



# A Study To Findout The Ill Effects Of Online Learning On Health During Covid-19 Pandemic Among School Going Children At Selected Community Area At Meerut.

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The global outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has spread worldwide, affecting almost all countries and territories. The outbreak was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The countries around the world cautioned the public to take responsive care. The public care strategies have included hand washing, wearing face masks, physical distancing, and avoiding mass gathering and assemblies. Lockdown and staying home strategies have been put in place as the needed action to flatten the curve and control the transmission of the disease.

Approximately 264 million children and adolescents are not in school (UNESCO, 2017), and this pandemic made this situation further worst. As the COVID-19 pandemic spreads, there has been an increasing move towards teaching online because of shutting down of schools, colleges and universities for an indefinite time as the only option left (Martinez, 2020). Therefore, this is the time to gravely rethink, revamp and redesign our education system in much demanding need of unprecedented current situation. Informal and non-formal education is also tremendously affected. However, it is a well-established assumption that no pedagogical approach can replace the peak position of formal education due to having teacher-taught direct interaction. But, the aftermath of COVID-19 crisis, online education became a pedagogical shift from traditional method to the modern approach of teaching-learning from classroom to Zoom, from personal to virtual and from seminars to webinars. Previously, e-learning, distance education and correspondence courses were popularly considered as the part of non-formal education, but as of now, it seems that it would gradually replace the formal education system if the circumstances enduringly persist over the time. De-schooling society (Illich, 1971) seems relevant as the current scenario tries to keep our children away from the traditional formal education system and provide an opportunity to flourish on their curiosity.

For any innovative changes, external and internal, both forces are held responsible as Lewin (1958) discussed the three-step process (unfreezing → changing → refreezing) in his change management theory, which delineates the inherent process of any change. Unfreezing of traditional teaching-learning occurred during unforeseen circumstances out of COVID-19, which brought to the shift into online teaching because of anticipated uncertainties in pursuing the traditional mode. As of today's scene, it is quite impossible to take classes in regular mode amid the COVID-19 outbreak in which to maintain the social distancing is of paramount importance; hence undoubtedly online teaching mode became a necessity that brought an organization and individual both in a unfreeze phase. Unfreezing step provided an opportunity for motivation and readiness among system and stakeholders.

**OBJECTIVE**

- 1) To find out the ill effects of online learning on health of school going children during covid-19 pandemic.
- 2) To find out the association between ill effects of online learning on health of school going children with selected demographic variables

**METHODOLOGY –****RESEARCH APPROACH**

In the present study, descriptive survey approach was used.

**RESEARCH DESIGN**

In this study quantitative research design was used.

**SETTINGS**

This study was conducted in selected community area at Meerut.

**SAMPLE**

In this study, sample was school going children.

**SAMPLE SIZE**

Sample size is the present study consist of 100 school going children at selected community area at Meerut.

**SAMPLE TECHNIQUE**

Non-probability purposive sampling technique was selected for school going children for this study.

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOLS**

The instrument selected in a research must be the vehicle that obtains best data for drawing conclusion of the study (Treeze and Treeze, 1986).

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA****TABLE 1****Findings related to socio demographic variables of school going children**

S.NO	SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	<b>AGE</b>		
	a. 14-15 YEAR	18	18%
	b. 16-17 YEAR	82	82%
2.	<b>EDUCATION STATUS</b>		
	a. 9TH CLASS	9	9%
	b. 10 TH CLASS	10	10%
	c. 11TH CLASS	23	23%
	d. 12TH CLASS	58	58%

<b>USE OF TECHNOLOGY</b>			
3.	a. ANDROID PHONE	78	78%
	b. LAPTOP	20	20%
	c. DESKTOP	2	2%
<b>DEVICE USED FOR NETWORK</b>			
4.	a. DATA CABLE	18	18%
	b.	8	8%
	c. DATA CARD	74	74%
	d. MOBILE		

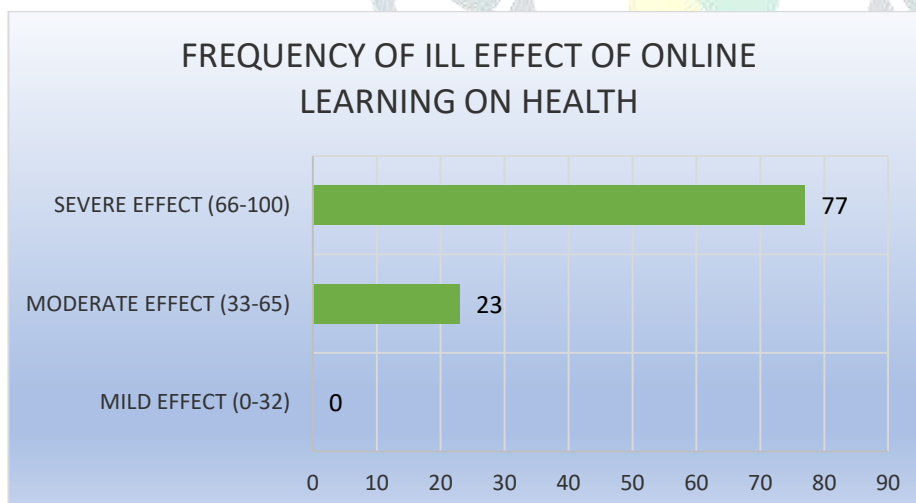
The above table 1 shows that majority of subjects i.e approx 18% lies in the age group between 14-15 Year and 82% lies in 16-17 Year. The majority of education status 9% lies in 9<sup>th</sup> class and 10% lies in 10<sup>th</sup> class, 23% from 11<sup>th</sup> class and 58% from 12<sup>th</sup> class. The majority of use of technology 78% uses android phone and 20% laptop and 2% desktop. The majority of device used for network 18% uses data cable and 8% uses data card and 74% mobile.

