

# SCHOOL & HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON EDUCATION IN TIMES OF COVID-19

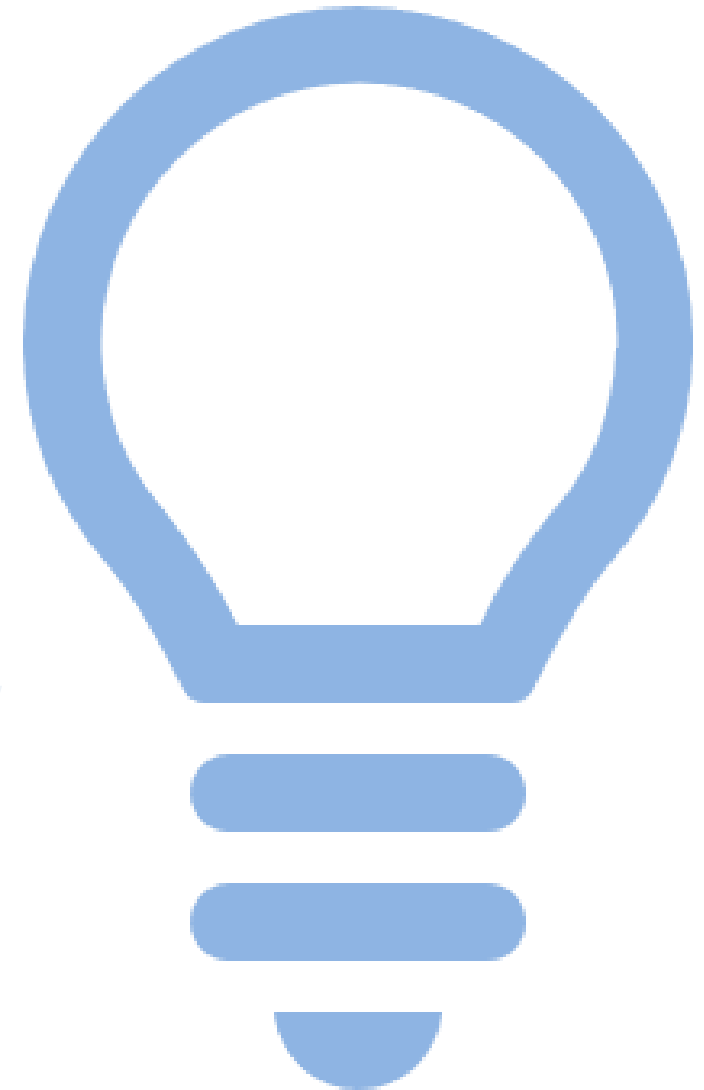
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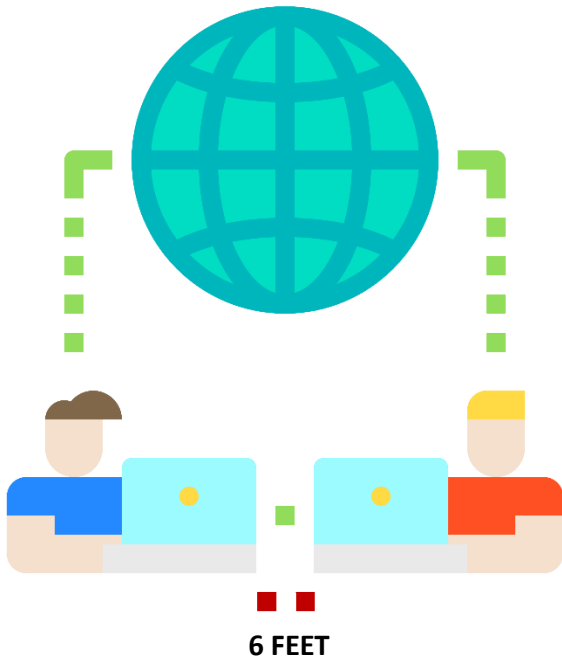
MAY 2020



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# Need & Objective of the Survey

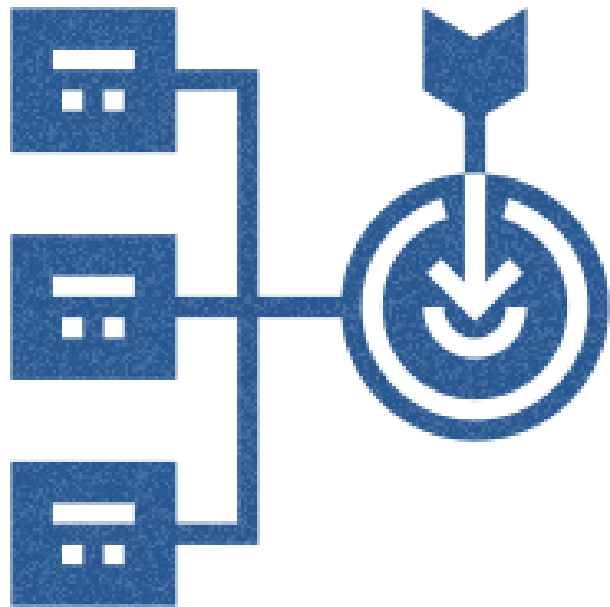




There has been a wide impact of school closure due to COVID-19 and the requirement of moving online has affected stakeholders on ground.

As per school academic calendar, this is a crucial time for the education sector – board exams, nursery admissions, entrance tests & competitive exams are all held during this period.

According to reports, only a handful of elite private schools have been able to shift to online platforms to continue education, while state governments and other budget private schools are struggling.

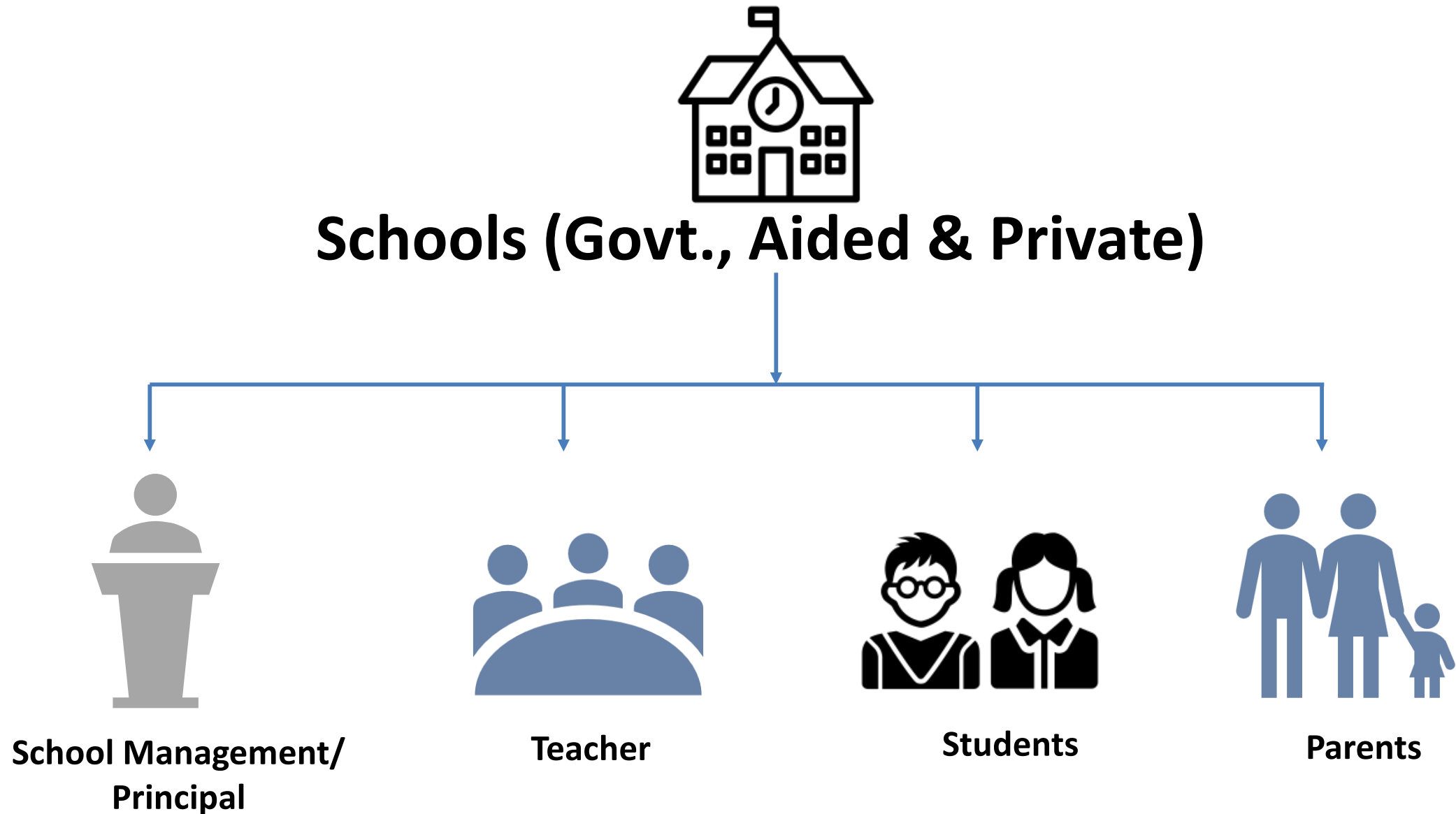


To understand the impact of COVID-19 on stakeholders of School Education System: Challenges, Solutions & Way Forward

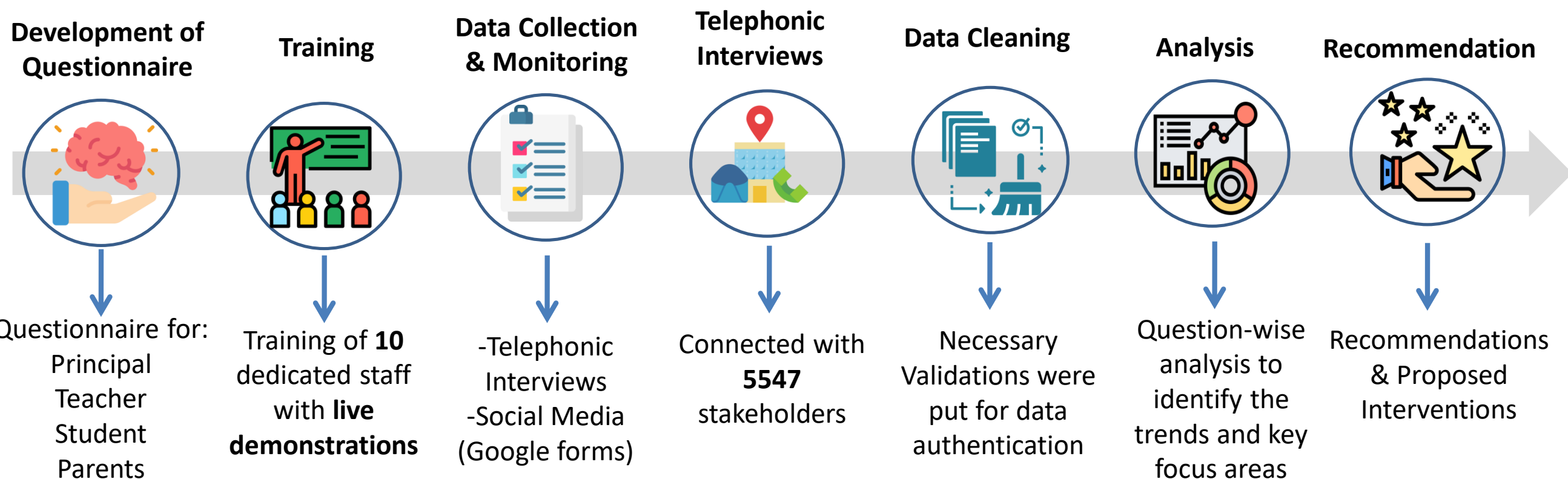


# Respondents & Approach

# Survey Respondents



NABET worked with ISI and other experts to design the approach







# Survey Brief & Statistically Valid Data

# Survey Brief

- PAN India Survey of Government, aided and private school stakeholders
- Survey Questionnaire was short for about 10-20 minutes
- Short questions in Hindi & English
- Answer type: Yes/ No (70%) & Multiple-Choice Questions (30%)
- Interviewed between May 7 and May 20, 2020
- Telephone and web survey of **1460** students, **1376** teachers, **1636** parents and **1075** principals conducted PAN India
- Students studying in classes 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> were interviewed

Type of Survey	No. of Principals	No. of Teachers	No. of Parents	No. of Students	Total Respondents
Telephonic	873	603	775	429	2680
Web	202	773	861	1031	2867

Experts from **Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata** gave their inputs on the data collected in terms of sample selection.

The suggestions were:

- Data collected had majority of the responses from Delhi-NCR, it was advised to consider Delhi-NCR region only
- The number of Aided schools in comparison to government and private schools were less, these can be merged with government schools.

Telephone and web survey of 458 teachers, 351 parents and 312 principals, 220 students conducted in Delhi-NCR

*Type of Survey	No. of Principals	No. of Teachers	No. of Parents	No. of Students	Total Respondents
Telephonic	265	280	215	142	902
Web	47	178	136	78	439

*\*Count of Delhi-NCR Region*

# Survey Findings

- Principal
- Teachers
- Students
- Parents



# **School Management/ Principal**

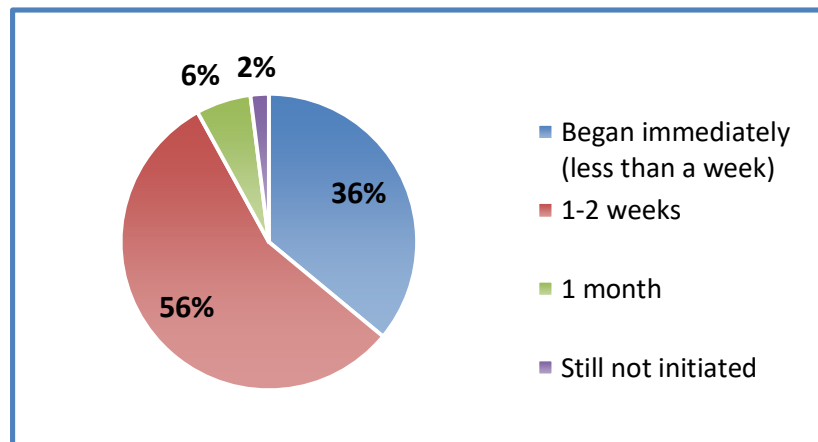
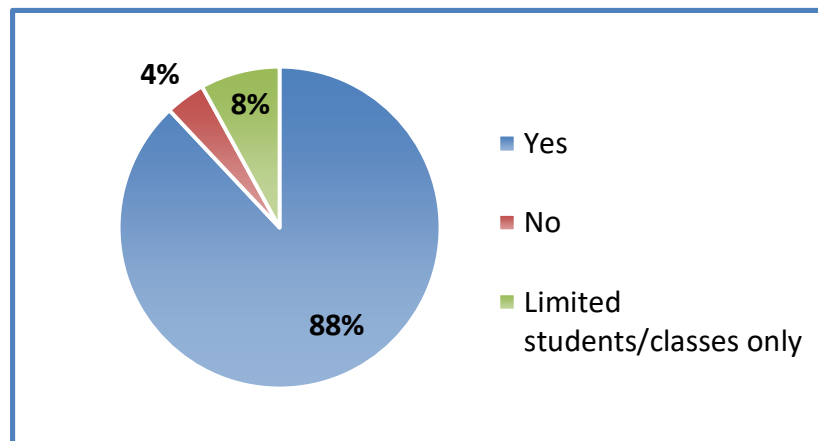
To understand resource  
management and  
monitoring during this  
crisis.



