them were enjoying online classes, 32% of them had flexible study time ^[10].

Section 2: Assessment of level of satisfaction, unmasking the new face of education during covid 19 among the students

The Results shows that, maximum 26(43.3%) of the students were dissatisfied with new face of education, 19(31.7%) were satisfied with new face of education and 15(25%) of the students were fully satisfied with new face of education and stated that it is flexible. The results shows that mean score 34.46 and standard deviation 10.99 and minimum score 26 and maximum score 55.

The present finding is supported by C Kanniammal *et al.* (2021) study on nursing student experience regarding online classes. The results high level of satisfaction with maximum score 63.0 and minimum score 26.0. This result was significant with mean value of 46.21 and SD of 7.32. The study says that, 71.6% were highly satisfied and 28.4% were satisfied with online education ^[11].

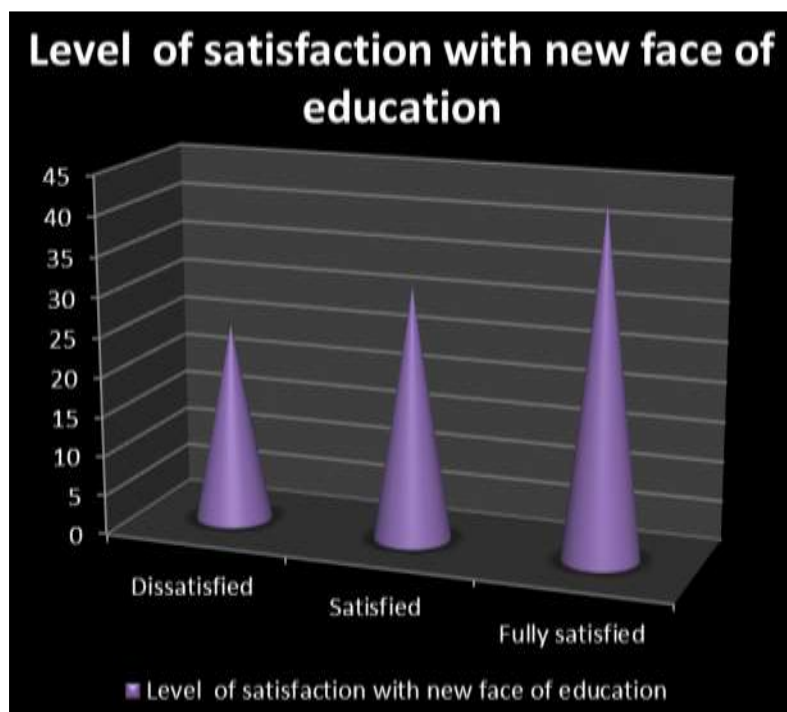


Fig 1: Pictorial representation of level of satisfaction

Section 3: Association of level of satisfaction, unmasking the new face of education during covid 19 among the students with their selected demographic variables

The results despite that demographic variables such as occupation has significant association with level of satisfaction, unmasking the new face of education among the students, others variables had no association with level

of satisfaction, unmasking the new face of education among the students at level of $p < 0.05$

Conclusion

The study socially uplifted the impact of covid pandemic on education system. The analysis revealed that majority of the students dissatisfied with new face of education.

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