Work from Home: Scenarios Exhausting or Draining during On-Line Teaching

Y. D. Haritha [a*], Chaitanya Kumari [a] and Bilquis [a]

[a] Department of Human Development and Family Studies, College of Community Science, Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Work from home describes work being done remotely, instead of at an office. The acronym "WFH" is used as a nickname for the concept. Many organizations/institutions transitioned their employees from the office to a work from home model during the Corona virus global pandemic. The present study was undertaken to study the "Work from Home: Scenarios exhausting during on-line teaching. Purposive random sampling technique was used to collect sample for this study. A sample comprised of 30 public and 30 private teachers were selected. Location of the study: Madakasira (Anantapuram dist., A.P.) Public teachers scored 90 percent on adjusting to new pedagogical practices whereas private teachers scored 97 percent in this area. Public teachers scored 90 percent on adjusting to new pedagogical practices whereas private teachers scored 97 percent in this area.

1. INTRODUCTION

"The world has witnessed from pandemic and identified the importance of WFH. WFH is an alternate way of organising task that may be defined as the work which can be performed from home (away from the traditional workplace such as factories or offices) and enables employees to access their labour activities through the use of information technology" [1,2]. It may be for a temporary period or for the long-term durations as an alternate to the traditional way of doing work.

Work from home as a concept is very important in current times. It helps to keep productivity of the employee same or even better and at the same time supports the employee for being with family or handling some personal work [3-7]. Also in the case the employee is facing some health issue of self or family, Work from Home (WFH) can be a great tool for helping employee stay at home and work at the same time. In 2020, during Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic, Work from Home enabled many companies to remain productive and keep themselves relevant. Roles like IT, Management, Designing, Media etc. continued to work with the WFH option [8-12].

For many individuals coronavirus (COVID-19) put work on hold. Employees and business owners of many industries/organisations could not transition to a work from home model. For many service providers, however, Coronavirus has pushed them to utilize technology further, and address how they can efficiently and effectively continue to work and function, through digital means. Digital adoption is a key factor in determining how quickly and efficiently a company can function virtually [13-18].

Before COVID-19 hit, the option of working from home was available to only 7 percent of the U.S. workforce, mostly highly paid white collar workers. That percentage has increased more than nine-fold to 66 percent of employees in the weeks since the pandemic barred everyone not designated an essential worker from going to their jobs. This abrupt change means that a lot of people accustomed to working in their offices are finding new ways of doing their jobs [19,20].

Working from home isn't easy, even for those who have been doing it for years. There are distractions, from chores to pets that he/she used to leave behind when person "went to work." It's also difficult to develop, and stick to, a new routine.

Umesh et al. [21] studied on "work from home during Covid-19 pandemic: Employees perception and experiences with a sample size 454 respondents and structured questionnaires and google forms were used to collect data. The study revealed the employees stress factors like lack of resources, long hours of work, overload, poor management support, domestic pressure etc and employees equally concentrate on both office and home work".

Barrero et al. [22] "COVID-19 drove a mass social experiment in working from home (WFH). It survey more than 30,000 Americans over multiple waves to investigate whether WFH will stick, and why. It provided evidence from waves of a large panel of US employees working from home. Respondents report benefits from lower commute time, more flexible work hours, and increased productivity. Employers have made investments in technology, revised practices, and moved up the learning curve with respect to WFH. They suggest that use of WFH will remain four times more prevalent than before the pandemic".

Islam et al. (2020) "The outbreak of COVID-19 has taught us that change is inevitable. The first preventative step suggested by WHO was social distancing. Every country closed schools, colleges, and universities. Moreover, the government cancelled entrance tests, examinations, classes, and internships [23-26]. It took students as well as the faculty by storm as adapting to the digitized education system was not easy. Change requires time; however, the pandemic caused the education sector in India to grow. Online education has proved to be a salvation for the students and teachers. They assigned work to students *via* the internet and delivered lectures through live video conferencing using applications like Zoom, Google meets Facebook, YouTube, and Skype. There are WhatsApp groups that help keep students, teachers, and even guardians connected and aware of the class schedules. Online learning is the best solution and is surely better than not getting to learn anything".