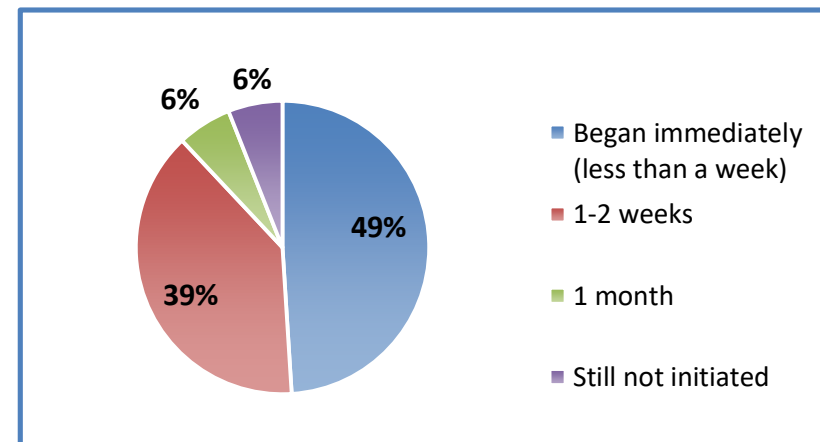
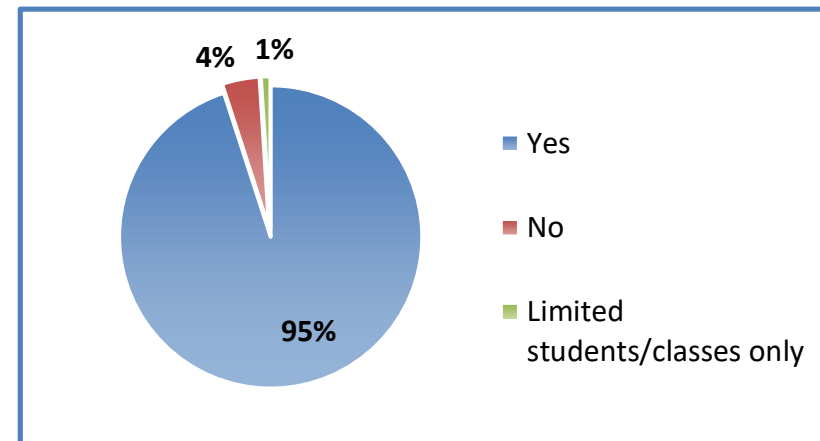
Shifting to Online Education

Time taken to make the switch

*Government*



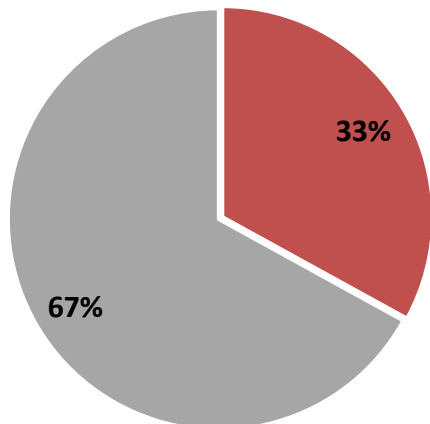
*Private*



- Almost all types of schools have switched to online education
- Low budget private schools and government schools have struggled
- The Socio-economic dividends have played an important role

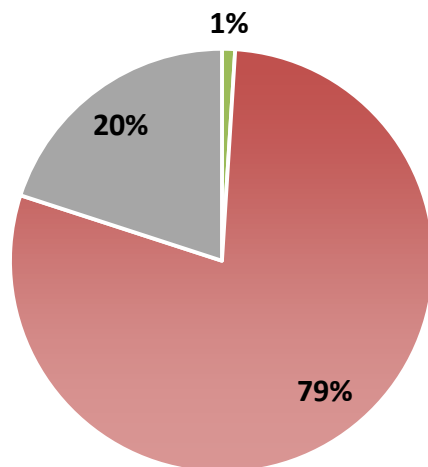
## Introduction of extra fees

### Government



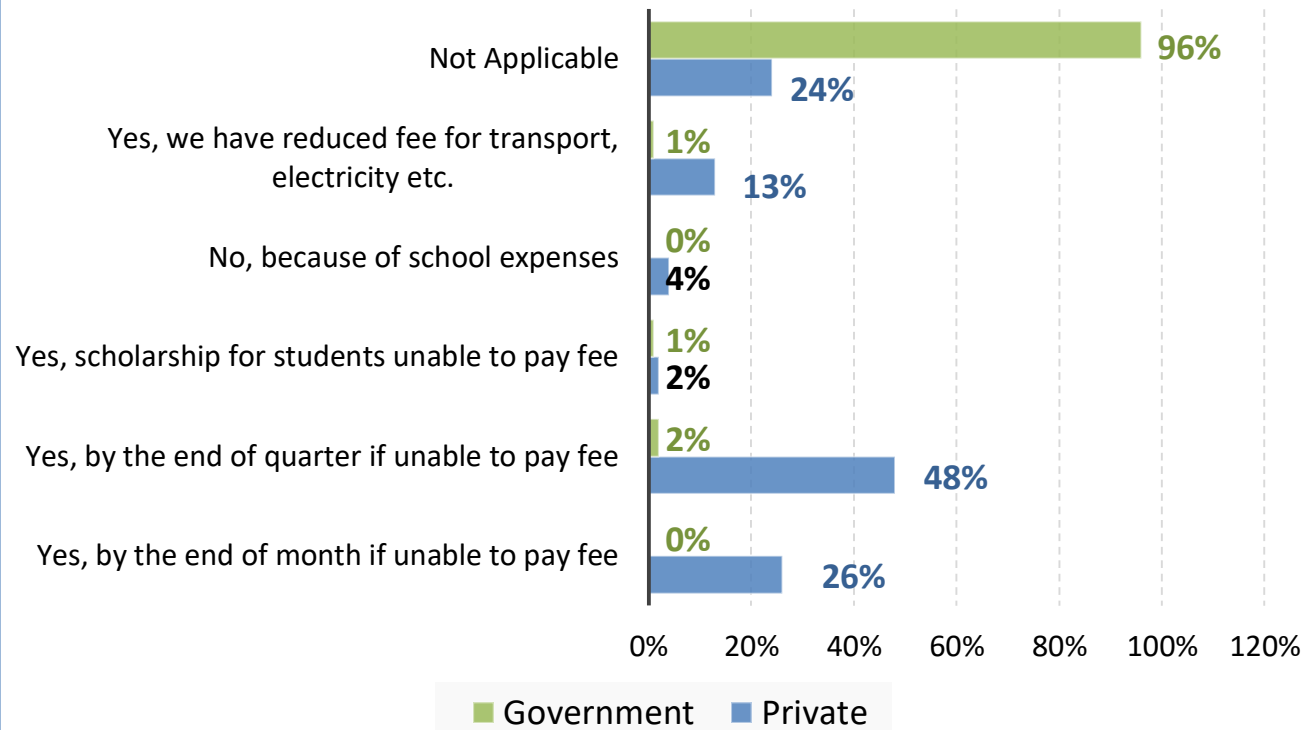
■ No ■ N/A

### Private



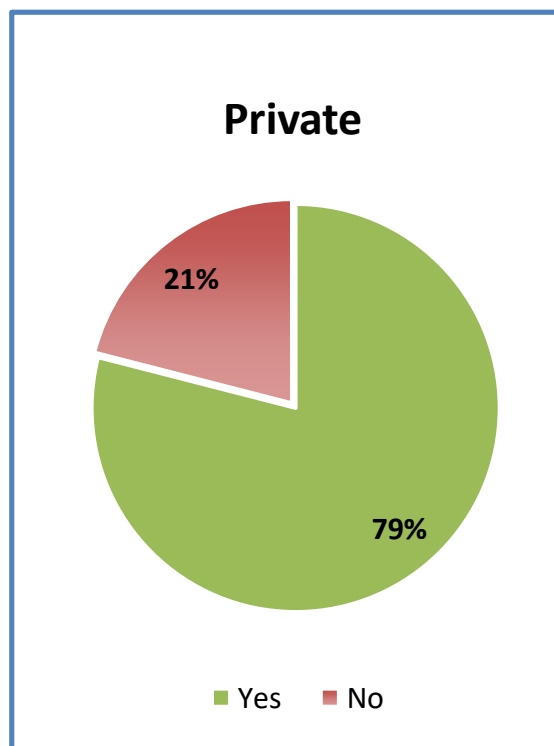
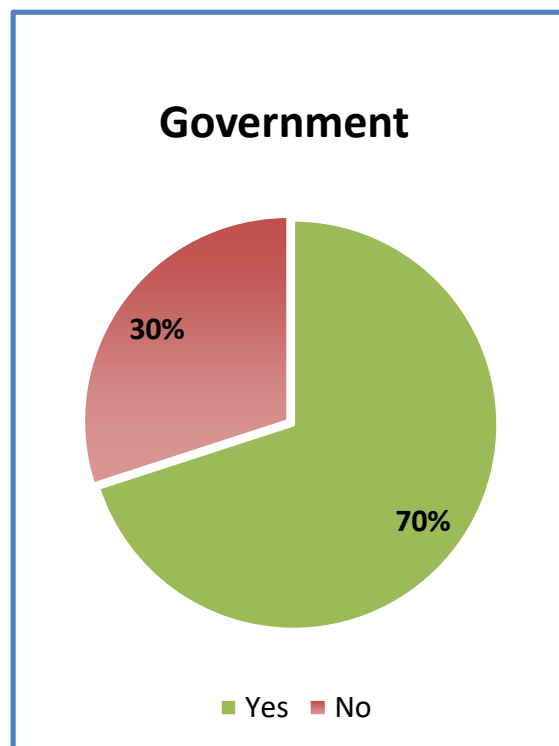
■ Yes ■ No ■ N/A

## Fee Relaxation (multiple selection)

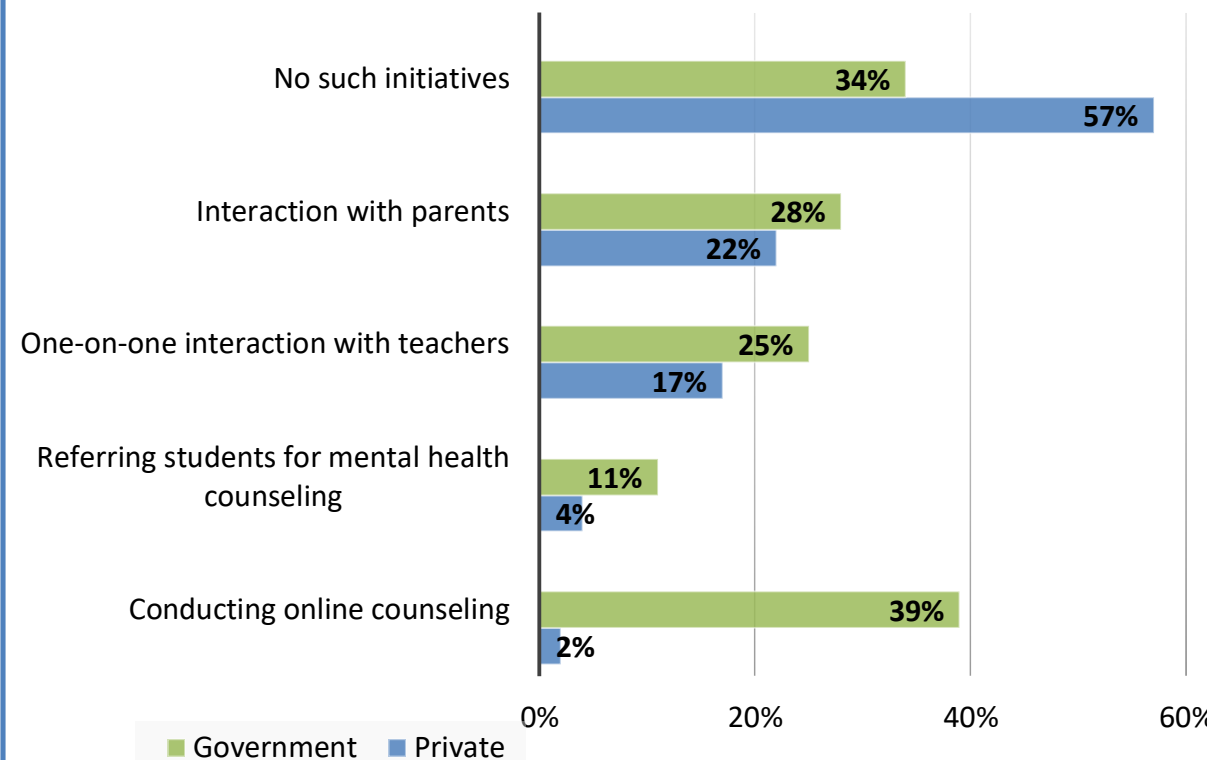


- None of the government schools and only 1% of Private schools have increased fees
- COVID 19 induced situation brought financially challenging time for schools in general and private schools in particular.
- They have challenges of giving salary to staff and organizing online education

