



PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND PARENTS TOWARDS POST COVID – 19 PANDEMIC DUAL MODES SCHOOLING IN OYO STATE

ABSTRACT

The study was set out to investigate the perception and attitude of students, teachers and parents towards the post COVID 19 pandemic dual modes of schooling adopted by Oyo State Government for both primary and secondary schools. The study answered a research question and tested three hypotheses. The study adopted mixed method design. The

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Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic otherwise called coronavirus disease pandemic, is caused by [severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2](#) (SARS-CoV-2) which was first discovered in Wuhan, China in December 2019 in [Wuhan](#), China. The main mode of transmission of COVID-19 is through other bodily fluids and excretions which can be in form of droplets while other modes of transmission are through contaminated surfaces and direct contact. The infected person spreads the disease through breathes, sings, speaks, coughs, or sneezes, sings, or speaks. COVID-19 infection spans through 10 days in moderate cases and 14 days in severe cases. Some infected individual may show symptoms (symptomatic) while others may not



(asymptomatic) (WHO, 2020; Karia, Khandait, Yanday & Yanday, 2020).

Symptoms associated with the disease include fever, dry cough, fatigue, [breathing difficulties](#), [loss of smell](#), loss of [taste](#), sore throats, muscle pain, joint pain, headache, chill, [pneumonia](#), vomiting, diarrhea, rash, respiratory sputum production, coughing out blood, and [acute respiratory distress syndrome](#) (WHO, 2020; CDC, 2020 & CDC, 2020).

Recommended [preventive measures](#) against COVID – 19 include healthy diet, hand hygiene through handwashing with soap and running water and use of sanitizer, improved immune system, wearing a [face mask](#) in public, ventilation and air-filtering, covering one's mouth when sneezing or coughing, disinfecting surfaces, social distancing and monitoring and [self-isolation](#) for people

target Population consists of all SSS students, their teachers and parents in Oyo State. Simple random and purposive sampling techniques were used to 40 JSS students, 40 SSS students, 40 parents of JSS students, 40 parents of SSS students, 40 teachers of JSS students and 40 teacher of SSS Students from eight schools in Oyo state. The sample size was 240. Two instruments (Perception Interview Schedule and Attitude Scale) were used to collect data for this study. Perception Interview Schedule was used to collect qualitative information while Attitude Scale was used to collect quantitative information. The content validity indices of the instruments were established using Lawshe Content Validity Ratio formula they yielded Content Validity Indices of 0.85 and 0.8 for both instrument respectively. The reliability coefficients of the instruments using Scott-Pi and Cronbach Alpha were 0.90 and 0.85 respectively. Thematic analysis and t-test were used as methods of data analysis. The study showed that students, teachers and parents had good and positive perception towards the dual modes schools. Also, the study showed no significant difference in the attitude of male and female students towards the dual modes among others. It is concluded in the study that dual modes schooling is an effective means of teaching students in the post COVID pandemic era. The study recommends that dual modes schooling system should be adopted by states within Nigeria that are yet to resume academic session.

Keywords: Perception, Attitude, Dual modes, post COVID pandemic, Students, Teachers, Parents



exposed or symptomatic. Other preventive measures are being physically active, getting enough sleep and avoid touching mouth, nose and eyes.

To discourage mass gathering coupled with the adverse impact of the pandemic in all Nigerian sectors such as culture, economy, sports, politics, agriculture, food system and education, lockdown was generally enforced. In line with the declaration of lockdown by the Federal Government of Nigeria, Oyo State Government announced its lockdown on

Arising from the lockdown, both public and private schools within the state were closed down and mass events were cancelled. People started working from homes and most schools engaged in online (virtual) classes for their students most especially those in terminal classes (primary 6, Junior Secondary School(JSS) 3 and Senior Secondary School (SSS) 3. Virtual teaching is an online system that allows transfer of knowledge from teacher to learners through the internet by utilizing electronic devices such as computers, smart phones, I Pad, television and radio (Arowojolu & Oyegoke, 2020). Application software such as Zoom, WhatsApp, Edmodo, Microsoft teams, Google hangout, Google Classroom, Skype, Moodle, Evernote, Socrative, Kahoot, face book and school-based apps were deployed for this purpose. This started in March 27, 2020 in Oyo State until the Oyo State Governor announced that students in terminal classes in schools in Oyo State should be opened on 16th July, 2020 to allow this set of students take part in various appropriate external examinations. The Oyo state governor also cancelled third term for other classes and requested that all schools should be opened for new academic session on 21st September, 2020 with dual shifts.