Sethi and Saini [27] examined "the opinions and challenges of school teachers on work from home with a sample size 50 school teachers by using web-base survey from pre-school to high school Socio-demographic profile and self-

structured questionnaire were used to collect data. The study revealed at teachers had the positive opinion on work from home, although they consider WFH a moderately challenging job".

Online learning during COVID-19: Key challenges and suggestions to enhance effectiveness

Kimkong Heng Online learning during COVID-19: Key challenges and suggestions to enhance effectiveness

Kimkong Heng Working From Home Today: The widespread high-speed internet access, video conferencing, and collaboration apps, a laptop is all an employee needs to do their job and stay in touch with colleagues.

Working from home today typically begins when employees set up a workspace in their homes where they can do their jobs — including everything from preparing presentations and reports to conducting phone interviews and developing software [28-36].

Many jobs lend themselves well to a work-from-home arrangement. Virtual assistants, for instance, communicate with their employers via communication apps to complete many of the duties an onsite administrative assistant would [37-39].

Well-trained customer service representatives were some of the original work-from-home employees. Now many companies/organisations/institutions use a browser-based interface that enables home-based customer service representatives to answer calls and troubleshoot problems via live chat [40-44].

Technology is rapidly expanding the jobs that can now be done from home. Lawyers and paralegals have access to online databases like Westlaw to look up cases, as well as electronic case management systems, for example.

Home offices vary. Employees who primarily work from home typically have a dedicated home office space in a spare room. Those who work from home occasionally often improvise, using whatever desk or table is available. They might also set up on their couch and use a coffee table, or create a standing desk [45-49].

Di Pietro [50] conducted a study on "The likely impact on covid-19 on education: Reflections based on the existing literature and recent international datasets". "In order to reduce the spread of COVID-19, most countries around the world have decided to temporarily close educational institutions. However, learning has not stopped but is now fully taking place online as schools and universities provide remote schooling. Using existing literature and evidence from recent international data (Eurostat, PISA, ICILS, PIRLS, TALIS), this report attempts to gain a better understanding of how the COVID-19 crisis may affect students' learning. It looks at the different direct and indirect ways through which the virus, and the measures adopted to contain it, may impact children's achievement. 'Conservative' estimates for a few selected EU countries consistently indicate that, on average, students will suffer a learning loss. It is also suggested that COVID-19 will not affect students equally, will influence negatively both cognitive and non-cognitive skills acquisition, and may have important long-term consequences in addition to the short-term ones".

Gurleen Kaur Sethi (2020) "COVID-19: Opinions and Challenges of School Teachers on work from Home". "Mean opinion score was 53.86 ± 6.97 which falls in the category of positive opinion. It means, overall, the subjects had a positive opinion regarding work from home. Mean score of challenges was 5.30 ± 1.741, which falls in the category of moderate challenges. It depicts that overall subjects considered work from home during COVID-19 a moderately challenging job. It concluded that, teachers had positive opinion on work from home although, they consider work from home a moderately challenging job. Thus, with the assistance of school authorities work from home can become a highly satisfying job for the teachers".