Communicating platform for students to discuss their problems has been set-up



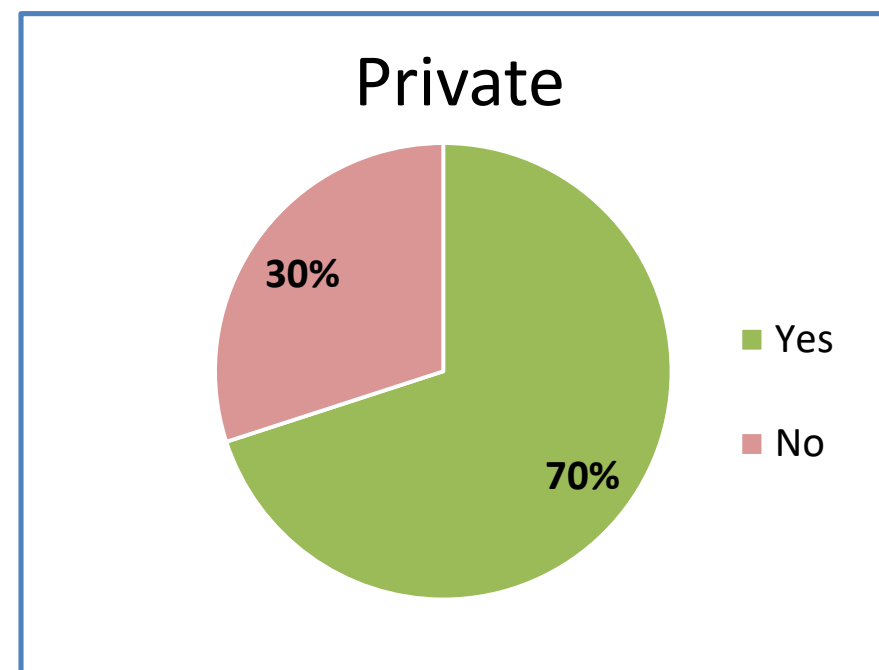
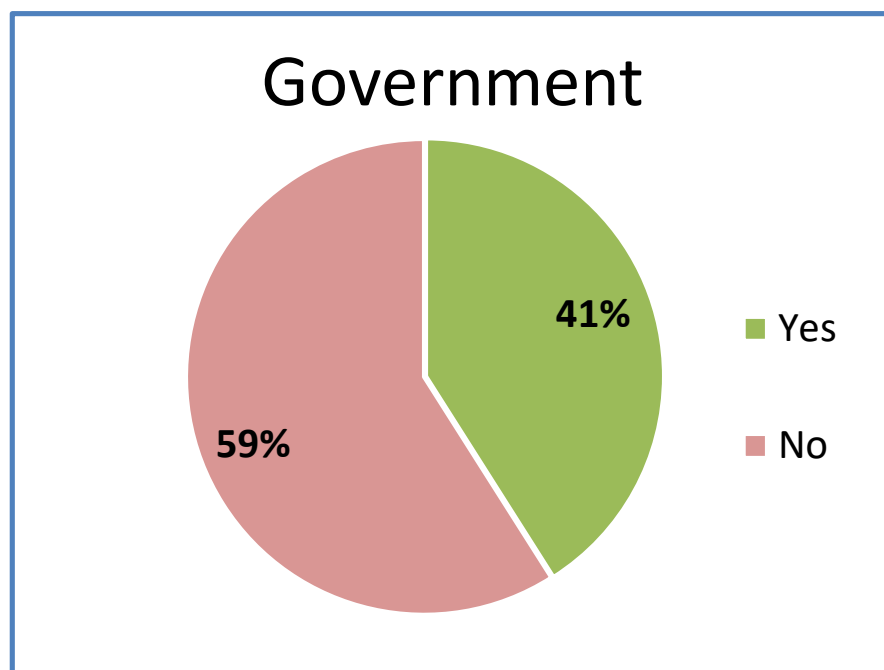
## Mental health and well-being of children (multiple selection)



- Only 70% of the schools have setup communication channels
- However, 57% of the Govt. schools & 34% private schools are using it to give education only



Protocols for staff and students to be implemented to stop the spread of virus



Large number of schools (59% Govt. & 30% Pvt.) still don't have protocols for staff and students to be implemented to stop the spread of virus

# Support required: (If school closure is continued beyond summer vacations/September-October?)

	Government	Private
Webinar on how to impart online education	28%	20%
Counselling for better mental health	17%	6%
Making government initiatives trials in all vernacular languages	25%	18%
Reduction in syllabi	49%	34%
Reduction in syllabi of board examinations, NEET etc. for 2020-21 session	14%	11%
Better network connection	27%	35%
Free/ subsidized internet	34%	25%
Discontinue examination	17%	2%
Provision of regular food grains to students	14%	2%
Providing hardware such as tablets/ laptops for teacher	33%	8%
Providing hardware such as tablets/ laptops for student	48%	20%
Not applicable	12%	16%

(Multiple Selection)

# Challenges: Long way to go

	Government	Private
Very few students have smart phones	84%	36%
Disruption in internet connectivity	65%	53%
Difficulty in engagement of all students	41%	30%
Lack of trained teachers for online education	11%	10%
Very few teachers have laptops for online classes	17%	2%
Difficulty in redressing & solving doubts of all students	33%	22%
Difficulty in organizing remedial classes for weak & differently abled students	34%	21%
Monitoring whether students are learning or not	28%	29%
Not applicable	4%	11%

(Multiple Selection)

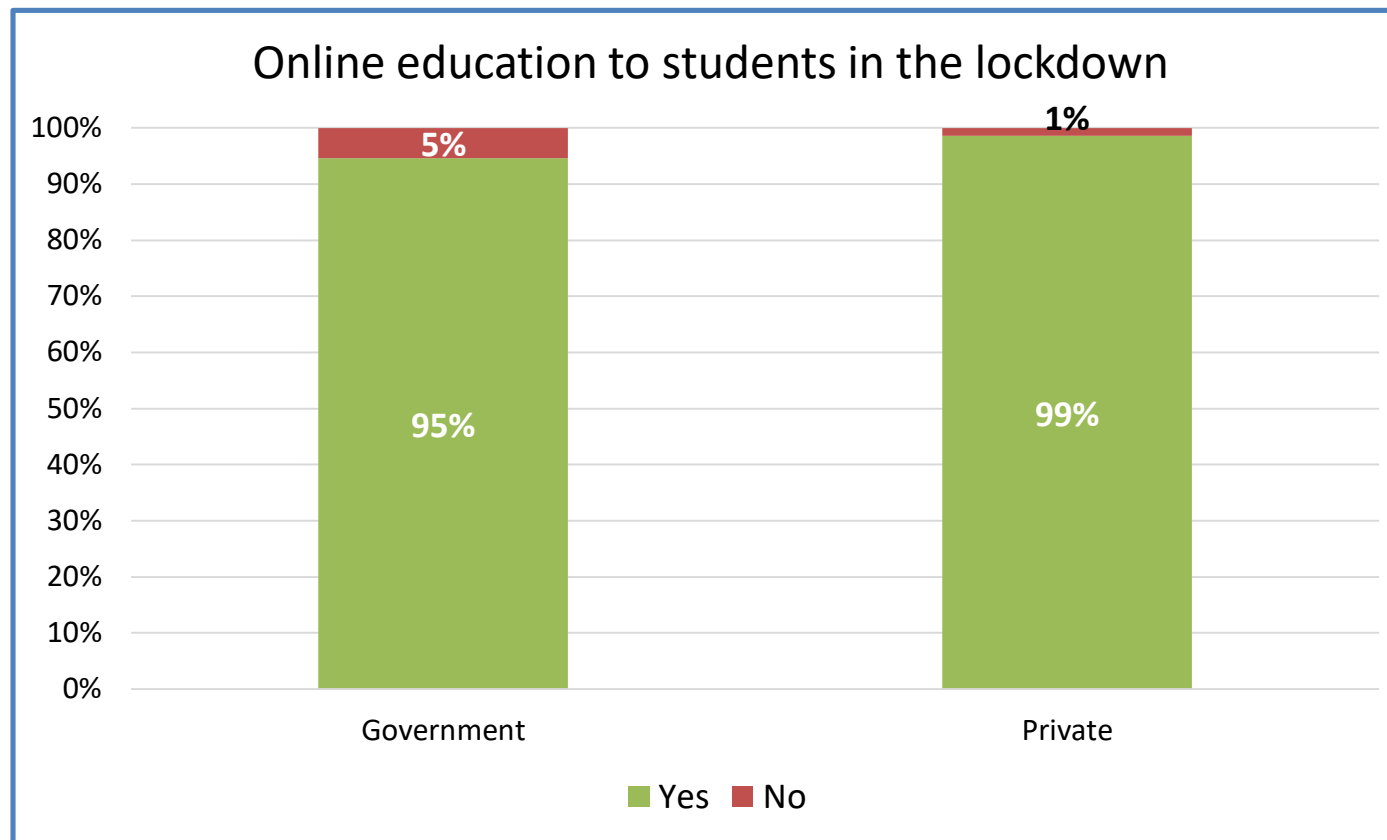
Schools are facing lot of challenges depending upon the section of the society they cater to.

# Teachers

To understand obstructions,  
feasibility and comfort in  
imparting education online