**TABLE -2**

**Finding related to ill effect of online learning on health during covid-19 pandemic.**

S.NO.	ILL EFFECT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	MILD EFFECT (0-32)	0	0 %
2	MODERATE EFFECT (33-65)	23	23 %
3	SEVERE EFFECT (66-100)	77	77 %

The above table -2 shows the frequency distribution of ill effects of online learning are as 0% mild effects and 23% moderate effects and 77% severe effects.



### Findings related to Mean, Median and standard deviation of ill effects of online learning on health during covid – 19 pandemic.

This section describes the findings of mean, median and standard deviation for the further findings.

**TABLE - 3**

### Findings related to Mean, Median and standard deviation of ill effects of online learning on health during covid – 19 pandemic.

	MEAN	MEDIAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
FREQUENCY	72.5	72.5	10.034

### Findings related to association between ill effects of online learning on health of school going children with selected demographic variables

This section describes the findings to association between ill effects of online learning on health and selected demographic variables taken into consideration. For the purpose of finding the association, chi-square was completed.

**TABLE -4**

### Findings related to association between ill effects of online learning on health of school going children with selected demographic variables

N=100

S. N O	SOCIO DEMOGRAPHY	Above mean	Below mean	Df	CHI SQUARE TABLE VALUE	CHI SQUARE CALCULATED VALUE	P VALUE	Significant and nonsignificant
1	<b>AGE</b>							
	a. 14-15 year	5	13	1	3.84	7.0958	0.0077	SIGNIFICANT
	b. 16-17 year	51	31					
2	<b>EDUCATION STATUS</b>							
	a. 9th class	3	6	3	7.81	6.0522	0.109	NON SIGNIFICANT
	b. 10 th class	3	7					
	c. 11th class	13	10					
	d. 12th class	37	21					
3	<b>USE OF TECHNOLOGY</b>							
	a. Android phone	44	33	2	5.99	0.4716	0.7899	NON SIGNIFICANT
	b. Laptop	10	10					
	c. Desktop	2	1					
4	<b>DEVICE USED FOR NETWORK</b>							
	a. Data cable	10	8	2	5.99	0.1355	0.9344	NON SIGNIFICANT
	b. Data card	4	4					
	c. Mobile	42	32					

The above Table 3 shows the association between demographic variables and ill effect of online learning. The association with the age of people  $\chi^2 = 7.095$  ( $p=0.0077$  Significant) and the association between education status  $\chi^2 = 6.052$  ( $p=0.199$  Non significant) and the association between the technology used  $\chi^2 = 0.4716$  ( $p= 0.789$  Non significant) and the association between the network device used is  $\chi^2 = 0.135$  ( $p=0.934$  Non significant).

## **CONCLUSION**

The purpose of the present study was to "A Study To Find Out The Ill Effects Of Online Learning On Health During Covid 19 Pandemic Among School Going Children At Selected Community Area At Meerut."

The quantitative research design was used for the study which consist of 100 samples that were selected on the basis of sampling criteriaset for the study. The content valadity was done which suggested that the tool was valid.

Based on the assumptions and the objectives the collected data wsa analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Analysis of the study was done by CHI SQUARE test and P VALUE were taken to find out ill effects of online learning on health during covid 19 pandemic among school going children.

From total 100 samples of students 18% lies in the age group between 14-15 Year and 82% lies in 16-17 Year. The majority of education status 9% lies in 9<sup>th</sup> class and 10% lies in 10<sup>th</sup> class, 23% from 11<sup>th</sup> class and 58% from 12<sup>th</sup> class. The majority of use of technology 78% uses android phone and 20% laptop and 2% desktop. The majority of device used for network 18% uses data cable and 8% uses data card and 74% mobile. The frequency distribution of ill effects of online learning are as 0% mild effects and 23% moderate effects and 77% severe effects.

Key words – **LEARNING, ONLINE LEARNING, COVID 19, PANDEMIC**