The post COVID – 19 dual modes schooling in Oyo state took effect from 21st September, 2020. The schools in Oyo state at both primary and secondary levels operate 2 - shift schooling system with pupils in primary 1 to 3 and JSS 1 to 3 students schooling between 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. While pupils in primary 3 to 6 and SSS 1 to 3 students schooling between 12noon to 3 p.m. There is an hour in-between the dual modes schooling system. This type of schooling system seems to be understandable and



commendable most especially in this post COVID – 19 era where a lot of countries are still looking for the way out in their various educationally systems. However, there is need to investigate the perception and attitude of stakeholders in education like students, parents and teachers towards this schooling system. This can serve as a clue for other states who are afraid of contacting the pandemic most especially in the second phase of the pandemic. Hence, the need for this study.

Perception is the sensory experience of the world. It involves both recognizing environmental stimuli and actions in response to these stimuli. We gain information about properties and elements of the environment through perceptual process. Researches have been carried out on perception of stakeholders of different issues in educational system. For instance, Friend and Cook (2010), Mastropieri, Thoma, Scruggs, Graetz,, Norland, Gardizi and Mcduffiek (2005) and Goetz (2000) examined the perception of stakeholders (teachers and students) on team teaching, they examined issues relevant team teaching using qualitative approach. Issues identified in their studies are: beliefs and perception of students on team teaching, perception of teachers on team teaching, working relationship between team teachers, planning and allocation of planning time. Other issues are roles and responsibilities of teachers, merits of team teaching with respect to students and teachers as well as selection of teachers for team teaching. Attitude is a learned predisposition or tendency of an individual to respond positively or negatively to some object, situation, concept or another person (Olosunde, Oyegoke & Ojebisi). Attitude is the sum total of behaviour pattern and a state of readiness and tendency to act or react in a certain way or manner to stimuli such as thing, behaviours; it I

s a major determinant of the success or otherwise of everything in life (Oppenheim, 1992; Farooq & Shah, 2008). Attitude is predisposition to behaviour in a particular way. Sometimes, attitude is hidden but sometimes exhibited when faced with a stimulus that will enact it. Attitude are relatively stable overtime but can be influenced through education, advertisement, reading, indoctrination, rehabilitation and training. Attitudes are major determinants of everything in life, even in education.



Gender difference on any issue is a wide area of research. Most of the studies carried out on gender difference were subject based as against the present study that focusses on the gender difference in the attitude of students, teachers and parents towards schooling mode systems in Oyo state (Oyegoke, Vermeer, Boekaerts & Seegers, 2000).

Statement of the problem

Schools at all levels of education were on lockdown during COVID-19 pandemic. This has a serious adverse effect on our educational system. Although some state governments in Nigeria attempted to reach to their students through online method but this is not without its attendant challenges. Arising from this, Oyo government took a bold step to allow students run regular schooling system with dual modes from 21st September, 2020. The dual modes schooling system that is presently in operation in Oyo state seem to be a commendable solution to regular schooling system most especially in this post pandemic era. The fact that a schooling system is commendable may not necessarily means that stakeholder's perception and attitude towards it is encouraging. It is against this backdrop that this study was set out to investigate the perception of and attitude of students, parents and teachers towards the post pandemic dual modes schooling system in Oyo state.

The objectives of this study are:

1. to find out the perception of students, teachers and parents towards the post COVID dual modes of schooling in Oyo state
2. to measure difference in attitude of male and female students towards post COVID dual modes of schooling in Oyo state.
3. to establish if there exist difference in attitude of male and female teachers towards post COVID dual modes of schooling in Oyo state.
4. to measure if there exist difference in attitude of male and female parents towards post COVID dual modes of schooling in Oyo state.

Research question

1. What is the perception of students, teachers and parents towards the post COVID – 19 pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state?



Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between the attitude of male and female students towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state.
2. There is no significant difference between the attitude of male and female teachers towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state
3. There is no significant difference between the attitude of male and female parents towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state

Methodology

The study adopted survey design. The target Population consists of all SSS students, their teachers and parents in Oyo State. The schools in Oyo state were grouped according to the three Senatorial Districts (Oyo North, Oyo Central and Oyo South). Four local government areas were randomly selected from each of the Senatorial Districts. Two schools were randomly selected from each of the selected local government areas making a total of Eight schools. Purposive sampling technique was used to select 20 JSS students (10 males and 10 females), 20 SSS students (10 males and 10 females), 20 parents (10 males and 10 females) of JSS students, 20 parents (10 males and 10 females) of SSS students, 20 teachers (10 males and 10 females) of JSS students and 20 teachers (10 males and 10 females) of SSS Students from each of the selected local government areas. The sample size was 240. However only 12 out of the sample participated in the Interview Schedule Those that participated in the Interview Schedule were 2 JSS students (1 male and 1 female), 2 SSS students (1 male and 1 female), 2 teachers of JSS students (1 male and 1 female), 2 teachers of SSS students (1 male and 1 female), 2 parents of JSS students (1 male and 1 female) and 2 parents of SSS students (1 male and 1 female). Two instruments (Perception Interview Schedule and Attitude Scale) were used to collect data for this study. Perception Interview Schedule was used to collect qualitative information about the post-COVID dual modes schooling system in Oyo State while Attitude Scale was used to collect information on attitude of students, parents



and teachers towards the post – COVID dual modes of schooling system in Oyo state. Both instructed were self-constructed by the researchers. The content validity indices of the instruments were established by giving the instruments to 5 experts in the field of psychology. Lawshe Content Validity Ratio formula used and it yielded a Content Validity Indices of 0.85 for the Perception Interview Schedule and 0.8 for Attitude Scale. The reliability of the Perception Interview Schedule was established using Scott-Pi and it was found to be 0.90 while the reliability coefficient of Attitude Scale was established using Cronbach Alpha and it was found to be 0.85. Thematic analysis and t-test were used as methods of data analysis.

Results

Research question1: What is the perception of students, teachers and parents towards the post COVID – 19 Pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state?

All four students that were interviewed perceived that the dual modes schooling systems adopted by the Oyo state government is good. Some of the students asserted that they were tired of staying at, everything is boring to them, reading at home is not easy most especially for students in terminal classes that were preparing for external examinations. A male JSS student affirmed that: *I am not happy at all staying at home, I find it easier to read when I am in school than when I am at home.* In addition, a female SSS students asserted that:

“I am also always distracted at home, I watched a lot of home movies while at home instead of studying my books. I tried all I could but to no avail. All I can say is that staying at home for a long time is the worst thing than can happened to any student. But with this new dual modes of schooling that we are operating in Oyo state, I am very happy that at least I go to school for at least three hours in a day and I am highly motivated to do some studying now. The spirit of studying has really come upon me now”.

The students also felt that the dual modes of schooling is better than virtual teaching and learning as reflected in these extracts:

“To me, I like seeing the person that is teaching me face to face instead of watching him or her through television. I don’t like it at all. I only watch movies or cartoons through



television and you know that all those stuff are not real, so, I feel teaching is not all that real to me using television” (A female JSS student).

“I prefer this schooling system to online teaching. In online teaching, all of us in public schools only watched the teaching through television unlike our mates in public schools that were engaged using different media. So, the teacher teaches at his or pace, we cannot ask questions even if we don’t understand, we just play along. Some of the topics I watched through the televisions were like magic to me. I didn’t feel I was being taught, it was not real to me” (A male SSS student).

All the four students interviewed were of the perception that the post COVID pandemic dual modes of school is safer for both primary and secondary school students as indicated in these assertions:

“this dual modes of schooling has been in operation for the past six week now and there was no case of corona virus reported or recorded among the students both at primary and secondary level. I feel it is safe to adopt this method most especially in this new era of COVID” (A male SSS student)

In the same vein, all the teachers that took part in the interviewed scheduled attested that the dual modes of schooling system adopted by Oyo state government was good for this period. They also stated that the students were engaged in real life teaching and all COVID -19 procedures were followed in all schools. They perceived that the mode was also safer for both students and teachers since there was no case of COVID 19 reported among students and teachers.

In addition, all the four parents that were interviewed felt that the post COVID pandemic dual modes schooling in Oyo state was good. Some of its benefits as affirmed by the parents are highlighted as follows:

- The students are fully engaged in academic work



- Majority of the students are not easily controlled at home but they can easily handle in schools by their teachers
- Some of the parents are illiterate, so, they do not know how to guide their wards in studying but they can easily be guided by the teachers
- Some of the parents do not have time for their wards
- No cases of COVID – 19 among students and teachers

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference between the attitude of male and female students towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state.