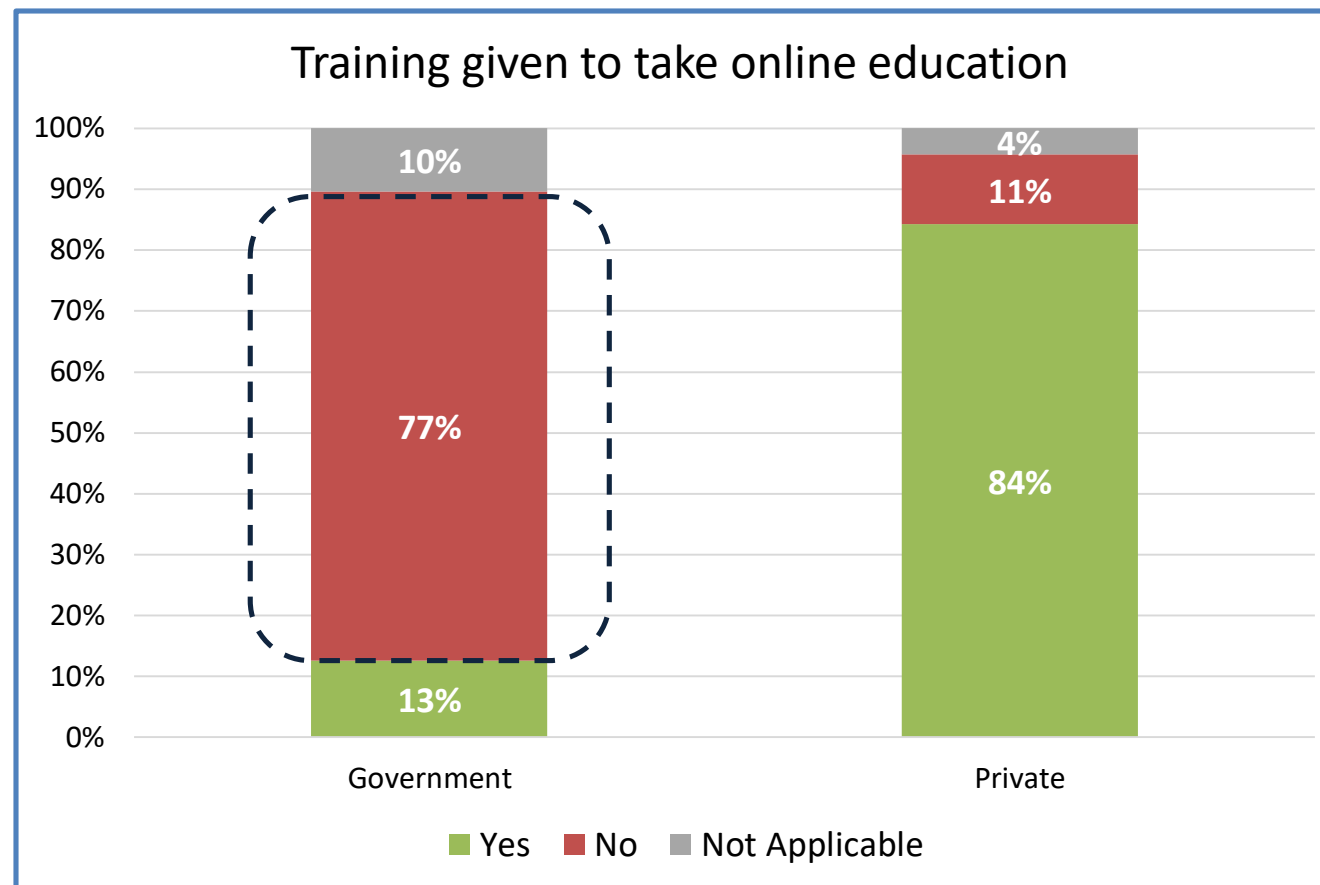


# Online education has been widely adopted by teachers



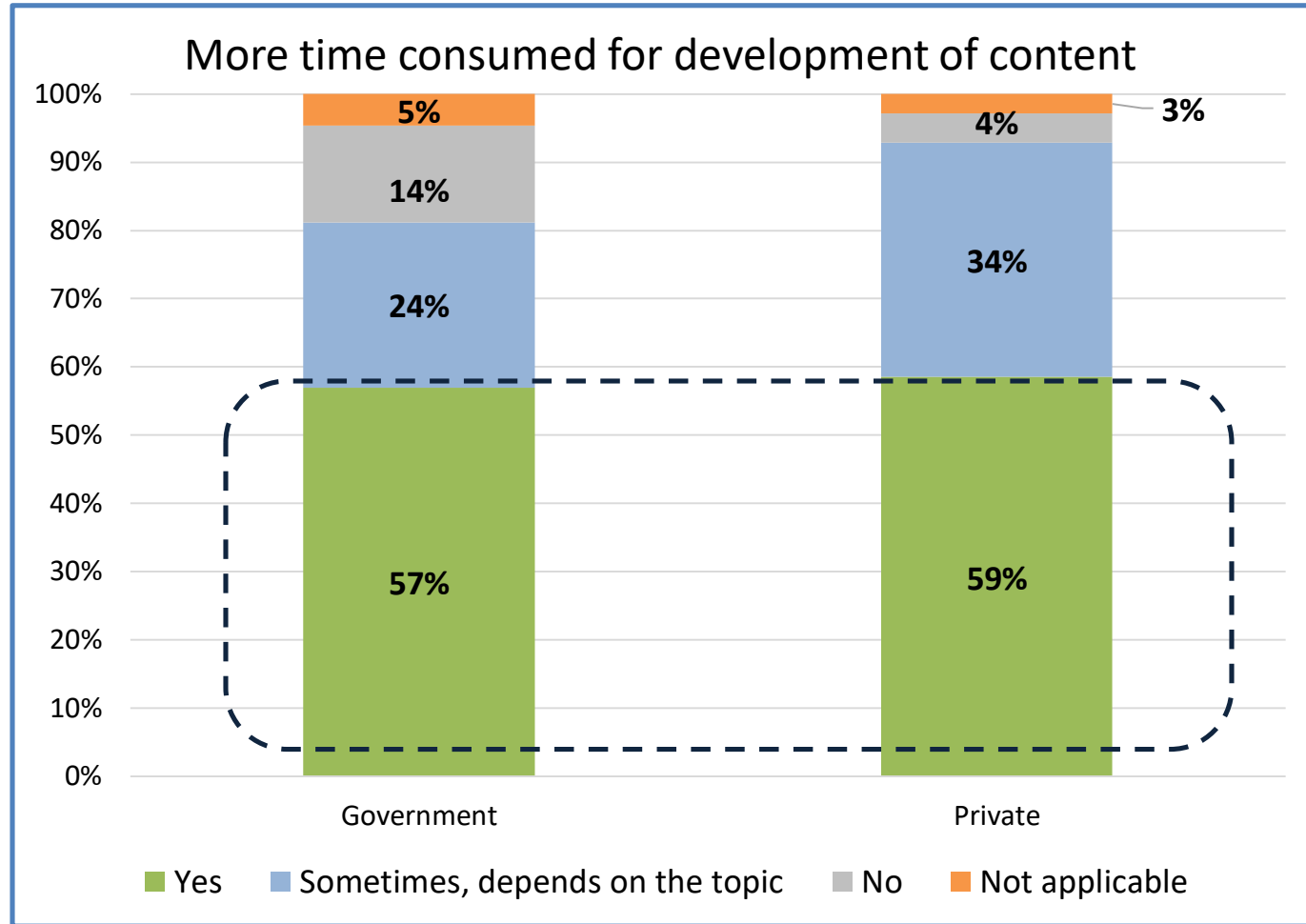
- At **secondary and higher secondary** level of education, both government and private schools are **able to mitigate** challenges induced by COVID 19 and they are providing online education.
- However, for the **lower classes**, availability of online education for government, govt. aided and low private schools has exposed harsh realities of **inadequate infrastructure** for the online education.

# Lack of Training to conduct online education



- Approximately **77%** of the **Government School** teachers are grappling to provide online education due to lack of training.
- It depicts lack of synchronization between ICT initiatives taken by government and implementation at school level.

# Content creation: time consuming



- Most teachers report that it is **more time-consuming** to create content for online classes.
- **Lack of proper training and awareness** are factors that leads to time consumption.

	Laptop/ Smart phones available with no internet facility	Laptop/ smart phones available with internet connectivity	Laptop/ smart phone not available with no internet facility	Not applicable
Government	1%	96%	0%	3%
Private	0%	97.1%	1.4%	1.4%

Most teachers across all school types **have laptops or smart phone with internet connectivity** to conduct online lessons



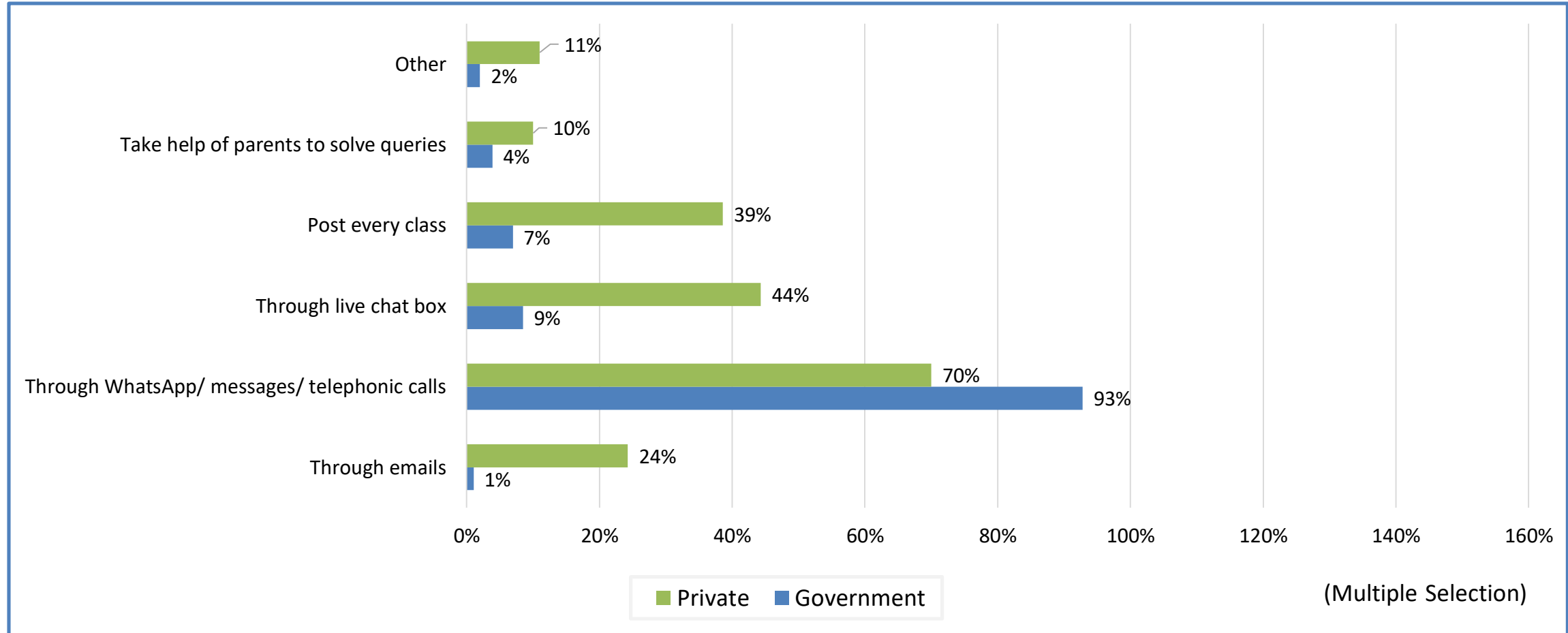
# Monitoring Attendance: A challenge for govt. schools

In comparison to regular in-classroom classes, what is the attendance of students in classes while using this new medium/ method of teaching?

	GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE
<b>Less than 20%</b>	2.57%	0.00%
<b>20-40%</b>	13.40%	4.28%
<b>40-60%</b>	24.22%	15.71%
<b>60 to 80%</b>	8.24%	22.85%
<b>More than 80%</b>	2.06%	51.42%
<b>Not aware</b>	1.03%	2.87%
<b>Not Applicable</b>	48.45%	2.85%

- Majority of private school teachers report an attendance of more than 80% as compared to in-classroom classes, while majority of government school struggle to raise attendance level above 50%.
- This may be due to lack of availability of requisite resources.

# Responding to Queries of Students



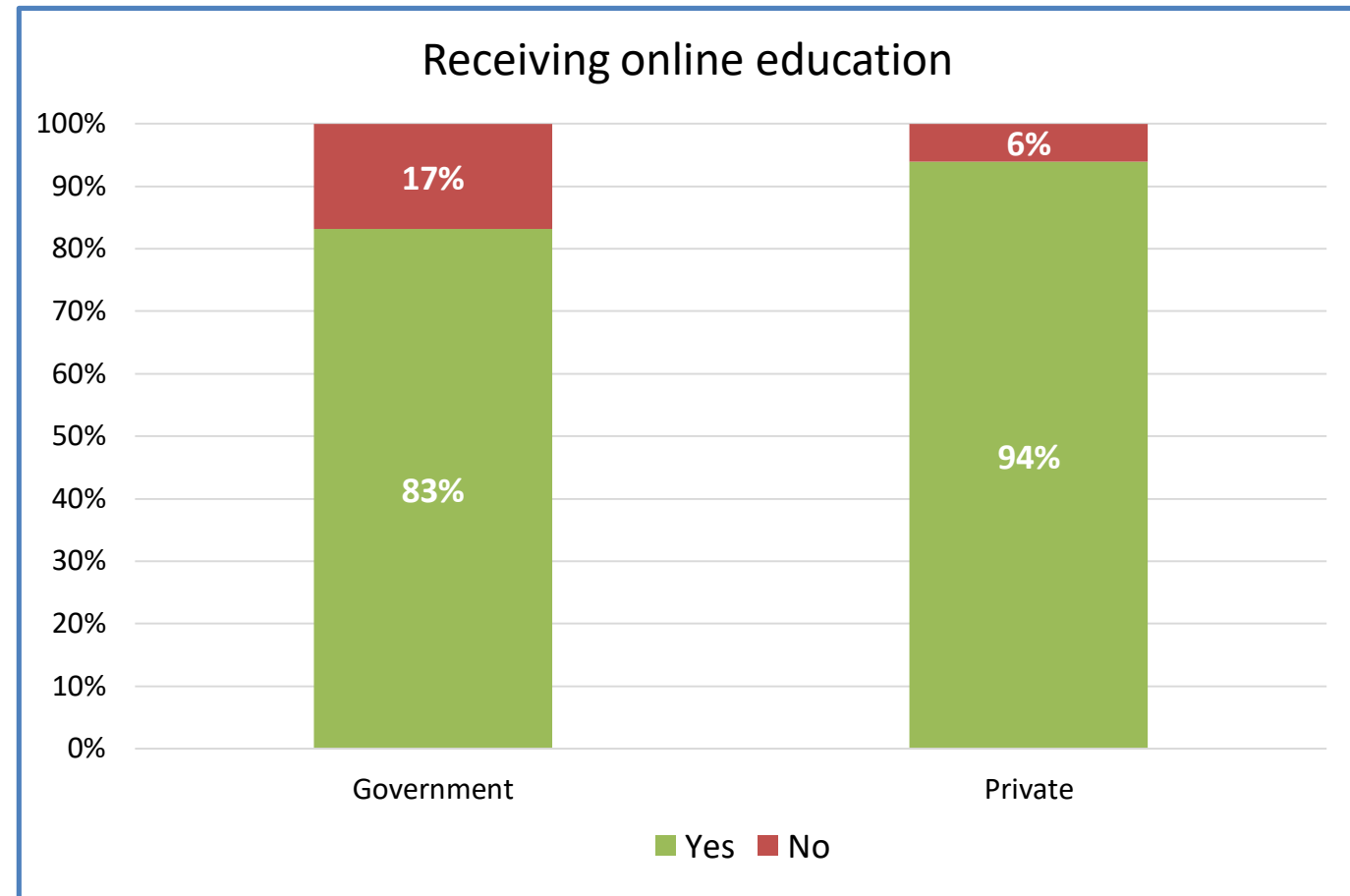
- WhatsApp, Messages and Calls predominates for resolving queries of students.
- However, the privacy was a great concern. Circulation of numbers is leading to calls and messages at odd hours, unnecessary calls, etc.

# Students

To understand access,  
satisfaction and issues  
faced by students



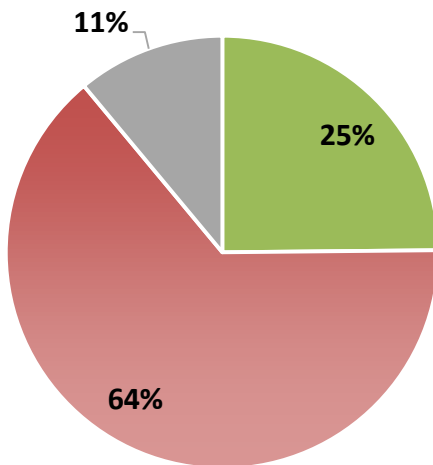
# Digital Divide: Access to Education



17% of the Government School students are unable to get online education

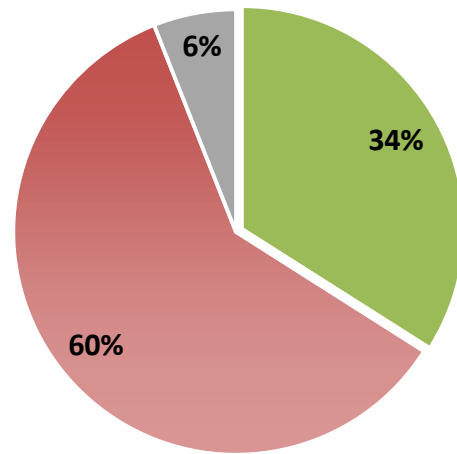
## Availability of electronic device to access the lessons

