

A STUDY OF PARENT'S OPINION IN CONTEXT OF ONLINE TEACHING

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The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, issued guidelines for parental involvement in home-based learning after school closures. This will help the students in home-based teaching to the students. The ministry has issued these guidelines at a time when schools are closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and education is being imparted through online medium.

According to the education ministry statement, the guidelines for home based learning emphasize the need to create a safe and engaging environment and a positive learning environment for parents. In this, keeping realistic expectations from the child, taking care of their health, along with emphasis on food and a happy environment. These guidelines are not only for parents, but also for caregivers, other family members, grandparents, community members, older siblings who are involved in promoting the well-being of children. This research addresses a study of parental opinion in the context of online learning looks at the difference and online teaching-learning process from a parent's perspective.

Keywords:Online teaching; parent's opinion; secondary classes

Introduction

This medium of education was used for higher education for a long time, but during the time of corona virus pandemic (Covid-19) this education is being practiced. With the help of parents, the difficulties in teaching can be easily solved. There is no hassle of going to school, there is no problem of taking the children away, and even children sit in front of the parents and do the teaching work. But on the other hand the ill effects of online education are arising in children. After the completion of the teaching work, eager students search various types of materials on the Internet and start watching pornographic photos and videos, which has a bad effect on the mind of the students. At the same time, many students do chatting on social media, upload videos, and badly affect their mind by wasting their time. Therefore, in online education, parents must pay attention to their children that what they are doing after online education.

There is a lot of research going on in India in recent months on this topic and the effectiveness of online classes due to school closures and epidemic outbreak. This research addresses a study of parental opinion in the context of online learning looks at the difference and online teaching-learning process from a parent's perspective that can help policy makers.

Objectives-

To study of urban and rural parent's opinion in context of Online Teaching.

Hypothesis-

There is no significant difference between rural and urban parent's opinion in context of Online Teaching.

Methods

The survey was conducted for ten schools of Jaipur region. The total number of parents in this category was 80. The survey questionnaire was sent to all the parents, requesting them to fill it for the purpose of assisting the schools to improve online education system. It was done on a voluntary basis and out of approximately 90 parents, 80 responded within a week. It was administered through Google Classroom on which the students were taking online classes. As it was a voluntary survey, only those parents responded who wanted to participate in the study.

Survey findings

- There is no significant difference between rural and urban parent's opinion in context of Online Teaching.

SR No	Category	Total Student (N)	Mean (M)	Standard deviation (S)	tValue	level of significance
1	Rural	40	20.25	2.24	0.81	hypothesis not accepted
2	Urban	40	20.65	2.16		

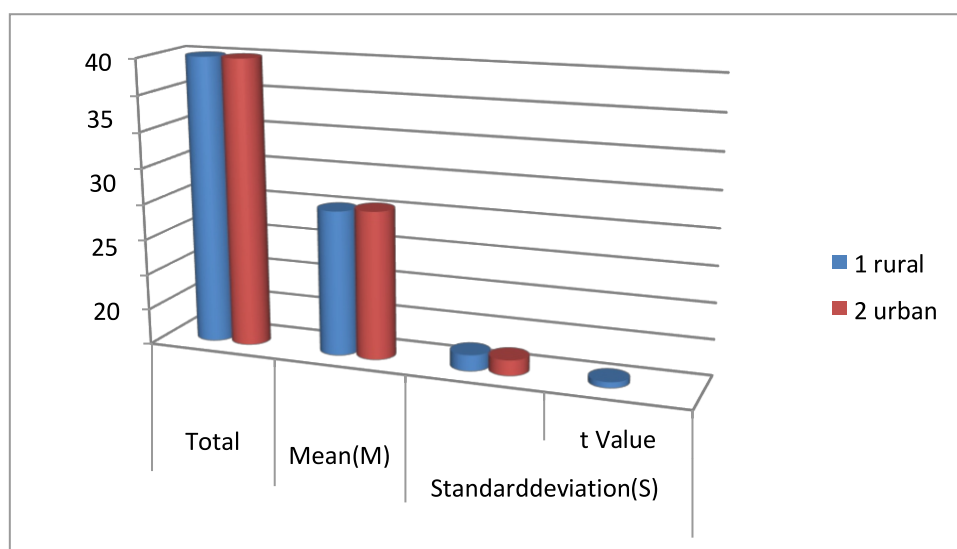
Degree of Freedom (df) =	$N_1 + N_2 - 2$
	$40 + 40 - 2$
	78
Value of t at 0.05 level =	1.99
Value of t at 0.01 level =	2.63

Interpretation

From the table it is observed that the 't' value 0.81 is significant at 0.01 level with df equal to 78. It indicates that the mean gain score of opinion of parents for online mode development tool of government and private differ significantly from each other. So, the Null hypothesis that there is significant difference in the mean gain scores of urban and rural online mode tool scores is rejected. "Further the mean gain score of online mode development tool of urban and rural were 20.25 and 20.65 respectively. It shows that significant difference in opinion of parent's online mode development tool was found in the hypothesis between opinions of parents on effects of learning on urban boys and girls of towards online-teaching learning. It is not accepted.

Discussion:

The Result revealed the effectiveness of Concept Parents opinion in context of online teaching at secondary Level at Jaipur. Concept of online mode was used in the urban and rural students by the investigator and online class method was used by the subject teacher in the covid-19. The hypothesis result indicated the significant difference in the mean gain scores between urban and rural at secondary level. The mean gain score of urban students was higher than the rural students. There was no significant effectiveness of online mode classes is that, this online mode classes clear understanding of students and helps them to establish relationship among data, examples.



Research findings and gaps

The findings of this research have shown that the involvement of parents with the students is of great importance. Because they help their children to take online classes at home. It has also confirmed that for a long time Online classes during the school-day are not welcomed by the parents and they feel that there is a huge. Recognizes the key difference between online learning and offline activities. Apart from the role of teachers in such teaching process, Parents also have an equally important role. However, this study was limited to only 2 schools in Jaipur city. Some students were seen as economically weaker. The number of students from the economically weaker sections was only 25% of the total school population which mainly suffers from lack of technical know-how as well as equipment. Further research is needed to better understand as far as online learning is concerned, the role, opinion and perception of parents in Indian society, Who is here to stay for an indefinite time in the future.

Conclusion:

The 80 students 40 rural and 40 urban students had expressed their interest, problem faced by them and possible solutions to tackle the problem. researcher had also utilized her observation and experiences, purposively done during the time of data collection to verify and cross check the information provided by students and parents. Thus in present chapter an attempt was made by researcher to give a holistic picture of the problem undertaken for present study.

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