Table 1: Attitude of Male and Female Students towards the post COVID Pandemic Dual Modes of Schooling in Oyo state.

Gender	N	Mean	S D	T	Df	P-value
Male	40	29.55	8.65	1.121	78	0.354
Female	40	31.65	7.41			

Table 3 shows that there is no significant difference in the attitude of male and female students towards post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state. as indicated in the mean scores of the two groups. The result shows a mean score for the males' responses as 29.55 while that of female is 31.65. The p-value is also 0.354 which indicates that $p\text{-value} > 0.05$. This indicates that we do not reject the null hypothesis. The result showed that there is no significant difference in the mean score of the attitude of male and female students towards post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state despite the fact that female students had higher mean score (31.65) than male students (29.55). This means that both male and female students had the same attitude towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference between the attitude of male and female teachers towards the post COVID Pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state



Table 2: Attitude of Male and Female Teachers towards the post COVID Pandemic Dual Modes of Schooling in Oyo state.

Gender	N	Mean	S D	T	Df	P-value
Male	40	34.22	9.655	0.871	78	0.176
Female	40	33.16	9.987			

Table 2 presented the results of the analysis of the mean score of the attitude of male and female teachers towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state. From the table, the mean scores of the attitude of male and female teachers towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state were 34.22 and 33.16 respectively which is not significant at 0.05; the standard deviation are 9.655 and 9.987 for male and female teachers respectively. That is $t_{(78)} = 0.871$, $P > 0.05$. Although the mean score showed that male teachers had higher mean score (34.22) in their attitude towards post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling than female teachers with the means score (33.16) but the difference in the mean scores was not statistically significant. The results indicated no significant difference in the mean score of the attitude of male and female teachers towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state. The null hypothesis was therefore not rejected by the findings. This implies that male and female teachers had the same attitude towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference between the attitude of male and female parents towards the post COVID Pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state

Table 3: Attitude of Male and Female Parents towards the post COVID Pandemic Dual Modes of Schooling in Oyo state.

Gender	N	Mean	S D	T	Df	P-value
Male	40	32.77	7.414	1.39	78	0.101
Female	40	30.98	8.652			

Table 3 presented the results of the analysis of the mean score of the attitude of male and female parents towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state. The table reflected that the mean scores of the attitude of male and female teachers towards the post



COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state were 32.77 and 30.98 respectively which is not significant at 0.05; the standard deviation were 7.414 and 8.652 for male and female parents respectively. That is $t_{(78)} = 1.39$, $P > 0.05$. Although the mean score showed that male parents had higher mean score (32.77) in their attitude towards post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling than female parents with the mean score (30.98) but the difference in the mean scores was not statistically significant. The results reflected no significant difference in the mean score of the attitude of male and female parents towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state. The null hypothesis was therefore not rejected by the findings. This implies that male and female parents had the same attitude towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state.

Discussion

The findings of this study revealed that the students, teachers and parents perceived that the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state was a good initiative that is worthwhile and worth of emulation. This perception might have been made possible due to the fact that they believed that instead of allowing students in the state to stay at home because of the surge of COVID pandemic, it is better to divide students into sections to cater for COVID pandemic protocols such as washing of hands, use of nose masks, wearing of face shield, maintenance of physical distancing e. t. c.

This study also showed that the students, teachers and parents had the same attitude towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state. This could be as a result of the positive perception that this set of people had towards the dual modes of schooling after the post COVID pandemic as indicated in this study. Since they had a good and positive perception towards the modes of schooling, there cannot be difference in their attitude towards the modes of schooling, so they had the same attitude towards the post COVID pandemic dual modes of schooling in Oyo state.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This study concludes that half a loaf is better than none, it is better for to attend schools within a specified period of time than to attend schools in a crowded environment where COVID pandemic can easily be contacted. The study also concluded that dual modes of schooling is far better than allowing students to stay at home or using virtual online teaching that are associated with so many challenges.



Based on the study, the following recommendations are made;

1. Dual modes schooling system a good and effective means of teaching students which should adopted by any government where there is no better alternative.
2. Dual modes of schooling should be adopted by other states within the country that are yet to resumed academic sessions.
3. Dual modes system of schooling is safer for students of both primary and secondary levels of Nigerian educational systems.

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