### Government



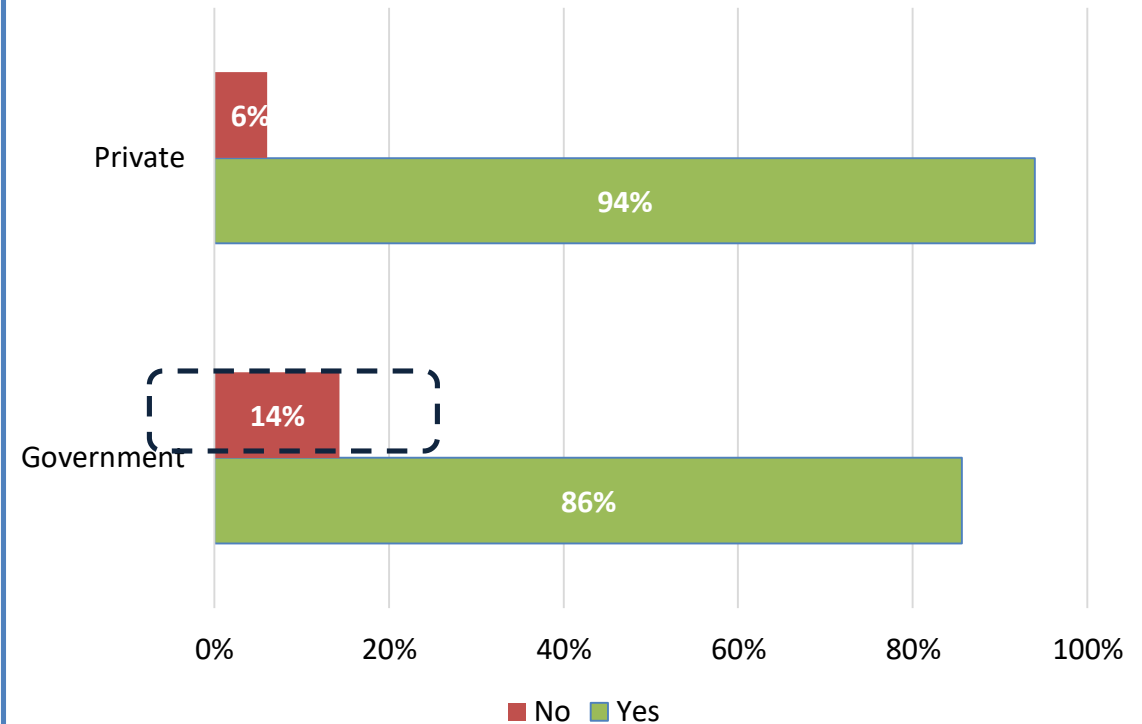
- Yes, my own
- Yes, my parents/ siblings
- No

### Private



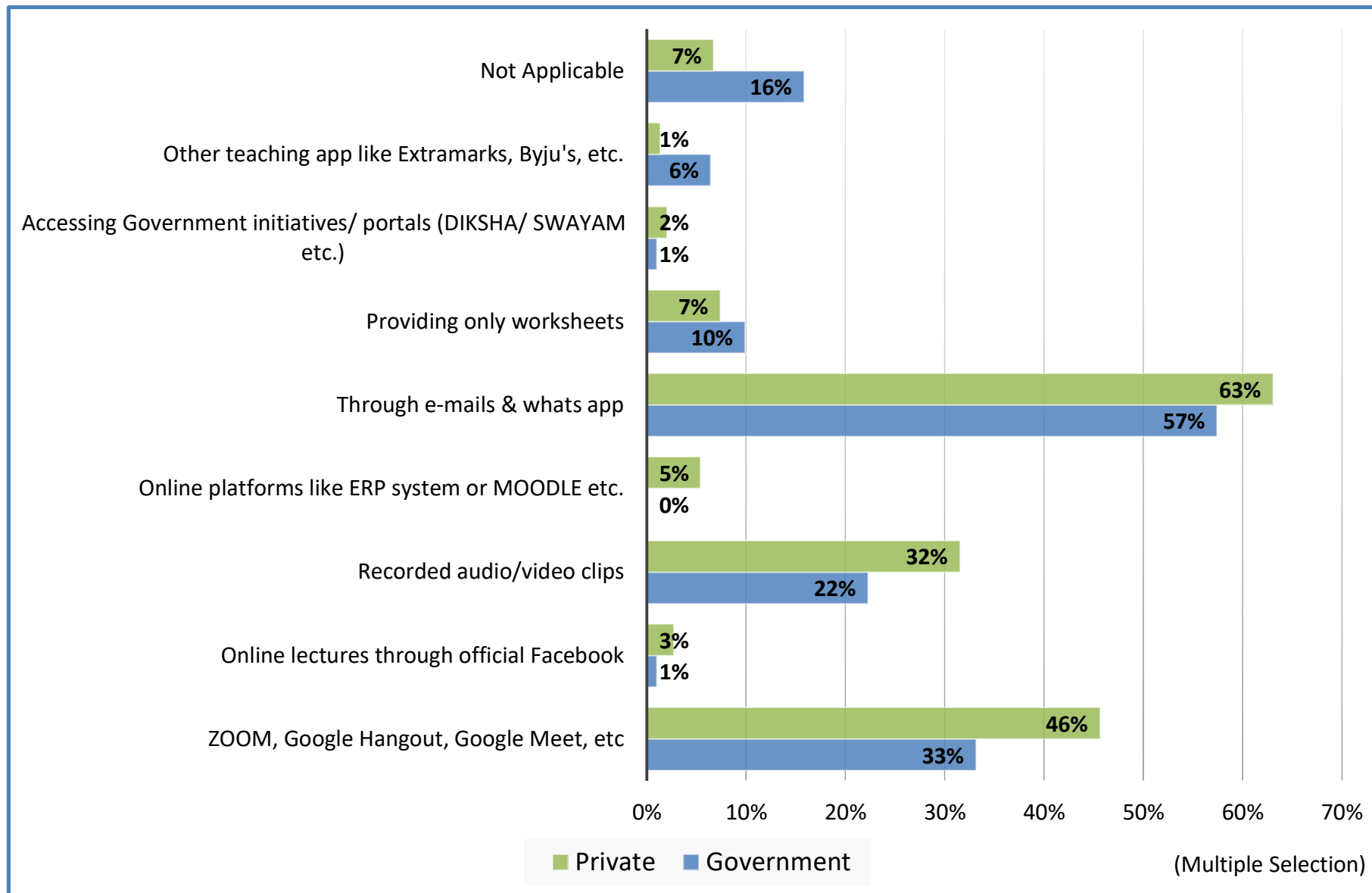
- Yes, my own
- No, my parents/siblings
- No

## Necessary space, light & undisturbed place to continue learning



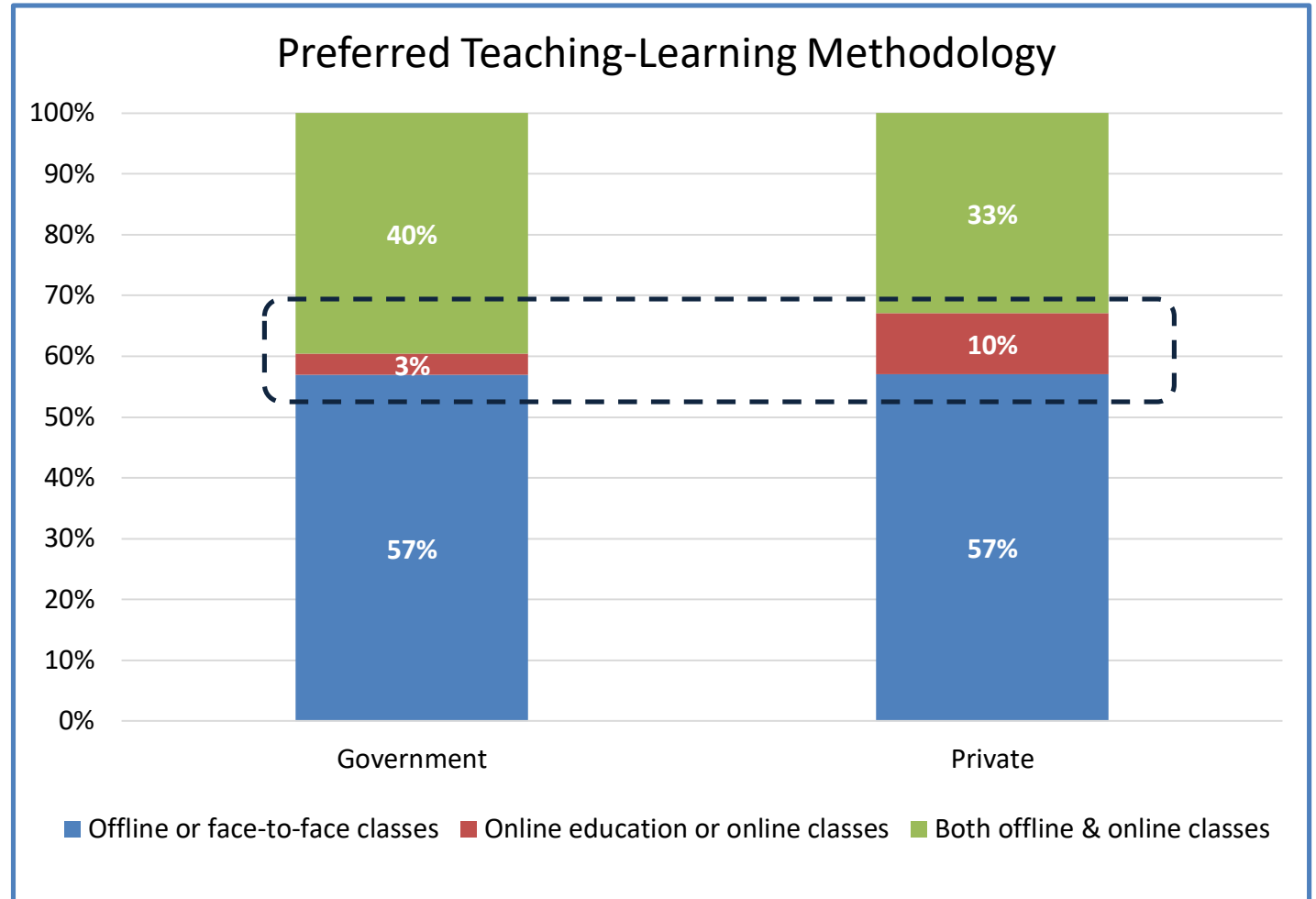
**Government School Students** neither have **hardware** nor **learning atmosphere** to access the education.

# Platforms being used for Communication



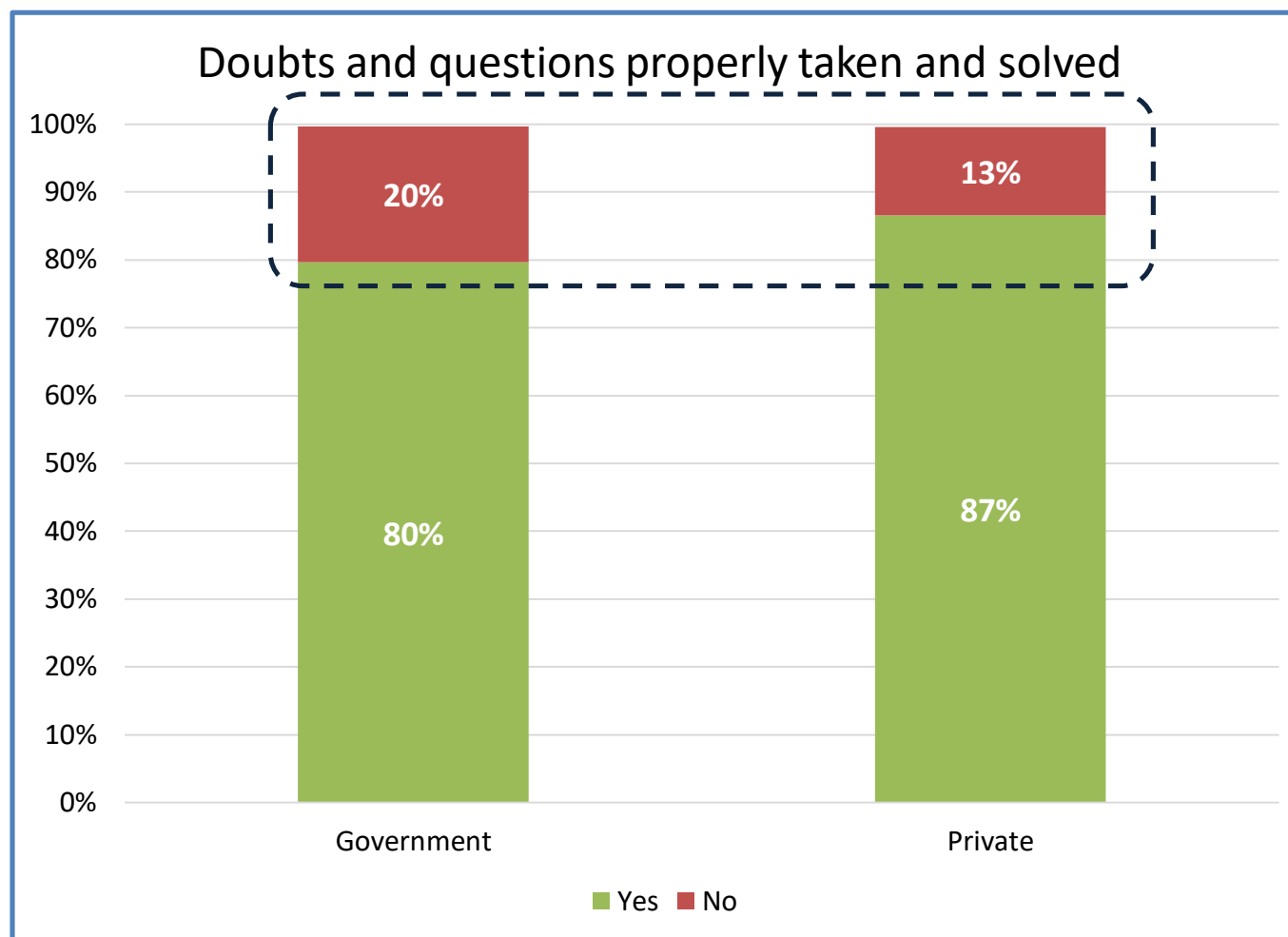
- Depending upon the availability, the platforms used vary greatly.
- This is evident that students studying in government schools are **highly dependent on emails & WhatsApp rather than government portals.**