2. METHODOLOGY

The main focus of the study was to study on "work from home: scenarios exhausting or draining during on-line teaching". A sample comprised of 30 public and 30 private teachers were selected in this study.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Areas includes are: Covering classes for absent students, Adjusting to new pedagogical Practices, Time spent on computer or digital devices, Meeting personal and professional expectations.
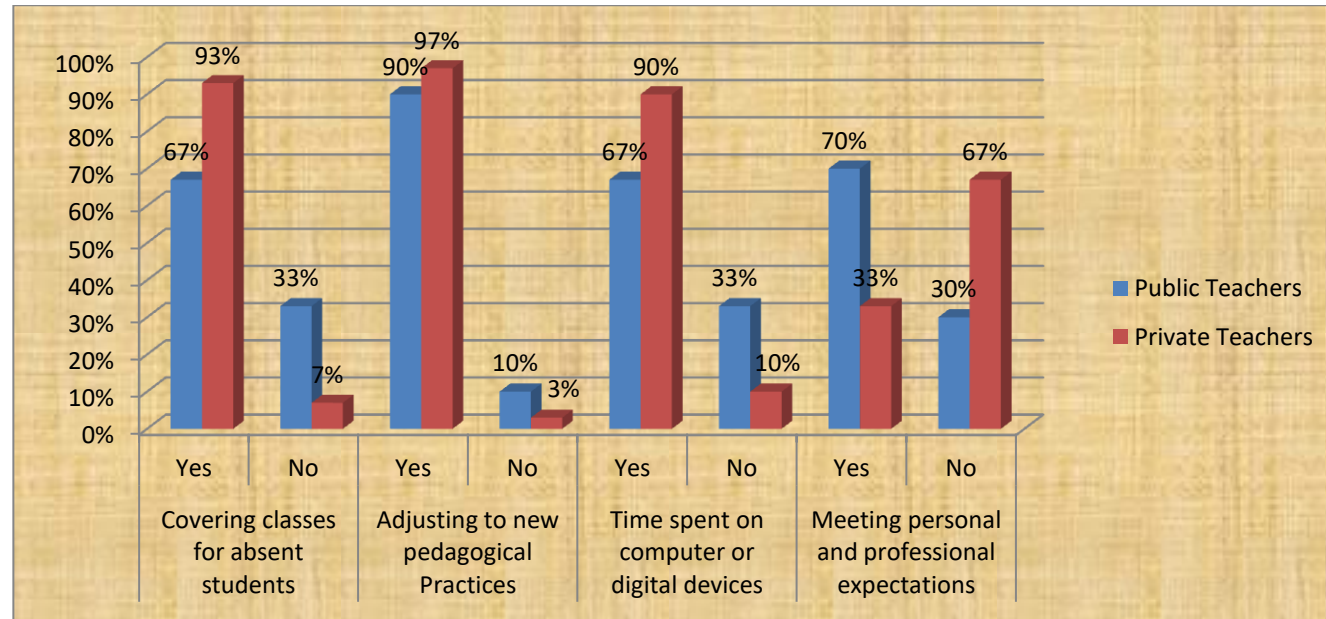
Fig. 1. Scenario among public and private teachers

Table 1. Scenarios exhausting or draining during on-line teaching

S.no	Area	Category	Public Teachers (n=30)		Private Teachers (n=30)		Total (n=60)	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Covering classes for absent students	Yes	20	67	28	93	48	80
		No	10	33	2	7	12	20
2.	Adjusting to new pedagogical Practices	Yes	27	90	29	97	56	93
		No	3	10	1	3	4	7
3.	Time spent on computer or digital devices	Yes	20	67	27	90	47	78
		No	10	33	3	10	13	22
4.	Meeting personal and professional expectations	Yes	21	70	10	33	31	52
		No	9	30	20	67	29	48

The above table represents the scenarios exhausting or draining during on-line teaching.

Private teachers scored 93 percent on covering classes for absent students whereas public teachers scored 67 percent in this area. Public teachers scored 90 percent on adjusting to new pedagogical practices whereas private teachers scored 97 percent in this area. Private teachers scored 90 percent on time spending on computer or digital devices whereas public teachers scored 67 percent in this area. Public teachers scored 70 percent on meeting personal and professional expectations whereas private teachers scored 33 percent in this area.

4. CONCLUSION

The data collected with respect to understand the study on "work from home: scenarios exhausting or draining during on-line teaching". Working from home is a lot more comfortable for lots of people. Employees can save a great deal of time and money since they do not have to travel so often, which means people will have more time for work and for themselves, too. Less travelling will also help reduce traffice jam and pollutants to the environment. Private teachers scored 93 percent on covering classes for absent students whereas public teachers scored 67 percent in this area. Public teachers scored 90 percent on adjusting to new pedagogical practices whereas private teachers scored 97 percent in this area. Private teachers scored 90 percent on time spending on computer or digital devices whereas public teachers scored 67 percent in this area. Public teachers scored 70 percent on meeting personal and professional expectations whereas private teachers scored 33 percent in this area.

Working from home has become more common in recent years as technology has improved and more employers recognize the moral value of trusting employees. Employees treasure the flexibility and work-life balance [51-56].

A Future of Work survey of managers found that 78 percent ranked telecommuting and flexible schedules as two of the most valuable benefits for retaining employees. More than half of the employers provide their employees with the necessary devices for working remotely, while 36 percent facilitate working from home by using cloud-based file management tools.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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