# Learners Choice: Inclination towards Blended Approach



**Inclination towards Blended Approach (40% Govt., 33% Private students) is visible.**

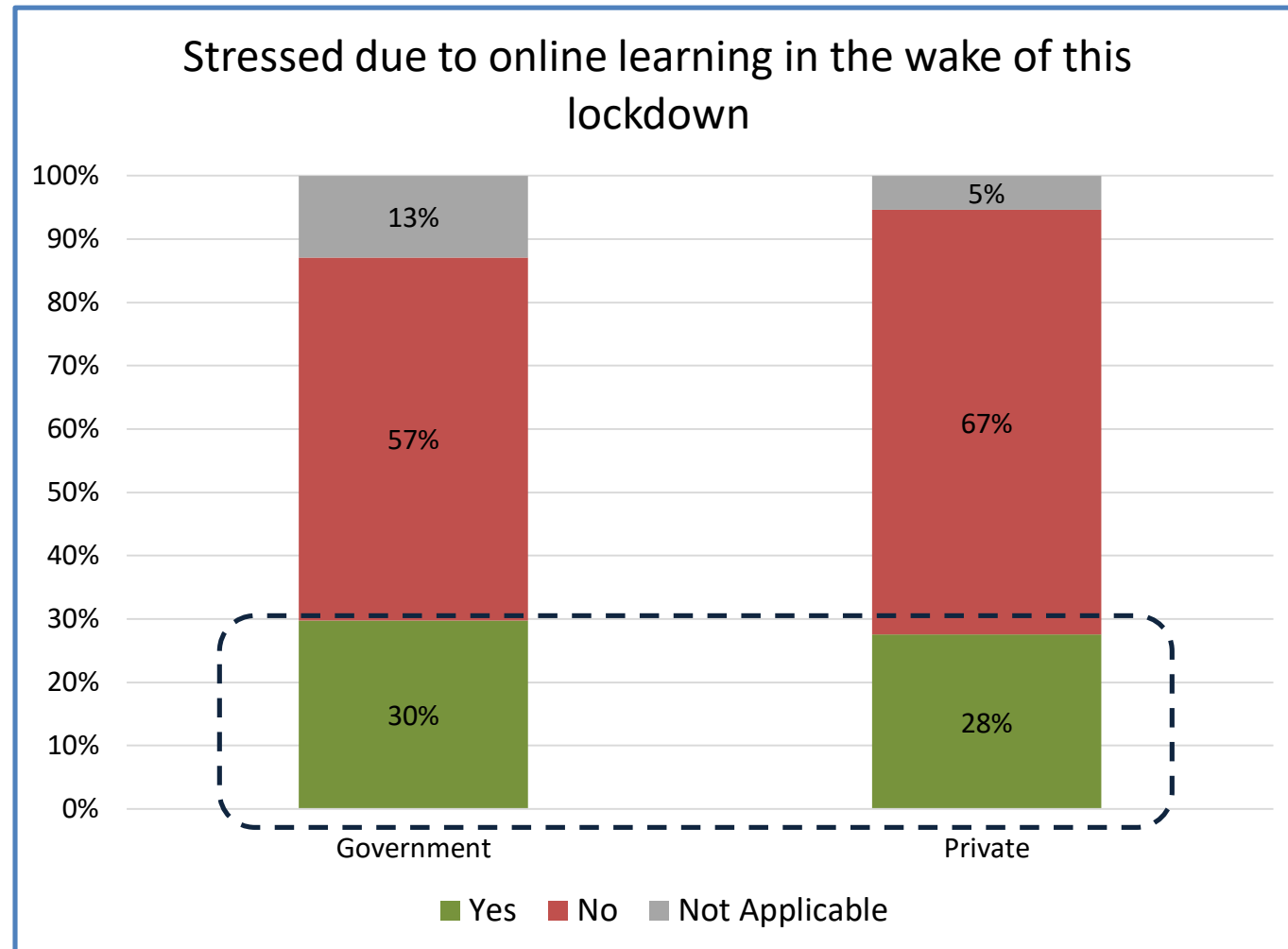
# Effectiveness : Unresolved doubts/queries



The effectiveness of online teaching remains 80% as the queries/doubts remained.

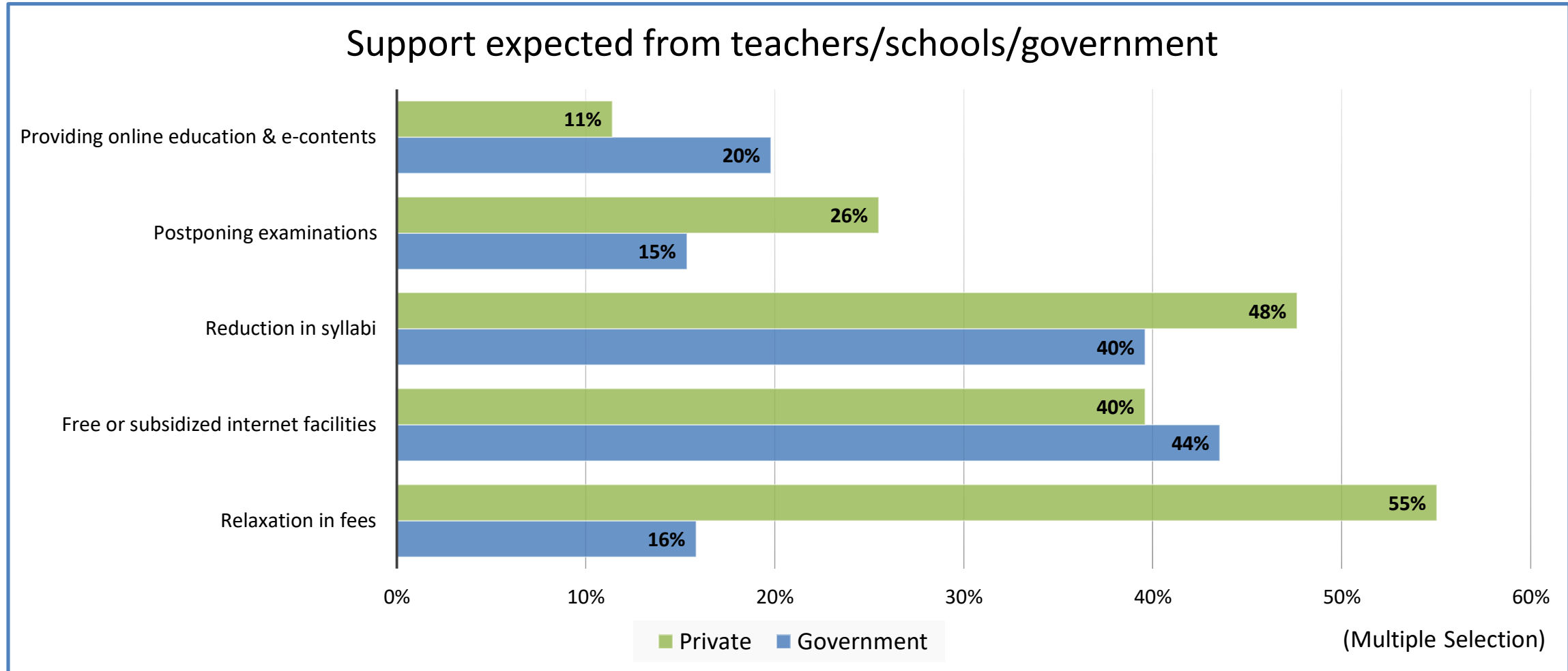


# Stress Level: Moderate



The stress level is moderate among the students in **Government** and **Private** school students.

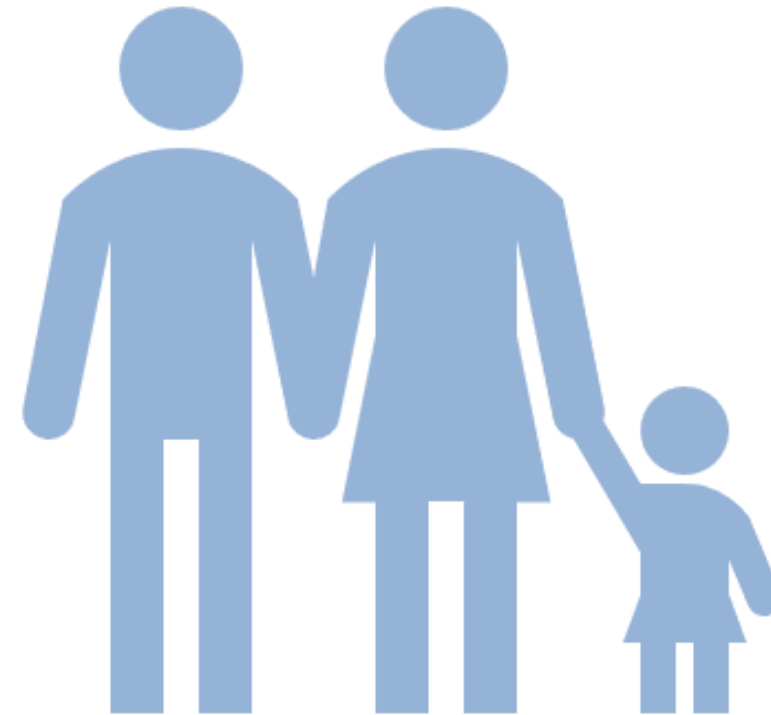
# Support Required – Different type, different support



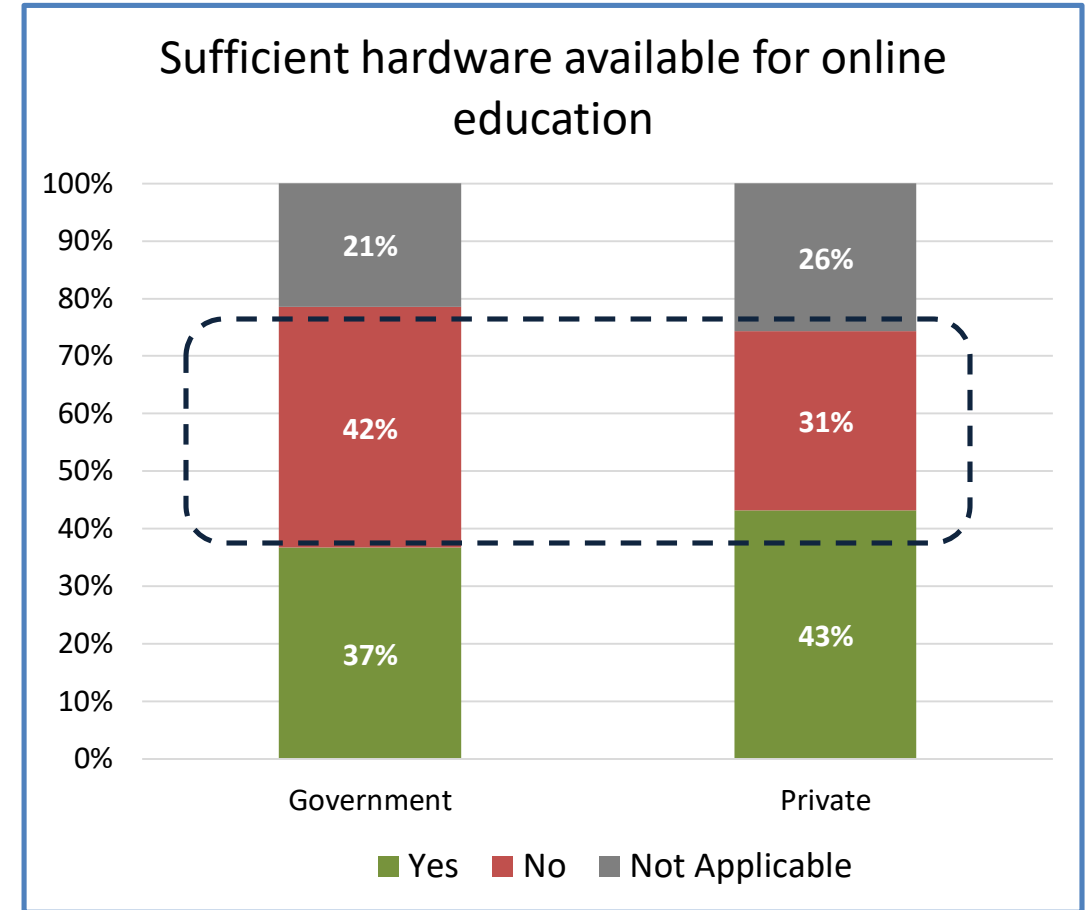
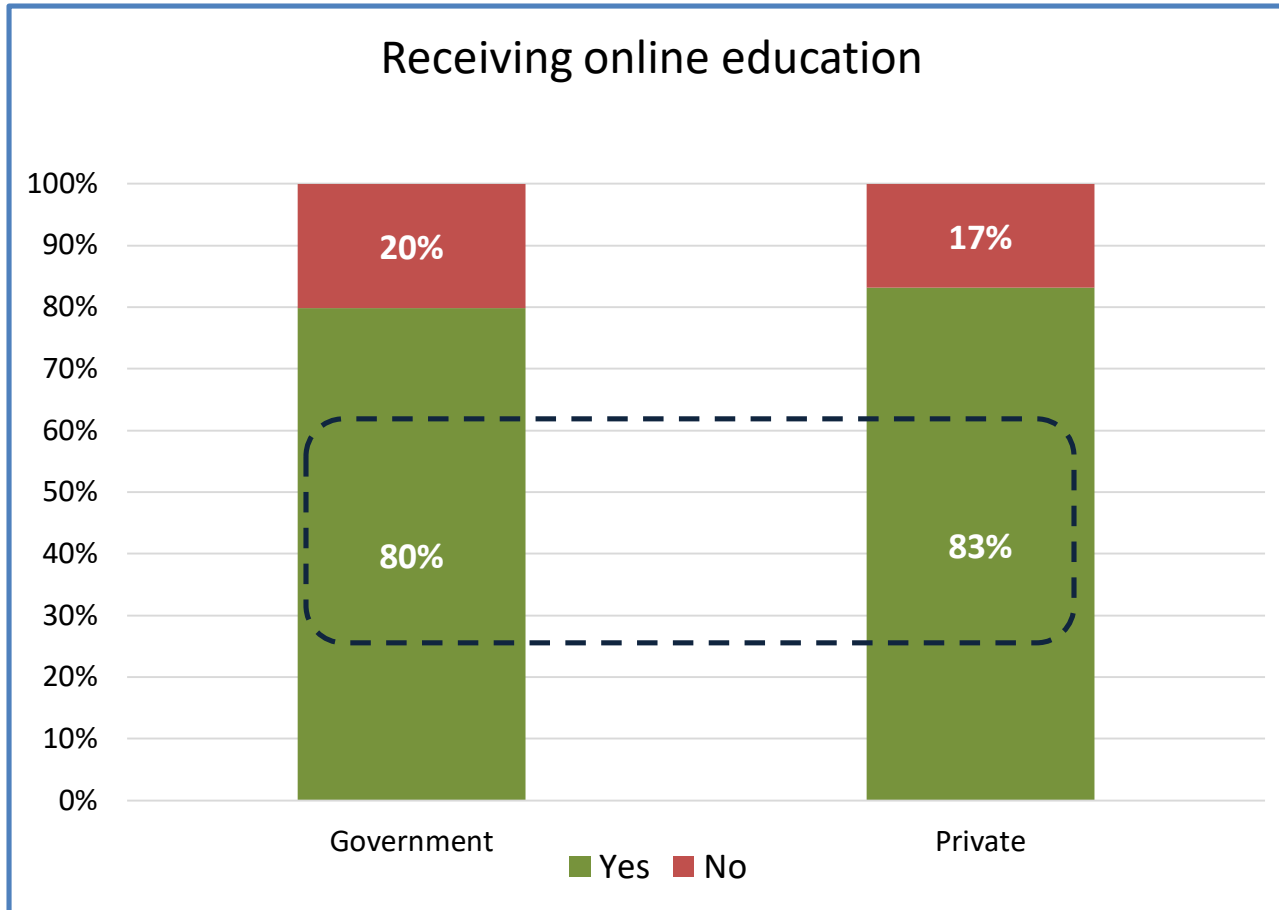
- **Private** school students are concerned about fees and syllabi
- **Government** school students struggle with internet facilities and syllabi

# Parents

To understand their  
comfort and issues  
pertaining to online  
learning

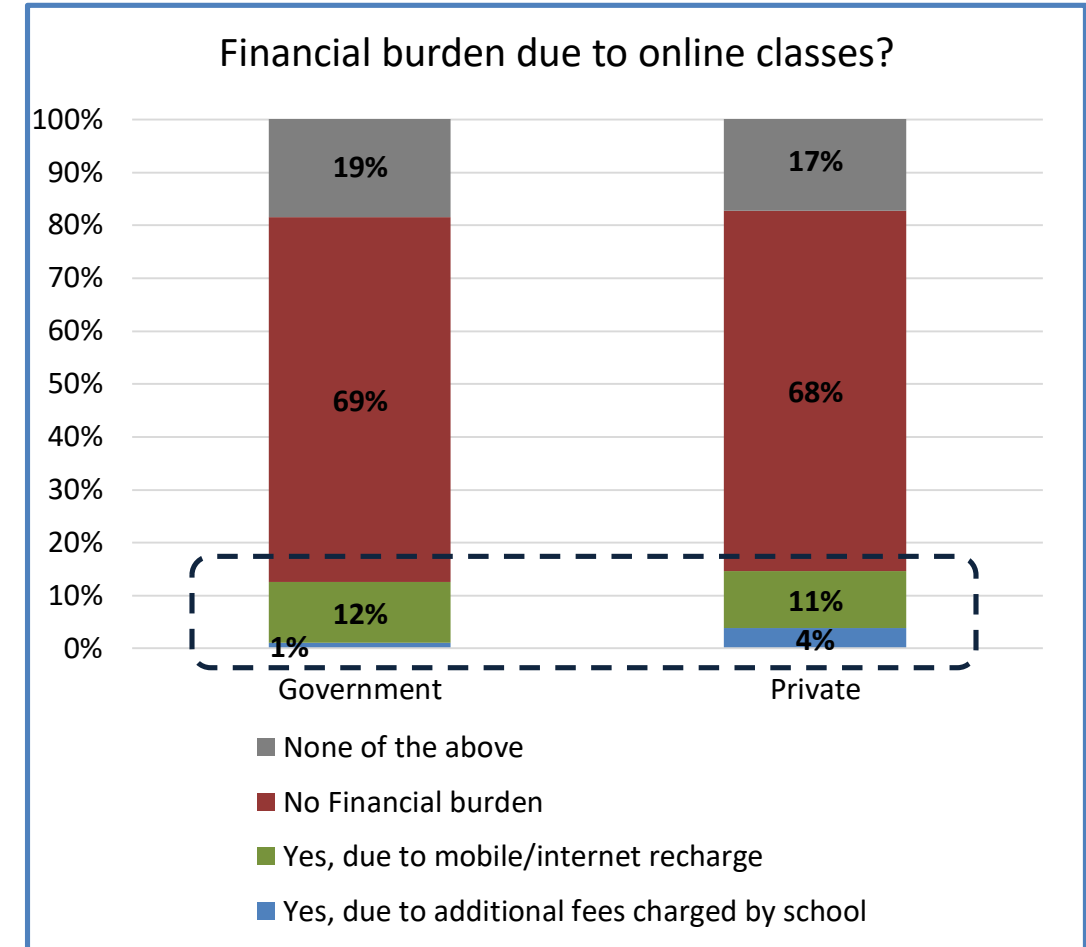
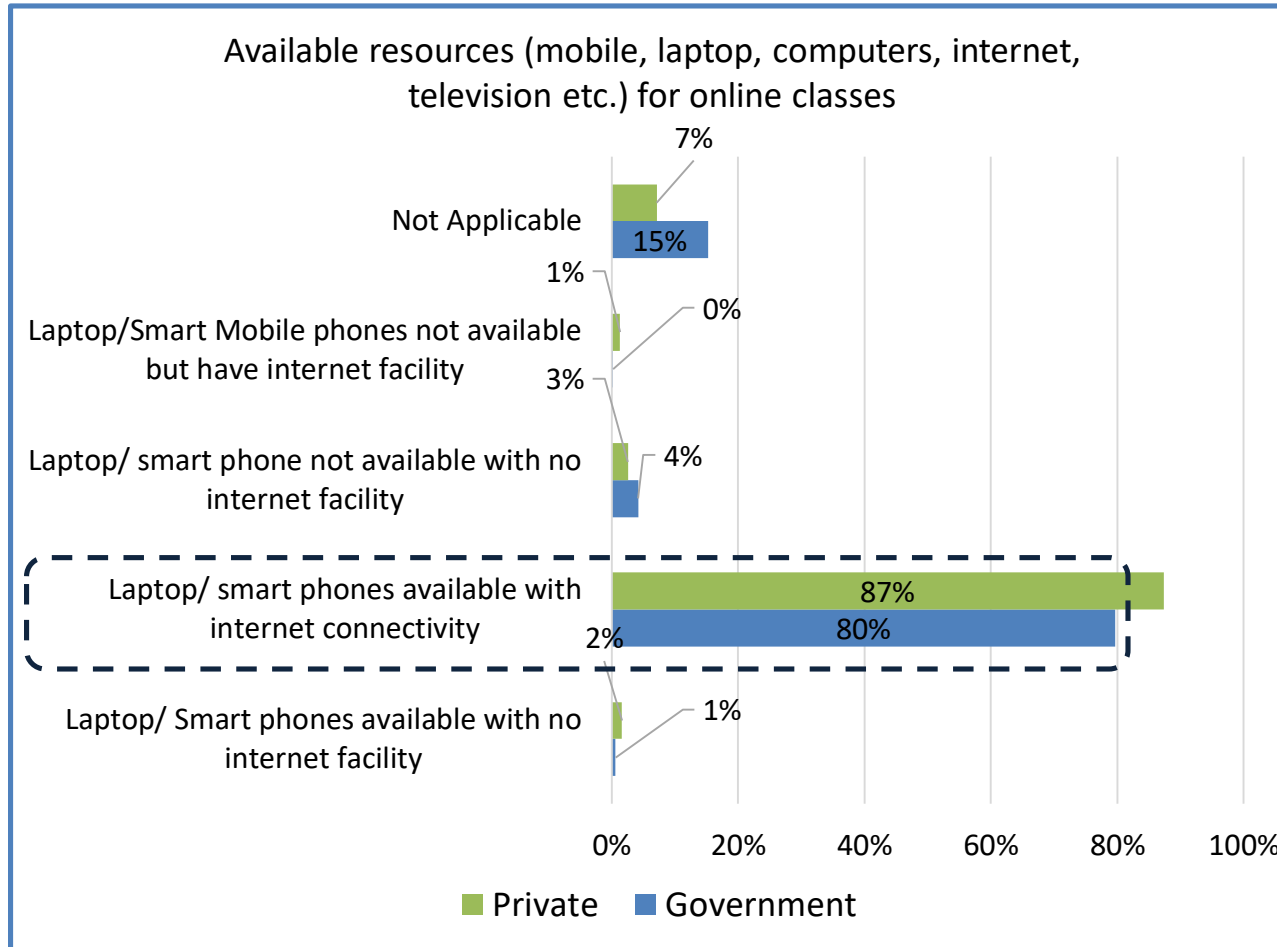


# Accessibility & Adequacy: Challenge to Many

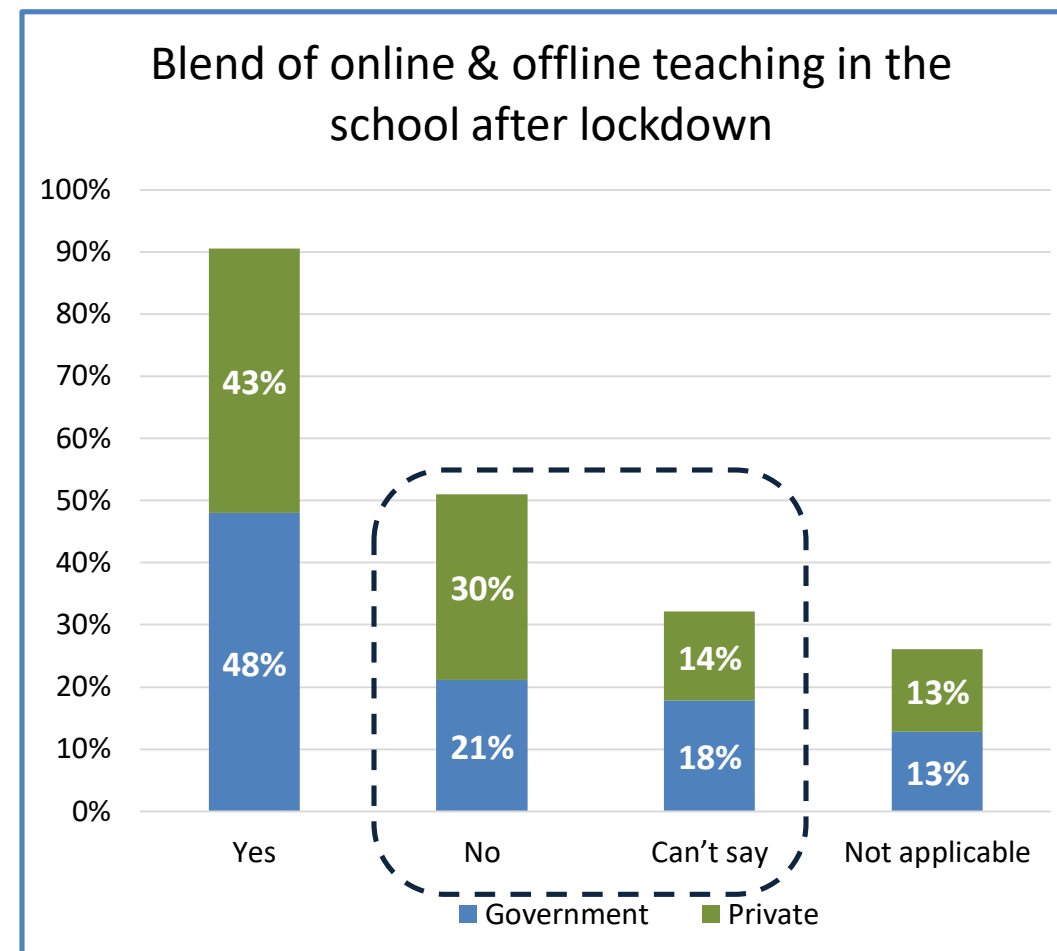
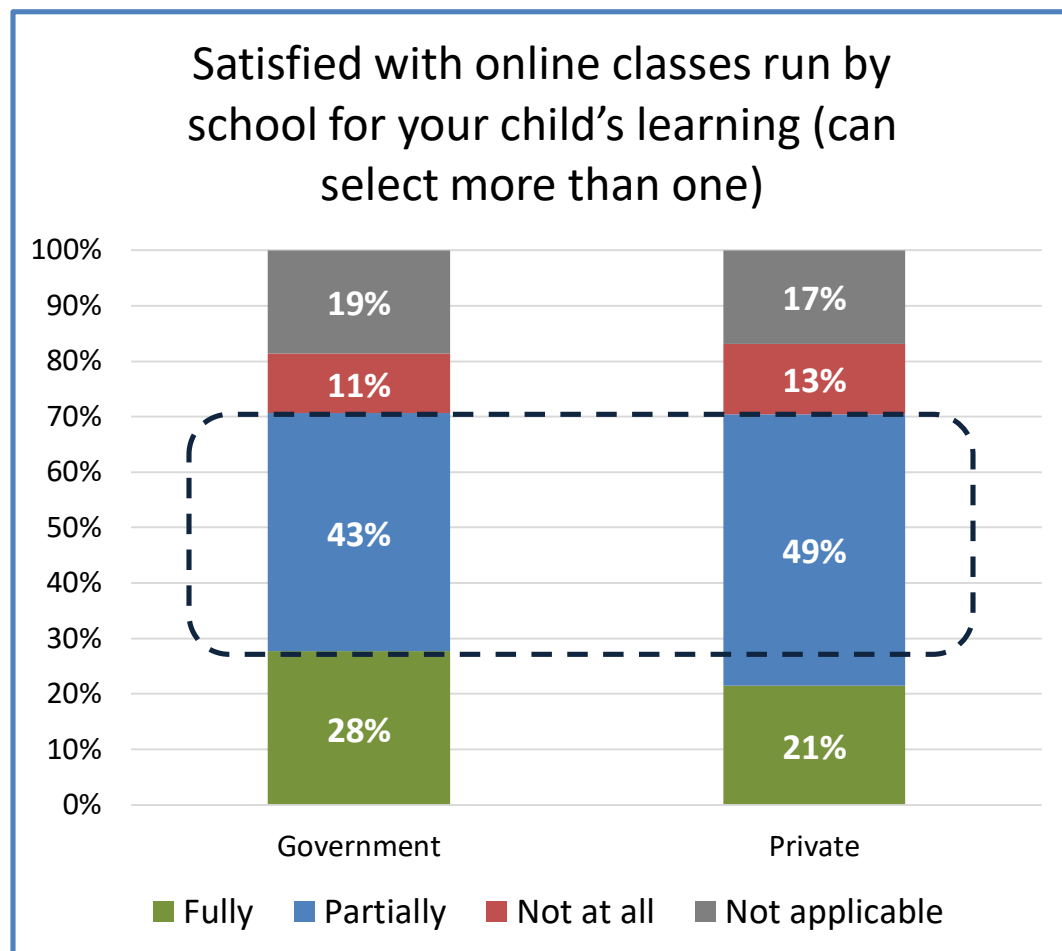


- According to Parents, approximately **80%** of the children are able to **access** online education.
- Approximately half of them are left out either due to no online education or insufficient hardware.

# Availability & Affordability



- Most of the parents have laptop/ smart phones.
- Some of them feel that financial burden has increased due to extra fees as well as internet charges.



- A significant amount of parents are **not satisfied completely**.
- However, adoption blended approach of teaching remained **dicey**.

	Government	Private
Poor routine	22%	17%
Lack of concentration	18%	26%
No co-curricular activities	5%	11%
No hardware	3%	2%
No internet facility	3%	4%
No network facility	4%	5%
Strain on eyes & head	13%	24%
No questions of children solved	12%	14%
No feedback	9%	11%
No worksheet	4%	4%
Only teachers speak	4%	6%
No clarity	13%	13%
Lack of Experiential learning	1%	9%

(Multiple Selection)

# Support required

	Government	Private
Webinar on how to access online education	8%	7%
Counselling for better mental health	6%	12%
Making government initiatives like DIKSHA, SWAYAM etc	16%	13%
Reduction in syllabi	8%	15%
Reduction in syllabi of board examinations, NEET etc.	1%	4%
Better network connection	7%	14%
Free/ subsidized internet	18%	21%
Provide teaching learning material to students	24%	20%
Stationery resources	34%	33%
Providing hardware	13%	18%
No more support required	33%	20%

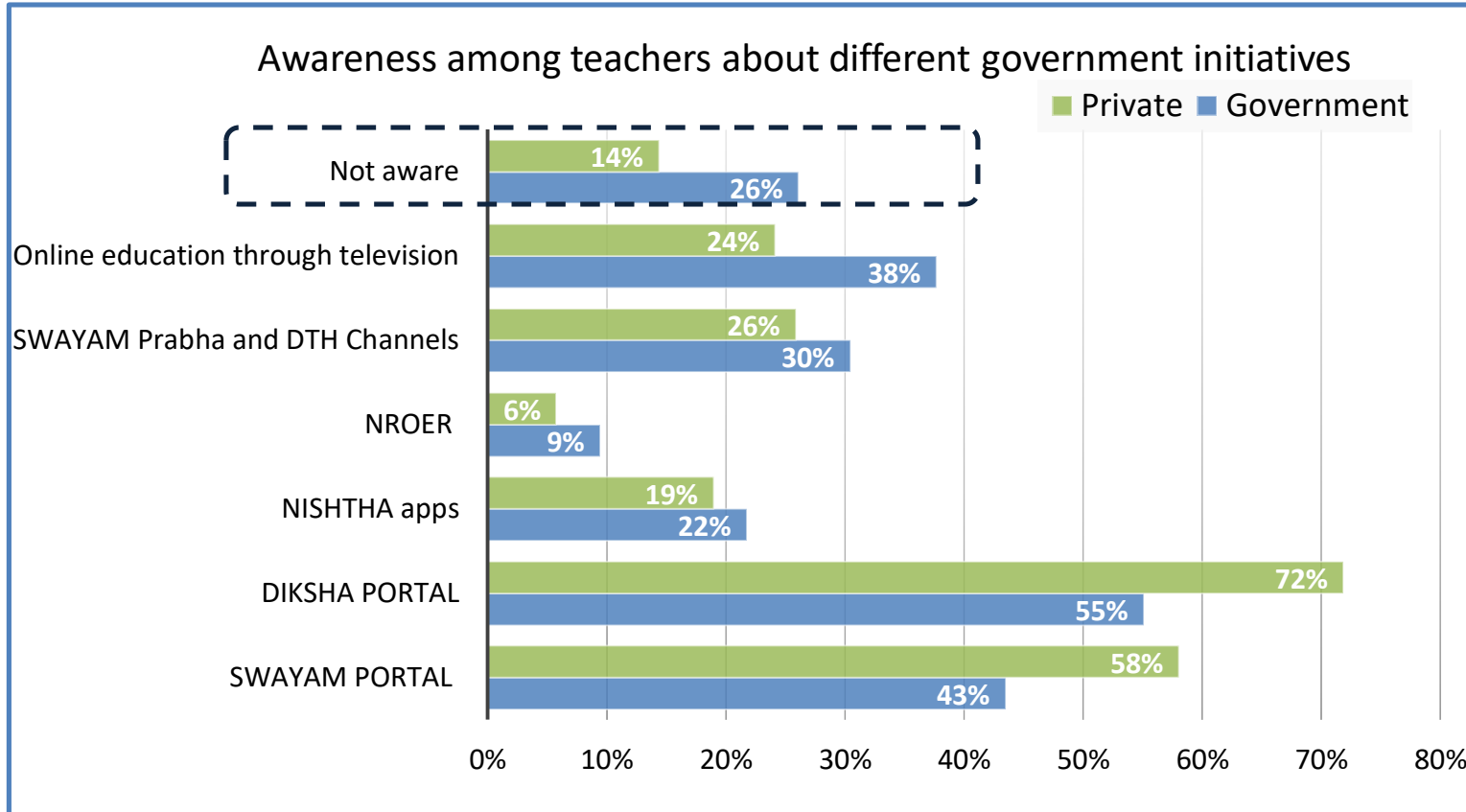
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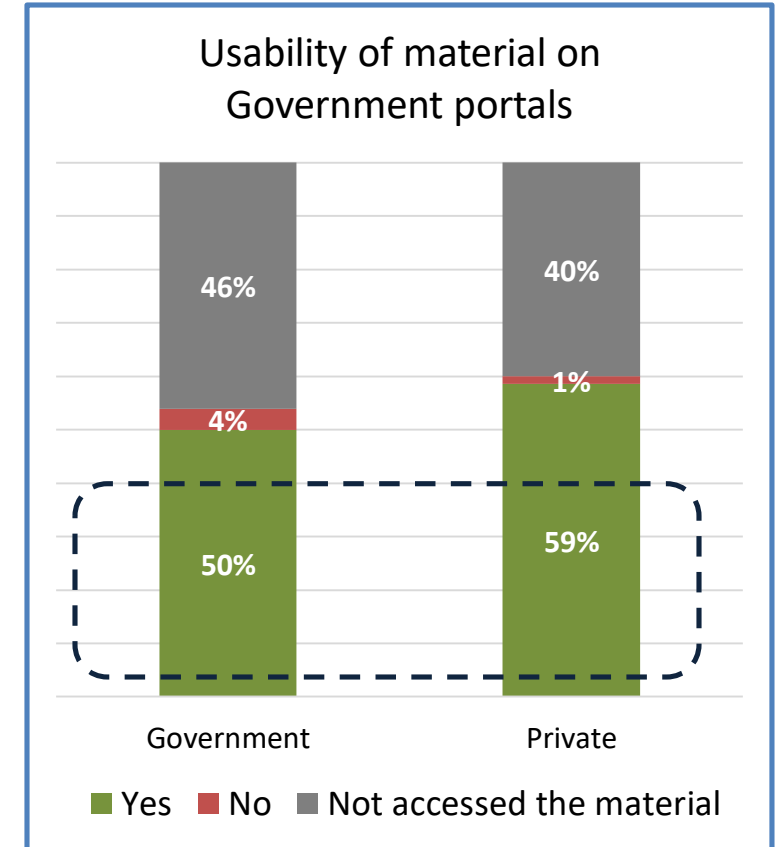


# Awareness about Government Initiatives

## Principal's Take



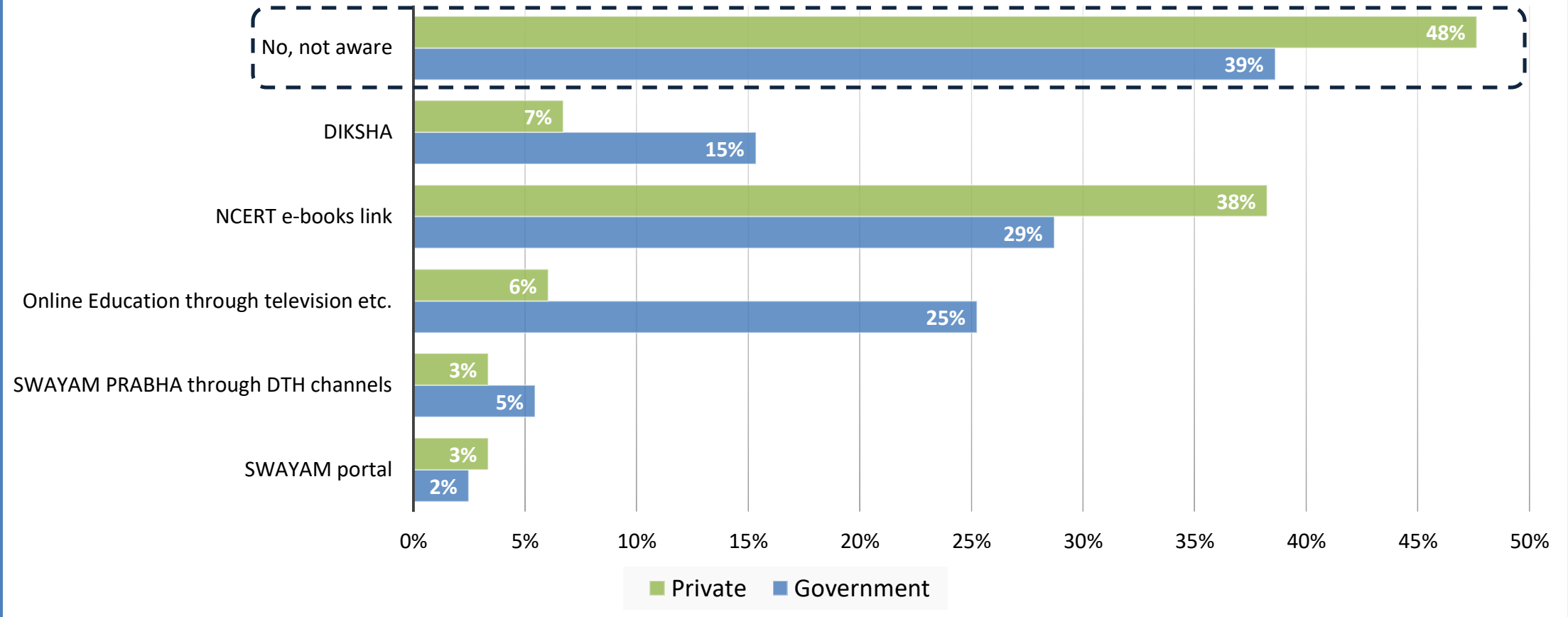
## Teacher's Take



- 26% Govt. teachers & 14% Private school teachers are **not aware** of any.
- Most teachers who have accessed the learning material on government portals find it useful.

## Student's Take

### Awareness about government initiatives for online education



- There seems to be a need to **spread awareness** about the Government Initiatives among students.



# Limitations of the Survey

# Limitations of the Survey

Findings of survey needs to be interpreted taking into considerations following limitation arising out of lockdown in wake of COVID19:

- Due to unavailability of sampling frame for students and teachers, **snowball sampling** techniques was employed.
- Schools of **NCR Regions** constitute the population of study, sampling frame for schools were created by extracting data base of schools online.
- Principals of government schools were busy with assigned duty by concerned department
- Some principals of private schools were not forthcoming due to no permission by management.

# Insights, Recommendations & Interventions



- ☐ Transition to online education at secondary & higher classes happened faster in govt. schools, they are struggling at upper primary & primary level
- ☐ Schools are focusing more on core schools subjects (Science, Mathematics & English) for online education. Co-scholastic activities are worst hit by COVID 19 in online education
- ☐ Govt. school teachers grappling with real-time interaction with students during online education due to lack of proper training of online education
- ☐ Majority students in private & govt. schools are preferring face to face mode to online mode of education
- ☐ Private schools are facing financial challenges due to COVID 19 induced situations
- ☐ Majority of students in govt. schools do not have appropriate digital devices & online connectivity for accessing online classes
- ☐ Students have very limited awareness about govt. initiatives for online education
- ☐ Lack of awareness in teachers about all major initiatives of govt.
- ☐ Good number of students have reported that they are experiencing stress & mental health issues.
- ☐ Digital divide to be addressed- education to all is a fundamental right
- ☐ Government to strengthen the e-content available (all at one place & varied medium of instructions).  
Ease of access & User friendliness to be stressed upon.



# Recommendations to MHRD



- ☐ Training required for govt. schools on conducting real-time online classes, creating e-learning materials and working on MOODLE & online assessment of learning etc. A robust platform like Google Meet/Zoom, etc. to be created to conduct online classes
- ☐ ICT Competency of the teachers to be enhanced
- ☐ Measures for diversifying e-learning contents available through NISTHA, SWAYAM, SWAYAM Prabha and further availability of e-learning materials in vernacular languages etc.
- ☐ Measures for rationalization & reduction in syllabi for all classes and competitive examination (NEET, Engineering etc.)
- ☐ Measures for equipping govt. school students with electronic devices & internet connectivity for accessing online classes
- ☐ Guidelines for online classes as some students have reported stress and mental health issues
- ☐ Guidelines for reopening of schools, Clear protocols for schools, teachers and students to be laid out for smooth functioning post-lockdown
- ☐ Guidelines for continuation of blended TLP (Teaching-Learning Process)
- ☐ Digital divide to be addressed- education to all is a fundamental right
- ☐ Financials for both Schools as well as Parents to be balanced
- ☐ Blended Approach is the need of an hour



# NABET-QCI Intervention -

INABET-QCI can conduct following activities for enabling schools staving off COVID 19 induced situations challenges:

- ✓ Awareness program on preparing schools for Pandemic
- ✓ Workshops for teachers:
  - ✓ Empowering teachers: Building Capacity
  - ✓ Blended learning as a class culture
  - ✓ Designing, developing & delivering online courses in school education
- ✓ Online Self-Assessment for teachers
- ✓ Assessment of teachers on blended learning and effectiveness
- ✓ Creation of modules for assessing learning outcomes
- ✓ Assessment of schools on preparedness against Pandemic
- ✓ Quality improvement in Teaching-Learning Process